

PRINCE EDWARD—NOW
SPECIAL CHILDRENS MATINEE PRICE 10.
"THE GHOST TRAIN"
ATTRACTIVE SHORT TALKIES

PRINCE EDWARD THURSDAY
The FUNNIEST PAIR
IN PICTURES!



Laughs, spice and lovely girls! You don't know the meaning of fun till you see this grand comedy of Broadway show business!

Those Two Lunatics

BUSTER KEATON
JIMMY DURANTE

WITH THELMA TODD AND A FLOCK OF LOVELY SHOW GIRLS



YOU'LL LAUGH UNTIL IT HURTS AT BUSTER AND "SCHNOZZLE"

Break Easily
CHOO CHOO OUR GANG Comedy

Cancer Cures Steadily Increase

ST. LOUIS Oct. 25.—More than 4,900 authenticated cases of cancer cure, by means of surgery, radium treatment or both, were reported by distinguished specialists at a session of the clinical congress of the American College of Surgeons here today.

Added to the 1,263 cases already registered with the college and more than 3,000 others revealed by an incomplete survey of medical literature, these made a total of approximately 8,500 known cures in Canada and the United States.

In each instance the patient treated was alive and well after five years, the period during which it is assumed the disease would reappear if not eradicated.

Dr. Walter C. Alvarez, of Rochester, Minn., reporting results of treatment at the Mayo clinic, listed 881 "five-year cures" among patients whose later history could be traced.

Dr. George W. Crile reported 737 cures in cases treated by himself and associates in the Cleveland clinic.

"I am an example of the cure of cancer," said Dr. Edward L. Keyes, of New York, in describing his experience in treating the disease. Three cancers were removed from his face by radium and cautery, he explained, the last in 1918.

The symposium on the curability of cancer, during which the cases were reported, was intended to impress upon doctors—and indirectly upon the public—the existence of well-established methods whereby cancer may be cured if diagnosed and treated in time.

"If all cases of cancer could be diagnosed early and treated promptly," said Dr. Franklin H. Martin, of Chicago, director-general of the college, "the annual death rate from the disease, now 150,000 in Canada and the United States, would be reduced by at least one-third or 50,000 a year."

Dr. Martin predicted that impressive evidence of cancer's curability, such as had been massed for the symposium, would cause an increasing number of persons to take periodic health examinations so that not only cancer, but other diseases, might be detected in their incipency.

The college will attempt to encourage, he said, a universal policy among physicians of reporting cancer cures, so that "a consciousness that cancer is curable will be established in the minds of all."

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. MARIA ROBERTS

The death took place on Sept. 21, 1932, of Mrs. Maria Ann Roberts of Murray Harbor, at the advanced age of 93 years. She had been confined to her bed nearly all of the last three years, and suffered considerably before being called to her final rest.

Mrs. Roberts was born at Gladstone, P. E. I., where she grew up. Most of her life was spent in Boston, and her husband died over 40 years ago. For the last nineteen years she lived at Murray Harbor, P. E. I., with her two sisters, the Misses Charlotte and Elizabeth Hawkins, by whom she is survived.

For several months before the passing of Mrs. Roberts, she and her sisters had the kind assistance of a niece, Mrs. E. H. Henry of Boston, who stayed with them until the end came and for some time after. The funeral was held on Sept. 23rd, with a short service at the house, thence to the United Church where many friends had gathered to pay their last respects. Interment was in the Murray Harbor Cemetery, and Rev. T. R. Goudge conducted the services.

In addition to her two sisters, Mrs. Roberts is survived by four nephews, David Hawkins of Murray River, P. E. I., Cyrus W. Ralph R., and Henry Allan Bears in United States, also five nieces, Mrs. Charles King, Mrs. Wm. Cassidy, Mrs. Priscilla Ham, Mrs. Grace Dalton and Mrs. E. M. Henry.

