

sources which are but in the infancy of their development. There is no other part of the Republic which makes a stronger appeal to enterprising men, whether they have large or small capital. It is a beautiful country, a healthful country and a country which holds out every promise of social satisfaction for those who go there to make their homes.

The most amazing thing about the South is the cheapness of its fertile agricultural lands, though one hears on every hand that prices have gone up considerably during the past few years. They must have been giving land away before, for after years of national prosperity and wonderful strides in local settlement and development, one can still buy fine farming land at prices ranging from \$5 an acre upward.

People regard \$25 an acre as a pretty stiff price for lands which would be considered very reasonable at three or four times as much under the same conditions in Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, or California. True, the Far Western lands are irrigated, and irrigation is a sort of miracle which, among other things, gives extraordinary value to land. But we can compare these fertile Southern lands with the agricultural districts of Illinois, Iowa, and other prairie States, and still they are literally 'dirt cheap.' There is no way to account for it except that the process of readjustment, which has been going on since the War, has not yet brought Southern land up to the level of prices prevailing in other parts of the United States.

With regard to markets. In the West, we are accustomed to long distances. When we start on a journey, we do not expect to arrive anywhere

We should store the floods and regulate the flow of streams throughout the land. We should adopt policies which will everywhere facilitate the subdivision of the soil into small holdings, and the growth of independent homes upon these holdings. Even in those sections which are most densely peopled, and, perhaps, least favored in natural advantages—New England, for example—there is much to be done in improving natural conditions and opening new opportunities for successful rural settlement.

But it is not enough to make the land ready for its highest uses; the people must also be made ready to utilize the land. Every boy and girl should leave the public schools prepared to make a living, and to collect it from mother earth herself, when they desire to do so. This is distinctly in line with our great need of increasing economic efficiency, and thus enabling the country to meet the demands of increasing population. The South is beautiful and promising as it is, but how much more beautiful and promising it would become with the adoption of public policies which would make the utmost of its natural advantages and which would train the rising generation so that they could realize the best results from the opportunities thus opened to them!

I reached Atlanta on a winter morning and killed time before breakfast by visiting a statue which loomed through the growing light. It was the memorial erected in honor of Henry W. Grady by his appreciative fellow-citizens. And there I found two inscriptions which may well inspire all the friends of national development, and, especially, those who believe that our future security rests chiefly in the

CARVING BY MACHINERY.

BATTLEFIELD MEMORIES OF GETTYSBURG FASHIONED BY COMPRESSED AIR.

Historic Spots of the Conflict Marked by Memorials of Artistic Design—Expense and Time Saved by Yankee Ingenuity.

The field of Gettysburg and the other scenes of strife in our great Civil War are rapidly being filled with memorials in granite, marble and bronze, which will greatly enhance the interest of these national parks for all visitors and particularly for those



A MASTERPIECE SHAPED BY PNEUMATIC TOOLS.

of future generations who cannot have the aid of any veteran of the great conflict to guide them to the points of interest.

The tablets, statues, monuments and other memorials which are finding place in rapidly increasing numbers upon these historic battlefields have been erected in some instances by the Congress of the United States, but in a majority of cases the expense has been defrayed by States or by veteran or patriotic organizations. Some of the memorials are mute testimonials to the bravery of fallen comrades, while others are tributes to the commanders conspicuous in this engagement or that. However, the matter does not stop here and of late many commemorative masterpieces of sculpture have been installed to mark in each instance the exact spot rendered memorable by some notable assault or defense or some other unusual event in the great drama of the War for the Union.

The production of great numbers of these battlefield memorials has resulted in another Yankee scheme for saving time and labor, namely, the introduction of sculpture by machinery. Formerly all the statues carved from marble or granite had to be slowly and laboriously chiseled by hand. Under the new order of things all this is changed and mechanically operated tools cut away the hard material and carve, in the stone, representations of human figures, lettering, etc., in a fraction of the time that would be required for the same work under the old methods.

Many ingenious Tools.

The tools which are instrumental in performing this ingenious sculpture by machinery are what are known as pneumatic tools, that is, they are operated by steam or electricity. The type most commonly used might be described as a combination hammer and chisel, and how much more speedily such a work than could a workman with the old-fashioned chisel and hammer may be appreciated when it is stated that by means of the compressed air hammer is made to strike hundreds of blows per minute.

In this mechanical chiseling the pneumatic tool, which is a portable piece of apparatus, is held in the hand of a workman and by him guided back and forth on the stone surface wherever cutting is to be done. The compressed air is led to the tool through a rubber hose, and the operator can with the utmost ease and at a moment's notice regulate the force of the hammer blows according to the depth of the cutting required.

