

GOOD SCENES. DUCHESS OF KENT WITH DAUGHTER IN MANCHESTER.

1. GV TALBOT SPINNING AND WEAVING VO. CHORLEY.
2. CLOSER V DITTO.G
3. GV DITTO.
4. GTV PAN OF WEAVING ROOM IN MILL.
5. GV PAN WOMAN SWEEPING UP DIRT IN MILL.
6. LTV PAN DITTO.
7. SV WOMAN SORTING SPOOLS AND PUTTING THEM IN TO BOX.
8. GV INT. MILL.
9. CU PAN HANDS GETTING COTTON READY FOR BOBBINS.
10. CU DITTO, PAN UP TO WU GIRL.
11. ANGLE V PAN DITTO.
12. CU PAN BOBBIN ~~THE~~ SPINNING.
13. CU WOMAN WORKING WEAVING MACHINE.
14. GV INT. GIRLS SORTING BOBBINS IN MILL.
15. SV DUCHESS & DAUGHTER WALKING IN MILL.
16. CU DUCHESS AND DAUGHTER ~~XXXX~~ BEING PRESENTED TO GIRL.
17. SCU DUCHESS LOOKING AT GIRL & WORK.
18. CU GIRL BEING PRESENTED WITH DUCHESS.
19. GV DUCHESS & DAUGHTER IN MILL.
20. GV ~~PA~~ TO SV DITTO, WITH PERSONALITIES.
21. CU PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.
22. SIDE V ALEXANDRA WITH OFFICIAL LOOKING ON.
23. SV PRINCESS ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT MILL.
24. CU PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, DUCHESS WALKS & STANDS IN FRONT OF HER.
25. STV DUCHESS & DAUGHTER LEAVING, ALEXANDRA WAVING.
26. SV ALEXANDRA WAVING TO CROWD! ! !
27. SV PRINCESS & DUCHESS SHAKING HANDS WITH PERSONALITIES THEN GETTING INTO CAR.

28. SV DUCHESS & DAUGHTER SHAKING HANDS WITH MAYOR THEN GOING INTO, YORK ST. MANCHESTER.
29. SCU DUCHESS SIGNING BOOK.
30. STV ALEXANDRA SIGNING BOOK. , THEN PICKS UP HANDBAG ETC.,
31. CU SIGNATURES:- 'MARINA' & 'ALEXANDRA'
32. SCU DUCHESS & DAUGHTER.
33. SCU DUCHESS & DAUGHTER WALKING AROUND MODEL.
34. SCU DUCHESS & DAUGHTER LOOKING UP, THEN DUCHESS POINTS.
35. SCU DUCHESS TALKS TO MAN.
36. CU ALEXANDRA WITH SHADOW OF MAN ON HER.
37. CU SIDE V DCHES & DAUGHTER.
38. CU DUCHESS & DAUGHTER BEHIND HER.
39. SV DUCHESS & DAUGHTER LOOKING AROUND.
40. CU BV ALEXANDRA SHAKING HANDS WITH PERSONALITIES.
41. SV ALEXANDRA SHAKING HANDS WITH PERSONALITY, THEN TURNS AROUND.
42. SCU DUCHESS SHAKING HANDS WITH V.I.P.S.
43. SV DUCHESS & DAUGHTER WALKING AROUND MODELS.

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BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY NEWS

1941 10 11 11 11 11

<u>NAME.</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>AGE AND TR. DE.</u>	<u>TIME AT TALBOT</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
MRS MARGARET MASON.	7 Mount Pleasant Addington.	50 Ring Doffer.	38 years started at 12.	She has no Children. Her husband works at Euxton. Several sisters have worked here.
MISS EILEEN SEDDON	16, Thornhill Rd. Chorley.	17 Doffer	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ years	Her sister is a ring doffer here.
MISS ISABELLA MARSH.	25, Epping Place Chorley.	59 Jack Tenter	45 years Virtually since mill opened.	Father used to work in Waste Cellar. Broth is a stripper and Grinder here. Longest serving operative.
MISS IRENE MITCHELL.	11, Sycamore Road, Chorley.	17 Intermediate Tenter.	2 years at Talbot.	Came round with school party and then decided to work here.
MISS ANN ATHERTON.	1, Corporation St., Chorley.	56 Draw Frame Tenter.	38 years at Talbot.	Brother in Cotton Room has been here 39 years.
MRS AGNES WARBURTON. <i>from room - 36</i>	26, Trafalgar St., Chorley	60 Ring Spinner.	40 years.	No. family. Husband at Leyland Motors. Sister in Ring Room.
Mr. NORMAN PARR.	14, Wordsworth Terrace, Chorley.	20 Mule Recruit.	2 months	Just completed National Service in Malaya. Missed seeing the Duchess of Kent. Mother in Ring Room.
MISS VERA BROWN.	7, Vicarage Street, Chorley.	20 Doffer	5 years since school.	One sister in Ring Room. Two others also but left on marriage.
MR. WILLIAM RICHARD TAYLOR GASKELL.	3, Lytham Street, Chorley.	52 Mule Spinner.	41 years.	10 brothers and sisters have been at Talbot. Local Representative Operative Spinners Association - Bolton Branch.

