

WOMEN WILL HAVE ALL WEALTH BY YEAR 2025

Babson Vice-President Shows How Weaker Sex Accumulates Millions Annually---Urges Bigger Part For Women in Business

(By Lillian Shapiro)

Clutching the purse strings of the nation in an ever-tightening grasp, the women of the United States are moving on, billion by billion, to complete ownership of all the money and property in the country. By the year 2025 the master of the house will have to clear his throat, fumble nervously at his tie, and ask the little woman for cigarette and lunch money, unless something is done about it first.

It's all in the charts as well as the stars, and is a surprise to every one but Ralph B. Wilson, vice-president of Babson's Reports, who knew it all the time.

Statistician Wilson confronts the doubting Thomases reluctant to recognize the dollar signs of the times with cold facts and figures.

Women now own, says Mr. Wilson, from \$20,000,000,000 to \$25,000,000,000 of the national wealth.

Women now own from one third to one quarter of the national industries.

Women inherit two-thirds of all estates. In 7 per cent, of wills made by men the heirs are women. In 50 to 60 per cent, of the wills made by women women are the heirs.

Women inherit about \$2,500,000,000 a year.

Eighty per cent, of all life insurance policies name women as beneficiaries.

One out of every five persons in the country engaged in remunerative labor is a woman. In normal times 10,000,000 women are working.

Income tax reports of 1928 reveal that \$9,000,000,000 was distributed among 500,000 women.

It is clear that at such a rate of accumulation the women eventually will have it all.

Ruddy, white-haired Wilson shakes his head, says that nothing can be done about it unless men stop leaving their estates to their wives, sisters and mothers; and men, if they are men, will do no such thing.

But all is not lost. Great things are in store for business and industry, Wilson believes, if only the women of the country will open their eyes to the stream of money pouring in upon them year after year.

The ladies, God bless 'em, know how to spend money; they buy 80 per cent, of all consumer goods---are consequently the focal point of every advertising campaign.

They must, says Wilson, learn how to handle the fortunes descending upon them, how to invest the money, how to distribute and collect it. They must take an active and close, instead of passive and remote, part in business, industry, politics.

And when they do, Mr. Wilson believes, the wheels of industry will grind faster, the whirlpool of politics will suck in less slime, the standard of living will rise, business methods will improve---and the home life of the nation will suffer. That is the cloud for the silver lining, the tear behind this golden smile, still according to Expert Wilson.

For while the Babson executive insists that women can do practically any man's job if they will apply themselves, he admits that in the olden days women married, in many instances, from boredom or because of financial necessity. The stability of the home in past decades stood upon more lasting foundations than those Cupid could provide; and with these removed, women can pick and choose and try again if the first husband or two doesn't work out well.

"Make a woman financially independent and you make her more reluctant to marry the first man who offers his all," said Wilson. "Sometimes his all is less than hers. What is more, give a capable woman an interesting job, and she is not anxious to give it up for washing dishes. The increasing financial independence of women has had a definite influence upon the growth of this country's divorce rate, and will continue to have an ever increasing influence as women continue to take over the ownership of all the resources of the country."

Men are reluctant to accept their impending financial subordination, Wilson feels, and its inevitable accompaniment of political and social inferiority. The women won't believe it, he says, until they see it. There, declares Wilson lies in danger. A turn of the time clock and 2025 will arrive finding the American woman unprepared to take over her responsibilities, and everything may go to pot.

Remedies for this ill, Wilson says, of which the cure must be slow but sure, are more women on boards of directors, more women in top political positions---they can do it, there are six women in Congress, one in the cabinet, and we have a woman Governor in this country---more women actively directing the business and industry of the country.

They're shrewder than men and can be tougher. The day of the clinging ivy is over, too bad, perhaps, but nevertheless true. And any clinging

ivy who remains had better fasten herself upon some man who can manage her financial affairs, because if she stays in this world long enough she is almost sure to have some.

