

LAST TIMES — "FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT"
TODAY — One Year's Greatest Pictures Starring JOEL McCRAE
 HERBERT MARSHAL—LARAIN DAY — Also M-G-M News Shows 2.30-7-9
PRINCE EDWARD — 3.15—7.00—9.00—MON. & TUE.

No. 6 THE RIDDLE OF WHISPERING WOMEN

ALL-NEW KILDARE THRILLS

"Dr. Kildare's Crisis"

LIONEL LINCOLN

LEW AYRES-BARRYMORE

LARAIN DAY And Guest Star **ROBT. YOUNG**

Directed by **HAROLD S. BUCQUET**

Battling odds of 10,000 to 1... he solves his most baffling case... and saves his own romance!

"CRIME DOESN'T PAY" — TRAVELOG — PASSING PARADE — Colour Cartoon

LAST TIMES RED BARRY in "WYOMING"
TODAY — WILDCAT — NO. 2 "JUNIOR"
 2.30 — 7 — 8.45 — G-MEN with DEAD END KIDS

CAPITOL — 3.15—7—8.45 Mon. - Tues. - Wed.

WHAT A MAN!

THE GREAT MCGINTY

"I'd wear my best sarong for McGinty any day!"

DOROTHY LAMOUR

"There's no hope for Hope in this guy McGinty around!"

BOB HOPE

Paramount presents "THE GREAT MCGINTY" with Brian Donley
 Muriel Angeles - Akim Tamiroff

MUSICAL COMEDY — GOING PLACES

Germany Said "Impossible"

A triumph over their German rivals is announced by Britain's scientific instrument makers.

Before the war Canada invited the world to compete for a surveying areoid required by the Dominion's Geographical Survey Department. They asked for an accuracy of 0.02 inches of mercury. The Germans said it was impossible. They flunked to try.

Britain decided to tackle the job. Two years' special research has been put in it and now the makers are able to disclose the fact that they have done ten times better than they were asked to do. They have achieved not the 0.02 inches of accuracy but 0.002, or one-tenth of the error allowed by the specification.

"We lost heavily on it," said a member of the firm, "but the research we did has been of immense value."

To-day Britain's supremacy in making scientific instruments is shown by the world demand for them. Among her war time customers are Argentina, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa.

When bombers are swung aboard ship at Montreal their dashboards carry — among much else — temperature indicators, boost gauges, fuel pressure gauges, oil pump gauges, air-intake thermometers and precision altimeters, all of them made in Great Britain.

The latest figures are eloquent of Britain's new supremacy. Before the war she was exporting about one-third the quantity of scientific instruments sold by her German rivals. During the first nine months of the present year she sent overseas more than 900,000 worth, an actual increase of almost 500,000 over the first nine months of 1940.

National Registration returns indicate that Canada's population now exceeds 12,000,000 as against 10,376,788 at the 1931 census.

RADIO

NORTH-AMERICAN TRANSMISSION

Eastern Daylight Saving Time Throughout

WAVELENGTH

Canada and U.S.A.—31.32 m. 25.53 (to 1000 p.m.) 49.30 (from 0.30 p.m.) Western Canada—23.53 (from 10.45 p.m.) 31.32 (from 11.00 p.m.)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18

6.42 p.m.—"London Calling."

6.45 p.m.—THE NEWS

7.00 p.m.—"Questions of the Hour."

7.16 p.m.—"IN TOWN TONIGHT" Introducing interesting people who are in town tonight.

7.45 p.m.—NEWS IN FRENCH

8.00 p.m.—"London Calling"

8.15 p.m.—"CANADA CALLS FROM LONDON" (in collaboration with CBC) (live broadcast) Potpourri for French-Canadian listeners.

8.45 p.m.—Variety

9.00 p.m.—THE NEWS

9.15 p.m.—"Off the Record" Presented by Romeo Pelletier.

9.30 p.m.—"BRITAIN SPEAKS" Talk by HERBERT HODGE.

9.45 p.m.—HEADLINE NEWS AND VIEWS

10.00 p.m.—American Eagle Club programme.

10.15 p.m.—Feature Programme: "Tom Moore with John McCormack."

