THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, PORTLAND, AUGUST 3, 1902.

spend their time here looking into the

In a Big English Cotton Factory.

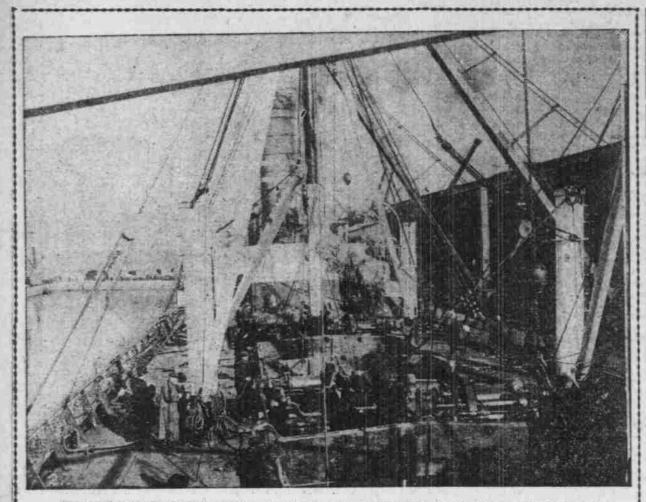
bales of Texas cotton into the mills.

of white fleecy yarn, as soft as we as thick as a broom handle. Th

through the eye of a needle. Other threads

similarly made are twisted with it until the strength and thickness required for

AMERICAN COTTON IN ENGLAND



STEAMSHIP DISCHARGING AMERICAN COTTON AT MANCHESTER-20,000 BALES AT THIS LOAD.

(Special correspondence.)-I have spent the greater part of today in one of the largest cotton mills of Manchester. This city is the center of the cotton-spinning of the world and the place where more than half of all the raw cotton we sell is handled. The prodnet is brought to Liverpool or up the

ship canal to Manchester, and from there distributed over this little cotton district of West England. The district is only 76 the Manchester canal are increasing, and lies long and from 10 to 40 miles wide, might be called one wast cotton factory. Not only in Manchester, but in the hundreds of villages and towns near by, the spinning, dyeing and weaving goes on. The very sir is filled with the smoke and the streams are so discolored by the dyes that they seem to flow ink. In the town of Oldham there is a point where you can count 600 factory chimneys without moving. Blackburn, where Hargreaves set up the first spinning jenuy, still makes cot-tran calleo and music and at Bolton. The cotton is bought and sold by ton, calico and muslin, and at Bolton, where Crompton invented the spinning mule, there are enormous cotton mills and bleaching and dye works. The first cotton mill was put up at Rochedele in 2795 and now there are 23,000 looms and

1.750,000 spindles at work there. This region was noted for its woolen manufacturers before cotton making by buying and selling. machinery bogan, and it got its start through its natives being the inventors

of foundation tools for cotton weaving ness of Liverpool was done out of doors. There is a court in the Exchange known and minning. The business grew more, as the "Flags" and the bulk of the cot-ton is bought and sold on the Flags inhowever, through the advantages of the

has 66 per cent of the world's exports, while we have only about 5 per cent. Great Britain pays us \$150,000,000 and up-ward for our raw materials, but it cells its product for at least three times the ount it pays us, so that it really makes about twice as much out of that part of our crop as we do In the Cotton Exchanges.

but it is so spotied with mills that it American product is sold. The sales are in the Cotton Exchange, where every day there are hundreds of buyers and sellers. The cotton is taken from the ships to the warehouses of the various brokers, each of whom has a sample room with exhibits of the grades of cotton on hand. The samples are rolled up in sheets of brown paper about a yard wide, so that they look for all the world like rolls of cotton batting. Each roll contains ser-eral pounds of cotton taken from the various balas labeled according to the

> samples, the spinners sending their ord-ers to the brokers. I saw scores of boys moving about the streets of Liverpool with such samples under their arms, and I stopped one who was carrying two bunches from one broker to another and photographed him. This was on the flags of the exchange, where, later on. I saw the brokers out in the open air

The Flags of Liverpool. It used to be that all of the cotton busi-

ANCHESTER, England, July 19- but it supplies its own cotton goods and one of the brokers and watched the 6009 who gather there from the 100 cotton towns near by to buy and sell all sorts of The hall covers almost an acre and it is crowned with a dome 36 feet high. About it are hung the cost-of-arms of the various manufacturing tewns and upon a shield near the door I noticed the cost-of-arms of the United States. of-arms of the United States.

