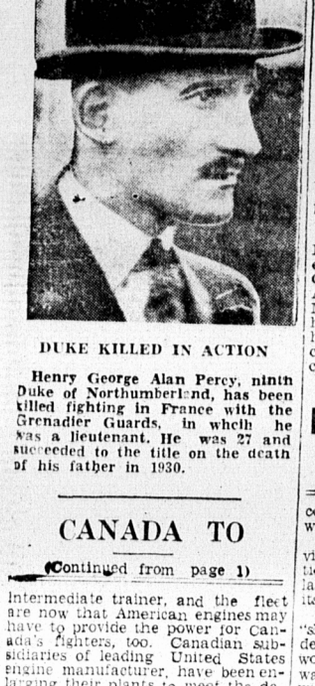

DUKE KILLED IN ACTION

Henry George Alan Percy, ninth Duke of Northumberland, has been killed fighting in France with the Grenadier Guards, in which he was a lieutenant. He was 27 and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1930.

CANADA TO

(Continued from page 1)

intermediate trainer, and the fleet are now that American engines may have to provide the power for Canada's fighters, too. Canadian subsidiaries of leading United States engine manufacturer, have been enlarging their plants to meet the demand.

Great Britain was to send bodies and engines for 1,622 Avro Anson twin-engined reconnaissance planes for advanced training in observation, bombing and gunnery with the wings to be made here. In addition, British factories were to supply 870 Fairey battles, fast single engined bombers and two-seater fighter-reconnaissance planes for advanced training. Substitutes for both types will have to be found unless the pressure on British plants slackens appreciably.

Canada has bought two service types so far in the United States, the Lockheed Hudson, a twin-engined bomber-reconnaissance type of high speed, and a heavier twin-engined bomber, the Douglas Digby.

Indications are that the Canadian Air Force will require light attack-bomber types such as Douglas and Curtiss from the United States, and possibly some single-seater fighters. primary trainer, are already in production in Canada.

While some British types, such as the Bristol Bolingbroke, the big Vickers-supermarine Stranraer flying boat, the Hawker Hurricane single-seater fighter and the Blackburn Shark torpedo-plane, are already being made in Canada along with the De Havilland Tiger Moth primary trainer, the lack of British engines may curtail an increase in this production to meet the emergency.

Canadian commercial aviation has used United States aircraft engines almost exclusively and indications

CHICKEN PIE

(Serves 4 to 6) One recipe plain pastry, 1 fowl (about 4 pounds), 3 cups chicken gravy, salt, pepper

Line an earthen baking dish with pastry rolled about 1-4 inch thick. Lay into this unbaked shell, pieces of hot boiled chicken seasoned to suit the taste, and pour the gravy over this. Put on the top pastry cover, rolled 1-8 inch thick, and gashed to allow steam to escape.

Bake in hot oven (450 degrees F.) for about 15 minutes, then reduce heat to moderate (350 degrees F.) and continue baking about 30 minutes longer.

BIRTHS

SMITH — At Kinkora, June 3rd, 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smith, a daughter.

DEATHS

HOUSTON — At North Rustico, Friday, June 7th, 1940, Wellington A. Houston, age 81 years. Funeral from his late residence on Sunday, June 9th at 2 o'clock to New Glasgow Cemetery.

CURRAN—At his residence, Pleasant Grove, June 7, 1940, Harry Curran, aged 49 years. Funeral from his late residence this morning at 9:15 (Standard Time) to St. Eugene's Church, Covehead.

HOLMES — Suddenly at North Rustico, June 7, 1940, John E. Holmes in his 79th year. The remains are resting at his late residence, 206 Hillsboro St., Ch'town, where the funeral will take place Sunday afternoon, June 9, service starting at 3.30 D. S. T. Interment People's Cemetery.

ROSS — At 243 Richmond Street on June 7th, 1940, Margaret Currie Ross. Funeral Sunday, June, 9th., service from her late residence at 1.30 Standard Time, thence to New Dominion Church, service starting at 2.30 p. m. Standard Time. Interment New Dominion Cemetery.

Card Of Thanks

Mr. W. T. Connick and Family wish to thank their many friends and neighbours for all their kindness and sympathy in their recent sad bereavement, particularly those who sent Mass Cards and Messages of Sympathy. L-358-6-8-11.

In Memoriam

In loving memory of Mrs. Wendell Beaton, who passed away June 8th, 1939.

The months may change from year to year
And friends from day to day,
But the memory of a dear one,
Will never fade away.

