

Minnesota Coeds Organize Man-Haters' Club



Forgetful that some thousands of years ago man gave up a perfectly good rib to bring forth a creature on whom he could bestow his admiration, these daughters of Eve have renounced the opposite sex and declare they will abide by their solemn oath to shun men for the rest of their lives. They are coeds of the University of Minnesota and have formed a Man-Hater's club. The charter members of the Haters, shown above on one of their weekly jaunts, are, left to right: Hazen Degan, Marian Miller, Dorothy Alton, Vera Dixon, Mabel Sanderson and Ethel Drexel.

War Boom Town To Be Revived

Hopewell, Deserted Guncotton City, Gets New Lease on Life With Industries.

HAD POPULATION OF 45,000

Sprang Up in Six Months Over Virginia Cornfield—Bore Picturesque Title of Most Wicked City in United States.

Hopewell, Va.—A new chapter is being written in the dramatic history of Hopewell.

Most of us remember Hopewell as the great guncotton town of the war—a town of wood and tar paper like an overgrown mining camp. Hopewell sprang up in six months over a Virginia cornfield, and gained fame as a city of 45,000 people dedicated by the Du Ponts to the making of one single article of destruction for the war.

It bore the picturesque title of the most wicked city in the United States, and whether it deserved the title or not, it had in its earliest days all the types of vice that made the gold colonies of '49 famous. Pool rooms, saloons, gambling houses and dance halls thrived on the recklessly spent money of the guncotton workers. Women unescorted were not safe on the streets. Taxi drivers and storekeepers carried revolvers.

One of the most remarkable land booms in American history took place here in this hectic period. A typical story is that of a drunken man with \$500 in his pocket who attended one of the sales of lots. He paid out one-fourth cash on land as long as his money lasted. Next day he was sober and penniless. A week later he had sold his holdings for \$11,000.

1,500,000 Pounds Daily Output. When the firing in Europe ceased, Hopewell was daily turning out 1,500,000 pounds of the explosive used in making smokeless powder. The order came to stop work as soon as possible, and in a month 45,000 population dropped to 3,000.

People who had come into Hopewell riding on top of crowded trains now fought to get away. Furniture was moved in every conceivable kind of conveyance, and even abandoned. Storekeepers tried desperately to sell out stock and close business.

Hopewell was part of the war, and nothing more, people said. Its day was done and the village of tar-paper houses would fall into ruin. The Du Pont company started work at once to dispose of all materials and machinery that could be salvaged.

Once some one had asked if the great munition plant could not be operated after the war. "But this plant could produce enough guncotton in a week to run the United States a year in peace," answered an official. "It could possibly be used for dye making," he added, "but it would make enough dyes in five days to supply America for 12 months."

Pronounced Dead by Experts. Experts looking at the deserted city, built at a cost of \$45,000,000, shook their heads and pronounced it permanently and totally defunct. And it did seem that they were right. Hopewell, the primitive and intense, was reduced to the rustic amusement of sitting in front of the boarded shops on Broadway and arguing over the possible future of a watermelon vine that had worked its way through a crack in the concrete pavement.

You must recall some of this in order to understand Hopewell as it is now. About three years ago an enterprising trunk manufacturer bought some of the machinery that was being carted away and set up a factory. Other manufacturers followed, and to-

day eight plants are busy making artificial silk, china, pulp, tools and other articles. The city has a population of 10,000; one plant alone employs 2,200, and some workers come to the factories from Petersburg, Broadway, Hopewell's main street, is again a headquarters for active business.

Making a tour of Hopewell is like looking at a patchwork quilt containing bits of silk, torn calico, and substantial linen. There are a dozen different sides to Hopewell, and each is restricted to its own part of the town.

In one section are rows of streets lined with well-kept homes such as you find in any attractive suburb. This is "A" village where officials of the guncotton plant once lived. Most of the houses built here were of permanent construction and were more pretentious than the homes for the factory workers.

