FOUR WILL BE ACQUITTED IN FIRE PROBE

Marinus Van Der Lubbe, Dutch Bricklayer, Will Be Sentenced to Death.

BERLIN, Dec. 26—(A.P.)—A sentence of death for one of the men accused of firing the German Reichstag last winter and acquittal for the other four defendants will be contained in the verdict of Supreme Court judges before whom the men have been tried, the Associated Press learned today from a usually reliable source.

Simultaneously Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Reichsminister Hermann Goering, appraised of the nature of the verdict which will be handed down Saturday, faced a supreme test of their statesmanship, for civilian extremists threatened that three Bulgarian Communists, for whom acquittal was said to be in store, would not reach the German border line.

Death Sentence

The informant said Marinus Van Der Lubbe, a young Dutch bricklayer, will be sentenced to death, that Ernst Torgler, a former Communist whip in the Reichstag, will be acquitted on the arson charge, and that the Bulgarians, Georgi Dimitroff, Blagoi Popoff and Wassil Taneff, will be acquitted and expelled from Germany.

The Chancellor and Goering, it was stated in political circles, will give strict orders that the verdict, even though it may be disappointing to Nazi followers, must be respected at all costs.

Upon their acquittal, for lack of evidence, the trio will be handed back to the Prussian political police, who then will be responsible for their safety until they reach the German frontier, it was reported.

Goering, the head of the police and the Prussian Minister of the Interior, is said to realize fully that were the Bulgarians to be "shot while attempting to flee," all the world would recall the remark Goering made at their trial on November 4 when he told Dimitroff that "you have reason only to be afraid when once you leave the custody of this court."

Such an episode, as one of his friends put it, would "place an ineradicable stain upon his escutcheon."

Hitler was reported to have flared up at the mere suggestion of a threat and to have pointed out that, aside from everything else, his proposals for the pacification of Europe, as evidenced by his negotiations with England, France, Italy and Poland, would suffer a severe set-back.

Both statesmen, therefore, were reported tonight to be determined to see Dimitroff and his compatriots safely out of Germany.

Russian Fly

(CHARLOTTETOWN EXPERIMENTAL STATION NOTES)

In reply to an enquiry this week as to the best dates for sowing wheat in order to escape Hessian fly, we would recommend seeding just as early as the ground can be worked to a satisfactory seed bed. Farm rotations of five years or more are beneficial in the control of this insect, as wheat should not be sown near where badly affected wheat grew the previous year. A rich soil well worked and sown early to produce strong growth is one of the best methods of control for this insect.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PLANT PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY NOTES

Turnip Brown Heart Investigations

Investigations on turnip brown heart have been continued during the past year. Co-operative tests were conducted at the Experimental Station and on the Illustration Stations as well as on one farm near Charlottetown. The results have been significant and will be reported by the committee appointed to investigate turnip diseases in the Maritime Provinces. The survey started in 1932 has been continued and it would appear that certain districts are especially favored in being able to produce turnips free from brown heart. Further studies on the manure relationships gave additional conclusive evidence that the liberal use of barnyard manure goes a long way towards solving the brown heart problem. On richly manured farms brown heart is of less common occurrence. In the entire absence of manure brown heart predominates but it was reduced with increased manure applications.

LATE BLIGHT OF POTATOES

The late blight problem has been studied and encouraging progress has been made in securing varieties and seedlings showing blight resistance. Soil types, cultivation methods, digging dates and spraying practices all bear an important relation to this destructive disease.

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HEALTH by

A HEALTH SERVICE OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

ASTHMA

"All is not asthma that wheezes" is a remark that is attributed to Doctor Chevalier Jackson. This statement suggests, very rightly, that every severe paroxysm of difficult breathing is not true asthma. Attacks of this type may result from any obstruction or pressure which prevents the free flow of air in the lungs from the larger to the smallest of the bronchial tubes.

Asthma and hay fever are similar conditions. The effects of hay fever are confined to the eyes and nose, while asthma involves the bronchial tubes. The cause is frequently the same—a hypersensitiveness to certain proteins or allergens. An asthmatic person is an allergic person.

The proteins or allergens which cause the trouble are found in dust. House dust is composed largely of materials of animal origin, coming from such articles as feather pillows, carpets and woollens. When these are breathed in they may carry the material to which the individual is hypersensitive.

Some people develop asthma because they react to certain foods, such as cereals, eggs, strawberries, fruits and nuts. Indeed, the list of foods which may be responsible is a very long one, because most foods contain some vegetable or animal protein. Other cases arise out of a hypersensitive condition to the bacteria or germs which may be lodged in nose, throat or teeth.

