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Indian Pupils Admit Thefts

(C.P. By Guardian's Special Wire) SHUBENACADIE, N.S., June 11—A sturdy Indian youth bared his back before Mr. Justice L. A. Audette today and exhibited dark blue welts which he said resulted from a flogging he had received along with 18 others, nearly three months ago at the Indian reservation school here.

The mass flogging was described by Rev. Father J. P. MacKie, principal of the school, who said the boys had been beaten across their backs and shoulders, in the presence of a Royal Canadian Mounted Police constable, following the theft of \$53.44 from the sister Superior's office.

Mr. Justice Audette, sitting as a royal commissioner, opened the official enquiry this morning with N. D. Blinwood of Windsor as commission counsel. In front of the reservation and Allison MacDonald, Indian agent who had called the Department of Indian Affairs in Ottawa to order the investigation, were represented by Major Daniel Owen, K. C., of Annapolis Royal, while Father MacKie was represented by J. A. Harvey, K. C., of Amherst. Sixteen witnesses were heard today and seven more will testify when the enquiry is continued tomorrow.

He identified a strap exhibited in court as the instrument of punishment, but he denied a suggestion that it had been soaked in vinegar the night before the pupils were strapped. The strap had four long and he said it originally had seven. He remembered one had dropped off during the flogging.

Indian pupils called to the witness stand readily admitted participating in a series of petty thefts in the institution, culminating in the theft of \$53.44 from the Sister Superior's office.

Father MacKie said he had called Constable Thurston as soon as the loss of the money was reported. The constable had gone to some of the stores and learned the boys had been purchasing mouth organs, candy, cakes and other things. Some of these articles had been found by the beds of some of the boys.

The principal said the boys would not say who committed the theft and the flogging had been ordered to restore discipline. Edward MacLeod said he had wielded the strap because Father MacKie was ill and in no condition to do it himself. Eight boys had been strapped on March 17 and 11 others on March 21.

LOOK OUT FOR THESE SYMPTOMS OF CONSTIPATION

Get Relief with Kellogg's ALL-BRAN

Headaches, loss of appetite and energy, sallow complexions, and sleeplessness are often warning signs of common constipation. Unless checked, constipation may impair health.

Today, you can usually get rid of common constipation by eating a delicious cereal. Laboratory tests show that Kellogg's ALL-BRAN provides "bulk" and vitamin B to aid regularity. ALL-BRAN is also a good source of blood-building iron.

The "bulk" in ALL-BRAN is much like that in leafy vegetables. Inside the body, it forms a soft mass. Gently, it clears the intestines of wastes. How much better than taking patent medicines.

Two tablespoons daily will overcome most types of constipation. Chronic cases, with every meal. If seriously ill, see your doctor. ALL-BRAN is not a "cure-all."

Enjoy ALL-BRAN as a cereal, or use in cooking. Appetizing recipes on the red-and-green package. At all grocers. Made by Kellogg in London, Ontario.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE HOMELY POTATO AND ITS PRODUCTION

Interesting Article Forwarded To The Guardian
By Mr. John J. Louson, Montreal, Who Expresses Desire To Obtain More Information About Potato Growing In This Province, Whose Product He Has Handled For Many Years.

An interesting article on potato growing, published recently in the New York Times Magazine, has been forwarded to The Guardian by Mr. John J. Louson, Montreal, who in a covering letter says: "I thought I would pass the article on to you for publication, as by this means it will reach the greater number of growers and shippers who might gain some useful ideas about improving the P. E. I. crop by scientific means; for if the Germans can produce 400 bushels to the acre what is the matter with P. E. I. growers doing the same? It appears to me that perhaps the Germans use superior fertilizer. Anyway, they have no better soil or other growing conditions than the garden of the Gulf, and it may be so that as a rule, Prince Edward Island raises more bushels to the acre than any other place in Canada. I can remember the time when no fertilizer was used on Prince Edward Island, and if my memory serves me correctly it was Mr. McIver of Kinkora who was the first farmer to use fertilizer in the cultivation and development of potatoes, bringing his ideas and experience from the United States to Prince Edward Island. Hundreds of curious growers and others visited his farm to see the results of the new treatment of the soil. Will some grower write The Guardian and state what is the average crop per acre for P. E. I., say for last year, and what would be the best scientific method for increasing per acre the crop for this or any other year. As I have been interested in selling P. E. I. spuds for some thirty years, I would like to learn some bright ideas from the farmer and perhaps I can secure this knowledge through the channels of The Guardian. I have been going to Prince Edward Island for over 40 years and am planning to visit it again this year.

