

DAVIS SPEAKS AT A CONVENTION OF INDUSTRIAL WOMEN

All Classes of Women Represented at Washington Conference Thursday

We are here today in the interest of the eight and a half million women of America who march in the ranks of the nation's wage earners. It is with profound satisfaction that I see gathered here the representatives of American womanhood from nearly every walk of life—industrial, social, and civic—to consider the problems of women in industry. For serious problems confront us in relation to the women who have taken their place in the industrial life of our country and similar problems are peculiar to womanhood it is eminently fitting that the womanhood of the nation should lend its advice and aid in meeting them.

These problems are many and varied. They are diverse and more pressing as the whole course of our economic life becomes further complicated. The fact, as revealed by the recent census, that of 372 occupations listed by the federal enumerators, only 34 are open to the employment of women, calls for serious consideration. In almost all lines of endeavor women are at work side by side with men, sharing the same conditions, conforming to the same standards, and turning out the same product. In many of the occupations women, by superior adaptability, by particular fitness, have won preference over men as workers. It is significant that during the decade between 1910 and 1920 the number of women employed in our strictly industrial plants, in the manufacturing and mechanical factories, increased by 100,000.

Under the pressure of the demand for increased production during the war period, women were forced into industry at a greatly increased rate. The conditions of the reconstruction period have continued the demand for their employment. There is no evading the fact that the woman worker today has to earn her living. For our country can be only as good as its women. The nation of the future can be no better than its mothers. Today more than one-sixth of the women of the United States are employed in gainful occupations. More than one-tenth of the married women of the nation are so employed. These figures demonstrate clearly the need for thorough consideration of the problems which confront these mothers and potential mothers of our citizens of the future. Upon the right solution of these problems depends our very existence as a nation.

For I say to you that the spectacle of American mothers who from their children while they strive in the toll and turmoil of industry to earn a livelihood for themselves and their little ones is an indictment of our modern civilization, a shame that cries for heaven for vengeance, a menace to the whole structure of our national life. True it is that the mother who goes down into the valley of the shadow of death to bring her babe into the world will daily traverse that dread valley to preserve the noble things of life. But our civilization today ought to permit to American mother who has babes to care for to exhaust herself in labor at bench or loom, yearning all the while for the little ones she has left alone in their helplessness, or to the questionable care of strange hands. The mother that drags her weary body homeward after a night of toil in industry, to begin a day of toil in the home for the service of her babes, is sapping not alone her own life but the life of our whole people. Her unselfish devotion is wrecking her for service to the future of the nation. I say here and now, and I shall stand unequivocally on this proposition: That no citizen of our country should have babes dependent on the industry of women. The mother who goes down into the valley of the shadow of death to bring her babe into the world will daily traverse that dread valley to preserve the noble things of life. But our civilization today ought to permit to American mother who has babes to care for to exhaust herself in labor at bench or loom, yearning all the while for the little ones she has left alone in their helplessness, or to the questionable care of strange hands. The mother that drags her weary body homeward after a night of toil in industry, to begin a day of toil in the home for the service of her babes, is sapping not alone her own life but the life of our whole people. Her unselfish devotion is wrecking her for service to the future of the nation. I say here and now, and I shall stand unequivocally on this proposition: That no citizen of our country should have babes dependent on the industry of women.

Experts Are Checking Up On State's Wealth in Power

CHAPEL HILL, Jan. 13.—Water power development in North Carolina will be materially stimulated by studies which the state geological and economic survey, in conjunction with the university's school of engineering, has begun and which it plans to carry steadily forward to completion.

The state of North Carolina is today doing more investigating of water powers than all the rest of the south together. This fact led the state to make not long ago a request that the United States government's southern headquarters for this same work, be moved to Atlanta from Asheville. The logic of the situation was so plain that the government complied.

A survey of Surry and Wilkes counties, just published, is the opening gun in a campaign which will not be ended until all the power possibilities of the state are put down in black and white. The coming winter stream flow, drainage areas, storage capacities, and the physical and financial difficulties involved in the flooding of farm lands, the relocation of railroads and highways, and, in some cases, the abandonment of the present villages.

