

The Wealth and Progress of Our Great Southland

Disc Now Has Industrial Class Added to Man with Hoe and Aristocrat—An Evolution, Not a Revolution.

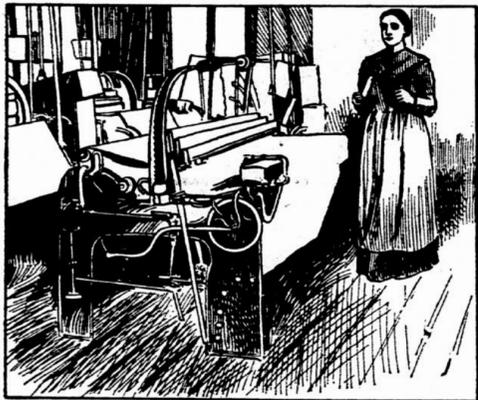
The northern making a flying trip through the south, getting his impressions very largely from what he is able to view from a car window, is apt to give the country an ill name. Judge "I worn and poverty-stricken." He should, ere he dilate on superficial impressions, get at facts. We call to his attention an editorial in the Chicago Record-Herald:

"Reference has been made in these columns to the leadership of our cotton states in the production of cotton, and it is not surprising to find the Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, regarding the export figures of the past fiscal year with commendation. Among exports exclusively from the south it includes: Cotton, \$379,945,014; cottonseed oil, \$15,125,502; cottonseed cake and meal, \$13,897,178; naval stores, \$16,106,643; phosphates, \$6,866,274. This makes a total of \$451,980,811, and that alone was nearly one-third of all our domestic exports. But, besides the articles mentioned, the south exports other products which it raises or manufactures in common with other parts of the country—timber, tobacco, petroleum, cotton goods, provisions, grain, coal, cattle, fruits, iron and steel, wood manufactures, leather—and its share of such exports is roughly estimated at \$183,000,000. Hence a total of \$634,980,800, or 41 per cent of the value of all the exports of the country.

"The figures prove the wealth of southern fields, and unquestionably

received by the mill operatives, we must, ere we picture a state of abject poverty, take into consideration the fact that almost all of the necessities of life are to be had in the south at a much lower price than in the north. The tenement system of the north is practically unknown down there, each family lives by itself, about the cottage has a bit of ground where much of the living may be raised at practically no outlay of money. The mill companies often getting their ground for nothing, the former owners glad to favor the valuable new industry, can afford to provide the half acre about the cottage of the tenant mill worker. As a rule, the mill towns are laid out with care for the comfort of the residents, with attention to hygienic conditions. They have school houses, churches, recreation grounds, not infrequently gas and waterworks. There is not the huddling characteristic of a northern mill town, but a combination of country air with some desirable city advantages.

The great iron fields of the southern Appalachian system have been opened up. The growth of this industry was marked as early as 1890, which year the yield of pig iron was 1,750,000 tons as compared with the 184,000 tons of 1870. The "Manufacturers' Record" of Baltimore gives, in tabulated form, some interesting information on the changes occurring after the south de-



IN A SOUTHERN COTTON MILL.

cotton is still king among our exports. The value of exports of raw cotton alone exceeded the value of the combined exports of breadstuffs, cattle, hogs and sheep, provisions and minerals. It was almost three times as great as the value of our iron and steel exports, and two-thirds as great as the value of all our manufactured exports.

"With such a staple and with its gains in new industries, the south is certainly entitled to feel fairly well satisfied."

And the south now owns King Cotton, as never before. She no longer sends it all out to mills far away, where the product is grown. As Leonora Beck Ellis, writing in Gunton's Magazine, forcefully phrases it: "The lower Atlantic and gulf states no longer constitute a mere agricultural tract, huge, unwieldy, badly tilted, with transportation dependent almost solely upon wagon roads and waterways, with scattered towns and a sparse and uneducated population composed of but two classes, the man with the hoe and the landed aristocracy."

To reclaim the land from poverty, properly develop it, another element was needed.

