

CHRISTIANSTED THEATRE

8.15. THIS EVENING 8.15.

"MAX LINDER"

IN

"SEVEN YEARS BAD LUCK"

THE FUNNIEST FARCE COMEDY EVER MADE.

Based on one of the weaknesses of human nature, SUPERSTITION, "Seven Years Bad Luck" is an extraordinary and at the same time uproariously funny comedy. It is absolutely custard pieless and free from the ordinary slapstick and suggestive vulgarity of most so-called comedies. The fun is subtly achieved.

The Story:

Returning from his last bachelor supper, a little worse for the night's potations, Max retires.

In a chase for a kiss, Max's valet and the parlor maid upset and smash a cheval mirror. Before they can replace it, Max decides to dress. To hide their loss gives opportunity for some of the best pantomime seen in many a day. At last a mirror arrives.

Max thought that he had seen things, so to prove if the mirror is real, he hurls his shoe and there is a big smash. The jinx begins to act.

His sweetheart throws him over and in his endeavors to forget his sorrows, Max tries to leave town. All the misfortunes and difficulties that ever befall hapless mortal are visited upon him.

Max's adventures with minions of the law and railroads, burglars, lions and what not are numerous, unique and cleverly developed.

Monday Evening:

"BIG HAPPINESS"

ADMISSION

Reserved Seats.....25c.
Children.....15c.

General Entrance.....15c.
Children.....10c.

sia, if she rises in her might against the "Capitalistic World", can be crushed by France and her Allies. France has recently loaned Poland 400,000,000 francs, Jugo-Slavia 300,000,000 and Rumania 100,000,000. Martial Foch recently returned from a trip to France's Allies, where he held important conferences with officials of the various Governments. France is also making a special effort to cultivate the friendship of Austria and Hungary. The Chamber and Senate yesterday voted 280,000 francs for the entertainment of A. M. Masuryk, President of Czechoslovakia, during his forthcoming visit in Paris.

Cologne, July 30th.—British troops interfered here yesterday in the only "anti-Fascist day" disturbance reported throughout the Rhineland and the Ruhr. The military clashed with German civilians on a street and one citizen was wounded and three arrested. Search of the homes of those taken into custody resulted in the finding of 3,000 pounds of dynamite.

Moscow, July 30th.—Twenty-five hundred prisoners have been released from Moscow prisons this month through the efforts of special commissions appointed

to investigate the severe sentences of Moscow courts and over-crowding in the prisons.

Vancouver, July 30th.—A seizure of arms and ammunition, said by the police to be intended for Chinese revolutionists and bandits, was made here on Saturday at a house occupied by Chinese. About 100 Luger and Mauser automatic pistols and fifteen thousand rounds of ammunition were seized. The occupants of the house were away when the officials called.

Sheffield, Eng., July 30th.—The rescue parties at the Malby colliery where through an explosion many miners were entombed, were obliged to give up work during the night. Only one body has thus far been recovered, the official estimate of the dead is 27.

South Orange, N. J., July 30th.—J. O. Anderson and J. B. Hawkes, Australians, defeated W. A. Eclund and Bowie Districk, of Hawaii, in straight sets in the doubles of the United States zone Davis Cup played on Saturday at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. Scores were 6-0, 8-8, 7-5.

Deauville, France, July 30th.—Lacoste, of France; defeated Count De Gomar, of

Spain, in the fourth set of the match in the European finals for the Davis Cup, postponed to Sunday on account of rain. When the match was called off, Lacoste had the first and second sets. De Gomar had taken the third and in the fourth the score was 4-1 in favour of the Frenchmen. The final results were 6-3, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4. In the doubles yesterday Flaake and De Gomar, of Spain defeated Brunon and Conchet of France, 6-4, 8-6, 11-13, 1-6 6-4.

Paris, July 30th.—The annual athletic competition between British and French athletes ended yesterday in a victory for the British by 69 points against 42. The competition was started two years ago. The British won each of the previous meets. The British team won the 100, 200, 400, 800, 1,500 metre races, the hammer throw, the hurdles and the relay races. The Frenchmen took the broad and high jumps and the weight-throwing and discus events.

Halifax N. S., July 30th.—A despatch received from Sydney states that the Crard lake and Sydney river pipe line was dynamited this morning, cutting off the water supply of the steel plant and necessitating the closing down of the entire steel works. It was believed to be the work of strikers or strike sympathizers.

London, July 31st.—Sugar in stock on the 28th inst was 107,000 tons. Last year 137,000 tons.

New York, July 30th.—The raw sugar market was unsettled and prices lower, with Cuba's offered at 5 cents, cost and freight, equal to 6.78 for centrifugal. No sales were reported. The unsettled state of the raw market and the continued poor demand for refined sugars at reduced prices led to renewed selling of old crop conditions in raw sugar futures, with prices at midday showing declines of 8 to 12 points. New crop, however, was steadier on covering and trade buying and showed advances of three points. The market for refined sugar was easier and prices were 10 to 40 points lower, with fine granulated listed from 8.25 to 8.35. The declines however failed to inspire much new business and trading was light. Refined sugars were nominal.

London, July 30th.—Reports have reached the Government of an attempt to set up a republic in Greece, in place of the Monarchy. Mr. Ronald McNeill told the House of Commons this afternoon. The Greek legation announced today that there is no truth in reports of a republican revolutionary movement in Greece. It said that these unfounded reports have been appearing for some time in the European press and that only last night the legation here received a denial from the Greek Government.

Dusseldorf, July 31st.—French troops today occupied five coal mines in the town of Dorstfeld. The miners immediately quit work and the French forbade them to re-enter the premises.