

Prime Minister Criticises Campbell-LePage Statute

Island Province Has Become "The Delaware Of Canada" In Granting Liberal Incorporation Charters, Says Premier Bennett In Proposing Conference To Discuss Prevention Of Injurious Reorganizations Of Companies.

OTTAWA, May 2. (By the Canadian Press)—Calling a Dominion-Provincial conference to clear up the complex difficulties surrounding the operation of companies and arising largely out of the House of Commons today by Prime Minister R. B. Bennett.

Dominion and Provincial uniformity in granting incorporations of companies and the devising of a method to prevent injurious reorganizations of companies involving the issue of "enormous waterlogged securities" on the public were essential for the maintenance of Canada's commercial life, the government leader declared. Mr. Bennett thought this conference should take place immediately on a return to normal times.

The Prime Minister was speaking on a measure providing that Dominion concerns which have registered assignments of their book debts with provincial authorities will not be required to make a second registration with the Secretary of State. The bill was advanced through committee and now stands for third reading.

Should Be Uniformly

"If we get back to normal conditions," Mr. Bennett asserted, "there are two things that are essential for the maintenance of our commercial life, and one is that so far as possible there should be uniformity with respect to the incorporation of companies as between the Dominion and the Provinces. When I say uniformity, I mean this: That a company denied incorporation on application to the Secretary of State's office here, should not go to some other office in a Province and obtain all the powers and more, as is frequently the case, that were sought for in the federal department."

"Secondly, and this is more important, the reorganization of companies must be controlled where the public are vitally interested as they are. Where enterprises with small capital have been able to make great progress, they must be prevented from issuing enormous waterlogged securities upon the public at enhanced prices for the purpose of enabling them to retain those securities so that they shall be quotable or saleable in the markets of the world."

An important phase of the problem was the representations made by the companies to sell stocks, the Prime Minister said. Mr. Bennett went into some details of the various company laws in Canada, distinguishing between the Provincial and the Dominion. The Provinces could grant charters that would enable companies to operate in any Province but could control their stock issues only in the Province in which the charter was issued.

CITES ISLAND STATUTE

Mr. Bennett referred to the law recently passed in Prince Edward Island granting charters to companies on a more liberal basis than most of the other provinces. The Island province had thus become "the Delaware of Canada." The small state of Delaware in the United States had similar liberal company laws and thousands of big companies operating in New York City were chartered in the state.

"There should be some machinery set up by which the Federal Government can maintain prosecutions for violation of the federal statutes," the Prime Minister agreed.

The bill before the House, Mr. Cahan explained, was intended to remove confusion resulting from the fact that companies, under the present statutes, were obliged to register assignments of their book debts with the Secretary of State as well as with the provincial authorities. There was no necessity for this duplication of registration which resulted in inconvenience and expense to the company, the Minister said.

Mr. Stewart brought up the question of protection against companies issuing stock without hindrance and beyond the actual requirements of the business. He was not sure that the present bill had any connection with his complaint. "Is it not possible," Mr. Stewart asked, "for the federal government

to exercise some control with respect to issuing stock, over companies that secure a Dominion charter?" It would seem, he added, that under provisions of the provincial charters, provinces had certain supervision over sales of stock.

The difficulty of the provinces was that they could not interfere with stock sold under a Dominion charter, and there did not seem to be any supervision. "These stocks can apparently be increased and sold without let or hindrance," Mr. Stewart declared, "whereas if a company has a provincial charter there are restrictions upon its activity in this respect. I do not mean to say that companies are doing this deliberately but the stock gets into the hands of brokers who seem able, where there is a Dominion charter, to carry on this practice without hindrance."

Mr. Stewart suggested a Federal Board from which every company with a federal charter would secure a license to issue stock. Prosecutions would be necessary, no doubt, he said, but he wanted to see some control over the issue of stock by companies doing business under a federal charter.

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LOOKING 'EM OVER

BY "TEC."