<u>NAME.</u>	<u>ADDRESS.</u>	<u>AGE AND TRADE.</u>	<u>TIME AT TALBOT.</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
MISS MARY (POLLY) CARTER	1, Primrose Street, Chorley.	68 Vertical Winder	40 years.	Oldest female employed in the mill.
MISS STELLA TOOTELL. <i>Age 62</i>	16, Cranbourne Street, Chorley.	16 Cone Winder.	Since school.	Taken on from school visit. Father at R.O.F.
MRS JANE WHITEHEAD.	10, Milton Terrace, Chorley.	62 Pirm Winder	7 years since we started pirming.	Widow. 2 married children. Niece is a weaver here.
MISS JEAN DECKERS. <i>Age 149</i>	3, Sherwood Place, Chorley.	16 Weaver.	Since School.	Mother once worked here.
MISS ROSE CLARE. <i>Age 98</i>	273, Eves Lane, Chorley.	60 Weaver.	43 Longest serving Weaver.	15 of her family have worked here at one time or another.

Wm. Chalcy
Albany N.Y. Ep. School T.P.
Chambers better weaving
Wm. J.A. Karker - Lowell N.H.
Hans.

Cal: T.G. Karker - Long T.P.

Top Ring Room 1st
Cone Machine 2nd
Weaving 3rd

No 3 Cone Frame

1st Floor

Oldest Weaved. 598 Ground floor

Wm. Rose Clare

43 years

Tuttle

Blandine ~~Sutton~~
is Stella



When the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by Princess Alexandra, visited the Cotton Board Colour, Design and Style Exhibition at Manchester yesterday, she pointed out to Sir Raymond Streat (chairman of the Cotton Board) many of the attractive displays she liked.

Cheers and sunshine greet the Duchess

FINAL DAY OF LANCS. TOUR

CCHEERING crowds again held up the Royal car in which the Duchess of Kent and her sixteen-year-old daughter Princess Alexandra yesterday completed their two-day tour of the Lancashire cotton belt.

First stop of the day was at the Chorley mills of the Talbot Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, where the Royal pair met fourteen of the firm's 720 employees.

They were accompanied by Lord Derby (Lord-Lieutenant of the County); Colonel T. E. St. Johnston (Chief Constable of Lancashire); Sir Raymond Streat (chairman of the Cotton Board) and Lady Streat; and officials of the Cotton Board.

Surrounded by green fields and rolling hills, the red-brick mill of Sir John Holden and Sons, Astley Bridge, Bolton, was bathed in warm sunshine when the Duchess and her daughter arrived to make their tour of inspection. Cheering workers and townspeople thronged the approaches to the mill.

Vendors did a roaring trade in coloured "favours." The Duchess, again wearing the red rose of Lancashire, wore a black and mulberry knobby tweed costume trimmed with black velvet and a matching black velvet hat with the new forward tilt.

Princess Alexandra, who had on a grey check suit, with a close fitting grey felt hat, asked numerous questions on her tour of the mill.

Asked to lip read

In a giant warehouse, the Royal pair saw bales of raw cotton from the Sudan, America and Peru. They then had a quick look at the department where the bales are broken up for combing and spinning.

In the card room, they met Mrs May Smith aged 57, a jack frame tender who has worked at the mill for twenty-seven years.

The clattering of the machinery there was so great that it was impossible to carry on a normal conversation, but undeterred the Duchess asked Mrs Smith to lip read.

In the new spinning department, the Royal visitors spoke with fifty-nine-year-old Mr A. Chadwick, a spinner with twenty-seven years' service at the mill, and forty-seven years in the cotton industry.

Afterwards, they travelled to Bolton Town Hall, where the Duchess inspected a Guard of Honour of the St. John Ambulance Brigade before lunching with the Mayor (Alderman James Parkes).

Manchester visit

Crowds packed York Street, Manchester, when the Duchess and her daughter arrived at the Cotton Board's colour design and sales centre.