Inserted by Her Husband.
L-302-6-8-11.

N. D. MacLean
UNDERTAKER
EMBALMER
Charlottetown and
North Wiltshire
Phone 149

The Central Guardian

This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a newsy nature may be inserted at 5 cents a word strictly payable in advance.

CRASWELL for Photographs.

CONFEDERATION LIFE INSURANCE. L-9789-4-21-311.

SEND YOUR wool to the Prince Edward Island Sheep Breeders' Association immediately. Cash on delivery, twenty-two cents. See display advertisement. L-342-6-7-21.

VISITS NATIVE PROVINCE. — Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Chandler motored to Borden yesterday to meet Mr. Chandler's sister, Mrs. Fanny M. Archer, of Long Beach, California. Mrs. Archer left here in 1887 and has since made three visits home, her last in 1914. She notes many changes and improvements in the city.

NEW FRIENDS

(Continued from page 1)

concerned and impatient, filled with questionings and doubts.

Mr. King then proceeded to review Canada's war efforts in relation to the march of events since last September. The war divided itself into three periods.

The first might be called the "shadow of war," was when the democratic nations hoped and worked for peace but prepared for war. The second period began with the outbreak of hostilities when the Canadian Parliament was summoned to meet in special session. Then the final preparations were approved and begun.

The Allies prepared for a long war, knowing they could win it but Hitler knew he could only win a short war and prepared for that. Canada integrating its effort with that of the Allies joined in preparations for a long war.

"The third period," said Mr. King, "is that of the blitzkrieg, lightning war, as it is expressed in English."

"It accords with the plan which Hitler has all along had in mind. Save by those possessed by gangster instincts, its possibility could never have been conceived."

It aimed to bring nation after nation, belligerent and neutral under the heel of Germany by unparalleled methods of terrorism and barbarism.

Had To Change Plans

Lightning war forced Britain and France to view the situation in a new perspective. Their plans, and Canadian plans had to be changed. Contributions of men, machines and material had to be hastened.

The Government exerted all its efforts to conform to the swiftly changing scene. Some of its decisions could not be announced immediately although the people were anxious for news of action. Some could not yet be made public.

The news of the visit of Major-General A. G. L. McNaughton, general officer commanding the 1st division, to the front in Holland and Belgium or of the Canadian destroyers sailing for British waters could not be revealed at the time.

Additional Assistance

Canada offered the Allies all the additional assistance it could provide and imposed no restrictions. The army at the start of the invasion of Holland and Belgium consisted of 84,619 men of all ranks. Recruiting of reinforcements was speeded and organization of a 3rd and 4th division ordered.

Strategic areas in Newfoundland were defended by Canadian troops and Canadian soldiers were on active duty in the West Indies and North Atlantic.

Recruiting of an additional 4,900 men for the navy was ordered. Every shipyard is now working at capacity.

In response to the need, No. 112 Army Co-operation Squadron of the Royal Canadian Air Force was sent overseas together with all aircraft available and additional pilots who were intended to serve in Canada as instructors.

Construction of air fields and hangars was hastened in advance of anticipated requirements for training.

CONSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 1)

This, added the statement, is the tank for which the munitions department at one time had a requisition from the United Kingdom for 100 but the requisition was withdrawn before complete drawings and specifications had been made available to Canada.

In addition to cabling Mr. Russel, cables also were sent today to Lieut.-Col. J. M. N. Greeniv, comptroller general and chairman of the British supply board in Canada, who also is in London at present and to the Canadian high commissioner to the United Kingdom, Hon. Vincent Massey, and officers of Canada House who have special knowledge of the type of production Canada is going to start.

As the United Kingdom has approved a newer and much larger type of tank than the Mark III, those at today's meeting felt it was essential that a competent engineer, fully conversant with all phases of production of the British tank, and vested with complete authority to make rulings and accept changes in specifications, be sent to Canada at once and remain available to the Canadian companies who would do this work until the first tank had been produced.

STUDENTS MAKE HOSIERY

ATHENS, Ala., June 7 — One hundred students began making hosiery at a college-operated mill today to pay for their education.

The students — 60 girls and 40 boys —will work four hours daily in the mill while taking three-fourths of the regular four-year course at Athens College. In return, the school will defray all their expenses.

They will turn out inexpensive cotton-top hose during a preliminary training period. With increased proficiency they will produce expensive full-fashioned silk hose.

The college, which financed the $50,000 non-profit project partly with endowment funds, has contracted to dispose of its products for eight years to a firm furnishing the raw silk and accepting the finished hosiery.

