

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1931

Coal Strike Settled

The news conveyed in yesterday's despatches of a provisional settlement of the dispute in the South Wales coal fields which has kept about 150,000 idle since January 1, will be received with general satisfaction throughout the Empire. The last coal strike in Britain had an almost paralyzing effect upon the nation's industrial life, causing widespread loss and suffering. Doubtless the memory of this upheaval, coupled with the danger from Russian coal competition, influenced both employees and employers in their present efforts to arrive at an amicable agreement. Indeed, it seems almost incredible that a trifling difference should have resulted in any strike at the present critical juncture, with the threat of its extension to all of the miners of the United Kingdom.

The dispute in the South Wales coal fields was over hours and wages. The Mines Act provides for a maximum of ninety hours of work spread over a fortnight, subject to a maximum of eight hours work in any one day. The South Wales owners introduced a scheme of eleven days of work (eight hours work a day) in every fortnight, but they made an innovation by providing a seven-hour shift for one Saturday in the fortnight and leaving the other Saturday as a whole holiday. South Wales miners had been accustomed to work six days in every week—eight hours a day on five days of the week and seven hours on Saturdays. The new arrangement yielded eighty-seven hours in a fortnight and was thus three hours under the legal maximum. Where the mischief came in was that the men who are paid by the day obviously lost one day in a fortnight. They therefore demanded a reconstructed spread-over which would restore the working week of six days. It is hoped that the settlement now arrived at will be a permanent one, and that both parties to the dispute realize the necessity of averting further trouble at almost any cost.

Canada and Russia

A call to patriotic effort in rebuilding the West is sounded by the Manitoba Free Press in the first of a series of articles dealing with the wheat situation and with Canada's agricultural possibilities as compared with competitive countries.

The country that has come most aggressively into the world's agricultural picture this past season is Russia, and the unprecedented efforts at mechanization and scientific farming made by the Soviet Government have been matters of world-wide interest. Russia will become Canada's greatest rival in world agriculture, and in this light the technical position of the two countries assumes the greatest possible importance to Canada. As they stand now, the Free Press finds the comparison is heavily in Canada's favor.

For their 1930 spring crop the Soviets announced purchase of 20,125 tractors, of which some 14,000 had been delivered. These are impressive figures, but Mr. W. R. Gibson, Indian Head Experimental Farm, has just announced that the numbers of tractors in Canada has increased during the last ten years from 19,243 to 35,063 in 1929. The comparison in horsepower is still more instructive.

The Soviet Year Book for 1930 gives 29,800,000 working and non-working horses in Russia, against a total population of 158,000,000; about one horse to every five persons. In 1928 there were 2,223,724 horses in the three Western Canadian provinces, against a population of 2,000,000, or a horse to every person on the prairies, and more than 200,000 over.

A detailed comparison would show that all down the line the Canadian agricultural equipment for doing business on a world scale is enormously better than the Russian; and is vastly more efficient than the

equipment of other surplus-producing countries. In systematic large scale cultivation, in comprehension of seed values and crop methods, in elevator storage capacity, in railroad and steamship freight facilities, in machine power and mechanical skill, and in the general cultural level of the country, Canada has resources for mobilization in a national agricultural campaign which are unique in the world.

It is from a highly preferred position that the West faces the difficulties which have to be mastered. That this can be done the Free Press is firmly convinced. "It is progress, not retrogression, that the future holds for Canada." This is a good slogan, not only for the West, but for all the Provinces, during the years that lie ahead.

When Junk Spells Danger

The American Automobile Association estimates that eight million motor cars fit only for junk are being operated on the highways. To these worn-out vehicles, the association attributes many accidents with attendant fatalities. Operation of cars so decrepit that they are not worth more than twenty-five dollars each is bound to menace public safety. Those in the cars are in danger. It has been pointed out, and so are other persons using the highway at the same time. The menace of these decrepit junkers, with poor brakes, or none at all, with one light lit or none, with drivers equally unfit, is not confined entirely to the United States. We have a large share of them in Canada.

