

NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS SOUND
(Continued From Page Two)

population and wealth per capita, stands very high; its climate is healthful and tends to high efficiency; while its colleges, technical schools, private and public schools, offer splendid educational facilities to the children of both employers and wage workers. Living conditions are pleasant and not excessive in cost.

In looking into the future, however, the one feature which makes me bullish on New England is the vast amount of available water power. Not only is coal constantly becoming more expensive, due to increased freight rates and increased labor costs at the mines, but the constantly occurring labor disturbances are a continual menace to steam operated plants. This means that those who are dependent wholly upon steam, not only are handicapped by a constantly increasing power expense, but they are always subject to shut downs due to labor disturbances. Sections of the country which are blessed with water power, however, are largely free from these two handicaps. There is no reason why hydraulic horse power should cost any more fifty years from today than it costs today. Moreover, water powers do not "strike" for higher wages or changed working conditions. New England not only has some very large water powers, but has a very great number of small unharnessed streams. These small powers are now being developed in a most interesting way. As New England was first to put in operation the "one man car" on its street railways, so it is now developing "no man water powers." Devices have been invented whereby water power stations and sub-stations are being automatically operated without any man in the station. These stations need only a visit for inspection purposes once in a while. Certainly this is inexpensive power, and there is nearly a million of such horse power available in New England today for development by this automatic method.

The following figures should be

of interest to those who are investors in New England enterprises. The total value of the products manufactured in the United States increased 157 per cent between 1914 and 1919. During this period the products of southern New England alone increased approximately 150 per cent. The value of raw material added by manufacture for the entire United States increased 154 per cent during this same period, while the increase in southern New England was 157 per cent. During this period the capital invested for the entire United States increased 96 per cent and in southern New England the increase was 92.6 per cent. Taking the number of wage workers in the country as a whole, the increase for this period was 31 per cent with an increase in southern New England of about 24 per cent.

The most remarkable figures are in connection with the cotton industry, in which New England has over one half billion dollars invested, and 250,000 people employed, who draw annual wages of nearly a quarter of a billion dollars. There has been much talk of the cotton industry going South, and investors therefore assume that New England cotton mills are no longer a safe investment. If a new mill could be built in the South today at a cost comparable with those New England mills, the future of the New England mills might be questioned. The fact is, however, that the New England mills are capitalized per spindle for only one-half, or perhaps one-third, of what a new southern mill must be capitalized at if built and equipped today. Moreover, as New England can get her cotton by water, there is not much to fear from exorbitant freight rates. As a matter of fact, New England should more than hold her own—especially in the manufacture of the finished grades of cotton.

Frankly, when surveying New England business conditions in a careful and unbiased manner, the labor situation is the one uncertain factor. American labor in New England is all right. It is earning good money, giving efficient service, and enjoying good living conditions.

A large group of the foreign element in New England, however, fear neither God nor man. It seems to feel that it has no responsibility to render fair service in exchange for the wages it receives. There seems to be no method of satisfying these radical workers by either high wages or short working hours. They frankly say that however high the wage, or however short the hours, they still will fight for higher wages and shorter hours. Of course such a condition cannot continue indefinitely without the wrecking of industry. Employers and wage workers are not the only ones interested in this industrial struggle; the consumers of the country are vitally interested as well.

When costs get too high, consumers can strike as well as wage workers. During the last two or three years this has happened in the case of the shoe industry and certain phases of the clothing industry. In the case of the shoe industry it has had beneficial results already as the labor unions of Lynn, Mass., have requested a reduction in wages of from 10 per cent to 15 per cent in order to compete with western shoe manufacturers. This, of course is a hopeful sign, but it must be followed in many other similar instances in other industries. Furthermore, what I say regarding labor in New England applies to a large number of other cities and towns as well as throughout the United States and Canada. Labor unions have their place in industry and have been a

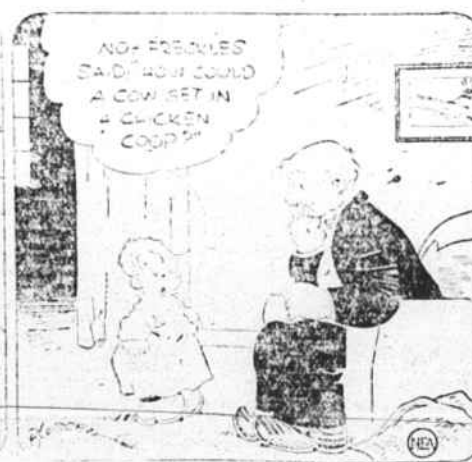
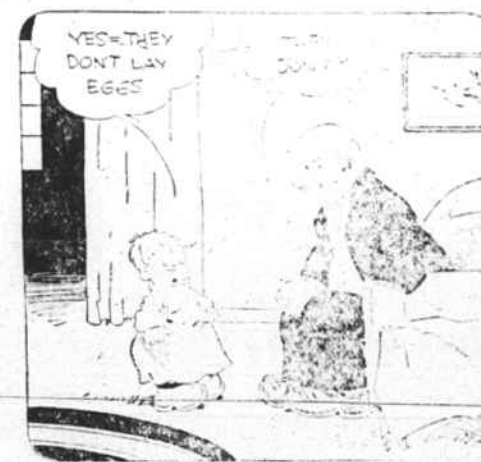
great factor in improving American conditions, but like every other good thing labor unions can be abused. Unfortunately are the communities which are suffering from such experiments. The solution depends not on destroying the unions but on defying fundamental economic laws, having these ignorant or selfish leaders replaced by intelligent, honest men, who have the good of the country as a whole at heart.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS



Impossible

BY BLOSSER

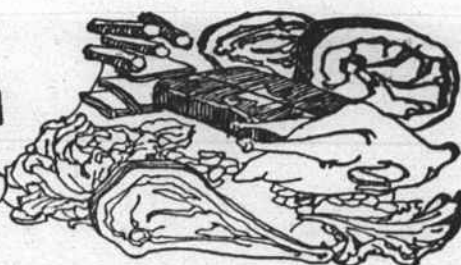


Almost Daily

the boys and girls at college are writing home for fathers' and mothers' photographs. Why not send them one. It will keep them from getting home sick. Make an appointment with

Zoeller's Studio

Where it Pays to
MARKET



Genuine Spring Lamb 35c

Fresh Dressed Poultry

Turkey 45c Geese 35c

Chickens 45c

SALADS

Chicken Salad, lb. 75c PURE LEAF LARD, lb. 16c
Combination Salad, lb. 35c 2, 5 and 10 lb. buckets.
Pimento Ham, lb. 50c 50 lb. can, lb. 15c
Potato Salad 15c

Fancy Western and Native Beef, Pork and Veal
All Pork Sausage, 25c pound

MARION C. LOVE

City Market Building
PHONE 381

Marketing Here A Pleasure

The quality of the Foods we carry and service we offer make your marketing a pleasure. Our aim is to give you service and high grade Foods at reasonable prices. Shop here and make marketing a pleasure.

M. V. PERRY

PERSE STREET
Phones 482 and 483

Always Fresh Baked

French and Danish Pastries, Coconut, Peach, Mince, Custard and Raisin Pies, Cinnamon Buns, Coffee Cakes, Pecan Rolls, Lady Fingers, Vanilla Wafers and a variety of Bread and Rolls.

Main Street Grocery

ELIZABETH CITY QUOTATIONS

Spring lamb was offered by way of variety of the Elizabeth City market last week and indications are that there will be a supply Saturday for housewives who are on the alert for something different.

Good supplies of country hams and sausage and fresh pork and beef were received.

Vegetables are on hand in good quantity. There are no new arrivals and the prices are steady. No change in the price of any staple food stuff was made this week.

VEGETABLES.

Sweet potatoes, 40c peck, \$1.40 bushel; parsnips, 10c pound; carrots, 8c pound; cauliflower, 35c to 40c; cucumbers, 6c to 7c each; squash, 15c pound; celery, 15c to 18c stalk; local turnips, 18c dozen; onions 8c pound; Irish potatoes 40c peck; tomatoes, 20c-25c pound. Snap beans 18c quart. Egg plant 20c each.

FRUITS.

Bananas, 40c to 50c dozen; apples, 25c to 40c peck; fancy, 75c peck; oranges, 35c to 55c dozen; grape fruit, 7c to 9c each; grapes, 20c to 25c; cranberries, 17c-20c quart; lemons, 25c to 30c dozen. Strawberries 60 to 65 cents quart.

FRESH MEATS.

Round steak, 25c; sirloin, 30c; porterhouse, 30c; chuck steak and roast, 20c; veal cutlets, 30c; veal chops, 30c; veal roast, 30c; veal chuck, 25c; Western round, sirloin and porterhouse, 30c; liver, 25c; brains, 25c; stew beef, 10c; soup bones, 10c.

CURED MEATS.

Country hams, 35c; sugar cured hams, 25c to 30c; F. F. V. hams, 35c to 38c; new corned hams, 30c; country shoulders, 22c; smoked sides, 20c; frankfurters, 22c to 25c; packers pork sausage, 25c to 30c; pork plate 15c; dry sides, 17c; sliced bacon, 40c; package sliced bacon, 50c; mixed sausage, 15c; sausage meat, 10c.

SEA FOODS.

Salmon trout, 30c; drum, 15c pound; croakers, 15c; small perch, 15c; large perch, 20c; oysters, 60c quart; herring, 15c lb.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter, tub, 56c; package, 62c; cheese, 32c to 35c pound; eggs, 35c; compound lard, 15c to 18c; pure lard, 18c to 20c.

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

**CORNED AND SMOKED HAMMS
COUNTRY SAUSAGE,
CHICKENS, EGGS
AND SALT MACKEREL**

J. W. Shannonhouse & Son
PHONE 187

QUALITY TELLS

—in—

**Groceries
FRESH
VEGETABLES**

Spinach, Lettuce, Celery, Carrots, Parsnips, Cabbage, Collards, Rutabagas, Potatoes, Cauliflower, Peppers, "Strawberries" and "Egg Plants."

"NICE CHICKENS."

CALL—697 or 698 for QUALITY and SERVICE.

R. L. GARRETT



OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

Thomas Crank & Son

We've a large supply of fresh-from-the-sea Oysters of the finest quality, exceptional in size—and with a tastiness that places them in a class by themselves. Our oysters may be served in many delicious ways. Every day's supply is fresh from the shell.

204—PHONES—410. City Market "The Man Who Knows Fish" Twenty-seven years in the business.

GOOD THINGS

—for parties and Sunday dinner at reasonable prices. All kinds of fresh and dried fruits and canned goods.

M. P. GALLOP CO.

Phones 3 and 57 Main and Water Streets