

The Official Organ of Murphy and Cherokee County, North Carolina

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SOME THINGS THE SCOUT WOULD LIKE TO SEE IN MURPHY AND CHEROKEE COUNTY

- In Murphy: 1. An active Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce; 2. More Manufacturing Industries; 3. New Passenger Station; 4. More Improved Streets; 5. Regular Library Hours; 6. A Reading Club; In Cherokee County: 1. A System of County Roads Supplementing the State Highways; 2. More and Better Cattle Raising and Dairying; 3. More Fruit Growing; 4. Scientific Poultry Raising

EDITORIAL

Protect Highways

RESIDENTS of several of the State Highway Commissions have registered complaints on several occasions because trash and litter of various kinds have been dumped along the State highways in this section. Under authority of the State Highway Act the Highway Commission has made rules and regulations specifically prohibiting the dumping of rubbish on the right of way of any State highway.

The Coal Strike And The President

IT NOW appears that President Coolidge is just to have an opportunity to demonstrate his methods as chief executive of the nation. President Lewis of the United Mine Workers has threatened to cut off the supply of anthracite coal to the public because coal operators will not consent to what he knows is union control as the "check off" system of making more or less than the forcible collecting of dues from coal miners by the coal operators.

There is some truth to the contention of the coal operators. Many of the mine workers, even though they are in the unions, they must be in order to hold their jobs in a union mine—do not agree with the principles of the union and have had no voice in fixing the dues of the unions. The very fact that the officials of the United Mine Workers insist on the coal operators holding the dues out of the wages of the miners is sufficient proof to show that the miners do not gladly pay their dues in the unions. In other words, the operators argue that if the union is not able to command the confidence of its members to the extent that they will willingly and gladly pay their dues of their own accord, then it is not right that they should be forced to hold back the dues out of their pay.

There is no doubt two sides to the question. The operators, were possibly forced to accept unionism and for this reason, will be just as obstinate in co-operating with the unions as they can without openly vio-

lating the avowed principles of the union operators. Union officials, on the other hand, are doubtless trying to force the operators to accept their every demand. Where there is an unwilling field, as in this case, there is anything but co-operation.

Mr. Coolidge jumped into national prominence a few years ago when he so effectively met the strike of Boston policemen who he was governor of Massachusetts. The people of Boston could not do without police protection even for a short time, and no quarter was shown the striking policemen. The same is true with labor unions coal. The people cannot do without this for any length of time. It is especially needed in winter. It now looks as though the coal miners would take advantage of the early winter to test out their power against the operators. Such action will give the President a chance to show the kind of President he is. It will give him an opportunity to either double or abandon all hope of nomination for the high office he holds for another term.

"Enough" Is Fatal

OUT of the beginnings of philosophy, there came this bit of truth: "If you say you have enough, you perish. Always add, always walk, always proceed." No author of the present day is writing anything that digs deeper into the "why of things" than does that thought.

The people who have ceased to "add, walk and proceed" have ceased to be useful to society. The preacher, teacher, editor or student who do not make himself add, walk and proceed, are at a standstill—going backward, in fact.

The merchant who is satisfied is doomed. The merchant who knows that his business is big enough, useful enough, important enough, is out of the race.

In all lines of business there must be, if necessary, the ceaseless adding, walking, proceeding—the reaching, pushing, striving, striving, striving for greater usefulness to the community. These things bring growth—they are growth.

Under modern conditions, this striving and struggling would be of little avail if it were not for advertising—which makes striving and struggling worth while, and effective.

Time was when merchants imagined that it was good advertising to merely keep the name and location of a store in the public eye with an occasional general concern for the store's aims and purposes.

This probably served as well as anything in the days when people did not generally read advertising, not let it influence their buying and selling.

Under the new conditions, however, people are reading advertisements in pursuit of information concerning the particular specific things the stores have to sell, or that people have to offer.

There are more people in this community whose purchases at stores are influenced or governed by advertising than ever before.

The result is, of course, that newspaper advertising has become to be far more effective—that results from it are not only sure, but that they are usually quick and easily traceable to the ad. which pronounced them.

It has become possible to very nearly gauge and measure the amount and kind of newspaper advertising which will be required for a specific project or product. That a business venture, rejuvenate a run-down store or sell a piece of property.

The advertiser who says "enough," who thinks he is striving sufficiently, has really ceased to strive at all.

