



QUEEN OF ROSES

Queen of the Pasadena tournament of roses is the title conferred upon Norma Christopher, 18, a student at Pasadena Junior college, in California. The new ruler of the classic New Year's day parade led the famous floral pageant on a float and presided over the Rose Bowl football game.



"SWIM FOR HEALTH" QUEEN

Chosen "swim for health" queen at Miami Beach, lovely Dorothy Todd is seen with the trophy she won in the contest for the 1947 title.



"EMPTY ARMS" GIRL WINS STUDENT VOTE

Men living in the "Empty Arms" University of Iowa residence at Iowa City, voted Mary Lou Oeden, 18, of Mason City, Ia., the girl they would most like to have fill those "arms."



FRÄULEIN DID TRICK WITH SMOOTH TALK

For impersonating a U. S. army agent, Ingeborg Petersen, 22-year-old German, was sentenced to serve 10 years in the penitentiary by a U. S. military government court at Kassel, Germany, speaking faultless English, she travelled extensively, eluding authorities for months.

The Life-Story of H. R. H. Princess Elizabeth

By ARTHUR NEITLTON, F. R. G. S.

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official visits. She was with them when they made a two-day tour of Africa in various parts of the United Kingdom, and she was present when His Majesty decorated Allied airmen for gallantry.

She was with Their Majesties again at the service at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, in May, 1943, when the Allied victory in North Africa was made the occasion for the giving of five months later, the Princess was beside her parents when they inspected a diamond jubilee parade of the Boys' Brigade at Windsor. A few weeks before her coming of age she was a member of the royal party at the public opening of London's "Salute the Soldier" Week. Her first civic tour as an adult royal personage almost coincided with her "coming out" to the public when the King and Queen went, though the Princess took a real part in the proceedings. It was something of a test of her long training, and how well she acquitted herself is revealed by her being given, a few months later, the responsible duty of launching the biggest ship ever built in a British shipyard.

Her Royal Highness has now a noteworthy record of public appearances made without the presence of any other adult member of the British Royal Family. She has been the guest of honour at big rallies of Girl Guides, and has spoken at a large Young Women's Christian Association gathering.

Her self-assurance and entire absence of any visible nervousness in public is being widely remarked upon and admired. She faces a big audience (complete with microphones and cameras) with all the equanimity of a national figure long experienced in public speaking. She neither at these times, and carries off the event as successfully.

Her growing list of public engagements very soon begin to influence feminine fashions. Though yet she has little sense of chic, and does not give much indication of this in her choice of dress, she shows promise of shortly developing her alertness to clothes fashions.

She has already discarded flat-heeled shoes in favour of more attractive ones, and is now displaying a keen interest in hair styles. As for everybody else in Great Britain during the war, her choice of apparel and footwear was restricted by clothes rationing, and she has therefore had little opportunity to explore the realms of fashion on the scale normally done by British royal ladies.

She has to buy her own clothes, and sets aside part of her income for maintaining her wardrobe. Her prudence is not large, so far as royal stipends go. In fact, she actually pays into the public purse very much more than she receives from it! Had she been a Prince, she would have had an annual income of more than 100,000 pounds; being a Princess, she gets only a fraction of that sum, and the balance indirectly assists the national exchequer.

This oddity arises from the way her income is derived. Male heirs to the British Crown receive 50 annuities from the State. They receive their income from the Duchy of Cornwall, the estates granted by William Conqueror to his oldest son and earmarked in perpetuity for successive male heirs to the Throne.

Throughout British history, these properties have been preserved intact for that purpose. Whenever there is a Prince of Wales, the Duchy of Cornwall revenues go to him, and he receives no other money from the State. The revenues of the Duchedom, however, cannot legally be handed over to a Princess, and whenever there is no male heir to the Throne the moneys are vested in the Sovereign.

Shortly after the accession of King George the Sixth, the situation was reviewed in the light of the new circumstances arising from his coming to the Throne, and consideration was given to special provisions for Princess Elizabeth.

It was decided that no drastic alterations could be made to the existing statutes concerning the Duchy of Cornwall revenues.

It was agreed, however, to provide the Princess with 6,000 pounds a year from the moneys vested in King George from the Duchy.

It was further agreed that the Duke of Gloucester was to have the general responsibilities now devolving upon him, should have his existing annuity increased, but that this increase should similarly come from the profits paid to King George by the Duchy. Further, the balance of the Duchy revenues was to be set against the annuities paid by the State to King George himself and other members of the Royal Family.