NEW PLAY-OFF METHODS

New hockey play-off methods will be proposed at the annual meeting of the National Hockey League. The idea is to have the second and third teams play off two games on the ice of the second team, total goals to count, the survivors to meet in the final 3 out of 5. The Montreal Star says: "Had such a game been in operation at the end of the winter, games at Toronto. The survivors would then have played Canadiens at Montreal; Detroit in Chicago with the survivors meeting Rangers at New York. It gives teams the necessary incentive to keep whipping through the season and would prevent any loafing by a strong team reasonably making third place."

GEHRIG INJURED

Lou Gehrig, the Yankee's giant first baseman, is having his own troubles these days. With an ankle that can barely sustain the weight of his massive frame he has been sticking right into the game, refusing to seek the shelter of the bench. With more than 1,000 consecutive games behind him, in action in fair weather and foul. Gehrig is out to surpass the record of Everett Scott for continuous games played.

Built on the lines of a battleship it takes more than an ordinary injury to lay him on the shelf. In spite of his ailment he has been clouting the ball to all corners of the lot, has hit four home runs this season and is leading the Big Six with an average of .444 points.

S.S. Sydfold

(Continued from Page 1)

about 6.15 last Sunday evening. On Saturday the tug Foundation Franklin had made unsuccessful attempts to tow her from her position. However on Sunday after 470 tons of coal had been removed to the Foundation Masson, the tug Franklin was able to pull her free. The coal was then replaced in the hold of the Sydfold and after waiting for a heavy fog to lift she sailed for Charlottetown arriving here at stated above.

Captain Hollekim reports his ship to be in good condition after her dangerous experience.

The Sydfold will begin discharging her cargo, which is for the Associated Gas and Electric Co., this morning.

DAIRY PRODUCTION GROWS

The current issue of the Dairy News Letter, issued by the Dominion Dairy and Cold Storage Branch, provides an interesting indication of the trend in dairy production. It shows, for instance, that during the ten-year period under review five new products have made their appearance, namely, condensed buttermilk, evaporated skim-milk, cream powder, butter milk powder, and milked milk powder. There has been a decrease of 26.5 per cent in the volume of cheese manufactured, 40.1 per cent in the production of condensed milk and 38.1 per cent in the production of condensed coffee. In contrast with this, and indicating the changing trend of production, there has been an increase of 1,016.8 per cent in the production of casein, of 599 per cent in the production of condensed skim-milk, of 224.4 per cent

In the training period Gehrig was a disappointment. His hitting was feeble and even his appetite which is larger than Ruth's had fallen off. Once he moved north and got the smell of the salt breezes he returned to his own and is now leading his club at both plates.

HE'S A REAL FIGHTER

Mickey Walker, fighting New Jersey Irishman, whose draw battle with Jack Sharkey last summer stamped him as a leading contender for the world's heavyweight boxing crown, established his right to consideration in emphatic manner the other night when he trimmed King Levinsky at Chicago. Walker is one of the truly great fighters of the age, a snarling, slashing type of battler who never knows when to quit and wouldn't if he did.

He gave the rugged Levinsky a 23-pound pull in the weights, crashed to the canvas from a farring, right-hand smash that bewildered him in the first round, but at the finish he was going stronger than ever. He was throwing leather in the manner that has carried him to the top of the welter and middleweight ranks, and has now lodged him among the leading contenders for Maxie Schmeling's world's heavyweight crown.

Walker may never scale the heights to heavyweight supremacy but he'll make life miserable and mighty uncomfortable for every one who crosses his path. He handled the temperamental Sharkey one of the toughest fights of his career when the Gob mingled with him at Brooklyn, and if the latter misses his chance against Schmeling in June, Walker is next in line for a crack at the title.

PRUNING TO GET GROWTH

An average production of 4 1/2 boxes of apples per tree in the Okanagan Valley is not enough in the opinion of M. S. Middleton of Vernon. It could easily be doubled by judicious pruning, irrigation, fertilizing and spraying. In most orchards the pruning has received more attention than the fertilizing.

