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TUESDAY - WEDNESDAY

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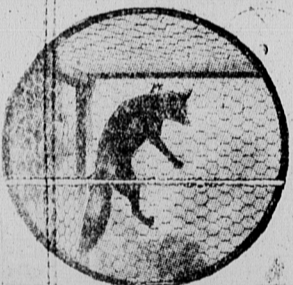
ALSO WALTER HAGEN IN A GOLF REEL AND SOUND NEWS

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ALSO COMEDY AND PATHE REVIEW

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NEWSY FARM NOTES  
By Agricola

NATURE NOTES, MAY, 1930

The very law that moulds a tear And bids it trickle from its source That law preserves the earth a sphere And guides the planets in their course.

That law is the attraction of gravitation. Gravitation is defined as the force by which bodies are drawn together, or by which they tend towards the centre; terrestrial gravitation being the tendency of earthly bodies to each other or to the centre of the earth, and universal gravitation being the tendency of satellites to planets, and planets to each other and all to the sun as the centre. Terrestrial gravitation affects us every minute of the day, in ways unthought of; it limits our stride and the height to which we can jump; it prevents us falling into space. When we fall, it is because our centre of gravity is displaced. Our waterfalls, generating thousands of horsepower energy, act by virtue of this mysterious force, and I might multiply instances of its wondrous power, but space forbids. One remarkable instance of universal gravitation must suffice. As is well known, all planets—including the earth—move in nearly circular orbits round the sun. This they do by a sort of compromise between the centrifugal force, which impels all moving bodies—whether planets or missiles—to move in a straight line, and the centripetal force of gravitation which would cause them to draw, to the centre that is, the sun. The reaction of the two forces "guides the planets in their course."

But gravitation does more than this; it provides that the planets vary their courses. The planet Uranus was discovered in 1781 by Sir William Herschel, and its mean distance from the sun is a little over one and three-quarter billions of miles. It travels round the sun in 30,886-1-2 days. When all the elements (details) of the orbit of Uranus were known it should have been easy to "pick that planet up" by the telescope, but strange to say, sometimes it was not "in the picture" but at a little distance from where it should have been. Bouvard, a French astronomer, early suggested that some planet further out, caused these apparent irregularities. At last two mathematicians, Mr. Adams, and Mons. Leverrier, unknown to each other, set seriously to work to determine the position of the disturbing planet, and after three years of patient labor, each turned in his results, the one to Cambridge Observatory, and the other to Dr. Galle of Berlin Observatory, with requests to examine a certain portion of the sky. This was done and the planet Neptune discovered on Oct. 5th, 1846. Further calculations placed Neptune at a mean distance of about two and three quarter billions of miles from the sun and gave his "year" as 60,126-1-2 days.

The point to be observed is that this mysterious force of gravitation acting across a distance of a billion miles, is able to pull Neptune, a planet twelve times the mass of the earth out of its appointed course, when the planets Uranus and Neptune pass each other. And to what an internal strain must each be subjected! I believe this internal strain, so exerted, to be the principal cause of earthquakes. We have seen what happens when two planets near each other: the effect is redoubled when three are in a right line or nearly so. On May 7th I recorded that Jupiter and Venus were seemingly a few degrees apart and consequently almost in line with the earth. By the 18th Jupiter was directly under Venus, still only a few degrees distant. By the 28th Jupiter was a considerable distance to the north of Venus and nearer the horizon. On the 7th an earthquake in Brazil caused loss of life and property. The press, on the 14th, reported that the city of Pegu, British India, was wiped out by an earthquake, with a loss of 7,000 lives; fire and a tidal wave completed the destruction. A belated report from Teheran, Persia, stated that 2,000 bodies had been recovered from two villages wrecked by an earthquake on the 10th. During the interval between the 7th and the 22nd there were incessant auroral displays visible every unclouded night. That on the 22nd was very mild, showing that the atmosphere was becoming normal. During the period, too, tornadoes were reported from the States, and wintry blizzards from Western Canada. The aurora indicate some cessation of the sun. For the first part of this period the weather here was bright and dry, latterly a good deal of rain fell; all through it the temperature was low, and not conducive to growth.

