

PRINCE EDWARD --- Big Special Double Bill! -- TODAY FRI -- SAT
MATINEES AT 2.30--EVENING SHOW STARTS AT 7.00 BUT
YOU SEE THE COMPLETE PROGRAM IF SEATED BY 8.30!!!!

It's a 3 alarm laugh-riot with Sandy and her fire-eating funsters!

SANDY GETS HER MAN

Starring Baby SANDY with STUART ERWIN UNA MERKEL WILLIAM FRAWLEY EDGAR KENNEDY



ARGENTINE NIGHTS
Starring THE RITZ BROTHERS AND THE TOP TRIO OF RECORDS AND RADIO THE ANDREWS SISTERS with Constance Moore George Reeves Peggy Moran Anne Nagel AND A SCREENFUL OF SULTRY SENORITAS AND GAY GAUCHOS!

CAPITOL-SUPER-ACTION-TODAY/FRI PROGRAM - TODAY/SAT SHOWS at 2.30-7.00-8.15 for balance of week
The 3 Mesquiteers in "UNDER TEXAS SKIES"
LAST CHAPTER of "The Adventures of RED RYDER"
NEW COMEDY "Blondes & Blunders"
POPEYE CARTOON "Popeye Meets William Tell"

UNDER PRESSURE
By GEORGE AGNEW CHAMBERLAIN
George Agnew Chamberlain WNU Service
"La Barranca is undoubtedly her property. I had to admit that much. Since I explained why the courts can do nothing she has come there to see Pope's horror of a face again."

Empire's Arsenal Canada Is Called To Sacrifice, Too
WAR IS STIMULUS TO NATION'S ECONOMY, BUT IT DEMANDS EVERY DOLLAR OF RESOURCES FOR VICTORY, SAYS MINISTER.
Written for the Canadian Press (By Hon. James A. MacKinnon Minister of Trade and Commerce)

TONIGHT Holy Redeemer Hall BINGO
First Bingo \$5. Freezeout \$25 Split in 5 ways
Starting at 8.30 Sharp JACKPOT
RADIO
NORTH-AMERICAN TRANSMISSION
Eastern Daylight Saving Time Throughout
WAVELENGTHS
Canada and U.S.A.—3132 m., 25.50 speaking 10.00 p.m. (from 10.30 p.m.) Western Canada—25.25 (from 10.45 p.m.) 3132 (from 11.00 p.m.)

In Memoriam
MRS. JAMES COUSINS
In the passing of Mr. James Cousins on Saturday evening at his home in Sackville at the age of 59 years, the home has lost a kind and loving husband and father and the community a good citizen. The late Mr. Cousins had resided in Sackville for a number of years and was an industrious and prosperous farmer till failing health compelled him to resign from arduous duties. In all his sufferings he was patient and uncomplaining. He will be greatly missed not only in the home but in the community where he was always ready as a neighbor and friend to lend a helping hand. The funeral service was held on Monday afternoon and in spite of the stormy day a large number of friends from far and near were present at the funeral. The service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Crowl who spoke many words of comfort to the sorrowing family and friends. At the close of the service the remains were conveyed to the Malpeque Cemetery followed by a large number of elegiac and tenderly laid to rest in the family plot there. The pallbearers were six nephews of the deceased, Messrs. Frank McNutt, John McNutt, John Rieley, Robert Cousins, James Cousins and George Cousins. Besides his sorrowing widow two daughters are left to mourn a loving husband and father's presence. Mrs. Borden Connell, Summerside, Miss Margaret Cousins, Toronto, practical nurse who tenderly cared for her father to the end. Two sons, Gordon and David at home also three sisters, Mrs. Robert MacNutt, Darnley, Mrs. Mary Acorn and Miss Martha Cousins, R. N. of Washington also one brother, Mr.

