DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY APRIL 10 1909

Cotton Factories Which Make Money

14

come with me and take a look at the Kanegafuchi cotton harh its on the outsidets of It is the tiggest spinning reon gold definer and padd divident of 12 per edge, non altergetime 19 mails ation and in course of construc-it has already more then 200,000 a at work; and the four new new building, will add to this 98.-It is putting up mills for well as for aphthing; and completed it will stat have ince worth of working cap-

puny began ils work 30 years correcting a spinning will at It has now two there and in a third. It has all mills in the trick law randly approximating on, and it will may have 16,000

VS. EDGERST COPTON: MILL.

the extend of the big the one here at Hum buy it covers many acces and hands. Its works run day rgnst. It covers, many access and ys 1996 hands. Its works run day (gbt, and they burn out outloon by the chonsunds of bales an Mach of the predict is run-here in Japan, but a great deal o the rapidity developing market ra, where it comments with that

is the native city for which see is the native city for which is the pert. It has, all told, more 200,000 people, and is going to the a util, our jinrikashist toke us ugh several rules of Japanese 8, over the bridge which crosses test and almost into the country, can see the great smoltrefack of works long before we come to it, see high above the low warehouses aplening mills, and its dense vol-or block smoke poisons the sir, i black smake poisons the air, mokestack is made of iron, in-of brick, as in the United States. is that it may the better with-the caribquikus which necur every few days, and which at nry so great that they might send brick stack to the ground. For and reason the large mills are al-all of one story. They are built rick and are so waited with glass they are splendidly lighted.

May are spinolity lighted, to not know the aspeage, but f through a wilderbase of moving ys, which a wilderbase of moving ys, which applied works of vari-puds, which teok more time that a to reach on and on till one arily see the ond, and in all base hule of emchiners and or mon, women and children

I have seen many of our great mills In the United States, but none in which In the University, and note in which the cotton is more rapidly and efficient-y handled than here. I doubt if we have any in which the work is done with less labor. The finest of up-to-inte machinery is employed, and when I wears out it goes to the scrap heap. In some transmission of up-toa some rooms, covering an acre, no ore than two score men were at work. and one little girl was tending to every machine. In the spinning and realing points there were pairs, and in some sny hundreds of girls and women at

STEAM ENGINES, HOMEMADE.

I asked whence the muchinery came and was told that some was from the United States but that more came from England. Japan has not yet be-gran to manufacture cotton machinery, although it is experimenting with work of all kinds. For instance, the engines which run these hig works were con-structed at Tokio. One of them is of

i Correspondences. DER, 1990 - If you want to see how wide availed the Japanness are come with me and take a If seen to increased in set toolms, As is now, the cotton comes life the fall in balos, being imported from bing, india and the United States, and greas out in smaller balos of cotton are, ready for weaving. In the sear stars much of it will go out in the sign of cutton picto for the markets dappe of cottan (1991) for the manual and Juppen, Korea, Manchatta, Churcha.

THREE MILLION DOLLARS IN COT-TON BALES.

During my visit I went through W warehouses whill oneked full of bules, from the g.ound o the roof, and the manager to be in to the root, and the manager to is me that at certain times in the year ne has as much as \$5,000,000 worth of tax cot-ton on hand. The greater part of the entites used comes from India, athen is aroun is from the United States. Koos, which is one of the chief ports of the emire, lands amut holds, athen is emire, lands amut holds, and worth of cotton every year; and of this, \$5,005, 900 from China and over 10,000, \$5,005, 900 from China and \$5,000, \$5,000, \$5,000, \$5,000, \$5,000, \$5,000, \$5,000, \$5,000, \$5,000, \$5,000, \$5,000, \$5,000, \$5,000, \$5,000, \$5,000, \$5,000, \$5,000, \$5,000, \$5 notican bases, and showed the source them such by side with bales from many. The latter were blastifully not up and so wrapped toat up rotin could be lost. Our bales were brood and torn and the lint was falling out,

WITH THE COTTON HANDS.

