

The Pinehurst Outlook

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(Founded by JAMES W. TUFTS)

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Saturday, December 29, 1906.

The Dying Year.

The good Old Year hath run his race,
And the latest hour draws near;
The cold dew shines on his hoary face,
And he hobbles along with a listless pace
To the lonely and snow-covered resting-place
In the Northern Hemisphere.

See how his stiff joints faint and shrink
As the cold breeze whistles by;
He hath a bitter cup to drink
As he watches the sand in his hour-glass sink,
Standing alone on the icy brink
Of the gulf of eternity.

He reels—he slips—no power at hand
To check him from tumbling o'er;
The hour-glass clicks with its latest sand,
And each movement falls like the stroke of a brand
On one already too weak to stand;
He falls—He is seen no more.

And, lo! in the east a star ascends,
And a burst of music comes;
A young lord, followed by troops of friends,
Down to the broad equator wends,
While the star that travels above him bends
O'er a sea of floating plumes.

—Charles Graham Halpine.

I DOUBT VERY MUCH if ever before in hotel history, has there been a Christmas observance as unique as the one held at The Holly Inn during the week. First of all, the idea of having a tree upon which every guest of the hotel was remembered was a happy one, but the plan of having almost every gift accompanied by an original verse was certainly new, novel and entertaining. Most of the verses were sly pokes at personal peculiarities, full of sparkling wit, but there was just enough Holiday sentiment intermingled to combine happily.

When one stops to think about it, the undertaking seems stupendous, but all obstacles were quickly overcome by a committee of young people and in a comparatively short time some seventy jingles were composed. That they amused not only recipients but others was evinced by the laughter and applause which they evoked, and THE OUTLOOK takes pleasure in printing this remarkable collection in its entirety.

VISITORS WHO ATTENDED the annual Christmas trees for the poor white and colored children, in the Village Hall, rejoiced in having assisted in making them possible. The joy written upon youthful faces, whether white or black, was contagious, and always there was consciousness of the grim fact that these little ones would have not known the happiness of the day except through the kindly interest and effort of others.

NORTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRIES OF THE STATE.

Comprehensive Treatment of Subject by Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTE—In line with giving the visitors definite information regarding the State of North Carolina, the editor has secured several stories of which this is the first to appear.



AGRICULTURE still leads in the production of wealth in the Old North State; in figures the agricultural and stock interests approximate \$1,000,000,000 annually.

This is to be expected when the area of the State—about 53,000 square miles—is considered. Much less than one-third of this area is in cultivation; another third is open for settlement by good farmers, truckers, dairymen and orchardists. The remaining third is in sounds, bays and other water courses, and in the precipitous sides of the higher ranges in the mountain region.

For many years North Carolina made but slow progress in manufacturing. As late as fifty years ago only about 14,000 persons in the State were engaged in manufacturing industries, while this year (1906) more than 100,000 find employment in the production of articles of commerce and trade. These persons are engaged in the manufacture of cotton, wool, silk, tobacco, furniture and miscellaneous products.

COTTON FACTORIES.

There are now operating in the State about two hundred and sixty-three mills. Their combined spindles amount to approximately 2,300,000, and some 51,000 looms. They consume, in round numbers, 600,000 bales of cotton, or the entire normal cotton crop of the State. This interest is still growing rapidly and gives promise of becoming still more extensive, being now one of the greatest sources of wealth in the State, ranking first among the manufacturing enterprises, with an output of more than \$30,000,000 annually.

There is not much choice between water-power and steam in the operation of these factories; the choice is determined by the comparative economy in the use of either. When natural conditions favor it—the choice falls to the former. Elsewhere steam offers itself as the ready and economical agent. There is much water-power still available, and when opened by our rapidly building railroads so as to become easily accessible, this will prove an economical incentive to the development of other manufacturing enterprises.

The by-products of cotton—cotton seed, meal, oil, hull and short lint, all contribute to swell the value of the cotton crop. There are some twenty establishments for extracting the oil and preparing the meal for fertilizers and for stock feed in North Carolina, and their output is valued at more than two and one-half million dollars annually.

LUMBER, TIMBER AND FURNITURE FACTORIES.

The manufacture of timber and lumber is one of the large industries of the State; there are something like twelve hundred establishments, engaging about 12,000 hands annually; the products produced are valued at about \$15,000,000.

The furniture factories, in addition to the above, some forty-five or more in number, employ about 2,000 operatives and produce products valued at nearly \$1,500,000.