The New York Times article is entitled "The Potato Defies the Dietitian," by Henrietta Ripberger, it reads as follows:

"The search for new potatoes, which begins when the little red ones first come from Bermuda, carries on with the Florida crop which is now pouring in. The prices have now settled down to a figure which makes it possible to purchase a ton for fifteen hundred miles is the average haul of our food supply.

When the New Yorker sits down to dinner he eats food that is gathered from all over the country. The chances are that any one who travels more than a thousand miles for fifteen hundred miles is the average haul of our food supply.

Fields where potatoes grow lie far from New York, Bermuda, far out at sea, sends us the potatoes that delight the epicure in early Spring. The mountain States—Utah, Colorado, Wyoming and especially Idaho—ship potatoes that have grown big and dry in the Sierran sun. There is an impression that we get most of our potatoes from Long Island. It is true that we get some, and very good ones. Actually, however, the volume is small. While shipments from other parts of the world are coming in at the rate of 100,000 tons, from 56 to 200 tons a week, Long Island's consignments average one carload a week.

It is the Maine potato which, according to an expert in the City Consumers' Service, has its own flavor, texture, and all-round usefulness. Aroostook County, Me., is the leading shipper. This section lying "like the open hand of God" between rivers and lakes, is the great potato country.

Any one who has expected to find a trend in food toward the elimination of potatoes. The prevalence of dieting to reduce, and the popularity of one particular diet which prohibits the use of meat, and potatoes at the same meal, would indicate a demand for potatoes. In England, the potato industry seems to show unexpected freedom from the influence of the dieting mania. Far reaching as the influence of fads among women is, weather and business conditions, like death and taxes, are probably the most sensitive and sophisticated. Here the 1934 outlook is better than that of 1933, both as to quantity and price. In 1932 there was a sharp drop. In that year, however, the weather and supply was small, poor and high. The first years of the depression—1929 and 1930—showed an increase in the number of carloads coming into New York, which may have been due to the fact that potatoes were the low-priced food. The normal years before the depression show very little variation in quantity.

People who prefer to get their information via the financial page may be interested in the spotlight thrown on this industry by the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. This little line, covering 64 miles, is known as the "Potato Road." While it hauls lumber, paper and logs, potatoes are an important part of its business. Over a long period of years prior to 1931 revenues and earnings, says the report, were remarkably stable. A fall in prices in 1931 retarded the movement of the potato crop. Beginning in October of 1931 the Maine potato growers began to take advantage of the fact that there were many ships. From Searsport the crop was moved to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, even to New Orleans and Houston, Texas. The low shipping rate kept Maine from losing the markets in Southern territory to potato shippers from the West. Low transportation cost saved the day as far as the Maine farmer was concerned.

Sixty-eight per cent of the nation's potato crop does not travel far from home. It is eaten on the farm or sold to neighbors near by. It is a fair guess that the demand here remains steady. The dietitian of a large Middle Western college told this writer that she could not get the students to eat green vegetables in any quantity. They had been brought up on meat, gravy and potatoes. This was what they liked. The hearty meat and potato to trencherman of the small town and the farm creates a consistent market for the potato.

It is this use of the potato in place of green vegetables that dietitians deplore. One often hears the argument that the Irish lived on potatoes and thrived on them. One must remember, however, writes an authority, that this applied to the Irish peasantry and that on the farm there was always a cow, and speed is considered vital to more accurate forecasting.

So each morning the pilots will take off at 5.30 a. m. with their meteorographs on the wing and ascend to 17,000 feet above sea level. The data they obtain will supplement the reports of the observers of the weather bureau, and much of the guess in forecasting will be eliminated.

Town Makes Pet Of Sturdy Buck

(By The Canadian Press) HILLMAN, Mich., June 11—Probably there is no more privileged character in this small town than Sandy, a year old tame buck deer that makes his headquarters at a service station, but roams the town at will.

Sandy was brought to Hillman, says The Detroit News, by William Cronk of the Conservation Department, who had found the fawn with a broken leg trapped in a forest fire north of the village. His injured leg was dressed by a veterinarian and with good care he has grown into a sturdy young buck and a general favorite among the townspeople, especially the children.

Children's voices seem to have a magic lure for Sandy who hastens to join their owners at their play when he hears them. It is the children that gave him the name of "Sandy" because of his general appearance, though he is said to deserve this name also because of his fearlessness, particularly when it comes to dogs. Sandy will stomp his front feet and face any dog in town.

