

THEY TRY TO RESIST EACH OTHER...

BUT SHIRLEY WON'T LET THEM!



She's a wily little match-maker in this glamorous romance of far-off Shanghai...and she even talks and sings Chinese!

Shirley TEMPLE in STONAWAY

ROBERT ALICE YOUNG • FAYE EUGENE PALLETTE • HELEN WESTLEY ARTHUR TREACHER

SHOWS AT 3:30 - 7:00 - 8:45 Matinee 27c - 32c Evening 27c - 32c - 38c

ALSO LATEST NEWS "ANNIE LAURIE" - Musical Tabloid

PRINCE EDWARD - Monday - Tuesday - Wednesday

Last Times Today - "SING ME A LOVE SONG" James Melton Pat Ellis

THE MYSTERY MOTOR'S HUM A chap I knew had a motor plane...

and free. Far out in the stellar space and way where meteor-comets whirl and...

Lunch was served by the hostess and a social hour enjoyed by all. Meeting closed with the National Anthem.

Away, aloft, in his place he soared in the glittering sun as his motor roared. Into the dawn and into the blue...

GLEN VALLI WOMEN'S INSTITUTE The regular monthly meeting of the Glen Valley Women's Institute...

SLEEP WAS SWEET IN THOSE DAYS Grace Luckhert, under the caption, "Sing Me to Sleep," writes in The Province about mattresses.

ROUND TRIP BARGAIN FARES Via Saint John - All Rail To BOSTON and NEW YORK \$13.00 \$18.00

IMMIGRATION PERMITS - (Important) Passengers should be in possession of a letter in DUPLICATE from their bank manager, clergyman or government official...

BUY YOUR TICKET EARLY Consult Nearest Ticket Agent For Further Information. CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

OCEAN TRAVEL I am the representative of all well known steamship lines. For cruise or one way trips consult, W. K. ROGERS 181 Queen Street Phone 510

LAST TIMES GENE AUTREY SMILEY BURNETTE New Musical Western

TODAY "OH SUSANNAH" - "ACE DRUMMOND"

Advertisement for 'MAN OF THE PEOPLE' featuring Joseph Calleia, Florence Rice, Thomas Mitchell, and Ted Healy. Includes showtimes and location at the Capitol.



Scout News and Notices

Dear Scouts and Scouters: I suppose you are all feeling the urge to stop school and get out on the road. But aren't we all? Let's plan that when the next week each troop shall go on a hike...

Personals

Mr. E. N. Kays, Upper Queen Street, left yesterday morning on a visit to Montreal and New York. Mr. Lloyd Head, City, was operated on Monday for appendicitis in the P. E. Island Hospital.

DESABLE'S SMART OLD MAN

Mr. John C. MacNeven, the oldest resident of Desable, is in his eighty-ninth year. He is extremely hale and hearty and always enjoys his daily morning walks.

LAD TO REST

The funeral of John B. MacFadyen of Augustine Cove who died in hospital in Charlottetown Tuesday, was held from the MacLean Funeral Home to Cape Traverse cemetery yesterday.

"HUMBLE PIE"

To eat humble pie is an expression applied to those who suffer a setback or submit to humiliation. It probably comes from the word "umbrage" which is a liver and entrails of the deer.

Have You Lost That Snap? Feel Yourself Slipping?

Advertisement for Milburn's Health Nerve Pills, featuring a heart-shaped logo and text describing the benefits of the pills for various ailments.

The Central Guardian

CRASWELL for Photographs. WOMEN'S MUSIC CLUB Canadian National Hotel 3.30. L1146-4-3-11

POLICE COURT - At the police court yesterday two vagrants were sent to jail for 15 days and a third remained until Monday.

NEW FINANCE PLAN - For a limited number only - to finance your new home in the only properly protected location - An Easier Way - See the Smallwood Home Site Agent. L1155

ENTRANCE PUPILS - Set of six booklets containing valuable information. Material - postage forty cents - postal note or coin. C. P. Hine, Charlottetown. L1148

SLIGHT DAMAGE BY FIRE - A roof fire caused slight damage at the store of Charles Carbone on the corner of Kent and Edward streets shortly before noon yesterday. Firemen used chemicals to extinguish the blaze.

BUYING CATTLE - Dr. Stanbury, who has been on the Island buying Ayshire cattle for the Mountain Sanatorium of Hamilton, Ont., of that week, left on return home this week. Two carloads of cattle, about 30 head in all, were shipped.