WITH THE COTTON HANDS. As I walked through the mills I ask-ed as to wages and hours of work. There are two shifts, one during the day and the other at night. The hours of actual work are 10, and there are rost hours at 9 a.m., at noon and 2 p. m. The rest times consume about two hours, and with them the working day is 12 hours long. This company does not work its hands on Sualays, as is common with many of the industries of Japan. It believes in night work. Its common with many of the industries of Japan. It believes in night work. Its managers tell me that almost all the cotton mills work both day and night, and that this custom is a great bene it to the spinning industry. As it is now, the demand for cotton yarns is so great that night work is a necessity, but in linese of depression it is possible to stop the night work until the demand requiros it again. By this double work the Japan mills are producing twice

as much, per capital and machinery as much, per capital and machinery as mills of other countries where day work only is used. This fact may be one of the reasons for the big dividends which nearly all the companies are now

arying. I asked as to wages of the mill hands and was told they are from 22 to e0 sen a day. This means from 11 to 20 sints of our money, or from a little more than 1 to 3 cents for each working our. At that they are higher than it one other uills, the general wage of aton spinners throughout this district. sing about 21 cents for women, 1 nts for men and 6 cents for children As I went through the mills I saw a cat many children at work, and many the shild workers were under 14. and a photograph made of mixed tanding beside some little almond-eyed ofs who could not have been more

According to the government reports, there are now 325,000 hands in the tex-tile factories, and of there almost 200,-000 are females. There are also 26,00 girls and 2,000 hoys who are under 13

years of use. This is not a large pro-portion of children, and the number grows less from year to year.

The Big Business of the Kanegafuchi Company-It Has Nineteen Mills, With Three Hundred Thousand Spind es-A Capital of \$7,000,000-How It Treats Its Employes-Free Hospitals, Kindergartens and Theaters-A Visit to a Mill Which Has Four Thousand Hands-Work and Wages-Men at Thirty Cents a Day. Women at Twenty and Children at Ten-The Company Store and the Girls' Dormitories-The weaving Establishment-The Chinese Market, Etc. - A Word About the New Japanese Matting.



Fhotographed for the "News" by Frank G. Carpenter

FREE THEATER ERECTED FOR COTTON MILL HANDS. THIS AUD IENCE IS COMPOSED OF MILL GIRLS.

Among the special institu

control walks of pine wood. It had de-roommodiations for S00 girls sleeping in Jupanese fashion on the floor, with sev-cyal girls in each room. As the night shift was sleeping. I was not able to look at many of the rooms, but the few I may were curpeted with the whitest of mats and warmed by hibachis or Japanese free buxes. Outside this, they had practically no other furniture. The bedding consisted of futons, or thi k-wadded comforters, which were packed

wadded comforters, which were packed away in cupboards when not in ms. The girls have neither bedst adv. tables nor chairs, and they sit and sleep Jup-aness fashion upon the floor. From here I went to one of the hirge dining rooms which the company has established for its employes. Here sev-eral hundred men and boys were eating with chopsiteless stearning rice, ver-stables and the They were entoying etables and fish. They were enjoying the meal and were apparently satisfied. As I looked the manager told me that they furnished board at a little less

for men and dormitories for women. I visited one of the latter buildings. It was a two-storied structure surround-ing a beautiful garden. Its walls were of frame work covered with paper, with outer walls of pine wood. It had acresert two cents per day on each man in thus feeding them, and when I asked whether the food was uniformly good, the reply came quickly: "Of course it is, and we have to keep it so or we should soon hear from the men." The company has also a store where

it furnishes its employes such mer-chandise as they want at cost price. This store handles all sorts of Japanese goods, though the men may buy else-where if they will. It has food, cloth-ing, notions and everything that appeals to the taste of such people.

WELL TREATED WORKMEN.

This company is anxious to keep its This company is anyton to need to men in a good humor. It trains its em-ployes for its work and does all it can to make them loyal to the establish-ment. It takes great pride in the fact that it has some of the best workmen in Japan, and leaves no stones un-turned to increase its constants in the turned to increase its reputation in this

tions at the mills is a theater with a arge stage and a full equipment of scenery. The house will seat, I should scenery. The house will sent, I should say, about a thousand, the andience atting on white mais on the floor. There are galleries with similar seats, nd the floor rises under them, so that he people can see uniformly well. The ompany brings actors and lecturers here at its own expense, in order to nouse Re employee.