Trinity United Church

SATURDAY, JUNE 8th

1.45—Y. P. Picnic—Heartz Hall to Marshfield.

ENEMY UNITS

(Continued from page 1)

In the whole battle area, where 500,000 Nazis were on the charge, the French destroyed many more German tanks than the 400 already smashed in traps. Nazi dive bombers, active in the German successes in the north, were fewer today.

Cannon -Carrying Planes

The French used cannon-carrying airplanes to pound the tanks from above. In this third day of the Battle of France, as Weygand has chosen to call it, the Reichswehr used 40 divisions of infantry to fold back the flanks of the French and try to take the Weygand line from the rear.

Centre Intact

Tonight the centre remained intact.

The Germans used two Panzer divisions, or 1,000 tanks, in the Peronne sector alone yesterday in trying to break into the Oise Valley which leads south to France.

They failed to open a breach in the French line of support points, however.

For the 29th successive day of the campaign on the Western Front and the third day of this battle the weather favored Hitler. It was clear and hot and there was no sign tonight of a break.

The Germans were estimated to have another 2,000 tanks in reserve, with their total force originally 4,000 waiting to drive through any gap in the French lines.

Weygand At Front

But with Weygand himself at the front, the French troops were carrying out orders to stick to support posts to the end, raining artillery and anti-tank gun fire on the tanks from all sides, while planes bombed and shelled them from above. Weygand has adapted a new defensive tactic claimed to be the best in the world, against Germany's new mechanized warfare, and he has shown that the Reichswehr rush can be checked.

Back of the deep Somme-Aisne line, itself a maze of staggered support points, Weygand has sown the 50-mile- deep area clear to the Seine with anti-tank defence nests.

Roads Barricaded

The roads are barricaded and there are strong support points armed both with anti-tank guns and machine guns.

Any mechanized units which get through the front lines thus will run almost a continuous gauntlet of hot defensive fire all the way to Paris.

Even in Paris the garbage trucks are mobile machine gun units now, strategic gates of the city are barricaded and there are steel anti-parachutist posts in the beautiful Champs Elysees.

While the battle of France went on in all its fury, the Germans sent 200 planes today into Central France.

They passed around Paris while air raid sirens howled, then flew on south. An official announcement said they did "material damage" in an unspecified central section.

The active battle zone stretches from the channel to the war-trampled ridges of the Chemin-des- Dames between the Allette and the Aisne Rivers, some 125 miles in all.

Premier Reynaud told the senate army commission today there was reason for confidence, in the "development of operations now under way."

Sister Of Late Prime Minister Dies In N. S.

GRAND PRE, N. S., June 7 — (CP) —Miss Julia Helena Borden, sister of the late Sir Robert Borden, Canada's Prime Minister during the first Great War, died at the Borden homestead here today. She was in her late 70's.

The sister of the leader of the Conservative party who became Prime Minister of the Dominion in 1911 and retired from politics in 1920 maintained the Borden home here after her prominent brother died. She was the daughter of the late Andrew and Eunice Laird Borden and the great granddaughter of Perry Borden, who emigrated to Cornwallis, N. S., about 1763 from Massachusetts.

Active all her life, Miss Borden suffered a stroke last summer and had been confined to her bed ever since. Previously she had taken an active part in Red Cross and other societies.

Funeral services will be held Monday.

CONVENTION AT JASPER PARK

MONTREAL, Que., June 7—An international aspect will feature the thirty-third annual convention of the Canadian Gas Association to be held at Jasper Park Lodge, Jasper National Park, Alberta, beginning July 3 next and continuing through to July 5 the Pacific Coast Gas Association will participate, the members having cancelled their northwest conference to join their Canadian colleagues at Jasper. The convention program will thus be increased by technical experts from the Pacific slope and elsewhere in the United States. Technical papers will figure largely in the program but home economics will also receive attention, one speaker being assigned to answer the question "what are the women thinking," and another to discuss the family budget. At the annual dinner A.H. Smith, K.C., Calgary, Alberta, will be the guest speaker. The president of the Canadian Gas Association is Julian Garrett, Edmonton, Alberta; the vice president J. B. McNary, Hamilton, Ontario, and the secretary-treasurer G. W. Allen, Toronto. The executive includes representation from Vancouver to Quebec, the second vice-president being John D. Price, of Montreal. It is reported by C. K. Howard, manager tourist and convention bureau, Canadian National Railways that 250 individuals will participate in the convention. Mr. Howard adds that members are bringing their clubs, the sparkling Jasper course being a handicap golf tournament over a feature of the entertainment.