For the first time in years three of my barn swallows came back, instead of two. Always two old birds and three young ones left in the fall. They were, however, more than a week later in returning this year, which tells a tale of inclement weather to the south. The fact that three returned seems to indicate that swallows are polygamous. I do not remember to have seen Black Ducks so plentiful up here; while grackles are not so numerous as they were last year, neither are robins. The cold rains of the latter part of May must be hard on nestlings of all sorts. The fungus Helvella fusca was unusually abundant in the early drier part of the month. It is a stalked toadstool with a saddle shaped cap, very wrinkled and convoluted, of a warm brown color when young, and turning a sooty black with age. In mycological works it is stated to be edible, and I can speak for its mild, somewhat nutty flavor, but have not eaten it in quantity, for even the common mushroom is harmful to some persons, and this deters one from experiments with untried species.

The Island violets are a perplexing group to determine, and the descriptions given in MacSwain's list are too meagre to be of much help. It is certain however that our early sweet-scented white violet is really Viola pollens (Banks) Brainerd, as given in Gray's Manual, the leaves being glabrous on both sides. It is sometimes called V. blanda wild. In the lists, but erroneously, as that is a distinct species. Another species that is certainly present is Viola cucullata Ait. (as given in Gray) which I found in bloom on the 30th of the month. The making up of a correct list of our violets should furnish our younger botanists with an entertaining task.

A garden, to do its best in the northern districts of the Island, should be well sheltered: mine is not, it lies open to "all the air to the wind can blow." One can be reasonably sure that any plant doing well in this bleak situation is eminently suitable for other parts of the province. The first flower which gave promise of spring, was the Siberian Squill, Scilla sibirica, whose sky-blue flowers opened during the first week of the month. Two species of Grape Hyacinths (Muscarum racemosum and M. botryoides) commenced to bloom along with the daffodils (Narcissus bicolor) by the middle of the month and made a study in blue and gold. Then came what I consider an acquisition, as I was afraid it was too tender: this is Arabis albidia which has formed a cushion two feet across closely covered with heads of white flowers. It is a low growing plant, much daintier than Arabis alpina, which by the way is a spring bloomer of some merit. The hybrid English cowslip (Primula variabilis?) began to bloom in the third week, and its yellow blossoms, freely produced on long stalks, are very attractive and fragrant too. As the month closes the intense golden yellow flowers of a perennial form of Alyssum (A. saxatile) are just showing color. One plant which has stood four winters in a position fully exposed to the north-west wind—right off the Gulf—is now becoming rather coarse and straggling; perhaps it is advisable to divide it up after the third year. Alyssum saxatile compactum, a dwarf form, is claimed to be an improvement on the old variety.

TIGHTENING UP ON IMMIGRATION  
BOSTON, June 7—Thousands of Canadians in New England will be affected by the new attitude of the United States Immigration officers as exemplified by the case of Miss Kathleen Rose Gibson, formerly of Fredericton, N. B. Miss Gibson came to the United States from her home in Fredericton eight years ago and after a short time obtained a clerical position. Eventually she was engaged by the National Shawmut Bank to work in one of its Boston branches. In 1927, she decided to visit her New Brunswick home. When she returned to Boston, being unaware of a law passed in 1924, which required a head tax from Canadians entering the United States to remain for any considerable period, she came across the border without making the necessary declaration or paying the head tax of \$8. Entirely unconscious that she had done anything illegal she was amazed to find herself the recipient of a call last March by agents of the Immigration Department, who insisted that she accompany them to the East Boston Immigration Station. The officials at the East Boston Station decided that Miss Gibson would have to be deported, but her friends took up the case and retained Col. Percy A. Guthrie, a Boston lawyer, to investigate the situation. Col. Guthrie first arranged for bail of \$500 for his client and then got busy with Washington. On May 18, a telegram was received from Congressman Douglass of Massachusetts saying that the warrant for deportation had been with-

