

AFTER FIFTY YEARS IN THE SOUTH

(Manufacturers Record.)

If anybody had undertaken fifty years ago, when the hope of the Southern Confederacy died, to forecast in detail that the eleven States constituting it would in 1915 surpass in practically every material way, the whole United States of 1865, he would probably have been regarded as a wild dreamer. But the facts of today would have vindicated his judgment and faith.

In April, 1865, the prospect for these eleven States was most appalling, with quite 250,000 of the flower of their population killed or permanently disabled in a four years' war, billions of dollars of real and personal property greatly deteriorated or absolutely destroyed, fluid capital at a minimum, cities in ashes, mills and factories and railroad lines in ruins, the very ground in some sections reduced to infertility and the laboring forces demoralized. Stout hearts who knew the natural resources of these States were prompt to encourage their fellows to begin the task of rehabilitation. But presently they were confronted by conditions far worse than war, in many respects, that for ten years and more hampered every movement for the recovery of the wreck. The material losses of that period were added to the share of the States in the national burdens consequent upon the war, and another drawback, even more serious, but not measurable statistically, was the drain upon energies represented in the migration of natives of these States to other parts of the country. Figures of 1910 are fairly indicative of the results. In that year 22,879,929 natives of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia were living in the United States, but only 18,678,875 of them in the States of their nativity, while within their borders were 21,874,253 natives of the United States. They had lost to other States 4,201,054 and had received from other States 3,195,378, a difference against them of 1,005,676. Much of this exchange had occurred within the eleven States or between them and other Southern States, but 867,797 were in States outside the South from which had been received 481,254, a difference of 386,543. Capitalizing the migrants at \$1200 each, a conservative estimate, the end of the half-century shows a deficit in this exchange capitalized at \$463,851,600.

Under all the burdens and losses, and in spite of the drawbacks, the confidence of men in these States, persisted and waxed greater. It was grounded in knowledge of possessions necessary to progress and prosperity and beyond the power of man to destroy entirely.

Within the eleven States lay 150,000,000,000 tons of coal, vast stores of lignite, peat and petroleum, 5,000,000,000 tons of iron ore, the phosphate rock to supply the needs of this country and other lands, sulphur that was to dominate the markets of the world for that product, lead and zinc, salt and bauxite, fuller's earth and other valuable minerals.

More than 254,000,000 of its acres were covered with forests and woods, and 382,390,000 of its acres were capable of bearing crops.

Nearly 15,000 miles of its waterways, many of them having outlets in convenient harbors in the coast line of 3,000 miles, offered facilities for domestic and foreign commerce based upon the products of field, forest, mine and factory, or had in their head streams energy to be developed hydro-electrically for industry aggregating millions of horsepower.

Facts of today, therefore, had to be. Their significance is epitomized in the following table comparing on broad lines the status in 1915 of the eleven States that formed the Southern Confederacy with that of the whole country in 1860, most of

the figures being authoritative and a few, conservative estimates:

	United States, 1860.	Eleven Southern States, 1915.
Land area, sq. miles	2,741,159	732,743
Population	31,448,322	23,848,507
Density, population	10.6	32.5
Manufactures:		
Capital	\$916,436,000	\$1,797,231,000
Products	\$1,748,078,000	\$1,803,934,000
Cotton mills:		
Spindles, active	6,235,727	12,702,226
Looms, active	129,613	261,486
Cotton used, lbs.	422,704,975	1,402,871,351
Pig-iron made, tons	821,223	2,214,895
Lumber, value	\$85,012,060	\$303,008,000
Agriculture:		
Capital	\$7,860,488,000	\$6,617,570,000
Products	\$1,725,000,000	\$2,336,168,000
Cotton crop:		
Bales, 500 pounds	8,841,416	14,375,326
Without seed	\$251,618,000	\$547,000,000
Grain, bushels:		
Corn	830,459,600	618,791,000
Wheat	171,188,000	47,067,000
Oats	172,555,000	69,953,000
Mineral output, val.	\$108,500,000	\$155,738,000
Coal mined, tons	14,610,015	38,330,000
Railroad mileage	2,875,430	6,294,000
Exports, value	\$333,576,000	\$758,561,000
Banking:		
Capital	\$194,421,000	\$315,888,000
Deposits	\$406,407,000	\$1,229,064,000
Common schools:		
Expenditures	\$22,548,519	\$53,838,031
Property, true value	\$16,159,616,000	\$16,611,000,000

The advance of the whole South, including Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, and West Virginia, is one of the marvels of the past twenty-five or thirty years. That of the particular eleven States is, considering the background, largely responsible for the larger showing.

Their land area is 732,743 square miles, or less than one-quarter of the area of the United States, and their population is 23,848,507, or 7,594,815 less than the population of the whole country in 1860. These differences in area and population must be kept in mind in comparing the small part in 1915 with the whole in 1860. What does this comparison reveal?

The eleven Southern States in 1915 have \$1,797,231,000 capital in manufacturing, nearly twice as much as the United States in 1860, with 12,702,226 active spindles and 261,486 active looms, more than twice as many, using 1,402,871,351 pounds of cotton, more than three times as much, making 2,214,895 tons of pig-iron, nearly three times as much, and cutting nearly four times as much lumber as the whole country fifty years ago.

They are producing in agriculture to the value of \$2,336,168,000, or \$511,000,000 more than the whole country fifty years ago, although of the 382,390,000 of its acres that may grow crops only 108,784,000 are improved farm land and only 73,620,000 are tilled.