Occasionally Sandy's taste for sweets and other knickknacks leads him into mischief but was the case when an afternoon ladies' club meeting was in progress. The hostess of the meeting, hearing a noise in her kitchen, hurried out just in time to save the refreshments she had prepared for her guests from being eaten up by the deer.

Then, too, Sandy has to be watched carefully during his frequent visits to the various places of business in town, all of which he has called upon at one time or another. In stores where such things are for sale, candy bars and apples and the like are none too safe when Sandy is around.

Men Take Wings To Tell "Probs"

(By The Canadian Press) WASHINGTON, June 11—The weather man is going to poke his head into the clouds so he can advise the public more exactly on that weighty problem: "Shall I carry an umbrella or shall I not?"

Starting July 1, a new system of "air-mass analysis" goes into operation. It means a lot of government aviators will have to go up before breakfast.

Army, navy and marine corps aviators will make frequent soundings of the upper air with special instruments called "meteorographs". Meteorologists believe that air masses, moving across the surface of the earth, govern weather to a marked degree. Information on their conditions, direction, and speed is considered vital to more accurate forecasting.

So each morning the pilots will take off at 5.30 a. m. with their meteorographs on the wing and ascend to 17,000 feet above sea level. The data they obtain will supplement the reports of the observers of the weather bureau, and much of the guess in forecasting will be eliminated.

Greece Not Paying Debt

(C. P. By Guardian's Special Wire) OTTAWA, June 11—The amount of outstanding indebtedness to Canada by the government of Greece is \$6,526,000, according to information given in the House of Commons today. No payment on account of principal or interest has been received since June 30, 1931.

Negotiations have been proceeding for resumption of the service of the debt, and Canada's claims have been put forward from time to time.

reason in the fact that potatoes have to be stored for later use. Even the Long Islander does not usually winter on his estate. It is inconvenient to store potatoes and troublesome to move them. It is far easier to buy them at the city markets.

This undramatic vegetable is nevertheless associated with some of the most dramatic periods in history. It was brought to Spain in the year 1567 in the hold of some creaking galleon, smelling of tar, bilge water and rot. From Chile, where it had been cultivated for a thousand years. It entered London the following year, perhaps aboard some captured Spanish prize.

Two shipments are the sources of all the potatoes in Europe.

For many years the potato crop was the mainstay of Ireland. In 1845 the crop failed. Famine took thousands, not only on the city streets but on farm; in every "wild and windy corner of far distant hills." The net trade in Great Britain and the Irish immigration to America. There was one moderate result, and that was an intensive study of potato growing.

The historian of the free trade struggle in Europe, at that time the question of a people's food was considered in the light of political expediency. Food, when it was considered at all, was a pawn in a political game. It has frequently been the pawn in the speculative deal with in the realm of economics, where it belongs, where supply and demand are studied. A recent use has been found for the sweet potato surplus with the discovery that a very fine starch can be made from it.

On the whole, however, the potato crop causes us less worry than almost any other product. The potato market has seldom, so to speak, run a temperature. It is a staple food, in spite of the fact that it is accepted as one of the necessities of life.

"Good Tea" — offers Economy plus Satisfaction

THE CEYLON TEA BUREAU advertise, "it pays to buy Good Tea". Keen buyers appreciate this advice because there is economy plus satisfaction in "Good Tea". Forty years ago we associated the slogan "Good Tea" with our trade-name "Red Rose". And, since the year 1894, we have diligently sought to establish and maintain a "good name" for our product by an unswerving excellence of quality that is worthy of our slogan.

Red Rose Tea "is good tea"

TWO TRINIDAD FLYERS KILLED

(C. P. Cable by Guardian's Special Wire) PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, June 11—A twisted heap of wreckage against the towering side of Trinidad's Mount Tucuche tonight told the story of a crash that claimed the lives of two airmen on a pioneering flight to the nearby island of Tobago.

When Michael Cipriani and Leslie Bradshaw set out from Port of Spain eight days ago they hoped Cipriani's "Humming Bird" would be the first plane to land on the island. For Cipriani, a pioneer West Indian aviator, there was bound up in the flight the hope that it would pave the way for an aerial service linking Trinidad and the island.

Cipriani was still strapped in the pilot's cockpit, and his passenger was in the forward seat. Both had died instantly when the plane's speed flung it against the mountain with terrific force. Their bodies were brought here today.