The main object should be to keep the limbs well spaced and the tree sufficiently open to allow for good, strong, spur growth and to encourage good color in the fruit. Some heading back of the spurs and branches may have to be practised in old trees which are heavily spurred.

When a tree is found to be making very little terminal growth it is usually hit hard by pruning with the idea of encouraging its growth. The length and thickness or sturdiness of the terminal growth is always a good indicator as to how the tree is performing and the endeavor in pruning and cultural practices should always be to maintain a fair growth, usually five to ten inches of a terminal growth is sufficient. Trees making less growth than this need attention in fertilization, water, or in some other way to correct this condition.

Beauty: In the cultivation of beauty the desire comes to protect it.

Help: The truest help we can render an afflicted man is not to take his burden from him, but to call out his best strength, that he may be able to bear the burden.—Phillips Brooks.

In the manufacture of ice cream, of 148.9 per cent in the manufacture of skim-milk powder, and of 108.2 per cent in the amount of cream sold as butter-fat.

CENTRAL GUARDIAN

MRS. DALTON WILL RECEIVE at Government House on Wednesday afternoon May 4, for the last time this season. 2829-11

FURTHER ADJOURNED—The arson case in connection with the fire at China Point appeared before Magistrate McKinnon yesterday and was further adjourned for one week.

REPORT GOOD SALES — The special sales which are at present being conducted by a number of local merchants show that despite the general economic depression business is being maintained. Prominent merchants report yesterday's sales to be exceptionally good, considering conditions.

DOUBLE SERVICE—The new daily double train service was inaugurated for the summer season yesterday. The evening train from Borden, due here at 8:20, was over an hour behind time due to engine trouble. The second train was on time arriving at 10:20 with a very large passenger list.

AT GYRO—Mr. S. F. Doyle gave a most interesting address on the history of the Olympic Games at the Gyro Club dinner last evening. He traced the development of the Games from the start in Ancient Greece in 776 B. C. to the present day, with particular emphasis on their success since the revival in 1896. A vote of thanks moved by Mr. W. A. Gaudet, seconded by Mr. Harry Richardson, was tendered the speaker by the chairman, Mr. N. W. Lowther. Mr. B. Evan Perry of Toronto was a guest.

PERSONALS

Mr. Corney Blanchard, left this morning for Buffalo, N. Y., where he will take a course in laboratory technique.

Toilers And Trojans Resting

SAINT JOHN, N. B., May 2—(By the Canadian Press)—Winnipeg Trojans and Saint John Trojans were taking it easy tonight pending their initial encounter here tomorrow evening in the series for the basketball championship of Canada. Toilers had a final workout this afternoon. They found the floor smaller than that to which they have been generally accustomed, but the western challengers have played on smaller floors than the scene of the forthcoming struggle here. Trojans had their last workout, prior to the Dominion final, on Saturday.

Superstitious Trojans supporters who believe triple sequence is infallible and consider the number "13" to be a jinx, have little doubt the Saint John team will win. As the players of Trojans stepped from the train yesterday, it was seen that they numbered thirteen. In addition to this "omen" they carried the Montreal Sportsmen's Cup, which already has changed hands twice within a three-week period. This cup, symbolizing Canadian senior basketball supremacy, was carried over the Rockies to Raymond, Alta., by Adanacs of New Westminster, B. C., who lost out to Union Jacks then traveled to Winnipeg, and in turn delivered the trophy to the Trojans. The superstitious now feel quite sure the cup is ordained to pass from the hands of Toilers, completing a triple sequence.

NEWSPAPER

(Continued from Page 1)

Expositor, Brantford, second vice president; H. P. Duchemin, the Post, Sydney, N. S.; Senator W. H. Dennis, Herald, Halifax; J. A. McNeil, Gazette, Montreal; Oswald Mayrand, La Presse, Montreal; E. J. Archibald, Star, Montreal; W. Rupert Davies, Whig-Standard, Kingston; Harry W. Anderson, Globe, Toronto; John Scott, Mail and Empire, Toronto; Arthur R. Ford, Free Press, London; E. H. MacLain, Free Press, Winnipeg; Major Victor Sifton, Leader, Times, Regina; Thomas Miller, Times, Moosejaw; John M. Imrie, Journal, Edmonton; Senator W. A. Buchanan, Herald, Lethbridge; F. J. Burd, Province, Vancouver and B. C. Nicholas, Colonist, Victoria.

