

WELL SNUBBED BY MAYOR OF BOSTON

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Almee Sample McPherson, conducting her second Boston revival, this week walked into one of Mayor James M. Curley's best executed snubs. He refused to pose for pictures with her and delegated the task to the assistant city censor, Joseph Mikolajewski.

The mayor was having his daily conference with newspapermen when Sister Almee was announced. "I suppose she wants her picture taken," he said. "I'd rather not pose with her. Send for Stanton White." White is the city censor. He was not available.

"Then get Joe Mike," said the mayor. Mikolajewski was sent for. Sister Almee entered. The mayor continued his conversation with reporters, apparently unaware of her presence. Finally he looked up and said blandly, "How do you do, lady?"

"I see you are as busy as ever," the evangelist commented.

"Are you getting any stray conversions?" Curley inquired solicitously. "If you're not, you might send for the various candidates for mayor. There are quite a few of them, and they might help fill the arena. And there are ever so many candidates for city council—about 75, I think. You might invite them, too. I think they'd accept. They are all looking for votes. Is the money coming in?"

"It's slow," said Sister Almee, "as it always is at the first meetings." The mayor presented Mikolajewski to the man who signed Sister Almee's permit to hold her revival. "How do you do, Mrs. Costello?" Mikolajewski inquired. He mistook the evangelist for Jessie B. Costello, the widow recently acquitted of murdering her husband, who has been appearing on the stage with Sister Almee. On Sunday Mrs. Costello was converted twice, hitting the sawdust trail at both afternoon and evening meetings.

"I'm not Mrs. Costello," Almee denied. "I'm Mrs. McPherson."

"What do you know about that, Mr. Mayor?" said Mikolajewski in an aside. "I've been calling her Mrs. Costello."

The mayor looked aghast.

"And you," he said, "studied for grand opera?"

"What's that got to do with it?" Mikolajewski asked.

"You've mistaken the chorus girl for the prima donna. Pardon me, I mean you've mistaken the prima donna for the chorus girl."

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CENTRAL GUARDIAN

This column is reserved for Queen's County news of local interest but advertising of a new nature may be inserted at a cent a word strictly payable in advance.

TRAPPING OUT OF SEASON—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police have seized a trap line and eighteen muskrat pelts found in the North River district. Prosecution on a charge of trapping out of season will follow shortly. The trapping season opens on November 1.

SUCCESSFUL CARD PLAY—The Card Play held in the Holy Name Club last evening under the auspices of the Bluejackets softball team was well attended. The prize winners were as follows: Auction Forty-fives, Ladies, Mrs. Geo. Berrigan; Gentlemen, Louis Arsenault; Consolation, J. Alfred Doyle. The freeze-out was won by Mr. P. Gallant. The winner in Bridge was Mr. W. B. Hughes, Consolation, Mrs. Frank Walker.

POLICE COURT—At the police court yesterday morning a man charged with theft was given three months suspended sentence. A drunk and incapable was fined \$3.00 and costs of five days. A case of unlawful possession of liquor was adjourned till Oct. 24th. A man charged with a breach of the Sanitary by-laws appeared, the case was adjourned till tomorrow. For being drunk and disorderly a man had his bail of \$5.00 estreated.

Y'S MEN'S CLUB—Prof. L. W. Shaw, of Prince of Wales College, was the speaker at the Y's Men's Club last evening. Mr. Shaw spoke on his trip to Denmark, which was given to him as a scholarship award, in order to study the Danish school system. He described the customs of the people and the folk high schools in which the early history and literature of Denmark was taught, which helped greatly in the co-operative spirit shown in that country. All was accredited to the system which they have developed in their schools. Y's Man Windsor Campbell acted as the Chairman of this meeting, and Mr. Clarence Sample was introduced to the Club as a new member. Mr. Jas. T. McKee of the Maritime Electric Co. was present as the guest of Y's Man Ernest V. Bell and was introduced to the Club.

Mrs. Lewis Moose has returned home to New Annan after spending a week visiting friends in Margate.

