

**NORTH CAROLINA
LED COLONIES**

It is popularly supposed that the independence of the United States began on a Fourth of July in Philadelphia, but down in the Old North state in a community that threw off the British yoke more than a year before the

Tamult in the city, in the quaint old Quaker town announced the first general step toward the freedom of the colonies.

In 1765 the British parliament passed the stamp act. When the first sloop of war arrived off Cape Fear from England carrying stamped paper the people terrorized the captain until he was afraid to land his stuff, and then they captured the stamp officer from the governor and made the officer take oath that he would not attempt to enforce the use of stamps. A year later the stamp act was repealed. But North Carolina had found that she had a power when the people arose, and the English crown was never again sure of its ground in the colony.

The people asserted the right of free assembly after that, and the assumption led to numerous clashes with the governor until in May, 1771, the governor, with soldiers, proceeded against a band of men calling themselves Regulators; and a few miles north of Southern Pines a battle was fought in which more than 100 casualties occurred on both sides, nearly two score being killed. This was the first bloodshed of the Revolution. The injudicious governor, whose force was victorious, aroused further hatred on the part of the people by hanging a number of his prisoners. Herman Husband, the leader of the Regulators, escaped and went to Pittsburgh, where he settled later dying at Philadelphia.

The feeling was fanned by the

extreme acts of each side, until a state convention was held at Newbern in August, 1774. The meeting of the colonial legislature, which followed, practically endorsed the radical views of the convention, which was proclaimed by the governor to be anarchy. The result was that the legislature was dissolved and the governor took refuge on a ship of war in Cape Fear river.

In May, 1775, the people of Mecklenburg county had a convention, and they took occasion, nearly 14 months before the Declaration of Independence was issued in Philadelphia, to say that—

Ringed Declaration

"We declare ourselves a free and independent people; are and of right ought to be a sovereign and independent self-governing association under no power than that of our God and the general government of congress. To the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes and our most sacred honor."

The convention that adopted such startling resolutions of independence, undertook to lay the foundation for a government for North Carolina until a suitable form could be provided by congress, and from that day the authority of the British crown was exhibited only during those few times when Cornwallis made his ventures with more or less varying success on the territory of the colony.

North Carolina was the first of the colonies to have an English settlement, the first to shed blood in the war for independence and the first to give utterance in explicit form to that independence. Nor was the declaration of the people of Mecklenburg the sole manifestation of the sentiment in the matter. At Fayetteville, on Cape Fear river below Southern Pines, another Declaration of Independence antedated that of Philadelphia. The people in Cumberland county, of which Fayetteville is the capital, issued their statement in June of 1775, insisting that resort to arms was justified, and pledging each other to sacrifice life and fortune to the freedom and safety of an oppressed people. In April, 1776, still before the Philadelphia Declaration of Independence, the provincial congress of North Carolina appointed a committee to prepare a civil constitution, and it was done so well that the document served some 60 years as the organic law of the state. And so it was that North Carolina opened the road that led up to the creation of the most progressive nation on the face of the earth, and the one whose influence has done most for the advancement of mankind.

Some Tory Sentiment

All of this section of North Carolina was not enthusiastic in the Declaration of Independence. A portion of the settlers were ardent Tories—so ardent, in fact, that it was not until the war of 1812 that the Scotch of Cape Fear valley finally turned away absolutely from the royal standard.

The story is one of singular misfortune. The Cape Fear valley was settled largely by the adherents of the Stuart family, which met with such disaster at Culloden that many of the followers of the Pretender were banished to America for taking up arms against the British crown. Before these people were permitted to sail they were sworn on a binding oath to be loyal henceforth to the English king. When the settlers around them in North Carolina were rising against the royal governor, refusing to pay stamp taxes, declaring independence, making new constitutions and fighting against the king, the Scotch settlers were in arms under the British flag. Their oath and their bitter experience before migrating to America prompted them to keep away from any further rebellious acts.

**FRENCH PEOPLE
OUR TRUE FRIENDS**

The true and controlling reason why the government of Louis XVI intervened in our war of independence was the enthusiasm of the French people for the cause of liberty. Considerations of material advantage were entirely secondary. Public opinion forced the hand of an unwilling and hesitating government, and placed at our disposal the economic, military and naval resources of the country.

**BABIES AND WAR
SAVINGS STAMPS**

Brand Whitlock, our minister to Belgium when the German hordes first entered that martyred country and for three long years thereafter, is now telling us of some of the things that happened during that orgie of German lust. He writes in "Everybody's" as follows:

"It was on that Sunday morning of the 23rd, the Germans that swarmed down the Friedrau road, entered the quarter of Penant, arrested the inhabitants and took them to the Rocher Bayard. The people were held there, evidently as a screen, while the Germans began to construct a temporary bridge over the river. The French were on the other side, and now and then they shot at the soldiers working there. The Germans, annoyed by the spitting, irregular fire, sent a citizen of Dinant, one of the prisoners in a boat across the river to inform the French that unless they ceased firing the civilians would be shot. M—made his dangerous voyage, accomplished his mission, and returned to take his place among his fellows. But a few stray bullets still sped across the river.

Then was committed the atrocious crime. The prisoners were massed together, nearly 90 of them, old men and young, women, girls and boys, little children and babies in their mothers' arms. A platoon was called up; the colonel in command gave the word to fire and the gray soldiers, in cold blood, shot down those 90 persons as they stood huddled there together. Among them were 12 children under the age of 6 years, 6 of whom were little babies, whose mothers, as they stood up to face their pitiless murderers, held them in their arms.