The south has a great territory, something like 1,000,000 square miles of area. Thomas Dixon in his pictures of the south gives us, even the most ignorant, a vivid glimpse at the riches of the land. Its soil, its riches of water and soil, its forests and minerals, wonderful resources. To change from an agricultural people to an industrial is not the work of a day, and though the new south is popularly spoken of as having experienced a revolution from old habits, old prejudices, the process has really been no other than one, one of a people coming to realize that the time has come to recover from the ruins of war. "The depths of suffering and poverty to which her people were hurled by the appalling catalysis can never be adequately portrayed, nor can the protracted period of torpor be wondered at by any who reflect that the slaves emancipated without reimbursement represented a loss of \$3,000,000,000 to a white population of less than 5,000,000, and the destruction that grew hand in hand with war eliminated or rendered useless almost that much more in public and private buildings and works. This, to say nothing of a labor system in chaos, and nearly half a million homes deprived of their defenders and supporters."

The new south has added to her man with the hoe and her landed aristocracy an industrial class, men appreciative of her great industrial possibilities. New England has found a strong rival down south, where economic advantages are with the latter. Proximity to the fields of cotton, abundant water power, immense coal fields and tracts of timber near by, a mild climate, an ample supply of native white labor. New England now is the region called upon to adapt itself to change, the south forges ahead.

Constantly her transportation facilities are extending; coast and river navigation being improved, railroads developing. The south has now about 50,000 miles of railway. New mill villages spring up all over the land. Though we hear much of the poor pay-

menting to try the northern way of arriving at prosperity:

Railroad mileage.....	1899	1890
20,000	50,000	
Cotton consumption in southern mills, bales.....	5,750,000	11,125,000
233,888	1,221,000	
Capital invested in southern cotton mills.....	21,900,000	125,000,000
Number of spindles in southern cotton mills.....	67,000	5,000,000
Value of goods produced.....	21,000,000	736,000,000
Capital invested in southern manufacturing.....	257,200,000	31,000,000,000
Value of southern products.....	467,000,000	1,500,000,000
Wages paid to factory hands in the south.....	75,000,000	330,000,000
Capital invested in manufacturing.....	1,500,000	40,000,000
Coal mined, tons.....	257,000	4,000,000

The great landed estates of the old south have been changed by the changing industrial conditions, the tenant system succeeding the man given place to numbers of small farms the property of the man dwelling thereon. He can plant it to what crop he will, he has no master to enforce the growing of cotton. When there came the decrease in the price of cotton and low prices continued, there were foreclosures of evil among the many; but other southern farmers, "Change purposes and methods wholly. Diversify products to the utmost limit of your liberal climate and soil. Reclaim our waste lands; rotas crops, raise grain, hay, small crops of every type, stock of all kinds. Make cheese and butter; turn our wasting grapes and cherries into fine wines and sterilized fruit juices; let the peaches, cherries and vegetables, that have been left to rot, now go to northern markets fresh from our own canneries. Finally, let us invest every cent of capital we have or can borrow or can coax to come here in developing our mineral, forest and marine resources, and in building factories, pushing steadily toward the ultimate point of complete monopoly of all manufactures of which we produce the raw material."

Southern farmers, it is needless to mention, have not forsaken cotton—it is the manufacture of this staple the great progress has been made—but there is noticeable an enormous increase in the small crops, in cattle and dairy products. The cultivation of the grains is receiving greater attention, the number of flour mills increasing with rapidity. Sheep-raising is a growing industry, especially among the hills of North Carolina and Tennessee. The subject of forestry is pursued on scientific lines, the lumber trade is advancing, the marine resources are bringing in a goodly harvest. In regard to development of mineral resources, mention should be made of the steel plants and iron foundries of Alabama. And mention should be made of the woolen mills of the south that are following the cotton mills. The southern evolution is a most notable feature of our industrial life.

CHRISTOPHER WEBSTER.

Of Some Use.

Those who think that kings are mere expensive figureheads of no real value to the world will be surprised to learn that King Edward is reviving the game of croquet.—Kansas City Journal.

Neckwear and Fashions in General



SOME LATE DESIGNS.

The little neat turn-over collar is as much in style as ever, and differs hardly at all from those first introduced. For morning wear the plain null sets are preferred, scrim is used as formerly and lace sets are much in fashion.

Neckwear shows some novelties this season, but one feature is the long ends, for stocks and ties both. There are beautiful lace chemisettes and deep cuffs, often the chemisette is made to wear outside the waist. Then the lace jabot is back in fashion, and also the fichu. Sailor collars of lace, these, too, worn with long cuffs, are to be had, and a very pretty, economical model is, one to be recommended; the addition of the lace quite transforms a plain waist, may be used with various costumes and is more easily cleaned than silk or satin.

