

**IT'S NERVE-FRAYING  
WORK ON THE  
ASSEMBLY-LINE, YET  
I KEEP FIT!**

**HERE'S A HINT TO INDOOR WORKERS!**

You are often blue, depressed, headachy? These may be symptoms of *incomplete elimination*—so often the result of tense, nerve-tiring work. Better take extra care. Every day, you need enough "bulk" in your diet to move along the food-wastes. So take this bulk in a form you'll enjoy every morning through the year.

The answer to this problem, happy thousands have found, is to eat delicious Kellogg's Bran Flakes every day. Gently laxative in a natural way, Kellogg's Bran Flakes With-Other-Parts-of-Wheat, supply body-building proteins, too. Tomorrow, and every morning through the year, start the day with Kellogg's Bran Flakes!



**HOW DO I KEEP SO WELL?  
NO HARSH CATHARTICS. INSTEAD,  
I EAT DELICIOUS KELLOGG'S  
BRAN FLAKES EVERY  
MORNING EVERY MONTH!**

You'll like their nutty flavour—You'll find it easy to repeat on crisp, mellow Kellogg's Bran Flakes. So when you make this simple test. Eat them every morning for a month. See how much better you feel! Order the big golden-yellow package today. In restaurants, ask for the individual package, now triple-wrapped for extra freshness. Made by Kellogg's at London, Canada.



**TAKE THESE TWO SIMPLE STEPS TO HEALTH**

1. To get well, see your doctor.
2. To keep well, watch your habits.

For an alert mind, a healthy body, a clear skin, guard against incomplete elimination. Get enough "bulk" in your diet daily. Make it a habit to eat delicious Kellogg's Bran Flakes every morning, so you'll get this "bulk" in a form you'll enjoy.

**Early Start On  
Cutworm Control**

In the control of cutworms, it is important that measures be taken to prepare for their attacks at the very earliest part of the season. They are usually active and feeding even before the first crops are in the ground. Bran bait has given effective control for many years, states Alan G. Duxton, Division of Entomology, Science Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture. The bait is made up of bran, 20 pounds; molasses, one quart; Paris green, a half pound, and water, about two and a half gallons. The first operation in making the bait is a thorough mixing of the dry ingredients. The molasses is then stirred into the water and this solution added to the bran and Paris green. Only enough water to make the mixture the consistency

of wet sawdust should be used. It should not be sloppy, but in such a state it will crumble and slip through the fingers easily. Land that was infested in the former year should be treated before the plants are set out by spreading the bait at the rate of from 15 to 20 pounds per acre a few nights before transplanting. One application should be sufficient, but if the cutworms are numerous, a second application should be made two or three days after the first, just before dusk in the evening is the best time to spread the bait, and if possible a warm, still night should be chosen. If the attack of the cutworms is unexpected and the plants are already in the field, bait should be applied around the base of each plant, using about half a teaspoonful per plant. Should one application not kill all the cutworms, a second treatment should be made two or three nights later.

**Export Cheese Marks**

An amendment to the regulations under the Dairy Industry Act by Order in Council, dated March 6, 1937, with reference to the marking of export cheese states that "whenever any cheese intended for export shall be branded on the left side of the top of the box with the weight of the cheese in figures at least one inch high and one-half inch wide and followed by the abbreviation 'L.B.' in block type one inch high."

NEW YORK, May 22—(CP)—After failing to show any change in the closing rates since May 12, the pound sterling advanced 1-4 of a cent higher at \$4.03 3-4 in relation to the United States dollar on the foreign exchange market today. Minard's relieves sprains.

**Our Pledge**  
by G.L. CREED, R.C.A.F.

We Shall Not Falter Or Fail...  
Though all the Powers of Hell on Earth assail...  
Though from once friendly skies swift-winged Death  
Spew nameless Horror with each fiery breath...  
Though Blood and Tears be all we have to spend...  
We Shall Go On To The End!