Mrs. Cipriani, mourning her husband's death, recalled today how she came close to sharing his fate. She was to have made the flight with him, but she changed her mind shortly before the "Humming Bird" took off. Bradshaw, an accountant, went instead, disregarding the warnings of friends who urged him and the pilot to postpone the flight because of the dangerous fog.

Cipriani was confident he could negotiate the plane through the blanket of mist. He expected to complete the flight, with its 21-mile hop over water, in about 50 minutes. The race track near Scarborough had been chosen as the landing place.

The "Humming Bird" was the only privately owned plane in Trinidad. Its owner, besides being a prominent aviator, was one of the island's best known sportsmen. He had gained note in the West Indies as a cricketer and a racing motorcyclist.

Liner Lost With Seven Passengers

ST. ANDREW'S W. I. The June meeting of the St. Andrew's Women's Institute was held on Wednesday evening June 6th at the home of Mrs. J. P. McIntyre with an attendance of nine members and two visitors. The meeting opened with the Creed followed by the singing of the Institute Carol and the roll call answered by each member paying a nickel. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, approved and signed by the president. The reports of committees were then given and new ones appointed as follows: Sick Com. Miss Mabel Griffin and Miss Mary Donovan; School Com. Mrs. W. F. Rose and Miss Mary MacDonald; Entertainment Com. Miss Winnie McIntyre and Miss Joanna McIntyre. Some discussion regarding an ice cream festival dance and sports took place and the members finally decided to have same in June. A special meeting is to be held to make further plans for same. After business part of the meeting a short program was carried out which consisted of a solo by Mr. Doucette (encored) also violin and piano selections by Jess and Rita McDonald accompanied on the guitar by Mary K. McDonald. A dainty lunch was served by the hostess assisted by Miss Winnie McIntyre and Miss Mary O'Brien. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. John McIntyre and the meeting to be opened with the Creed and singing "The Old Spinning Wheel" and roll call to be answered by "a weed I pull each time I see it." The singing of the National Anthem brought the meeting to a close.

Damage Will Run Into Millions

(A. P. By Guardian's Special Wire) SAN SALVADOR, June 12—A heavy death toll and property loss which will run far into the millions will be shown in the final check-up of the damage done by Thursday's hurricane, belated reports from six provinces indicated today.

Still cut off from communication with the interior and the outside world by ordinary means, San Salvador was pushing reconstruction work in an effort to restore the light and water systems and to prevent an outbreak of typhoid or other disease.

Persons who reached here afoot or by mule pack reported that the provinces of La Paz, Cabanas, Copatlan, Usulután, San Vicente and Miguel were hard hit by the high wind and rain which took eight or more lives in the capital and rendered 500 persons homeless.

The total number of dead could not be estimated because of transportation and communication conditions.

Spinning Wheel" and roll call to be answered by "a weed I pull each time I see it." The singing of the National Anthem brought the meeting to a close.

Radio Compass Aids Canadian Shipping

GEORGE L. EATON

Science has come to the aid of fog-bound mariners through the medium of the radio beacon or "light house of the air". Its beam is picked up by a special receiver mounted in the chart-room, called a Radio Compass, and bearings are taken from two or more stations. The point at which the bearings intersect is the position of the ship. The advantage of position-finding by radio is that the bearings are not affected by storm or fog, as are visual bearings.

Above is shown the "George L. Eaton" of the Hall Corporation of Canada, the first of a number of ships being equipped with a new Radio Compass, recently developed by Northern Electric Engineers to meet the particular needs of Canadian Lake and Coastal Shipping. Inset is Captain Barrett in the wheelhouse of the "Eaton". Above him is the receiver of the Radio Compass.

The sketch shows how a ship at sea takes bearings from two distant stations. At the right is the recently developed Radio Compass.

Open Season For Caribou, Moose

(C. P. Cable by Guardian's Special Wire) ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., June 12—Newfoundland sportsmen found good news in an official communication from the Commission Government stating an open season for shooting of caribou and moose will be declared next fall.

Only local hunters who pay a \$10 license fee will be permitted to shoot the animals, however, and each hunter will be allowed only one animal.

Not for nine years has there been an open season on caribou, and shooting of moose has not been permitted since they were introduced in Newfoundland 20 years ago.

But thousands of these game animals have been killed by persons far out of reach of the law. The Commission Government believes that with a new police force patterned on the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and strict game regulations, fewer caribou and moose will be killed during the open season than when closed seasons laws were not enforced.