ST. ANDREW'S CANAL

There was a sharp increase in traffic through St. Andrew's Canal in September, 42 vessels carrying 5,945 tons of freight, compared with 33 carrying 135 tons last year.

CAPITOL NOW PLAYING

Matinee 3.15 11c, 26c.
Evening 7 & 8.45 26c, 37c.



THREE WISE GIRLS
Short Subjects

CAPITOL THURS.
"When the Clock Strikes, We'll Shoot"



HELLO TROUBLE
What happens when two quick-trigger men decide to shoot it out?
Lina Basquette
Wallace MacDonald

CENTRAL GUARDIAN

This is reserved for news, but advertisements of a news character may be inserted at the rate of 4c per word, strictly payable in advance.

ENTRIES FOR FOX SHOW close on October 28th. Enter today.
5619-10-24-31

BINGO IN HOLY NAME HALL Wednesday and Thursday evenings after Retreat Service, 5638-10-25-31.

CHRIST CHURCH, Cherry Valley, Thursday at 1 o'clock W. A. meeting at home of Mrs. M. Irving Chair practice afterwards. Sunday, Oct. 30th, Evensong at 3 p. m. Capt. A. Wittig, in charge.

IF YOUR PUPS are not yet marked for fox show get in touch with the proper authorities immediately.
5619-10-24-31

PETITION GRANTED—Advices have been received from the War Office, London, England, granting authority to the Prince Edward Island Highlanders to wear the Mess Dress of the Black Watch.

CENTRAL PARISH (Church of Scotland) Rev. G. C. Webster will preach at Canoe Cove on Thursday, October 27th, at 7.30 P. M. After which the reply to the Overture sent to the Church of Scotland will be read.

SERVICES FOR ORWELL—Vernon for Sunday, Oct. 30th, are as follows: Cherry Valley, 11 a. m.; Vernon River, 2.30 p. m. Rally Service Program is being prepared by local and outside talent for St. Andrew's at 7 p. m. H. Pierce, Minister.

SHOT TAGGED BIRD—Some time ago Mr. R. E. Mutch, city, shot at Earncliffe a black duck, on the leg of which he discovered a metal band. On the tag were these words: "Notify Biological Society, Washington, D. C. B660492. The bird had apparently been caught previously and marked with the object of discovering the route of its flight."

PERSONALS

Miss Martha Ling and Miss Vivian Howatt, students at P. W. C., spent the week end at their homes in New Glasgow.

Friends of Mrs. Clarence G. Gills, Point Prim, P. E. I., will be pleased to know she is progressing favorably after an operation in the P. E. Island Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Corliss, and two sons Robert and Donald, motored to this city from Buffalo, N. Y., and are guests of Mrs. Corliss' father, Mr. A. J. Dougan, Grafton Street.

Asbestos Production

The production of asbestos during August advanced 38.3 per cent to 9,918 tons as compared with the July total of 7,164 tons. In August, 1931, shipments were recorded at 13,221 tons.

An advance of \$5 per ton was shown in quotations for magnesia and compressed sheet fibres in August. Other grades of asbestos showed no variation in price during August.

Exports of Canadian asbestos amounted to 8,617 tons, an advance of 28.3 per cent over the July total of 6,714 tons. The United States continued to supply the principal market for Canadian asbestos, absorbing 868 per cent of the tonnage exported in August.

Famous School Built In 1816 Is Sold For \$20

(By George C. Murray, Canadian Press Staff Writer.)

PICTOU, N. S., Oct. 25.—Canada's most famous academy of learning has been sold for \$20. The "Old College," the original Pictou Academy, over which was fought the battle of the nineteenth century, against unconstitutional government and religious intolerance, is to be razed for the wood in it.

Built in 1816, it gave Canada some of her distinguished sons, including eight university presidents, and germinated the seed for great educational institutions.

It was abandoned about a year ago but still reared its funny old wooden tower majestically.