Attacks of asthma are particularly distressing and alarm those who have not previously witnessed a severe attack. There is no need for alarm in so far the attack is concerned, because the attacks are not fatal. In the asthmatic who is emotional, it is desirable to avoid excitement and to maintain a quiet manner of life.

From what has been said, it is obvious that the hope of cure depends upon finding the protein to which the individual is hypersensitive, and then to overcome the condition by appropriate treatment, or to avoid the responsible protein by omitting it from the diet.

Cases should come under treatment early because of the damage that may be done during the course of the disease. Every person suffering from asthma should seek his own cure, under the guidance of his family doctor, following with patience and diligence the treatment that is prescribed for him.

Questions concerning health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College Street, Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

Japan Must Depend On Foreign Pulp

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 26—In the matter of pulpwood it would seem that Japan, while in a position, possibly, to meet her domestic requirements, has not sufficient to compete with other producing countries, and there will, apparently, always be a market in that country for foreign pulp. Of the total imports of wood pulp during 1932, Canada supplied the larger quantity 26.6 per cent, following United States 21.9, Norway 21.4, Sweden 15.9 and Germany7, other European countries 7.2 per cent, which was manufactured into paper and rayon silk states the Natural Resources Department of the Canadian National Railways. There are approximately 4,000,000 kw. of water power available and of this 2,750,000 kw. are now being generated. The paper mills are placed within easy reach of the pulpwood supplies rather than close to paper consuming centres.

Fifty per cent of the total lumber imports of northern soft woods into Japan are made up of Douglas fir with red cedar and hemlock second. Over half of the quantity of each variety is imported in the shape of logs and cants. The greater part, two-thirds, of all imports of lumber into Japan comes from the United States followed by Canada about one-fourth, and Asiatic Russia the remainder. There are strong possibilities that Canada's exports of lumber to Japan will increase considerably in the near future.

Japan's principal imports are raw cotton with over 55 per cent (1933) coming from the United States, 15 per cent under the same period last year, the decrease being accounted for by increased imports from British India. Next in order comes sheeps' wool, of which over 93 per cent comes from Australia.

Two of the largest items in Japan's exports are raw silk and cotton tissues. The United States took over 90 per cent of Japan's total silk exports for the year 1932. Japan's best customer for cotton tissues is British India, followed closely by Dutch East Indies, and about half of the value of the exports to these two countries goes to Egypt. Next in order comes China 19,800,000 yen, Manchukuo 16,000,000 yen, Kwantung Province 15,600,000 yen.

Japan's exports to Canada decreased by 1,802,732 yen during the first nine months of 1933 while imports from Canada increased by 4,975,523 yen during the same period, Japan's chief export to Canada is pottery, followed by tea and rice. Raw silk, which used to be one of Japan's largest exports to Canada, shows a large decrease. In turn Japan takes from Canada, in order of value, wheat, lumber, paper pulp, lead, zinc and newsprint.

Approximately 50 per cent of the power developed annually on farms in the United States is furnished by animals, according to the latest authenticated data.

SUMMERSIDE and Prince County

—This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a newsy nature may be inserted at 2 cents a word strictly payable in advance.

—THE DOMINION FUR SALES wish to draw attention to their advertisements in today's Guardian featuring their pelting guarantee and liberal cash advances against skins. 3969.

—FUR BUYER — Mr. Arthur Smith of Montreal will be again buying silver fox pelts at the shop of Mr. Edgar Clark, opposite Holman's store, Summerside, beginning this morning and days following. Call and see him as he buys large quantities of fox pelts. 3784

—BUYING FURS.—Mr. Justin Rotter has arrived from Paris, France, and will be at the office of B. Graham Rogers, Summerside, all this week buying silver fox pelts. Bring in your furs and take advantage of the opportunity of disposing of them for cash at present market prices. He will buy all types of silver fox pelts. 3688

—DOUBLE HEADER HOCKEY MATCH—Christmas Night, Dec. 25th, in the Kensington Rink. North Shore League, Indian River vs. Baltic and Silver Wings vs. New Annan. Commencing at 7 p.m. sharp. Admission 10 and 20 cents. Hour's skate after match. 3845