Moreover different styles of pneumatic tools are provided for the various classes of work to be performed in producing a statue or other monument. For instance, there is one tool for light carving, tracing and lettering on granite, and a different one for heavy carving and large raised letters. The tools require from five to seven cubic feet of free air per minute to operate them. In the battlefield memo-

In Old Ireland.
In connection with what is known as the "Irish revival," an interesting work has been started by Irish ladies in a village close by Dublin.

Three industries were selected, namely, the printing of books, embroidering on Irish linen and the weaving of tapestry and carpets; and some exquisite work has been produced. One of the leading ideas of the promoters has been to produce things which will be recognized as Irish both in style and design. In the carpets, for example, all ordinary patterns are discarded in favor of those recognizably Irish.

Many of the workers are Irish peasant girls, who, by patient training,

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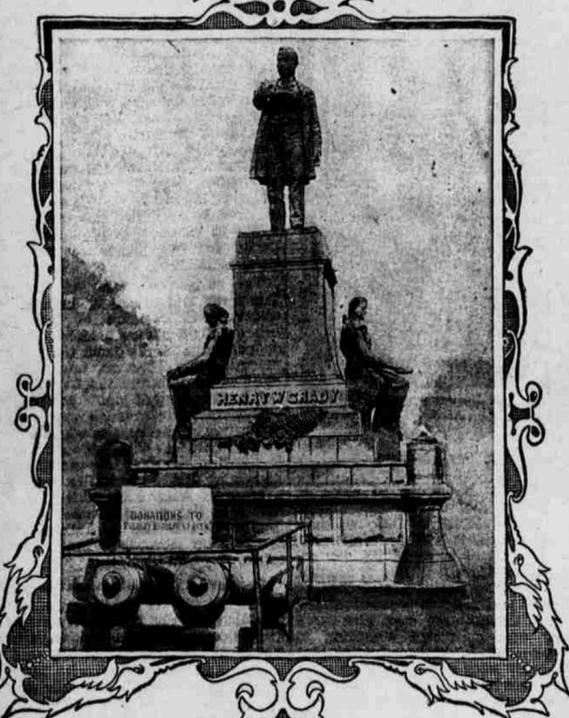
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Close to Fine Markets.
But the Southern truck-gardener and fruit-grower can reach great cities in every direction in twelve, twenty-four, and thirty-six hours. He is surrounded by mining and manufacturing centers and has quick access to the big cities of the North. He is favored, of course, by the latitude, which enables him to produce both the necessities and luxuries of Northern tables while Jack Frost still holds the earth in his grip above Mason and Dixon's line.

In the matter of transportation, the new settler in the South is fortunate. Compared with newer sections of the country, the South is gridironed with railroads. Not only so, but it enjoys important natural advantages in the way of navigation, both interior and exterior. It is manifestly good railroad policy to facilitate the settlement of tributary railroad territory by making rates which encourage colonization and enable the settler to prosper. Railroad earnings and values increase rapidly with population and development.

The opportunities of the South constitute an open invitation to all men who desire to improve their conditions of living by getting an independence from the soil. The man who wants to avail himself of those opportunities may do so at once, with a small outlay of capital, without waiting for the adoption of new public policies of any sort. But it is impossible to travel through the Southern States without thinking of the obligation which rests upon the Nation to do certain things which must be done before the largest economic results can be achieved.

I have been interested for many years in the promotion of a government irrigation policy and in scientific forestry and systematic colonization, which are inseparably associated with it. But these are only a part of the great work of internal improvements to which the government must set its hand. They are but a portion of the bigger problem of Building the Unfinished Republic and "finishing the world in partnership with God."

To Uphold the Nation.

The United States should drain the Southern swamps for precisely the same reason that it stores the waste flood water to irrigate the Western deserts in order that we may widen the foundations of our national life, enhance the common prosperity, and give men more room in which to build their habitations. We should preserve and extend the forests on all the watersheds of the United States and not merely in the mountains of the West.

hope of establishing millions of new homes on the soil. Here are the words:

Give us the broad and perfect :
loyalty that loves and trusts :
Georgia alike with Massachusetts :
sets—that knows no South, no :
East, no West, but endears both :
equal and patriotic love every :
foot of our soil, every State in :
our Union.

The citizen standing in the door :
way of his home—contented on :
his threshold—his family gathered :
red about his hearthstone— :
while the evening of a well- :
spent day closes in scenes and :
sounds that are dearest—He :
shall save the Republic when :
the drumtap is futile and the :
barracks are exhausted.

Was on the Bill of Fare.

A man entered a restaurant, took a seat, and, after a little deliberation, asked the waiter for a "plate of fly-specks." The waiter reported the uncomplimen-



SCULPTURE BY MACHINERY.

tary request to the proprietor, whereupon the latter approached the customer and informed him that he did not "serve fly-specks." "Then," was the reply, "I would suggest that you take them off the bill of fare."

rials now being erected in many localities figures of soldiers, mounted on foot, are introduced in great numbers, but there is also extensive use of representations of cannon, cannon balls, flags, etc.