In short, the Duchy of Cornwall was no longer to be solely a source of income for a possible future Prince of Wales, but its profits were to help in providing various royal annuities, at any rate until the birth of a male heir to the Throne.

If and when another Prince of Wales is born, the question of the Duchy of Cornwall revenues will be reviewed again.

than tripled. He had sufficient surplus to buy Sandringham, and has since occupied the foremost private residence of the reigning British Sovereign.

The revenues have continued to rise, and today they usually reach an annual total of more than 110,000 pounds.

At the time of her "coming out" the possibility of Princess Elizabeth being created Princess of Wales was considered. One of the factors which caused the rejection of the idea was the effect it would have exerted on the arrangements regarding the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. A further complication was that, by conferring that title upon her, a precedent would have been created. And royal precedents are things to be avoided, since their effect on future history cannot be foretold. It was finally announced from Buckingham Palace that the King did not contemplate making any change in the style and title of Her Royal Highness when she attained her eighteenth birthday.

In some other directions, too, her emergence from girlhood has meant little change to her. Between her public activities, she still continues her education. She still spends several hours each week in her Buckingham Palace study, an apartment with cream walls, a lawn carpet and only a few watercolour pictures.

There she has her desk, a plain affair on which stands a telephone. Here each morning before beginning her studies, she meets her lady-in-waiting and gives instructions about the correspondence that is to be dealt with. Forthcoming public engagements may be discussed, but the rest of the morning is taken up with advanced education. Even at twenty years, a Princess must keep well abreast of modern knowledge.

Princess Elizabeth's course of instruction is now no longer supervised by Miss Crawford, the governess who taught her in the past. The lessons are set by her tutor-in-chief, a highly distinguished college professor.

The correspondence which goes to her desk each morning is sorted out by the big mail addressed to her at Buckingham Palace. In addition to letters from personal friends she herself usually attends to those from charitable organizations in which she is directly interested.

One of her special interests is hospital work, and particularly for children. She is President of the Children's League of a hospital named after her—the Princess Elizabeth of York Hospital, Shadwell.

Her name is appearing more and more frequently in the lists of contributors to deserving charities. Already requests for financial support are being addressed to Her Royal Highness every day.

Naturally, before she makes any donation, discreet but detailed enquiries are made about the organization concerned. This is to safeguard other prospective contributors as well as herself. The announcement that Royalty has donated money to any cause invariably encourages others to do the same, and in point of fact the real royal subscribers to any one-time actual sum donated, for that very reason.

Great care is therefore necessary to ensure that the cause is a worthy one, and that donations are properly employed. Before Princess Elizabeth subscribes to any charity balance sheets showing exactly how the funds are spent are requested. Similar accounts, relating to charities supported by British Royalty during the last 100 years, are methodically filed in the royal archives. These are consulted when royal donations are being considered.

In the case of Princess Elizabeth, the records now being most often examined are those of organizations which received financial support from earlier Heirs Presumptive and Heirs Apparent. There are traditions and customs to be kept up in this matter and Her Royal Highness is anxious to maintain them.

To fulfil her royal destiny to the best of her ability, in every way, is the aim of the one-time "Little Princess" who has now reached adult status as a royal personage. She has already unmistakable proof of her determination to seek that high purpose. She is assisted by qualities inherited from her father, and his a great capacity for taking pains to discover the why and wherefore of the workings of the Constitution. Her recognition of the future responsibilities of her position is acute. There will be no hesitations in handing over to her any State duties which as Her Presumptive she may be expected to perform.

As she approaches her twenty-first birthday, it is inevitable that speculation will arise about one important aspect of the Princess's future—her marriage. This matter, however, is one upon which rumour certainly cannot be trusted.

Political marriages are nowadays almost obsolete, and Constitutional law, as well as custom, today permits a British Princess to marry one from a foreigner, for it was made by one whose detachment enabled an unbiased opinion to be expressed. "She will make a good queen," he said. "Most probably she will make a great one."

When the time arrives for Princess Elizabeth to become engaged, the accession of the King will be necessary. But as he himself married a lady not of royal birth, and as his married life has been as happy as he could wish, the happiness of his daughter will be his main consideration in this matter. Meanwhile, the question is one which the King does not discuss, preferring to put it aside as something to be dealt with when it arises and not before.

