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**MRS. VANDERBILT
OFFERING PRIZES
TO STUDENTS**

One of Prizes Awarded will Be a
Mandem Set of O'Henry's
Works.

RALEIGH, Aug. 3.—Mrs. Edith Vanderbilt, president of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, is giving special attention this year to three contests, which she has arranged for students in schools and colleges.

She is again offering a gold medal for the best specimen of clay modeling which is submitted by a pupil in a North Carolina graded school and for the best history of any North Carolina county by a high school student. Mrs. Vanderbilt offers a standard American History.

For the best short story submitted by a college student, Mrs. Vanderbilt is offering a complete set of O'Henry's books.

Entries for the prizes must be made through the office of the general manager of the State Fair. The manuscripts will be judged at the University under the direction of Dr. Chase.

To compete for the prizes, the contestant must be in attendance at some North Carolina institution and the article or specimen must be prepared during the school year that opens this fall.

General Manager E. V. Walborn will furnish full particulars for entering the contest. Letters should be addressed to him at State College Station, Raleigh.

Preparations for making the Fair more representative of North Carolina than ever before are now under way. The premium list is being prepared and will be ready for sending out in the next few days.

to carry out the aim of the State Fair which is to show North Carolina. Every effort is being made to have a more varied line of exhibits than ever before in the sixty years that State fairs have been held in Raleigh.

**Little McDonald
Child Dies**

Thomas Clingman McDonald Jr., the little five months old son of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. McDonald, died Friday morning after a brief illness. On Thursday he was thought to be about well and his father had gone out into the lower part of the county, where his duties as salesman called him. The little baby grew worse Friday morning and soon passed away. The father was sent for at once. The little body was laid to rest in the Hongingdog cemetery Saturday. Rev. T. L. Sasse, officiating.

**Most Beautiful Hands
And Arms In All
Paris**



Lillian Greuze, who was seen on Broadway a short while ago, now is one of the most popular actresses on the Parisian stage.

RANGER

Here comes Ranger, after so long. Please give her a space.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kilpatrick, of Etowah, Tenn., visited Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Kilpatrick this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Cernie Hartness spent the week-end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Sneed.

Mr. Carl Evans, of Akron, O., is visiting home folks.

The school has begun at Snowhill with a large attendance, under the management of Miss Etna Stalcup.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kilpatrick, also, Manuel, Mrs. M. L. Kilpatrick, went on a motor trip Sunday.

Mr. Charles Fox made a business trip to Murphy Saturday.

Little Miss Gladys Kilpatrick is getting fat and saucy these days.

Mr. E. M. Bryant visited Mrs. W. Sneed Monday.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Grape Creek

We have just closed the most successful singing school at Grape Creek No. 2, under the management of J. P. Decker, that has ever been taught in this section, and we send our best regards with Mr. Decker wherever he goes.

A. N. Lovingood has been on the sick list for a few days.

Miss Laura Freeman spent the week-end with her brother, Mr. W. E. Lovingood.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Highway Commission of Beaverdam Township will receive sealed bids for the grading of a road from the Murphy Township line to Unaka, including culverts, up to the 5th day of August, 1923. Information can be had as to number of yards, etc., upon application to J. C. McClelland, engineer. The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Address all bids to Highway Commission, Beaverdam Township, Unaka, N. C.
This July 23, 1923.
HIGHWAY COMMISSION,
Beaverdam Township.

A little thing like a ditch properly surveyed and graded meant an improvement worth several thousand dollars to one eastern Carolina farmer. This farmer had been troubled with water on his land for several years and wanted to pay the county agent for the help given when the ditch was seen to work properly.

**Beginning As Editor Small
Weekly Paper Harding Dies
Chief Great World Power**

Warren Gamaliel Harding, twenty-ninth president of the United States, was born November 2, 1865, on his grandfather's farm just outside the village of Blooming Grove, in Morrow county, Ohio. He was descended from two pioneer American families, hardy Holland Dutch on the one side and liberty-loving Scotch on the other. His father, Dr. George T. Harding, is still a practicing physician in Marion, O., despite his advanced age of seventy-nine years. His mother was Phoebe Elizabeth Dickerson Harding.

