

# Woman in Industrial Life and Effect on the Family

Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 30.—The following is an abstract of an address by Professor U. G. Weatherly delivered before the American Sociological Society here, on last evening:

The transition state in which women, economically speaking, are struggling at the present time was set forth by Professor Ulysses G. Weatherly of the University of Indiana in an interesting paper addressed to the question, "How Does the Access of Women to Industrial Occupation React Upon the Family?" Professor Weatherly began by calling attention to the differentiation along sex lines which up to now has characterized the history of industry. "To the male," said he, "fell those active pursuits connected with the securing of remota materials, while to the female fell those more stationary and connected with the fixed abode.

"As conditions of living have become more stable and as machine production has developed, man has taken over one by one those arts—first agriculture, then weaving, pottery, etc., which were once woman's peculiar care. With the coming of the industrial-urban type of life after the industrial revolution there was a still more pronounced shifting of labor away from the home to more specialized work places. Woman thus again surrendered, this time to the factory, many lines of activity formerly her own.

"She would then cease to be economically functional, unless she should find a place in the new, productive process, or unless the purely domestic duties of motherhood, home making and management should be so extended and intensified as to make for her an adequate career.

"Two classes must be clearly distinguished in considering the industrial situation: (1) Women who work because of actual necessity, and (2) those who work or might work because they prefer employment to idleness."

Professor Weatherly said that unmarried women in America, especially the native born, contributed relatively little to the family treasure directly, their income going mainly to securing supplementary advantages for themselves. Numerically important they are, impermanent as a class and therefore weak bargainers. Employment is responsible for postponement of marriage but it renders women more independent of the single alternative of marriage or independence. Employed married women are also weak as industrial class because of lack of solidarity and because their wages are assumed to be merely supplementary to the family income.

"Advance in the age of marriage, experience in and distaste for domestic duties, uneconomic habits of spending, and a more ready resort to divorce as a refuge from domestic ills are some of the pathological results of the industrial employment of married women. The resultant defective home life reacts on the habits of the husband and is disastrous to childhood. The infant death rate is high where married women are employed and children are deprived of the normal home discipline.

"Women have probably not largely displaced men in industry, because although female wage-earners have greatly increased, much of the labor has merely been transferred from the home to the factory. There is still a generally lower wage rate for women than for men even for equivalent work, due to the lack of a serious professional spirit and of organization. Where women and children are employed the wages of men are

## A NORTE DAME LADY'S APPEAL

matism, whether muscular or of the joints, sciatica, lumbago, backache, pains in the kidneys or neuralgia pains, to write to her for a home treatment which has repeatedly cured all of these troubles. She feels it her duty to send it to all sufferers FREE. You care yourself at home as thousands will testify—no change of climate being necessary. This simple discovery banishes uric acid from the blood loosens the stiffened joints, purifies the blood, and brightens the eyes, giving elasticity and tone to the whole system. If the above interests you, for proof address Mrs. M. Summers, Box R, Norte Dame, Ind.

sometimes lower than elsewhere, not because of competition, but because the total necessary living income is not now dependent on the earnings of the single made breadwinner.

"Different but scarcely less evil is the status of women without serious occupational interest. The lowering of the death rate and the partial socialization of child-training have lessened the burdens of motherhood. This release of energy makes possible new directions for women's activity outside the narrow range assigned to them in the Oriental type of family.

"Lack of occupational interest, of a normally developed instinct of workmanship, is detrimental to woman's health and contentment. It is a source of marital unrest and of social disquietude. It accounts for much of the unfitness for service among the young unmarried women. "Women have already taken over, in a half-hearted way, some branches of industry. It is desired that there should be such a social division of labor as would definitely set aside for them certain occupations, with proper legal protection, and with adequate restraints and exemptions adjusted to the special needs of motherhood. Child-bearing is to be reckoned as a part of woman's service to the state.

"Freedom of choice of occupation, now limited, should be enlarged so that a wife or daughter would be free to contribute her appropriate share to the family income in whatever form her tastes and capacity demand.

"But domesticity will remain predominantly woman's field since it is the domestically inclined who marry and determine the heredity. The impulse toward self-realization in independent career is growing, but it is an acquired trait, chiefly the result of imitation.

