

THE STORY OF RESCUE OF A LITERATURE

(Continued from Page Nine.)

To refer in detail to the important work that this house has accomplished in the letters of the world, aside from the South's part therein, probably the Neale output of books, distinctly Southern, does not amount to more than half of those that are published by this house. I did not intend to refer to any of the books other than those that relate to the history of the Southern Confederacy, but I yield to the temptation to mention a few of those that otherwise affect Southern literature. Here nearly all the great Southern poets have found the means of expression. There are various studies in Southern poetry, such as "A Study in Southern Poetry," by Prof. Henry Jerome Stockard, president of Peace Institute, and "Masterpieces of Southern Poetry," Mr. Neale's own compilation and literature, such as "A History of Southern Literature," by Carl Holliday, who is at the head of the literary department of Vanderbilt University. There are scores of books of fiction. Mr. Neale's own novel entitled "The Betrayal," to which I shall again refer. Then, the Southern activity in writing books that do not relate to the South is represented in many of the Neale books of this nature. Thomas Watson, for instance, writes of Waterloo; here we find a Greek drama, there a study in government, here an intricate problem in theory is discussed, there a book of travels. But I return to the books that relate to the history of the South.

There is Headley's account of the part that he and his associates played in the attempt to retaliate, in the West and in the East, for the burning and the sack of the Southern towns, villages and farms by the invading armies. The evidence there found of the extent of the "copperhead" movement in the upper Mississippi Valley, in 1863-1864, is entirely essential to a history of both sides of the great war. It becomes startling to contemplate to what immense revolution in the States of the North and the West had approached when, in an evil hour for the Confederate side, Mr. Davis destroyed the army of Tennessee by placing a brave, true, but incompetent commander over it in the place of Joseph E. Johnston. Mr. Davis delivered an impassioned speech to the remnant of the army of Tennessee at Palmetto Station, near Atlanta, in September, 1864, in which he declared the opinion that McClellan would be elected over Lincoln at the November elections, and in that event the West would set him up as President over itself, leaving the East to Lincoln. The destruction of the army of Tennessee, however, resulted in a political situation the reverse of Mr. Davis' prognostications.

But to return to the Neale books. These are sufficient to place the fame of the Confederacy in the field of civil and military history in the first rank of nations. And the four years of the Confederacy established propositions of government that the United States must put into practice—or perish. It is sufficient to say that the constitution of the Confederacy met and satisfied every condition precedent to the prolonged security of this Republic, and if that improved Federal organic law were enforced now in the United States, each and every dispute between the Republican party and the Democratic would be settled in favor of the fundamental principles of human liberty.

While the Neale house has built up southern literature of varied classifications of titles, and has a fixed policy to preserve in that line of enterprise, the south is to be congratulated that the influence of the publisher is wider than the limits of the American territory. The publisher's good offices in other lands are a recognized force in our interest.

Sixty years ago an English gentleman, playmate in infancy of Queen Victoria, one of her bridesmaids, maid of honor to the queen, Miss Amelia Murray, traveled in the United States accompanied only by her maid-servant. The distinguished and most accomplished traveler landed at Halifax, thence to Boston. From Niagara she came to Baltimore. Oh, this country is of two parts! The prince consort was an abolitionist; the queen was an abolitionist. Miss Murray, an abolitionist, had talked in this country with abolitionists. Letters to a gentleman of Baltimore preceding her arrival had caused his carriage, accompanied by a negro butler, to meet the stranger at the railroad station. The negro butler approached Miss Murray with the manners of the butlers at home. Could such a man be a slave! At the door a negro maid met Miss Murray to show her to her chamber. Presently, at dinner, the tourist met a goodly company. The very atmosphere was not Bostonese, but English high life. There was no belittling tone to the voices of the company. On to Washington. There the southern society was dominant and Miss Murray entered it by instinct. She traveled outward, to Richmond, to Charleston, and went with Governor Aiken over his sea-island plantations, seeing the slaves by the thousands at labor. She came on to Mobile, to New Orleans, and to Texas. The printed volume of her private letters to England, correcting mistaken views held there of the slaves and the masters of the south, offended the queen. The maid of honor, the true, steadfast friend of the queen's youth and her power, left the court to take up her residence on a farm. She heard of the arrival of Benjamin Ogle Tayloe, the Virginian of Washington city, who had re-entrained her. She sent a command to him and his family to come to her at her country home. What invaluable historical data is that in the little book of Miss Murray's letters from America!