ADDRESSES ARMY AND NAVY CLUB - At the Army and Navy Club last evening Captain J. Frank MacMillan gave a most interesting and instructive address on the early history of Russia and up to the great revolution during the Great War.

SENTENCED TO PENITENTIARY - James Burke of Royalty pleading guilty to a charge of theft of 11 birds from a St. Amands poultry yard Monday night, was sentenced to two years in Dorchester Penitentiary by Magistrate George J. Tweedy yesterday.

Miss Jean Cameron of Stanchel spent the weekend pleasantly in Charlottetown the guest of Miss Alice Martin.

Mr. Neil Cameron, Stanchel, was a visitor to Charlottetown last week. While here he attended the opening of the Legislature and several sessions.

Ruth Roper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Roper of Charlottetown, was operated upon for appendicitis in the Prince Edward Island Hospital yesterday morning. Her condition is reported good.

Business and Pleasure

TRIP - Dr. J. H. Ayers, president of the P. E. Bible Society, is leaving Monday morning next to attend the annual meeting of the General Board of the British and Foreign Bible Society in Canada and Newfoundland, held in Toronto on the 7th inst.

NEUTRALITY OF GRAY SETS OFF GLOWING COSTUME

There is nothing bland about the gray set being hailed in spring styles. In every type of fashion it shows, from tailored woollens to sheen silks for evening one New York shop is particularly emphatic in calling attention to this spring neutral beginning with the Bal-moral plaid in gray, black and red, and developing street and evening clothes, though in different fabrics, in gray with touches of red, the latter mostly in accessories.

POOR WORK DONE EASIER

Consider the economic value of correcting errors of vision. Work done with less energy. More done in a day, with less effort. Better work in cases where close application is required. Even those who have no errors of vision can prevent strained eyes if they aid them while doing close work.

CONSERVATION

A WEEKLY COLUMN OF PRACTICAL OPINIONS ON THE VITAL ISSUES AFFECTING THE USES AND ABUSES OF NATURAL RESOURCES BY MR. LUDLOW JENKINS, MARSHFIELD.

(Continued) The food of the Swainson hawk is of much the character as that of the two preceding species, except that more insects and fewer birds are taken.

The food of the Swainson hawk is of much the character as that of the two preceding species, except that more insects and fewer birds are taken. Soon after the breeding season the hawks collect in the foothills and on the plains of the West, forming flocks some of which contain hundreds of individuals, and feed almost exclusively on grasshoppers and crickets. If we assume that 100 grasshoppers, which is only three-quarters of the number actually found in a stomach after a single meal, is the daily allowance for one hawk, we have a grand total of 900,000 for the work of a flock of 300 birds in one month. The weight of this vast number of insects, allowing 15.4 grains for the weight of each, amounts to 1,984 pounds. An average of a number of estimates given by entomologists of the quantity of food daily devoured by a grasshopper as equal to its own weight; consequently if these grasshoppers had been spared by the hawks the farmer would have lost in one month nearly 30 tons of produce. The above estimate is probably much too low; for each hawk doubtless eats at least 200 grasshoppers daily, which would double the amount of food lost. The loss 60 tons instead of 30. This is the work of a month for only 300 hawks. What estimate can be placed on the services of the hundreds of thousands which are engaged in the same work for months at a time? In many places the hawk army which once waged war against these insect pests and so kept them in check. The game birds, such as the wild turkey, prairie chicken, grouse, and mallard, have been swept away by the ruthless hand of man, and even the skunks, foxes, and snakes are rapidly following. To make matters worse, at least one western State passed a bounty act against hawks and owls, as a result of which thousands of grasshopper-eating hawks were destroyed at the public expense. Is it a wonder that after their enemies are exterminated the grasshoppers increased and spread destruction before them?

All naturalists who have written on the habits of Swainson hawk affirm that it is a great enemy to the ground squirrel and other injurious rodents which infect the West and torment the farmer. The evidence shows that it rarely touches poultry, game, or small birds. In the Southwest the writer has often seen the nests of small birds in the same trees and in close proximity to the nests of the hawks, the birds apparently living in perfect harmony. Other observers have noticed the same thing.