Messrs Maurice Block, William Michael left this morning on a business trip to Montreal and New York.

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St. Zita's Club Is Reorganized

Last evening at the Knights of Columbus Hall, the St. Zita's Club was reorganized, under the auspices of the Catholic Women's League. A large number of girls were enrolled, and the following officers were elected:

President—Miss Gertrude Gallant. First Vice-president—Miss Alice Gallant. Second Vice-president—Miss Mary Arsenault. Third Vice-president, Miss Cecily LeClair.

Secretary—Miss Louise Doucette. Treasurer—Miss Vivia Arsenault. Miss Dorsey, President of the C. W. L. was present, and spoke on the aims and objects of the club, and asked that the members try to get every girl working in homes in the city to join, and attend the Thursday night gatherings.

Mrs. F. J. Casey was also present, and outlined the phases of work and recreation that could be used to advantage, and urged the members to co-operate in making the club both educational and enjoyable.

The newly elected officers in turn addressed the meeting, after which an enjoyable social hour was spent.

AUSTRALIA

(Continued from Page 1)

Double Formula

The formula by which deductions from ordinary customs duty will be made is divided into two parts. One is effective when Australian currency is depreciated by not less than 16 2/3 per cent. The other adjustment provides for a depreciation of less than 16 2/3 per cent but not less than 11 1/9 per cent.

As the two parts of the formula operate, whenever, at date of exportation, Australian currency is depreciated by not less than 16 2/3 per cent, a deduction will be made from the ordinary customs duty of:

(A) One-fourth of the duty, or

(B) One-eighth of the value of the goods for duty purposes, whichever is the less.

But, whenever Australia's currency is depreciated by less than 16 2/3 per cent, but not less than 11 1/9 per cent, the deduction from the ordinary customs duty will be:

(A) One-eighth of the duty, or

(B) One-sixteenth of the value of the goods for duty purposes, whichever is the less.

As Australia's currency is at present depreciated by about 21 per cent in terms of the Canadian dollar, the deduction applicable to Canadian exports is interpreted to be either 1/4th of the ordinary duty or 1/8th of the value of the goods for duty purposes.

In addition to the foregoing exchange adjustments, Australia has cut its "primage" duty—an impost which coincides with Canada's import tax—from 10 per cent in some cases to five per cent, in 10 per cent, to four per cent in others, while in some categories the "primage" duty is eliminated altogether.

A partial list of Canadian exports to which the adjustments will apply follows:

Cocoa and confectionery; canned vegetables; canned fruit and nutstaccans; hats and caps; handkerchiefs; tents; sails; bags of textiles; aluminum and nickel bars, pipes, sheets and rods; copper in blocks, bars, sheets, pipes and wire; lead sheets and pipe; zinc bars, sheets, dust, tubing; specified iron pipe; barbed wire; other specified iron wire; specified agricultural machinery and implements; excavating machinery; smelting machinery; rod-making machinery; coiled wire and cable; bolts, nuts, rivets, washers, screws; nails, and tacks; smelting irons; metal bedstead; specified chairs; specified platedware and cutlery; aluminum and enamel ware; specified furniture and glass; oars; specified furniture of wood; incubators; specified manufactures of wood; harness; belting; surgical rubber goods; paper bags; roofing paper; blitting paper; gummed paper; carbon paper; cover paper; straw paper; strawboard; printing advertising matter; brooms and brooms; brushes; coke; specified cordage and twines; binder twine; specified yarns and threads; specified explosives and ammunition; specified surgical appliances.

Primage duty is reduced from 10 to five per cent ad valorem on goods (including those above-listed) covered by "protective" items and admissible under the British preferential tariff.

Primage duty on hoop iron, specified electrical appliances and covered wire, and aircraft, is reduced from 10 to four per cent as regards imports under the British preferential tariff.

Tinned plates and sheets, graphite, steel boiler tubes and a few other commodities, formerly under 10 per cent primage duty, now pay five per cent irrespective of country of origin.