Soon it will fall. No longer in condition to house students, it was treated like any other tottering building. The town fathers called for tenders. Percy MacDonald's bid of \$20 was the highest of seven and he was awarded the job.

It was erected as the nucleus of a Presbyterian college, but as such was regarded by the Church of England as a potential rival of King's College, Windsor, representatives of which controlled the legislature. Rev. Dr. Thomas McCulloch's struggle on behalf of the Pictou "college" is recorded in history. It was largely over the rights and wrongs of this institution, more than any other question that the fight was waged for responsible government in Nova Scotia.

The ambitious plans were clipped and blue pencilled, and the school did not grow up to be a university. It became one of the foremost secondary schools, however, and from its doors went forth great educators, preachers, professional men. Out of the conflict over its status great statesmen grew.

Dr. McCulloch's ideas were not crushed. In later years they found expression in Dalhousie University and Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax.

"Old College" graduates who became presidents of Canadian universities included Sir John William Dawson, of McGill; Rev. George Munro Grant and Rev. Daniel M. Gordon, Queens; Rev. Donald Macrae, Morrin; Rev. Dr. John Forrest and Rev. Dr. James Ross, Dalhousie. They have passed on. Dr. A. Stanley Mackenzie, who recently resigned the presidency of Dalhousie and Rev. D. Clarence Mackinnon, president of Pine Hill Divinity Hall, studied at Pictou.

There is one department in our colleges that is vacant and we would like to see well filled. We will call it, for the present, the department of Thrift and Economy. There is one idea that we would like to soak in to the minds of our young men and that it is not the amount of wages you get that means success but the amount that you can save. We know people who can save money at ten dollars per week and others who can't pay their bills at \$25 to \$30 per week. You can't start out and "sport" all your earnings and succeed. Show me a young man who will "bank" just \$1 per week and I will show you a man who will not ask for the "dole" at middle or old age. Show me a boy who is satisfied to wear a patch on the rear rather than go in debt for a suit of clothes and I will show you a man who will be independent before he is through earning. The money spent on cigarettes alone by many young men today would, if put in the Bank, be a fortune for them at the age of 65. Yes, we would like to preach from the house tops the gospel of Economy and Thrift.

We will say very little about the young women of today other than that many of them have the "wrong viewpoint" of life. Too many despise the work of their mothers and went to get away from the old home into the busy bustling world to be "somebody." If they can marry some rich man who can carry them in luxury all is well at the

LARGE INCREASE IN CANAL TRAFFIC

Not so many vessels passed through the Canadian canals in September as a year ago, 3,343 compared with 3,413, but they were of a greater tonnage, 2,680,823 as against 2,318,511. The freight carried in September was 2,687,235 tons compared with 2,066,567 in September, 1931. There were fewer passengers, however, 3,581 as compared with 11,547.

NEGROES TO BEAUTIFY CEMETERY BY NIGHT

SEMINOLE, Okla., Oct. 24.—(A.P.)—Ghosts beware? Police Judge Hoffman has obtained permission from the city council to put negro prisoners to work at beautifying the cemetery. The work would begin at 1 a. m. with guards close enough to prevent escape and too far away for comfort.

Old Times and Now
By "Senex"

(Continued)

Some one wh'pers to me—would you go back again to the early days and suffer the many inconveniences that our forebears had to endure? Our answer is, no, we certainly would not but we can't close our eyes and ears to present world wide conditions and discontent. What is the cause and what the cure for present world ailments? That is a big question and one that we confess our inability to answer and we may say that we have not yet been able to get a satisfactory answer from people who make a study of economic conditions. We have not seen any two who can agree as to the cause and cure. The careful physician, before attempting a cure, will insist on a proper diagnosis of the cause of the illness. What is the cause of the present depression. Is it over production or under consumption? Is the former the real cause of the latter? If so what is the cure? No doubt, the immense mass-production of all kinds of goods in the last few years has placed on the market these goods in greater quantities than can be consumed. The result is closed factories or short time and less money for the workers. The workers cannot buy so much and cannot pay their grocer or landlord. The grocer cannot buy and the landlord has less money to spend and the circulation of money is much lessened and there we are. What are these workers going to do about it? Some advise, a back-to-the-land movement which seems logical but the man on the land can only exist as things are at present and has no luxuries. It looks as if it was a move back to primitive conditions which is the last resort.