The broad-winged hawk a medium-sized species, common throughout the eastern United States, feeds largely on insects, small mammals, snakes, toads and frogs, and occasionally on small birds. It is especially fond of the larval or caterpillar stage of the large moths which feed upon the leaves of fruit and shade trees. These insects are too large and formidable for the smaller insectivorous birds to attack; hence their principal enemies are hawks, of which the one under consideration is the most important. It feeds extensively upon grasshoppers, crickets, cicadas, May beetles and other coepterans. Like the other buzzard hawks (Buteo) it is fond of meadow mice, and eats also considerable numbers of chipmunks, shrews, red squirrels, and occasionally rabbits and moles. Probably the greatest damage done by this hawk is the destruction of toads and snakes, which are mainly insectivorous and hence beneficial to the farmer.

The sparrow hawk is the smallest and handsomest of our birds of prey, and with the possible exception of the red-tail, the best known. It is the only one of the true falcons which can be placed in the "mainly beneficial" class. At times it attacks small birds and young chickens, but these irregularities are so infrequent that they are more than outweighed by its good services in destroying insects and mice. Grasshoppers, crickets, and other insects form its principal food during the spring months, which mice predominate during the rest of the year. Terrestrial caterpillars, beetles, and spiders also are eaten to a considerable extent. As might be expected, a large proportion of the birds captured are taken during the nesting season, the hawks then having less time to procure their favorite food. It is at this time also that they commit depredations in poultry yards. During late fall and winter, meadow mice and house mice form a large part of their food, the former being taken in fields and meadows and the latter around corn stacks and about barns and outbuildings. Because of its confidence and lack of fear, the sparrow hawk is one of the species which suffers most from unjust bounty laws. Any vandal who can carry a gun is able to slaughter this little hawk. Mr. W. B. Hal, of Wakeman, Ohio, writes us that while the hawk law was in force in Ohio he was township clerk in his native village and issued 86 certificates, 46 being for sparrow hawks. He examined the stomachs and found 45 of them to contain 1000's of grasshoppers and beetles, while the remaining one contained the fur and bones of a meadow mouse. Mr. H. W. Henshaw, visiting Colorado in 1883, after the bounty act had been in force for some time, found that the sparrow hawks had been almost exterminated in districts where several years before he had found them exceedingly numerous.

The barn owl, a southern species, rarely occurring with regularity in the northern half of the United States except west of the Sierra Nevada. Its food is made up almost entirely of mammals, with now and then a few insects, and occasionally a bird. Among the former are several species of rodents which, from their great size and destructive habits, are a curse to the country they inhabit. Of this group the pouched gopher is one of the most destructive, not only to vegetables and grain crops, but also to shade and fruit trees. The injuries to trees are the most serious, as the animals sometimes gnaw off the roots and destroy entire groves and orchards. In California where this mammal is common, the barn owl feeds very extensively on it. In the South Atlantic and Gulf States the owl feeds extensively on the cotton rat, a mammal of destructive habits abounding in the bottom lands and near water. The common rat also is greedily devoured. The writer has examined the contents of 200 pellets taken from the nesting site of a pair of these owls in one of the towers of the Smithsonian Institution. Of the total of 454 skulls contained in these pellets there were 225 meadow mice, 2 pine mice, 179 house mice, 2 rats, 6 jumping mice, 20 shrews, 1 star-nosed mole, and 1 vesper sparrow. These results afford a pretty complete index to the kinds of food eaten by this species in the East, along the northern border of its range.

The long-eared owl is an industrious mouser, and molests comparatively few birds. Several years ago we examined the stomachs of these owls, of which 15 were empty. Of the 92 remaining, 86, or over 93 per cent, contained remains of small mammals. As the bird is common all over the United States, it does an enormous amount of good. Like the sparrow hawk, this owl is easily destroyed, and so is one of the greatest sufferers when bounties are paid for the destruction of birds of prey.

Among birds, the sparrows inhabit the meadows and prairies are most often taken. In an interesting article by Mr. Peter Adolf, in the Annals of Scottish Natural History for October, 1893, on the disappearance of the short-tailed vole that caused the vole plague in Scotland in 1890-1892, the statement is made that farmers and shepherds attribute its disappearance largely to its natural enemies, snakes being laid on the services of the owl, hawk, rook, and black-headed gull among birds and stoat and weasel among mammals. These men are also of the opinion that this vole plague resulted from the destruction of birds of prey. When the plague first commenced the short-eared owl was hardly known in the district, but swarming thence, it bred it! It was so numerous that it became an important factor in reducing the number of voles. (To Be Continued)