You leave this quarter and come to another, an entirely different section. Here you pass hundreds of gray and black tar-paper bungalows. This is one of the villages where the workers and their families were housed. Some of the temporary houses are falling to pieces. Some have been scrapped. Whole blocks of them, however, have been bought by the new factories to be rented to their employees, and these homes are being remodeled. Red, green or brown shingling is laid over the tar paper; wooden underpinning is replaced by brick; interiors are celled. The bungalows already had electricity and up-to-date sanitation.

Still Resembles War Zone. Beyond the villages another side of Hopewell comes into view. This is the industrial section, the city of Hopewell proper. In 1918 the Du Ponts thought that a year would surely see their war plant salvaged. For three years they have been tearing down, hauling away, selling, dynamiting and burning. But parts of the industrial section still look like a war zone.

Materials in many of the shops could not be sold because they had been affected by acids. There was nothing to do but dynamite these buildings and fire the ruins. You ride down roads with grassy fields on either side and you see in the tall grass long rows of charred brick and junk where for three years stood shops costing hundreds of thousands of dollars.

One of the few acid houses not yet dynamited stands in a tottering condition as if it had been staggered by an earthquake. Other abandoned buildings are in better repair. A million-dollar power house that could be run by two men stands just as it was locked up and left when the guncotton plant closed down.

A number of warehouses and shops have been taken over by the new industries. One warehouse is pointed out as a place where spools for textile mills are being made by a young American ace. He had once worked in a textile plant, and he had learned that dogwood makes the most satisfactory spools for such a plant. When he left the air service he took this warehouse and began shipping in carloads of dogwood to turn his knowledge into money.

Across the way from the aviator's plant is another shop belonging to a business man. This manufacturer has invented a dishwashing machine and decided to buy his own plant and make it himself.

Squatters' Corner Odd Relic. In still another corner of this patchwork city you see a row of tumble-down and deserted wooden shacks on the bank of the Appomattox river. This is one of the old relics of the war. It was a squatters' corner in the boom days. Workers who could not find cottages were permitted to build their own shacks here and pay \$4 a month ground rent until they could make better arrangements. This

Makes Wife Entirely Independent of Spouse

Marriage that does not deprive the woman of her identity or subject her to the "direction or control" of her husband is the mainspring of the "women's bill of rights" which has been presented in the Michigan state senate.

The bill provides that a woman may engage in business without her husband's consent, shall have equal guardianship over their children and shall be exclusive mistress of herself in every affair outside the home.

land still belongs to the Eppes family, the original owners of Hopewell.

An Eppes received a grant of the land from the English king in 1661, and came over on the good ship Hopewell to take possession. The Eppes' mansion, on a high point of land where the Appomattox river joins the James, is still another distinct side of Hopewell. Here is a historic Virginia residence, surrounded by its stately grounds and fields, quietly aloof from the ups and downs of industrial Hopewell.

One more feature of the city—the Red Cross—stands out. In most places the Red Cross is one of numerous welfare agencies. In Hopewell it is the only welfare agency, and Charles Turner, the Red Cross man, is the best known character in town. The Du Ponts preferred all welfare work to be done by one organization, and the Red Cross happened to be selected. The Hopewell Red Cross therefore engaged, and still engages, in lines of work done by no other chapter in America.

Mr. Turner conducts an emergency hospital, an employment agency, a day nursery, a community Christmas tree. He collects about 3,000 garments a year for persons in need. He keeps a loan closet containing all sorts of sickroom supplies. And he gives aid and relief of every imaginable kind.

KING GEORGE TO VISIT ITALY

With Queen Mary, Will Be Guest of Rulers and Call on Pope at the Vatican.

Rome.—King George and Queen Mary will be the guests of King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena at the quirinal palace during their visit to Rome in the spring.

The British monarchs also will pay a visit to Pope Pius. They will be received at the vatican with royal honors, and Cardinal Gasparri, the papal secretary of state, will return the call at the residence of the British minister to the holy see, as the cardinal, because of relations between the church and state, cannot go either to the royal palace or to the seat of the British embassy accredited to the king of Italy.