The chairman of the United States National Safety Council, Mr. Louis L. Dublin, gives a depressing accident survey of the year. Those who are horrified at warfare because of its unnecessary human slaughter, he says, should do something about the motor juggernaut. Accidents in the United States alone now "constitute the largest single cause of crippling, of dependency and of destitution" among the people of that country. They produced 97,000 fatalities in 1929 and he estimates that the total will reach 100,000 this year. More than half of these, or 54,000, will have been due to accidents "in public places." Of these 54,000, 51,000 "probably will result from the use of the automobile" and the remainder from other types of public accidents—drownings, railroad and street car accidents and a long list of others, of lesser importance. Whereas the death rate from disease has registered steady decline since 1913, the accident death rate shows no reduction.

Editorial Notes

Lord Willingdon, who is an enthusiastic curler will be somewhat out of practice when next he tries his hand at besom and stane. The roarin' game is not popular in India.

Mr. Ferguson says that he can no longer indulge in the delights of party controversy. "In fairness to his political opponents," says a Toronto exchange, "it must be said that they rarely shared his delight."

The little group of "secessionists" in Saskatchewan announce their decision to remain under the protection of the British flag which will be waving over a united and prosperous Dominion long after their present grievances are forgotten.

Post Office Department officials predict four day mail transmission between Great Britain and Canada within a year or so, and even picture letters from London being delivered in Vancouver within two and a half days at some future period. The great advance made in the Canadian air mail service in the last couple of years justifies the confidence the department expresses.

Notes by the Way

One change is definitely for the better. That is the change in the attitude to each other of city people and country people. Country folks no longer regard all city people as stuck-up snobs, nor do city people think of the folks who live in small towns as uncouth bumpkins. The reason for this is that city and country people today dress alike, have the same standards of schooling, eat the same sort of things, ride in the same kind of cars over the same roads, see the same movies, read the same magazines and books, and so are beginning to act alike, for the first time since rivalry between rural and urban points of view began.

When the automobile first appeared on the streets, and passed the stage when it was a little more than a horseless carriage, and was fairly dependable, there was still some opposition to it. Even after the idea that it was an invention of the Devil was fairly well dispelled, it was condemned by some well-meaning but hardly progressive persons as a mere worldly luxury. It was not a necessity, they said, and was therefore to be abandoned. This group made the mistake so often made by the individual and sometimes indeed by a generation or an age of mankind. That error lay in failing to see the value of luxury as the experimental stage of necessity. The luxury of today is often the necessity of tomorrow. The patrons of luxury often foster progress and by their patronage give to mankind that luxury when it has become a necessity.

In 1930, according to figures just published, Canada produced more gold than any other country in the world except South Africa. It stepped up from third place to second place as a gold producer among the nations of the world. In so doing it changed places with the United States. Canada's yield last year is estimated at over \$48,000,000 while the yield of the United States is placed at \$41,000,000. It is stated that not a single Ontario gold mine reduced or passed its dividend last year.

It is said that nothing fantastic in the suggestion that Great Britain, United States, and Canada should establish a billion dollar fund through which it would be possible for China to re-establish herself and become a larger purchasing customer from the three countries. It is suggested that if this proposal or scheme could be worked out it would mean a new market for Canada for at least 100,000,000 bushels of wheat. The difficulty in the way is not the raising of the money, but in the fact that China has not yet settled down from her recent internal wars, and that till this is brought about, any financial assistance rendered would not likely bring any satisfactory results.

A campaign against the Reds in the United States, and against Soviet dumping is being launched in New York. In the meantime American manufacturers are selling tens of millions of dollars of their products to Russia. The Russian dollar is still acceptable. But perhaps this development in New York will give Stalin an opportunity to reveal another "capitalist nation plot" against Russia and induce the people to eat less and work more to save his face the five-year plan.

Great Britain has succeeded in producing fighting airplanes with a speed of 200 miles an hour, although they carry guns, oxygen apparatus, parachutes, navigating instruments, and other necessary apparatus. It is evident that in the air as well as on land and sea surface, Britain is keeping up with the times.

The King of Siam is coming to the United States to have his eyes treated by a specialist. If he visits Chicago he will see things that will open both his eyes.

Federal and provincial authorities have expanded \$141,185 on the reparation of 882 French Canadian families that had settled in the United States. These families embrace 3,990 persons who have brought back with them a capital of \$1,565,817. Does reparation pay, was a question asked a year ago. In the above facts we have a response. It is conclusive.