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drawn and that if she would leave Boston for Canada not later than June 10, she could, immediately upon her arrival in Fredericton, apply to the American consul there for permission to re-enter. She left Boston about May 22, went to Fredericton, made her application to the American consul there, received the necessary document from him and came via Vancouver, arriving in Boston May 28. "At Vancouver," Col. Guthrie said, "Miss Gibson was told by the immigration officer who examined her documents that federal agents have been sent into hospitals and State institutions, all over the country but especially in New England, to factories and banks and other manufacturing and business establishments with orders to take into custody all Canadians who have entered United States illegally." "The campaign, according to the information I get," said Col. Guthrie, "is to be waged principally against those who have come over from Canada without paying the head tax." In New England particularly, it is said, that there are thousands of Canadians, who will be affected by this new attitude of the Immigration Department. But for the peculiar circumstances, which seem to indicate that Miss Gibson did not intentionally violate the law, and the intervention of her friends, she might have been the first to have been expelled permanently from the United States. Miss Gibson is of the opinion that she was the victim of some person who held a grudge against her and sought to do her harm by passing the information along to the authorities. She is, however, inclined to drop the matter and make no effort to establish the identity of her enemy. "I hope to remain here," Miss Gibson told reporters. "I did not know that I had done anything wrong when I came back without paying the head tax. The incident is closed as far as I am concerned. Although I lost my job as the result of the trouble, I feel the immigration officers were only carrying out their duties. I was well treated by the officials with whom I came in contact and I can only say that I am happy over the decision to let me remain in the country." Colonel Guthrie is of the same opinion as Miss Gibson as far as the grudge angle is concerned but he fears that the new attitude of the Immigration Department will be of far more serious consequence to other Canadians in New England. "Miss Gibson was the victim of some miserable person who had a grudge against her," he said, "and I am sorry to say that I fear there will be many more similar cases in Boston within the next few weeks. While the immigration authorities do not encourage such things as were done to Miss Gibson by the enemy who reported her, the law is very specific on the question of illegal entry into the United States and I have been told officially that a new and determined effort is to be made to enforce that law." Italy has prohibited the opening of any new foodstuff shops in the country in the next five years.

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MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

Continued from Page 5  
ACTIVE BOND PRICES FROM STEWART JONES & CO

Abitibi	5%	July 1 1933	85%
Beauharnois Power	6%	Oct. 1 1929	100
Bell Tele.	5%	Mar. 1 1935	103
B. C. Power	5 1/2%	Mar. 1 1930	98 1/2
Canada Steamship	6%	Oct. 1 1941	97
C. P. R.	5%	Dec. 1 1934	103 1/2
Dom. T. & Chem.	6%	Jan. 2 1949	102
Gatineau Power	5%	June 1 1936	95 1/2
Gatineau Power	6%	Apr. 1 1941	99 1/2
Gatineau Power	6%	June 15 1941	100
Howard Smith	5 1/2%	June 1 1933	93
Montreal Power	5%	Oct. 1 1931	102 1/2
Montreal Power	5%	Mar. 1 1970	102
Montreal Tramways	5%	July 1 1941	100
Montreal Tramways	5%	Apr. 1 1935	96 1/2
Montreal Tramways	4 1/2%	Apr. 1 1935	88
Price Bros	6%	Feb. 1 1943	103 1/2
Quebec Power	5%	Dec. 1 1938	100
St. Lawrence Power	4 1/2%	Oct. 1 1937	97
St. Lawrence Power	4 1/2%	Mar. 1 1938	97
United Securities	5 1/2%	May 1 1932	100 1/2
St. Lawrence Power	5%	Feb. 1 1970	103 1/2

