

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.....Associate Editor
J. M. WOOLLEY.....Business Manager

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THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1922.

New England Operatives Not Welcome.

We are informed that the New England owners of one Southern mill have in the past few weeks begun to move some of their foreign born weavers to the South, and we wish to emphatically protest against any such proceedings.

The New England cotton manufacturer who wish to buy or build mills in the South are welcome and we have no objection to New England superintendents and overseers who find that they can secure positions with Southern mills, but we positively draw the line at the movement of operatives from New England cotton mills to the South and the matter may as well be fought out now as later.

The mill operatives of the South have for generations boasted that they were of pure Anglo-Saxon blood, the best on earth, and they are not going to welcome the coming of the Dagocs, Slave, Poles and scum of Europe with the knowledge that the infusion of their blood will in time produce a mixed race.

About twenty years ago an effort was made to bring a lot of foreigners to Southern mills, but in every instance they were set upon by the local operatives who had too much personal pride to work beside such people and every one of them was driven away.

We do not counsel violence, but if violence is necessary to rid our mills of these foreigners, it were better to have violence now than to see our operatives forced to live and work along side a disreputable foreign element.

We have no sympathy for the modern Ku Klux Klan, but we understand that they have no liking for the infusion of foreign blood and we would not object to seeing them take it upon themselves to ensure the continuation of the purity of the blood of the Southern operatives.

If the Ku Klux must have action it seems to us that this is a fertile field but let them not lost sight of the fact that the managers of the mills are responsible for the importation of the foreign operatives.

There is absolutely no need of importing New England operatives, as there is an ample supply in the South and the mountains furnish a reservoir from which more can be drawn when needed.

Our operatives can be trained to perform any class of work and when trained are just as efficient as the foreigners. It is a question upon which the union and non-union operatives may join hands for a flood of operatives from New England supply of operatives which would not be to the liking of either union or non-union operatives.

The foreign born mill operatives of New England are not welcome and those who seek to import them should be made to realize that fact.

If strenuous action is needed to make them realize that such importations must cease, then we are for strenuous action.

A few years ago we stood upon the streets of Lawrence, Mass., and watched a parade of five thousand cotton mill operatives and as we viewed that dirty, disreputable, motley horde of foreigners we felt like kneeling down upon the street

and offering thanks that our mills had none of them.

They shall not come!

Cotton Possibilities.

The government report of July 3 showed a condition of 71.2, an acreage of 34,800,000 and an indicated crop of 11,000,000 bales.

Never before in the history of our industry has it been so important to study the possibilities of our cotton supply.

While the crop may be larger than 11,000,000 we can today make our calculations only upon that figure.

Probable carry-over Aug.

1st, 1922..... 4,200,000
Indicated crop, 1922.....11,000,000

Total supply of American cotton.....15,200,000

Probable consumption,
Aug. 1, 1922-Aug. 1, 1923.....13,000,000

Probable carry-over Aug.
1, 1923..... 2,200,000

As Europe must have at least six weeks supply of American cotton on hand at all times this would mean that if the above estimates are correct practically every bale of cotton would have to be turned loose by the farmers, many of whom make a practice of holding some cotton no matter what the price.

A consumption of 13,000,000 bales during the next fiscal year is a conservative estimate as cotton manufacturing conditions are improving and the pre-war consumption of American cotton averaged 14,700,000 bales.

The condition of the cotton crop on June 25th was shown to be 71.2 per cent and no one knows whether it will improve or deteriorate during the next two months, but July and August are usually hard upon the cotton crop and the following are the records of recent years.

Years	June 25	July 25	Aug. 25
1922.....	71.4	---	---
1921.....	69.2	64.7	49.3
1920.....	70.7	74.1	67.5
1919.....	70.0	67.1	61.4
1918.....	85.8	73.6	55.7
1917.....	70.2	70.3	67.8
1916.....	81.1	72.3	61.2
1915.....	80.3	75.3	69.2
1914.....	79.6	76.4	78.0
1913.....	71.8	79.6	68.2
1912.....	80.4	76.5	74.8
10 year av...	76.9	73.0	65.3

It will be noted that in no year has the condition ever improved between June 25th and August 25th. The above records show the deterioration has varied from 1.6 per cent to 30.1 and unless a man is able to foretell the weather he can not at this time estimate the summer deterioration.

We do however know that crops begun in excessive wet season usually show heavy deterioration during the hot month and we also have the government statement that boll weevils are more numerous than ever before.

Should not a normal deterioration to