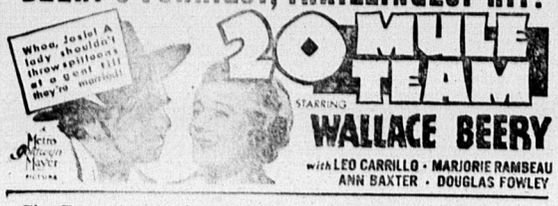
SHOWS AT 2.30—7.00—9.00 DAYLIGHT TIME
LAST TIMES TODAY
BEERY'S FUNNIEST, THRILLINGEST HIT!



20 MULE TEAM
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Canada 6 months ahead of schedule in production of Mechanized Units!
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IT'S LEAP YEAR...
So look before you leap!

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The Doctor Takes a Wife
with Reginald Gardiner · Gail Patrick

MARCH OF TIME!
CANADA CARRIES ON NO 2
A LETTER FROM ALDERSHOT

TODAY ONLY!!
BILL BOYD AS HOPALONG CASSIDY IN
"THE SHOWDOWN"
Chapter 12 "Oregon Trail"—Comedy—Cartoon
SHOWS AT 2.30--7--8.45--9.15 Daylight Time
On Saturdays only, from now until the conclusion of Daylight Time, all shorts are repeated at the Capitol at the end of the 2nd show at night so, if seated by 9.15, you'll see the complete program.

CAPITOL -- MON. -- TUES. 2:30 7—8:45
Of course it's funny... BUT NOT FOR STU AND MARJORIE!

The HONEYMOON'S OVER
STUART ERWIN · MARJORIE WEAVER
Patric Knowles · Russell Hicks · Jack Carson
Hobart Cavanaugh · June Gale · E. E. Clive
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Orange Pekoe Tea
Mr. Tea Pott Says:
Use BRAHMIN
Full Flavoured Tea

Southern Atlantic Legacy

By
BY SYDNEY PARKMAN

"I don't—much," she admitted reluctantly. "It's idiotic, I know but I'd much rather be upstairs."

"Upstairs it shall be then!" he told her cheerfully. "I don't care two hoots where I sleep, and it's only a matter of swapping over bags. It's lucky we haven't unpacked though."

He turned and explained the situation to the sleepy landlord in halting Spanish, and in another few minutes the transfer of luggage had been made.

"You are a dear, Toby," the girl told him, as she started to go upstairs to her room. "You're sure you don't mind sleeping down there?"

"I'll scream if I'm frightened," he assured her gravely, and turned into his new room and shut the door.

It had been a long and tiring day, but his brain was far too active to allow him to go to sleep at once, and for a long time he lay and thought over the events of the evening.

There was something fantastic about it all—this story of buried treasure. And yet the details of it were prosaic enough. No pirate's long hidden hoard of pieces-of-eight and moidores, but the purchased modern coins of a booze-smuggler with an unusual sense of caution. And the clues were no crudely drawn charts on faded parchment, but an elderly seaman's brief notes on cheap notepaper.

But for all that, there was romance enough in it for any old-time story. There was murder and a pretty girl—two of the most necessary ingredients. And there was the lost clue—the inevitable lost clue.

He lay thinking about that. He did not agree with the Major that the late Captain Salter had never even written the letter. From what little he had seen of him, he judged that he had been far too blunt a man to take refuge in a lie in order to save himself trouble. If he had stated that he had written the letter—then the odds were that he had.

But what had become of it? Had it gone astray in the post by some mischance, or had he been carrying it upon him at the time of his death?

The problem pursued him in his sleep however, and he dreamed that he had undertaken a survey flight of the whole of the Bahamas in an antiquated machine, with the object of identifying the island from a drawing which Father Maloney had supplied. It appeared that it was shaped in the form of a five-pointed star and he felt convinced that he would have no difficulty in spotting it if only he could keep the machine out of a spin. But that was the difficulty. In some inexplicable way, the wretched thing remained on the point of stalling whatever he did to it. No matter how hard he pulled the stick back, her nose kept dropping, and he was forced to open up the throttle till the engine roared deafeningly. It seemed inevitable that he would smash the ship up, but at least that would rule out the danger of being burned to death. The islands shot up towards him as he hurtled through the air, with the wind singing shrilly through the struts, and he was within a hundred feet of the ridged sand below, when he woke up.