"Whatever modification in the structure of the family has occurred as a result of the new industrial situation is associated with production. But the family, under modern conditions, is primarily a unit not of production but of consumption, and consumption has not yet revolutionized. There is room for great development in the use of wealth, both in aestheticizing consumption and in the thrifty application of resources."

## FEED FOR DAIRY COWS.

Farm and Ranch: I am milking a fine herd of Jerseys and intend feeding them this winter, in order to enrich the milk and at the same time increase the flow. Can you advise me as to a mixture of feeds, say cotton seed meal and hulls, or bran and seed alone? Would you advise feeding dry or wet? I don't care to take up an expensive feed, but just a simple cheap feed, such as used by the practical farmer and stock raiser.

A. K. BELL.

Answer—With the feeds you mention you have very little choice. Whether you would feed cotton seed meal and hulls, or cotton seed and bran will depend upon the relative price of cotton seed meal and cotton seed. If you will bear in mind that in each ton of cotton seed there is about 800 pounds of meal and 900 pounds of hulls, you will have a basis from which to compare the economy of each feed. You will do well, however, to give preference to meal and hulls if the prices are almost the same, for the reason that each ton of seed contains from thirty-five to forty gallons of oil. The oil not only has no nutritive value, but acts as a purgative and makes it difficult for dairy cows to eat a sufficient quantity of the same to produce the best results. Regarding your desire to increase the "richness" of your cow's milk by feeding, will say, that can only be done to a very slight extent. The richness of milk of a cow is an individual or breed characteristic which is acquired by breeding, and not by feeding. It is true, however, that that percentage of butter-fat in the milk is influenced to some extent by the surroundings of the animal, that is exposure to bad weather, running by dogs, abuse by milkers, etc., all has its effect, temporarily, in producing a "thinner" milk. Dry feed is preferable to wet feed or dairy cows.

## SUPPOSED KATY CONDUCTOR TAKES HIS OWN LIFE.

Dallas, Dec. 30.—A man supposed to be J. C. Coleman, or J. L. Wyatt, ended his life at the St. George hotel here by taking carbolic acid. He is believed to have been a Katy conductor. Papers on his person bore both names.

# BIG FACTORY TO LOCATE IN AMARILLO

## Multo Nomah Company of Oregon Has Proposition For Local Investors

The Miltonomah Mechanical Manufacturing company of Portland, Oregon, a demonstration of whose agricultural engines was made in Amarillo yesterday by Manager Gerling, is to locate a plant in this city for the manufacture of its machinery. Home people are invited to subscribe to stock in the enterprise, which is expected to employ a large number of skilled workmen in the future.

The demonstration yesterday by Manager Gerling proved a success, and resulted in giving many persons a larger understanding of the possibilities of the products of the company, and also in placing of seven orders for machines built by the concern. It was explained at the demonstration that the company expects to locate its big factory in Amarillo. This factory, if located here, will, when running to its full capacity, employ several hundred men, and have an output worth more than \$300,000 annually.

The company now being organized for the Texas plant will have a capitalization of \$100,000, and so soon as the stock subscriptions have been completed articles of incorporation will be filed with the secretary of state and actual work on the plant begun.

Shares \$15 Each. The stock Amarillo parties are asked to subscribe for aggregates \$25,000. This comes at \$15 per share. Already there has been much encouragement to the enterprise and there seems a doubt that the venture will be made a go.

The engines gotten out by the company possess many advantages over anything yet offered to farmers and ranchers of this portion of the state, and Texas as a whole. It makes possible a thorough state of farming at a cost that seems extraordinarily low. It will give to this rapidly developing portion of the country advantages even ahead of what it already possesses. The worth of the factory to Amarillo proper can be realized only by those who are closely in touch with the proposition.

## Three Sizes.

This company makes its rigs in three sizes. The highest price machine is \$3,000; and upon this rig \$1,600 will be spent in the city for labor. The other rigs are manufactured at a cost of \$2,500 and \$1,500 each and labor will receive wages proportionately on each of the jobs finished. It does not take a far-sighted man to realize the importance to this enterprise, as it means the expending of a vast sum of money among the home people.

Illustrative of the popularity of this rig it may be said that the company is in receipt of orders for a number of machines to be shipped to China, and also some are wanted in the Philippine Islands. There is no question relative to the demand for the output of the factory.