During their visit King George and Queen Mary will be assigned to the apartment occupied in former times by Emperor William of Germany and President Roosevelt.

"COP" ARRESTS DAUGHTER

Charges Her With Being Armed Highway Robber and Automobile Thief.

Cambridge, Miss.—With his voice choked with emotion, Patrolman Timothy E. Murphy made charges of highway robbery and motorcar stealing against his own daughter, Elizabeth, whom he had arrested. The girl had been sought by police for several weeks.

The armed girl bandit stole motorcars and robbed pedestrians time and again, but always escaped clever traps set for her. Finally Officer Murphy was put on the case. He returned to the station with his own child. The girl is only sixteen years old, her father said.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS SINE DIE

SOLONS CHEER AND SHOUT AS 1923 SESSION COMES TO CLOSE.

MAJOR MEASURES ARE PASSED

Session Marked By Great Progress, Leaving But Few Proposed Measures to Die By Default.

Raleigh.

History was being written while the members of the 1923 general assembly were enroute to their homes from Cherokee to Currituck, and from Rockingham to Brunswick, closing the annals of a session marked with great progress, as members freely said.

But few bills fell by the wayside—none in the senate, and about twenty in the house—all of which, the speaker said, were bills which the calendar committee considered of such minor importance as to hold them out.

Two recommendations which the governor emphasized in his biennial message failed of enactment into law, these being the creation of two new departments of government—a department of banking and a department of commerce. The bill for co-ordination of the machinery of government through the reduction of department channels for state business, framed in accordance with the recommendations of the state auditor, likewise was not considered at length and failed to pass.

Major Measures Passed. Among the major issues which are now being spread on the statute books of the state are: The bill providing for a commission to investigate state-owned shipping lines.

Fifteen million dollar road bond issue for furtherance of the state highway project.

The general educational bill. The appropriation bills carrying upwards of \$15,000,000 for permanent improvements and maintenance of state institutions.

The \$10,000,000 bond issue for a railroad to redeem the "lost provinces" of northwestern North Carolina.

The bill which brings the prohibition law in conformance with the national laws.

Nearly one thousand local bills were enacted into laws during the session, and these included most every sort of legislation from extending the borders of small towns to amending the charters of the larger towns and providing bond issues for schools and school and road districts.

For Next Session.

One of the major issues of the assembly, the Giles farm loan act, while falling in the present session, is expected to be one of the main issues when the halls are again thrown open to the law-makers in January of 1925. Both houses have appointed a commission to investigate the conditions under which tenant farmers live, agricultural conditions and the possibilities of group settlement plan, and report with its recommendations two years hence.

Arm in arm with this legislation, another notable issue which will come up for action next time will be the report of the commission authorized for the investigation of the administration water-line proposal. The bill in this session would have given the governor the power to receive the report of such commission and act, with the council of state, as he saw best. The opponents of the measure, however, would accept no quarter other than to provide that the commission report back next session.

With the hands of the clock turned back and in accordance with a joint resolution adopted the general assembly of North Carolina adjourned sine die at 12 o'clock by legislative time.

The gavel fell in both houses immediately after the ratification of bills passed and the 63rd session broke up amid cheers, jubilation and tearful good-byes.

Land Commission. The lieutenant-governor, in the final hours of the senate, named Senator Harris, of Wake, and Senator Giles, of McDowell, as members of the land commission created to investigate tenant farmer conditions and report back to the next general assembly recommendations for their relief.

Speaker Dawson, in the lower branch, named Representatives Burgwyn, Cox and Gwynn. Senators Wilson, of Caswell, and Tapp of Lenoir, were named on the examining committee with Representatives Connor, Murphy and Coffey.