Mr. Harding was a self-made man in the best sense of the phrase. He worked on his grandfather's farm and attended the village school until he was fourteen years old, and then he entered the Ohio Central college at Ithaca. He worked his way through that institution by cutting corn, painting his neighbors' barns and helping on the grading of the roadbed of the T. & O. C. railroad. He also played in the village band and was editor of the college paper.

When he graduated from the college, Warren went to work in the village printing office. At the time he was nineteen years old, his father moved to Marion with the family and there aided Warren financially in gaining control of the Marion Star, of which he was publisher until after he assumed the office of president of the United States. Already he knew how to set type and to do all the other duties of a printer, and when the linotype was introduced he learned to operate that machine. Always he carried as a pocket piece the printer's rule he used in those days.

The Star was his idol and he was very proud of it and of the more than friendly relations that existed between him and his employees. There was never a strike on the paper and about fourteen years ago he instituted a profit-sharing plan whereby the employees received dividends that were paid them in the form of stock in the paper. Mr. Harding was identified also with the industries that sprang up in Marion as it grew from a town of 4,000 to a city of more than 30,000. He was a director in a bank and in several manufacturing companies, and was a trustee of Trinity Baptist church.

His Rise in Politics.

As editor and publisher of a lively Republican paper it was inevitable that Mr. Harding should take an active interest in politics, and his attainments brought him to the front in the state. He was a member of the Ohio senate from 1900 to 1904, and then served as lieutenant governor of the state. In 1910 he was the Republican nominee for governor, but was defeated. In 1915 he was sent to the United States senate, serving until 1920, when he resigned to make the campaign for the presidency. In the pre-convention campaign that year he had been looked on as one of the possible nominees for the high office, but his defeat in the primaries for election of delegates from Ohio seemed to spoil his chances. However, the conservative leaders of the Republican party prevailed in the gathering in the Chicago Coliseum, and Mr. Harding was nominated. His campaign was based largely on opposition to American participation in the League of Nations, and was so successful that in the election of November 4 he received 464 electoral votes to 127 for James M. Cox, the Democratic nominee. He was inaugurated March 4, 1921, with a degree of simplicity in the ceremonies that pleased the American people.

Classed, when in the senate, as a conservative, President Harding did not depart markedly from conservative lines when in the White House, though his supporters always said he was as progressive as the good of the country warranted and as conditions permitted. He, like President Roosevelt, had a great coal miners' strike on his hands, and labored hard and with a measure of success to bring it to a peaceful and just end.

Arms Limitation Conference.

The outstanding accomplishment of his administration was the great international conference for the limitation of armament held in Washington, opening on Armistice day, November 11, 1921. At his instigation the conference was authorized by congress and after feeling out the big powers and finding them agreeable he issued invitations to Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Japan, China, the Netherlands and Portugal. Each country sent some of its most eminent statesmen as delegates, those of the United States being Secretary of State Hughes, chairman of the conference; Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Underwood of Alabama, and ex-Secretary of State Elihu Root.

The conference adjourned February 6, 1922, after negotiating these treaties:

A covenant of limitation to naval armament between the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy.

A treaty between the same powers as to the use of submarines and poisonous gases in warfare.

A treaty between the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan relating to their former possessions and their insular dominions in the Pacific, with a declaration reserving American rights in mandated territory.

A treaty between the nine powers in the conference relating to principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China.

A treaty between the nine powers relating to Chinese customs tariff. Because France refused to consider the limitation of land armament at the present time, that part of the conference fell through. But what it did achieve was considered a great step toward the attainment of world peace. The treaties were soon ratified by the United States senate and the British parliament, and the other nations followed suit though for a long time it was feared France would not accept the pacts. However, President Harding lived to see them ratified by the French chamber and senate.

Favored Entering World Court.