The author of the Surry and Wilkes report is Thorndike Saville, hydraulic engineer in the school of engineering. He is working under State Geologist Joseph Hyde Pratt and in cooperation with the United States government, the state department of labor and printing, county authorities, and manufacturers. His assistants in measuring stream flows and gathering other data bearing upon the problem are the present students in the university. They use the summer vacation period for the work, and it is through this that many of them earn sufficient money to continue their education.

Next among the investigations planned by the state geological survey comes the investigation of the Deep river during the coming summer. Manufacturers along that stream have offered to bear half the expense of this, and the state geologist has agreed to accept the offer. About 5,000 horsepower has already been developed here, but there is much more nobody yet knows how much—capable of immediate economic development.

County investigations depend upon the desire of local authorities to cooperate. If the commissioners are willing to put up part of the necessary funds, as they did in Surry and Wilkes, the geological survey will go ahead with the investigations. The county surveys will not provide for all the studies that, in the interest of the industrial advance of North Carolina, should be made. And of course the benefits resulting from power utilization are largely local. One of the largest is at New York, which tops the list because of Niagara, North Carolina has more potential water power than any other state east of the Mississippi. Changing carefully the name of the United States geological survey, the state's experts figure that the "maximum potential water power" is \$75,000 horse power, and the "maximum power with storage" is 2,000,000 horse power.

The modifying phrase, "with storage," means that the water power is not only requires great amounts of money when all interests are favorable; but in many places it may mean a physical relocation of the country that will be an economic disaster. The state geologist is welcome to the country that will be an economic disaster. The state geologist is welcome to the country that will be an economic disaster. The state geologist is welcome to the country that will be an economic disaster.

TAR HEEL FACTORIES FAST DEVELOPING

Commissioner Shipman's Report For the Year Shows Trend of Boom.

RALEIGH, Jan. 13.—(By Associated Press.)—A "marked development" has been shown in miscellaneous factories of North Carolina since 1912, an increase of 250 per cent being registered in capital investment, the large number of new plants, and an advance of 74 per cent in yearly output, according to an annual report of M. L. Shipman, commissioner of labor and printing, made public tonight.

In the group of miscellaneous factories are those not included in cotton, woolen, silk and knitting mills or furniture plants. The number of returns contained in Mr. Shipman's report is 1,848, showing the large number of factories in the state and indicating a variety of products. "North Carolina establishments," the report reads, "manufacture bags and burlap, baskets, bed-room fixtures, beds and beddings, brooms, brushes, cheese, chemicals, clothing, coffins and caskets, concrete products, confections, cooper's materials, cotton mill supplies, cottonseed products, elevators, fertilizers, gloves, grist mills, laces, leather, medicines, mirrors, monuments, organs, paper, pottery, turpentine, vehicles and parts, violins, washboards, wheelbarrows, wood pulp, and many other necessities not here enumerated. On the whole, conditions may be said to represent a stable progress, showing the importance and rapid growth of manufactures within the state.

The report shows a marked development in the manufacture of the state for the ten year period 1912-1922. To a large extent its manufacturing industries depend upon the products of its soil, and North Carolina is almost entirely rich in the quantity and variety of raw materials.

"Amount of capital invested and authorized in 1912 was \$44,673,613; in 1922, \$156,304,616—an increase of 250 per cent. "The value of plants reported in 1912 was \$20,235,998; reports for 1922 show this to be \$149,368,476—an increase of 259 per cent. "Yearly output for 1912 was \$86,030,362; for 1922, \$149,368,476—an advance of 74 per cent.

"Establishments reporting show 40,714 persons employed, of which number 35,425 are men, 4,120 are women and 169 children, or 192,000 in all, as compared with 32,997,672—an increase of 198 per cent.

"Highest average daily wage paid men, \$1.64; lowest, \$1.70. Highest average daily wage for women, \$2.83; lowest, \$1.86. Wages are paid weekly, semi-monthly and monthly. Ten hours work a day is the standard.

"Many classes of power generators are used in these operations, from the small steam boiler to the small electric motor. Total horsepower reported employed, 144,489.

Mr. Shipman's report on this group of factories will be included in his annual report on all industries of the state.

PARIS NEWS LETTER

By Cable to the Associated Press

PARIS, Jan. 13.—(By Associated Press.)—Premier Poincare is very much absorbed in his job. He rises early and retires late, and between times does a day's work as strenuous in point of hours at least, as that of any lowly laborer.