The prince of Wales came—the recently deceased Edward VII. The same Mr. Tayloe carried to the old James River plantation, Westover and others. In this instance we find some of the foundation of the English sympathy with the southern Confederacy, the evidences of which survive in the tale of the cruiser Alabama and in other things of great comfort to southern people.

The Neale publishing company, in

12 short years, beginning in the heyday of limited resources and without a name, is doing good work for the South even beyond the seas. Had the same work been done prior to the generation of Neale, who may prophesy what Yancey, and Sillido and Mason might have done in Europe as diplomats of the Confederacy? It is enough to say here that the works of southern authors relating to the South, published by the Neale house, have been given a remarkable quantity of space in the favorite journals of literary criticism of London. The Graphic, the Athenaeum, the Academy, the Spectator, all delight to review these books as rare exhibitions of American literary achievement.

The rare thing, the unparalleled thing, the consecration of a young man's life to confirm the security of the name and fame of his country, the Cavalier section of his country, in book publication has happened. What of him? Well bred, as the test stands, well educated, possessed of a genius for the initiative, surcharged with energy, as well regulated in his mental processes as the lines of the square, as self-possessed as Caesar, the South has not misplaced its confidence.

I have said that young Neale in his 19th year carried a family of eight persons to Washington city to be supported in comfort by the work of his pen, and that he succeeded without delay. Since then he has written exhaustively, and his writing has been on the highest plane. To select those books that appeal to my own sympathies first, I would name the correlated three studies, "Home Rule," "Treaties," and "The Sovereignty of the States." I doubt if there are a great number of men in all America who have in their minds intellectual cabinet the connection of facts and events set forth in these books, which, nevertheless, are essential to a just appreciation of the foundations of American government. The reader is startled by the disclosure of long neglected facts.

The historical novel, "The Betrayal," has been so widely reviewed in the south that special notice of it may be omitted here. Suffice it to be said, it is a powerful portrayal of the history of Virginia for some 20 years, 1870-1890, when the forces of darkness strove perilously strong with the spirit of Virginia.

THE SOUTHERN FIREMEN.

President Finley Gives Out Statement as to Differences.

Washington, D. C., May 18.—Mr. Finley, president of the Southern Railway Company, today gave out the following statement:

"A difference having arisen between the Southern Railway Company and the firemen employed by it, I deem it proper as president of the company to make the following explanation: 'The representatives of the firemen sometimes took up with the vice-president and general manager of the company, Mr. Cozeman, the question of their relations with the company including the question of wages and the question of rules under which they should work. As most usual in such cases, before any consideration was given to the question of rules the question of wages was first taken up and considered. The demands of the men were for an increase in wages approximately twenty-seven and eight tenths per cent over the wages of last year involving an increase amounting to approximately four hundred thousand dollars per annum. The vice-president and general manager not feeling that conditions were appropriate for considering an increase declined it, and thereupon as is usual, an appeal was taken by the committee representing the men to me as president of the company. When the appeal was presented to me, only the question of the demand for an increase in wages was considered, no question as to the rules being stated by me to the committee that the question must first be considered by the operating officers of the company. Being convinced in respect to the demand for increased wages, when the appeal was presented to me, I explained further that I did not desire to assume any arbitrary stand and would accordingly be willing to take the question up with them again in the Autumn of this year when we would have further light in respect to earnings and business conditions after the Summer months and would then consider it with them with an open mind and on the merits of the situation as then existing. If they were unwilling to accept this suggestion I offered them an alternative to mediate or arbitrate the question with them.'

"I trust very sincerely that our men will see the justice and equity of the position of the company and will realize that the management is controlled by the purpose of being entirely fair to them and to their representatives for a full and just consideration in conference of all questions of difference that may arise."

Saves Health of Old People—Trial Free

A healthy old couple who have lived a long life together make an ideal picture. But unfortunately so many old people have a dismal life. Even if they are otherwise in good health they seem to suffer from constipation and indigestion. It is the penalty of old age. To old people, the best advice is—Be careful of your food. But even that is not all. The stomach and bowel muscles are no longer as active as they used to be and on that account movement of the bowels is more difficult. To aid nature take a mild laxative like Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin whenever you find yourself becoming constipated or when you have any difficulty digesting your food. It is not strong like salts or purgatives, but mild, gentle and non-gripping—just what elderly people need. It is the best laxative for old people, as it is for women and children. Many men and women far beyond seventy have been able to discard all medicines after a brief use of Syrup Pepsin. The regular bottles can be obtained at any druggist at fifty cents or one dollar, but we suggest that you make a free trial of it first, as so many others have done. Send your address to Dr. Caldwell and he will send you a free sample bottle.