"The six babies were the child Telveit, 3 weeks old; Nellie Pollet, 11 months old; Maurice Betemps, 11 months old; Gilda Genen, 18 months old; Gilda Marchot, 2 years old and Sara Struvay, 2 years old.

"Evening came; the soldiers were fumbling among the mass of dead. Some were still living; some by a miracle, were uninjured. And these were dragged from the pile of bodies and made to dig a pit and to tumble into it the bodies of the victims of the tragedy, their relatives, their neighbors and their friends."

There are 2,000,000 reasons why every American should buy War Savings Stamps.

There are 2,000,000 American babies under 2 years of age.

**INSTALLS A NEW
ELECTRICAL DEVICE**

Local motor car owners whose cars are equipped with electric starting and lighting systems will be interested in a remarkable device just installed by the Independent Auto Company, which they recently purchased from a large Chicago concern. A most interesting demonstration was made showing Ambu, this instrument in action attached to a car at the garage recently—it was weird to see the almost human intelligence of the Ambu as its indicating arrow slowly moved this way or that on the dial showing certain conditions normal or the location of trouble or faults in the electric system on the car.

No doubt many would say that it was impossible for any device to automatically indicate the seat of trouble but they said of the aeroplane and the submarine—not possible—yet they're flying in the air and sailing under the sea.

This invention and its remarkable ability was described and discussed in the leading periodicals of the country.

The motorists of Columbia county are singularly fortunate in having a garage progressive enough to appreciate the advantage of owning such an instrument and they should show their appreciation in a substantial way.

The garage plans to charge a nominal fee of \$2.00 for a test of the entire electrical equipment of a car—which will probably indicate the beginning of some trouble which can be quickly corrected and save a big expense later. Ambu not only tells the location and kind of trouble but also how to repair it.

So our car owners need not lay up their cars or go to the trouble and expense of sending parts back to the makers of the electrical equipment.

It is said that serious derangements

of electric starting and lighting systems have been located and repaired in 30 minutes through the aid of Ambu.

The Independent Auto Company people seem very much interested in showing the instrument to any one and it is fascinating to see it in action.

IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. Sarah A. Shelley was born in Logansport, Cass County, Indiana, and died at her home near Vernonia, Oregon, June 21st, 1918, aged 72 years, five months, 21 days. Mother Shelley was married to Solomon Shelley at Waterville, Minnesota, on April 5th, 1863, thus making 55 years of married life. There were nine children born to them; there are 23 grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren. Husband and three of their children preceded her in death.

Mr. and Mrs. Shelley crossed the plains in 1871 and came to Walla Walla, Washington. After two years they left there and moved to the Nehalem valley, settling near Vernonia, Oregon, where they resided till their death. Like many others they settled amid heavy timber, but bravely began to clear up a farm for their growing family.

They were converted early in life and united with the United Brethren church of which they were charter members in the valley.

They were among the best known pioneers of the entire Nehalem valley.

All of the six children were privileged to be together for the first time in 25 years and were about the bedside of their mother when she passed away. They were the pallbearers in tenderly laying the body away in the grave. They are, Emery Shelley of Vernonia, Oregon; Mrs. Iva Wood of Vernonia, Oregon; Mrs. Nancy Armstrong of Redwood, Oregon; Mrs. Ida Kugel of Redding, California; Mrs. Daisy Mellinger of La Grande, Oregon; Mrs. Vernie Chamberlain of Linton, Oregon.

Many neighbors and friends join the bereaved children in mourning the loss of their mother and friend.

Cholera Morbus.

This is a very painful and dangerous disease. In almost every neighborhood someone has died from it before medicine could be obtained or a physician summoned. The right way is to have a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house so as to be prepared for it. Mrs. Charles Eaycart, Huntington, Ind., writes: "During the summer of 1911 two of my children were taken sick with cholera morbus. I used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy and it gave them immediate relief."

SUMMONS

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA.

Peninsula Lumber Company, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. Albert Raymond, Defendant.

To Albert Raymond: In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit within six weeks from the 24 day of May, 1918, the date of the first publication of this summons, and if you fail so to answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in its complaint, to-wit:

For a decree of strict foreclosure against you of the land contract described in the complaint whereby you agreed to purchase the following described premises in Columbia County, Oregon, to-wit: The Southeast quarter of Northwest quarter of Sec. 16, Tp. 5 North, Range 2 West, and described as Lots 29 and 32 in Tract Unit A of Deer Island Farms, according to an unrecorded plat thereof, unless you pay the amount due upon said contract, together with interest as therein specified and a reasonable sum for attorney's fees, together with costs and disbursements of said suit.

This summons is published by virtue of an order of the Honorable James A. Eakin, Judge of the above entitled court made on the 20th day of May, 1918, directing the same to be published in "The St. Helens Mist" a newspaper of general circulation published in St. Helens, Columbia County, Oregon.

Date of first publication: May 24th, 1918.

Date of last publication: June 21st, 1918.

R. SLEIGHT, Attorney for Plaintiff, Postoffice address: 1521 Yeon Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

**KEEP Faith
With Your Boy
"Over There"**

You sent that boy to school and to play and on your little errands, and with implicit faith he did your bidding.

Now we have sent your boy or your neighbor's boy out into a foreign land, into terrors that we cannot even know—and his faith has not faltered. He knows we will do our part, and we know he will do his.

Are we keeping the faith? Are we scrimping and saving and giving to help our boys do the thing that humanity has asked of them, and to help them come back to us sane and whole?

Saving to help our sons is not to be called by the ugly name of duty or sacrifice. It is love's blessed privilege.

**JUNE 28th
National War
Savings Day**

When your boy was so little that all the world was a foreign country to him, he trusted you to take care of him.

National War Savings Committee

This space contributed for the Winning of the War by

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