DOMINION GOVERNMENT BONDS

War Loan	5%	1931	100.60
War Loan	5%	1937	103.15
Victory Loan	5 1/2%	1933	102.70
Victory Loan	5 1/2%	1934	102.15
Victory Loan	5 1/2%	1937	106.65
Renewal	5 1/2%	1932	101.45
Refunding	4 1/2%	1940	98.05
Refunding	5%	1943	102.05
Refunding	4 1/2%	1944	98.05
Refunding	4 1/2%	1946	98.05

QUALITY CUCUMBERS GROW AT

If you want cucumbers just to your liking, you will have to grow them yourself and pick them just at the right stage of their growth. In this manner you will be able to get the sweet crisp cukes you desire. In the market you take a chance on their freshness and usually they are allowed to become too mature before marketing to have the finest quality. Often they have a bitter flavor. All that is needed for a cucumber crop of quality is the space in which to let the vines ramble. If that is limited they can be grown upright as vines just as you would grow morning glories. It is not necessary to allow them to ramble over valuable ground space if you are limited as to room. They need sun, rich porous soil and plenty of moisture. The main task in getting cucumbers into successful operation is saving them from the horde of bugs that attack them as soon as they come through the ground. It is marvelous how the appearance of a cucumber seems to summon bugs into being you hadn't seen about the premises previously. Cucumbers immediately they break through the ground are a deterrent and furnish fertilizer to the plant as well. The seedlings should be coated with some arsenical spray from the time they appear as the surest preventive. Another excellent scheme is to have frames with mosquito bar screens over set edges so the bugs can't crawl under the tent. For the reason that the infant mortality due to bugs is great, it is an excellent practice to sow eight or ten seeds to a hill and then thin to three or four after they have grown large enough to stand off insect attack. As the first true leaves form the under surface should be sprayed with some nicotine compound as well as an arsenical spray. These can be applied in combination. The early varieties are usually most practical for the home garden, giving a good crop of medium cukes for the table while the later types may be planted for the pickle supply. Try growing cucumbers as vines on the back porch.

Married Quarters

By DAVID LYALL

Continued

"All right, lass, I know where to find him," the soldier answered, and, passing her by, stumped up the shallow stair. "Don't hoof me down again, old chap," he said, when his brother-in-law opened the study door. "I want a bit of a pow-pow; the sermon must wait." "It's hardly under weight yet," Bishop answered, his thin, ascetic face lit by a rare smile. "I'm only hunting for a text. Perhaps you will bring me luck." "Good! So you're still hammering away at Mark's sinners! Mother tells me you're still after going to the front. They can't send you soon enough, Tom; you'd make an Al padre!" "I'd rather be fighting, lad, and if they don't send me this time I'm joining up. Mary is willing, and she's the only one I need consider." The way in which Bishop spoke his wife's name indicated the nature of the bond. They were true mates; their only cross that they were childless. "What about you? Father has made up his mind that you're to stay at home now." Jim shrugged his shoulders. "Unfortunately, father hasn't the money, and anyhow I couldn't stop at home. I'll have a Board soon, then a spell of home duty, then the front again, I hope—and the sooner the better." "You haven't got your fill of it yet, then?" "It isn't a question of that, but till the job's finished every man must be on it."

(To be Continued)

RIGID TRAINING FOR POLICE

HALIFAX, N. S., June 7—The nucleus of the Nova Scotia Police, being organized by Commissioner Blake as authorized by the Provincial Legislature, is undergoing a course of rigid training here, and it is expected the first detachments of the force will be out on duty before long. Almost half of the hundred men who will finally constitute the new organization, have been taken on, and Commissioner Blake will visit Cape Breton and other parts of the Province for further organization work. Applications from as far West as Alberta have been pouring into Halifax. Owing to strict physical and other requirements, only a very small percentage of the applicants were able to pass the initial examinations. Hard calisthenics and medical and law lectures chiefly constituted the first training of the constables.

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