

# Fashion's flowers bloom at the Fashion Shop!

## Glorious EASTER Finery

To Delight the Feminine Heart

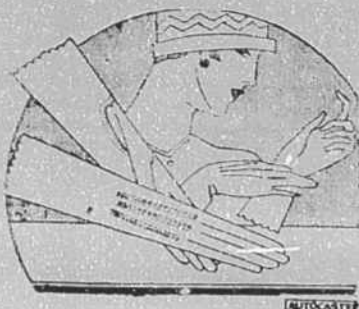
### YOUR EASTER HAT



Your hat this Easter may be large or small, it really doesn't make much difference, just so that it is becoming. Of course, the snug little tailored styles are most comfortable for street wear, but the clever new broad brimmed shapes for semi-dress wear are unusually lovely this spring. Of real Swiss hair, trimmed simply with ribbon or elaborately with flowers, malines and lace. Of the finest Milan, often combined with taffeta and trimmed with feathers. Here are numbers of charming models for your selection. The colors are black, navy, and all the delicious pastel colorings to blend with the new

Easter Costumes. Many of the hats are coming in large head sizes. \$1.75 to \$6.75

### GLOVES and ACCESSORIES



The smartest of new Spring Gloves—with every detail pronouncing them the season's most fascinating accessory. Of Suede and Silks, with new novelty cuffs, scalloped edges and pique sewing. In the season's fashionable shades.

All Reasonably Priced

### Beautiful Coats and Dresses

A world of Spring chic is revealed in this superb collection of new fashions for Misses and Women. Distinctive, individual, they embody all the essentials of style.



### FOR EVERY SMART OCCASION

Never have styles been more fascinating and never have our stocks been more complete with interesting varieties. Your selection is practically unlimited now in Morning, Afternoon and Evening wear.

\$5.75 to \$16.50



### COATS OF THE HOUR

For Dress, Street and Sport wear in all the new shades and plaids. Our variety is unusually large and our prices are unusually low.

\$9.75 to \$22.50

## Exquisite Materials in the Bud

They'll Bloom at Your Touch!



Prints that are as perennial as Spring. The new designs are as varied and lovely as the flowers of the season. Color plays an important part—in new combinations, in bright clear tones, or in soft mezzo-colorings. Conservative patterns, quaint patterns, Art Moderne and other striking patterns—printed on fine quality crepe de chine, 40 inches wide.

Take a look at all of our New Spring materials and all the newest shades and prints in a very wide range of prices.

### ARTIFICIAL WOOL NEXT?

The sheep grower has something new to worry about, writes O. M. Kac in the Baltimore Sun. Within another five years, he thinks, artificial wool may be as common in our textiles as artificial silk has become today. Already it is being produced in the United States, and considerable quantities are being imported from Italy, where the industry started.

This new 'wool' is a chemical product made from cellulose or wood fiber, just as artificial silk. In fact, most of the wool now being manufactured is a by-product of the artificial silk industry. The short or broken 'silk' threads are worked over into this new 'wool' yarn. The product is said to have the soft warm feel of lamb's wool, and in addition, has a lustrous quality which improves the appearance of woolsens in which this artificial fiber is used as a mixture.

According to officials of the department of commerce the price of this artificial wool yarn will be between 50 cents and \$1 per pound, as compared with \$2 per pound for real wool yarn.

Just what degree of competition this new development may bring to American wool-growers cannot be forecast at this early date. At present the artificial yarn seems to be used mainly in mixing with the natural product. Unquestionably this practice will give greater impetus to the demand for truth in fabrics legislation, designed to require each piece of woolen cloth to be marked as to its exact composition. Senator Arthur Capper's new truth-in-fabrics bill, by the way, impresses farm leaders in Washington as being more practical and having a better chance of enactment than any of the bills of this type that have been pending in congress for the last twenty odd years.

But restrictive laws will not help the wool grower much if the new fabric proves satisfactory to the purchaser. And of course the tariff on wool could be of no help whatever in meeting this new situation, unless it should turn out that this artificial wool is of a type to replace merely the grades which we do not grow extensively in this country.

The natural tendency is to underestimate the ultimate effect of a new development of this kind. Five years ago few persons took the artificial silk industry seriously. Japan paid little attention to it for a time. Silk-worm farmers felt perfectly certain that nothing could displace nature's method of making silk thread. Today Japan herself rapidly is becoming a large user of artificial silk, now re-

christened 'rayon.'

In 1900 American rayon mills turned out but 8,000,000 pounds of the product. The next year this figure almost was doubled with a production of 15,000,000 pounds. In 1922 the output rose to 24,000,000 pounds, and during 1925 we turned out that amount from January to June. The full year's figures are not yet available. In addition to this large production we have imported more than 5,000,000 pounds of rayon.

With the technical development of the artificial fiber industry already well beyond the experimental stage, and with no essential difference in the process necessary to produce artificial wool rather than artificial silk, there would seem to be reason to expect rather rapid increase in fiber-wool production, provided the product satisfies the consumer's taste.