Masons To Convene At Glace Bay

GLACE BAY, June 7 — Annual convention of the Grand Chapter of Masons of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland which opens here next Tuesday will be presided over by T. Gordon Ives of Charlottetown, Grand High Priest.

The following day the 75th annual convention of the provincial Grand Masonic Lodge will get under way with Grand Master Angus J. McDonald of Tyrian Youth Lodge, Glace Bay, as chairman.

The Grand Lodge will convene following a church parade to St. Paul's Church where services will be conducted by Grand Chaplain Rev. N. D. Kennedy of the New Glasgow Presbyterian Church.

E. McK. Forbes, K. C., of this town, will speak on "The life and work of James D. Gillis. Upper Margaree," and George McDougall of Montreal will be heard on "the life and works of the late Rev. Norman McLeod."

Nazi Warplanes

(Continued from page 1)

then returned, heading inward toward the west. Then they wheeled back again pursued by the continual clatter of machine gun fire.

In Norfolk, where the alarm lasted about an hour, compared with five minutes in Durham, deep-throated explosions were heard in the distance.

Anti-aircraft guns blazed on the Essex coast.

There were no immediate reports of damage.

The Air Ministry's bulletin of the coastal warning said merely:

"Air raid warnings sounded in east and southeast England."

R. A. F. Supports French

Britain's own air force, meanwhile, was bearing the weight of Britain's support for her French ally until new land divisions can be formed and equipped for the conflict on the Somme.

The Air Ministry announced almost continuous air assaults on German communications and many other targets to hamper the Nazi attempt to drive into France.

At the same time military sources here said they viewed the Allied status on French battlefields as "pretty good" but expressed the possibility that the main attack of the Germans is still to come.

There are some British units in France—yesterday's dispatches told of a Scottish division fighting in the Abbeville region—but no details are known as to how many of them are there.

Loss of 10 British planes was announced, but the Air Ministry said 15 German aircraft had been shot down and that targets such as railways, bridges, troops, gun emplacements, tank columns and oil refineries were "systematically and repeatedly bombed" behind the Somme front, in Belgium and in northwest Germany.

In Paris the high command announced the shooting down of 21 German planes during the last 24 hours.

"Our aviation continued its incessant action, harassing enemy troops by bombing and cannon attacks," said the French evening communique. "In 24 hours more than 100 tons of bombs have been launched on armored machines, convoys and communication lines."

Warn Against Raids

On the home front the protection forces set themselves for an expected third night of German air raids. Such raids might be directed against the airdromes from which British planes fly to harass the German drive, or against industries humming 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to turn out equipment and munitions to replace those abandoned and destroyed in Flanders by the withdrawing British Expeditionary Force.

Lord Beaverbrook, Canadian-born Minister of Aircraft Production, said in an interview that Britain has made giant strides in plane production in her effort to offset Nazi numerical superiority in the air.

Lord Beaverbrook said Britain kept production ahead of her losses in Flanders and now has put into production the "largest bomber in the world."

Since May 11 the British aircraft output has been increased 63 per cent in planes and 33 per cent in engines, the newspaper peer said.

The air force wants more United States-built planes, he said, and the Allies are taking all the American planes they can get. "We will take more if American sources develop," he said.

Lord Beaverbrook estimated Germany's air force at 11,675 planes, of which two fifths are front line or combat craft. He said Germany has 16,000 pilots, of whom 12,000 had recent training.

Call Civil Workers

Sir John Anderson, Minister of Home Security, issued a call for thousands of civil workers and, in a nationwide broadcast, asked everyone in Britain to "learn the rules of air raid precautions."

He called for volunteer police, fire and air raid precautions workers and nurses to register immediately.

During the day planes believed to be German reconnaissance craft scouted Surrey and Britons got ready to give a hot reception to any bombers which might follow the scouts during the night.

While Britain eyed Italy for direct indications that she would enter the war, Admiral Sir Sidney Fremantle predicted that a heavy bombardment of Malta by Italian planes and abandonment of the island as a British naval base might be early results of Italian belligerency.

He warned France to expect an attack on Corsica.

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

—A SATURDAY FEATURE—

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

This department, under the supervision of Mary Callaghan, H. Murphy, Ernest Reid, Ralph MacLean, and H. Lawton, Director of Personal Service Bureau is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions are welcomed.

AGRICULTURE

The followinfi material should be helpful to Senior Grade pupils in their study of Agriculture. Most of the questions are selected from Entrance Examinations of recent years.