Any up-to-date Dick Whittington will need to be amply endowed if he is to fulfill romantic destiny. We have heard lately how impoverished are British prime ministers, who cannot run No. 10 Downing Street on a paltry official \$25,000 a year. That is true enough, but the up-keep of No. 10 is a mere bagatelle compared with the running of the Mansion House. The City of London makes its lord mayor an allowance of \$56,000 a year, which looks handsome enough on paper. There is talk, however, of increasing the honorarium because their brief 12 months as host at the Mansion House involve some



By James W. Barton, M.D. INFANTILE PARALYSIS

That Body of Hours

Everybody has pity for the crippled child, and anything and everything that helps him is willingly done despite the time and cost. And yet most of these crippled children are victims of that dread ailment, infantile paralysis. Whenever it begins to spread in a district parents are almost terror-stricken as they think of the possibility of their loved one being attacked. Now just as in cancer, heart disease, or tuberculosis, great things can be done if the ailment is recognized early so also with infantile meningitis. If the serum is used within the first forty-eight hours, the attack is so lessened in severity that most cases escape any paralysis or deformity.

The thought then for all parents is that they do not become alarmed and fearful when infantile meningitis is in their neighborhood but that they watch their children closely for the first signs of any kind of sickness.

When a child becomes greatly prostrated although the temperature is not very high, with flushed face, and anxious expression, throat red and sore, pulse rapid, trembling of the limbs and body, the head tilted slightly backward, stiffness of the spine as he attempts to bend forward, your best plan is to call it infantile paralysis opthalmomyelitis as it is officially known.

Get your family physician at the first sign of any prostration if there are any cases in your neighborhood. If he is in doubt tell him you'd sooner that he used the serum than have any delay. He will be quite willing to do this as there is not likely to be any serious reaction from the serum even if the child does not have the disease.

This serum which can now be secured from government or state sources when absolutely necessary, has taken most of the tragedy out of these cases. Under proper treatment at least 90 per cent of the deformities which used to occur before the serum was discovered are now prevented, and deformities as an after result should entirely disappear. And even where deformities do result, the skill of the orthopedic surgeons has been able to correct most of them.

Infantile paralysis seems to be fairly common this past year, so parents should guide themselves accordingly.

Many a man lives a burden upon the earth, but a good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit embalmed and treasured up on purpose for a life beyond life.—John Milton.

The Poet's Corner

WHEN THE DARK COMES DOWN

When the dark comes down, oh, the wind is on the sea With lapsing laugh and whimper to the red reef's threnody, The boats are sailing homeward now across the harbour bar With many a jest and many a shout from fishing grounds afar. So furl your sails and take your rest, Ye fisher folk so brown, For task and quest are ended when the dark comes down.

When the dark comes down, oh, the landward valleys fill Like brimming cups of purple, and on every landmark hill There shines a star of twilight that is watching evermore The low, dim-lighted meadows by the long, dim-lighted shore, For there, where vagrant daisies weave the grass a silver crown, The lads and lassies wander when the dark comes down.

When the dark comes down, oh the children fall asleep, And mothers in the fisher huts their happy vigils keep; There's music in the song they sing and music on the sea, The loving, lingering echoes of the twilight's litaney, For toil has folded hands to dream, and care has ceased to frown, And every one's a lyric when the dark comes down. —L. M. Montgomery.

Lord mayors an additional out-of-pocket expenditure of \$100,000. It says much for civic pride that wealthy city fathers are still willing to pay that price for the honor of being chief magistrate of Britain's metropolises.

For Honest Trading

(Montreal Gazette) Misrepresentation and other abuses practised by certain traders in the United States fruit and produce markets are being rapidly swept away by Government enforcement of the recent Borah Mandatory Licensing Law, and a Toronto correspondent writes that the workings of a similar enactment in this country would do much to improve the statute of the Canadian fruit and produce trade. The primary function of the United States measure is the protection of honest traders against those guilty of malpractices, such as unwarranted refusal of shipments by buyers owing to depressed market conditions, attempts to obtain allowances and reduction by unjustifiable means, overcharges by brokers, and misrepresentation of their consignments by certain shippers. The law is no respecter of persons, and strong action from Washington in the rigid enforcement of its provisions is rapidly weeding out dishonest traders.

