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FROM THE DESK OF SENATOR  
W. FRANK FORSYTH

Legislature began its first real week of work with Lt. Gov. Barnhardt naming Senate Committees. Your Senator received some very fine Committee appointments for which I am honored and grateful. They are: Vice Chairman, Department of Conservation and Development Committee, Banking Committee, Higher Education, Constitution, Insurance, Public Utilities, Appropriation, Mental Institutions and Propositions and Grievances. Only two Freshmen Senators received Vice Chairmanship of Committees. I am pleased and honored to be the Vice Chairman of the Department of Conservation and Development.

New Legislation that will affect the citizens of the 33rd District and perhaps one of the folks will be most interested in was a bill introduced in the House setting the minimum wage at 75 cent per hour. I believe some amendments will be added to this bill and I do not feel will be offered for a vote for sometime. You will hear more about this bill in the future.

A flood of local bills hit the hopper last week, with Leonard Lloyd of Granum having the largest number. These bills are only affecting the Representative's Home County and they perhaps will notify their people about them.

Mrs. Carl Hower (formerly May B. Walker of Andrews) and Mrs. Dixie Taylor came by last week to visit with me at the Senate Chamber. I enjoyed very much seeing these Cherokee Constables, although both of these ladies now live in Raleigh. I also saw Mark Boone who used to live in Andrews and Mr. Taylor (Frank Taylor's brother).

W. E. Michaels and J. D. Lee were visitors in Raleigh last week. We had breakfast with Melville Broughton, Chairman of the North Carolina Highway Commission and talked at length about the proposed road from Murphy to the Tennessee line. Broughton promised to have preliminary survey as to the best route and cost estimate made, he also promised to set up a meeting with himself and Engineers from the State Highway Department, together with the Chairman of the Tennessee Highway Commission and his Staff. Mr. Michaels went from Raleigh to Washington for a conference with Senator Ke-fauver regarding Federal money to help pay part of the cost of this project. I arranged an interview with Gov. Hodges for Mr. Michaels and myself. We talked to the Governor about this proposed road and invited him, informally, to the "Wagon Train" celebration on July 4 (perhaps we will look a little previous in this as Holland McSwain and Jack Dickey will mail the Governor a formal invitation).

Your Senator had a nice visit with Ralph Moody, Assistant Attorney General, regarding some proposed Legislation. As most of you know Ralph is from Murphy and is considered one of our State's most able Lawyers and Student of Law. We are all proud of Ralph and it was good to visit with him.

Mrs. Cover, the lady from Cherokee, Lloyd of Graham, Crawford of Swain, Raby of Macon, Herbert of Clay and Your Senator attended a reception held for the members of Legislature by the Clergy of Raleigh: I never saw so many Preachers in my life, but we had a grand time and enjoyed it very much. Light refreshments were served. Dr. Powell was there and said to be sure to remember him to Paul Hyatt and his other friends of Murphy.

Going Visiting. Legislature took steps last week to make a few trips to faraway places between now and Spring. March 4 we are going to Charlotte, the guest of the City, and hold the regular session of the day there. April 8 at New Bern where Legislature would convene in the classic halls of the restored Tryon's Palace, once the seat of North Carolina Colonial Government.

Frank Jones, one of the football's great of the Championship Andrews Wildcats, now serving as a page in the House. This fine, young man is well liked and a perfect gentleman and we are glad to have him in Raleigh. Frank is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Jones of Andrews.

While I am in Raleigh, I am just as far away as your telephone or you can reach me by letters: State Senate, Box 1033, Raleigh, North Carolina or care Sir Walter Hotel. If there is anything I can do, please commend me.

Andrews Woman's  
Husband Finishes  
Cold Training

Army PFC Charles W. Lester, whose wife, Heien lives in Andrews, recently completed cold-weather training conducted by the 50th Infantry in Wildflecken, Germany.

A rifleman in the infantry's Company C which is located within 12 miles of the East-West Germany border, Lester was trained to ski, travel on snowshoes and to survive under all types of cold-weather conditions.

The 34-year-old soldier, son of Mrs. Geneva C. Beiran, 3212 W. 154 St., Gardena, Calif., entered the Army in 1943 and was stationed at Fort Campbell, Ky., before arriving in Europe in August 1947.