We Shall Not Falter Or Fail...  
Though terror-riven hearts around us quail  
As Evil, monstrous, shakes with iron tread  
Our ancient Landmarks, shell'ring Honoured Dead  
Whose very dust commands us to defend...  
We Shall Go On To The End!

We Shall Not Falter Or Fail...  
Though, to all eyes but ours, the Holy Grail  
Of Freedom be by hopelessness obscured...  
Ours is the Vision—nor may we be lured  
From this, our Birthright, easier paths to wend...  
We Shall Go On To The End!

We Shall Not Falter Or Fail...  
Though all our struggles seem without avail...  
Though all our treasures go to pay the Price,  
Leaving but Life itself as sacrifice...  
Though from us all but Faith the foe may rend...  
We Shall Go On To The End!

We Shall Not Falter Or Fail...  
Though hearts bereft shall ache... though lips grow pale  
That murmured with a twisted smile, "Farwell!"...  
Such hearts shall still hold Freedom's Glorious  
Such lips, grim-set, the Tyrant's Doom portend...  
We Shall Go On To The End!

We Shall Not Falter Or Fail...  
Let those who follow after tell the tale  
Of how, for all men's Freedom, free men fought,  
Selling their lives and liberties at naught...  
Deeming that Freedom all else must transcend...  
We Shall Go On To The End!

**TIGHT BINDING**

**THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON**

—A SATURDAY FEATURE—  
PRESENTING NEWS AND VIEWS OF INTEREST TO TEACHERS AND ALL OTHERS SEEKING  
IMPROVEMENT IN EDUCATION

This column is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers Federation Committee in charge: Ralph MacLean, Zilpha Linkletter, Millar MacFadyen, Dan MacDonald, and Harold Lawton. We welcome contributions which should be addressed to H. Lawton, Charlottetown.

**OUR FLAG**

The original English flag was the banner of St. George, Patron Saint of England. The emblem was a white flag "charged" with a red cross. The word "Jack" is evidently connected with St. George's Banner for "Howard's ships in the Alameda battles are described as carrying a "Jack" on the jackstaff (the upright spar on a ship's bowsprit or bowsprit) being but a small edition of the red cross of St. George."

When the two parliaments of England and Scotland were united in 1707 during Queen Anne's reign, the two flags were merged into one by placing the red cross of St. George over the cross of Saint Andrew, the Patron Saint of Scotland, whose emblem was a white diagonal cross on a dark blue ground. This was called the real Union Jack to distinguish it from the "Union Flag" of King James I.

The Parliament of Ireland united with that of England and Scotland to become the Parliament of the United Kingdom in 1801. The flag of Ireland, the emblem of St. Patrick, a diagonal red cross on a white ground, was added to the Union Jack and became our Union Jack as it is today.

The colours of the Union Jack, red, white, and blue, are emblems of courage, purity, and loyalty. These in uniform give the military salute, while all other male British subjects should raise their hats.

12. When carried in procession, the Union Jack should be on the marching right, or when several flags are carried in line it should be in front of the centre of that line.

13. When grouped with other flags displayed from staffs, it should be the central and highest point of the group.

14. When displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs it should be on the right (observer's left) with its staff in front of the other staff.

15. When the flag is displayed in a manner other than by being flown from a staff it should be displayed flat. When drappings, festoons, etc., are required, bunting should be used, but not the flag itself, excepting as the centre of centres, of decorative schemes, and it should not be placed lower than a person seated.

16. In street decorations, the flag should be hung so that it points north on streets running east and west, and east on streets running north and south.

17. The flag should never be allowed to touch the ground nor trail in the water.

18. The presence of government under the British Constitution; when flown above our Law Courts it is the sign of the administration of British Law. The dimensions of a flag, according to Heraldry, should be either square or in the proportion of two to one.

19. "Saluting" or "dipping the flag" is signalled by running the flag smartly down from the mast head and then as quickly replacing it.