Unable to attend were, Henri Gagnon, Le Soleil, Quebec, First Vice President, and H. P. Robinson, Times-Globe, Saint John.

Annual general meeting of the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association opens tomorrow afternoon and continues Wednesday, Annual general meeting of the Canadian Press will be held Thursday.

To tell our secrets is often folly; to communicate those of others is treachery.—Dr. Johnson.

W. C. T. U. Elects Officers At Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was held last evening in St. Paul's Parish Hall. Miss Nan MacKay, accompanied by Miss Helen Duchemin, favored the meeting with a solo, and Miss Florence Simmons contributed a piano solo. Reports of the year's work were read by the different officers. Fees were paid and the officers for the next year were chosen as follows:

Pres.—Mrs. J. M. McLeod.
1st Vice Pres.—Mrs. W. H. Johnston.
2nd Vice Pres.—Miss Annie Watson.

Treas.—Mrs. Garfield Bennett.
Corr. Secy.—Miss N. E. White.
Rec. Secy.—Miss Edith Starns.

MORE TROUBLE

(Continued from Page 1)

the border west of Tungliao, and had been opposed by Mongolian troops loyal to the Manchukuo government. Meanwhile difficulties flared anew in three spots in eastern Kirin province, the province which borders on both Manchuria and Soviet Russia.

A Mukden despatch from a Japanese correspondent said a force of Chinese irregulars had occupied the railway junction point, Tunghua, about 80 miles west of Kirin, and had killed eight Japanese residents. General Jiro Tamon's division was reported en route as fast as possible to relieve the situation. The area to the north and east around Harbin was also giving trouble. The Japanese claimed victory over 3,000 Chinese irregulars near Wukimho, after two bridges had been burned out on the Chinese eastern railway by the rebels.

Further north General Nakamura's Japanese "Armada," which has been travelling down the Sungari River on boats, reached Fangcheng en route to the Wukimho trouble spot and clashed with rebels there.

SPRAYS AND SPRAYING

(Experimental Farms Note)

There are three essential factors which enter into the successful use of sprays in the control of crop diseases.

In the first place one must know the disease to be controlled. Some plant diseases, for instance crown gall and wilt, cannot be prevented by spraying practices, and time, money and energy may be wasted if this is not realized. In certain diseases one application of spray material gives satisfactory control, as in peach leaf curl, while in others repeated applications at intervals in the season are necessary, i. e., apple scab. Different diseases require different control measures and it is only by knowing them that proper treatments can be applied.

The second factor is a knowledge of the materials and strengths to be used. Serious injury may be caused if improper materials are applied or if care is not taken to make up proper strengths. There are numerous spray materials, under various trade names, but before using them, farmers should know whether they have been tried out by the experimental stations, and if so, are they recommended. Experimenting with new materials is sometimes very expensive for individual growers and caution in this regard is advisable.

The third factor is that of timeliness and thoroughness of application. Sprays are effective by preventing infection and they can only do this by being applied before possible periods of infection. The applications must be thorough as the spores or seeds of disease fungi are extremely minute and are capable of becoming established on very small areas of susceptible host parts. Failure to cover all parts of the host plant therefore may result in disease developing in spite of spray practices.

In order to aid the growers, the Dominion Department of Agriculture, through their various plant disease laboratories carry on experimental work with plant diseases and as a result of these researches are enabled to recommend spray materials, the proper strengths to use and times of application. This information is readily available in pamphlets and bulletins and may be obtained through the Division of Botany, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario—G. C. Chamberlain, Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, St. Catharines, Ont.