The average quality of the Show, however, has undergone improvement. The 1932 event was particularly outstanding in this respect, the quality of the exhibits being remarkably uniform. It would almost appear to the uninitiated that there was little difference between the fox at the top and the fox at

the bottom of the table. The task of placing the ribbons was one worthy of that fin d'escrime of fox quality passed by the judge, Mr. George Calbeck. One could only fully realize the wondrous beauty of these animals by standing at the head of the judging table and glancing over the exhibits as they were placed. No wonder old showmen and breeders, through whose hands the best of foxes have passed, stood there with sparkling eyes, their faces aglow with the wonder of it all. Their comment invariably was, "The greatest bunch of foxes I have ever seen."

Many have attested, "Has the Show performed any service to the industry?" In opening, some of the value of exhibitions was pointed out, and in these respects the Charlottetown Show has, and will continue to produce results of a very valuable character. The industry is continuously attracting new breeders, whose knowledge of type, quality and nutritional processes is very vague. The Show is assisting in giving to this large number of smaller ranchers, and to others of long standing as well, a very fine knowledge in these matters, and has been instrumental in a large number of cases in a vast measure of improvement in selection, breeding and ranch practices. It has also proved a fine medium of extension, and has brought into prominent recognition the excellent work of many breeders whose efforts otherwise would be more or less obscured. Of equal value, also, is the fact that the Show has been the instrument through which a finer feeling of fellowship, sportsmanship and mutual understanding has been developed.

The Show has become a vital force not only in Prince Edward Island, but over a much wider field. It has grown into the industry as an integral part of its development, and through its appeal, its information, its educational and interpretative values it provides substantial encouragement.

This year's Show will be held in Charlottetown on November 7th, 8th, and 9th. It is anticipated that it will surpass in the quality of the exhibits anything that has as yet been attempted by the Association. There are evidences of a wider interest, a larger entry and a beauty and superiority of exhibit that has not yet been equalled.

Great Fox Show At Charlottetown November 7-8-9

Outlook Bright For This Year's Classic Event On Island.

(By W. R. Shaw, Secretary Fox Exhibitors Association)

Progress in any branch of the livestock industry is recorded to a very great extent in the history and development of Exhibitions. These features have been inseparably associated with extension and achievement in this important branch of production. Breeders proceeding individually have made tremendous strides toward their goal of accomplishment, but sooner or later the value of competition and comparison has impelled them to the Show, where they may see mirrored in true perspective the result of their efforts. The breeders' vision of perfection—his ideal—may be very accurately achieved through years of patient labour and steady progress, but after all it takes the impetus, the inspiration, the education and competition of the Show to develop with any degree of rapidity the final fine finishing touches to the particular accomplishment of individual effort, and bring these products of a large number of individuals working separately into closer conformity with each other and nearer to a common high standard of excellence. It may be quite possible that breeders working toward the same ideal may develop weaknesses in their animals. These weaknesses are more easily recognized when they are shown up against some other breeders' products whose qualities in the same respect may be very superior. At the same time the lesson has its effect in an attempt to rapidly correct the fault. From early days the Livestock Show has exerted a potent influence on improvement, as new types and breeds of animals have been in the process of development.

In the Fox breeding industry the truth of this statement was recognized as soon as the industry expanded into many hands, and the influence of individual methods and intelligence, and later organization, was brought to bear upon its destiny. Prince Edward Island foxmen, in the van of the pioneers, were not slow to exhibit at the first nationally organized shows held far from their own ranches, but were, nevertheless, extremely lethargic in the organization of institutions of this character in the Home of the industry.

It was not until the year 1929 that a Fox Show, open to the World, was finally established at Charlottetown, under the auspices of a newly formed body, The Prince Edward Island Fox Exhibitors' Association, which was subsequently incorporated. Almost 500 foxes were shown at this time by about 75 exhibitors and the venture proved a grand success.