"Enough" is a delusion.

Mrs. Brown: "Jane, there's at least three months' dust in the drawing room." "Why, surely you ain't going to blame me

Letters From the People

FALSE RUMORS.

EDITOR SCOUT: It is rather amusing how reports will get started and when the depth has been sounded there is always someone to beg in the report. The thing that was amusing to me was when I was looking over some records of teachers of North Carolina, and especially so, when I came to the teachers from Cherokee County, I found my own record. Here is what I found: "Mr. A. L. Martin, County Superintendent of Public Schools of Cherokee County, North Carolina, will not sign Benjamin R. Carroll's contract to teach in Cherokee County." No reasons were stated, this was due to the way it reached the teacher's Bureau, of which I happened to be a member. The message was given to the Bureau by a traveling salesman who was connected with the educational work as well as his vocational work.

I have many thanks to offer the Teacher's Bureau to the man, and also, Mr. A. L. Martin, who have advised me in refuting this statement and I am glad to know the source of the report is so record also.

Respectfully Yours, BASCOMB R. CARROLL, Chapel Hill, August 17, 1934.

MANY THANKS.

EDITOR SCOUT: I want to congratulate you on the way you handle the news of the death and burial of the late President Harding. Your paper was the first to reach us following the death of Mr. Harding. Although he died Thursday night the Friday before immediately following announced this far-reaching event. The following week you carried full stories about the funeral, a late photograph of the child executive and a resume of the outstanding events of the late President's life. The past week then you had a fine assortment of photographs of scenes in Marion during the funeral.

You are publishing a good paper and we want to congratulate you upon your efforts. Murphy, August 18, 1934. A READER.

The Dictatorship Of Stinnes

THE real power behind the scene in Germany is Hugo Stinnes. This capitalist not only controls the economic life of Germany, he is the political dictator as well. No ministry can survive his displeasure. He literally makes and breaks governments.

The fall of the Cuno government is just one among the many instances illustrating the tremendous power which Stinnes wields. It is a tradition that when he spends much time in attendance upon the Reichstag, the government is about to fall. On August 13, he honored the Reichstag with his presence and the same day the Cuno ministry fell with a resounding crash.

If his motives were unselfish, and patriotic, the objections to the dictatorship which Stinnes enjoys would not be so venial. As it is, he is merely interested in his own selfish schemes. The influence which he as is employed solely for himself and his many gigantic industrial enterprises. He is waxing rich upon the miseries of the German people and the notorious impotence of the German government.—Asheville Times.

An actor sent a telegram to a small town theatre manager: "Will hold rehearsal tomorrow. Have stage manager, stage carpenter, property man, electrician, and all other stage hands there without fail." The Manager replied: "He will be there."—Exchange.

Miss Berry's Idea

HARRIET M. BERRY for governor, with the abolition of counties as her program—there is a candidacy coupled with an issue that has at least the merit of being some other than a thrashing over of old straw.

True, Miss Berry has not yet gone the length of advocating the abolition of county lines altogether, except in so far as schools are concerned, so perhaps discussion should be confined to the issue as she presents it. Even in education the State would have to be subdivided into smaller administrative units, and county lines perhaps might serve to delimit them. But the main idea, the treatment of the State's school problem as a unit, is clear enough.

There is much to recommend it. After all, North Carolina is becoming a more and more compact administrative unit in all affairs that affect the happiness and well-being of all the people; and certainly nothing affects that happiness and well-being of more profoundly than the schools. By the institution of the equalizing fund the State has already recognized, in theory, that every North Carolina child should have opportunity to secure adequate education, even if he lives in a poor county. But as things now stand the equalizing fund is not equitably distributed, owing to the wide variation in assessed values in the various counties. Some of the counties are carrying part of the load that might be, and ought to be, carried by the beneficiary counties themselves. On the other hand, some of the counties, even with aid from the equalizing fund, are not able to afford their children the educational opportunity that ought to be presented to every North Carolina child.

Overhead costs are enormously reduced by the consolidation of 100 separate school administrations into one, and the amount saved might be applied to the actual work of the schools, with enormous benefit to the pupils and with no increase of expense to the State. The advantages of the State's power and resources for education might be extended to its most remote regions, with the result that North Carolinians of the next generation would all be literate people.