THE RATES OF SEEDING AND THINNING MANGELS

(Experimental Farms Note)

In a time of economic depression like the present, when prices of agricultural products are so low as to leave little or no margin over the cost of production, every effort should be made to reduce costs and increase yields as much as possible. In the production of mangels, a crop requiring a large amount of manual labor, the Field Husbandry Division of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa has been conducting experiments for the last eight years to determine the influence on yield of various rates of seeding and distances of thinning.

Mangels were seeded at the following rates: 6, 9, 12, and 18 pounds per acre. The average yields over the eight year period were 21.42, 22.38, 22.05 and 23.20 tons per acre for the respective rates of seeding. According to these results, the rate of seeding of 9 pounds per acre has given the most economical results, valuing mangels for feed at \$1.65 per ton.

Comparisons were made among four distances of thinning mangels: 6, 9, 12 and 18 inches apart. The 9 inch thinning gave an average yield of 25.63 tons per acre over the eight year period, which was an increase of 2.25 tons over the 6 inch thinning, the next highest yield. As hoeing and thinning represent nearly one half the manual labor involved in growing a crop of mangels, it would seem very desirable to obtain the highest yield from this labor by thinning the plants to the proper distance.—H. D. Mitchell, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Mirth: Mirth is like a flash of lightning that breaks through a gloom of clouds and glitters for a moment. Cheerfulness keeps up a kind of daylight in the mind and fills it with steady and perpetual serenity.—Lockton.

NANCY CUNARD DISINHERITED

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 2—Miss Nancy Cunard, daughter of the British shipping family, announced today she had been disinherited by her mother for associating with negro artists.

Miss Cunard, 36 years old and blonde, returned from a week end trip to Boston today to resume residence at a Harlem Hotel patronized by negroes and to continue her study of the African race for purposes of writing an anthology.

"Lady Cunard objected to one of my friends—a gentleman of color," she said in a statement ready for publication. "She had detectives on me in London because I knew a bronze skin. Of course she had me cut out and disinherited, but hasn't the courage to say so."

Flanked by a painter and a negro novelist, she went on to say that, "I love everything that has come out of Africa" and to describe her mother as "an American of a certain type."

"If you delve into 'atavism spanning the Atlantic,' she said, 'you will find that one of my ancestors toward 1680 signed the anti-slavery protest in Pennsylvania.'"

Miss Cunard is the daughter of the late Chas Cunard and Lady Cunard, the former Maude Alice Burke, of New York and California. She came to the United States as a third-class passenger from Paris recently and repaid to the negro hotel to be close to her subject of writing.

\$20,000 Action

TORONTO, May 2—(By the Canadian Press)—Under a writ issued at Osgoode Hall here today William G. Paton of Toronto, gave notice of an action for \$20,000 against George B. Jones, who recently resigned his seat for Royal, N. B., in the House of Commons. Paton obtained the writ under a section of the House of Commons and Senate act by which the Conservative member for Royal was automatically disqualified some time before he resigned his seat.

In severing his decade-long career as a member of the Commons some weeks ago, Mr. Jones said it had just come to his attention that the firm of Jones Brothers in Apohaqui, N. B., of which he is the senior member, had been accepting orders for goods purchased with government relief funds. This automatically disqualified him to sit in the Commons and he resigned forthwith.

Suing as a private citizen, Mr. Paton seeks to collect \$20,000 damages for each day Mr. Jones occupied his House of Commons seat and voted, after his disqualification became effective.

Portrait Worth Million Dollars

NEW YORK, May 2. (By the Canadian Press)—For years a portrait, believed to be of either William Shakespeare, or Ben Jonhson, has hung in the home of Frank G. De Heyman of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Today Dr. Maximilian Toch, art connoisseur and chemist, announced after exhaustive study, that the painting was the work of Karel van Mander, the Flemish artist and probably worth "at least \$1,000,000."

Dr. Toch explained that he had not been able to determine if the painting was a portrait of Shakespeare. But after comparison with other works of Van Mander, he had found that it "conforms exactly with the style, personality and methods of his other works."

