

some weeks in the cotton growing states, looking into the development of cotton manufacturing that was then proceeding south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Much of the development was along the rivers in the Carolinas and in Georgia. New mills were being established on the rivers, because water power was available. Many of the mills were being built in places remote from towns or villages.

At Atlanta, I made a call on Ex-governor Bullock, who was then the foremost authority in the south on cotton manufacturing and cotton mill economy. We discussed the establishment of mills at these remote places on the rivers.

"I would not build a mill at any of those places," said Bullock, who was the controlling owner of a large mill at Atlanta. "I want my mill," he added, "in a city. Then, when I ring my bell, at seven o'clock in the morning, I can get all the help I want."

In 1898, at a time when the Dingley tariff was in operation, I made a round of the cotton mill towns of Massachusetts. In a mill at Fall River, I had a conversation with a weaver who had emigrated from Lancashire. He told me that, owing to the heat, he always found it necessary to "lay-off" for three weeks in the summer.

I asked him how he arranged for this holiday. "That," he answered, "is an easy matter. There are always plenty of weavers in the tower (the entrance to the mill) looking for work. I arrange with one of them to take my looms, and he takes what is coming from the looms as his pay."

As long as a cotton manufacturer can ring his factory bell, and obtain all the help he requires, as long as there are men and women in the towers of cotton mills waiting for