In spite of the vividness of his dream, he awoke with the impression that it was something else that had jerked him into consciousness, and he lay for some moments, gathering his scattered senses together and listening.

All was deathly still in the house. Outside, the cicadas were still chirruping, and a frog was croaking at regular monotonous intervals, but there seemed to be nothing to account for the impression he had received.

And then came a slight rustle, which his sharpened senses told him was definitely in the room.

He lay perfectly quiet, listening intently. The sound had come from somewhere quite near him, as far as he could judge, and slightly to one side of the bed. He told himself that it was probably only a mouse or a rat, but some inner sense gave the lie to such an obvious explanation, and as he lay he tensed himself, ready to spring out of bed at the first corroboration of his unformed suspicions.

And then it happened.

A tiny pencil of light leapt into being from the darkness at that side of the bed and settled on his face, and at the same instant something wet and heavy was slapped over his face and clamped down as though with a vice.

For a few seconds he hardly knew what happened.

He was conscious of struggling madly with the sickly, sweet smell of chloroform strong in his nostrils. His assailant had flung himself on top of him and was pinning him down under the bedclothes, but he was putting every ounce of his strength into a frantic effort to get clear. He realised that unless he could do so in the next few seconds, he was lost; for with every breath the anaesthetic was robbing him of the ability to fight his way out.

At first, he concentrated on trying to break that relentless grip on his face, but he could not get his hands free from the sheet, and strive as he would, he found it impossible to twist his body clear of the other's weight.

Abandoning the attempt, he punched upwards through the sheet at his assailant's body, and here he achieved something like success, for he heard a muffled grunt of pain, and he felt the fellow flinch away from him.

He drove in two more blows, and then, with a supreme effort, heaved his tautened body up and sideways.

The effort succeeded. He managed to twist over and the pad slipped from his face as the man sought to maintain his balance. The next instant he had completed his turning movement and still partly wrapped in the sheet, fell out of bed and as he did so, he heard the other man spring off the bed above him, and there followed a rush of muffled footsteps across the room.

With his head singing, he scrambled out on hands and knees and staggered weakly to his feet, prepared to continue the fight on more equal terms. It seemed, however, that the other had no stomach for this, for as he rose to an upright position he saw the heavy curtains swept back and a dark figure was silhouetted dimly against the scarcely less intense darkness outside.

It appeared that his late assailant was now bent only upon making his escape.

Dazed as he was, he had no intention of allowing him to get away if he could prevent him, and without a moment's hesitation he plunged across the room after him.

He caught him up just as he was in the act of getting out of the window, and he grappled with him promptly and tried to pull him back inside.

"Leggo, you——!" the man snarled, and he half-twisted on the sill and struck out savagely at Toby's face.

That young man sensed the blow coming and ducked. He had got a grip in the other's collar with his left hand, and as the fellow's face was turned towards him, he drew back with his right and drove in a punch with all the strength he could muster.

The blow landed home, but there was little real force behind it. He heard the man grunt at its impact, but the next moment he lunged back with his other hand, and Toby felt a sharp searing pain along his ribs on the left side of his chest.

He staggered back, releasing his hold of the man's collar, and the next instant the intruder had slid over the window-sill and was gone.

(To be Continued)