That the weaker sex will become the stronger sex is due, Wilson points out, to the fact that they were the weaker sex, and men thought and thinks first of providing for their women. Corollary which might hold out some hope for next century's males is that the weaker sex, having become the stronger sex, will leave its money to the stronger sex which will have become the weaker sex, and the latter will therefore once more become the stronger sex, if you can figure that out.

Meanwhile, as of 1937, Wilson points out that in a country where no woman could own property until comparatively recently, at least 23 of the Americans who have \$25,000,000 or more are women.

Among the women who need not wait for 2025 A. D. to get theirs are: Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilks, daughter of Hetty Green, wife of the great grandson of the first John Jacob Astor.

Mrs. Dodge Sloane. Mrs. John Hay Whitney, famous stable owner, star of many race meet and horse show.

Mrs. Charles Simpson Payson, wife of Maine's steel king.

Mrs. James Cromwell, nee Doris Duke, crown princess to the American tobacco king.

Mrs. John Dorrance, who draws millions out of soup cans.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie.

Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, the former Mrs. George D. Widener.

Mrs. Joseph E. Davies, in Russia now with 2000 plums of cream.

Then there is, of course, Mae West whose income this year led all the rest.

THE WEALTH OF OUR SEAS

Haven't you envied people who seem to lead a life charmed against onslaughts of prevalent and common ailments? But good sense is usually behind their good health. Their food is food that builds strength and resistance against disease. They may dine and dine well, but on their tables will be found among the protein foods, products of our cool, clear Canadian waters. Fish and shell fish that have absorbed health promoting minerals from the sea, that contain vitamins protective against disease.

Because our country is so rich in seafoods, we have an unusual opportunity of associating health and vigor with Canada's people. What we need for wellbeing and good living is to stretch forth our hands and use the wealth of our seas available to us.

The wealth is diversified, over 60 kinds of Canadian fish are procurable. Modes of preparation are diversified, from simple steamed, boiled and fried fish to elaborate molded salads, mousses, etc. Accompaniments---sauces, garnishings, etc., are diversified.

We think of wealth of purse as a charm against economic insecurity. Why not think of the wealth of our seas as a charm against insecurity of health?

ARCTIC EXPEDITION MEMBERS ARE SAFE

CHESTERFIELD, N. W. T., March 11---Members of the British Canadian Arctic Expedition 1936-39 are safe and well at Repulse Bay. T. H. Manning, head of the party said here today as he rested following a hazardous trip down the forbidding west coast of Hudson Bay.

Manning, who arrived unaccompanied, expects to start northward again tomorrow or next day and if food is available for his dogs will make a 400-mile trip to King William Island on his way to rejoin his four companions.

This was the first time the members of the expedition had been heard from in several months. They reached Churchill last summer, built their own whaleboat and began a journey that eventually will include Baffin Island, where it is proposed to chart the great unexplored area of that frigid territory. The work is being done under auspices of the Royal Geographical Society.

RIMDEY, Alta., March 11---Subscribers to the Bluffton Mutual Telephone Company, fifty miles southwest of Edmonton, have a new idea of how to hold a meeting.

When roads were snowbound recently each member stationed himself at his phone at an appointed hour and President Fred Hanson then opened the parley. Charles Montabetti kept the minutes, and business proceeded in regular way.

CHARGES BY LOAN FIRMS DENOUNCED

Measure Respecting a Toronto Company is Passed After Hot Debate.

OTTAWA, March 11---Heated debate on the rate of interest charged by loan companies was heard in the Senate yesterday before third reading was finally given a bill to change the name of the Central Finance Corporation, Toronto, to Household Finance Corporation, increase the capitalization from \$500,000 to \$5,000,000, and alter the company's rate of charges.

Criticism centred on the rates to be charged borrowers on grounds that they were too high. The proposed rates were a decrease on prevailing rates, although they did not represent a two per cent. uniform flat rate per month as advocated by the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance, supporters of the bill said.