1.—Outline a suitable 5-year crop rotation for P.E.I., and state three advantages of any rotation.

Answer: 1st year, potatoes or turnips; 2nd year, grain; 3rd year, Clover hay; 4th year, Timothy Hay; 5th year, pasture.

Advantages of following a crop rotation are: 1, It guards against the possibility of the soil becoming exhausted in any one element as all crops do not use the same elements in the same proportion; 2, It helps to control weeds and insects; 3 it helps to maintain the nitrogen and humus supply in the soil by including clover in the rotation.

Question 2.— What is Humus? What is its value in the soil and how can the supply be maintained?

Answer: Humus is decayed plant or animal matter in the soil. It is valuable to the soil in many ways: 1, It helps to hold moisture; 2, it prevents soil drifting; 3, As humus is really decayed plants, therefore it contains plant food.

The supply of Humus in the soil may be replenished by: 1, Addition of barnyard manure; 2, by plowing down a crop or crop residue; 3, by growth of a legume as clover.

Question 3: What is a surface muich? What is its value in tillage? Explain the scientific principles on which it works.

Answer: A surface mulch is a loose top-layer of soil or of a straw or light manure. The purpose of a mulch is to prevent loss of soil moisture by evaporation. Water rises in the soil by capillarity but when the top layer of about 12 inches is loosened, the particles of soil are not close enough to effect capillarity; and thus the soil moisture does not rise to the surface but is separated from the wind and sun by this loose layer of soil or "surface mulch." Consequently the loss of moisture by evaporation will be greatly reduced when farmers maintain a "surface mulch."

Question 4: Name two diseases of turnips and state one method of controlling each.

Answer. Club Root and Brown Heart. Club Root may be prevented by using a club-root resisting variety such as Bangholm or Ditmar. Brown Heart may be prevented by the addition of a small amount of borax (containing the element boron) to the regular fertilizer.

Question 5.—What are the symptoms of an Acid (sour) soil? How can such a condition be remedied?

Answer: A farmer may expect an acid soil on a field that fails to produce a good crop of clover, alfalfa or other legume. The presence of red sorrel and moss are also indications of acidity.

Acidity in the soil may be counteracted by the addition of calcium (lime). The usual application is approx. 1 ton per acre, but there is no definite amount, it varies with the degree of acidity.

Question 6: Name two breeds of Dairy Cattle and distinguish each as to (1) size, (2 quantity of milk, (3) quality of milk.

Answer: Ayrshire and Holstein. The Holstein is usually much larger than the Ayrshire. A good Ayrshire cow should produce about 10,000 lbs. of milk containing an average of 4 per cent. butter fat (annually). A good Holstein cow should produce about 12,000 lbs. of milk containing 3 to 3½ per cent. butter fat. These figures show that a Holstein produces more milk but of a poorer quality than does the Ayrshire.

Question 7: What are the qualifications of a successful farmer. (Entrance 1938).

To be successful in farming a man must have the qualities necessary for success in any occupation, viz: Ambition, industry and perseverance, coupled with a natural love for the profession.

To be a good farmer he must have a good physique but in those days of mechanized farming the latter attribute may not be as essential as a good education. Farming is no longer a game of chance, governed by the moon—it is now considered a science; and in order to carry out modern scientific methods a farmer must have sufficient education to understand the intricacies of his noble calling.

A successful farmer must have foresight as the results of much of his work may not result in immediate monetary reward. He must have the co-operative spirit and above all—he must be proud of belonging to the Agrarian Brotherhood.

LITERATURE

"THE LADY OF SHALOTT"

During the week the necessity of knowing the legends behind some of the better known poems in our texts was called to my attention. True it is that if we do not know the reference, we cannot expect to do justice to an explanation of either the story or the harder passages. In this connection I was asked to summarize the story behind Tennyson's "Lady of Shallott." The summary of necessity must be brief; however, for those of you who may be interested, a more complete text of the story may be found in "Bullfinche's Mythology."

King Arthur proclaimed a solemn tournament to be held at Winchester. The king and his retinue left for Winchester some few days before the tournament, in order to superintend preparations, leaving Sir Launcelot behind. It was Launcelot's intentions to attend in disguise; so, having made his preparations, he set out for Winchester in ample time for the sports disguised as an old feeble knight. Evening found him at the luxurious castle of the Lord of Shalott where he was welcomed with respect and kindness. During the course of the evening Sir Launcelot learned that his host had two sons and one daughter. The two sons had planned to attend the tournament but one had taken sick. Launcelot's offer to take the place of the sick boy on the morrow was gratefully accepted and arrangements were made to proceed to Winchester early. Also during the evening, Launcelot noticed the amorous attentions paid him by the lord's beautiful daughter. Wishing to repay the hospitality received, he offered to wear the lady's scarf and act as her knight the next day, even though his heart was already given to another.