There is also a two-storied school building in the works, a large part of which is given up to a kindergarten for the dittle children whose mothers are employed in the mills, and there is a technical school, where picked boys are thught the ecientific theory of cot-ten spinning and practical mill work under competent teachers. This is with the object of sumplying incelligent over-

THE JAPANESE SPINNING MILLS ARE PAYING FROM TWELVE TOFIFTY PER CENT DIVIDENDS.

ensected with it for the study of mi-ebest and the investigation of special and others by water power on interfect. The company proposes to

fare of the employes of more than \$100,000 and a sanitary fund of \$25,000. The workmen have also societies orgauized under a company for mutual relief and for the promotion of the gen-eral interest of the mambers. One of those societies has a large income from its members' ress, including a subsidy from the company, and another has candtal of \$100,000.

JAPANESE MILLS WHICH PAY BIG DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS. I am told that all the cotton mills of Japan are doing well. In addition to the establishment which I have de-scribed there are many others which work day and night and which pro-pose to increase their capacity and to extend their trads throughout the far cast. They look upon China as their expectal market and say that they have the advantage of all other peoples in understanding the written characters used in the languages of the two understanding the written characters used in the languages of the two countries, and also in their general knowledge of the Chinese people and their customs. There are now Japa-ness going over China investigating the markets for cotion; and there are steamship lines which connect Kobe with the big citics on almost all the Chinese rivers. The demand for cot-ton goods at home is steadily increas-ing, and there a great effort will be made to push the trade in Korea and made to push the trade in Korea and Manchuria.

made to push the trade in Korea and Manchuria. At present there are a hundred and eighteen mills in the country devoted to spinning alone: and these have more than 1,500,000 spindles. They make al-noser a million bales of cotton yarn an-nually: and have a profit therefrom of nine or ten million dollars. I have before no figures showing some of the dividends paid. In 1905 every cotton mill in Japan naid from 10 to 40 per cent, and in 1906 there were ten com-panies which paid all the way from 15 to 45 per cent. In 1907 there were two which paid 50 per cent: and the Tokio Grand Yarn company has paid as high as 70 per cent. Nearly all these com-panies are adding to their surpluses and are charging off good amounts to the deuxelation of their buildings and ma-chinery.

COTTON WEAVING.

So far the Japanese have not done a groat deal in weaving cotton, but they are now making enough sheeting every year to carpet a road as wide as Penn-sylvania avenue. In Washington, for a distance of 60.000 miles. Such a car-per would reach twice around the world par would reach twice around the world at the equator and leave more than enough over to cover a similar path-way through its center. There are now a number of large mills with something like 10,000 looms. They grew rapidly during the war with Russia, for the army then needed quantities of goods and the prices rose. The cost of blan-kets went up 100 ner cent, and some of the mills were kept busy inaking khaki of what the war required it is esti-Of what the war required it is exti-mated that Japan supplied 70 per cent Of what the and only imported 30 per cent. In addition to the work of the weav-

which is given up to a kindergarten for the little children whose mothers are enuployed in the mills, and there is a technical school, where picked boys are taught the scientific theory of cot-ton spinning and practical mill work under competent teachers. This is with the object of supplying intelligent over-scores and foremen for the future. Another institution which all the Kanegafuchi mills have is a first-class hospital, with a corps of physicians and nurses, who attend the sick withaut charge. The hospitals have spring heds and are thoroughly ventilated and lighted. The one here had a laboratory

build a sonitarium at Takasago, one of the sensitic resorts, for its convales-of the sensitic resorts, for its convales-the conter of the spinning industry. That city has more than 20.00 because he which weaving is done. It has shore of large factories, and the sinche from their stacks makes the tewn seem more than fare of the employes of nor the wei-is now as big as Philadelphin, and has grown greatly within the past far years.