every civilized country on earth who were a maze of many colored cloths, and learned the lip language, and they can

the thread of the cloth is obtained. Then the threads are wound on bobbins and by the mule spinner and other wonderful machinery are made juto the most beauti-ful of cloths. I saw cottons of all pat-terns, shades and colors being produced. Among the English Spinning Girls, Most of the hands of the cotton mills are women, and it was a wonder to me Some looked like the finest of outing fian-nels, and others had all the sheen and

softness of silk. I shall not attempt a gether in one room and not talk. I micn-In the Cotton Exchanges. The most of our cotton now comes to Liverpool, although the shipments via the Manchester canal are increasing, and it is at Liverpool, where the bulk of the American product is sold. The sales are in the Cotton Exchange, where every day

how hundreds of girls could work to-

and the spinning reels that it was impossuble to speak to the guide and be heard.

and a very short skirt and of stockings and clogs. The clogs are peculiar to this region. They have leather uppers with soles of wood, on which bands of iron are tacked. This makes a great clatter as they move about, and when the run out at meal time it made me think of the clatter which you hear in Japanese railroad stations when the passengers in their oden shoes run over the platforms.

Mosi of the factory girls pay much attention to their personal appearance. They are barehead while at work, and I saw hundreds who had their hair in crimping heads were stretched like so many drum-heads. They keep their hair in pins all the week and take it out only for Satur-days and Sundays. pins so tight that the skins of their fore-

Wages and Work.

other parts of England. They make fairly state parts of England. They make failing made by British workmen and backed by British capital. The English, however, will not patronise their own goods if they are not equal in quality and in price with any others on the market. What Ameri-any differences ship canal, told me of a family of eight, of whom seven were ware-enre-

The factory girls impressed me as by no meann bad looking. They make fairly good wages for England and when you see them out for a holiday you would hardly know that they belonged to the mills others so noisy with the flying shuttles, tell perfectly what any one says by watch- | hands come out for a stroll. These I see

know that they belonged to the mills. Many of the shops advertise American While at work they wear a costume which has been in use here for generations. It painted on their windows, and below it the

consists of a calico dress and short sleeves statement that the shoes therein were actually made in America. This is prob-ably because the English are now making shoes from American lasts and selling them as American. They are importing our machinery and trying to capture the new taste of the public, which seems to be decidedly in favor of our footwear. The American shoe is far easier on the feet and more stylish than the English shoe, but I hear it doubted whether it will wear as well or whether it will withstand the wet as the English boot does. The people here will not wear rubbers, and they must have a shoe that

will keep out the water. American Goods in Manchester.

I see about the same American goods here that I have described as sold in the stores of London, Liverpool and other

The Lancashire factory hands are better off than the 'aboring people of some of the of eight, of whom seven were wage-carners. Said he:

The family consists of a man, his wife and six children. The father is a skilled workman, receiving about £2 a week. The mother stays at home and tends the house. The feur girls go to the cotton factory, and one makes her 25 shillings, while the others each make from 15 to 20 shillings. Indeed, they have changed their tone of

cities. There seems to be no antipathy to goods made in America, although many of the British products are advertised as made by British workmen and backed by nothing but the best and to keep the prices as low as possible. They should send their own traveling agents, but should advise them to work quietly and leave the American engle at hom they have established their trade.

John Bull Getting Tender.



La HOW IT IS SOLD AND MADE INTO CLOTH FOR THE WORLD

climate. The mill men here tell me that stead of under cover. there is no place in the world where the the Exchange with its secretary. He in-conditions are so favorable to the making of cotton cloth. The air has just the right amount of moisture, the water is excellent for dyeing and the colors are ing place of American cotton is and aling of cotton used of moisture, the water is right amount of moisture, the water is excellent for dyeing and the colors are fast. As a result the cotton industry has steadily grown, and it is today bigger the therease of the trade of the t

am

than \$60,000,000 in value, and new mills are still being built.

believe this from the business I saw go-ing on at the huge cotton warehouses, and from the six and eight ton loads Where John Bull Beats Uncle Sam. cotton bales, each hauled by two of Liver-pool's famous horses, which make a It is in the cotton trade that John Bull

has the advantage of Uncle Sam. How steady procession along the wharves and but so far his grip has not loosened. He from the docks. is now producing about \$500,000,000 worth The Biggest Exchange of the World,

on manufactures yearly, and more of cott than two-thirds of this product is ex-ported. As far as the world's trade in said to be the largest exchange building Quite as interesting as the Liverpool Exnot in it, although we grow nine-tenths of the world. It is a magnificent struc-ture in the very heart of the city, built in world's cotton and are now put- the classical style out of massive stones. ting up our factories right in the cotton fields. England is thousands of miles mills of the region about. It was yesterfrom any place where cotton is grown, day that I entered the great hall with



LIVERPOOL COTTON EXCHANGE, W HERE OUR COTTON 15 SOLD.

four or six barges holding from 1200 to

Then there are two boys, who each make 25 shillings per week, so that, on the ins. They say that blood is thicker than 25 shillings per week, so that, on the whole, the total income is high."