General examples of the working of this act are given in a recent issue of The New York Packer, a publication devoted to the interests of the United States fruit and produce trade. A car of cabbage sold f.o.b. to a buyer at a distant point arrives at its destination when there is a bad slump in the market. Fifty cents a cwt. reduction is asked. The enforcement division at Washington is called in and wires the buyer that a man is being sent to inspect the car. The buyer knows he has no excuse for turning the car down and asking for an allowance, so he immediately calls the shipper on long distance telephone and arranges. He pleads for the privilege of accepting the car at full invoice price. After this experience, not wishing to have his license taken away he will not be guilty of further misrepresentation.

The law is just as apt to kick back and hit the shipper as the broker or receiver. For example, a shipper sells a car of Maine potatoes to a jobber in New York, representing them to be U.S. No. 1. The stock was so graded at shipment and the purchase was made f.o.b. The car was refused at destination on account of quality. The market was also off. The shipper stands on the Government inspection, but the buyer has reported to Washington and asked the Government to make a very thorough investigation since the potatoes in the car were largely trash hidden by No. 1 stock to deceive the Government inspector at the point of origin. A complete investigation is made by the Government and the verdict is awarded on the merits of the case.

Dishonest brokers are also reached by the law. The broker who purchases goods himself without telling the shippers that he is doing so, and at the same time charges a brokerage fee for selling to himself is in for trouble if he is discovered. The broker who sells promiscuously for distant shippers to firms that make it a common practice to refuse the cars when they arrive on trumped-up pretenses as to alleged damage or as to grade or quality not being as ordered will also find himself on the wrong side of the law.

There is a consensus among those interested that the surest and most impartial form of protection for all parties engaged in trading in and handling perishable articles is prompt and rigid Government inspection.

Star Alimony Payers

(Exchange)

The other day, according to a dispatch to the New York World by A. L. Woodrudge, Charlie Chaplin sat at a desk in his studio and gazed at a little slip of yellow paper. It reminded him of a much more serious slip, to wit his falling in love with Lita Grey. It was a cheque made out to her for the sum of \$150,000, and represented the residue of a cash settlement of \$625,000 which she wrung out of him. For two more years he will be required to pay her \$1,000 a month, after which he will establish for her a trust fund of \$200,000 and the slate will be wiped clean. He will not owe her any more money. Miss Grey was his wife for less than two years and that idyll will have cost him \$950,000 in addition to the money he lavished on her while they were husband and wife. It proved a much costlier experiment than his marriage with Mildred Harris for he had to pay his first wife only \$107,000 in full settlement. Miss Grey's lawyers and court costs represent \$135,000 which is included in the amount Chaplin has paid her. His two matrimonial adventures will have cost the comedian more than a million dollars. Yet surprise has been expressed that he continues to live alone in his Beverly Hills mansion. Chaplin is the king of Hollywood alimony payers. But there are other princely payers. Chief among them is Bill Hart. He has just completed his payments of \$200,000 to his former wife, Winifred Westover. But he still has his horse. Adolphe Menjou another screen idol has also finished

Chicago's Strutting Thug

(Ottawa Journal) Chicago continues to provide a lot of queer news about the underground organizations that exercise so remarkable an influence in the city's affairs. The latest revelations have quisitive persons apparently had an been due to activity on the part of Federal income officers. These ideas that some of that city's gorgeous-looking creatures were not quite honest in the making of their returns. For instance—such has become the recognized condition—an income of \$18,000 modestly acknowledged by one of "Scarface" Al Capone's most trusted lieutenants excited suspicion. How could he live on this sum and keep up appearances as he did?

The suspicions were well grounded, as a little probing established the fact that this man cleared up in 1928 in the neighborhood of \$640,000. In extension of the little deception practiced it should be said that the suspect probably had to give some assistance to two brothers who were making only a trifle of \$150,000 each. And the three of them had supervision of but a small area of twenty blocks! No wonder Chicago had been experiencing a period of civic penury. The "racket" and other methods of collection have diverted tax money elsewhere than to the city treasury.