20. A flag flying half mast high is the universal symbol of mourning. The flag after having been run up to the top of the pole must be lowered a distance equal to its own width.

21. In times of peace international usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another on the same flagstaff.

22. At public meetings, the flag should be displayed above and behind the speaker, but should never be used as a drape for table or platform, and nothing must be placed on it.

23. An unveiling ceremony, the flag should be carried aloft to wave over the memorial for the remainder of the service.

24. During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag, or when it is being carried past in a parade or a review, all persons present should stand at attention in uniform giving the military salute, while all other male British subjects should raise their hats.

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**CALENDAR OF THE WAR**

1899  
On Sept. 1, Hitler invaded Poland, and two days later France and Britain declared war on Germany. Russia invaded Poland on Sept. 17, and Poland surrendered unconditionally Sept. 27. On Nov. 9 the Russo-Finnish war began. It ended March 13, 1940.

1940  
Between April 9 and June 2 Germany successfully invaded Denmark, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. Despite defeat four-fifths of the BEF was evacuated from Flanders. Italy entered the war on June 10, and by June 24 France, with Petain as Premier, had accepted the Italo-German armistice terms. Russia conquered Northern Bukovina and Bessarabia from Rumania. June 28; the British attacked and rendered useless a major part of the French Fleet in Oran harbor. July 10; a great German air offensive began against Britain on Aug. 8, and continued up to the present but has failed to break British morale. Italy conquered British Somaliland and invaded Egypt. Aug. 19-Sept. 14. Between Sept. 27 and Nov. 24 German diplomacy and German threats brought Japan, Hungary, Rumania, and Slovakia into the Axis alliance. At the end of 1940 Italy suffered two major reversals: the Duce's invasion of Greece started Oct. 28 was thrown back into Albania; and the British offensive from Egypt, begun Dec. 9, drove Italian forces back into Libya in twelve days.

1941  
Jan. 5—Feb. 6 British take Bardia, Tobruk, Derna, and Benghazi.  
March 2—Bulgaria joins Axis.  
March 11—Lend-Lease Act Signed.  
March 15 British land in Greece.  
March 27—British coup nullifies Yuzo-Slav Axis pact. King Peter enthroned.  
March 27-28—Italian Navy defeated by British in Eastern Mediterranean—off Cape Matapan.  
April 3—Italo-German forces push British from Bengasi to Libyan-Egyptian frontier, encircling Tobruk.  
April 6—Hitler invades Yugoslavia and Greece. British enter Addis Ababa.  
April 9—Germans capture Salonika.  
April 16—London receives worst bombing of war. Yugoslav Army collapses.  
April 19—British land strong force in Iraq.  
April 21—Greek King and government flee to Crete; German forces cross Plains of Thessaly and enter Athens as British fight rearguard action while main force is evacuated.  
April 27—Churchill claims U. S. sea patrol and supplies mean a British victory.

**C. T. F. BULLETIN NO. 3**

and pampered and built up by the national tariff policies until it is one of the show places of the Empire, its annual per-pupil expenditure is \$71.23. The pupils in both cases are Canadian children."

Here are the figures for all Canadian provinces:

Per-pupil Educational Expenditures 1936.	
P.E.I.	43.20
Nova Scotia	38.11
New Brunswick	30.10
Quebec	42.19
Ontario	71.23
Manitoba	60.02
Sask.	34.04
Alberta	55.99
British Columbia	73.17

The reason the bulletin gives for this state of affairs is that education is a provincial and not a national affair, and it accepts the fact that it likely always will remain a provincial affair.

The bulletin then gives the following interesting table to show the population tax-paying ability and educational effort of the various provinces.

Can.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
334,000	84,000	448,000	280,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
0.044	0.032	0.061	0.070	0.076	0.085	0.085	0.085	0.091	0.070

Tax paying ability distribution is obtained by modified use of Professor Mart's Formula, used to obtain the tax-paying ability of the several states of the United States.