Saving for the Holidays.

The factory hands all save up for the holidays, and every girl takes at least one it will be well for these who vacation a year to spend her accumulation. The saving is done in clubs, in the treasury of which a part of each week's wages is deposited. At the end of the car, usually about July, the savings are drawn out, and a week or two is spent at the seashore or in the country. In me familles such savings amount to some families such savings another as several hundred dollars a year. I have heard of one where they annually foot up about \$369, and this all goes at the end of the year.

Indeed, the factory hands are good spenders. They want the best they can get, and as a rule spend all they make outside the saving for the Summer vaca-goods made by British labor for the Britoutside the saving for the Summer vaca-tion on their clothes, food and drink. I saw crowds of them on Market street in Manchester last Saturday night. There is and a large share of the dividends will no work Saturday afternoon in any part of England, and on Saturday night the

water and that as we all have the same ancestors we should stick together. They are, however, becoming sensitive as to what is called the American Invasion, and business to work quietly They dld not seem to mind the loss of their commerce so much until the shipping con was formed and they foresaw that England might lose her supremacy on the seas. This fact has caused something of

as a serious one. In the meantime, a great deal of Amer-

a hysteria among all classes, and the sit-

uation is for the first time looked upon

ican business is being done under Brit-ish names. We have a half dozen great companies which work here with directoish people." At the same time much of the capital comes from the United States find their way across the Atlantic to us. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

UNCLE SAM AS A STORY-TELLER CURIOUS TALES TOLD BY HIM TO HIS PEOPLE EVERY DAY

Al Raschid and his Visier and all fairy minarets and spires, peopled with the Kings and Princes who used to great Arabs and Turks in baggy trousers getting hold of any Korea ginseng. But call on them, were great story tellers, and with beautiful princesses haif yelled, and always ready to narrate some wonand with princes of ravishing charm and derful happening that they had witnessed garbed in gorgeous raiment, armed with shining weapons and mounted on noble Arab steeds? omewhere in the world. That was away and away back in the dim times that we And that railroad will run through

call romantic and for which we often pine call romantic and for which we often pine show. Yet even while we are pining, and dad. Its tracks may be laid in the very wishing that our own times were not so places where the great Commander of the prosaic, our very own Uncle Sam is Faithful and his famous Visier used to prosaic, our very own Uncle Sam is busily telling us stories every day. And prowl on those romantic midnight wanthe tells them to all who choose to listen. and not only to the few favored ones who used to hear Haroun Al Raschid. For Uncle Sam has his stories printed and sent everywhere. He calls them "Trade Reports," and other dry names like that, and it frightens many good folks who never like to read anything that does not look perfectly easy. So they do not dream what delightful and remarkable indeed, Robin Hood had not gobbled him takes Uncie Sam tells. Indeed, Robin Hood had not gobbled him up, which is more than likely. But now

Thus one day last week one of Uncle Sam's employes, a Consul, sent him a little story from away out in Mesopotamia, where Nebuchadnessar once lived, little thinking that one day a Yankee would be prodding around that way. This Con-sul told how a German exploration expedition had uncovered what was part of Nebuchadnezzar's great dining hall, the very one where the writing of fire on the wall struck his guests dumb with fear one night

And he told also how the rallroad was rogressing that is to connect the Medi-erranean Sea with the Persian Guif. Now here was a story that every child in the United States ought to have read at once with deep pleasure. For that rail-road is to run through the land of the bartered then. "Arablan Nights." It is to run into Bas-"Arabian Nights. It is to run into pas-sorah-Bassorah the ancient, where once all the ships used to come in from the Land of Pepper. There it was that Sin-bad set sail for the Land of Fire. It was how a property in order to prevent anybody else from getting it. This man was a Japanese merchant, and he bought up the

into that wonderful city of dreams, that lies.