JAPANESE MATTING

JAPANESE MATTING This region is the center of the ting industry. There are many tories about Osaka bay and he Kobe which makes millions of of matting for export and million mats for home consumption. The panese do not use matting like exported to the United States most common carpet hore is musi-of white straw woven into ma-inch thick, a yard wide and two-long. These mais are the amit of face measurement for almost e-thing. The rooms of the house rectangular and their sizes are en-ed at the number of mats it into rectangular and their sizes an ed at the number of mats i cover them. When a mun house built he directs that of so many mats, and the es atruction is based upon that These mats are bound so cloth, and as they fit closely is covered with a number white sectangles surrounded Japan uses over fourteen nu-mats every year, and also four million pieces of ordinan of the same shape. The val-whole is several million d As to matting for export, facture of that began less to ty years ago, and it now

facture of that began here the ty years ago, and it now something like five million year. Almost the whole of port is to the United States, chases of Japanese matting amounting to something like million yards. The most o cheap and coarse, but other are as fine as a Panama hat now making new patterns wil figures. I have just ordered a home, which looks like brog woven of straw. woven of straw.

This matting is made out which grows about here. knots and is much like rice its seed has no value. It and cultivated in the same is well dried and bleached is well dried and bleached before the solution of the matting is dived with line colors. It is woven like a but all the pieces have to be p by hand. The work is tedices at the finer varieties two men and assistant can make not more three rolls per month. The Japanese are now we th and eloth put it and of

The Japanesic are now wearing beautiful straw rugs in flowers and other patterns and these are exceed-ingly cheap. I have bought some about six by ten feet in size at is or 60 cents each and, the bighest price I have paid for any conting is less than 20 cents gold per yard.

THE NATIVE COTTONS.

THE NATIVE COTTONS The most beautiful cottons made here are intended for native penaump-tion. They are not much more that a foot wide and are artistically prihted in designs far different from the load four the United States market. The out-ton creps for heme use is beautiful and it would have a big sale in the United States for curtains if it uses sent there. The Japanese use it for their every-day summer kimopas. Another interesting manufacture of outon is that which the unity people employ here for toweling. These have gay figures printed in white and blat

gay figures printed in white and she gay neuros printed in white and blue Every firm has its own design and nor a few of the native hotels give say towels of this kind to their gass Within the past few years quite a craze has sprung up among the for-eign-ladies-visiting-Japan to make co-lections of these towels, and I know many who buy pieces of them for as fancy tablecloths and napkins as fancy tabl FRANK G. CARPENTER.

"CATTLE TRAINS."

(Continued from page thirteen.)

boutal in turning them out. They had pleaded for time to dress, but it had boun refused. There was no excuse for this whatever, as the car they were turned out of was loft standing on a siding for two hours. The whole thing was such an outrage that my friend hears an artim against the specing car company. First, however, he wrote them several strong letters, threatoning all sorts of things. It was only when he employed a heaver that he managed he employed a fawyer that he managed to get back his \$25,

FROTECTIVE LEAGUE.

The stitude of the Continental railrouds town d the complaining pa sen gets may be likelied to the " what are gets may be fixured to the "what are you going to do almut it, genil men'" of Bine Tweed. But the wears hav-ingned in English, at least, and a Traviter's Difference league with main's prominent Englishmen and women as mention of Ricking up such a enumies that the offending officials will be com-related to management associate rest. poiled to inaugurate some ref room. A leading part in the provincent has been taken by Frederick Harroon, the fa-

protest. The author is especial-r against the English rationals he declares, are accessories te-

which, he declares, are accessions re-fore the fact. "I have been complaining for years about the outrageous treatment accord-ed to passengers traveling from Eng-land through the various points in Europe," says Mr. Harroon, "The London & Bouthenstern railway, which is smaligamated with the London, Chat-ham & Boyer, undertakes, for instance, to send a passenger right through from London to Switzerland without change, with exception, of course, of the chan-nel passage. These railways engage in delinerate swinding of the public, for they accept an extra fee to add, for to the ticket for this through journey. Where a woman is traveling incode of where an invalid to be an ext to some health resort it often is necessary that health resort it often is necessary that they should go right through, but, one on the French reams, you are at their

GAME OF GRAFT?

at the Gare de Lyone, finally all had to turn out and wait two hours in the station. Of course, this meant spending a certain amount of money in the station restaurint and for hav-ing our backage looked after. This is part of the game of graft." In another case an invalid woman had every arrangement made for her to be carried through to Switzerland without change, paying the English railway company extra for the privi-lege. On arriving in France, she was placed to a first-chase carriage labeled to go through. She was made com-fortable, and her friends left her, ar-ranging for her to be met on arrival in Switzerland. She was too ill to

leave her compariment, had to walt two hours in a cold station, and fin-ally was thrust into a compariment full of other passengers. This was a great outrage. The woman was made critically fill and her life was said to have been shortened by the terrible experience.