WOOL AND SILK.

There are nineteen woolen mills engaged in the production of yarns, blankets and cloths; they are all in prosperous condition, but no statistics are available regarding the value of their products. There are six silk mills producing cloth in the State; they are also reticent as to the amount and value of their output.

TOBACCO.

The manufacture of tobacco ranks third in the value of the State's products. The State ranks second in the Union in the number of pounds of the weed produced, and also second in the value of the crop. The principal points of manufacture are Durham, Winston-Salem, Reidsville, Henderson, Wilson, Mt. Airy, Statesville and Oxford. The products include chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco—granulated and fine cut—cigarettes, cigars and snuff. There are nearly two hundred establishments, and more than seven thousand wage earners. The total value of these commodities closely approximates \$15,000,000 annually.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

Besides the enterprises above enumerated, there are nearly fifteen hundred miscellaneous factories, mills and industries, of more or less importance in size, which materially swell the annual value. These small industries include brick-making, ice factories, mattresses, brooms, flour, meal, trousers, shirts, vehicles, iron casting and machinery, barrels, crates, baskets, coffins, helms, shuttle-blocks, fish scrap, fertilizers, tools, implements, etc.

The chief manufacturing centers are Durham, population 7,000; Winston-Salem, population 14,000; Charlotte, population 19,000; Wilmington, population 21,000; Raleigh, population 15,000; Concord, population 8,000; Asheville, population 15,000; Greensboro, population 11,000; Newbern, 10,000; Reidsville, 3,500; High Point, 5,000; Goldsboro, 6,000; Salisbury, 9,000; Fayetteville, 5,000.

FISHERIES.

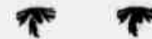
This industry includes shad, herring and menhaden or fat-back (for oil and scrap), oystering and deep-sea fishing for food and fishes. The industry engages the time and labor of several thousand men, and the value of the catch, including, besides the above, mullet, weakfish, striped bass, bluefish, Spanish mackerel, pompano, clams, scallops, soft-shell crabs and shrimps, amounts to between two and three million dollars annually.

TRUCKING INDUSTRY.

This includes the growing of early spring vegetables and small fruits. The output of the berries—strawberries, dewberries and cultivated blackberries—is more than 20,000,000 quarts annually; the average price received for them is nine cents a quart. Vegetables from Wilmington and vicinity amount to 5,000,000 pounds. Newbern and vicinity raise 188,000 barrels potatoes; other vegetables 600,000 crates—including beans, cabbage, beets, lettuce and asparagus. Wilmington and Fayetteville are the lettuce centers; Chadborne and the Atlantic Coast Line Railway territory the centers for berries.

T. K. BRUNNER,

Secretary State Board of Agriculture.

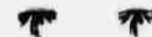


TIN WHISTLES FIRST.

T. R. Newbold and A. I. Creamer Win Trophies in Opening Event.

The Tin Whistles opened their tournament program informally Wednesday with an eighteen hole medal play handicap, T. R. Newbold of the Chevy Chase Club, whose handicap was the "unlucky" thirteen, carrying off the first prize, a silver medal, with a net score of 73, and A. I. Creamer of Charlevoix, Mich., (10) winning second and a bronze medal, with 81.

W. C. Johnson of Philadelphia (22) scored 82; F. G. Dodd (15), 86; C. L. Becker (6), 89; T. S. Lippy (6), 91; W. C. Johnson of New York (11), 92; Cyrus A. Taft (15), 93; and Dr. George S. Hill (19), 106.



Musings of the Gentle Cynic.

A safe bet is the one you were going to make and didn't.

He who realizes his own folly acquires just that much wisdom.

The fool and his money are generally divorced without alimony.

The kitten has its eyes opened in nine days, but the fool has to wait longer.

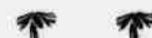
Many a man looks everywhere for his worst enemy except in the mirror.

Some fellows never know when they are licked, and others get so used to it that they don't mind.

Some men's idea of giving to the Lord is to buy a cushion that will make the church pew more comfortable.

The great trouble with the artistic temperament is that it generally wants to borrow money for breakfast.

You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink. On the other hand, you can lead an actor before the curtain, but you can't keep him from making a speech.



Pool Tourney at The Inn.

A handicap pool tournament is in progress at The Holly Inn, the drawings and handicaps being as follows:

Creamer vs. Newbold	50 to 40
Fleming vs. Hall	50 to 38
Bunzl vs. Simpson	50 to 50
Gorton vs. Herr	50 to 35