Senate Confirms Appointments. Appointments made by Governor Cameron Morrison and confirmed by the Senate were:

To the fisheries commission for a term of six years: Robert Lassiter, Charlotte; H. V. Grant, Sneed's Ferry; Frank Stedman, Fayetteville; for four years, M. B. Hart, Tarboro; E. S. Askew, Windsor; Santford Martin, Winston-Salem; H. C. Wall, Rockingham; for two years, K. Dixon, Trenton; J. C. Baum, Poplar Branch; George Hampton, Canton; F. S. Worthy, Washington.

Solicitors' Salary Bill Passed.

Passage in the senate of the solicitor's salary bill, with an amendment increasing the salary to \$4,750, with a \$750 expense allowance, from the \$4,000 salary and the same allowance written into the house bill, and with the further amendment deferring the effectiveness of the measure to June 30, 1924, from December 31, 1923, occurred, with only one vote cast against it. The bill was sent to the house for its concurrence in the amendments.

Senator Woodson, of Salisbury, who ordered the amendment to increase the salary, stated that he had been told that the house would accept the amendment. The action of the senate went contrary to many prophesies to the effect that the upper body would kill the bill because the house had tabled the redistricting measure, which originated in the senate.

The one vote against the bill was cast by Senator Haymore, of Surry, who objected to it because he wanted the salary to be \$5,000 with \$1,000 expense allowance. He offered an amendment to this effect, but it was voted down.

Senators addressing themselves to the measure, stated that the salary provided will result in increasing the pay of one solicitor, while reducing many whose pay on the fee basis runs to various amounts as high as \$13,750. This statement was made in response to objection raised to the inequity that the objectors saw in the measure.

Senator Varsler stated that one of the provisions of the bill which influenced his vote for it was that which turns the fees now going to the solicitors would be paid from the general fund of the state.

The senate received notice that the house had reconsidered the vote by which it concurred in the senate amendment to the general appropriations bill for the maintenance of state institutions.

The house asked for a conference committee. That amendment was that offered by Senator Varsler providing for the calling down of the appropriations provided the revenue of the state would not cover them.

Two house amendments to the bill to provide for a vote on an amendment to the constitution to limit the state debt met with senate concurrence. One of these lifted the limit from 5 per cent to 7 1/2 per cent.

The chief discussions centering on bills which would bring bus lines under the jurisdiction of the corporation commission, and provide for the acceptance of 69 acres of land by the state for the purpose of maintaining a state fair, the house passed more public bills than on any one day for nearly a month. The bus line bill was passed and sent to the senate.

A bill to amend the state banking laws to bring them in conformance with the national laws relative to reports was next discussed and when no member of the house could satisfactorily explain it, the measure was referred to a special committee which brought back a report recommending passage, and the report was accepted. The bill was then enrolled to become a law.

The solicitor's salary bill came back from the senate with two amendments, one providing the salary to be set at \$4,750, instead of \$4,000, as provided by the house, and the other to make the act effective June 30, 1924. The house refused to concur and a conference committee was appointed, in an effort to reach an agreement with the upper body.

Representative Murphy, of Rowan county, chairman of the house appropriations committee, sent through a supplemental bill to the general appropriations act, providing machinery for the operation of the fund for building offices for the commissioner of revenue.

Next in order came the bills to allow county commissioners to raise supplemental revenues, and passing its third reading, the measure becomes a law upon ratification.

Local measures then consumed more than an hour when the local calendars were cleared.

Senator Sams, who introduced the bill, stated that he believed that original figures should have been retained, but that he would move to concur in order that the bill might be assured passage.

The constitutional amendment bill to provide "inviolability for sinking funds," also returned to the senate with an alteration made in the house. The amendment to the bill would include future sinking fund provisions, as well as those past. The senate accepted the amendment.

Emanating from the committee which investigated the department of labor and printing, the bill to transfer the printing to the department of state's control was brought before the senate today. Vote on the bill was deferred after Senator Harrison, of Richmond, offered an amendment to pay the secretary of state \$1,500 a year for the extra work. Senator Harrison stated that the secretary of state did not desire that the work "be thrust upon him."