TOU remember, no doubt, that Haroun | every child knows so well as a place of | could charge all sorts of prices if he could only prevent any one else from after he bought all there was, he found that he had 68,120 pounds. That is enough for almost three years' supply, for the

Chinese regard gineeng as far too precious to eat in large quantities. The Japanese merchant anew that if he let any one know that he had so much the price would go down. So he burned 13,100 pounds of it. And as he had paid \$525,000, or more pounds of than 19 a pound for the crop, he thus de-stroyed property that had cost him \$115,derings of theirs, during which they met

such pleasing gentry as the three one-eved dervishes, the three ladies with the black dogs, the enchanted princess, the poor porter and the woodcutter that found From Germany Uncle Sam has gathered a story of queer moving vans that are built to carry household furniture not from street to street, but actually from a diamond and thought that it was but These queer vans country to country. These queer vans travel so far that it is not uncommon to broken glass. Then we have a Consul in Nottingham

see a van with big German lettering on it and the name of a Berlin firm rolling placidly through Italian cities or the now. A few centuries ago he would have been able to send Uncle Sam great tales of Robin Hood and his merry men, if, Prench plains. And now it is proposed by a keen and imaginative business man to send these vans still farther-accoss the story that is sent to Uncle Sam from ocean into America. So before long it may be that we will see German vans with pictures of Leipsic or Berlin or Nottingham is romantic because of its very lack of romance. For the Consul nakes a dry report of the condition of the Dresden trundling through our own streets, having moved an entire German lace industry. Now, if you will scratch your heads and think a bit, you may re-member that the lace merchants were old bodily from the fatherland to New York or Chicago, or even Seattle or Ban Francisco.

member that the lace morchants were important persons in Nottingham even in the days of the famous outlaw. So you can all down and think how strangely time makes some things vanish and lets others last-for the green wood is gone, the fat Friar and Long John are gone, nothing is left of Robin Hood and his men in green or their brave deeds; but the lace isoms weave as busite as ever This is not the only funny thing that Uncle Sam has discovered in Germany. On the river Elbe he has found great steamboats that move up and down the river for 299 miles from Magdeburg in Germany to Melnick in Bohemia without their own machinery in them, to be sure: but that machinery has hold of a chain the ince looms weave as bustly as ever, and the merchants deal and barter as ever in the streets where merchants dealt and that is stretched all along the river bot-tom from the one city to the other, and the boat moves by pulling itself along

From Korea Uncle Sam has gathered a story of a mean and selfish man who deon the chain. At first sight this seems like going back to primitive times. But while apparently clumsy, this way of goto Bassorah that he returned with his wonderful tales of the great bird Roc, the valley of diamonds and the Old Man of inseng is the queer plant that is so highly prized by the Chinese. They fore it not only for food and medicine, but the Sea. ing is just the best way that could be and very swift and steamors going with their own motive power have to use al-most all then engine power in efforts to hold their own. consider it almost a sacred plant, and think that it has all sorts of magic quali-tics. Well, this Japanese knew that he But with the chain a steamer can tow

1509 tons at a speed that powerful tugboats cannot attain, and at an expense of only about one-third of the fuel required by free running vessels. Of course you all have read of . the brave Knights of the Order of Malta and

long garrisoned and held the island of that name lying in the Mediterranean ocean. Many, many years their great fing with its mighty cross flaunted out from the height over the harbor and as far as it was visible so far was the sea mafe.

Well, from that stronghold of chivalry and romance comes a report to Uncle writer go to the waste-basket. Sam that what Malta wants just now is not armor or squires or shields, but just simple American soda water fountains, And the man who sends that news, adds

that almost every one in Malta wants to use electric light and that there is a great field there for American electricians, Of course, if you are in a hurry you will say hastily that this is the way trade

and business are driving all romance out of the world. But if you will think for a moment, you will see that really this march of American business is a far greater romance than the old ones that are disappearing before the new. For our plows are going into Arabia where plainsmen still go on forays, and soon there will be farms and the fierce robber bands will have no wild country in which to dwell, the Emperor Menelik of Abys-sinia is sitting (possibly even while you are reading this) before an American music box; the poor old Sultan of Turkey, fearful all the time of being assassinated. carries an American revolver as he passes

furtively through his magnificent Oriental balances; the Shah of Persia has chained his great pet tiger with a chain made in Pennsylvania; the Rajah of Gwallor, who owns a carriage of solid gold and a pal-ace far more splendid than any described in the Arabian Nights, has American harness for his horses; the seal hunters of Siberla carry American shotguns and repenting rifles; the very head hunters of Borneo rejoice when they can obtain an American knife.

So you see, Romance is right here now. You must merely "get behind the looking-gines," as Alice did. J. W. M.

