

North Carolina



Wild Ponies of the Banks.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

WHILE many Southern states are feeling the burden of a huge cotton crop at low prices, North Carolina, which not only raises cotton but has also come to manufacture cotton goods on a large scale, can see the other side of the picture.

North Carolina is passing through a renaissance. Due to her steadily intensifying shift from cotton fields to mill centers and from once-idle streams to throbbing dynamos, she has suddenly rediscovered herself on the threshold of industrial power.

The legendary North Carolinian who in the '60s called his three daughters Rosin, Tar and Turpentine, would today be naming them after cigarette brands, furniture trademarks and cotton-goods patterns.

Charlotte, situated between the big hydroelectric developments along the Catawba and Yadkin rivers, is a nucleus of this new industrialism. In the last 25 years the number of textile mills operating within a 100-mile radius of that city has been increased fivefold, with a present spindleage of 10,000,000.

An hour's ride beyond Charlotte is Gastonia, one of the largest textile centers in the United States. Of its 20,000 people, about three-fourths are workers in the 42 mills whose tall stacks cut the sky. Yet, in the town's broad, tree-shaded streets, lined with neat cottages on well-kept, flower-fringed plots, one feels no oppressive sense of concentrated industry, but rather the restfulness of some model suburb, widespread to sun, air and surrounding countryside.

With mill workers' cottages rentable at \$3 a month, with water and electric light free, and a mild climate, necessitating little fuel, which is obtainable at cost, it is not uncommon for mountain families to work at Gastonia long enough to pay off their farm mortgage and then return to the Blue Ridge. Gaston county contains 93 textile mills, which represent one-sixth of the state's total spindleage and consume almost one-third of her cotton crop.

Winston-Salem's Factories.

Another center of importance in North Carolina's new industrialism is Winston-Salem. It has been designated "the twin city" since its component towns were merged in 1913, but no twins ever showed greater dissimilarity than old Salem and youthful Winston. Here one has the stately eighteenth century and the industrial twentieth century side by side, with a mere street or so acting as the hyphen.

Salem signifies that "peace" which was sought by the persecuted Moravians who founded it in 1753. And that "peace" has never forsaken old Salem. Cross a few streets and one is amid Winston's humming beehives of industrialism, where 15,000 wage-earners are turning out their daily trainloads of manufactured tobacco, furniture and textiles on a scale that leads Uncle Sam to rate Winston-Salem as the South's second industrial city.

A circle enclosing Winston-Salem is the denim center of Greensboro and the furniture center of High Point. South of an industrial patch 30 miles across, representing an annual products value of more than \$300,000,000, Winston-Salem's stamp-rolling machines consume annually the most extensive meal in the world—a matter of \$100,000,000 worth of Uncle Sam's familiar blue imprints. That is the sum of her federal tobacco taxes, which represent one-half of those paid by North Carolina.

From the tobacco standpoint, North Carolina's divic twins are really Winston and Durham. At Durham the first perfected cigarette-rolling machine was used, and her fame for the "makings" dates back to the Civil War.

Durham finely symbolizes education springing out of industrialism, for it is the seat of Duke university, which is destined by recent bequests to become one of the country's greatest centers of learning. Social welfare springing out of education is as finely symbolized by the nearby state university at Chapel Hill.

Land of the Sky.

But all is not industrialism in North Carolina. In the west is Asheville,

the gateway to what North Carolinians have well named the Land of the Sky. Never was an altitude of a half mile above sea level so unobtrusive, in all but the tonic atmosphere. Set in a vast bowl, Asheville is encircled by mountains whose 20 highest peaks top all altitudes in the Eastern states.

It was on the Biltmore estate, near Asheville, that, with the founding of a forestry school, the first steps in American forest conservation were taken. Today there are established in this region, for the protection of watersheds and hardwood reserves, the Cherokee, Nantahala, Unaka and Pisgah national forests. With a boundary which encloses more than 1,700,000 acres, the government had acquired, up to July, 1925, somewhat less than a fourth of this area. In the Pisgah, established in 1916 as a game preserve, native bear and deer roam, trout streams are stocked, and herds of bison and elk have been implanted.

Surrounded by the modishness of Asheville, one scarcely realizes that only 50 miles away mountaineers are living a ruggedly simple existence behind hand-hewn timbers and on small "switchback" farms, with revolutionary looms and spinning wheels alongside their chimney pieces of native rock.

