

**A baffling drama that will hold you spell-bound . . . while you revel in romance!**

**William POWELL**  
**Ginger ROGERS**

**STAR OF MIDNIGHT**

The suave society sleuth who created the role of "The Thin Man" in a greater mystery drama!

From the novel by Arthur Somers Roche

With **PAUL KELLY**  
**GENE LOCKHART**  
**Ralph Morgan • Leslie Fenton**  
**J. Farrell MacDonald**

**STARTS TODAY - THREE DAYS**

**PRINCE EDWARD** MATINEE 3 P. M.—16c—26c  
EVE.—7-8:45 P. M.—26c, 32c, 37c.

**CAPITOL TO-DAY**  
3 Days - Shows At 3-7-8:45  
Lovely Anne, of "Green Gables," in a new sweet-heart role!

**Anne SHIRLEY**

**O.P. HEGGIE**  
**HELEN WESTLEY**  
—ADDED—  
**COMEDY**  
AND  
**TRAVELOGUE**

**Halifax Port Arrivals**

**ARRIVALS:**

Alfreda Local Harbour.  
Lady Drake B. W. Indies.  
Helen Clark Lunenburg.  
Ragus Local Harbour.  
Maggie Homans Local Harbour.  
Pentland Local Harbour.  
Vimy Ridge Local Harbour.  
Lillemor Local Harbour.

**SAILINGS:**

Lillemor Jamaica.  
Helen Clark Local Harbour.  
Ragus Local Harbour.  
Maggie Homans Local Harbour.  
Pentland Local Harbour.  
Vimy Ridge Local Harbour.  
Marrinette Local Harbour.

**VESSELS IN BERTH:**

Pentland Discharging.  
Vimy Didge Discharging.  
Maggie Homans Discharging.  
Lady Drake Discharging.  
Helen Clark Discharging.  
Underage No. 2 Berth.  
Lillemor Loading.  
Blue River Loading.  
Ragus Discharging.  
Alfreda Bunkering.  
Marrinette Discharging.

**VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE:**

Aug.  
1—Adastus from U. S. Ports.  
Landarfish from Halifax.  
2—Dom. Shipper from Halifax.  
3—Chedabucto from E. C. Ports.  
Pulaski from New York.  
4—Cathcart from Montreal.  
Roseland from New York.  
Fort St. George from St. John's.  
6—Rochester from Halifax.  
Sonia from St. John.

**Commission Plan Is Working Well In Newfoundland**

(Canadian Press)

QUEBEC, Aug. 3.—Three young Montreals landed at St. Louis airport at 9:00 p.m. tonight in their home-made airplane after a four-hour flight from Montreal.

The youths, Rodolphe Page, pilot, and Emile Pelletier and Bill Ritchie, hoped the flight would prove planes could be manufactured at a reasonably low cost.

The plane was built by the boys in a private garage and first took to the air about two weeks ago. It is government inspected and equipped with a government license. A 115 horsepower Cirrus four Hermes motor was taken from another plane and fitted into the machine. The tanks, located in the wings, hold 30 gallons of gasoline.

seeking also to interest Newfoundlanders in the development of their land. The possibilities of agriculture have yet to be explored. Though Newfoundland ranks as the oldest colony of the British Empire it is still mainly new found land so far as its resources are concerned. So long has its rocky shores and deep bays been regarded merely as landing places by its people that the distribution of population outside St. John's consists of settlements along a coast line of 6,000 miles, with the interior almost uninhabited.

Due to the fisheries on the Grand Banks the bleakest and most inhospitable stretches of shore were often occupied first as they happened to be the nearest landings. This applies particularly to the south shore. The harbors on the eastern side attracted the European fishermen, as such place names as Portugal Cove, Spaniard's Bay and Torbay continue to bear witness. When settlement was permitted such harbors as these and that of St. John's were among the first to have a resident population. Today 46 per cent of the population of Newfoundland is on the Avalon peninsula which is joined to the main island by an isthmus little more than five miles across. The local market provided by this population is mainly responsible for what dairying and truck farming is carried on.