Toll Roads Had Their Ups And Downs  
But Now Going Through Golden Era

Ever since toll roads veined the wilderness of Colonial America, the system has had its ups and downs.

At present toll roads are going through a golden era. American cars speed to and fro on more than 3,000 sweeping miles of turnpike, compared to less than 300 miles a decade ago. A motorist can drive from the East to Chicago without halting for a stop signal or a roadblock.

Some road planners believe the toll-road boom is doomed, however, by the multimillion-dollar Federal program intended to provide 40,000 miles of free, super-highways in the next 13 years.

After the road-building Roman Empire fell by the wayside about A.D. 500, roads became a pressing problem in Western Europe. The National Geographic says. No major roads or bridges were built for about five centuries. Old thoroughfares became quagmires in winter and dust bowls in summer. No one raveled for pleasure.

In England inhabitants of every parish were supposed to keep up their roads, but it was a very real problem for them to muster unpaid labor and materials. Hence the roads went from bad to horrible.

"Soon after the Restoration '1660," this grievance attracted the notice of Parliament," the English historian Macaulay wrote, "and in an act, the first of our many turnpike acts, was passed, imposing a small toll on travellers and goods, for the purpose of keeping some parts of this important line of communications in good repair."

Toll roads spread like webs throughout England in the 18th and 19th centuries. They were not wholly popular. People had got used to the notion of the King's Highway, a term meaning perpetual right of passage over another's land.

Rioters pulled down tollhouses and gates. The American colonies were having road troubles, too. Virginia in 1632 passed the country's first road act, providing that highways "shall be laid out" in convenient places. Rough road systems developed slowly.

A century and a half passed before Pennsylvania granted the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company permission in 1792 to build a road between the two cities. The 62-mile-long turnpike was the first good road of national importance.

It lay 24 feet wide and was surfaced with stone. The backers expected to make money and they did. Fine stages with silken draperies racketed along the all-weather road. It was flanked by 66 taverns, inns, and hostels.

The Lancaster Turnpike's enormous success triggered a boom in turnpikes. Private companies spread networks of such roads throughout New England and the East. New York State alone chartered some 500 turnpike and toll-bridge companies during the period.

By 1830, the United States had 27,000 miles of surfaced roads, most of them turnpikes stemming out from sizeable towns.

Even so 19th-century roads were generally dreadful. The statesman Harrison Gray Otis, writing his wife, described the condition of the Washington-Baltimore road in 1815: "The Bladensburg Run, before we came to the bridge, was

happily in no place above the horses' bellies. As we passed through, the driver pointed out to us the spot right under the wheels where the stage horses last year were drowned . . ."

The nation's first golden era of toll roads lasted roughly from 1800 to 1830 when canals and railroads began sounding its death knell.

SCHOOL AND  
YOUR CHILD

One-third of college freshmen frequently misspell these simple words:

losing  
writing  
dropped

Two hundred of each 600 fresh put two o's in losing, two t's in writing but delete one "p" from dropped.

Don't laugh, the misspelling is common from coast to coast. Some professors overlook them, excusing the errors as inadvertent ones or making believe they don't exist.

But not Cratis Williams of Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone. This 29 year veteran of teaching conducts a formal eight-week remedial spelling class for collegians below par.

As far as is known, the spelling course is the only one on a campus in the nation. Backbone of it is words and rule drilling, just like march and gun drills. Marine recruits get at Paris Island.

Few college officials like to admit the necessity of teaching spelling. It should be learned in the grades. Nevertheless, like Hillary's Mt. Everest, the problem "is there," and Williams is conquering it at ASTC.

The genial educator worked out a book for the course. The nation's only college speller, it gives all rules, words and exercises necessary for one to patch up spelling deficiencies.

Williams, defines a non-speller as "one who just can't spell no matter how hard he tries." This alone doesn't wash a pupil out of college, however.

If the non-speller shows ability in other subject and makes a dictionary his sweetheart, chances are he can pass.

Since spelling isn't related to intelligence, Professor Williams explains, a poor speller but other-

wise bright pupil might actually do well in college.

The brilliant American author Nathaniel Hawthorne was a high IQer who couldn't spell but got along. Yet there's been only one Hawthorne.

Expert Williams finds this one rule helps a poor speller more than any other:

If a words end in silent 'e' drop the 'e' to add 'ing'.

Not knowing this accounts for one spelling "changing" as "chang-ing."