—WEDDING BELLS—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 20th, at 7.30, the marriage was celebrated at the home of Mr. John T. Godfrey when their daughter, Mildred Blanch was united in the bonds of matrimony to Mr. Blucher Campbell, son of Mr. Neil Campbell, Cornwall. The officiating clergyman was Rev. D. K. Ross. The charming bride adorned a dainty gown of white satin with veil and orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of chrysanthemums and maiden-hair fern. Mrs. John Moase escorted the bride down stairs and on the arm of her father entered the ceremony room inspired by the strains of the wedding march beautifully rendered by Miss Bessie McLean. The bride-to-be stood beneath an artistic arch of evergreen and white bells. Having signed the register the happy couple retired to the drawing room, which was tastefully decorated, the prominent colors being pink and white. Mrs. Dan McDonald and Mrs. Earle Lavers presided at the tables. One hundred guests enjoyed the delicacies of the feast. The gifts were both valuable and useful, including a substantial cheque from Mr. F. A. Morse, West Conway. Previous to her marriage the bride was tendered a shower by her pupils. Many young friends honored the occasion with a charivari. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell will reside in Kingston where they have a host of friends. Y.

Minard's Liniment for Colds.

PERSONALS

—Mr. and Mrs. William Paynter, Long River, went to North Wiltshire to participate in the celebration of the marriage of Miss Mildred Godfrey, to Mr. Beecher Campbell, Kingston, Lot 67. Y.

—Mrs. J. B. Wilson left on Friday morning to spend the week end at her home in Truro, N. S. Rev Mr. Wilson will join her on Christmas Day when they will spend a few days in Halifax, the guests of Rev. W. D. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson.—S

—Herbert McKenna, James Higgins and Joseph D. Ready, students at St. Dunstan's University, are spending their holidays at their respective homes in Kensington. Y.

EASTERN GUARDIAN

—This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a newsy nature may be inserted at 2 cents a word strictly payable in advance.

—Mr. and Mrs. Alex Minchon and five children have arrived from Western Canada to reside in their former home in New Perth.

Apply Minard's Liniment to cuts.

Changes Numerous In Bank Act Plan

(By Ray Brown)
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)

OTTAWA, Dec. 26—(C.P.)—Central banking will be the chief issue, but by no means the only one, when parliament undertakes its revision of the Bank Act this winter. Creation of a central bank is already assured. But other matters were dealt with by the Royal Commission on Banking and Currency whose recommendations are the basis for the revision.

The commission recommended abolition of the statutory interest rate of seven per cent provided in the Bank Act. Hon. J. E. Brownlee Premier of Alberta, dissented, feeling the statutory maximum served a useful purpose. Should the majority recommendation on this point be accepted by the government the Bank Act must be amended so as to eliminate the seven per cent provision.

The commission declined to recommend that banks be required to withdraw from the investment field. Practically all over the Dominion the Commissioners listened to representations from investment bankers against commercial banks being permitted to deal in securities. The Commissioners, however, after referring to assistance the banks could render in flotation of Dominion, provincial and municipal issues, held no justification for interference existed.

Possibly investment bankers may wish to make further representations before the new Bank Act passes through the committee stage. The opportunity for amendment occurs only once in 10 years. Last year revision was postponed to await the commission recommendations.

The idea behind periodic revisions of the Bank Act is that changes in business methods occur from time to time and modifications in banking practice are necessary to keep pace with them.

Basis for a more drastic overhauling than usual was provided this year in the report brought down by the Royal Commission head by Lord Macmillan.

The 119-page report, and the thousands of pages of written and oral submissions, may have the effect of cutting down debate in parliament. On the other hand, the great amount of material and the desire of some members to have their views recorded in Hansard, even though they duplicate arguments already made in committee, may lengthen the process of getting the bill through.

And much depends, in point of time, on the ground the responsible committee decided to traverse—whether only matters concerned with banking practice are considered, or general questions of credit distribution, monetary reform and internal exchange are admitted.

Banking Measure Sure To Provide Extended Debate

OTTAWA, Dec. 25—(C.P.)—One of parliament's committees on Banking and Commerce may provide the real battle-ground when Central Bank Legislation is introduced at the coming session. The strife will probably revolve to a great extent around the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Banking and Currency that this institution be privately owned.

It is quite certain a central bank will be created in connection with the Bank Act's decennial revision, postponed last year to await the commission's report. All parties in the House of Commons favor such an institution. Any differences and disputes arising will result from clashing opinions on its constitution, nature and functions.