So far as the rest of the country is concerned agriculture, in the accepted sense of the term in Canada, does not exist. Sir John Hope Simpson, head of the Department of Natural Resources, has been giving the Newfoundlanders a careful study. Last year he arranged with the Canadian government for W. W. Baird, B.S.A., Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Nappan, N. S., to tour the island and make a report. On the basis of that report and as a beginning in establishing agriculture as an industry he has secured the services of A. B. Banks, B.S.A., of Truro, N. S., who is now at St. John's on loan from the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

Appropriately, Mr. Banks is building his agricultural organization on the ground up. Already he has three field representatives at work and six Newfoundland students are in training at Truro for similar work on the island. Not the least promising of the agricultural areas is the hitherto neglected west coast, particularly south from Corbay toward Port aux Basques.

It is only when the fishery fails that the Newfoundlanders have really been turning to agriculture. In most cases "farms" are little more than allotments which provide the family with potatoes and other vegetables, chiefly cabbages and turnips.

The term, live stock, often means goats, Mr. Banks hopes to see mixed farming generally adopted. Sheep raising has been successful, he points out. As a Nova Scotian Mr. Banks feels at home in Newfoundland and favors a system of agriculture somewhat similar to that of his own province. Breeding animals are being brought from Canada for the establishment of purebred lines of stock. That an economic basis exists for the industry is attested by the fact that under average conditions farm products worth \$2,500,000 are annually imported. Most of these Newfoundlanders could supply themselves.

**Plane Built by Boys in Garage**

(Canadian Press)

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**The SNAPSHOT GUILD**

Prove Your Angling Ability

TODAY'S Snapshot Guild is directed to all wives, husbands, daughters and sons who follow the great outdoor sport of fishing. What has fishing to do with amateur photography? Just this. The Chicago Izaak Walton League, according to news dispatches, has included in its curriculum, in the fishing school conducted in Wisconsin, a "course of truthfulness." War has been declared against the angler who persists in telling about the "big one that got away." The law of the Izaak Walton League of Chicago regarding this phase of the art of fishing is very brief and to the point. Here it is: "Get your fish, take his picture or keep quiet."

No one in particular is being accused of telling little white lies about the "whopper" that got away but Chicago's Izaak Walton League law should be recognized throughout the world. The old adage about the cake might be revised to—"You can have your fish and eat it too" for although the fish may end its days in frying pan or broiler, a picture of it will live forever.

There is one thing to remember in taking snapshots on fishing trips. Just as you use different kinds of bait for catching various species of fish so you must vary your methods of taking snapshots under different lighting conditions.

Suppose, for instance, that you are deep sea fishing or out in the middle of a lake under the glare of a mid-July sun. One of your party gets that long-hoped-for jerk on his line. If you have one of the average folding cameras it should be ready for action with the diaphragm opening set at f/11 and the shutter speed set at 1/100 of a second. This setting of the diaphragm and shutter will serve two purposes. First—you will have the proper exposure and second—at 1/100 of a second you will stop the action as your lucky angler friend pulls the fish out of the water and into the boat.

If you have a box type camera use the second stop opening. In snapping the picture with this type of camera you will get the best results if you wait until the fish is safely in the boat and then snap the picture after the catch and when your subject is not in motion.

Let me caution you, however, against a common error. Don't forget to set your camera for distance if it is of the focusing type. If you have a fixed focus camera don't get closer to your subject than about eight feet unless you use a portrait attachment.

Now—suppose you are fishing on a river where the trees obstruct much of the light. Snapshooting under such conditions requires a different technique. Unless you have a camera with an f/8.3 lens or faster you had better forget about fast action pictures and confine your efforts to taking your subjects when not in rapid motion.

If you have a box type camera you should open it to a large stop and with the average folding camera open the diaphragm to f/8 or f/11 and set the shutter speed at 1/25 of a second. And remember—"Get your fish, take his picture or keep quiet."

