

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1928

MAYOR'S QUALIFICATION.

IN reply to a correspondent, the qualification of a candidate for the mayoralty of Charlottetown is that he must be the owner of real estate, freehold or leasehold, or both combined of the value of \$1,600 over and above all encumbrances. With this property and a majority of the votes of citizens any male resident may become the mayor of the city.

MUTUAL PROTECTION.

WE have a number of organizations in this province the purpose of which, mainly, is to safeguard and promote the interests of the organized group. This is commendable and businesslike. We have Farmers' Institutes, organized for the purpose of promoting the best methods of farming and marketing. We have Women's Institutes, the purpose of which is perhaps broader and more altruistic than that of any other, as they discard commercial interests entirely and devote their energies to the betterment of social conditions, and the general uplift of the communities in which they are functioning. We have a Potato Growers' Association, the purpose of which is to promote and encourage the growing of seed potatoes, to market co-operatively and, generally, to see to it that all such seed potatoes are of a quality and uniformity that will assure the best place in the markets. We have Boards of Trade to look after the general interests of the province, to stand between the general public, the Government, Federal and Provincial, and to see that a full measure of justice is meted out to the people. We have a Retail Merchants' Association whose purpose is to secure uniform and fair treatment from the wholesalers and to dispense uniform and fair treatment to their customers. In yesterday's Guardian we have a report of the proposed organization of a Produce Shippers' Association, the purpose of which is to protect the shippers from injustice at the hands of unscrupulous buyers who may take advantage of market fluctuations, and refuse to take delivery of produce sold to them. And others might be mentioned.

The fact should not be overlooked that, in an almost exclusively agricultural province like ours the interests of the organizations mentioned and of all others that we may have, are mutual. The interests of the merchant and the shipper are bound up in those of the producer. They need mutual, not individual protection alone. In this province, where, almost invariably, the members of each organization are members of one or more of the others, there is little danger of advancing the interests of any one class at the expense of the others, yet, the Canadian Confederation idea, a central parliament made up of representatives of the different bodies, might with advantage be adopted by our various organizations. This would co-ordinate the whole, leaving each organization autonomous within its own circle.

BEHIND THE THRONE.

IN the British system of government the Throne of the Sovereign is the centre of authority. Every Act of Parliament must have the sanction and seal of the King before it becomes law. Yet, while this authority is vested in His Majesty, while the people accept the law as the King's order, the latter had nothing to do with it. Moreover, while, theoretically, all power is vested in His Majesty, there is a Power behind the Throne which not only directs, but may, if necessary, prevent it going too far or, on the other hand, may compel it to take what action the Power may desire. This Power is the British Parliament and the British Parliament is a cre-

ation of the British people. Similarly, in Canada, authority for the making of laws, the regulation of traffic and such other duties as may devolve upon it, are vested in the Canadian Parliament. This is the Canadian Throne, the mandates of which we bow to. As in Great Britain there is a Power behind our Canadian Throne which directs, controls or restricts its movements. As in Great Britain, also, the Power behind our Throne is the People of Canada.

Rarely has this Power been more clearly exemplified than in the popular movement which finally resulted in the appointment of a Royal Commission to look into the grievances of the Maritime Provinces. These grievances had existed for many years. They had been voiced spasmodically, but to the Government, whose business it was to investigate the grievances, saw only "murmurings in the Maritimes." In 1925 a concerted movement was begun under the leadership of the different Boards of Trade. The people were awakened and the "murmurings" became the voice of the Maritimes demanding insistently and persistently justice at the hands of the Federal Government. The result was the appointment of a Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, a thorough investigation of the whole question, through evidence submitted by the provincial premiers and other well informed witnesses. The astute mind of the chairman, Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, had no difficulty in grasping the situation. To him the grievances of the Maritimes were real and the "murmurings" the voice of a people who had suffered injustice. He prescribed a tentative remedy and the Government was compelled to act. As a result, the Government has, partially at least, applied the prescribed remedy and the grievances are being removed.