Senator William Duff (Lib., Antigonish-Guysboro), and Senator J. T. Haig (Cons., Winnipeg), moved an amendment to send the bill to the committee of the whole for further consideration, but the amendment was later withdrawn and the bill passed.

Under the bill, the company is authorized to charge 1½ per cent. per month on endorsed loans, and 2½ per cent. per month on chattel mortgages.

In moving his amendment, Senator Duff said he considered that the measure involving interest and other charges to small borrowers with limited means was one of such importance that it should be considered further in committee of the whole.

The bill had gone through the Senate banking committee to which it was referred after being given second reading, Senator E. S. Little (Lib., London), stated. He saw no reason why the measure should again have to be considered further in committee.

It was an unpopular task to justify the high charges which were made by these small loan institutions with limited means the Conservative leader, Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, said. In the circumstances though, if they were not allowed to function under Dominion charter the particular class of borrowers who went to these institutions would be left prey to very much higher charges by uncontrolled loaners of money.

In England and other countries, controlled small loan companies were permitted to charge very much higher rates than small loan companies with Dominion charters. The Opposition leader felt it was necessary to serve a certain field which the legitimate small loan companies served. He felt a uniform general law covering all small loan companies should be passed. In the face of conditions, it was difficult to see what other alternative Parliament had at present but to pass the bill.

Senator J. P. B. Casgrain (Lib., Montreal) said he would not vote against the bill, but he wished to warn against loan sharks with the teeth of crocodiles.

Legislation respecting small loan companies, while their rates may appear high, kept people away from 'loan sharks' the Government leader, Hon. Raoul Dandurand, said. It was commendable that the small loan company was prepared to accept a two per cent. per month uniform flat rate as was suggested by the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance.

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C. N. R. ATLANTIC AGENTS GATHER AT MONCTON HEADQUARTERS

(Special to The Daily Mail) MONCTON, March 11---A meeting of agents of the Atlantic Region of the Canadian National Railways, the first regional meeting of its kind to be held in Eastern Canada opened here yesterday morning to discuss problems in connection with railway operation as regards the handling of freight traffic. The meeting was called to order by A. C. Barker, General Superintendent of Transportation, Moncton, and following this J. M. Thompson, terminal superintendent, Saint John, was elected chairman.

Those present included the following agents: From Nova Scotia, J. E. Buckley, New Glasgow; J. T. Keay, Liverpool; W. F. McGrath, Sydney; M. D. McKelgan, Pictou; W. McLeod, Truro; N. G. Munro, Stellarton; A. L. Nickerson, Yarmouth; Thos. L. Powell, Maccan; J. H. Rudolph, Bridgewater; J. S. Ross, Mulgrave; G. A. Wathen, Amherst. From New Brunswick: H. B. Ayer, Moncton; C. M. Coughlan, Saint John; G. W. Ellis, Bathurst; J. Forbes, Sussex; A. E. Gillis, Newcastle; J. W. Howard, Campbellton; A. Lamontagne, St. Leonard; T. B. Lowerison, Sackville; C. M. Rideout, Edmundston; H. R. Steeves, Dalhousie; R. M. Wood, Chatham. From Prince Edward Island: J. P. Hogan, Summerside; E. A. Large, Charlottetown. From Quebec: Wm. Parsons, River du Loup; F. Proulx, Riviere Blanche. In addition, the following officials were

FURTHER GAIN IN FISHERIES EXPORT BRINGS 1936 TOTAL ABOVE \$25,000,000

Foreign Business of Fishing Industry Continues Recovery From Effects of Economic Storm --- Increase of Nearly \$2,600,000 in Trade With U. S. in Past Year With Benefit to Both Sea and Inland Fisherman.

Canada's export trade in fisheries products got back above the \$25,000,000 mark in 1936.