EASTERN GUARDIAN

"POTATO SHIPMENTS—The S. S. Pluto is loading potatoes at Georgetown and will load an additional supply at Summerside before proceeding with her cargo to New York. She is being loaded by the Potato Growers' Association and will carry 50,000 bushels of table stock and seed. Last week the first potato steamer for the Association loaded at Georgetown with 60,000 bushels. News of her safe arrival in New York has been received.

DEATHS

GILLIS—In this City, May 2, 1932, Ralph Gillis, age 19 years. Funeral from his mother's residence 60 King St. Wednesday morning at 8.45 to St. Dunstan's Basilica thence to the Roman Catholic Cemetery.

"Scarface" Must Go To Prison

(Canadian Press)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2—Al Capone's long-deferred trip to a Federal penitentiary will begin within a few days. The United States Supreme Court today made that possible. It refused to review the gangster's conviction for evasion of the income tax laws and his subsequent sentence to 11 years imprisonment. True, he now has 25 days in which to file a petition that the court reconsider its decision and the lower federal courts may, in their discretion, keep him jailed in Chicago for that period. However, indications are that this will not be done. Department of Justice officials said today the underworld chieftain would start for prison Wednesday or, at the latest, Thursday.

Which Federal penitentiary would be his destination was not made public. His sentence specified Leavenworth, but officials since then have adopted a policy of scattering the Capone cohorts, avoiding any concentration of his followers in one prison.

No announcement was made by the court of the reasons which actuated it in refusing to review the case.

SOUTHERN BEES AND NORTHERN PRODUCERS OF HONEY

(Experimental Farms Note)

Beekeeping has advanced with great rapidity in Canada during the past ten years because it has been shown that Canada is an ideal country for the production of honey. The demand for bees to replace losses and to establish new apiaries is quite heavy and unfortunately cannot be met by Canadian beekeepers because it is impossible to rear surplus bees in this country early enough in the season for the purposes needed. The greatest demand for bees occurs during the latter part of April and early in May, for it is then that the active season usually opens. In some of the Southern States the active season opens much earlier than it does in Canada and young bees can be reared in large numbers while Canadian bees are still in winter quarters. In some of these states it has been found more profitable to produce bees than honey and because of this fact a tremendous business has been developed between the southern producer of bees and the northern producer of honey. The importance of southern bees to the Canadian producer of honey is shown in the increased importations of bees during the past few years. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920 the value of bees imported into Canada was \$9,111 while for the year ending March 1930, the value of imported bees was \$61,023. Because of a steady decline in prices, however, the increase was really greater than the above figures indicate. Southern bees are shipped to Canada in wire-screen cages holding one or more pounds of bees and as soon as they arrive, the bees are transferred to standard hives. It takes from 24 to 72 hours for the bees to travel from their homes in the South to their northern destinations. Package bees are of more importance in Western Canada than they are in the East because in the West they will build up rapidly and often equal those that wintered in Canada, many western beekeepers have developed the practice of destroying their bees in the fall and replacing them with southern bees each spring. In the East, package bees, if imported early enough, will give a very good account of themselves the first season. If interested in package bees write the Bee Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for Bulletin No. 107, "Package Bees and How to Install Them"—C. B. Gorderham, Dominion Apiarist.

DOUBLE

(Continued from Page 1)

were too far spent to give them aid and they disappeared. Half an hour later, Willard and Vernon Johnson, fishermen coming from the lobster grounds, sighted the wreckage and thought it was a tow, but they saw an arm waving and hurried to the spot. Skirting the ledge they saw the father and son nearly unconscious, tied to the craft. They were untied rushed to Woodward's Cove, given medical treatment and later taken to their home in Castalia.

WILL RECOVER

(Continued from Page 1)

load of contraband liquor; when Lawlor's car failed to stop an officer had fired at the rear tire and apparently the bullet ricocheted off the car and struck Wilson.

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"I want a revolver—for my husband."
"Did your husband say what make of revolver?"
"No, but I don't think that matters. He don't even know I'm going to shoot him."