The lesson for our people is to realize that they are the Power behind the Throne and that, under the sane and prudent guidance of well-informed and intelligent leaders, all real grievances and wrongs shall be righted. A sense of justice pervades the people of every civilized nation in the world, and this sense is not wanting in Canada. When the wrongs of a people are properly and reasonably presented, governments are compelled to act.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The first week of 1928 passes into history as one of the finest, so far as weather is concerned, in many years. During the first week in 1926 an exceptionally mild weather prevailed, but the mercury at that time did considerable flirting with zero, and went five degrees below, so that 1928 still stands far ahead. However, the winter is not yet over.

The contention that black is white however eloquently presented, will deceive only those who want to be deceived. The relative merits of Government Control and so-called Prohibition, are being tried out in Canada and the United States, and sane men and women are watching the results and are making up their own minds on the question.

People throughout Canada are looking forward to the coming parliamentary session with more than ordinary interest. There is much to be straightened out, much to be explained, and the people are now demanding "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" in their public men. Similarly, in this province the coming session of the legislature is awakening more than ordinary interest. There is going to be a show-down both federally and provincially. Results, not words, are now being demanded.

Notes by the Way

BRITISH immigration is about to be "stimulated" again. Early last year and on through the summer we were told how the immigration of the British born to Canada would be stimulated by the Canadian Jubilee, and how it was actually being swelled into a voluminous tide by the visits of the Royal Princes, Premier Baldwin, the Lord Chief Justice as Eve, it appears that the human story began with two blonde women. The blonde type has been a potent type in making history ever since, and has been portrayed with gorgeous richness in art, literature and the drama.

LOWER CEILINGS

When you look at the height of the ceilings in some of our older hotels and other buildings, you are at once reminded that these rooms had high ceilings so as to give more "air space" to the room. In fact it is not much more than twenty years ago since the idea of ventilation was to give so many cubic feet of air space per person. Schoolrooms, and rooms in dwellings, were supposed to be large enough to give each individual in the room a space 10 feet in width, 10 feet in length, and 10 feet in height, that is 10 x 10 x 10—1000 cubic feet of air space, and this was supposed to be completely changed three times each hour, in order to give proper air for breathing.

What do you see now? Lower ceilings, ceilings 8 to 9 feet in height instead of 10 to 12. Why? Because the old idea that carbon dioxide from the lungs, and waste organic gases, your lungs and skin are dangerous, has been abandoned. The causes of discomfort in ill ventilated rooms is now considered to be due to high temperature, improper amount of moisture in the air, and unpleasant odors.

The body is manufacturing heat all the time, and the food eaten is used to maintain the animal heat.

Heat is manufactured by all the cells of the body as they take in the nourishment from, and give off waste to the blood.

Now your body has to get rid of this heat, and you will feel comfortable even if working hard, if this heat is absorbed into the surrounding atmosphere.

But if the atmosphere is stationary, is not moving, is already hot and moist, then it will not want to take into itself your heat and moisture, and you are uncomfortable.

Something must be done to break up the quietness of this air, it must be kept moving.

You can readily see then that if the air keeps moving it will carry away with it some of the heat and moisture from your body.

Consequently ventilation now means anything that will move air slowly through the room.

A window, open top and bottom, an open door and window which do not create too much draft, are simple methods of obtaining ventilation.

You will remember that the ideal temperature for a room is about 68 degrees Fahrenheit, with a little higher for older folks, and a little lower for those doing hard physical work.

In winter, with the air carrying less water in it anyway, and then dried out somewhat by our heating methods, vessels or containers with water will keep the air moist, thus preventing irritation of nose and throat.