In Memoriam

MRS. SAMUEL MACARTHUR

It is with deep regret that the residents of Hamilton, Lot 18 and vicinity learned of the death of one of their oldest and most highly esteemed citizens in the person of Mrs. Samuel MacArthur on Saturday, May 25, 1940, at the age of 83 years. Mrs. MacArthur was formerly Lilly Taylor of Hamilton. Spending her years of married life in Tyne Valley until the death of her husband which occurred several years ago she then returned to the home of her childhood and during her long illness was tenderally cared for by her sister, Hattie Taylor. Being of a kind and affectionate nature she won for herself many friends, both in Hamilton and Tyne Valley, all of whom mourn her passing. She leaves to mourn the loss of a loving mother, her twin daughters, (May) Mrs. Sanford MacCausland, Quincy, Mass and (Gertie) Mrs. H. L. Leone, New Hampshire, also two sisters, Alice and Hattie, and three brothers, George, William and Major. The funeral service which was held on Tuesday, May 28th was largely attended. A short service was held at the home conducted by Mr. John Carson, Presbyterian minister, Margate, assisted by Rev. Mr. Crowdis after which the funeral cortege wended its way to the Presbyterian Church, Tyne Valley, where the deceased was for many years a faithful member. A very impressive service was held in which Rev. H. Buntain, minister of Tyne Valley Presbyterian Church also assisted. At the close of the service the remains were conveyed to the nearby cemetery and laid to rest beside that of her husband who predeceased her several years ago. Roy Phillips, Tyne Valley was the undertaker. The following nephews of the deceased acted as pallbearers: Messrs. Clarence Sinclair, Harry Taylor, Wm. Sinclair, Parmenas Phillips, Charles Taylor, Elmer Phillips. The sympathy of their many friends is extended to the bereaved relatives. She is gone from our midst. A vacant chair in the home, but fond memories remain.

Today's Short Wave Radio Program

(All Time at Eastern Standard)

SATURDAY, JUNE 15

LIMA, PERU

5:15 p.m.—Program of Peru Automobile Club for American Listeners. OAK-4R, 15.15 mcs., 19.8 m.

BERLIN

5:30 p.m.—U.S. and Germany DJZ, 17.80 meg., 16.4 m.; DJB, 15.20 meg., 19.7 m.

BUDAPEST

6:35 p.m.—Hungarian Folk Songs. HATS, 9.62 mcs., 31.17 m.

MOSCOW

7:00 p.m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

TOKYO

8:05 p.m.—Popular Songs JLSG, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.

LONDON

8:15 p.m.—"Despatch from the Front." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

ROME

8:40 p.m.—Opera; Selections from Operettas. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

BERLIN

9:30 p.m.—Melody and Rhythm. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

ROME

10:00 p.m.—Opera; Dance Music. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

PARIS

10:45 p.m.—Military Talk. TPA, 11.72 meg., 25.6 m.; TPB, 11.84 meg., 25.33 m.; TPC, 9.52 meg., 31.51 m.

LONDON

10:45 p.m.—"London Log." Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

GUATEMALA

11:00 p.m.—Dance Music with Marimba Ensemble. TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19.8 m.

PARIS

11:45 p.m.—News Bulletin in English. TPA, 11.72 mcs., 25.6 m.; TPB, 11.84 mcs., 25.33 m.; TPC, 9.52 meg., 31.51 m.

TOKYO

12:20 a.m.—"Evening of Northern California." JZK, 15.16 mcs., 19.7 m.

PARIS

1:15 a.m.—Concert. TPA, 11.72 meg., 25.6 m.; TPB, 11.84 meg., 25.33 m.; TPC, 9.52 meg., 31.51

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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, 304 Fitzroy St. Assistants—Ernest D. Reid, West Kent, H. N. Murphy, Queen Square, Ralph MacLean, Prince St.

DIARY OF WAR

Sept. 1—Germany invades Poland and Danzig is returned to the Reich.

Sept. 3—Britain and France announce state of war with Germany exists.

Sept. 17—Russia invades Poland.

Oct. 10—Lithuania, together with Esthonia and Latvia, sign accords with Russia granting use of naval and air bases.

Oct. 19—Turkey becomes military ally of Allies pledged to resist aggression in Balkans.

Nov. 30—Russia invades Finland.

Dec. 17—The Graf Spee is scuttled off Montevideo.

Mar. 13—Russia and Finland conclude peace treaty.

April 9—Germany invades Denmark and Norway. Denmark is occupied.

April 15—Allied troops begin landing in Norwegian Fjords.

May 2—Prime Minister Chamberlain announces withdrawal of Allied troops from southerrn Norway. Struggle at Narvik is continued.