From these figures the bulletin draws the following conclusions: Prince Edward Island has 84,000 of Canada's population but only 47,000 of Canada's tax-paying ability. That is a terrible handicap for public finance. But read on. Prince Edward Island raises only \$4,000,000 of all educational revenue in Canada. She meets her financial handicap not with sacrifice, but with apathy.

"Ontario has 334,000 of Canada's population and 453,000 of Canada's tax-paying ability. She has the most highly developed school service in the Dominion, and carries it easily by raising \$22,100,000 of Canada's educational revenue.

"Saskatchewan has 448,000 of Canada's population and only 490,000 of Canada's tax-paying ability. Somehow she meets her financial handicap by raising \$15,100,000 of the educational revenue in Canada. You might think that was sacrifice to the Nth degree, but for the staggering declaration made by Saskatchewan's delegation at the C.T.F. Conference last August, "In the year ending March 31, 1937, Saskatchewan's liquor bill was \$6,720,000 while her payment to teachers was \$4,501,000.

"Alberta, with 700,000 of the population, and only 605,000 of the tax-paying ability raises 9,140,000 of all educational revenue in Canada. And she does it without undue suffering. The secret lies in enthusiastic and fearless teacher-organization."

The bulletin concludes with the following paragraph from "The schoolmaster":

"The English Board of Education Estimates for the year 1936-40 show another increase in the

education which is so necessary to day and if they are to enjoy the educational opportunities offered (the pupils in other provinces. —J. R. MacDonald, Gen. Sec'y, P. E. I. T. F.)

**CURRENT HISTORY**

with Mussoloughi, where Byron died, and captured Patras. The Germans captured the Cyclades islands of Samothrace, Lemnos, Mytilene, Thasos, Skyros, Melos, which lie near the mouth of the Dardanelles, and the western coast of Turkey. The Cyclades, an archipelago off the southwestern corner of Greece, has been captured by the Italian and German forces, too. These islands form with the Dodecanese islands an archipelago which runs from southwestern Greece to Turkey Asia Minor, a natural link with Turkey. Germany is now in a very favorable position to talk business with Turkey. Turkey's Aegean flank seems to be bare; and her Black Sea flank is also bare now that Germany controls the entire length of the Danube. Germany, Italy, and the BEF were in a position to Turkey, for beyond Turkey are two things Germany wants; the oil of Iraq and the Suez Canal.

France  
Marshal Petain and Vice Premier Admiral Darlan seem to follow a policy of complete collaboration with Germany for out of Vichy, after weeks of rumor, comes the most striking sign yet of French collaboration.

Back and forth between Vichy and Paris shuttles Francois Darlan. At length Vichy announced that "certain easements" would presently take place between the occupied and unoccupied areas. Hereafter Germany will support the Nazi army of occupation, beginning with a reduction of from 400,000,000 to 300,000,000 francs a day. Generally speaking the demarcation line will be opened for goods, cash securities, and for people who wish to attend the sickness or burial of near relatives. Post card correspondence will be permitted between the zones. Further, Germany has agreed to return immediately to Vichy and Berlin.

English Literature  
"Prospect"

This poem may be correctly called Browning's "swan song." It was written towards the close of his literary career and consequently the death of his wife, the famous Elizabeth Barrett Browning. The story of this love-story is one of the most famous in history, especially in English literature. Browning became interested in a poem written by a certain Elizabeth Barrett; whereupon he called on the publisher and asked for the address of the authoress so he could express his appreciation of her effort. The publisher suggested that Browning call personally upon the lady and deliver his message. Whereupon Browning directed his steps to Wimpole Street where the Barretts resided. To his surprise he found the authoress, not a vigorous young lady as he had supposed, but a cripple. From then on Browning's visits became more frequent. However one obstacle lay in the path of the lovers; and that obstacle was none other than Elizabeth's father who refused to let his daughter marry Browning mainly because he felt her crippled condition would be a hindrance to such a vigorous and healthy genius as Browning. But the objections of a stubborn father, however justified they may be, are no obstacles to true love; and Browning overcame them in a way that brought down the wrath of the whole family upon him. He arranged an elopement and fled to Italy with his wife and did not return to England until after the death of Mr.