fully wounded she must be stronger than he yet she was not—all her strength had turned to water. From the waist up he was terribly alive. His right hand was still clamped on her ankle so tightly that circulation had almost ceased and with his left he had managed to seize her skirt. Rather than have it dragged off her she sank to one knee, straining her head back from the sight of his face. "Luz!" she cried in a last despairing wail. A bar clattered on the far side of the patio, a door opened and the figure of a woman stepped forth. She was agless as are all icons, but the bloom of youth has passed, but strong with the toughness of rawhide. Her leathery face would have been expressionless had it not been for the brilliance of cavernous black eyes. The instant they beheld Joyce their expression underwent a startling transformation. It did not occur to her she was staring at the battered girl who had just come from what she thought she saw was that babe's mother to the very life. She dashed to the rescue, screaming in the agony of her grief, "Maximiliano! Julio! Leonardo! Plutarco! Riquelme! Nataniel!" As the last cry for help left her she saw a flash through the air, a pounce like a cat, claws out, on Joyce's assailant. Headless the girl's shattered hip which was uppermost when she fell, and a sheath knife with a glittering blade and presently tucked into a sheath with both hands she raised it on high. The man promptly gave up. He released his hold on Joyce and fled. "Where is La Barranca?" Dirk asked. "I mean how do you get there—by what road?" "The road to 'Toiuca,' said Arnaldo, out of a half daze. "The hacienda is southwest of Toiuca. Once you've passed the city all you have to do is follow the trail." "How do you know so much about La Barranca, Juan?" asked Margarita curiously. "For my sins I went to one of Pepe's shooting parties," said Arnaldo, still in a half daze. "He had a rubber-tipped staff, he stated. "What about it, Arnaldo?" Any chance of your coming with me?" "No," said Arnaldo, snapping out of his daze. He turned to Van Sartar. "Sit down," Dirk obeyed. "What do you suppose I'm thinking about? Do you know Dorado? No, well, I do. We're too late — too late by hours. To make the trip would be a mere sentimental gesture." "Just the same I'm going," said Dirk. "He's dead," said several of the crowd in unison. "Wait for me," called a sonorous voice. "Joyce looked up and kissed her tear-wet cheeks. "Luz! Oh, Luz! Let me talk to you; we must be a doctor." "What for?" asked Luz. "This poor man—we must try to save him." "He's dead," said several of the crowd in unison. "Wait for me," called a sonorous voice. "Joyce looked up and kissed her tear-wet cheeks. "Luz! Oh, Luz! Let me talk to you; we must be a doctor." "What for?" asked Luz. "This poor man—we must try to save him." "He's dead," said several of the crowd in unison. "Wait for me," called a sonorous voice. "Joyce looked up and kissed her tear-wet cheeks. "Luz! Oh, Luz! Let me talk to you; we must be a doctor." "What for?" asked Luz. "This poor man—we must try to save him." "He's dead," said several of the crowd in unison. "Wait for me," called a sonorous voice.

Trade Minister MacKinnon.
The results of our industrial war effort are already being felt in the actual theatre of war. At the end of 1940 we are told that Canadian mechanical transport, carried to Egypt under the protection of the British navy, has been a vital factor in the defeat of the Italian invasion of Egypt. This, though it is only the first fruits of the war effort of the country's industries, is a favorable omen for the results of the larger conflicts that are still to come in a war that will require a maximum of merchant transport and of munitions of war. Canada, indeed, is being turned into a vast arsenal of Empire, where war equipment is being produced on an enormous and increasing scale in factories that are exempt from the risks of aerial bombing. Britain are actively availing themselves of these facilities, since the grand total of orders for war stores placed by our Department of Munitions and Supply up to the end of November, 1940, amounted to \$812,000,000, including \$692,000,000 on Canadian account and \$120,000,000 on British account. In addition, capital commitments for plant extensions and construction of new plants up to the same date amount to no less than \$282,000,000. The effects of this enormous stimulus to the economic activities of Canada are evident in every aspect of our national life. Perhaps the most all-embracing of these is employment. Official estimates indicate that the total number of wage-earners in Canada in 1940 was some 500,000 more than in the same month of 1939, since when at least 50,000 have been added. At November 1, 1940, the official number of employment reached the highest point ever recorded, at 139.2, as compared with 119.6 Sept. 1, 1939, at the outbreak of the war. In many industries, taken as a whole, five workers were employed at the later date for every four employed at the earlier. Sixty-one per cent more workers were employed in the iron and steel group of industries at the later date than at the earlier, while in the shipbuilding industry the increase in employment was no less than 370 per cent. These results have been achieved in spite of the placing of some 200,000 men on active service, and the consequent may be drawn that Canada is reaching a position of "full employment" in these circumstances special atten-