It was a far-seeing woman from among the "billed-shirt" life of Asheville who persuaded these remote, almost forgotten, mountain folk to set their long-idle looms going again. Today there are half a dozen handicraft centers scattered through western North Carolina. Mountain illiteracy in North Carolina is passing rapidly. In the last 15 years the state-wide ratio has dropped from 185 to 135 illiterates in every 1,000. Of late years about 4,000 one-teacher schools have been scrapped for modern-type buildings, and North Carolina's educational budget has risen to \$11 per capita, or exactly midway between the per capita cost of \$8, as averaged throughout the Southern states, and \$14 throughout the nation.

The Coastal Region.

A totally different part of the state is the coastal region with its low lands, its numerous sounds and channels and its off-shore islands of sand—"the Banks." For centuries wild horses have been roaming the Banks, and current tradition has it that they are descended from Barbary ponies which were brought over by Sir Walter Raleigh's colonists. From time to time these "banker ponies" are rounded up and driven into corrals made of timber from old wrecks. It is a scene with a far Western tang, flying hoots, swinging lariats, and the flash of branding irons. After the branding and calling out, the likeliest animals are auctioned off. They bring now only \$6 a head. A few years ago these putative descendants of Raleigh's "little Barbary ponies" were bringing from \$50 to \$125 apiece. The auctioneer in explanation, complains: "Tew much gasoline about noawadays!"

On the ocean side of the Hatteras banks one finds the greatest wreck area on the Atlantic coast. Along the beach are the skeletons of what were once ships, now blanched victims of the sea and sand, their upstanding ribs resembling files of gravestones, their forests of protruding spikes being the grisly grass of the desert-like expanse. At one point there are 14 wrecks within 100 yards.

Off the great apex of the Banks are those dreaded quicksands, the Diamond shoal. They are the more to be dreaded because off Hatteras, due to the enormous tonnage of steel hulls embedded in the Diamond, there is a magnetic deviation sometimes amounting to eight degrees.

The farther northward one follows the Banks, the more remote and resourceless seems the life of the people. Often it appears to be mere existence, as of castaways who have taken root on this two-mile width of sand bar, 40 miles off shore.

Feline Amenities

First Lady—You'll have to use more powder, my dear; you're getting quite burnt. I don't suit you.

Second Ditto—How cruel you are, darling, and I was just thinking how sweet you looked with those freckly spots.—London Opinion.

The Majestic

Thomas Meighan joined the rush to Florida some months ago. He went south to make a motion picture called "The New Klondike," written especially for him. It is a story of baseball and real estate and will show Saturday.

Louise Fazenda in "Finger Prints," supported by John T. Murray and Helene Costello and an excellent cast, comes to the Majestic theatre Sunday.

William Boyd and Elinor Fair, popular screen favorites, play opposite each other in Peter B. Kyne's "Jim the Conqueror," which will be on view at the Majestic Tuesday and Wednesday.

Jetta Goudal's new star picture "Fighting Love," which comes to the Majestic Thursday and Friday, is said to be highly dramatic and thrilling. The action transpires in Italy and Africa.

Tourists Thrang Cuban Metropolis

From page 2

sped so that it keeps just ahead of the dogs and stopped just after they pass the judges' stand. A long line of booths underneath the large grandstand are filled with bookmakers, who were doing a big business. Most of the crowd were placing bets on their favorites.

Pryor's band gives a concert every afternoon and evening at Royal Palm park, where seats accommodate several thousand people. Saturday evening the concert is broadcast. Perhaps some of the radios in Vernonia have tuned in on it. Last night we attended and in addition to the music heard speeches from prominent men who were in Miami. The announcer took a delight in telling the radio fans in the frozen north how we were enjoying the pleasant, balmy ocean breeze under the stars, with the palms gently swaying, listening to the band and the singing of birds, while he suggested they put more coal in the furnace.

Following the snow storm in Georgia last week we have had a cold north wind that caused us to lay aside our straw hats and light summer clothes and put on our winter wraps for about three days, but the wind is again coming from the east and bringing back the warm air that comes across the Gulf stream, which flows north close to the shore here at the rate of four to five miles an hour. It was cold enough for frost in a few places around here one morning. The tomato harvest is in full swing here now, and the cold has retarded the ripening, but did no damage.