UNPROTECTED CHILDREN.

In another case, a baroness was traveling with her family and servants -a party of seven. First class com-partments were engaged through to Italy. In the party were a young boy and girl about 10 and 12 years respectively. On arriving in France,

asime farce was re-enacted. They were placed in a coach marked to go through to Marseilles. At Paris, how-ever, they were all turned out at the Gare de Lyons. They had to wait some hours in the bleak and comfort-less French station, and finally the two sourse people were put in a dif-ferent carriage, separated from their mother, where they had to stand up all night. In this corriage were across drunking soil of title was a most dia-trossing one. With only her young bro-ther to protect her, she scarcedy could defend hormelf assistic from their they so yourse people were across all night. In this corriage were across fits young girl of title was a most dia-trossing one. With only her young bro-they to protect her, she scarcedy could defend hormelf assistic from their tutors), Sait Lake City.

all night, drinking out of a common bottle of brands, and the experience of this young girl of (itle was a most dis-trossing one. With only her young bra-ther be protect her, she scarcely could detend horself against insult. Her mowas nearly distracted and spent Why not spend Arbor day at Tooele?

CAREY ACT LANDS.

10,000 acres of choice bench lan 10,000 acress of choice bench lands open to settlement under the Carey Act in Millard county, Utah, 124 miles south of Sait Lake City, at 340,50 as acre for land and perpetual while right. Payments covering a period of ten years. Excursions every Tuesday and Friday from Sait Lake City, 535 for round trip. Write or call and, have reservations made. BERTNER IRRIGATED LANDS COMPANY. 623 Judge Building. Sait Lake City, Utah





SOME "DEAD CHURCHES" IN THE CITY OF LOADON

			TRACK OF THE PARTY	
	14. Lt m	Morning.	EvenDa.	Income.
All Halliews, London Wall o manager			10.1	\$ 3.250
All Millages, Lombard street			67	4.250
St. Alberts, Wood attest press teach			2.8	1.610
BL Alphage: Lond h Well-				4.625
St. Anna and St. Asper. Concernation	400	120	19	2,150
St. Austin . Old Chauge			14	
PL. RENAL & ANTIMATIN THE REPORT OF		10	125	1.758.
BL Clefine of a distance of the second second		11	114	1.360
St. Dunstates in the Rait manufactor		1 28. 0	1.6	1, 589.5
en Helen's, malice spiries parameters	600	1.00	41	5,725
St. Barney there is here and be and the sea	200	43		
R. Eather to a second a second as a second a second		12	234	IS ARREN
Si Kathalan (a ann		122	10	1 1.405
	100	. 20	i ii	2.750
St. Misentis 186, Martel Lorenza			24	
or Marriel of The Suffrage	0.90			
RE. MINTY A. P. CAR, N. ST. D. LAND CONTRACTOR				1,000
	430	- 71	319	4.089
St Marry the Association testers and				
B) Michilden Liniemanter Boyatarara		40	3.6	
BI Miny Montherith and record an over		Lan Mine		1.430
FL MARINE A MINER STREAM AND	10.0	11.7 18.74	- 47	- L.410
	273 -	34	184	0.055
It we think Limiton Philipper concerns			4.5	2,560
D. America, Paster Languages				3,405
All Mallows, Darking		3.6	101	5.T08
St. Andrew Carlershart		415	54	0.400
Sis Mutufally, Bishousants	3 millio	1.04		\$1.450
St. Educend the Educe.		12	\$100	6,750
Mt Office, Ortpylegate court course, con-		N STOR		

The notate of these figures show that in 2° churches having a senting expedity of 3.002, the marining attendance was 1.260 and the evening are tendance 1.580, while the rotal attenda paid to their meanimum was fill, -063, and il must be remaindered that this such remembers the bars stipped alone much of these pargyment is movided with a house free, and he also receives thrytak informe from tess for matringes, christenings, fuperals and other parts antities. and other parish activities.