Look for This Picture on Package

Dr. Caldwell does not feel that the purchase of his remedy ends his obligation. He has specialized in stomach, liver and bowel diseases for over forty years and he will be pleased to give his readers any advice on the subject free of charge. All are welcome to write him. Whether for the medical advice or the free sample address him Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 541 Caldwell Building, Monticello, Ill.



The following are some extracts from letters Dr. Caldwell has received:

"Your free sample bottle came in due time and I was so gratified with results that I bought a larger bottle and am so in favor of it that I am putting others on the track to get relief. I am 70 years old and have been troubled with a scorpion liver, but feel that I now have the right remedy and will no longer have the trouble. Also it acts without inconvenience."—Mrs. W. H. Carter, Maywood, Ill.

"I am 78 years old; have been seriously afflicted with heart trouble for over 15 years, unable to do anything during that time; have spent all I had doctoring with several local doctors and many specialists, all to no purpose. My case is a very hard one and incurable; constipation of a very serious nature. I would, for years, go from three to five days without a movement; would take pills, salines, etc., until I was entirely tired of life. Have tried everything. I saw your ad; sent for free sample of Syrup Pepsin, received it, and it did me so much good that I got a box bottle and have taken it as per directions regularly; shall get another bottle today. It has done a world of good. It is the nicest to take and the most effective of any remedy I have ever used. It is simply a god-send to me."—A. A. Lewis, R. 2, Box 51, Bentonville, Ark.

"I received your free sample of Syrup Pepsin and have taken it and am now taking a \$1.00 bottle. It is doing me a great deal of good. I have had trouble more or less with my stomach ever since I left the army, but have never taken very much medicine for it, but the sample you sent me did me so much good I thought I would give it a trial. It is helping me and I shall continue to take it. I can recommend it to any one having stomach trouble and heart trouble."—Geo. S. Spaulding, West Soldiers' Home, Kansas.

"I have tried your Syrup Pepsin and found it all that you claim. I am recommending it to the old veterans and they are buying it. I shall also buy it for my own use. I cannot praise it enough."—Ezra Gilpin, National Soldiers' Home, Danville, Ill.

BUILDING THE SOIL.

Increasing Use of Fertilizers in the United States.

Washington, D. C., May 20.—Soil foods seem to be rapidly gaining in popularity or absolute requirement, or perhaps both, among the agriculturists of the United States. The total value of imported fertilizers, including materials largely though not exclusively used for that purpose, aggregated 40 million dollars in the calendar year 1910, against 1-2 million in 1900, and 5 1-2 million in 1890, according to the figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor; while other reports covering the production of fertilizers indicate also a large and perhaps equally rapid growth in domestic output of the various materials used for fertilizing purposes. The production of phosphate rock, for example, largely used in the manufacture of artificial fertilizers, increased, according to reports of the Geological Survey, from 6 1-2 million dollars in 1904 to 10 3-4 million dollars in 1909; while the Census Office reports the value of fertilizers manufactured in 1890 at 30 million dollars, in 1900 at 45 million, and in 1905 at 57 million dollars, and if the rate of increase just shown with regard to the production of phosphates, a basic material in the manufacture of fertilizers, occurred also in the output of manufactured fertilizers during the period since 1905 the total production in 1910 was probably 70 million dollars. Meantime the United States exported last year fertilizers to the value of 10 million dollars, making the approximate consumption of soil by the farmers of the country about 100 million dollars per annum, omitting consideration in this connection of cotton-seed meal, used in part as fertilizer material, but largely as a food for live stock.

WHY WE SHAKE HANDS.

How the Custom Originated and the Significance of Greeting.

A writer in the New York Sun has unearthed the following explanation of a common custom.

How many of us, for instance, know why friends shake hands when they meet? The Chinese are said to shake their own hands in greeting, with an air of cordial delight. Why do people of the so-called civilized nations prefer to shake each other by the hand? We are told that it is an old Roman custom, spread by the Romans throughout the countries of their dominion. Shaking hands means, "You are my friend. Believe it for the excellent reason that if you were not I should draw my sword with my shield upon my left arm and my right hand firmly clasped in yours!" So when we shake hands we are merely saying in the pantomime of ancient Rome: "There is peace and good will between us, for our swords are in their scabbards."

Removal Sale of the French Military Parlors. All goods at cost beginning Monday, May 15th.

STOMALIX

and those suffering from diseases of the stomach and intestines.

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