JOHN VAN GUILDER.

**Spend Big Sum on Dock Development**

GLASGOW, Aug. 3.—(CP)—The Clyde Navigation Trust has approved a scheme of dock development which, when completed, will involve an expenditure of \$35,000,000. Four and a half miles of additional wharfage will be provided and about one and a quarter miles of river frontage will be used.

Under the new scheme two basins will be provided westward of the westernmost basin and a riverside quay running eastward from the Trust's workshops at basin and permitting of a widening of 200 feet in the river opposite. Officials consider that the needs of the Clyde will be satisfied for at least 50 years.

trouble follows, both in the domestic and foreign fields. Before Mussolini came into power government in Italy was in a chaotic condition owing to the impossibility of securing a stable administration. The large number of parties, none strong enough to command a majority, resulted in opportunist combinations to secure concessions for government employees to such an extent that the country was driven to semi-bankruptcy.

The Canadian political situation, our serious pressing problems, demand a strong government. This need is not likely to be met by the creation of a fourth party, drawn from many dissatisfied classes, some of them with no very clear understanding of the issues, and certainly no appreciation of the constitutional pitfalls which surround many of the problems with which the country is faced. These problems can alone be solved by a strong government, the members of which are not only alert as to the ills with which Canada is afflicted, but possessing ideas of how these can be remedied. A fourth weak party is likely to do the way of all others, who in the past had sovereign claims for afflicting the body politic, but quickly faded out of the picture when put to the test.

There is no general public demand for a fourth party, or fifth, or sixth. The noise in the newspapers is being made by Mr. Stevens who thinks the Conservative party has done him wrong and is sore about it; and a small group of malcontents each of them with their own personal axes to grind.

**To Conduct Tour On Biblical Line**

LONDON, Aug. 3.—(CP)—Six parties of 10 men each have left Cliff Methodist College, Calver, Derbyshire, without a penny between them, for a 10 weeks' evangelistic tour of the country. They will neither beg nor take a collection, but will depend entirely for their keep on the hospitality of the people of the towns and villages through which they pass.

Five of the parties are on foot, and will cover something like 1,000 miles each during the tour, while the sixth is cycling and will travel more than 2,000 miles.

One of the rules of these Methodist itinerants is that they must not sleep in a bed during the trek. Their sleeping quarters will be any schoolroom or barn they can obtain, and if unable to find one they will sleep in the open air.

**Voters Increase Twenty Per Cent**

OTTAWA, Aug. 3.—(CP)—Approximately 180 tons of paper forms including ballot paper will be used in recording the votes of the Canadian people at the coming general election.

The supplies, accompanied by full instructions for their use, have been sent to returning officers in all constituencies and the appropriate articles will be distributed by these officials to the deputy returning officers in charge of all polling stations.

Two factors make the coming election the biggest job ever undertaken by the chief electoral officer and his staff, an increase in the number of voters and the number of polling stations and the introduction of a system of absentee voting.

The number of voters in Canada has increased by approximately 20 per cent in the five years that have elapsed since the last general election. This involved an increase in the number of polling stations. In 1920 there were 28,000 and this year there will be between 33,000 and 35,000.

Under the absentee voting system, sailors, miners, fishermen and lumbermen absent from their home constituencies on election day in the normal pursuit of their callings may register their votes at the nearest polling stations to their work providing it is in the same province. The recording, checking and transmission of these absentee votes to their proper constituencies necessitates a considerable amount of work and will mean more work for returning officers and deputy returning officers.

In all about 100 forms must be filled in by deputy returning officers, returning officers and candidates in the course of the election.

Postcards will be sent to all voters notifying them their names are on the list and where to cast their ballots. The 6,500,000 cards provided for that purpose weigh 30 tons and go to swell the total paper shipment of 180 tons last general election. All voting supplies are supplied by the government. Pencils, stationery, telegram blanks and sealing wax are sent for each polling station but the deputy returning officer must provide himself with ink and a bible on which to administer oaths.