Don't let the song go out of your life; Though it chance sometime to flow In a minor strain, it will blend again With the major tone you know.

All that remained of bank notes to the value of \$240 which had been devoured by a gost have been presented to the National Bank of Beiglum and Guly cashed.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS INFORMATION OF MUCH BENEFIT TO THE DISCERNING

ETTERS asking for general information will be answered in these col-ums. They should be written on one fide of the paper, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, however,

All letters without the name of the

Cabinet Officers,

Please publish the officers of the Presi-dent's Cabinet, the names of our Prime Ministers to England, France and Germany, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Speaker of the House. A. L.

Roosevelt's Cabinet-Secretary of State, John Hay; Secretary of Treasury, Leslie M. Shaw; Secretary of War, Ellhu Root; Attorney-General, P. C. Knox; Post-master-General, Henry C. Payne; Secretary of Navy, W. H. Moody; Secretary of Interior, E. A. Hitchcock; Secretary

Ambassador to Great Britain, Joseph H. Choate; to Germany, Andrew D. White;

Chief Justice, Meiville W. Fuller, Speaker of the House, David B. Hender-

Our Title to Oregon.

divorce, the divorced wife's community From what source did the Government f the United States obtain the title to interest remains unextinguished. the Oregon Territory, that is, that part of the present United States between the north line of California and the south line of British Columbia which lies west of the Rocky Mountains? Barnes' history says it is a part of the Louisiana Pur chase. V. H.

By discovery of the Columbia River, 1792; by exploration, 1865; by treaty with England, 1846.

Papers Not Ordered.

A subscribes and pays for a county paper 14 years ago. At the end of the year the paper changed owners, and A sent the new owners, notice to stop it. The paper continues to come through a It may be answer

period of 13 years, although it has positiveness and assurance that there is changed owners twice and A has changed his postoffice address four times without notifying the owners to continue the paper. Can the present owners, through the National Protective Association, col lect for these 13 years? B. C.

If the paper was paid for to the date when it was ordered discontinued, and proof of that order can be produced, it would seem cient that there is no legal obligation to pay for the paper after that time.

Divorced Wife's Interest.

married man did not file the deed until after his divorce, the divorced wife not knowing of the deeded land, which was still in the single man's name. He now files the deed and wants to know if the divorced wife has any clitim on It. A.

From the statement of facts presented t appears that the divorced wife would have a claim against the property under the laws of Washington, Whether the deed was recorded or not does not matter, nor does it matter whether the wife had knowledge of the transaction. If the been acquired by the husband and no accounting was made at the time of the

Inheritance.

If a married woman dies without making a will, in what manner is her property, real and personal, distributed amongst her heirs, husband and their children?

All the property goes to the heirs, subject to life use by the husband.

H.

F. M. V.

Projectiles.

Please inform me the strength of the strongest cannon. Is there not a recent invention which has power to throw a It may be answered with the utmost moved.

no recent invention that has power to throw a projectile 90 miles. The range of the biggest and best of them is limited to 12 or 13 miles.

Pronunciation of "Posse,"

station Please give us the correct pronu of "poses." J. H. M.

Pronounce the word as if it were spelled "possy," the "ossy" having the same sound as in "flossy."

Jupiter.

A single man gives a married man a Will you kindly settle a doubt. A very deed for real estate in Washington. The bright star which rises in the east in this senson of the year, in the evening. Is it Venus or Jupiter? L. S.

Is Your Thumb Mad?

The thumb is the most tell-tale member of a human being's body, and it is a well-known device of employers of a large amount of labor to carefully criticise the thumbs of every applicant for a situation before finally engaging him or her for any position in their business. In fact, so far has this thumb science been carried that many lunatic asylum doctors are now em ownership of the property had actually ploying it in detecting the numerous frauda who endeavor each year to enter the asy-lum on the plea of insanity.

No matter how carefully the individual may attempt to conceal incipient insanity, the thumb will reveal it, infallibly. It is the one sure test. If the patient in his daily work permits the thumb to stand at a right angle to the other fingers, or to fall listless into the palm, taking no part in his writing, his handling of things, his multiforum duties, but standing isolated and sulky, it is an unanswerable confes-

rion of mental disease. Specialisis in nerve diseases, by an examination of the thumb, can tell if the patient is affected or likely to be affected by paralysis, as the thumb signals this long before it is visible in any other part of the body. If the danger symptoms are evidenced there, an operation is performed on what is known as the "thumb center" of the brain, and the disorder is often re-

of Agriculture, James Wilson, to France, Horace Porter.