These differences, in all probability, will be covered thoroughly after the measure goes to committee following first and second readings. Last session the government introduced several important measures in the Senate, instead of placing them at first in the more turbulent atmosphere of the House of Commons. Whether or not this course will be followed in respect to banking legislation has not been indicated.

A measure introduced first in the senate reaches the commons only after it has passed all stages in the Upper Chamber. It must then pass through all stages in the Commons. Both houses may refer it to their special committees, but often when a committee of one chamber has studied it, the other passes it without reference to its own committee.

Each House has a committee on Banking and Commerce. Choice of a new chairman for the commons committee has been made necessary this year by the appointment of R. C. Matthews as Minister of National Revenue.

Alternative Proposal

Representations from the commercial banks and other interests will likely be heard in committee. The banks opposed creation of a central bank before Lord Macmillan and his colleagues of the Royal Commission. They may wish to elaborate the idea for appointment of an administrative board, to which would be entrusted the functions now discharged by the Treasury Board, which they suggest as an alternative to the central bank.

But the recommendation of the commission for a privately owned central bank is almost certain to prove the bone of contention.

The Macmillan report recommended that:

"The capital shall be $5,000,000 offered for public subscription; all shareholders to be British subjects resident in Canada."

While Lord Macmillan and Sir Charles Addis, the two United Kingdom members of the Commission favored private ownership, Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, recommended the capital be subscribed by the government.

The other two commissioners, Sir Thomas White and Beaudry Leman opposed the immediate creation of a central bank.

Secondary to the private ownership issue, but yet important, is the recommendation that the central bank should have the sole right of note issue in Canada. This provision is sure to meet with opposition from the commercial banks, assuming that the parliamentary committee hears them.

Other recommendations are that the central bank should be banker for the provinces as well as the Dominion, and take over the management and direction of the public debt of the Dominion Government, and possibly also of the provincial governments. These might develop discussion if not opposition.

Government's Course

The government will, it is expected, follow the usual course in laying its banking legislation before parliament. A bill embodying amendments to the Bank Act will be introduced in one of the houses. In all probability a subsidiary measure creating a Central Bank and setting forth its scope, constitution and functions will be brought down.

The central bank issue, of course, is not the only one to come before parliament in its revisionary action. For instance, the commission, Mr. Brownlee dissenting, recommended abolition of the statutory interest rate of seven per cent, and refused to recommend that banks be required to withdraw from the investment field.

Until the new banking legislation is before parliament, the scope of ensuing discussion is difficult to predict. If the Banking and Commerce Committee confines itself to consideration of matters directly concerned with banking practice, the field is not a particularly large one. If, on the other hand, questions of monetary and currency reform, international exchange, distribution of credit and the like are to be discussed, the task of the committee may prove a long and difficult one.

In any event, the effort will be directed to preserve characteristics of Canadian banking which were emphasized in the commission's report when it said: "It has been manifest that insofar as the ordinary functions of banking are concerned, the Canadian banks gave admirable evidence of security, efficiency and convenience."

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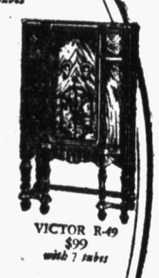

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VICTOR R-53 $119 with 8 tubes

VICTOR 931 Automatic Radio-Record Combination $235 with 10 tubes

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BOTH STORES

C.N.E Swim Star Trains in South

(Canadian Press)

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Dec 25—Ruth Tower Corsan, the smiling auburn-haired mermaid who last summer accomplished a feat of many years endeavor by winning the women's modified marathon swim at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, has deserted the northern climate.

For the winter, at least, she will rest and train under the tropical sun and, incidentally, devote much of her time to teaching children the famous Australian crawl stroke that brought her fame and a purse of $3,000 at Toronto last summer.

The long grind that eventually carried her to the front of the Exhibition swim and a new world record has not been accomplished in a few years. It has taken a lifetime, Mrs. Tower-Corsan told reporters here. Her career, first started as a child competing with sleek Hawaiins, famous for their prowess in the water, was almost ended tragically in 1930 when she was forced to retire temporarily because of an overstrained heart. It almost broke her heart in more ways than one.

But she's still swimming and after a long holiday in the tropics—well, it just remains to be seen whether she will be back in the C. N. E. contest next year.

VICTORIA CROSS SCHOOL

Honor roll for November:

Grade X.—1, Miriam McIntyre; 2, Kathleen Campbell and Garnet McIntyre; 3, Catherine McKenna.

Grade IX.—1, Muriel Campbell; 2, Mabel McKenzie; 3, Georgie Semple and Malcolm McKenzie.