There is no denying the fact that ever since the great war, the world has been going at too fast a pace and the season of depression simply had to come and in the end it will be a good thing for all of us. It will start us thinking at least. Like a man running a long and hard race, the world is "winded" and must take a rest which will take some time. What will it do when again ready for the race? Will it start off at the fast clip or will it just walk and "think"? The craze for wealth in 1929 started many on the wrong road in the stock market. The millions they had on paper vanished over night and they were down and out. Others, to keep up with the "Joneses" wanted a better car and mortgaged the future to get it. They, too, are down. Another sold his modest home to get a "swell" home in a fashionable quarter to be paid for in monthly instalments. The crash came and he lost his job and all. This story could be continued for pages and all pointing in one direction—the desire for wealth and prominence.

There is one department in our colleges that is vacant and we would like to see well filled. We will call it, for the present, the department of Thrift and Economy. There is one idea that we would like to soak in to the minds of our young men and that it is not the amount of wages you get that means success but the amount that you can save. We know people who can save money at ten dollars per week and others who can't pay their bills at \$25 to \$30 per week. You can't start out and "sport" all your earnings and succeed. Show me a young man who will "bank" just \$1 per week and I will show you a man who will not ask for the "dole" at middle or old age. Show me a boy who is satisfied to wear a patch on the rear rather than go in debt for a suit of clothes and I will show you a man who will be independent before he is through earning. The money spent on cigarettes alone by many young men today would, if put in the Bank, be a fortune for them at the age of 65. Yes, we would like to preach from the house tops the gospel of Economy and Thrift.

We will say very little about the young women of today other than that many of them have the "wrong viewpoint" of life. Too many despise the work of their mothers and went to get away from the old home into the busy bustling world to be "somebody." If they can marry some rich man who can carry them in luxury all is well at the

start but few can be so fortunate. Such a thing as marrying a farmer and raising a family as their mothers did, is out of the question. What would happen this old world if all the young women deserted the farms and no young farmer could get a wife? True, there is the exception and very many of the finest young women in Canada are farmers wives and would not exchange places with the highest lady in the land. All honor to such.

Young people especially and some older ones too do not appreciate what we write about and are inclined to look on us as "old fogies." We know and expect this as it has always been so but that does not settle the fact that unless things change very soon there will be a great many old and wise men who will do their think'ng caps and consider "wither are we drifting." It may be possible that many may be forced to again get "back to the land" and eke out an existence as did their forefathers "by the sweat of their brow" in the not far distant past. Food and shelter and some clothes are the prime necessities of life and man can get all of these, if all else fail, by his own hands. It is quite possible to starve to death, clad in silk, beside a barrel of gold.

It is a time in the world's history when we would do well to elect as our rulers the very wisest and best informed. It is no time for the grafter or wire puller or those who seek first for themselves. Economy and Thrift can be practised in our Houses of Parliament to great advantage. In the last few years Governments as well as people have gone mad with extravagance and unnecessary borrowings to be a burden for the people to carry for a generation. It is about time for reform along these lines and we are much pleased to see the beginnings of this much needed and too long delayed policy, now being taken up seriously at Ottawa. We hope our Provincial Governments will also take up this matter seriously at the coming sessions in the various Provinces.