Mr. Harding had not been long in the White House before it appeared that he did not favor entire isolation of the United States from European affairs, but believed this country would have to do its part in the restoration of Europe to peace and stability. This feeling became more evident early in 1923 when he proposed that America should accept membership in the International Court of Justice which had been founded under the auspices of the League of Nations. The President was as insistent as ever that this country should keep out of the league, but believed the court was or would be independent of the greater organization. Against the advice of some leaders of his party, he reiterated this advice on several occasions, and his plan formed the subject of some of his addresses on his last and fatal trip through the West. He did not think it would split his party, and boldly continued to advocate it. Notwithstanding this, it was assumed to be almost a certainty that President Harding would be renominated in the Republican national convention of 1924.

Mr. Harding's home life was ideal save that he had no children. He and Mrs. Harding, who was Miss Florence Kling of Marion, were devoted to each other and she was always his true helpmate, both in Ohio and in Washington. In the national capital Mrs. Harding quickly made herself loved by all with whom she came in contact, and during the Western trip she was more eager even than the President to meet and mix with all kinds of people.

His Western Trip.

President Harding's Alaska trip was originally planned for the summer of 1922. He inherited the so-called "Alaska problem." Alaska seemed to be on the down grade, with decrease in population and mining output, threatened extinction of the fishing industry and numerous other unfavorable symptoms. The situation apparently called for the establishment of a definite Alaskan policy. Various plans were discussed, including a transfer of control to the Interior department from the scope or more of governing bureaus. President Harding's plans for 1922 came to naught, but this year he determined to get first-hand information. He was accompanied by Secretary Work of the Interior department, Secretary Wallace of the Agricultural department and Secretary Hoover of the Department of Commerce, all of whom are immediately concerned in the Alaskan situation.

The President left Washington at the end of June and journeyed leisurely to the Pacific Northwest by special train, making speeches at St. Louis, Denver, Helena, Spokane and other cities. Incidentally he visited two of the national parks. First he went to

Zion in Utah, the newest of our national parks, which is a many-colored gorge cut by the Rio Virgia. Next he visited Yellowstone in Wyoming, created in 1872, the first national park in history and largest and most famous of the national parks of our system. Here he motored, boated, fished, fed the bears and had a good time. His plans also included a visit to Yosemite upon his return trip, but that was abandoned.

Saw Much of Alaska.

The President celebrated the Fourth of July in the United States and then started for Alaska on the U. S. transport Henderson. His Alaskan trip was extensive. He went the length of the new government railroad and visited the capital, Juneau, and the principal cities.

On his return trip Mr. Harding stopped off at Vancouver, creating precedent in that he was the first American President to step off Canadian soil.



The President arrived at Seattle July 27 and reviewed from the bridge of the Henderson a fleet of a dozen or so battleships under command of Admiral H. P. Jones, each of which gave him the national salute of twenty-one guns. Even then he was suffering from the ailment that resulted in his death, and soon after that the rest of his trip, which was to include a return to the East via the Panama canal, was cancelled.

President Harding made a public address at Seattle, setting forth his views on the Alaskan situation. Some of his points were these:

"Alaska for Alaskans."
"There is no need of government managed, federally paid-for, hot-house development. . . there must be no reckless sacrificing of resources."
"Alaska is destined for statehood in a few years."

"Where there is possibility of betterment in federal machinery of administration, improvement should and will be effected."

Other conclusions presented by President Harding were:

That generous appropriation should be made for road building.

That the federal government should be more liberal in encouraging the technical, scientific and demonstration work in agriculture.

That restriction should be laid on the fisheries and on the forests.

That the development of the coal mines must await time and economic conditions.

That the government should retain ownership and operation of the Alaskan railroad.

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Backed By Railroad
Securities**

Almost everyone owns an insurance policy, but few people know or realize that almost every insurance policy is backed to some degree by the underwriting company's ownership of railroad securities.

Take the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, as an example. Their President states that they have two hundred and sixty six million dollars invested in railroad securities. These securities are owned by the many thousands of people who have policies in the "Metropolitan."

The people who own the railroads are the people of this country—largely the small investors; the owners of life insurance policies—not a few extremely wealthy people, as agitators would have you believe.

When hampering regulations and unjust legislation diminish the value of railroad bonds and scare people from investments for the promotion of railroads—for their extension and their proper equipment—the masses of the common people are the real sufferers.

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