**Commission's Remarks**

Some idea of the condition of the public service under partisan political administration can be gleaned from the observations of the Amulree Commission whose report on Newfoundland is now before the commission, Sir William Stavert, was financial adviser to the old government of Newfoundland. He was Lord Amulree and Charles A. Magrath, Canadian engineer and chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, composed the commission.

"The spoils system has for years been in full force in Newfoundland," it reported. "Given the conception that it is quite fair, whilst one's party is in power, to make what one can for the political friends of the party and in the minds of many people politics could be regarded as job-farming. The effect of this system on the administration of the country can well be imagined. The Civil Service, with no security of tenure, is left at the mercy of the politician."

"The Civil Service of Newfoundland exists only in name. In place of an organized service recruited by examination or otherwise under established regulations, there is a collection of individuals who, for the most part, owe their positions to political influence. Impartial administration is difficult and even where men have endeavored to do their best for the country in spite of obstacles confronting them, they have too often found their recommendations set aside or ignored on account of political or denominational considerations. Persistence in a course of action likely to arouse the opposition of those who have friends at court would at best be foolhardy and at worst suicidal. In the result, apart from very few individual exceptions, the Civil Service is apt to be subservient to the politicians, is afraid of assuming responsibility for fear of offending them, has tenure of office which is liable to be uncertain, and is generally lacking in efficiency."

Due to such methods there are fundamental features of public administration which have yet to be supplied. Calculations for public purposes are difficult in the almost complete absence of reliable statistics. Many such now in existence are rough estimates or approximations at best. This summer a census is to be taken, the most thorough yet attempted. So extensive is the questionnaire, compared with previous efforts, that some feel the response will reveal as usual, the suspicions of the canny Islanders that it is a scheme to impose new taxes.

So far as Newfoundlanders outside St. John's are concerned any direct tax would be new. Such a thing as municipal government, with its accompanying tax levies, does not exist outside the capital. Confidence in the government's intentions and a better understanding of the purpose of the census may be ensured by the action of the Commissioner of Government in giving the administration its official style, in selecting school teachers, as far as possible, as enumerators.

**Prince Visits Royal Marine Depot**

The Prince of Wales inspecting the Royal Marine depot in Deal, England, on his arrival to inspect the King's in His Majesty's service.

**MELBOURNE MAYOR RECEIVES BIG CHECK**

One of the largest checks ever drawn for charity in Australia was handed over to Lord Mayor A. G. Zales, of Melbourne, Australia, by W. M. Hughes. The check was for \$150,000, the donor was C. W. Connere, and the Lord Mayor received it in his capacity of treasurer of the King's Jubilee fund. Victoria, which has contributed a larger amount than any other State was warmly congratulated by Hughes, who told the Lord Mayor he felt sure Connere's noble gift would act as an incentive to others.

—Australian Press Bureau.

**Canada on Top**

Canada led the way over other countries during the first six months of this year in exports of many of her products to the United Kingdom, further indication that trade conditions are continually getting better. The commodities with which Canada topped the list were wheat, oats, flour, lobsters, copper ore and rods, crude zinc, non-ferrous metals.

Figures from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that, holding first place in sales of wheat to the United Kingdom, Canada sent over 16,214,262 hundredweight in the first six months of 1935. Argentina was second, Australia third and Rumania fourth. The Dominion was first in wheat flour with 1,946,346 hundredweight, Australia second, France third and Italy fourth.

The Dominion was not far behind other countries in some of her other principal commodities. We were second in cattle, bacon, hams, wood and timber.

In another phase of Canadian business—bank loans early summer business activity was reflected in an increase in volume of loans to the month of June. The monthly statement of chartered banks issued by the Department of Finance showed call loans of \$3,500,000 compared with the month of May, current loans up \$7,000,000, current loans outside Canada up \$6,600,000. Note circulation was up \$7,000,000.