The rum running fleet that lay off our Maritime coasts all summer, must be put out of business at whatever cost. They are simply outlaws who persist, for the love of money, in their vile, soul-destroying and demoralizing traffic. Shore boats for themselves or others, buy this so-called rum at about \$17.50 per five gallon keg and bootleggers peddle it around for about \$175. The immense profit is the great temptation. About 1500 gallons of this stuff was analyzed and only 300 gallons was found to be pure rum. The rest was a concoction of poor alcohol, dyes and various flavors showing the kind of poison for which poor unfortunates pay \$4 and \$5 per bottle. Vessels engaged in this traffic should be sunk at sight and their crews with all engaged in the traffic imprisoned for life with hard punishment of course, but desperate diseases call for severe remedies.

Newton D. Baker, chairman of relief forces in the United States said that from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 persons are unemployed. These with their families mean a population of about 25,000,000 or one fifth of the whole population who are depending on charity. In other words, they must be fed and clad by others more fortunate. With wheat, cattle and other foodstuffs in abundance and looking for a market; with factory made goods of all kinds piled up in warehouses awaiting buyers while the factories are either idle or on short time, it surely looks as if the world has gotten out of balance. Properly divided, America has ample for everyone, but while many are living in luxury enjoying their millions other millions of their fellow men are on the verge of starvation. Stories of undernourished children, broken families, youths wandering aimlessly from one city to another, men and women in the prime of life broken in spirit and without hope, and unprotected old-age appearing daily in our newspapers, testify to the human toll of the present crisis.

This state of affairs is truly alarming and cannot last for long. It is surely a time for action on the part of capitalists, employers, and leaders of thought in our Legislatures and churches.

Another day, we may return to this subject, meantime we are
Yours Sincerely,
SENECX
Morell, October 1932

Below will be found a brief synopsis of telegraphic reports received at the Head Office of the Bank of Montreal from its Branches. The Branch Managers have complete and intimate knowledge of each local situation and are in close touch with crop conditions in all sections of the districts mentioned.

Final crop report: Taken as a whole, the principal field crops of Canada have seldom attained such total volume as during the present season or been of a higher quality. Yields were generally satisfactory in each of the Provinces, despite sectional reverses due to weather conditions or other causes. A preliminary estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics placed the total yield of wheat in the Prairie Provinces at 446,000,000 bus., but from latest reports a total of around 415,000,000 bus. is now anticipated. Even so, the yield is well in excess of the ten year average and the largest crop since 1928. Last year's Prairie crop was approximately 300,000,000 bus. The wheat marketed to date has graded exceptionally high and tests indicate that the high protein content will be maintained. The western oat crop is estimated at 274,000,000 bus. against 183,700,000 last year; and the barley crop at 70,000,000 bus. as compared with 50,500,000. In Quebec crops of the main staples have been good and in Ontario they have been heavy, although in both Provinces potatoes are below the average. In the Maritime Provinces crops have done well, with again the exception of potatoes, Nova Scotia also recording a 30 per cent loss of the apple crop due to storms. In British Columbia crops generally have been above the average. Details follow:

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

More normal moisture conditions have prevailed this year and the Spring season was favorable for germination and early growth. Plentiful, although unevenly distributed rains continued throughout June but in July drought and extreme heat caused deterioration in Central Saskatchewan and southern areas of the three Provinces. Weed growth affected yields and insects, principally grasshoppers and cutworms, caused serious damage in many districts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Damage except from drought was negligible in Alberta. Hail losses were less severe than usual and rust, appearing late, caused little damage. More plentiful rainfall in August checked deterioration to some extent and assisted late crops. An area of near failure prevailed in South Central Saskatchewan, with below average crops in the greater part of Southern Saskatchewan and in parts of southern Manitoba, southern Alberta and east central Alberta. In other areas crops on the whole are good and feed shortage will be experienced in only a few districts. Average estimated wheat yields are as follows—Alberta 21 bus., Saskatchewan 14 bus., Manitoba 17 bus. Harvesting made good progress but in Alberta threshing operations have been repeatedly delayed by heavy rains and later by snow. Threshing is completed in Manitoba although about 10 per cent of the Alberta crop remains to be threshed and a small portion of the Northern Saskatchewan crop is also in the fields. Wheat deliveries from Prairie farmers from August 1st to October 14th totalled 185,041,000 bus. compared with 89,003,000 bus. for the same period last year. The sugar beet crop in Alberta is estimated at 130,000 tons from 13,500 acres, against 106,000 tons from 12,000 acres last year.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Hay was a good average crop, although in some districts it suffered from rain during cutting. Cereals were better than average. Potatoes were affected by rot and the yield was below that of last year; other roots were above average. Apples were plentiful and small fruit satisfactory. The tobacco crop, while smaller than last year, was of good quality. Pastures were in good condition throughout the season.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Hay and clover crops were heavy in Western and Central Ontario, comparing favorably with last year, but the quality was impaired by rains during harvest; in the Eastern section yields were light due to drought. Fodder corn acreage was again increased and the yield was very satisfactory. Borer damage was nominal. Preliminary estimates issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture covering cereals show that acreage was approximately the same as in 1931 and that yields for fall wheat were 30.1 bus., oats 23.5 bus. and barley

Gypsum Production

The production of gypsum during July amounted to 80,144 tons as compared with the June total of 70,707 tons and the July, 1931 shipments of 133,349 tons. During the seven months ending July, 217,019 tons of gypsum were produced in Canada; in the corresponding period of 1931 the production totalled 433,875 tons.

Exports of crude gypsum by Canadian producers reached a total of 44,875 tons valued at \$50,978; during June, 30,195 tons at \$36,343 were exported. Calcined plaster of Paris exportations rose to 36 tons worth \$364 from the June exports of 7 tons at \$281.

Crop Report
GENERAL

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"Personally, I suffered from constipation and dizziness, and never knew what a good night's sleep was before I took Fruit-a-tives. They have done me a world of good." Mr. A.T. Aylmer, Ont.



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Fruit-a-tives
MAKE AND KEEP YOU WELL

30.9 bus., as compared with 28.6 bus.; 23.5 bus. and 30.06 bus. last year. Fall wheat is of good, oats of fair and barley of average quality. The average of canning crops was much reduced; yields were average. Potatoes in reduced acreage were affected by blight and rot and the yield will be below average. Mangolds, turnips and sugar beets are heavy and up to last year. Tobacco in approximately the same acreage as last year, yielded a heavy crop estimated at over 40,000,000 pounds and the quality, particularly of the fine variety, is the finest yet grown in Ontario. Small fruits were average, peaches satisfactory and grapes, while slightly under last year in yield, are of good size and quality. Apples suffered from a heavy June drought; the yield is under average and probably 60 per cent of last year. Pasturage except in Eastern Ontario, was uniformly good throughout the season.

MARITIME PROVINCES

Crops are a good average, with the exception of potatoes, of which a substantially smaller acreage than usual was planted and which suffered from rot. Cereals yielded well both as to quantity and quality. Hay was above average. Heavy storms caused a 30 per cent loss of the apple crop in Nova Scotia; undamaged fruit is of good quality and colour. The New Brunswick apple crop is about average and of good quality. Export shipments to date are about 80 per cent less than last year. Pastures remained in good condition throughout the season.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Grain crops were better than average. The hay crop in the interior is estimated at 115 percent of average but in the coast districts considerable loss occurred owing to wet weather during the cutting season. The apple crop is estimated at 3,800,000 boxes which is 115 percent of average, and the quality is excellent. The yield of other tree fruits was heavy. Strawberries and raspberries were below average. The acreage in tomatoes was considerably reduced but the yield was good and the whole crop was utilized by the canneries. Potatoes were a good crop and the yield of roots and vegetables was above the average. There was a reduced acreage in hops and the yield is estimated at 80 percent of average. Pasturage has been plentiful and ranchers have more than sufficient fodder for winter feed.

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