Entering the contest on the side of Sir Galehaut against King Arthur and his knights, Launcelot was sorely wounded by his own brother, and was taken immediately to the castle of Shalott, where the fair lady personally attended to his wounds. Lured by the lavish attention and the luxury of the manor, Sir Launcelot remained for some time until found by his brethren, who bade him return immediately to Arthur's Court. The Lady of Shalott poured forth vain entreaties for Launcelot to remain with her always; and was heart-broken at his departure.

For some months she pined for him. Finally, feeling death near, she went to the river, found a barge, wrote her name on the prow; and, cutting it loose from its moorings, floated down to Camelot where Arthur and his knights resided.

Arthur was surprised and horrified when he learned the story of the unfortunate lady. He immediately gave orders for her interment, with all the honors suited to her rank, at the same time explaining to the knights the history of her affection for Launcelot, which moved the compassion and regret of all.

Tennyson early in life had studied the Arthurian Legends and this is probably his first poem written about them. Space does not permit at this point a detailed explanation of the poem or an application of the story. It will be given possibly at some later date.

CORRESPONDENCE

D.C. Climate. — There are two general causes on which the climate peculiar to any country principally depends, first its distance from the equator (latitude), second, its altitude above the level of the sea; but their effect is generally modified by many circumstances exerting a partial influence. Among these may be enumerated (1) the configuration and extent of the country; (2) its inclination and local exposure; (3) the direction of the chains of mountains by which it is intersected, or which are into its vicinity; (4) the nature of the soil as it is more or less favorable to radiation, absorption, and evaporation; (5) the proximity to or distance from seas; (6) and the action of winds blending the temperatures of different latitudes.

N.B.—Premiers of Provinces of Canada:

P.E.I.—Hon. Thane A. Campbell.
N.S.—Hon. Angus L. MacDonald.
N.B.—Hon. J. B. MacNair.
Que.—Hon. Adelard Godbout.
Ont.—Hon. Mitchell Hepburn.
Man.—Hon. John Bracken.
Sask.—Hon. W. J. Patterson.
Alta.—Hon. William Aberhart.
B.C.—Hon. T. D. Pattullo.

D.B.—Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces of Canada:

P.E.I.—Hon. B. W. LePage.
N.S.—Hon. Frederick Mathers.
N.B.—Hon. W. C. Clarke.
Que.—Hon. E. L. Patenaude.
Ont.—Hon. A. Matthews.
Man.—Hon. Wm. Johnson Tupper.
Sask.—Hon. A. P. McNab.
Alta.—Hon. John Campbell Bowen
B.C.—Hon. Eric Hamber.

B.W.—The report of the Rowell-Sirois Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations finds that in many respects Canadas' 73-year-old system is incapable of meeting modern needs and conditions; is a horse and buggy machine for an age of sky-liners.

In briefest form, the main recommendations are that the Dominion take over responsibility for employable jobless and for major emergencies in primary industries (such as crop failure) and assume all provincial debt. In return, the provinces would assign to the Dominion all rights to income and corporation taxes, and succession duties. Completely new basis of calculating the annual subsidies of the Dominion to the provinces is provided.

These would be replaced by "national adjustment grants" calculated on each province's need, to enable it to give its citizens governmental service up to the average Canadian standard and to provide for necessary development works.

Appointed August 4, 1937, the Commission filed its report with the Prime Minister on May 3, 1940. The original chairman, Hon. N. W. Rowell, was forced to retire by illness in the summer of 1938, and was succeeded by Dr. Joseph Sirois.

Head of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces, General of Artillery Keitel.

Minister of Air, Field-Marshall Hermann Goering, Minister of Propaganda, Dr. Goebbels.

B.C.D.—The ten largest cities of the world: London (8,203,942); York (6,930,446), Tokyo (6,830,0 Berlin, (4,200,000); Moscow, (4,0 000); Buenos Aires (3,670,0 Shanghai (3,418,000); Chicago 376,438); Leningrad (3,191,304); aka (3,000,000); Paris (2,793,000)

D.V.—The ten longest rivers of world in order of size are: Misso Mississ.ppi (4,502 miles); Ama (4,000 miles); Nile (4,000 mi Yangtse (3,400); Yenisei (3,0 Congo (3,000; Lena (2,800); kong (2,80); Obi (2,700); Niger 600); Hoangho (2,600.