10.45 p.m.—"Tonight We Present" George White as arranger for the BBC Salon Orchestra.

11.00 p.m.—"HOMECOMING PARADE" Talk by RICHARD LEWELLYN.

11.15 p.m.—"At Your Request"

11.30 p.m.—"RADIO NEWS-REEL"

12.00 m.—"Tonight's Challenge"

12.15 a.m.—"BRITAIN SPEAKS" Talk by HERBERT HODGE.

12.30 a.m.—NEWS SUMMARY.

12.35 a.m.—Glee down.

Keep Mirand's in the home.

Bus Service Airport

AIRPORT BUSES

Leaves Ed's Taxi Leaves Airport

7.40 A. M.	8.20 A. M.
8.40 P. M.	9.20 P. M.
9.40 P. M.	10.20 P. M.
10.40 P. M.	11.20 P. M.
11.40 P. M.	12.20 A. M.

—7 Days a Week—
 Time Subject to Change

The bus stops will be at the guard room at Airport, and Ed's Taxi, Charlottetown.

FRANK ACCOTT

Vocational Education

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—At a time when countries both at peace and at war find speedily essential training of workers in vocational schools throughout the United States is one of the most swiftly moving phases of the national defence program, the Federal Security Administration has announced.

Thousands of trained workers go out from vocational schools to help build planes, tanks, ships, and guns needed for defence, the announcement said. About 250 cities now operate vocational defence training classes late in the night, many of them all around the clock.

"Vocational education can be proud of the record it is making," said the bulletin, issued from U.S. Office of Education. "Here is really a success story of democracy working quickly, skillfully, and effectively through the whole-hearted co-operation of education, labor, industry, community state and nation."

FUNDS AVAILABLE

"President Roosevelt on June 27 signed the act authorizing an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for defence training in the vocational schools during the summer months. Four days later the program was launched. Within 15 days 30,000 men and boys from 18 to 67 were in training. Thirty days after the program began 80,000 were in training in 400 cities of 41 States.

"Between regular school closing time in vocational schools and the opening in September vocational schools reported a total enrolment of 135,000 persons. Today it is estimated that the schools have trained or are training more than 2,000,000 persons.

"We have seen," the bulletin stated, "youth and adults, local and State, teachers and school officials in 600 cities of practically all the States, the Dist. of Columbia, Hawaii and Puerto Rico working co-operatively with the U. S. Office of Education and other Federal and State agencies in this important national defence effort."

DEFENCE PREPARATION

"Out-of-school and out-of-work young people register in action in this army of defence preparation. These on WPA and Public Employment Office rolls go back to school with the hope of getting a non-relief defence job.

"With the recent appropriation of \$51,500,000 to continue this program throughout the remainder of this school year, the Federal Security Administration is continuing its vocational training programs for rural youth and young people employed on Government work projects, we are beginning to see vocational schools playing a major role in national defence service during the days ahead," the Office of Education said.

"Last figures on defence training show that since July 1, 1940, 134,037 people have enrolled; that 4,835 courses have been inaugurated; 89,119 trainees enrolled; pre-employment refreshers completed; 47,168 enrolled for course supplementation; to employment placements from pre-employment group completed; completion of course numbered 8,924.

Plants Tested For Resistance

Some of the implications of the tie-up between frost and drought resistance in plants are being studied at McGill University where Dr. David Simminovitch, a graduate of the Montreal High School and McGill student. Other investigators are being made by another McGill student, A. G. Whiteside, now a chemist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

It is not anticipated that a few hours at McGill if a plant is drought resistant. The test is generally carried out overnight. Drought causes plants to wilt. The test is carried out by measuring the amount of water lost by the plant tissue and examining it next day. It is possible to tell its drought resistance. This does away with months or years of laborious observation and testing.

If a plant is drought resistant it is generally more resistant to other factors, frost resistant. The reverse is even more true. It is thus no longer necessary to wait for cold or dry weather to get information as to the specific resistance of selected plants. It can be done in the laboratory in a few hours. A new test is being devised to speed up the process even more.