Taffeta stocks with the neat turn-over collars abound, come in black and white more commonly. The lay-down collar, which nevertheless is high, is pushing forward, and handkerchief ties in gay colors are considered smart. Wash stocks will continue to be worn all winter, and will follow much the same lines as those of taffeta.

Crepe de chine is appearing amongst neckwear specialties, and we consider this a very appropriate material; it is washable, and so soft and pretty. Ties of the crepe are shown, and bid fair to have vogue. We may say, although most everything goes in neck dressing, that the fluffy, lacey affairs are very fashionable, that the deep cuff and collar are the latest style.

Dressmakers are trying to force back the trained skirt—they always do, never can remain content unless they can spread a lot of goods on the floor—but the trottoire is held to tenaciously by the energetic woman of the period, the short skirt remains the thing for morning and general utility wear.

The circular skirt is perhaps most fashionable model for the walking skirt, but plaited ones are still with us, the nine and eleven gored styles. For the walking suit a coat of medium length is preferred, and the skirt should be strictly tailored, the coat very simply trimmed. My lady seems to want her simplicity this season very simple, her elaborateness pretty elaborate.

Afternoon and evening gowns are long and voluminous and much trimmed; skirts continue to be plain, the trimming all going to the upper part of the dress. Buttons are largely used for ornamentation, a revival of the styles of an older day. Metallic effects are in evidence and are very

attractive when there is not too much glitter. Yesterday we noticed a very pretty green costume, the skirt of bronze mixture, the waist a pongee of subdued green. The latter was made with a chemisette which was broad at the neck and tapered quite fine at the belt, and consisted of many little frills of lace. The waist had included perpendicular tucks at the shoulders, the lines were long and simple. Clusters of small metallic byttons outlined the edge where the green met the white lace vest. The green buttons now on display in the shops are very handsome; rhinestones are used, but personally we do not care for them.

The subject of shoes we have not touched on lately; and it is a subject that deserves mention, for there are decided changes noticeable. Colored cloth and black cloth tops will be fashionable, and hosiery worn as they have not been in a long time. Vamps are not so long as formerly; few French heels will be seen. The buttons on shoes seem enormous, only a few are now seen. Some ladies take their own cloth to the shoemakers, have the gown matched exactly by the cloth uppers. It seems passing odd that for evening slippers black should be considered most exclusive when street gowns require colored cloth tops, but this is the tendency at the best places. Black slippers sparkle with tiny jet beads, white ones are embroidered in little pearls. Huge ribbon bows are used whenever possible, vamps are short to display the elaborate stockings. French heels are always the sort for the evening slipper; it is from street shoes this exaggerated heel is now banished.

Baby shoes on the high sandal order are very fetching, the ones with many straps. The little ones usually wear tiny stockings and shoes for dress-up occasions, and the russet shoon do nicely for general wear. "The warm but shapeless moccasin is worn with the first short frocks. For the walking shoe good stout soles must be provided, for no one can tell when the child will elude the nurse's arms and run into the nearest inviting puddle.

Very coquettish bright red house shoes are affected by grown-ups, the high ones in favor with those that find low boots too chilly after long hours in stout calf-skin boots; and the high red shoes certainly are picturesque; if one may use this long-suffering word in this connection. The cheap oriental slipper, which comes in so many good colors, is a faithful friend and appreciated.

Every woman, no matter how indolent and disinclined to exercise, should have at least one costume able to withstand blustery weather; for it is the rare exception indeed that will find no use for such an outfit. Perhaps most important of all are the shoes, which should not be too stiff and mannish, but have good reliable heels and sensible soles. Overshoes are not worn so much as formerly, which means one's walking shoes are much better than formerly, more nearly waterproof. The dress material should be of good enough wool to stand a lot of wetting; some ladies have the goods for the utility frock waterproofed before it is made up. There should be no trimming that would be ruined from a little wetting, and the hat must be of this same durability. But above all things, do not go in for a slouch hat of cheap sort, something that will make you look like a tramp or a Bowery girl. Good outing hats cost money, but they pay in the long run. When the dampness has taken all the wave out of your hair, you want to feel that your hat is all right anyway. And this year there are extremely good outing hats offered, the trimming reduced to the simplest terms.