Nominations Confirmed.

The senate confirmed the following nominations made by Governor Cameron Morrison, of members of the board of state institutions.

State school for the blind at Raleigh: J. F. McMahon, Raleigh; John T. Finley, North Wilkesboro; Joseph E. Pogue, Raleigh, and R. S. Taylor, Warsaw, all for a term of six years.

State hospital at Morganton: C. E. Brooks, Hendersonville; J. H. Giles, Morganton, and Dr. G. S. Kirby, Marion.

REPORTS SHOW BUSINESS

NEW HIGH RECORD FOR PRODUCTION IN FEBRUARY.

RECORD FOR CAR LOAN

New High Record For Month in Building Construction, It is Declared.

New York.—Evidences of the expansion of business activity multiplied during the past week. Reports on pig iron production for February show that a new high for the month has been set at the capacity of the furnaces at the close of the month was to just about the highest rate under war conditions. Last month set a new high record for February with regards to building construction. In addition, weekly reports of road carloading continue to show movement of freight unprecedented this season of the year. It would appear, therefore, that production is the record level and that it is increasing.

Commodity meanwhile and naturally, remain firm. Both the ward and Bradstreet's indices moved during February, the advance in the general level amounting to something like two per cent. Examination of the component groups of the index discloses the fact that the gains have been general. It is clear, however, that the trend toward higher prices has been continued during March.

With business so active and firm, there have been many signs of increased public participation in speculative markets. Prominently, activity has been apparent both in sugar and in cotton. Values have shown considerable power of resistance to the attacks of resistance to the attacks of bearish professionals. The movement in both of these markets to a halt toward the close of the profit taking and short selling produced an irregularly downward trend. Nevertheless, it is generally considered that the character of the market has undergone a distinct change since the first of the year and much interest being displayed in the course of the next few weeks.

Further increases in steel prices have been the rule. Steel makers are making every effort to enlarge production but are close to the limit imposed by physical conditions, transportation and labor supplies. The turn is likely to have a reflex effect on certain other industries. This is said that automobile production and building construction are also approaching a limit because of scarcity of materials. Despite the fact that the United States Steel corporation operations are at a practically 90 per cent of capacity, the corporation's filled orders increased 373,000 tons during February. At the close of the month the total tonnage on orders amounted to 7,284,000 tons as compared with 4,141,000 tons a year ago.

Gunmen Rob Schooner of Cargo. Halifax, N. S.—When the Yarmouth schooner Eddie James which recently sailed from here to the Jersey coast with 600 cases of liquor, docked here she was minus her cargo, but the crew accounted for this with a startling tale of daring pirates and gunmen encountered while the ship peacefully rocked at anchor off the New Jersey coast, near Highland light March 2.

Armed with pistols, the rum pirates boarded the schooner at dusk, the crew said, and fired a volley of shots, wounding Supercargo Phillip Knowles. Then at the point of pistols, they looted the ship of the 600 cases of whiskey, \$5,000 in cash and escaped, taking with them the wounded supercargo.

Recklinghausen.—Two Frenchmen, one an officer and the other a civilian, were assassinated in the streets of the mining town of Buer near Recklinghausen.

Each body when found, had five bullet wounds in it. One of the victims was Lieutenant Coltin of the Chasseurs, and the other M. Joly, chief of the Buer railroad station.

Unrest and discontent among the population of the Recklinghausen district have been smoldering for several days. Feeling was running high on both sides. The slaying of the Frenchmen is considered the most serious affair since the occupation of the region began.

New Orleans Will Get \$3,000,000 Plant

New Orleans, La.—A shipbuilding drydock and repair plant involving an investment of \$3,000,000 will be established in New Orleans within a few months by the Todd Ship Yards corporation of New York. It was announced here by M. F. Hart, general manager of the corporation.

The New Orleans plant will be the ninth of a chain of shipyards operated by the concern in this country, in addition to others in Great Britain and Sweden.