Balkan Campaign  
For the fourteenth time in three years the force of German armed power, late of April, overwhelmed another independent nation. This time it was Greece. The time-stained ruins on the Acropolis, overlooking Athens, was placed the Nazi banner with its crooked cross on a blood red field. The collapse of Greece began on April 23. St. George's Day, which Greece celebrates as a national holiday. On that day it was announced that the Army of Epirus, the force that had surprised the world by throwing back the Italians into Albania, had surrendered. The Germans had captured Metsovo Pass and Yanina, thus cutting the Greeks off from retreat. In recognition of Greek valor, however, the terms of surrender specified that the soldiers, estimated at 250,000, would be demobilized instead of interned in camps. On the same day, King George II and his government fled to the island of Crete with the idea of continuing the struggle to the end. We find today, May 20, that airborne German troops are launching a large-scale attack on Crete, using gliders, paratroopers and troop-carrying planes. The situation is serious because German occupation of Crete would enable the Axis partners to shelter water-borne supplies to Syria and Iraq behind the island, and amass Near East mainland equipment for a drive on the Suez. The aerial invasion is using southern Greece as its springboard, where heavy concentrations of German aircraft have been gathering for the last few days. The R.A.F. has attempted to frustrate German military movements in the area. Many believe that a serious battle has begun and major events are developing.

The last bitter battles in Greece itself were left to the BEF. The British made their final important stand on historic ground in the Pass of Thermopylae. Dack in 480 B.C., when King Leonidas held the pass with only 300 Spartans against the Persian masses until his forces were outflanked, Thermopylae was less than 200 feet wide. Time has worn it to a width of from 1 to 3 miles. Now Zealand troops withstood the blows of the Panzers and the Stuka dive bombers.

But the inevitable came. The Germans broke through the mountain passes in the west and in the east they crossed the narrow channel to the island of Euboea, raced down the island, and crossed back to the mainland, thus taking ancient Thermopylae in the rear of British positions. On April 26, German forces marched into Athens. The problem for the BEF was evacuation of 60,000 men along with equipment. We are told that the Navy performed the impossible in her gigantic task of getting the BEF out of Greece. At least 48,000 were safely removed. The German army, which forced the Epirus Greek Army to surrender, and the army which swept through the east coast into Athens gave a lightning move to the campaign by forcing their way into the Peloponnese. Parachute troops took Corinth and the Corinth Canal. They crossed the Gulf of Cor-

Despite the peculiar circumstances of the marriage and the cal handicaps of Elizabeth, being clearly loved his wife and being clearly loved by her, is not surprising to find Browning's faith is bent wife dies. One thing sustains during the trial of her death: "I will be with you in the training Browning had received the hand of his mother in younger days. Also his physical and strength helped the cause of his spiritual triumph. After the first pang of his Browning left fate work his carried on until his spirit triumph was able to shout his: "What a poem it was. It was though all the doubts which of cruel and closely upon the great and defeated in this. There were no tears in it. It all a shout of victory, a triumph. A lovely love-parable, a paraphrase of the older traditional words of another poet.

Oh! Death, where is thy sting?  
Oh! Grave, where is thy gulf?  
As poems often portray a thing of the qualities of the we are not surprised to find case is true for this poem. The most authors, Browning was really and mentally healthy. younger days were spent in usual exercise especially in an exercise in which he

(Continued on page 12, Col. 2)

**ONE COAT MAGIC**

**CILUX brings colour to every room, easily... inexpensively**

Bring new sparkle to every dull spot in your home with colourful CILUX. This easiest-to-use enamel flows smoothly, hides completely, leaves no brush marks, dries quickly. One coat is usually enough.

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