"Scientists do not differ as a class from other educated people in their attitude toward the problems of religion,"

—Robert A. Millikay.

**Fourth Parties**

The formation of a new political party by the Hon. H. H. Stevens adds another perplexing factor to the already perplexed political situation, and to the uncertainty of the result of the Federal election. The new party will attract some adherents from each of the other groups, although the main appeal will no doubt be directed to those not affiliated to any of the old parties.

The history of nations where parties are split into many groups indicates that this makeup is destructive of stabilized government. In Canada there have been instances of the rising of third parties, and in no case have such parties even when possessed of voting power, made a notable contribution to the political history of the Dominion. The parties have gathered strength for a time, and the neither completely disappeared or dwindled in strength. Both in Great Britain and Canada the people do not favour the multiplication of parties, and thus it is that the Fascists in Great Britain and the C. C. F. in Canada have found the going very hard. The Progressives, the Ontario Farmers and others are instances of short lived popularity.

In Europe pro-Fascist Italy, Spain and France furnish examples of the weakness of the governments in the presence of many groups. The temperaments of the people of these countries may be responsible for a part of this insecurity in the lives of administrations, but the main cause in the want of co-ordination in the parties, and the difficulty of satisfying the divided forces which make up the total representation in the legislatures. This division is a source of uncertainty of tenure of office and of weakness of administration, arising from the necessity of endeavouring to hold together sufficient members to carry on a government. Each party has its own objectives, and unless they are satisfied,

**Sandwich Suggests**

Almost any cupboard or pantry will supply sandwich ingredients at almost any hour of the day or night. Nothing elaborate is essential if the sandwich maker has a speck of imagination and a flare for fine seasoning.

Go'd bread is easy enough to get. Remember to ask occasionally for some of the special kinds such as rye, raisin, date or nut as well as old stand-bys—white, whole wheat, bran and graham.

For a real treat, turn old-fashioned once in a while and bake a batch of bread or rolls at home. It really isn't difficult, and you will have lots of fun besides. Choose a carefully tested recipe and follow it exactly, being sure to use quality ingredients. A spread of fresh sweet butter is enough filling for a homemade bread sandwich. But add jam, freshly baked loaf tastes better than any dessert.

The bread recipes among the following have been triple-tested. Some suggestions for sandwich fillings made with foods usually on hand are given. These are but a few of the possibilities for combining everyday ingredients.

Sardine and Cottage Cheese: Mash equal quantities of boned and skinned sardines and cottage or cream cheese. Season with lemon juice, salt and paprika. Very good with rye bread.

Onion and Bacon: To creamed butter add 1-4 as much minced onion and fried diced bacon. Spread thinly.

Ham and Tomato: Rub bowl with garlic. Cream 1-4 pound butter, add 1 pint minced ham, minced parsley, cayenne and few drops lemon juice. Spread two slices of bread with mixture. Place thin slices of tomato between. Add mayonnaise if desired.

Cucumber and Bacon: Let sliced cucumbers stand in vinegar, water and salt mixture about half an hour. Drain well. Place on buttered bread and top with slices of crisp bacon and another slice of buttered bread.

Dried Beef and Cheese: Grind together equal parts dried beef and Canadian cheese. Moisten with tomato puree or catsup.

And now for the homemade breads:

All-bran refrigerator rolls: One cup shortening, 1 cup boiling water,

3-4 cup sugar, 1 cup all-bran, 1-2 tps. salt, 2 eggs (well beaten), 2 compressed yeast cakes, 1 cup luke-warm water, 6 cups flour or more (sifted before measuring). Mix shortening, boiling water, sugar, all-bran and salt, stirring until shortening is melted. Let stand until mixture is lukewarm. Add eggs and yeast cakes dissolved in lukewarm water. Add flour. Beat thoroughly. Cover bowl and place in refrigerator over night or until ready to use. Form balls of the dough in muffin tins about half full. Let rise two hours. Bake in hot oven (450 degrees F.) about 20 minutes. Yield: 3 1-2 dozen small rolls.