Tomatoes are the principal farm product in this section, about 17,000 acres being planted this year. Long lines of refrigerator cars stand on side tracks and are taking tomatoes north by the trainload. Glade land containing more or less black soil is the best tomato land, but requires two or three tons of fertilizer per acre, which must be applied each season, as the heavy rains during the summer completely eliminate it from the soil. There are also pests and plant diseases to fight, so that the crop is expensive to raise. But at this season of the year there is little competition from other garden sections, so that they bring a good price in northern markets. They are retailing in local stores now at about 10 cents a pound.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Columbia.

In the matter of the Estate of William Thomas Hatten, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to an order of the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Columbia, duly made, dated and entered on the 21st day of March, 1927, in the matter of the Estate of William Thomas Hatten, deceased, authorized and empowering the administratrix thereof to sell all of the real property of said estate, at private sale, will, from and after the 25th day of April, 1927, sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash and subject to confirmation by said Court, and continue to offer for sale, until sold, the following described real property, belonging to the Estate of William Thomas Hatten, deceased, to-wit:

Lot numbered one (1) in block numbered twelve (12), original town of Vernonia, within Columbia county, Oregon, for the purpose of paying the claims, costs and expenses of administration of said

estate; terms to be: Cash in United States gold coin, ten per cent to accompany bid, balance on confirmation of sale, all bids to be directed to the undersigned at Vernonia, Columbia county, Oregon.

M. B. Hatten, Administratrix of the Estate of William Thomas Hatten, deceased.

Nearly a million head of livestock used summer pasture on the mountain meadows and weed patches of the national forests of Oregon and Washington during 1926, according to the annual grazing report just prepared in the district forester's office, Portland, Oregon.

The national forests of Oregon and Washington thus made important contributions of wool, meat and leather, as well as timber crops in the industrial life of these two states. By this use of the annual forage growth, this number of livestock also helped to remove a fire hazard and produced economic contributions from otherwise wasted by-products.

Sheep show the largest numbers with 612,000 head in Oregon, and 163,700 head in Washington, a total of 775,700 head. The Oregon forests also supported 95,500 cattle and 7,900 horses; while the Washington forests gave summer pasture to 13,400 cattle and 1,760 horses. The Siskiyou national forest in southern Oregon, reports a grazing permit for 10 hogs. The Siuslaw, in the Oregon coast country, reports 48 goats under permit, while the Rainier national forest in Washington reports 65 goats.

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Clackamas county cow testing association showed 567 cows averaging 770 pounds milk and 34.5 pounds butterfat during January. Southern Oregon placer miners have operated 57 giant nozzle lines this winter, best season in years. Two steamers of Portland will load 10,000,000 feet lumber for Japan, during March.

New \$70,000 public school building to be built in Tillamook this year.

E. Brodie, of the Oregon City Enterprise, recently bought St. Helens Sentinel.

Cooperative Creamery will spend \$3,000 for machine and plant additions at St. Helens.

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Friday, Saturday and Monday Features

BUTTER, Skaggs best	48c	Lima beans	25c
1 pound		3 lbs for	
2 pounds for	95c	Soap Ivory, medium bars	29c
		4 bars	
SUGAR, pure cane	58c	Lettuce 3 solid heads	14c
10 lbs. (limit)		for	
SOAP, white wonder	33c	Peaches, Del-Monte, Melba halves	45c
10 bars		8 big halves in rich syrup	
Baking powder, Schillings	30c	No. 2 1/2 tins 2 for	
16 oz. size		Corn, Minnesota, Crosby	35c
JELLO—	25c	white corn, 2 tins	
3 for		Peas, Corn, String beans,	25c
Prunes 4 pounds	25c	No. 2 tins, 2 for	
for		Tomatoes, large tins	25c
		2 for	

MARKET FEATURES

SUGAR CURED HAMS, SMALL	33c
10 to 12 Lbs. By Half or Whole,	
32c	
MILK FED VEAL	23c
ROASTS, per lb.	
CUTLETS per lb.	32c
CREAM FLAKE SHORT-ENING, 2 lbs.	65c
4 pounds for	
FANCY HENS 3 to 5 lb.	29c
per pound	

Phone 741 No. 225 Vernonia