Exports and Imports
In spite of the strain and stress of war, our exports of merchandise of domestic produce have amounted to \$964,000,000 in the first 10 months of 1940 as compared with \$727,000,000 in the same period of 1939, an increase of no less than \$237,000,000. In addition to this we were exported in the 1940 period \$169,000,000 of new gold. This has been entirely produced from our mines. Our imports too, have been high: in the first 10 months of the present year at \$871,000,000 as compared with \$594,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1939. The increase being mainly in commodities required for our war effort. After paying for our imports with our re-exports and new gold, we had a favorable balance of \$268,000,000. Our total external trade in these 10 months, including the exports of new gold, slightly exceeds the enormous sum of \$2,000,000,000 and it is likely the two remaining months will add \$400,000,000 to the total. The aggregate money value of our export trade in 1940 will therefore rank with the best years in the history of Canada, in spite of the relatively moderate level of prices. The great growth in our trade in 1940 has been in the main a wartime phenomenon. The war has created an urgent but temporary demand from abroad for our metals and manufactured goods, while we have imported immense quantities of manufactured commodities required in our war effort. Again, the growth of both our exports and our imports has been confined to the British Empire, for our surplus while our trade with foreign countries, British Empire and the United States taken as a whole, has substantially declined. This falling off has been largely the result of the closing of those democratic countries of north-western Europe that have been in the past the best markets, after the United Kingdom, for our surplus food products, and the closing of their ports to our trade aggravates our already difficult wheat situation. Again, the United Kingdom has been forced by both financial considerations and by lack of shipping space to reduce its imports of expensive and bulky commodities, so that our United Kingdom markets for food commodities are seriously restricted, although our total exports to the United Kingdom have greatly increased. Further, our exports to other British Empire countries have also substantially increased, as the natural result of the fact that Canada is the second largest manufacturing country in the British Empire. Again, our Government and our business men are endeavoring to capture former German markets in the peaceful West Indies and Latin America; thus our exports to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, the first 10 months of 1940 have shown marked expansion as compared with the same period of 1939 and this only the first fruits of the current campaign to bring Canada and Latin America closer together. FOR RECONSTRUCTION Those of us who remember the expansion prices of the last Great War and the slump that followed, may be interested in what is being done to avert a recurrence of that catastrophic situation which then presented itself as a result of the sudden and disastrous decline of prices following the great rise in prices between 1919 and the middle of 1920. In the present war the government is doing its utmost to keep prices on an even keel and the rise in prices in the last 15 months has been very moderate. Even the average rates remain practically at the 1937 level, such increases as have taken place being largely due to the exchange problem with the United States. This relative stability of prices is of enormous importance, since it means that Canada does not, as in the last war, have to pay highly inflated prices for essential war loans at rates of the purposes of war. The great increase in employment and in payrolls, to which attention has already been directed, is resulting in large additional tax on the national power of saving money. The current savings of the people are being absorbed by war taxes and the issuance of war loans at rates of interest which are moderate in comparison with those paid on the loans raised during the last war. This is a most important feature of the post-war public finance of Canada, as will be realized when it is recalled that although the interest-bearing debt of Canada increased by \$80,000,000 between 1939 and the end of the last war, and 1939, the annual interest charge upon that debt declined by nearly \$10,000,000. The average rate of interest paid declining from 5.134 per cent. Cheap money in abundant supply is an essential factor in our war effort, and all Canadians are urged, as a part of their personal contribution to the war, to "save till it hurts," and to lend their current savings to the country at the current rates of interest. If we are worthy of our forefathers who laid the foundations of the Dominion in these northern wilds, if we are worthy of our kinsmen and friends across the Atlantic who are carrying on the fight with indomitable courage against those who would reduce Europe to slavery, we shall be ever ready to make ever sacrifices are necessary to win the war. —Trade Minister MacKinnon.



During air raids on Paris last June, German warplanes blasted this factory where the famed three automobiles—the French "Ferdis"—were built. Now German military authorities will collaborate with French in rebuilding it, according to German-ensured caption on photo.

Use Minard's for dandruff.

In Memoriam
DR. J. H. SECORD
The death took place at his home here at two o'clock Friday afternoon of Dr. J. H. Secord, M. D., C.M., after an illness of several days. Deceased was born in Freetown, Prince Edward Island, being the son of Henry and Ann Arling Secord. After graduating from the University of Toronto, he attended Prince of Wales College in Charlottetown where he qualified as a first class teacher. After teaching in Prince Edward Island he came to Sackville in October, 1900. His ability as a doctor was widely recognized and for many years he had a large practice here. In 1930 falling health compelled him to give up his work. Dr. Secord was active in civic affairs and in church work. For many years he was recording secretary of the Sackville Methodist Church. He is survived by a widow, formerly Mary L. Westbrook, of Waterford, Ontario, and one daughter, Irene at home. The funeral services for the late Dr. Secord were held Sunday afternoon at his late residence on York street, Rev. D. M. Matheson, pastor of the Sackville United Church, conducted the service, and was assisted by Rev. Charles Johnston of Grand Pre, N. S., who delivered the address, and Rev. Dr. E. R. M. Broken, who rendered the prayer. Prof. Harold Hamr conducted the singing and the hymns rendered were the 23rd Psalm and "The Sands of Time are Sinking." The pallbearers were: Dr. C. L. Gass, Dr. E. R. Hart, Dr. George J. Trueman, Prof. H. W. McKel, Rev. E. S. Weeks and Mr. C. W. Canill. Interment was in the Sackville Cemetery—Sackville.

Round Trip BARGAIN FARES TO CHARLOTTETOWN
FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, & SATURDAY, JANUARY 11
Mon., Jan. 13, 1941
From SUMMERSIDE
Proportionately Low Fares from other stations
Children of age and under Twelve years of age HALF FARE
Tickets Good in DAY COACHES ONLY
For Further Information Consult any Ticket Agent
CANADIAN NATIONAL TO EVERYWHERE IN CANADA
The Canadian National Railway Orders for Safety and Convenience