It is claimed that the three members of this enterprising family divide among themselves each year a million dollars. They are well known, live at the most expensive hotels, and their sartorial adornment is the envy of the elite in any other of Chicago's exclusive circles.

But great wealth is not without its drawbacks. For these three brothers it has stifled ambition, and so far none of them has aspired to the Presidency of the United States, which carries with it a salary of only \$75,000 and a little spending money.

paying his first wife, Kathryn, \$67,500 at the rate of \$350 a week, but the divorce cost him an additional \$100,000. John Gilbert has also completed his chore by which Beatrice Joy benefits to the extent of \$156,000 but he must continue to pay \$2,600 a year until their child is 18 years old. It will be two years before Bernard P. Fineman can really forget Evelyn Brant, whom he married in New York in 1922. They separated three years later, and in 1927 she brought suit for divorce. Under the terms of settlement Fineman agreed to pay her \$200 a week for five years. Well might Miss Brent exclaim, "Such a Fineman!" She is now married again. Five years ago Ronald Colman was astonished to meet in Hollywood theatre his wife, Thelma, whom he supposed to be in Italy. He feared the worst and was not disappointed. A suit was begun and a claim made for half his property and an allowance of \$1,000 a month. Colman continues to pay, although the amount is not known.

Carey A. Wilson, a widely known scenario writer, was practically dispossessed by a court decision favor of his wife Nancy. He was ordered to hand over to her his home in Benedict Canyon, which cost him more than \$100,000; \$500 a month alimony for a year, an \$18,000 automobile and an additional \$250 a month for the support of his two children. All he had left was an equity valued at \$20,000 in a piece of real estate and his clothes. He begins life anew. "Ukelele Ike" as he is known to radio audiences is in private life the Mr. Clifford Edwards who made a settlement of \$104,000 on his wife when they separated last year. In this settlement she promised to conduct herself properly, but he says that she has not done so. When Mrs. Edwards, seeking \$250 a week alimony, told of his earnings as a singer he remarked: "If my wife thinks my songs are so valuable I'll sing her one or two for alimony."

The Cost Of The Loaf

(Vancouver Province)

THE COSE OF Why does bread cost as much when wheat is fifty or sixty cents a bushel as when it is two dollars? Principally because, strange as it may seem, the price of wheat has comparatively little to do with the price of bread. The committee on agriculture at Washington has been doing some investigating of late, and has learned that in a nine-cent loaf flour accounts for a cent and a half and transportation and distribution for four cents, while the remaining three and a half cents goes for labor, insurance, interest, rent and profit. The committee discovered that the variation of the price of wheat from extreme high to extreme low couldn't make a difference of more than half a cent in the price of a loaf, and decided this was not enough to bother about.

Distribution is the big thing in the cost of the loaf. The modern housewife wants what she wants when she wants it, and if the baker will not deliver it that is the end of the baker's business so far as that housewife is concerned. So the baker delivers and the lady pays.

SPECIALS For 1 Week BARGAINS IN SOAPS For the next few days we are clearing out certain lines of soaps at greatly reduced prices. These soaps comprise some well known makes such as Baby's Own, Infant's Delight, Prevento (carbolic soap), Glycerine, White Castile, Alkali's Lavender and Soap Babies. All being cleared regardless of cost—See window. E. A. FOSTER Central Drugstore Get your Dyes at this store. Large Stock All the leading makes

The Two Macs 149 Great George Street I suspect that the root of most evil is, not so much the love of money, as the lack of imagination.—James Cabell. One of the main functions of art in its service to man, is to arouse the imagination from its palsy, like the angel troubling the Bethesda pool; and the art which does not do this is false and degraded in its nature.—Ruskin. The L. C. SMITH has more time-saving features than any other Typewriter Built. It has Ball-bearings and is Long-wearing. Prove it for yourself—Ask for a trial. Soulis Typewriter Co., Ltd. Agents for L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriters & Corona Adding Machines. Halifax Nova Scotia Local Representative—H. M. Simpson, 83 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

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the chew for you Insist on our Black Twist—it has a better taste, it lasts a longer time. 'BLACK TWIST CHEWING HICKEY & NICHOLSON