Since the Jubilee Year closed and a new year came in, some Ottawa correspondent has bethought himself of the "immigration stimulus" again and has broadcast the message that "British immigration to Canada is expected to receive a fresh stimulus from the visit of the Hon. Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs." It is noteworthy that this is expected to be a "fresh" stimulus, and it may work better on that account, if it materializes. The visit will come to pass, no doubt, but the resultant stimulation is only an expectation as yet.

And expectation in regard to British immigration has been sadly disappointing. Not enough of it has come to Canada under the King regime to balance the exodus of the Canadian-born. Not half enough has come to Prince Edward Island, or to the Maritimes to balance the exodus from our shores of our native-born sons and daughters. All the while the Ottawa propagandists have been repeating with nauseating repetition the parrot cry that British immigration is being stimulated.

We hope for and expect better things in Canada and the Maritimes this year, but it would only be an optimistic delusion to imagine that even the full realization of the Duncan Report would atone for the losses and neglects which the Maritimes have suffered during the past half century. Hope rests for the present on the apparently more friendly attitude of the Government, the Parliament and the press of Canada than in the past, but the hope is clouded by the shadow of a railway oligarchy that seems to be openly hostile to Maritime interests and also sufficiently entrenched and powerful to defy control from any quarter.

Medical science with all its modern triumphs was as powerless against the gripe epidemic in 1918 as the doctors had been centuries before against plague, cholera and small-pox. And now New York is complaining of an epidemic of common colds. And the common cold, although a milder form, is closely related to what has been variously called either influenza or gripe. The world epidemic which followed the war is reputed to have proved more fatal than the Great War itself. This scourge is one which although not new, had never before proved so serious. So far no specific preventive has been discovered. Gripe is one of the new world's that science has yet to conquer.

The Saint John Times-Globe tells that Samuel McBride, the newly-elected mayor of Toronto, was born on a Friday—and the 13th at that—in 1866. His first job was that of a newsboy. He thinks most of his success is due to the fact that he had to hustle and make his own way.

That alcoholic poisoning was fatal to more victims in New York in 1927 than in any previous year is the statement of the New York World. All previous records were broken not even in 1916, before the Volstead Act was passed, when the liquor saloons were open, and war prosperity was in full swing did the health department figures show so bad a record in that regard.

Elderly citizens whose memories go back to the fifties and sixties of last year, recall the time when temperance reform was advanced by moral suasion, with such eminent reformers as Father Matthew in Ireland and John B. Gough and others in America as eloquent leaders in the advance. In the mid-century prohibition was substituted for persuasion and Maine was its banner State. From that date prohibition made progress, slow at first, but with accelerated speed, winning State after State across the border and Province after Province, in whole or in part in Canada and some countries in Northern Europe. Eventually during or after the War, all of Canada and the United States were under



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Ours

Blonde Beauty in History and Legend

Condensed from The Mentor (October 1927)—Heram Blauvelt

THE first of all blondes was Eve —as "blonde as wheat," so tradition tells us. Inasmuch as Lilith—Adam's first wife, according to the Talmud—was blonde, as well as Eve, it appears that the human story began with two blonde women. The blonde type has been a potent type in making history ever since, and has been portrayed with gorgeous richness in art, literature and the drama.

The most famous of all blondes was Venus. Poets have sung of her as "the golden, sweet-smiling Aphrodite, who rules the hearts of men." The ancient Greeks were authorities on beauty, and it is significant that their goddess of love and beauty should have been blonde. The Romans also conceded golden tresses to Venus. Sufficient proof of this I have seen with my own eyes in a statue of Venus recently excavated in the Lybian Desert, in the wavy folds of whose locks still adhered some of the original yellow pigment used to color the hair of the statue. It will be remembered that the Greeks and even the Romans painted their statues in full colors.

In mythology the blonde woman is particularly prevalent, for practically all the major goddesses are fair-haired. And man's conceptions of gods and goddesses are naturally the emanation of his own preferences and ideals. On this subject Lafcadio Hearn says: "We feel more reverence for blonde beauty not only because it seems a reflection of celestial loveliness but because it bears, with us, the suggestion of force, will, strength and loyalty—the glory of the north—cold, fresh, strong and immortal."