Frost resistance is obtained through plant breeding experimental work. It is now the goal of scientists to find out if frost resistance can be attained without extensive breeding experiments. So some day tropical and semi-tropical plants may be seen in numbers far north of their natural habitat. The McGill experiments being conducted in the laboratory are being reported on at the approaching meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Registration every six months will be abolished, relieving the public, says and food officers from being 360,000,000 counterfoils a year, and it will be permissible to buy two weeks rations at a time, instead of one as at present.

Advertising Manager

On leaving the protection of the fort, the ladies are startled by the Indian runner who glides by them and takes the lead. It is significant at this point to call attention to the fear expressed by these travellers. Can there be any treachery, or plots to give under anxiety, we ask ourselves.

The young man whose name is Duncan Heyward, tries to allay the fears and suspicions of his companions by saying that the object of their fear is a trusted Huron Indian runner in the employ of the English. Furthermore, we learn that the Indian is guiding the party by a shorter route to William Henry.

UNITED STATES

The most outstanding feature of American news to Canada since school's reopening in September is the decided trend or swing of the American public in general towards the British and Allied cause. In November, the American electorate returned President Delano Roosevelt to the White House for his Third Term. During the election campaign the President outlined to his people the necessary help that his country must give to Britain if America herself wished to survive the maelstrom into which the European continent has been plunged. It was not, however, until the President had returned from his cruise in the Caribbean that he put into more concrete form his real plans. On January 6th he addressed Congress and submitted his much-awaited program, outlined by approval by Congress. He claimed that the American Nation must act as an arsenal for the defenders as well as for itself. Such aid is not an act of war even should the Axis powers decree so. This, the most important speech of his career (This remarked Premier King) was closed with the dramatic statement, "There can be no end save victory." It was with no little disdain that the Axis Powers received the fateful words of the President. Wendell Willkie, the defeated Republican candidate for the Presidency has recently announced that he will support the program.

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

—A SATURDAY FEATURE—

PRESENTING NEWS AND VIEWS OF INTEREST TO TEACHERS AND ALL OTHERS SEEKING IMPROVEMENT IN EDUCATIONAL MATTERS

The P. E. I. Teachers' Federation through its Executive has arranged for a weekly section in this paper which will be entitled "The Educational Horizon." This column will contain practical solutions of problems presented to us by teachers and also articles by prominent educationists which should be of interest not only to our teachers but to the public in general.

We hope that many teachers will avail themselves of this opportunity to help their fellow teachers by contributing to this—your section of the paper.

Address all correspondence to Mr. Harold Lawton, Director of Personal Service Bureau, Charlottetown.

Common Errors in English And How To Avoid Them

Will and shall: Of all idiomatic complexities in our language, the use of shall and will causes trouble to more writers than any other. Shall, when used in the first person, denotes simple futurity. It shall go—I am going at some future time.

Shall, when used in the second and third person denotes prediction or compulsion. You shall go—I will that you go, or you must go. They shall go—I will that they go, or they must go.

Will, when used in the first person denotes intention or willingness. (I will go—I am willing to go, or I am determined to go.)

Will, when used in the second and third person denotes prediction or compulsion. (You will go—you are going at some future time. They will go—they are going at some future time.)

Accidentally is an obsolete (no longer used) spelling of accidentally. Be sure to spell the word with five distinct syllables.

Affect is frequently confused with effect. Since affect is very seldom used as a noun these words are often confused. Affect is a verb. The older meaning of affect is "to show a liking for," as, "He affects green neckties," implying that he likes to wear green neckties. The most common meaning of affect is "to act upon," to produce a change in, "to move," as, "The heat does not greatly affect me," but alone, without what follows, usually it means to do, "to make," "to bring about as a result."

Wrong: "The prisoners affected their escape." Right: "The prisoners effected (accomplished, brought about as a result of their efforts) their escape." "Girls are affected (acted upon, influenced) by flattery." Note that to affect to do an effect. If the climate affects you badly, it may also be said that the climate has a bad effect on you. Effect is here used as a noun, to mean result, outcome, consequence; familiar phrases containing the noun are as follows: to give effect, to go into effect, to take effect, to bring into effect, etc. Note that (to speak further of the verb effect) neither you nor anyone else, nor anything affected a person; a person is affected, not effected.