There they met the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Manchester (Alderman and Mrs A. Moss), Cuthbert Clegg (chairman of Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association) and cotton industry chiefs.

They were shown a wide range of colours made up into garments for next year. The great importance of the visit was emphasized by the presence of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Manchester.

Lipool Pat.
15/10/53.

Daily Mirror

TOO MANY BIGWIGS

IT looks as if young Princess Alexandra's first royal tour became a bosses' benefit rather than an introduction to the people. This can hardly be what she or her mother, the Duchess of Kent, intended.

Too many handshakes were crammed into too little time. Too many of the hands belonged to local bigwigs and bosses. Hundreds of workers were disappointed because the Princess just hadn't time to greet them.

The sixteen-year-old Princess was rushed off her feet in her two-day engagements. At the end of her journey yesterday she was obviously worn out. So was her mother.

The Princess is a victim

What a way to introduce a teenage Princess to her official duties! She, as much as the people she didn't meet, is the victim of bad organisation. More sensible arrangements are needed. A royal tour need not develop into an ordeal.

This was proved by the Queen on one memorable day of her Scottish tour in June. It was the day when high-ups stood aside and she met the folk who live in Balfron-road, just outside Glasgow.

That was a royal triumph which ought to be repeated when the Queen and her husband arrive in Australia. Some Australians are already muttering that there is going to be far too much bigwiggery about this visit.

Their fears must be proved groundless. The tour should be a popular celebration and not just a debs' delight.

200 miles in two tough days

THE MUDDLE OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA'S FIRST TOUR

'DAILY MIRROR' REPORTER

THE arrangements for sixteen-year-old Princess Alexandra's first royal tour which ended in Manchester last night were badly bungled.

● The timing was so bad for the two-day visit to Lancashire by the Princess and her mother, the Duchess of Kent, that the programme had to be chopped and changed.

● Too many officials, and too few workpeople were presented. Hundreds of people were unable even to see the royal visitors.

● The Princess was white-faced, strained and at the point of collapse with fatigue when the tour ended.

● The whole tour was a race against its planned times. The Princess and her mother were late at every engagement except one—the first.

At the mills the official introductions—to directors and their wives, trade union officers and Government department officials—took so long that inspection of the work being done was a break-neck race from room to room.

There was only time for the briefest of chats with workpeople, many of whom, in new clothes bought for the occasion.

Break-neck race

were missed out and were bitterly disappointed.

In two tough days the Princess shook hands 400 times, visited five cotton mills, a college, an exhibition, a research centre and three town halls packed with civic heads—and travelled nearly 200 miles at speeds up to 80 m.p.h.

The tour was organised by the Cotton Board—"It is the first the Board has ever organised," said an official last night.

"We prepared a list of people the Duchess and Princess were to meet, and the individual managements and organisations presented those people they thought should meet them. They had a free hand."

The Princess and her

mother travelled more than seventy miles on the first day. There were more than eighty official presentations—but few workpeople were able to see the royal visitors.

Despite cuts in the programme and the rush, the schedule could not be completed to time. At Nelson, the last engagement of the day, the Princess and her mother were half-an-hour late in arriving at the Valley Mills.

At no time on the tour did Princess Alexandra and her mother have a minute to step aside and look at anything that particularly interested them.

She Takes Over

When the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh leave for their Commonwealth tour next month, Princess Alexandra is hoping to take over some of the endless list of engagements.

She has a wonderful example in her mother. She is interested in all sorts of people and things. She has a charming personality.

But is she wondering now: "Are all royal engagements like this?"

What the Mirror Says
Page Two.

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Cotton industry making steady recovery from trade setback

MORE THAN A YEAR AGO THE Lancashire cotton industry, after a decade of immunity from the chill winds of depression, suddenly caught a cold. Consumer resistance to high prices had reached its peak, and supply lines became choked with goods.

While temporarily caught up in a trade recession, the patient was a long, long way from catching anything more deadly than a cold, although the industry has not—as yet—achieved complete recovery. The home trade is certainly “progressing favourably,” but the export position is diagnosed as “patchy.”

Sixty to seventy per cent of the industry's output is normally absorbed by the home market, and manufacturers must butter this bread with trade from overseas.

Statistics underline the claim that “the industry is climbing back to a point on the ladder we can't quite see at the moment.” Cotton's post-war peak labour force was recorded on December 1, 1951, when employers had 320,000 operatives on their books. At the height of the recession, on August 30, 1952, the number of employed persons had dropped to 262,000.

Current returns show a labour force of 280,000, which means that the industry has “recovered” about 18,000 of 58,000 operatives “lost” during the so-called recession.