Grade VIII.—1, Stewart McKenna; 2, Rena Reid; 3, Eddy Callahan and Lester Campbell.

Grade V.—1, Homer Campbell; 2, Lydia Campbell and Bruce McIntyre; 3, Harland Campbell.

Grade IV.—1, Edna McKenzie; 2, Thelma Reid; 3, Ruth McKenna.

Grade II.—1, Layton Campbell; 2, Helen Campbell; 3, Jack Campbell.

Owing to the dangerous practice of following beet crop with beet crop, much land in Europe is "beet sick"; or, in other words, infested with eel-worms.

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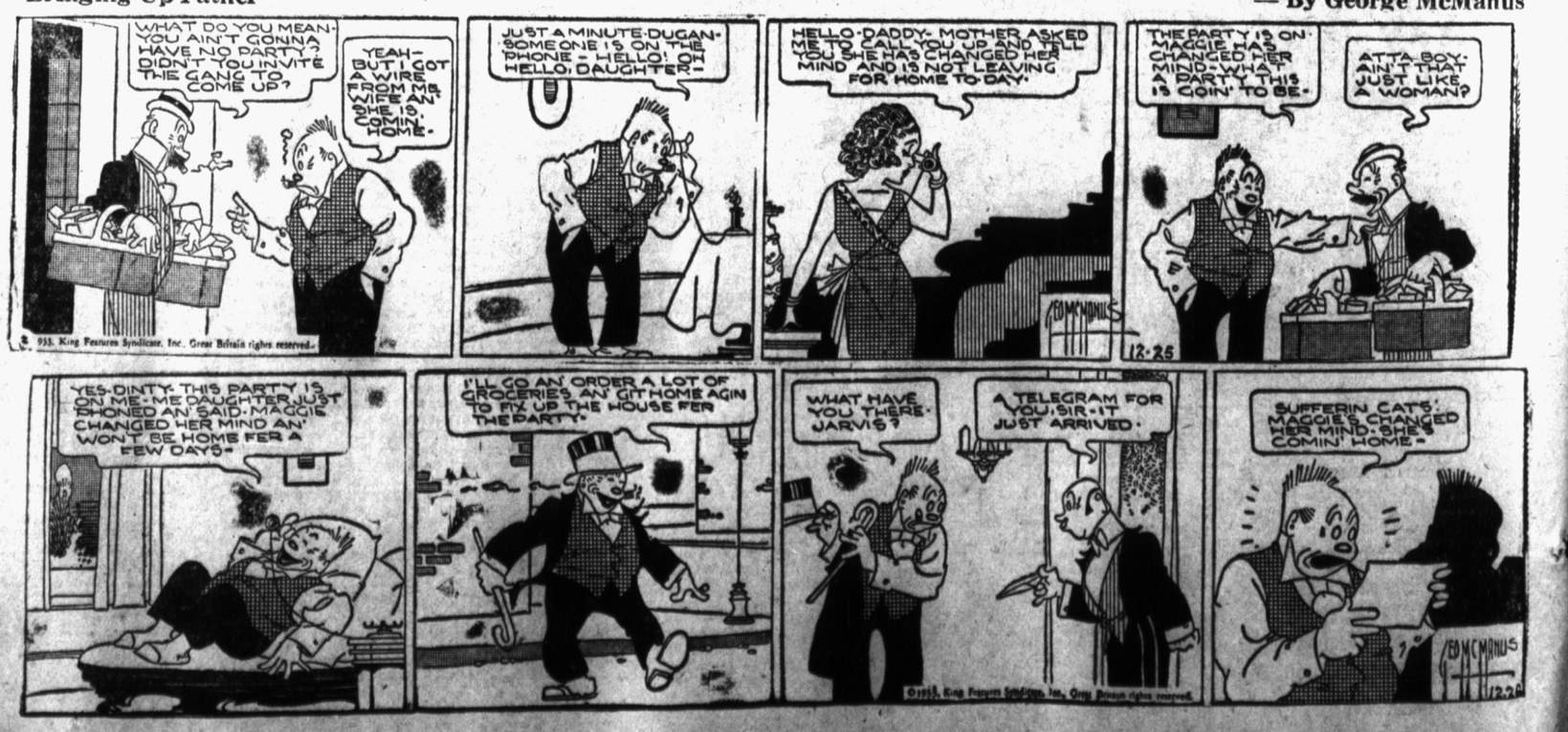
Bringing Up Father

— By George McManus