With improved transportation facilities, especially with a modern highway system, no region of North Carolina is so inaccessible as to make administration of its schools from central headquarters impossible, or even formidably difficult. There are no insurmountable physical obstacles in the way.

The moral obstacles seem to be great, but are they so in fact? We have been in the habit of assuming that the conservatism of the State is so ingrained that it will tolerate no interference with the system of local county government on any consideration. But that conservatism yielded before the demand for better highways. It has not blocked the work of the State Board of Health, nor that of the board of public welfare, although it has sometimes checked and hindered such work. Why should it be assumed that it will forever prohibit the consolidation of the educational work of the State to the end that that work may be done better, more conveniently and more inexpensively?

They said that Miss Berry was, in technical language, off her chump when she declared that the North Carolina legislature could be induced to vote \$50,000,000 for state highways; but it has actually voted \$25,000,000. They will no doubt say again that she is crazy when she talks about a State educational system to take the place of 100 county systems; but it seems to us that her idea once more lies in the path of reasonable progress.

At any rate she has an idea, which is more than can be said of a number of men whose names are mentioned as possible candidates for governor rouses no surprise whatever.—Greensboro Daily News.

"What became of the swine that had the evil spirit cast into them?" "They were made into deviled ham."—Steele's (Dayton) Lion.

Sign in the window of a haberdashery: "Big sale on Shirts for Men With 16 or 17 Necks."—American Legion.

To the belle of the Southern Sea, A ood missionary said, said he:

"A calico skirt Is as cheap as dirt!" "But is it as cool!" said she.

for that mum! I've only been 'ere three weeks."—Passing Show (London).

The Fat Man's Corner

"Is it true that you and your wife had a row on Monday yesterday, Eustace?" "No, sir, I want no trouble to mix with a tall—mostly just far me!"—Judge.

"You heard the quarrel between this man and his wife?" "Yes, sir."

"Will you please tell the court just exactly what the defendant seemed to be doing?" "He was doing the talking."—Country Gentleman.

Exam. Question: "Who was the greatest general, Caesar and Napoleon?"

Student's Answer: "Considering the times in which these generals lived, the condition, under which they struggled and the people over whom they ruled, we are bound to answer in the affirmative."—Western Gazette.

Mandy Riggs and Joshua White, both of the deaf and dumb school, were married last night. Both are unspoolably energetic. The Phoenix.

Author: "I have done here to find inspiration." Clerk: "Wal, I'm a law-abidin' citizen myself, but I think the law has some eight dollars a quart."—Sawyer.

Mother: "What's keeping you out of porch, Helen?" Helen: "I'm looking at the moon over mother."

Mother: "Well, send the moon home and come in."—Punch Bowl.

Sheriff: "Hoy, there's no swimming allowed in this pond." Lovely Vision: "Oh, but why didn't you tell me before I got drowned?" Sheriff: "Wal, I reckon there ain't law against that!"—Punch Bowl.

Harry (in restaurant): "Why are you always looking around to see if your wife is gone yet? You don't see me doing." John: "You needn't bother now. It has been gone five minutes."—Punch Bowl.

A recipe for boiled custard says: on a hot stove and stir constantly." advice is hardly necessary to anyone who ever sat on a hot radiator.—Exchange.

The old woman was suffering from doctor: "Yes, he is surely the best doctor town. Why, when my old man was Doctor Southers died, he saw him and he'd die—and die he did."—Argonaut.

Another difference between death taxes is that you can do all of your at one time and get through with it—timore Sun.

"Are you looking for a particular son?" "I'm satisfied if you are," she said. Frivol.

"Married or unmarried?" thunder counsel. "Unmarried four times," answers witness from Reno without batting a—Beanpot.

Diner: "You poor fellow, how you come down in the world? Fancy being a waiter." Waiter: "Well, I don't have to eat meals in this restaurant."—Sutton.

"Well, I hear your uncle died and he had to an orphan asylum." "He did."

"What did he have?" "Fourteen children."—Illinois Magazine.

Little Boy (visiting Washington for first time): "When are we going to red tape?"—Jack-o'-Lantern.

Customer: "Do you make enlargements?" Photographer: "Yes."

Customer: "Please do this one. It's a little snapshot I have of a Butnetin (Sydney)." "Has your father a bad cold?" "No, he was only reading about a sian situation aloud."—Purple



Not a question of who makes NO mistakes, but who makes Least mistakes. Cartoon from The Farm Journal, August 1934