The plant will be a large one and will embrace small demonstration grounds. It is one of the purposes of the promoters of this enterprise to install along with the plant an up to date machine shop and brass foundry. Later will be added a grey-iron foundry and the trade will be protected. The company finds there is need for a foundry here and this will be met in the new enterprise.

## Good For Amarillo.

There are many reasons that make the location in Amarillo for this plant advantageous to all concerned. The first is there is a greater amount of open lands to be farmed with modern machinery in this portion of the state than elsewhere in the United States. Again the Panhandle is just now being opened up for cultivation. Again, it is in need of just the class of machinery to be put out by this concern. Then there is the saving of shipping charges. Another advantage is that all buying and this machinery will or may be done in the city of Amarillo. Cheapening of farming on a large scale by this company is something truly remarkable. The company will later attempt the farming of a sufficient body of land to demonstrate the worth of its methods. Plowing to an unusual depth will be made possible through the machinery turned out, and this conserves moisture and makes possible better crops in seasons when the supply of moisture is not all that could be desired in connection with the shallower method of farming. The matter of locating this factory for Amarillo is one that is now up to the people of the city. The stock will be offered for sale within the next few days, and those making the tender of stock are prepared to show the many points of advantage to be had by building this plant, and starting the factory at the earliest possible day.

## ALFRED SHRUBB, FAST BRITISHER WHO IS TO RACE WITH LONGBOAT



Alfred Shrubbs, the English runner He has never been beaten in a decade. He is five feet seven inches tall and weighs 136 pounds. Notwithstanding his comparatively short stature, he has a stride of more than 50 feet. He has beaten relays of every professional distance record from 2,000 yards up to eleven miles.

# NOTED WRITER MISTAKES CONDITIONS IN PANHANDLE

## William E. Curtis in Chicago Daily Shows Woeful Lack of Knowledge

William E. Curtis, the well known writer on economic and other subjects pertaining to life and business in the United States, has a lengthy article in the Chicago Record-Herald of recent date in which he makes a survey of western America and sounds a note of alarm regarding the settling of the west. In short, Mr. Curtis is much perturbed over the matter of farming in the west where irrigation can not be secured. "Dry farming" seems to be a dangerous experiment to this writer. He deals in some vital truths, while some of his statements are not borne out by facts. He says:

"It is thought necessary to warn land-hungry people who are taking up homesteads and buying small farms in the semi-arid regions of western Kansas, eastern Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and other states that 'dry farming' is a critical proposition. It is also considered important that home seekers should know that many million acres of our arid land can never be irrigated under any circumstances because of lack of water, and that the prevention of waste of water is one of the most important duties of the American people."

So far Mr. Curtis is not far wrong, but he immediately after falls into error by giving a quotation which he takes from the effusions of what he calls "one of the ablest agricultural experts in the country," though he does not name him. The "able agricultural expert" says:

"Over most of the territory west of the ninety-ninth meridian there has been 50 per cent of rainfall above the normal for the last three years. The soil is rich, most of it at least. Some of it is very easily tilled; some of it is of adobe formation, which never be plowed at all. The whole country from the national boundary to and including the Panhandle of Texas has been exploited for the last three or four years by companies more or less closely affiliated with the railroads who have purchased their land grants and have proclaimed far and wide the doctrine that rain follows the plow, that the East is moving West, and they are selling these lands pleading that a homestead can be secured alongside at from \$5 to \$20 an acre. They secure about a third payment down, which is about the original cost of the land, and take mortgages running at 8 per cent interest for the balance. If normal rainfall should return, a calamity would strike this whole area from the ninety-ninth meridian to the one hundred and third meridian, the whole length of

the country, that would be greater than the calamity that struck western Kansas and Nebraska in the '80s. In fact, I believe that the whole agricultural population, outside of the irrigation districts, would be driven back two hundred miles, bankrupt and hopeless. The mortgages will be foreclosed on these lands, and they will be converted into great ranches and the grasses allowed to reseed themselves, which they will do in the course of probably ten, fifteen or twenty years."

Now it is seen from the above that the "able agricultural expert" which Mr. Curtis quotes, includes the Panhandle, is this "danger zone," and declares that if the normal rainfall should return a great calamity would befall the territory under discussion. The Daily Panhandle wishes to inform Mr. Curtis and his "able agricultural expert" that a special bulletin prepared by the chief of the weather bureau at Washington on precipitation in the Panhandle of Texas, shows that the normal rainfall for the last 28 1/2 years has been 22.39 inches annually; and if we return to this normal where is danger to the Panhandle of Texas? A region that averages 22.39 inches of moisture for practically twenty-nine years seems to a sensible man to be one of great worth and a land of plenty and prosperity, which it is, as all men know who have gone to and fro in it.