If it is argued that artificial wool must compete with a cheaper article than is the case with artificial silk, the answer is that artificial wool also may be made at less cost than artificial silk. Being a coarser fiber, it takes less time and machinery to turn out a pound of the finished product.

Our raw-wool production during the last five years has averaged around 265,000,000 pounds or roughly half that amount of scoured clean wool. We import around 300,000,000 pounds (in 1924 240,147,000 pounds) of raw wool. It will be seen that wool is no small item in American agriculture. Its future concerns owners of farm flocks, as well as the proprietors of the large western sheep ranches.

### DROUGHT DIDN'T RUIN US

Concord Tribune

Farming interests in the state lost money as the result of last year's drought, but just the same the crops were not failures by any means. Our farmers didn't get all they might have gotten under more favorable conditions, but they made something just the same.

What happened in North Carolina happened in other states. Taken as a whole, there was little difference between 1924 and 1925 crops in the south. There was just a 10 per cent reduction in farm output, despite the fact that the season was one of the worst in many years in the Southern states.

North Carolina farmers dug \$320,485,000 of agricultural wealth out of the soil in 1924 and last year they managed to grub out \$318,661,100, which is as surprisingly good showing for the vexations that were encountered.

The cotton crop of the south in

point of bales produced, soared near an all-time record, being in excess of 15,000,000 bales; but this huge production had the effect of depressing prices and bringing the returns almost to the same level as in 1921. Grains and tobacco both suffered from seasonal conditions, with the result that considerable losses were shown in these items.

Texas easily maintained its leadership of the nation at large, as well as for the south, although losing \$125,000,000 from its 1924 returns. Missouri, North Carolina and Oklahoma ranked eighth, ninth and tenth respectively in the national list, the first two increasing their standing, but Oklahoma dropped five places, due to a \$110,000,000 loss resulting from poor grain crops.

### MARRIAGE RISKS

An elderly and a young member of a certain club met in the smoking room.

"I hear, Mr. Jones," said the former, "that you are going to be married shortly. I hope you will be very happy."

"Oh, I don't see why not," replied the prospective bridegroom, cheerily. "I came through the war without a scratch, you know."

### Discovers New Element



Dr. B. S. Hopkins, Professor of Inorganic Chemistry at University of Illinois is the first American to discover a basic element. He found No. 61. Of the possible 92 elements, 87 have been discovered far.

### OUR NATAL DAY

Statesville Landmark.

For 150 years, come next July 4, we've been observing the fourth day of the month called July, or recognizing it rather, as the nation's natal day. Now comes a Princeton professor and tells us the nation wasn't born on that day at all. The formal resolution of congress, declaring our independence, was passed July 2. A copy of the declaration was ordered prepared on July 19 and was formally signed on August 2. If we want to recognize the date of the passing of the resolution as the date of our nativity then we must move up to July 2. If we would fix it on the date of the signing of the resolution, when it became a fixed fact in so far as it could be fixed by congressional resolve and the affixing of names, August 2 is the date.

Always somebody coming along and upsetting things after they were supposed to be fixed beyond peradventure. The Princeton professor admits that on the 4th of July the people who were on the job of creating a nation did agree to the final draft of the publicity material, and in so doing cut out "over 500 words of Jefferson's rhetorical finale." In other words, the founders fixed on the 4th as the eventful day because it was on that date the great event was formally proclaimed; and it might be added that there was additional cause for celebrating that day in the fact that they had the courage to boil down something that Jefferson wrote. That was an act not to be lightly regarded.

But being as we have coming along for a century and a half under the impression that the 4th day of July was the correct time to take a day off there is no particular reason that can be sighted just now why we shouldn't continue that way. It's usage that makes some things correct, and usage has fixed the 4th as the date. Employees of the state departments in Raleigh, who have been much concerned about the observance of all legal holidays, may find it necessary as a matter of conscience, to observe all three days—the 2nd and the 4th of July and the 2nd of August.

Madrid, March 24—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will be among the first recipients of the Plus Ultra gold medal, created by the Spanish government to commemorate the flight of Commander Ramon Franco from Spain to Argentina. In addition to presenting it to Commander Franco and his crew, the medal is to be conferred on all citizens of the world who distinguish themselves in some great feat or enterprise.

This is one year when it will be Carolina, say agricultural workers at wise to diversify crops in North State College.

# Gone Out Of Business

The Ground Hog, according to prophecy, is out of business. Lets hope so and get ourselves busy trying to make up for lost time.

Remember we have everything in seasonable goods for your needs. Field Fence, Barb Wire, Nails, Staples, Poultry Wire, Poultry and Rabbit Fence. Special prices on the line.

Also Lime, Cement, Builders Supplies, Roofing, Stoves and Ranges, Harness and everything you can think of almost in the line, we have.

Next week is court week. Make our place your headquarters.

## BOONE HARDWARE CO.

"The Friendly Store"