May 9—British House of Commons sustains Chamberlain Government but many refrain from voting and feeling of uneasiness rises.

May 10—Early morning saw German columns pushing their way into Holland and Belgium. German parachute troops seize important Dutch airports. The war in the west begins in earnest.

May 10—Chamberlain surrendered the prime ministership and the King calls Churchill to the highest office in Britain. Complete re-organization of Cabinet follows.

May 13—The new British Government is given an overwhelming vote of confidence in the British House.

May 13—Holland's Royal Family takes refuge in England.

May 14—Germans had succeeded in occupying a large part of Holland and Dutch resistance was practically broken. In Belgium one of the greate t battles of all time raged along a front enarly 150 miles long.

May 14—Netherlands capitulates except for tiny south-western provinces of Zealand. The order was given by General Herri Gerard Winkleman, commander-in-chief of the Dutch army.

May 19—Maxime Weygand named Generalissimo of the Allied Armies, replacing Gamelin. Belgian Government moved to French soil.

May 22—Churchill given power over life, wealth of nation.

May 28—Belgian army capitulates on the order of King Leopold without consulting Britain or France. The Belgian Government defied His Majesty and declared it would rise a new army.

May 29—Allies capture strategic Narvik.

May 31—Allied Forces start embarkation at Dunkirk.

June 10—French Government quits Paris.

June 10—Defence Minister Norman Rogers killed in crash of R. C.A.F. plane.

June 10—Mussolini declared Italy at war with Allies.

June 10—President Roosevelt extended provisions of the United States Neutrality Act to Allies.

MUNICH PACT

Out of the Munich Conference grew the Munich Pact signed by Great Britain, France, Italy, and Germany on Sept. 30,1938. This agreement was designed to end the Czechoslovak-German crisis and give the world reprive from war.

In general terms, this agreement provided for occupation by Germany of the Sudeten areas of Czechoslovakia and final determination of the republic's new boundaries by a commission representing the four powers and Czechoslovakia.

In addition to the stipulated areas to be occupied, plebiscites to determine future sovereignty will be held in other areas under conditions set by the International Commission.

The fourteen men who took part in the Conference—besides, Hitler, Daladier, Mussolini and Chamberlain were:

For Germany: Foreign Minister Van Ribbentrop and his deputy and secretarry of state, Count Ernrest Von Weiszaecker.

For Britain: Sir Horace Wilson, Chamberlain's adviser; William Strang, chief of the central European department of the London Foreign Office and Sir Neville Henderson, Ambassador to Berlin.

For Italy: Foreign minister Galiazzo Ciano and Bertardo Attolico, Ambassador to Berlin.

For France: Alexis Leger, Secretary general of the Paris Foreign office, Charles Rochat Foreign Affairs expert and Andre Francois-Poncet, Ambassador to Berlin.

THE FINNISH-RUSSIAN TREATY OF 1940.

Finland gives up:

1. The entire Karelian Isthmus and its Soviet-penetrated Mannerheim line.
2. The city of Viipuri and the islands in its bay.
3. All the shores of Lake Ladoga.
4. Hanko, naval base on the southwest, and the surrounding peninsula, on a thirty year lease. This area will form Soviet military naval bases.
5. Part of the Sredni and Rybachi peninsulas in the far north, on the Arctic Ocean.
6. Certain islands in the Gulf of Finland.
7. A great slice of northeastern Finland, including Kuolajaervi.
8. The right to maintain any Finnish warships, submarine or war planes in its Arctic waters with the exception of small coast guard vessels.

In addition, Finland provides free transit for Russian goods across the Petsamo Arctic Area from Russia to Norway, duty free. Finland is to build a railway during 1940, which will link the White Sea, within Northern Russia, to the Gulf of Bothnia. This is to pass into the hands of the Russians.

AGRICULTURE NOTES

Question: What elements are commonly lacking in P. E. I? State use of each, how each may be replenished.

Answers: Phosphorus, Potassium, Nitrogen and Calcium. Phosphorus is especially needed to produce seed in grain crops. It may be added to the soil by adding commercial Fertilizer known as:— Super-Phosphate or any other phosphate.

