

The Official Organ of Murphy and Cherokee County, North Carolina

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

Subscription Rates

Table with 2 columns: Duration (ONE YEAR, EIGHT MONTHS, SIX MONTHS, FOUR MONTHS) and Price (\$1.50, 1.00, .80, .60). Includes 'PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE'.

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Entered in the Postoffice at Murphy, North Carolina, as Second Class Mail Matter under Act of March 3, 1879.

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 Stations—A Union Station.
4. More Improved Streets.
5. Regular Laundry 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

Where We Are

WHILE the meeting with the State Highway officials last week did not result in all that some of our citizens had hoped, yet it did clear up some matters in this county and the road governing authorities now know what to expect and what they must do themselves.

What Can Be Done

THERE are two courses open to the road governing authorities of the county. If the people along the route want the road badly enough the Townships and county jointly can proceed to construct it under the direction of an engineering party of the State Highway Commission.

what it is now, to pay the interest on the bonds and retire them when they fall due.

There is one other alternative and it is very much to be discouraged: namely, sit still and wait and work and pray for an additional State bond issue in 1925 and then try to get the State to take over and build the road.

Getting Ahead

MOST people think of Abraham Lincoln as having died in poverty; but quite on the contrary, court records in Springfield, Illinois, show that he left an estate of over \$110,000.00, which was quite a comfortable sum, sixty years ago.

This would be a good policy for all of us to adopt. No matter how little our earnings, if we could only save a small portion and invest it wisely, it would soon run into dollars.

The man who is afraid to invest his earnings is like the man with the one talent in the Parable of the Talents. He may be able to conserve his one talent by refusing to invest it, but he will never be able to add much to it, if he depends altogether on his own brain and brawn to do all the earning.

Like all great truths, the formula for getting ahead is just plain "common sense", but then this commodity is one of the rarest in the world.

Why Merchants Should Advertise

ONE merchant, who saw a farmer carrying from the express office a large package of goods bought from outside sources, had his eyes opened to the value of local advertising, reports the Goldsboro Record, which tells about the incident in an interesting way.

The Cherokee Scout would like for every merchant in Murphy to read this incident given. The local merchant expects the home paper to do all it can to build up the town, to advertise its possibilities and to be a real community leader.

A farmer who was carrying an express package from a city mail order house was accosted by a local merchant with the words: "Why didn't you buy that bill of goods from me?" he asked. "I could have saved you the express, and besides you would have been patronizing a home store, which helps pay the taxes and build up this community."

THE GOVERNMENT

By HENRY W. GARDES, Historian and Statistician

THE PRESIDENCY

IN MAKING the great appropriations for carrying on the government, perhaps the most important bill is entitled the Executive, Legislative and Judicial. No better sequence can be found for this series, and as the office of the President of the United States is not only the greatest within the gift of the people, but the first of the Executive positions of the government, it naturally is the first to be treated.

Who was the first President?

Should you ask the school children of the county or the general public of older growth, the name of the first President of the United States every child and probably 999 out of every thousand of the grown-ups would answer George Washington. Every one would be wrong. Washington was the first to be elected and serve as President under the Constitution, but was preceded as President of the United States by ten other men. Who then was the first President?

Well, this honor is claimed for one of her sons, John Hanson, by Maryland, but erroneously so. Up to March 1, 1781, the government was carried on under the Continental Congress. The plan for a confederation was proposed by Benjamin Franklin July 21, 1775, but the Articles of Confederation were not adopted by Congress until November 15, 1777, and they were not completed by the signatures of all the states until March 1, 1781, when they were signed by the two Maryland delegates. On that date the Continental Congress officially became the Congress of the United States and its presiding officer "President of the United States in Congress assembled," and all state papers were signed by him as President.

On March 1, 1781, Samuel Huntington, of Connecticut, was President of Congress and on the full organization of the United States on that day became the first President, although not elected to that office. The first elected to the office was Samuel Johnston, a native of Scotland and a delegate from North Carolina. He was elected President July 9, 1781, but declined the office, being the only man who ever refused this greatest of earthly honors. The next day, Thomas McKean, a native of Pennsylvania, but living at the time in Delaware, was elected and served until November 5, 1781, when he was succeeded by John Hanson, of Maryland.

