

in 1901. In 1899 (or 1898) a dress-silk mill was established at Ilchester. In 1902 3 plants were started—a throwing mill at Cumberland, a broad-goods mill at Baltimore, and another at Hagerstown. The plant at Cumberland is controlled by Pennsylvania throwsters; the mill at Baltimore was controlled by a New York firm until its discontinuance in 1904. In 1905 a silk-embroideries mill was started at Baltimore, and a ribbon mill at Hagerstown. In 1906 a plant manufacturing silk upholstery goods was established at Elk Mills, and a throwing mill at Lonaconing; the former is a branch of a Pennsylvania establishment and the latter is controlled by the same Pennsylvania throwsters who control the throwing mill at Cumberland. In 1907 there were in operation in Maryland 6 silk mills—2 throwing plants, 1 dress goods, 1 ribbon, 1 silk embroideries, and 1 upholstery goods mill. The throwing mills are owned by Pennsylvania throwsters, who also control the throwing mill at Fredericksburg, Va. The upholstery goods mill also is controlled by a Pennsylvania corporation.

The first silk mill in Georgia—a throwing mill—was established in 1905 at Augusta, as a branch of a Dover, N. J., firm of throwsters. This firm was also the first to establish a silk mill in North Carolina. The plant at Augusta is at the present time the only silk mill in Georgia.

Delaware had no silk mills until 1898, when a broad silk goods mill was started at Dover, and a silk throwing mill which also manufactured broad goods, at Wilmington. Both of these were branches of Paterson, N. J., firms. In 1904 a weaving mill was started at Marshalltown. At the present time only the Wilmington and the Marshalltown mills are in operation.

It is apparent from the above statement of facts, therefore, that northern silk manufacturers are establishing plants in Southern States, most of the mills having been started since 1900; that of the 15 silk mills in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia 12 are branches of New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania mills or are controlled by them; that the mills are largely of the class which is always seeking child labor or very cheap labor; and that the States chiefly selected—Maryland and Virginia—have few cotton manufacturing plants.

The views of silk manufacturers on the selection of locations for silk mills and other desirable conditions are fully expressed in the November, 1907, number of "Silk," one of the organs of the trade, as follows:

An ideal location would be one in which labor was abundant, intelligent, skilled and cheap; where there were no labor unions and strikes; where the laws of the State made no restrictions as to hours of work or age of workers; where people were accustomed to mill life; and where there were no other textile mills in the vicinity to share in the

THE SINGLETON SILK  
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