Potassium is especially needed to develop a strong stem in any plant. The Commercial Fertilizer used to replenish it is Potash.

Nitrogen is needed in the soil to develop the foliage and give a general healthy appearance to the plant. The Commercial Fertilizer used to counteract a loss of Nitrogen is Nitrate of Soda or Sulphate of Ammonia.

Calcium (Lime) is needed in the soil to counteract acidity and make a base soil necessary for the growth of legumes. It may be supplied by the application of ground-limestone.

Question 2. What are the advantages of Mixed Farming in P. E. I.?

(1) It helps to maintain soil fertility as most of the crops grown on the farm are fed to live stock and thus the soil elements are returned in the form of barnyard manure.

(2) It tends to develop more financial stability; as tests have proved that the ordinary man can handle his income in small installments better than he could if he received it in one large sum, as he would if he specialized in one crop as potatoes.

(3) It avoids the risk because if one crop fails he has others to rely on.

Question 3. Varieties of clover are: Mammoth Red, Alsike and White.

3 legumes are: clover, alfalfa, peas.

2. varieties of rust-resistant wheat are: Coronation, Renown.

3. varieties of oats are: Banner, Victory, Erban (rust-resistant).

3. Bacon Breeds of Swine are Yorkshire, Famworth and Landrace.

The best breed of Saddle Horses is Thoroughbred.

The most common breed of Carriage Horses is Standard Bred.

Three annual Weeds are: Shepherds' Purse, Ladies Thumb and Lamb's Quarters.

Two Biennials are Burdock and Bull Thistle.

Three Perennials are Ox-eye Daisy, Couch Grass and Sow Thistle.

"WHEN BURBADGE PLAYED"

It has been said that worthwhile and significant things are often done up in small bundles; this application might also be made in the realm of Literature. Very often we are liable to omit significant poems just because they contain one or two verses which to us may seem unimportant. To me, all poems, however small, are worthy of some attention because I feel there is something important about them else they would not nor could not be included in a text-book of Literature. One such poem, which on the surface seems to contain nothing of very great interest, is "When Burbadge Played." To most teachers this is a poem to be read quickly and passed over as a selection not meriting any consideration at all.

Most of us attend the theatre to see our favourite play without giving any thought to the theatre itself or its origin, hence when we come to give an explanation of such a selection as this, we are unable to do so fully. Let us for a few minutes glance at a comparison of the theatre in Burbadge's time and that of today.

Burbadge was a contemporary of Shakespeare and had acted in several of Shakespeare's plays, becoming the original Hamlet, Lear, Othello and others. The theatre at this time was very unlike ours in many respects. Today, if the scene is laid by the seaside, we see a miniature seashore on the stage together with the lighting and stage effects to give it reality;—then, should such a scene have been needed all the scenery needed to give it effect was a placard set on one side of the stage probably bearing the words, "The Seashore." The people would be expected to use their imagination to conjure up a picture of the seashore while looking at the bare stage and the actors. Thus the actors had to make up in their acting what the stage lacked in scenery. This is what is meant by the lines:

The stage was bare
Of fount and temple, tower and stair.

Then again, in Burbadge's time, the theatre had no curtain, and in many respects this was extremely awkward both to the actors and those writing the plays. On the modern stage when an actor faints or someone dies, it is simple to draw the curtains showing a lapse of time while the person who has supposedly fainted or died is able to walk off the stage. In the time of Burbadge it was necessary to effect the withdrawal of the person in some round about way. Many various devices were used which do not warrant explanation here.

Another important point to note in the theatre of Burbadge is that concerning the actors themselves. The actors were all men or boys hence the parts for women were played by boys whose voices had not yet taken on the tone and quality of a man. The explanation of this is that the theatre and the plays were of a rather recent origin and had not been acclaimed by all the people. Some parties, such as the Puritans, condemned the theatre and all plays as immoral; hence the reasons for no women actors.