The chances of the Princess marrying a member of a European Royal Family are remote. Equally unlikely are the prospects of a Prince Consort being chosen from one of the Dominions. The first possibility is largely ruled out by the lack of suitably-aged suitors among the ruling Houses of Europe; the second possibility is rendered difficult by the jealousy that might be aroused in other parts of the Empire.

Married or not, the Heir to the British Crown is assured of the good wishes of millions as she faces

OUR 90th YEAR!



ON the threshold of our 90th year we pause and look back — Look back to what some call "The Good Old Days". But WERE they the-good-old-days?

LET us stop for a moment and think what the Horse-and-Buggy Age meant to our ancestors . . . Hardship and hard work. Everything was done by Lamplight. Travel was limited to Old Dobbin. News reached people every two or three weeks. Wages were small and comforts few. Grandpa went to bed with the hens and got up with them. The house was cold and drafty and proper fuel was a luxury for a chosen few. On the farm, chores were done the hard way — cows were milked by hand — the fields were tilled by horse power and a lot of sweat . . . Yet, they say "The Good Old Days".

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IT'S OUR 90th YEAR . . . And we are still young — but old in experience and merchandising wisdom making us BETTER fitted to cope with the ever changing needs of our Island People.

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DOROTHY DIX SAYS—

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make a scene every time mopping up the hall floor is even mentioned; so it saves the wear and tear on my nerves and temper to do the chore myself, and let the kids get their exercise roller skating."

MOTHERS MONOPOLISTIC

And a third reason, though women never give it themselves, the children are not Mother's little helpers is because all women are monopolistic about their homes, and they don't want anybody, not even their children, interfering with their little set-up of doing things. They don't co-operate with their children. They don't make the children feel that they have any responsibility towards their home and that family life is a partnership in which every member must do his or her part to make it a success.

Mother wants the children to run the errands and do the odd jobs, but the youngsters are not permitted to originate a plan and carry it through in their own way. Mother always steps in and bosses the job, and takes the credit for it if it turns out right. And that kills whatever enthusiasm the child has for it and his sense of responsibility for it.

For example: Mary has a real talent for cooking and would gladly relieve Mother of half the burden of getting the family meals, if only Mother would let her do it on her own initiative, but Mother won't. She lets Mary beat the eggs, but she makes the cake. Sally likes to sew and runs up miles of seams on the sewing machine, but Mother never lets her cut out or design her dress. And the result is that Mary and Sally just stop out and let Mother do it.

And the same thing holds good with boys. They are made to do certain tasks, but they do not put their hearts in them because they are not THEIR work. They get no credit for what they do and so they take no interest in it. But make a boy feel that he is on his own; that he is necessary; that he is an important member of the family, and he will work his fingers to the bone to make good.

So perhaps Pop and Mom who complain that the children never help around home are more to blame than the kids are.

CROWDED PALESTINE

Tel Aviv is a modern city, clean, pleasant, and to outward appearance well run. There the housing problem is more acute even than in England, states the Manchester Guardian. The average, monthly

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Relieves Coughs Quickly

Saves Big Dollars. So Easy! No Cooking. A pleasing surprise is waiting for you in your own kitchen, when it comes to the relief of coughs due to cold. In just a moment, you can mix a cough syrup that gives you about four times as much for your money, quickly eases soreness and difficulty and is splendid for quick results.

Make a syrup by stirring 8 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water in a special compound of Pinex is a special compound of a few moments, until dissolved. (Glycerin ingredients, in concentrated form you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.) Nominally, it's no trouble at all. Money refunded if it doesn't please. Each put 1/4 ounces of Pinex (obtain in every way.

rent for a single room—no food or service—is \$20 (Pal.) and in many cases a room is let twice over—by day for industry or as an office, and by night for living, presumably a further \$20 per month. To get vacant possession of a flat costs anything from \$200 to \$500, and it is understood that these hardy exist at present. Hotels are full, but terribly expensive and very overcrowded. Similar conditions exist in the other large towns and generally throughout the country.

Isn't it about time the carving knife was ground and hubby given a break in the line of oster and better carving?

the more intensified and more responsible tasks ahead. Perhaps the biggest tribute ever paid to her was one from a foreigner, for it was made by one whose detachment enabled an unbiased opinion to be expressed. "She will make a good queen," he said. "Most probably she will make a great one."