The premier is at his desk early in the morning. When he leaves, it is around 9 o'clock in the evening. His day is not done, for he must give at least a few minutes to the newspaper correspondents who invariably waylay him as he departs.

M. Poincare reads more of the routine telegrams that reach the foreign office from diplomatic representatives abroad than did any of his predecessors. Consequently, he has a better grip on diplomatic affairs generally than the average foreign minister.

The premier writes all his speeches in his own handwriting. The voluminous replies he made to the British reparations plans at the recent conference were prepared by him between the first and second sessions and it is still a mystery as to the Quai d'Orsay how he found the time to do it.

The premier's reputation for being rather abrupt and cross at times is attributed to his intense absorption in his work. However, there are moments when he delights in relaxing, and then he is as jovial and humanly sympathetic as a man could be. This side of his character is more frequently shown when he meets the representatives of the foreign press than on any other occasion. Poincare considers himself a journalist, as do many other Frenchmen who have written for publication from time to time and he meets the newspaper men much as though he were one of them, often speaking with a frankness and freedom somewhat surprising in a minister. He trusts the correspondents implicitly in spite of the fact that on at least two occasions his confidence has been accidentally betrayed, with the result that confidential statements have been attributed to him within quotation marks.

The premier has said more than once that he is looking forward to the time when he can once more take up a journalistic pen.

Few writers have said harsher things about the Germans than their own poet, Heine, who spent the latter half of his life in Paris and who is buried in Montmartre cemetery. When he was in Germany he took care his grave was properly cared for and made arrangements with a Paris florist for regular supplies of flowers for the poet's last resting place.

For many years his admirers in Germany took care his grave was properly cared for and made arrangements with a Paris florist for regular supplies of flowers for the poet's last resting place. During the war this custom was discontinued, but recently its sponsors attempted to revive it. They warned the florist dealer that owing to the difficulty of exchange regular payments might not be forthcoming. "Keep your money, I never ceased to decorate Heine's tomb during the war. I have continued and shall continue to do so."

CAROLINA TOBACCO CROP IS A BUMPER

Total Estimated Value Will Run in Excess of \$81,000,000 This Year.

RALEIGH, Jan. 13.—(By Associated Press.)—With 185,000,000 pounds of tobacco sold by the North Carolina auction warehouses, \$7,000,000 by the Tobacco Growers' Co-operative association and 10,000,000 on Virginia and South Carolina markets, in excess of imports, there is 252,000,000 pounds sold to date, or exactly last year's production. Then if the co-operative get 14,000,000 pounds more and the independents 25,000,000, which seems reasonable, the production will be 291,000,000 pounds, which at 28 cents will show a total value of over \$81,000,000.

This statement was made tonight by Frank Parker, statistician of the North Carolina and United States departments of agriculture, in making public his report on December tobacco sales and the first report received by the Tobacco Growers' Co-operative association, which showed the organization had handled up to and including December 20, 1922, 66,771,464 pounds of tobacco in this state.

"The season's producers' sales, as reported to the department of agriculture to January 1, 1923, by the auction sales warehouses," he said "amount to 184,355,229 pounds. This, with the receipts of the co-operative, amounts to 241,196,783 pounds disposed of by producers in this state to January 1. "If the government estimate of 306,000,000 pounds is correct for the crop production, the above amount is 78.4 per cent of the crop and leaves 65,703,000 pounds yet in the farmers' hands.

"Producers' sales during December amounted to 18,147,000 pounds at an average of 28 cents per pound. This is 4.5 per cent higher than in December 1921, and 11 cents higher than the December 1920 price.

"The average price of sales during this season to December 31 was about \$27.72 per 100 pounds, influenced heavily by the August and September low prices. The residuals were only 7 per cent of the 200,000,000 pounds total sales," he stated.

RYE CROP DECREASES IN JAPAN TOKIO, Dec. 21.—According to investigations made by the agriculture and commerce office, this year's rye crop in Japan aggregated 21,828,856 koku. Compared with the crop of last year it shows a decrease of about 35,000 koku.

FOR AFTERNOON The zored, circular skirt of plain satin, velvet or serge, is frequently added to a blouse of matelasse, embroidery or brocade to make the smartest of afternoon gowns.