NOTE: Dough can be made into Park's House or cloverleaf rolls if desired.

Best bran bread: One yeast cake, 2 tps. salt, 1-3 cup brown sugar (or molasses), 2 1-4 cups lukewarm water, 5 cups bread flour, 3 cups all-bran, 2 tps. shortening. Crumble yeast into a bowl, add the salt, sugar and water. Mix until smooth. Add 3 cups water. Beat well. Add the shortening which has been softened. Beat well. Add all-bran and the remaining 2 cups of flour. Mix thoroughly, keeping sides of bowl clean. Sprinkle kneading board and knead until dough is smooth and elastic. Put into greased bowl and turn it over several times until outside is covered with thin coating of shortening. Allow to rise until dough is doubled in bulk or until blisters or gas sacs begin to appear on the top of the dough. Punch dough down in centre and fold over from the four sides to centre and punch. Turn the dough over. Let rise 45 minutes. Punch again and turn dough over. Let rise 15 minutes. Shape into loaves and let rise until light (about one hour) and bake in a moderate oven (400 degrees F. or 375 degrees F.) for 45 minutes, then re-heat to 380 degrees F. for remainder of baking period (50 to 60 minutes). Less yeast (as little as 1-4 cake) may be used if a longer time is given the bread to rise. Yield: 1 two-pound loaf.

**EXERCISE AS CURE FOR INSOMNIA**

"I believe exercises will counteract most perils to a woman's beauty," a physical training director said the other day. Some reduce excess weight, fill out hollows, give poise and balance, and what's not generally known, there are those which relieve insomnia.

"Obviously, even though you don't enjoy them and realize that they make you warmer at the time if exercises will put you to sleep, it's an excellent idea to do a few.

Don't put it off until you are exhausted from turning over and over while counting sheep and thinking of yards of black velvet stretched out before your weary eyes. As soon as you realize sleep isn't going to come to you soon, get up and do this one:

Stand about one foot away from the back of a straight chair with heels together and the little finger on each hand placed on the back of fingers. They are held on the chair simply to help you maintain your balance.

Now rise up on your toes keeping your back, neck and head straight. Bend your neck and head your body until you are in a squatting position. All of your weight should be on your feet. After three seconds, rise to the original position, slowly count three again and then repeat. It should be done slowly and no more than fifteen times. Make your legs do all the work.

When you finish, you probably will feel a trifle lightheaded, but don't let that worry you. The object of the exercise is to draw the blood from the upper part of your body into your legs. Get back into bed, stretch out comfortably, relaxing every muscle and the chances are you'll go to sleep immediately.

**Declares England Tilting a Little**

LONDON, Aug. 3.—(CP)—England is getting out of shape, according to counsel's statement to a select committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Ouse River Drainage Bill.

Tyldesley Jones, K. C., referring to the new ordinance datum, said: "England is tilting a bit. The west is not coming up, but the east is going down a little. Apparently the levels are taken now from three points—Dunbar, Kings' Lynn, and Newlyn. The ordinance datum was formerly taken at Liverpool."

**Mackenzie King Completing Tour**

(Canadian Press)

OTTAWA, Aug. 3.—Liberal Leader Mackenzie King is now completing the itinerary of his speaking tour in the election campaign. Following his address at Kingston next Wednesday he will return to Ottawa, but expects to leave for Western Ontario on Aug. 12. He will spend several days there, and will return to Ottawa again. The following week, about Aug. 19, according to his present plan he will leave for Port Arthur and from there will rush on through Western Canada.

**Would Develop Agriculture**

While giving attention to improved methods in connection with the harvest of the sea and the marketing of it the government is

**Facilities**

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**Prince Visits Royal Marine Depot**

The Prince of Wales inspecting the Royal Marine depot in Deal, England, on his arrival to inspect the King's in His Majesty's service.