An increase of more than \$500,000 in the fisheries sales abroad, as compared with the business done in 1935, brought the 1936 total to \$25,358,150. The gain was accounted for by expanded business with the United States, which was greater by \$2,595,000, roundly stated, than in the year before.

Before the economic storm swept down upon the world a few years ago, a fisheries export business well above \$5,000,000 annually had been the common thing for Canada for some time. But with the storm came a succession of sharp decreases in fisheries sales in foreign markets. By 1932 export trade had dropped to about \$18,736,000. In later years, however, as world business conditions became gradually less disturbed, the Dominion's sales of fisheries products began to pick up again until, in 1935, they amounted almost to \$24,839,000. Then came some further improvement last year and the twenty-five million figure was reached and passed.

Proximity and big population combine, of course, to make the United States the Dominion's best single customer for products of the fisheries. It was the size of the gain in business done by Canadians in the United States market in 1936 that was the noteworthy point in connection with this trade. In 1935 about 41 per cent, of Canada's total fisheries export business, reckoning in dollars, was done with the republic but last year the figures rose to a trifle more than 50 per cent, and approximately \$12,910,000 out of the aggregate business of \$25,358,150 was done with United States buyers.

Out of the outstanding items entering into the big gain in the year's business with United States purchasers was an exportation of 98,860 hundredweights of live lobsters, which had a value of more than \$2,100,000. On the quantity side there was an increase of 6,800 hundredweights, notwithstanding that the Canadian lobster catch for the year was smaller than it had been in 1935, and in money the betterment was nearly \$460,000.

Among other important products shipped to the United States market in increased quantities were fresh and frozen salmon, halibut, whitefish, swordfish, and lake trout, salted alewives, and whale oil. Expressed in dollars, the business in salmon increased by nearly \$242,000, whitefish sales by close to \$198,500, exports of halibut by \$187,500, roundly stated, shipments of lake trout by more than \$89,300, sales of salted or pickled alewives by slightly more than \$63,000, and sales of whale oil by not very far short of \$30,000.

Next to the United States as a customer of Canada's fishing industry

comes the United Kingdom but sales to Britain were not as large in 1936 as they had been in the preceding year. In 1935 the British market's purchases of Canadian fish foods and other fisheries products had amounted to more than \$6,745,000 but last year they were reduced to something under \$5,748,500, a decrease of \$997,000, in round figures.

The chief fisheries commodities which the Dominion sells to Britain are canned salmon from British Columbia and canned lobsters from the Atlantic provinces. Canned salmon shipments during the past year totaled 179,860 hundredweights, and they had a value of \$3,460,180, which meant a reduction of about 7,700 hundredweights in quantity and \$698,600 in value. Sales of canned lobster, 18,740 hundredweights, decreased by more than 7,500 hundredweights, and their value, \$985,000 was less by approximately \$321,800 than in the 1935 figure.

Total export trade in canned lobsters was also smaller than in the preceding year and this was also the case as regards the total foreign business in canned salmon.



"Democracy - that's ME"

"I've been keeping an eye on Europe lately", said Mr. Picobac of Essex Centre, applying a match. "But I find that one eye is not enough. I'm getting cross-eyed."

Mr. Picobac chuckled between puffs, while the incense of prime, fresh-lit Canadian Burley spread like a benediction of peace, comfort and human kindness to all the brotherhood of man.

"They're getting too far away from democracy over there," said he, shaking his head. "I tell you us folks in Canada ought to be glad we're here."

"Look the world over", commanded he, passing his "SEAL-TIGHT" Picobac pouch. "Where do you find the happiest people? Tell me that. Isn't it in the democratic countries---countries patterned after old England? And of all the democratic countries of the British Empire where can you find the beat of Canada? . . . The land where every man is as good as his neighbour."

"And most of 'em a danged sight better," agreed Cy Parker, the postmaster, settling down for a mild . . . cool . . . sweet smoke.