NO MORE SKIDDING IN THE HOME One of the principal objections to the use of small rugs in homes where hard wood floors are laid is the tendency of the rugs to slip under the weight of a person walking on them, and thereby become the cause of possible injuries. An entirely new device designed to obviate slipping of rugs has recently been tried out with results that have been highly gratifying. It is based on the well known clinging qualities of rubber, and consists of a device made of cotton or other fibres combined with rubber and intended to be attached to the under side of the rug by sewing loosely. The makers of this device rest confidence in its safety, as it is laid on the under side of the rug and trimmed about an inch inside the edge all around and then sewed fast. A rug so treated will not slip, but will gain in stability and resilience, thereby increasing its life.—Dry Goods Economist.

COSTUME SLIPS The newest costume slips are of plain crepe de chine with plain panel fronts and backs and with pleated side sections. They are hemstitched about the hem and the top.

BACK COMBS Back combs are again featured in the new coiffures—that is the plain sort we used to befores. The Spanish comb became so much the vogue. The most elegant ones are those of plain tortoise shell, the more elaborate ones come in colored composition and with carving and jewels.

GENERAL METTS HERE Adjutant General J. Van B. Metts was in the city yesterday on business, returning last night to Raleigh.

TAFFETA AGAIN. The black taffeta frock with white collars and cuffs, the most universally becoming of all types, is to be a fashionable uniform of the spring.

BERLIN NEWS LETTER

By Cable to the Associated Press

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—(By The Associated Press.)—Only former Crown Frederick William of all the ex-emperor's family has welcomed the Princess Hermine into the Hohenzollern circle without making a wry face about it. Members of the family still in Germany apparently are not much inclined to take orders from the Hohenzollerns in Holland. Former Crown Princess Cecilie did not find it convenient to travel to Dorn to attend the wedding of her exiled father-in-law, writing instead a note explaining that she would always respect Wilhelm's new wife.

Her action hurt the woodchopper of Dorn, for he replied that Cecilie must do more than respect Princess Hermine, she must obey her. The word "obey," however, is unpopular in the new Germany and the Germans no longer take kindly to it. And so there are many indications that the deposed monarch's orders will not be heeded even in family circles. Cecilie is half Russian and is highly independent. She is more popular in Germany than any of the Hohenzollerns. No scandal has ever attached to her name and she is admired regardless of party affiliations, man, woman or child. She has two sons and two daughters. "There are many reasons why the former king of Prussia does not wish this little family group to pass out of his control. In settling up the Hohenzollern estate many interesting legal tangles are arising. By their abdication the former emperor and crown prince may have forfeited their right to the imperial estates, together with the

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right to claim the crown should the empire ever be restored. A commission engaged by the Prussian diet is at present endeavoring to decide what shall be done with the new palace at Potsdam, the former emperor's diet in Berlin, and the great wooded estates about Potsdam and other parts of Prussia which belonged to Wilhelm. Cecilie's eldest son, 15 years old Prince William, is believed by many lawyers to be the logical heir to the properties and also he is in direct line for the throne should Germany return to a monarchical government. The daughter of the Grand Duchess Anastasia of Russia, Cecilie, was the duchess of Mecklenburg before her marriage. She is tall and stately blonde of great charm and intelligence, and has for years been a great popular favorite. Since the disappearance of the monarchy she lives quietly in a small village near Potsdam with her children, most of whom attend school in the city.

In announcing the establishment of two charity funds in her old home district, Princess Hermine, wife of the former emperor, designates herself for the first time in Germany as "empress." She has sent 300,000 marks to the St. Helena branch of the National Association of Women for founding the "Empress Hermine fund," to be used in building a hospital at Breslau for patients of the middle class. Hermine also has donated a fixed sum yearly to establish the Empress Hermine welfare fund, which will aid organizations that care for needy invalids, students and members of the middle class.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

Winter never fails to bring this car renewed praise. It is because the starting system and carburetor seem to be almost immune from cold weather troubles. The response is prompt, even on the coldest mornings. The cord tires, with their safety tread, are also particularly desirable in winter. They not only act as a safeguard against skidding, but greatly reduce the possibility of having to change tires under disagreeable weather conditions. Close fitting curtains, which open with the doors, enable the owner to drive in comfort the whole year round.

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