Riding on a high wave of enthusiasm, plans were immediately launched for a bigger and better Show in 1930. And so it proved to be. In the interim arrangements were made with the Prince Edward Island Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association to construct a modernly equipped judging pavilion connected with their large central show buildings in which the fox pens were placed. This building, of which it is stated there is no superior anywhere for such purposes, was finished in time for the Fall Show. The Fox Exhibitors' Association now possess all the necessary equipment and has access to housing and pavilion accommodations unsurpassed the world over and certainly compatible with the status of a great World Exhibition. Under these improved conditions there were almost 800 entries in 1930 exhibited by 130 breeders. The spectator interest was tremendous and even standing room was at a premium, so great was the attendance. It was the classic event of the year and promoters and supporters were jubilant.

Subsequent shows have not had so large an entry list, chiefly because of the temporary withdrawal of some breeders who found in the early shows some defects in their breeding or nutrition practices, but, who have, nevertheless, resolved in the light of the greater knowledge which the show has given them, to return again when improvements have been made to try conclusions with their more successful competitors.

The average quality of the Show, however, has undergone improvement. The 1932 event was particularly outstanding in this respect, the quality of the exhibits being remarkably uniform. It would almost appear to the uninitiated that there was little difference between the fox at the top and the fox at

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Whether these anticipations will bear fruit, however, will only be realized by those who attend what its supporters believe is the "World's Great Fox Show" in the Home of the Silver Fox Industry. A cordial invitation is extended to come, be thrilled and see for yourself.

Bottled Notes

Cross Atlantic

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Oct. 19.—(C.P.)—A note bottled by W. J. Elliot on July 9, 1932, and tossed overboard from the steamer Prospero passing Cape Bonaville, Nfld., has been returned from Isle of Islay, Argyll, Scotland, where it was picked up on Sept. 3, 1933, by John McCormick, of Sanaig Mhor.

Considering the ocean crossing remarkable, the St. John's Daily News suggested "a whole epidemic of this practice at all seasons of the year might uncover valuable information as to ocean currents."

Following which Dr. H. Thompson of the fisheries experimental station announced that drift bottles already were being used in a study of ocean currents to ascertain the effect of the currents on Newfoundland fisheries. Dr. Thompson described the course of some drift bottles:

From north edge of Grand Bank, Nfld., to Shetland, between May 22, 1932, and August 20, 1933.

From southeast edge of Grand Bank to Donegal, Ireland, between May 25, 1932 and July 1, 1933.

Dr. Thompson noted that these results were reported from bottles thrown overboard in 1932. He added that of a number of bottles sent out in 1931, not one had been returned, indicating changes in the currents.

"Apart from their great interest to European oceanographers and biologists," he continued, "the variations from year to year of Atlantic surface currents can be shown to have considerable influence on the distribution of upper water-layer organisms such as the fry of the cod and haddock."

APPLE CROP ESTIMATES ARE ISSUED

Following Report For the Maritimes, Ontario and Quebec Is Given.

(Canadian Press)

OTTAWA, Oct. 19.—The apple crop of the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Quebec, was issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics today. It estimated the crop this year as follows:

Prince Edward Island, 25,000 bbls. Nova Scotia, commercial crop, 1,350,000 barrels. Total crop, 2,354,000 barrels.

New Brunswick, commercial crop, 40,000 barrels. Total production, 90,000 barrels.

Quebec, commercial crop, 265,000 barrels. Total crop, 490,000 barrels. Ontario, 1,068,700 barrels.

Condition reports for the Maritimes follow: Prince Edward Island—During the past month frequent and heavy rains have been received in Prince Edward Island. Spot has developed on late apples. Heavy rain and winds late in September did not damage the apple crop to any extent. Light frosts were reported in some low-lying sections where vines were damaged. Lack of sunshine has caused improper coloring in some instances.

Apples are plentiful in Prince Edward Island. Nova Scotia—Generous rains have been received during the past month. In Nova Scotia and fruit has size and coloured well. Several rainstorms and high winds on October 7, 8 and 9 caused considerable damage, ranging from 10 to 40 per cent, according to location and exposure of orchards. The quality of the crop is good. There is evidence of late spot developing in later varieties.