Almost, like any adverb or adjective, should be placed close to the word it modifies. Note the difference between "ran almost a mile" (that is, nearly a mile) and "almost ran a mile" (that is, nearly ran, but maintained a speed just short of running). What is usually meant is: "He ran almost a mile."

Already, all ready. Already is an adverb. Correct: "Everyone had already arrived." The two words all ready mean that everyone or everything is ready. Correct: "Are you all ready to go?" (that is, "Are all of us ready to go?") Any place is incorrect for anywhere. Correct: "We can go anywhere we like." "You can go into any place on the street." Anywhere is also incorrect.

But what is an erroneous substitute for "but that," and the same warning applies to the combination as to but that (above). Wrong: "There is no doubt but what she'll come." Right: "There is no doubt that she'll come." Or use but alone, without what follows. Wrong: "It never rains but it pours." Right: "It never rains but it pours." Also correct: "It never rains without pouring." Use but what to mean "except what," as, "She'll agree to nothing but what (meaning 'except what') she chooses to approve."

TEACHERS' RELIEF AND SPITFIRE FUND

During the latter part of the year 1940 the idea was conceived that the teachers of Canada, their friends, and their predecessors should raise a fund which might be available either for the purchase of a spitfire or for relief purposes in Great Britain.

The teachers of Prince Edward Island together with those of the rest of Canada were asked to contribute to this fund. The response was prompt and generous both from the teaching body as at present constituted and from former teachers. One of the latter Edgar M. Decker, Providence, U. S. A., who attended Prince of Wales College during the Boer War, and subsequently taught school for a time, made a contribution of one hundred dollars.

Now, it was not anticipated that any teacher on Prince Edward Island could make a contribution of any very huge amount, but it was felt that the majority—all who could possibly do so would contribute something. We realize that the time of the drive was not very propitious, and feel that many teachers who were not able to make a contribution in December will do so as soon as they conveniently can. For this reason we are pleased to state that contributions may still be sent in and will be forwarded to the Central Fund.

In December two hundred and fifty dollars was forwarded to the General Secretary of the Canadian Teachers' Federation. We hope to forward a similar amount soon again. Please get your contribution in soon. All names will be published in the press.

THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS

Chapter I

This 18th and 19th century novel is filled with descriptions of places and lengthy sketches of characters. The scene of the story takes place in that area of swamp and wilderness which extended between the rivers Edward and William Henry on Lake George. The time was during the war between England and France for possession of North America.

The story opens, we find that new teacher Fort Edward to the effect that Montcalm is on his way to Fort William Henry and that assistance is needed. An army is dispatched immediately.

So after the departure of the army another scene becomes the center of interest. On closer inspection we find three horses standing outside the house of the commander, General Webb, two of the horses being equipped for female riders. Looking more carefully we see a figure admiring the horses. This is the white man, the other being an Indian, the other being a white man, seated on a log engaged in a long and earnest conversation. The Indian was decked in his warpaint and was nearly naked while the white man was dressed in a rifle and carried a knife and a skin.

As we approach nearer we catch the words of their conversation and learn that the white man is a British scout while the Indian belongs to the Mohawk tribe, and with the exception of his son, Uncas, is the last of the Mohicans. Upon the mention of the name Uncas, a voice nearly whispered, "Who calls Uncas," and the young gl'd into view. Uncas (who has been scouting around) delivered his message and stated that the Iroquois are in the vicinity but are hidden.

Having decided to allay their appetites, Uncas kills a stag. This was no sooner done than approaching footsteps were heard. Hawkeye, for so the Scout was called, made ready with his rifle but was checked by Chingachgook because the approaching strangers were English.

SKIPPERS' HONORS

That smartly dressed, suavely turned out woman you admire and wish you resembled more closely never waits until a fashion has become a rage before adopting it. She, you may be sure, did not wait to try a pompadour until every other woman on the block was wearing one. And she won't wait to substitute bangs for a pompadour until bangs are everywhere on everybody.

NEITHER FIRST NOR LAST

She never lets herself be the first to try a new hairdo or a new make-up stunt, but she certainly never lets herself be the last woman in her crowd to try something new.

Among other things which she does not allow herself to do are: (Next week we shall say something about the new British ambassador to the U.S.A.)