The strictly tailored waist has returned to favor, and the faithfulness of woman toward this article of dress should be one argument against the folk that nominate her fickle, ever running after novelty. The plain shirt-waist very little in style, there cannot be the great deal of lacing because what makes for their popularity is their simplicity. Plaits may be a little wider this year, sleeves a little smaller, but one notices small differences between the styles of this and the year before.

The plaid waist here pictured is a favorite; it is fashioned with a yoke, the sleeves are of moderate size, stitching and buttons the only trimming. The stock for a waist of this sort may be a turned-over linen with small black tie, or a black taffeta stock with scrim turn-over collar. Lace has no place on a waist of this sort, should be reserved for dressier dresses.

There are faces vain that stand an occasional rainfall, the wearer being careful to put them in shape as soon as removed. For the rainy day the flouncing veil has no part, although it may be donned in sunny weather. Utility gloves are obtainable in this day of the athletic girl, and no woman need be arrayed in bedraggled finery never meant for hard use—unless, of course, she be caught unaware.

Some women like the long rain coat, some prefer the short jacket of either waterproof cloth or serviceable serge.

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Home Health Club

By DAVID H. REEDER, Ph. D., M. D.

DIET AND DRUNKARDS.

I have not said a great deal upon the subject of alcoholic liquors in the Home Health club lectures, but instead have constantly taught temperance in all things. I have tried to go to the root of the evil. For many of you know that the beloved temperance worker, Frances E. Willard, used frequently to say that "the kitchen is often the vestibule of the saloon," and I think that a little reflection will cause you to agree with her. The delicate nerves of a growing boy's stomach can be so irritated by highly-spiced and greasy foods, doughy bread, coffee, tea, etc., that fermentation takes place before the food can possibly digest it, and, as Dr. Paulson says, not to be wondered at that he craves the paralyzing influence of alcoholic liquors in the ensuing effects of the cigarette.

"Dr. Brunton, the eminent English physician, tells of a drunkard who complained because the temperance people were forever telling him about his drinking, but none of them told him how to get rid of the thirst that compelled him to drink. What would be the answer for a father who spent his time trimming his beard and his trousers some weeds instead of pulling them up by the roots?"

"There is a cause for a drunkard's thirst, just as there is a cause for the fever patient's temperature. Divine Fire declares: 'The curse causeless shall not come.' If our modern dinner tables could be cleared of those things that create a craving for liquor, there could be more vacant places at the table for the sober, instead of being the first step in a drunkard's career, is frequently the devil's hospital, sought out by those who already have had abnormal tastes created within them by a fond mother's cooking."

"The mother who prepares such food for her boy is unconsciously the friend of not only the cigarette dealer, but also of the saloon keeper, for she is developing business for both of them. How useless for her to implore providence to deliver her boy from the curse of the cigarette and the liquor traffic while she is daily placing before him food that must physiologically create a demand for their effects, just as the eating of a large quantity of salt would develop in him a strong craving for iodine. No desire to patronize the water-bucket. The Divine declaration: 'Whosoever a man saveth, that shall he also reap,' is as unerring in its operations as is the law of gravitation."

Dr. Paulson says further: "Our experience in dealing with multitudes of drunkards in our Chicago life boat work has thoroughly convinced us that the partaking of an extensive variety of vile and indigestible foods, saturated with substances that blister, burn and sting as they are swallowed, and that are added for the purpose of giving the palate a twist, also twists the nerves, and even the temper and character, and almost drags the poor, struggling victim of the drink habit into a hell of his own making."

"Scientific cookery should be regarded as an important part of the education of our young people. Indeed, some one has said that cookery should rank highest among the high arts. Yet the enterprising business man who demands an accurate stenographer, a well-informed lawyer, and a discreet manager, is fully satisfied that the woman in his kitchen is a competent cook if she can flavor and put together a dozen food ingredients so that they will satisfy his taste, even though she may have no intelligent conception as to whether they will build up or destroy the brain and other tissues."

"The idea that alcohol is a food is a thin-coated scientific sophistry which has furnished a desirable excuse for thousands of moderate drinkers. It is the fact that a small quantity of alcohol will burn or oxidize in the body, but it ruins the body while it is burning, just as a quantity of gunpowder could burn in a stove, but it would blast it to pieces while it was burning."