B.C.— The Victoria Cross awarded to civilians of either regularly or temporarily under orders, directors or supervision the naval, military or air forces the British Empire for Conspicuo Bravery. The cross is worn, attac ed to a crimson ribbon, before other decoration, on the left brea and consists of a bronze Malt Cross, 1½ inches in diameter, w the Royal Crown surmounted by lion in the centre, and beneath the is the inscription "For Valour."

A.C.—Premier of Canada, W. Mackenzie King Governor-Gene of Canada, the Earl of Athlone; Pr mier of Eire, Eamon De Valera Pr sident of Eire, Sir Douglas Hyd Premier of Northern Ireland, Ho Viscount Craigavon. Governor Northern Ireland, the Duke of Abe corn. Viceroy and Governor-Gene al of India, the Marquis of Linlit gow. Premier of Australia, Robe G. Menzies; Governor-General Lo Gowrie. Premier of New Zealan Peter Fraser; Governor-General New Zealand, Viscount Galwa Premier of the Union of South Af rica, J. C. Smuts; Governor-Gener of the Union of South Africa, Sir Patrick Duncan.

B.B.C.—Japans' Minister of For eign Affairs, Hachiro Arita. France Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pau Reynaud. Britains' Minister of For eign Affairs, Lord Halifax; Ger many's Minister of Foreign Affairs Herr Von Ribbentrop; Russia's Min ister of Foreign Affairs M. M. Mo lotov; Italy's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Galeazzo Ciano.

M.B.C. — Fuhrer (Leader) and Chancellor of the German Reich and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, Adolf Hitler; assumed office August 2, 1934. Deputy of the Fuhrer of the National-Socialist party, Herr Rudolf Hess. Minister and Head of the Reich Chancery, Dr. Lammers.

In making the use of the "Teachers' Aid Service," you are asked to note well the following rules:

1.—Problems must be written out in full;

2.—Their sources should be given, text book, number of page, number of problem;

3.—The answer, if known, should be indicated at the end of the problem;

4.—Problems must have direct bearing on school work.

5.—This service is limited to members of the P.E.I. Teachers' Federation.

Note: There is no charge for this service whatever. Write the Director, H. H. Lawton at Charlottetown. Every effort will be made to secure for you a prompt and accurate answer.

Monthly Meeting Local Legion

At the postponed May monthly meeting of the Charlottetown Branch of the Canadian Legion held Thursday night, a resolution urging the Government to take immediate steps to conscript the man power, wealth, national resources, business, industrial and other institutions of the country to wage war with the full vigor of the nation, was passed unanimously.

Strong resolutions urging more action in the endeavor to smother "Fifth Column" activities were also passed. The Legion stressed the importance of all members noting enemy activities and reporting the same to constituted authority. The necessity of checking any information to prevent the Legion from becoming a party to a form of hysteria to the detriment of innocent people, was also stressed.

The President of the Branch, Mr. N. W. Lowther occupied the chair and reported on the success of the Dominion Convention. Mr. Albert Dinnis presided at the piano.

The need of a rifle range in Charlottetown or vicinity was pointed out and a resolution urging the Department of National Defence to open the Rifle Range for musketry practice was adopted.

The formation of a volunteer Home Defence Corps was discussed by the members.

Mr. B. S. Wonnacott reported for the committee appointed by the Convention to deal with unemployment.

The President announced that Mr. B. S. Wonnacott, Branch Secretary had received orders to report to England to act as an Auxiliary Service Officer under the Canadian Legion War Services. Mr. James S. Walker, a former President of the Branch, presented Mr. Wonnacott with a gladstone bag on behalf of the Ladies Auxiliary of the branch and the Legion.

Says Ministers Working Under Hard Conditions

Rev. Hugh Miller, of Charlottetown, Presents Report of the Home Mission Board

SACKVILLE, N. B., June 7 — (CP) —Many ministers are working under adverse conditions, with their savings exhausted and their salaries inadequate, Rev. Hugh Miller, Charlottetown, said today in presenting the report of the home mission board to the Maritime conference of the United Church of Canada.

He suggested that steps be taken to assure that congregations pay arrears in ministers' salaries before they are allowed to call new ministers.

Mr. Miller stated that many farmers can barely meet the cost of living and have great difficulty in supporting religious organizations.

He announced the appointment of Rev. M. C. MacDonald, Truro, to the Board of Home Missions.