Of the other seven predecessors of Washington in this office, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Virginia furnished two each and New Jersey one. It is somewhat peculiar that none of these men ever took a prominent part in the government under the Constitution and the best known name is that of John Hancock, of Massachusetts, the first man to sign the Declaration of Independence.

Methods of Selection.

The first ten Presidents were elected by the Congress and as such were more or less its creatures. The framers of the Constitution recognized this and resolved to change such a condition of affairs and the longest section of that immortal document is devoted to detailing the methods to be followed in this selection. At first there were no nominating conventions nor long pre-convention campaigns. Each State, as now, was entitled to as many electors as it had representatives in Congress and they were elected by the State legislature. Each elector voted for two persons, and the persons having the greatest number of votes was chosen President, and the one having the next largest number, Vice-President. In the case of a tie vote or of no one having a majority the election was cast into the House of representatives. Under this system 13 persons were voted for in 1796, and 5 in 1800. The Twelfth amendment to the Constitution, declared in effect September 25, 1804, changed the method to the one practically followed to day.

The first national convention for nominating candidates for President and Vice President was held in Baltimore in 1831 by the anti-Masonic party, followed in 1832 by the other parties and has never since been abandoned.

Minority Presidents.

The election of a man to the Presidency does not necessarily mean that he has received a majority of the popular votes of the country. Hayes received about 200,000 votes less than Tilden in 1876 and Harrison 96,000 less than Cleveland in 1888. If the votes of successful candidates be compared with that of all his opponents, there have been ten minority Presidents. The most prominent are Lincoln, with a minority in of nearly a million, and Wilson in 1912, was a minority of 2,500, while at the same time he received 435 of the 531 electoral votes.

Frequently suggestions have been made



The bride looks more pleased than the groom, but we think he'll get to like matrimony better as he gets used to it.

The Fat Man's Corner

New Maid (Pointing to statuette of Venus): "Ah jest wants you all to know about Ah stahts workin' heah dat Ah didn't knock de arms off dis heah monument; it wuz dat a way when Ah come heah." —Albany Jul.

"Late again, O'Malley. How do you account for this persistent tardiness?" "It's inherited sor. My father was the late Michael O'Malley." —American Legion Weekly.

One wife thought her husband was perfect. She wrote about it to the newspaper but her letter was never published—her husband forgot to mail it! —K. C. Star.

Good Woman: "Well, do you want a good meal badly enough to work for it?" Tramp: "I'm just hungry, mum; not desperate." —Life.

Church notice in the Manchester (England) Guardian: Subject: "The Three Great Failures. Choir Sermon Offertory." —Voo Doo.

Judge: "How did you come by those chickens?" Moses: "Dat's jes' de trouble; couldn't get 'em no how, sah." —Cornell Widow.

Judge: "Prisoner, the jury finds you guilty." Prisoner: "That's all right, Judge. I know you're too intelligent to be influenced by what they say." —Jester.

A Flapper's idea of Hell: Nobody loves me, and my clothes don't fit.—Parrakeet.

"Say, offisher, where's thish Flat Iron Building? I wanna get my clothes pressed." —Pelican.

Caller: "Is the editor in?" Office Boy: "No." Caller: "Well, throw this poem in the waste basket."

"Did you know that they have a machine now that can tell when you're lying?" "Did I? I married one." —Sun Dodger.

"Can't I sell you a copy of htis wonderful volume entitled: 'Every Man His Own Master?'" asked the book agent. "No," said the weary business man, "I cannot spare the money now for a divorce." —The Handcuff.

"Fresh eggs, Mrs. Brown, are 60 cents and cracked ones are 20 cents." "Please crack me a dozen."

Mrs. Jones: "I don't think you ought to punish a child on a full stomach, do you?" Doc. Briggs: "No, ture him over."

"Look here, little girl, I can't spend the day showing you penny toys. Do you want the whole earth with a little red fence around it?" "Let me see it, please." —Charlotte Observer.

Salesgirl: "That man bought—said he was buying that five pound box of candy for his wife." "Is he just married?" "Either that or he's done something." —Richmond Evening Dispatch.