Most of the remaining 40,000 have been absorbed by other industries, but it is significant that more and more weaving mills are asking the appropriate trade union to agree to the introduction of part-time evening “housewives' shifts.”

Employers say that these shifts

After a decade of great prosperity, the cotton industry came through the recent recession with its finances virtually unimpaired. In this article, an industrial correspondent examines the prospects of the industry in the light of changing world demands and suggests that advertising could help to restore confidence to an industry that is once again marching forward.

**By
WPN**

Industrial Correspondent

are essential “owing to the acute shortage of full-time workers” and the need to hasten deliveries of goods to export and home markets.

“Housewives' shifts” are normally about four hours long, starting at 5.30 or 5.45 pm, and they are being staffed mainly by married women whose family commitments prevent their putting in a full day's work at the mill.

That such shifts are again deemed essential is a healthy sign, although the measure of the industry's gradual recovery is better reflected in its production figures. During the first 32 weeks of 1952 mills produced 457.86 millions lbs. of yarn. Over a comparable period during 1953 there was an output of 551.67 million lbs. of yarn.

It has always been a source of concern to Lancashire that the cotton industry's contribution to Britain's export trade has never been fully appreciated. Newer industries have tended to win bouquets and bask in the limelight of publicity. Yet, in 1951,

exports of textiles stood at £490,000,000, topping all other British industries. Vehicles, including locomotives, ships and aircraft, came next with £480,000,000 worth of exports.

The breakdown of the textile group's exports in that year attributed no less than £209,000,000 worth of exports to cotton yarns and manufacturers, £177,000,000—woollen and worsted yarns, £64,000,000—silk and artificial silk yarns and manufactures, and £40,000,000—manufactures of other textile materials.

In 1952 textiles slipped to third place in the exports table, but the cotton industry's contribution to Britain's economic well-being remained immense.

The textile group's exports brought in £348,000,000, made up of cotton yarns and manufactures—£148,000,000, woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures—£124,000,000, silk and artificial silk yarns and manufactures—£41,000,000, and manufactures of other textile materials—£35,000,000.

No one under-estimates the magnitude of the task which lies ahead if more and more cotton goods are to be shipped abroad. Import restrictions place difficult fences round many countries. America, European countries, India and Japan are virile competitors in the struggle for orders.

Criticism is sometimes directed against Lancashire's technical efficiency, but it is generally agreed that these are matters of opinion. There is certainly an awareness of the need for new ideas and higher productivity. New uses have been found for traditional cloths, and great strides have been made in the field of design.

(Continued on page xvi)



Photo: Manchester Evening News.

More and more weaving mills are asking trade unions to agree to part-time evening “housewives' shifts.” Employers claim these workings are essential owing to the acute shortage of full-time operatives and the need to hasten deliveries of goods to export markets. In 1951, £209,000,000 worth of cotton yarns and manufactures from factories like the one shown here were sent overseas.

Cotton industry making steady recovery from last year's setback

(Continued from page xii)

In 1940, the year of Dunkirk, it was laid down that "Lancashire must maintain her position in the van of progress in the field of colour, design and style. The trend of the last 20 years has shown that Lancashire must increasingly rely on speciality cloths in which originality of design and construction are of paramount importance. If the world at large can be convinced of the fact that Lancashire as a whole really deserves the highest esteem in matters of colour, design and style, everybody in Lancashire will benefit."

It was in this note that the Cotton Board's Colour, Design and Style Centre in York Street, Manchester, was then opened, and ever since it has been focusing increasing attention

upon the cotton industry's growing appreciation of the importance of new design ideas and of a higher standard of design.

Designed primarily to assist British cotton manufacturers to increase the visual appeal of their products, and to provide a show place in the heart of the industry where its finest productions might be seen and a source of information to buyers of British cotton textiles, has since proved to be a model for similar organisations in other industries.

Frequent exhibitions provide repeated opportunities for the industry and its customers to gain the measure of cotton's achievements, and do much to publicise the industry's forward-looking outlook.

"In the fashion field alone,

cotton has climbed steadily from the utilitarian class to one of today's high fashion fabrics," it is claimed. "The Centre's exhibitions have informed and stimulated individual cotton producers and interested manufacturers in other industries who might not previously have considered using the industry's products.

"They have provided a basis for judgment and have helped to create a climate of opinion and a greater readiness to foster new ideas and introduce new methods of working."