"Prof. Kraepelin, of Heidelberg, Germany, one of the world's greatest authorities on experimental psychology, has recently made 2,000 experiments with instruments of precision in which he has scientifically demonstrated that as small an amount as one-third of an ounce of alcohol will appreciably depress sight, hearing, feeling and the various mental operations."

Let the mother study the Home Health club methods of diet, the proper combinations of food, and how to prepare it and the result will not be favorable to the saloon and tobacco trade.

either, but still aim far from being a cation are always welcome and encouraging. I thank you. How to get fat? That is easy, but there are few who will comply with the easy rules. These easy rules which make us sleep more, worry less, eat more, drink less while eating, chew more. Eat for dessert, daily after dinner, one ounce of almond nut meats. If the skins are removed by scalding and the meats are then slightly roasted, buttered and salted, or dried and dipped in chocolate, the result will be best. Drink no tea or coffee, but drink an abundance of water between meals. The emphatic points are: No worry, plenty of sleep. Observe all of these rules and you will grow as plump and rosy as you desire.

Any good wholesome food that agrees with you and furnishes gustatory enjoyment will be good food for you. The vegetables you mention are not necessary. There are many ways of preparing steaks which make them more palatable and easily digestible than frying. Broiling is the simplest way. I would not advise you to use the so-called skin foods. Nature's methods are better.

Oklahoma.—Dr. David H. Reeder, Laporte, Ind. Dear Sir: My husband smoked cigars a great many years and has grown nervous. I am very anxious for him to leave it off and would do so, but he knows what a struggle it would be, and how many temptations would be thrown in his way, that I am really afraid that if he should try to give it up entirely he would not succeed. He is just up from an attack of catarrhal fever and is not smoking, but may be to-morrow yet I am hopeful.

Now what would you suggest? Is there a remedy or is there anything I could put in his food that would destroy the longing for tobacco? Kindly give me your advice for which I will be thankful. Yours truly, Mrs. I. W.

While I am very much opposed to the use of tobacco in any form, yet I consider it unwise for a person, especially one in the debilitated condition in which your husband now is, to break off the use of it suddenly. It is a poison and the system has become habituated to it, and would suffer if deprived. It can be discontinued gradually, however, if there are certain remedies fed to the system and nerves in order to counteract the effects. The best of these are in the tissue elements, or cell salt. These are harmless and safe home remedies, contain no opiates, nor anything that would interfere with digestion, and in fact are simply the foods demanded by nature in order to maintain the integrity of the system.

Iowa.—Dr. David H. Reeder, Laporte, Ind. Dear Sir: I am troubled with getting up in the morning and walking about. I have been troubled in this way ever since I was a child and seem otherwise to be in a healthy condition. I am 25 years of age. Any remedy you would advise for me to use would be greatly appreciated. Respectfully yours, P. J.

As a rule, sleep-walking, or any disturbance of the sleep, is usually due to indigestion, usually arising from eating hearty food at the evening meal. I would suggest that you eat no meat or other muscle-making food after three o'clock p. m., but that your supper be very light, and consist of fruits, and cereals and that you eat it not later than six o'clock. Also that just before retiring you get into a receptacle for heating one-half teaspoonful of milk, and one-half teaspoonful of water. Let this be heated just to the boiling point, but not boiled; sip it slowly with a teaspoon. A pinch of salt can be added if desired to make it a little more palatable. You will find this very soothing to the nerves and I think you will sleep well without further trouble.

All readers of this publication are at liberty to write for information pertaining to the subject of health. All communications should be addressed to the Home Health Club or Dr. David H. Reeder, and should contain name and address in full with at least four cents in postage.

Cause for Alarm.

The Actress—Dear me! I have lost the handbag containing all my finery. What shall I do, my dear friend? Her Manager—Oh, don't make a fuss about a little thing like that. "But the handbag also contained two dollars."

"Great Scott! I'll telephone for a detective at once."—Chicago Daily News.

One Definition.

"Say, paw."

"Well, son?"

"What is a miser?"

"A miser, son, is a man that has sense enough to save more money than you do."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Bounded Spurdy.

Dr. Firstaid—Your boy has dislocated his wrist. I shall have to pull the joint! Mr. Sporty—Say, doctor, what do you take him for, a gambling den or a bucket shop?—Washington Star.