Rev. J. M. Murchison, secretary for the British and foreign Bible Society, explained the Society's expenditures.

Dr. George J. Trueman, president of Mount Allison University, submitted the reports of the Mt. Allison educational institutions. Miss Constance Young, headmistress of the school for girls, and L. Ross Glenn, acting headmaster of the academy, reported successful years.

Despite a great need for funds, said Dr. Trueman, the University had abandoned a proposed centenary campaign because of the country's more urgent needs. It is hoped to conduct the campaign in 1943 if the war is successfully concluded by that time.

Students at all Mount Allison institutions number more than 800, said Dr. Trueman. Many had enlisted and no one could forecast how future attendance would be affected by the war.

Rev. Dr. E. A. Kerr, principal of Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax, said there are 51 students in arts and theology at Pine Hill. Two women are taking special work in theology. He reported the institution would be able to balance its budget this year.

Usher Miller, Saint John, reported the Protestant Orphanage is in need of financial help, a bank overdraft amounting to $16,000.

R. J. Messenger, Bridgetown, N. S., retiring president of the Lay Association, spoke of a movement throughout Canada for a more unified and practical organization of the Church laity. He criticized laxity of many members in religious duties.

Rev. George Murray described educational and religious work carried on in Trinidad.

House Debates Labor Questions And War Effort

OTTAWA, June 7.—(CP)—A policy of restricting direct relief payments to those who were willing to work in return for it was urged upon dominion, provincial and provincial governments today in the House of Commons by Ralph Maybank (Lib., Winnipeg South Centre).

The government received much advice on handling the unemployment and farm distress problem during resumed debate on Labor Minister McLarty's resolution preliminary to introduction of the annual relief measure.

Question time brought several announcements in the House. Prime Minister Mackenzie King gave an account of the government's conference yesterday with 30 members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and said the British Government was being advised immediately of their recommendations for speeding up munitions productions in Canada.

The Prime Minister also announced further details of the government's agreement with France, concluded today, for stabilization of exchange and repatriation of Canadian securities held in France to build up a reserve of French currency in Canada. The reserve will be restricted for use in trade between the two countries.

To meet a possible shortage of some types of skilled labor, John R. MacNicol, (Con. Toronto-Davenport), suggested organization of "vestibule schools" as had been organized by British industry for rehabilitation and new training of skilled workers.

Urging adoption of technical training schools operating in conjunction with industry Mr. MacNicol said Canada had the men and resources to build enough planes to "blot out the sun over Germany." Similar schools in the United States were turning out great numbers of skilled motor and airplane mechanics. He urged Labor Minister McLarty start in his own city (Windsor, Ont.) and mobilize the industrial plants there for manufacture of airplanes in large numbers, regardless of cost, and to initiate training schemes to fill the plants with skilled workers.

Extend Financial Arrangements To Include France

OTTAWA, June 7—(CP)—Financial arrangements similar to those in effect between Canada and the United Kingdom since early in the war have been made between Canada and France.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King in the House of Commons today announced the two countries had concluded a payments agreement, designed to stabilize exchange rates and facilitate trade between them.

The agreement provides for the acquisition of French francs by Canada and the orderly repatriation of Canadian securities held in France in order to provide France with more Canadian dollars with which to make purchases in the Dominion.

As a result of the agreement, any payments made by a resident of Canada to a resident of France or the French Empire must be made in francs or Canadian dollars. If made in francs they must be obtained from the foreign exchange control board. They can not be acquired in a third country.

Local Man Named To Important Post

Mr. Bruce S. Wonnacott, secretary of the Charlottetown Branch of the Canadian Legion and Private Secretary to His Honor, Lieut-Governor B. W. LePage, leaves the province this morning for overseas, where he will serve as captain with the Canadian Legion War Services Incorporated.

Mr. Albert Dinnis has been appointed to succeed him as secretary of the Charlottetown Branch of the Canadian Legion.

Captain Wonnacott is the only Islander going overseas at the present time in the capacity of Personal Services Officer.

He is a Great War veteran, having enlisted on August 4, 1914, with the Prince Edward Island Battery at Canso, N.S. Later he joined the 2nd Canadian Heavy Battery as Regimental No. 10 at Halifax in November of the same year. He proceeded overseas with that unit in June 1915, and served in France with the same unit until July, 1918, when he was attached as Staff Sergeant at general headquarters 3rd Echelon.

Capt. Wonnacott returned to Canada and demobilized in July, 1919.

Keep Minard's in the home.