If we look back to the beginnings it is not hard to find a natural origin of blonde preference. We see in the first months of a baby's life the history of the race in miniature. We know how the baby's attention is arrested by any bright object, and how it reacts with pleasure to all things that glisten. From the dawn of these impressions on the primitive childlike mind were of a similar kind. Just as babies are attracted to a bright light, a shiny gold watch, so things that were bright early excited the prehistoric mind—thence worship of bright things; fire worship, sun worship, star worship, and worship of gold and silver idols. It is easy then to conceive of the joy and pleasant stimulating effect on the primitive mind of the sight of gleaming, golden hair.

Zeus, king of the gods, surrounded himself with blondes. His wife, Juno, was blonde. Diana, goddess of the moon, quite properly had golden hair. Athena, goddess of the dawn, was light-haired, as were the twelve Horae, "Daughters of Sunrise." Phryne, Rhodope, Psyche were blonde. In Norse mythology Fricka, wife of Odin king of gods, was blonde; and also Freya, most propitious goddess of love, spring and flowers.

Seraphs and angels are almost universally pictured as blondes. Fairies are usually light-haired in popular conception and mermaids—especially Wagner's Rhine maidens. The most beautiful creature of German folk song the Lorelei, maiden of the Rhine, sat singing on her water-bound rock combining her golden tresses and luring river boatmen to their death.

Orientalists have awe and godlike fear of fair-haired beauty. A woman for many years a missionary in China told me that their lives on a journey into the interior had once been saved when set upon by bads, when these fearless barbarians saw her small blonde-haired, blue-eyed daughter. They immediately said that this little child was a very wise old woman and had already been 100 years old on the day she was born. They treated her with reverence due a goddess and escorted the party back to safety.

St. Gregory the Great, about the end of the sixth century, had noted the white bodies, fair faces and golden hair of some slaves who stood bound in the market places of Rome, brought all the way there from Britain. The slave dealer answered upon inquiry, "They are English—Angles." "Not Angles, but angels," said St. Gregory, "with faces so angel-like and fair."

One of the most famous blonde women in history was the fair Lady Godiva, who lived in 11th-century England. She begged her husband, Leofric, Earl of Chester, to relieve Coventry of a burdensome toll. He consented by imposing on her the brutal condition that she should ride naked through the market place. This she did on a white horse, covered only by her "streaming golden hair," and she won relief for the people. In some versions of the story the people so

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

Poached Eggs
When poaching eggs for an invalid, cook them in milk instead of water. This makes them much more nourishing and tasty.

Falling Hair
Falling hair should be brushed well every night and morning, and shampooed every two weeks with castile soap suds. Then rinse thoroughly.

To Remove Grease
When grease has been dropped on the kitchen floor, sprinkle some soda over the spot, then pour boiling water over it.

Modern Etiquette

By ROBERTA LEE

When are letters in the third person written?
A. In answer to formal invitations so worded, in correspondence between people but slightly acquainted, or known to each other only by reputation, persons not social equals.

When may a woman register at a hotel omit her given name?
A. When she is an only daughter.

Should coffee or chocolate be served at a luncheon?
A. Either coffee or chocolate is suitable.

To clean a white felt hat, make a paste of arrowroot and magnesia, mixing it well with cold water, and brush it over the hat. Allow it to dry thoroughly, then brush off.
Kerosene will cut grease clean and disinfect a sink. A little poured down the sink pipe will leave the pipe free and clean.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say "this one package is for myself." Say "for me."
WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: room; oo as in "soon," not as in "look."
WORDS OFTEN MISAPPLIED: crystallize; note the two l's and the z.
SYNONYMS: shrill, sharp, acute, keen, piercing.
WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: EXORBITANT; excessive; extravagant. "The cost was exorbitant."

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