# A CLEAN-UP SALE

We have some odds and ends of Fancy China which will be sold at a sacrifice to keep from invoicing. This is a chance to pick up something for nothing. Ask to see this line when you are down town. It will be worth while.

**Morrow-Thomas**  
HARDWARE COMPANY

# TIME TO RETRENCH

after the Holiday festivities. The extra expense incident to this season of good cheer thrusts upon you the realization that you must spend less—that you ought to save a part of your income

Open a savings account at this bank. It will help. 4 per cent interest allowed on savings.

# First National Bank, Amarillo, Texas.

## FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH SUPERSTRUCTURE IS RISING.

Weather Alone Is Only Factor Which Can Now Retard the Work.

The concrete foundation of the First Christian church building has been completed and brick is being placed for the superstructure. The official board of the congregation is well pleased with the progress and there seems now every reason to believe that weather conditions alone will be responsible for delay that may occur. Materials are being heaped upon the ground and a liberal force of men is available for the work. It was one of the chief ambitions of Rev. Jewell Howard, the retiring pastor, to see this building under way, and he was in charge of the work until the building was well along, and then tendered his resignation. The structure will be upon a scale of elegance equal to any in the city, but somewhat less in its proportions than either the First Baptist or the Park Street Methodist.

## WEEK OF PRAYER.

Various Churches in City to Observe Event—Where and When.

The week of prayer will be observed this year by the pastors of the various churches of Amarillo. All of the services will be held at the Fillmore Street Presbyterian church, corner Seventh and Fillmore streets.

Monday evening, January 4—Rev. O. E. Senebaugh.  
Tuesday evening, January 5—Rev. R. E. Jenkins.  
Wednesday evening, January 6—Rev. M. R. Worsham.  
Thursday evening, January 7—Rev. Leonard Gill.  
Friday evening, January 8—Rev. T. L. Dyer.

## WANT DAVIE TO REMAIN.

Special to Daily Panhandle. Austin, Dec. 29.—Governor Campbell may persuade Secretary of State Davie not to resign his office as he expects to do. The governor says he will feel the loss keenly, and refuses to indicate who will succeed Davie if he leaves. The office is likely to go to one of the chief lieutenants in the recent campaign.

## FARMERS THINK VICTORY.

Special to Daily Panhandle. Houston, Dec. 29.—General managers of Texas railroads met here today for business behind closed doors. No one attending would discuss the likelihood of granting the

## IT IS SERIOUS.

Some Amarillo People Fail to Realize the Seriousness.

The constant aching of a bad back, The weariness, the tired feeling, The pains and aches of kidney ills, Are serious—if neglected. Dangerous urinary troubles follow.

Mrs. L. O. Bancroft, living in Quannah, Texas, says: "I take pleasure in recommending Doan's Kidney Pills for they did me a great deal of good. I was troubled for several years with kidney complaint. There was a weakness across the small of my back and joints which was accompanied by dull pains through the region of my kidneys. The secretions were very profuse and caused me additional annoyance. At other times they would become scanty until an almost complete retention took place. Doan's Kidney Pills were recommended to me, and I procured a box. Although I used only the contents of this one box, I received more relief than from any medicine I had taken in all my life and I am glad to state that the relief has proven permanent. I am giving the statement in behalf of other sufferers, for I believe Doan's Kidney Pills will prove satisfactory whenever they are used in accordance with the directions."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

## CLAIM BIG OIL SWINDLE.

Special to Daily Panhandle. Houston, Dec. 29.—James Mulrany and J. E. Shauhin were indicted today by the grand jury charged with swindling the Gulf Pipe Line in the Humble oil field. It is claimed the defendants reported a large amount of oil turned into the pipe which was never delivered.

Farmers' union reduced rates on cotton, but it is believed strong pressure which is being brought to bear will give the farmers a victory.

# Grinding Done Promptly

Mill feed for sale Wholesale. address **THOMAS GILES** P. O. box 374, Amarillo Tex.