Value of advertising seen

More and more the industry is realising the value of advertising and display. For the first time, a combined show of British cottons was recently taken to Scandinavia when leading Lancashire houses collaborated with the Cotton Board in an exhibit in the British Pavilion at St. Erik's Fair, Stockholm.

The industry's exhibit drew from Lord Mancroft, the Board of Trade's spokesman in the House of Lords, the observation that it was not only the best display of its kind in the British Pavilion, but also in the whole Fair.

"I wish everything in the British Pavilion was up to the same standard," he added.

As if to emphasise that the Lancashire cotton industry has now fully grasped the essentials of modern sales technique, ten of London's leading mannequins were flown to Sweden to model British cotton dresses at a fashion

parade at Stockholm's Grand Hotel.

On-the-spot investigations of overseas markets are being made, and the industry recently sent an export market team to visit the East African Colonial territories of Uganda, Tanganyika, Kenya and Zanzibar. On their return the team reported:

"In the markets generally the team found abundant goodwill for British goods, and particularly in parts of Uganda and Tanganyika there was clearly discernible an increasing discrimination on the part of the African buyer for better quality goods.

"From Governments, from traders and from consumers alike the team met with a high degree of goodwill and well-expressed preference for British goods in a stable market, and a clear indication that in such circumstances trade could be considerably

stepped up providing service continued the improvement it had shown in recent years and prices met the particular conditions of the market."

After a decade of great prosperity, the cotton industry came through the recession with its finances virtually unimpaired. It is enjoying a steady recovery and may find that its hardest task will lie in the direction of recruiting skilled operatives.

Many of those who were rendered jobless during the recession, and have since found work in other spheres, are "suspicious" of the cotton industry's ability to give them permanent employment. It may be vital, however, that they should return to the mills. Perhaps there is a part for advertising to play in restoring their confidence in an industry which is once again marching forward.

Industrial future of Lancashire

(Continued from page ix)

enterprising firm, and similar successes are being achieved by other firms in other fields.

Taking the region as a whole, three industries—engineering, textiles and chemicals—account for more than half the total of factory building since the war, and more than 20 per cent of the total employment is in engineering, a similar proportion in textiles, and about 14 per cent in chemicals.

New factories and extensions built since the war include engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, textiles, chemicals

and allied trades, metal manufacture and metal goods, vehicles, aircraft, food, drink, tobacco, clothing, paper, printing, linoleum, leather cloth, glass, cement, bricks, woodworking, leather, leather goods, rubber, distribution and transport.

While some localities are still over-dependent on one industry, such as coal, cotton or shipbuilding, the general picture in Lancashire is of a mixture of old and new industries, of industries manufacturing capital and consumer goods, goods for export and goods for the home market.

Britain's most concentrated provincial market

(Continued from page vi)

actively engaged in the mills, offices and workshops of the county—in fact, so much so, that outside London and North-western Region, it has more "females" on the lists of employees than any other region.

The other characteristic, that is, the number of shops and service trade establishments, is revealed by Table No. 3. From this it will be seen that, taking into account the total number of Shops and Service Trade Establishments (this latter term includes restaurants, cafés, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairs, and motor-trade establishments) the North-western Region has a higher proportion per 10,000 of population than any other area in the country, including Greater London. If we count retail shops only, we find that the North-west has 139.8 per 10,000 of the population, again the highest in the country.

Analysing the position by

counties, we find that Lancashire still has the lead, with 73,284 retail shops, giving 142.7 per 10,000 of the population.

The marketing executive has one further concern. He wants to know what people buy?

The general answer is that although the supply position for practically all categories of consumer goods is now more than adequate, the demand for consumer goods is being maintained. Inquiries made on the spot in the more popular centres indicate that retailers, both large and small, are enjoying a much bigger turnover than they were a year ago and that, though costs are always tending to increase, and margins are tight, by careful buying and managing, trading is still quite satisfactory and, in some cases, it is more so.

There is a general increase in the demand for clothing and footwear, the end of rationing has put up the sales of sweets and

chocolates by something like 50 per cent. There is no doubt that the home market, particularly in this part of the country, remains prosperous. It is obvious that Lancashire is spending freely, and no manufacturer of consumer goods need be apprehensive concerning the demand for his goods provided, of course, the national situation does not deteriorate, for no part of the county can live in isolation from the remainder. But, as pointed out above, Lancashire is by no means so vulnerable as she was in the twenties and thirties, when she was suffering severely from blows inflicted on the cotton industry from some of her overseas markets.

All in all, the very fact that Lancashire is so well equipped with retail establishments is proof enough that here is a whole-hearted community, prepared to work hard and to enjoy the very best products that manufacturers can provide.

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