New Brunswick—Warm weather with generous rainfall had helped to size the late apple crop in New Brunswick. In some cases, late apples have not coloured as well as expected. The heavy wind and rainstorms of October 6, 7 and 8 caused a considerable drop in some areas. Continued wet weather has caused the development of spot on the apples in some areas. Taking the crop as a whole, however, the quality is very good and the yield satisfactory.

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PRIME MINISTER

(Continued from Page 1)

Prospects Bright

Trade with foreign countries was another problem, the Prime Minister said. Because of tariffs raised against Canada in some foreign countries, and because of general world conditions, this trade had been handicapped. But agreements had been entered with Germany, France and Austria and the prospects for future trade were bright.

Describing the World Economic Conference negotiations looking toward stabilization of credit and currency, Mr. Bennett told of the decision that gold should be the international unit of currency and the unanimous decision of that body that central banks were essential in all developed trading countries.

Central Bank

"A central bank," Mr. Bennett said, "cannot perform miracles. It will not bring a new Jerusalem to pave the streets with gold. But the conference unanimously agreed it was essential that in every developed country there should be an independent central bank to direct and centralize its credit and currency policy."

"The Dominion of Canada gave adherence to that resolution," Mr. Bennett said. "We were satisfied that the only way we could take our proper place in dealing with exchange credit and currency problems was by the establishment of a central bank."

The Prime Minister referred to the Royal Commission on Banking and Currency which recently investigated the conditions in Canada, the report of which would recommend to what extent the present banking system of Canada should be supplemented.

The problem of meeting Canada's enormous burden of debt was touched upon, with particular reference to the fact that interest payments on obligations in United States had to be met in the currency of that country, often at a high premium, and that the value of the pound sterling in Canada was fixed in New York.

"But it is a matter of pride to

me and should be to you, that throughout all the extraordinary conditions that have prevailed, we have met our every obligation strictly to the letter of the contract," the Prime Minister declared.

Man—Do you suppose Bill actually carries between \$95 and \$100 on his person? Business Assoc. at—Yes. \$5! That's between \$95 and \$100.

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N.Y. Reserve Bank Reduces Rediscount Rate

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—(A.P.)—The New York Federal Reserve Bank today reduced its rediscount rate to 2 percent from 2 1/2. It had been at the latter figure since May 25.

The cut was seen in most quarters as a further readjustment current upon market money rates, which have long been well under the Central Bank's level. Prior to May 25 the rate had been 3 percent since April 7. A year ago it was 2 1/2.

The lower rate was interpreted in some quarters in Wall Street as indicating that the Government sponsored credit expansion programme would be pursued more aggressively.

The 2 per cent rate places the New York Reserve Bank on par with the Bank of England, which had had a lower rediscount rate than the New York Institution for some months.

GERMANS

(Continued from Page 1)

showing how in two flying hours Germany could be covered by foreign bombers. They are assumed to be striking alike from Poland, Czechoslovakia, their ally France, and Belgium. The diagram is accompanied by a list of these cities which according to the article could be bombed in one flying hour: Koelnberg, Stettin, Berlin, Breslau, Dresden, Hamburg, Cologne, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Munich and Erfurt.

BRITISH BOMBER—A further illustration gives the latest British bomber stated to have a flying radius of 1,500 kilometers and a speed of 220 kilometers an hour, to be equipped with a 3.75 centimetre quick-firing gun throwing a 1 1/2-pound shell, and in addition carrying three machine guns and 2000 pounds of bombs. (Such a gun-carrying machine is now undergoing tests in England.)

The danger in the situation lies in possible frontier incidents. Poland, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, France, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia all border on Germany, not to mention Austria where the tension is already acute. There is also danger in any attempt by Germany to re-arm in defiance of the treaty of Versailles, which stripped her of military aeroplanes, cut her military force to 100,000 men, limited her naval vessels.