The mines and quarries of these States are yielding \$155,733,000 annually, or \$47,233,000 more than the United States in 1860, the output of coal, 38,330,000 tons being nearly three times as great, and the output of iron, 6,294,000 tons, being more than twice as great. In addition, three of the States, Florida, South Carolina, and Tennessee, are producing the country's phosphate rock; four of them, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, all of the native bauxite for the manufacture of aluminum, and two of them, Louisiana and Texas, virtually all of the sulphur.

Through the ports in these States passed in 1914 to foreign lands \$758,561,000 worth of merchandise, more than twice as much as was exported from all ports of the country in 1860. These Southern exports are nearly one-third of the total annual exports of the country.

Most of the gratifying advance made by the eleven States has come since 1880. The accomplishments since then are shown in the following table:

	1880.	1915.
Population	12,960,246	23,848,507
Manufactures:		
Capital	\$138,254,000	\$1,797,231,000
Products	\$240,441,000	\$1,803,934,000
Pig-iron made, tons	185,551	2,214,895
Lumber cut, feet	2,801,162,000	19,044,232,000
Agriculture:		
Capital	\$1,587,122,000	\$6,617,570,000
Products	\$547,567,000	\$2,336,168,000
Mineral output, val.	\$5,519,954	\$155,738,000
Coal mined, tons	1,031,954	38,330,000
Iron ore mined, tons	188,514	6,294,000
Railroad mileage	17,351	69,014
Banking:		
Capital	\$39,185,948	\$315,888,000
Deposits	\$65,564,000	\$1,229,064,000
Resources	\$65,564,000	\$2,129,522,000
Common schools:		
Expenditures	\$6,038,523	\$53,838,031
Property, true value	\$1,165,000,000	\$16,611,000,000

With an increase in population in thirty-five years, from 12,990,246 to 23,848,507, or by 10,858,261, equal to 83.6 per cent., these States have accumulated for manufacturing, agriculture and banking \$6,970,922,000 of capital, an increase of 396.7 per cent., from \$1,759,562,000 to \$8,730,484,000. They are producing in agriculture, mining, lumbering and manufacturing to an aggregate value yearly of \$4,658,838,000, an increase of \$3,813,310,000, or at the rate of 450.9 per cent., and \$966,348,000 more than the aggregate of production on those lines by the whole country in 1860.

They have built 51,663 miles of railroad, nearly 20,000 miles more

than the total length of the railroads in the United States fifty years ago, bringing the total mileage in the eleven States to 69,014.

Their corporation capital now amounts to \$4,496,117,000, of which \$1,594,291,000 are in transportation \$1,478,732,000 in production and \$408,286,000 in banking and other finance, the whole yielding an annual net income of \$316,666,000.

Their banking resources have increased in thirty-five years from \$93,569,000 to \$2,128,522,000, more than twenty-two times; their banking capital from \$39,185,948 to \$315,683,000, about eight times, to an amount of \$121,262,000 greater than the banking capital of the whole country in 1860, and the deposits in their financial institutions, more than three times as great, have increased from \$66,564,000 to \$1,229,064,000.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the estimated true value of all property in the eleven States has more than quadrupled and is now nearly \$500,000,000 greater than that of the whole country in 1860.

What are the eleven States doing with their increasing wealth? Much more than did the whole country fifty years ago. In 1860 there were expended upon the common schools of the United States \$22,548,519. In 1911-12 the eleven States spent for that purpose \$53,838,031, or more than twice as much, the difference being emphasized by the difference in population, the expenditure by the United States at the earliest period being less than 72 cents per capita of population, while the present expenditure by the eleven States is more than \$2.13 per capita. The concern for their common schools has been recorded in an increase in expenditures for them from \$6,038,523 in 1880, or nearly nine times, and has paralleled increase in material wealth. And what has happened in the case of the schools has also been manifested in other directions, in better houses and public buildings and churches, in improved highways, 27,273 miles of the latter having been constructed in the past ten years, and in carrying out generally the aspirations and hopes of the men of fifty years or more ago.

What two generations of men in these eleven Southern States have achieved in fifty years, starting from ruins, is an inspiration to courage and energy for the younger men not only of the South, but of the whole country.

Use of Cotton in War.
Cotton statisticians who find difficulty in accounting for the large exports of the staple to Europe, where a large portion of the manufacturing industry is prostrated, will do well to investigate the use of this raw material for war purposes. They are well aware that unusual quantities of khaki for uniforms, duck for tents, tarpaulins and artillery covers tire cloth for automobiles and other woven and knitted fabrics are being demanded by the belligerents, but they are likely to overlook two important uses of cotton that are absorbing hundreds of thousands of bales of the staple.

It is rather startling to learn that it takes a bale of cotton to shoot one of the big German 42-centimeter siege guns, and that a modern dreadnaught in action explodes 10 to 12 bales of cotton every minute. Approximately a pound of raw cotton is needed in making every pound of gun-cotton, and the powder production of Europe and this country is not far from 350,000,000 pounds annually under present forced conditions. This accounts for about 700,000 bales of cotton, largely linters and waste.

Then there is the enormous demand for absorbent cotton and bandages. This probably calls for about 50,000,000 pounds of cotton annually, or about 100,000 bales. In fact, it is quite likely that figures could be deduced to show that the war demand for cotton is largely counter-balancing the loss of regular demand due to the prostration of the industry in Germany, Austria, Belgium and France.

Working Both.
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The doctor gets from \$5 to \$100, the minister gets from \$5 to \$100, the editor publishes a notice of death and an obituary two columns long, lodge resolutions, a lot of poetry and a card of thanks, and gets \$0,000. No wonder so many country editors get rich.—Exchange.

Here is one that will take you back quite a distance. "What became of the old-fashioned farmer boy who believed if he killed a toad, the milk of the cows would turn to blood?"—Pittsburg Dispatch.

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