Many other differences could be noted such as those of balcony scenes, inside stages where plays within a play were enacted, stage effects such as lighting, and a host of others. These differences in the theatres of today and Burbadge's time explain the meaning of the three verses of "When Burbadge Played." To those of you who have studied Shakespeare's plays and have learned about the theatre of his time, this particular poem should be of interest. Explain the differences to your pupils and show them that times change and the customs and manners of a people change with them. This is an ideal selection with which to get your point across. Use it!

I should like at this time to give a short sketch of the origin of the theatre. That shall be done in the next issue provided that something of a more pressing nature does not arise. Those of you who may be interested will find very fine pictures and diagrams of the Elizabethian Theatre in "The Art and Life of William Shakespeare" by Hazelton Spencer.

CORRESPONDENCE

B.A.K.—The senators representing Prince Edward Island.
Queens—J.E. Sinclair.
Prince—Creelman MacArthur.
Kings—J.J. Hughes and J. A. McDonald.

D.C.—Prince Edward Island's representatives in the Dominion House of Commons:
Queens—J.L. Douglas and Dr. Cyrus MacMillan.
Prince—J. L. Ralston.
Kings—Dr. T. V. Grant.

D.M.—The Executive Council of the Government of P. E. I.:
Premier, President of Executive Council and Attorney-General, Hon. Thane A. Campbell. Minister of Public Works, Hon. James McIntyre. Minister of Agriculture, Hon. William H. Dennis.
Minister of Education and Public Health, Hon. Mark R. McGuigan.

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C. F. HINE,
Charlottetown

The Eastern Guardian

*This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a newsy nature may be inserted at 2 cents a word strictly payable in advance.

*SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Charlottetown Guardian may be handed to their Rept. Archie Hume.

*LADIES AID MEET — The Ladies Aid of Montague United Church was held at the home of Mrs. Mack Martin. Plans were made for a Grab Bag party to be held at Mrs. Mont Wright's. During the evening the members presented Mrs. W. A. McLaggan who is soon to leave Montague, with a little gift and a humorous address in rhyme made and read by Miss Alva Brehaut. Mrs. McLaggan graciously thanked the ladies for their kindness. Refreshments were served and a pleasant evening came to a close. —L.

*PRESENTATION — Mr. Allison MacLean, Montague is receiving congratulations on winning the contest in the Great West Insurance Co. for the greatest volume of business for the month of May. The presentation which was a beautiful silver tray, was made by Mr. J. H. Baker, assistant general manager of the company, at a dinner given at the Canadian National Hotel, Charlottetown. —L.

*RED CROSS CONCERT — A very successful entertainment was held in the I. O. O. F. hall, Montague on Wednesday night in aid of the Red Cross. The Women's Institute were very fortunate in having Miss Lena MacLaire, Miss Helen Callbeck together with the little Misses Noreen MacPherson and Anita Lynds of Charlottetown, who assisted with the programme and with some of the best local talent the result was a very enjoyable evening. The proceeds were very gratifying. —L.

Daily War Survey

(By The Canadian Press)

The fall of Paris, while not unexpected, is a serious blow to the morale of the French army and people.

The fact British authorities are rushing every available man and piece of equipment to France to aid the French in continuing the fight, however, indicates to the world that French resistance is not over and to the French themselves that their British Allies will make any sacrifice to help them.

The position of the French army in the south of the country is not enviable. It has a long front to hold with tired troops and at any moment can expect an attack from the Italians in the rear.

The loss of Paris complicates the problems of transport, communication and supply. The capital city was very much the hub of the country. All roads led to it. It was a nerve centre with the lines of information leading out in all directions. Now some new means of coordinating communications must be established.

One of the next objectives of the Germans may be the occupation of the whole of the French coast in order to cut off further aid from Great Britain. In this operation as in others the German air force can be expected to lash out with heavy bombing attacks on all coastal points in an effort to destroy docks and other facilities.

Parisians, June 4, carried out their normal routines and cleaned up in the wake of a furious enemy air raid which brought death to at least 45 civilians and injuries to more than 200. It was the first attack on the French capital since the war started. Although the Germans claimed their airmen were aiming at military objectives, bombs were dropped haphazardly, scattering over a wide area. France grimly promised to return blow for blow. Children play among the debris of another building shattered by Nazi bombs.