Literary Treasure.

Perhaps the most important literary find in years was made in February last, when a copy of "Titus Andronicus," bearing the date 1594, was discovered in a Swedish cottage. This was a very important discovery, not only because of the rarity of the edition, but because it proves conclusively the Shakespearean authorship and brings to an end the controversy which has long been carried on between various critics as to the genuineness of that tragedy.

Another Common Expression.

(Copyright, 1898.)

Very much attached to his home.

Big Movement of Protestant Churches Towards Unity

Plans and Hopes of the Inter-Church Conference on Federation to Be Held in New York.

Whatever makes for the greatest efficiency and insures the largest range of influence is certain to command the interest and enlist the sympathy and support of people to-day. The lesson of combination and unification has first been learned by the secular and business world, but the Christian church, observant and progressive, and catching the spirit of the age, is learning the lesson, too, and what would have been impossible 100 or even 50 years ago, now seems possible, may even be probable to-day, and that is the confederating of all the churches of the land for definite lines of service, with the question of denominational creeds and doctrines left out. The spirit of cooperation between the different Protestant denominations of this country has been growing for years. They are coming more and more to realize the oneness of their aim as followers of Christ and the common obligation which they owe the world in seeking its redemption.

That this is true most markedly is proven by the fact that 26 different Protestant denominations of the United States, comprising a membership of between 17,000,000 and 20,000,000 communicants, are definitely committed to the great gathering of the inter-church conference on federation, which is to hold its sessions in Carnegie hall, New York city, from November 15 to 21, inclusive. The delegates which have been appointed by the denominations and religious societies are the leaders in thought and action in their respective

denominations, and this body of from 500 to 1,000 men will comprise one of the most distinguished and noteworthy gatherings of churchmen ever held in this country.

In the past the desire for cooperation on the part of the different Christian churches of the United States has found expression in the formation of such organizations as the Evangelical Alliance and in such gatherings as the Ecumenical Missionary conference of 1906 in the city of New York. But such organizations and conferences were mainly for fellowship rather than for the purpose of providing practical and permanent methods for the accomplishment of needed results.

The desire for such unity for practical service led to the formation in New York city in the winter of 1906 of the National Federation of Churches and Christian Workers. Representative men from the different churches, interested in cooperative work, were active in creating the new organization and during the past five years it has done effective service in New York, Ohio, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Michigan and New Jersey, by the promotion of local and state federations, and especially by bringing into fraternal fellowship leaders in denominational activities.

But that the movement was not to rest there was proven at the meeting of the organization in Washington in 1902 when, in response to the general and widespread desire for an enlarging of the scope of the work, a committee on correspondence was appointed having for its object the bringing about of an official federation of the Christian churches of the whole country. The letter of invitation sent out by this committee asking the appointment of delegates contained the following definite statement as to the character and purpose of the conference:

"What we propose is a federation of denominations to be created by the denominations themselves. We have no elaborated plan or scheme of organization to present for approval. That would not be proper.

"It is understood that its basis would not be one of creedal statement or governmental form, but of cooperative work and effort. It is also understood that the organization shall have power only to advise the constituent bodies represented.

"We believe that the great Christian bodies in our country should stand together, lead in the discussion of and give an impulse to all great movements that make for righteousness. We be-

lieve that questions like those of marriage and divorce, Sabbath desecration, the social evil, child labor, the relation of labor to capital, the problems created by foreign immigration, the bettering of the conditions of the laboring classes, and the moral and religious training of the young—indeed all great questions in which the voice of the churches should be heard—concern Christians of every name, and demand their united and concerted action if the church is to lead effectively in the conquest of the world for Christ."

In response to this invitation all the larger denominations of the country—Methodist Episcopal, north and south, Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational, etc., besides most of the smaller bodies, have responded by appointing representatives to the conference. It would be necessary to enumerate practically the entire list of over 500 delegates were we to attempt to give the names of those of national reputation, and distinguished for service in their own denominations.

The program, which will cover an entire week of meetings, includes the names of none who do not bear important relations to their own denominations, and few who are not honored for distinguished service in church and nation. It would be impossible in the space at our command to give anything but the briefest outline of the topics to be presented and discussed. The conference will be opened by J. Cleveland Cady, LL. D., of New York,



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