Buy something for no reason than that it is pretty. (She shops with a plan and a purpose. The prettiest dress in the world won't find its way into her wardrobe unless it suits her and her daily routine and is at least compatible with clothes and accessories she already owns.)

Affect a make-up that does nothing for her own face and personality. (She wouldn't think of going without rouge unless she's really more attractive with pale cheeks than with reddened ones.)

reaching that Britain will return any that are in good condition and replace those that have been destroyed or badly impaired. (Next week we shall say something about the new British ambassador to the U.S.A.)

EUROPE

The most outstanding news from the European arena itself is mostly centred around the Italian War in Africa and Albania. The Greeks, after having been driven into their own country from the Albanian direction, started the world by their very successful and courageous drive against the Italians from the Albanian border. Town after town has fallen until today the Greeks are drawing nearer and nearer to Valona, the only Albanian seaport open to the Italians. The Greeks are being strongly supported by British aircraft and naval forces centered chiefly on the island of Crete, taken over from the Greeks by the British at the opening of the Greek-Italian conflict.

In Africa, at first the Italians were successful against the British and had as their objective the Suez Canal. Within recent weeks, however, the British have driven the Italians from Egypt; by the capture of Sidi Barrani, and have pushed back the enemy farther and farther into Libya. Bardia, a former Italian seaport on the Mediterranean, has fallen into British hands (thanks to the gallant Australians, who bore the brunt of the effort). The siege of Tobruk is now being carried out and its fall expected within a week or so.

(Next week we shall have something to say about the Rowell-Simons conference at Ottawa.) Any requests will be dealt with if at all possible.)

CURRENT EVENTS

- July 9—Announcement that French warships at Alexandria have been peaceably demilitarized.
- July 10—French National Assembly votes to abolish their constitution.
- July 17—Britain agrees to close Burma Road for a period of three months.
- July 21—Baltic States vote for incorporation in Soviet Union.
- July 29—Pan-American conference adopts Act of Havana, prohibiting machinery for establishing transfer of colonies in Western Hemisphere.

Canadian Trucks in England



Huge numbers of Canadian-made military vehicles are being shipped to Great Britain. Trucks are here shown being assembled in England after arrival from Canada.

Even Barracks Ship's A Ship For R. C. N. V. R.

EARLY TRAINING FOR SEA-GOING SAILORS IS GIVEN IN WELL-EQUIPPED INLAND CENTRES.

N. V. R. barracks are entitled to be "piped aboard" when they visit divisional headquarters. When men go on leave the quartermaster sounds the call "Berty men going ashore" and the men are inspected and answer names before leaving.

Men get training at various emergency "stations" as at sea. They are schooled in one job for each station and rush to it when the call sounds. For instance, a man might be handling a hose when "fire stations" is sounded, take part in lifeboat operations in "abandon ship" or perform other duties in "collision stations" or "action stations."

The ceremony of hoisting the ensign is performed in the same way as on board ship. At morning "divisions" the colors are hoisted and at evening "quarters" they are lowered. The men, separated into various "watches" under petty officers, are inspected by the officer of the watch. Roll call is taken and their colors are hoisted or lowered throughout the ship to notify all hands.

SKIPPERS' HONORS

Captains of ships or other R. C.

SMART WOMAN DOESN'T

AND SHE NEVER DOES THESE:

Forget to put a couple of cleaning pads and a tiny bottle of nail polish in her bag when she is going to be away from home all day. (She does not put fresh makeup on over stale or tolerate chipped nail lacquer.)

Buy shoes when she isn't 100 per cent certain that they will be comfortable.

Wear a white blouse or white gloves a second day without laundering.

DOVER'S STRENS SPECIAL BRAND

DOVER, England, Jan. 14 (AP)—Since shipping by German Coast range guns on the French coast has become a regular feature of activity in this "Hell's Corner" area of the air raid warning system, the town has had a special distinction of having a special fire warning consisting of a double signal of the air raid warning sirens. There is, however, no "All Clear" signal after the sirens cease and townspeople now are demanding that special sirens be given, even if an air raid is in progress.

For forming an anti-German 12 youths were imprisoned in Holland.