After 12 years in grade school why are there college freshmen not knowing such a simple rule?

Williams think soelling is taught incidentally rather than formally in most grades. This is adequate for one-third the students, he says. But the other two thirds should be taught formally in order to learn.

By "formally" the professor means the drill method-writing words over and over again until they became second nature with one.

The good speller is one who can dash off words without thinking how to spell them, he contends.

Williams pooh-poohs oral spelling. To stick in mind, words must be mastered through writing. Bright kids spelling aloud on TV shows can't correctly write half the words, the professor states.

Williams is not the "cut-and-dry" type English teacher who's failed to modernize teaching methods.

From Lawrence County in Kentucky's Big Sandy Valley originally he's a colorful personality. Can strum a banjo, sing ballads, and once taught in New York's Bohemian Greenwich Village. One year he sported a goatee to students, amusement.

Dr. Amos Abrams, now editor of North Carolina Education Magazine, began in 1941 Appalachian's spelling laboratory.

In 1946 Williams took over and has since picked out 400 most frequently misspelled words by freshmen. Here's a few samples. Check for fun how well your wife (or husband) and children can do.

To pass Williams' course, nine out of ten must be spelled correctly.

Whose, whether, valleys, villian, similar, possible, operate, legible, frammar, recommend, privilege, proceed, restaurant, rhythm, politican, recognize, weather, weekend, sincerely, terrible, tragedy, tries, stationary, studying, succeed, successful, surprise, striking, respect-fully.

Soil Conservation  
NEWS

By  
JOHN  
SMITH

Three Cherokee County farmers have developed complete Soil and Water Conservation Plans for their farms with the assistance of the Soil Conservation Service Technicians recently. These are Olin W. Ledford of near Liberty, Roy J. Clontz near Culberson, and Clinton Mills on Hanging Dog. Among the conservation practices which will be established on these farms are conservation rotations, tile drainage, woodland management and pasture seeding.

One man recently had had luck with a two acre field which he had set out in pine trees two or three years ago. During the last snow, cows got out and finding nothing else to eat, bit the tops and branches from every tree in this field. It will be necessary for the farmer to either plow or pull up all the trees and re-set the field. Although the trees are damaged to such an extent that they will never grow satisfactorily, they have not been killed and will crowd any other trees that were planted among them.

What happened accidentally on this farm, is occurring on other farms purposely every day. Many farmers fence their woods and let their stock graze over the woodland. The benefits are very slight and the damage to young timber, especially pine and yellow poplar, is tremendous. No woodland will furnish enough grazing to justify the cost of the wire to fence it.

Farmers who want Multiflora Rose Seedlings for the establishment of living fences, or who want shrub lespedeza seedlings for wildlife borders can still get them for spring planting. Application blanks are available from the Soil Conservation office, the County Agent's office, or from the Game Warden, Arnold Dalrymple. Ask us for a blank if you are interested in obtaining these free plants from the Wildlife Resources Commission.

Last week I obtained topographical maps of Cherokee County from the Tennessee Valley Authority in Chattanooga which show the elevation above sea level of any point

George Washington's Birthday Marks  
Date Politicians Stole His Monument

George Washington's birthday is also the anniversary of the day when a group of politicians stole his monument.

The memorial to the first president of the U.S. was just a square slab 150 feet high in 1855. The cornerstone had been laid on July 4, 1848—with the same trowel Washington had used to lay the cornerstone of the Capitol in 1793. But construction had come to a standstill in 1854.

A group of men believed to be members of the American Party, nicknamed "Know Nothings," had stolen a block of marble donated by Pope Pius IX from the Temple of Concord in Rome.

The public was so shocked by this act that contributions for the monument virtually stopped.

The Washington National Monument Society, which had been formed in 1832 to build the memorial, appealed to Congress for aid. The lawmakers agreed to appropriate \$200,000 on Washington's Birthday, 1855, to complete the

monument. But on the night of Feb. 21, Know Nothings broke into the offices of the society. They seized its records, held an election to put their own members in office, and the next day announced themselves in possession of the monument.

Congress gave up its attempt to aid the society. With the approach of the Civil War, the project was abandoned.

Meanwhile, the Know Nothings fell into disrepute, partly because of piracy of the monument, and collapsed as a political party.

Congress finally voted to finish the monument at government expense in 1876. The 555-foot memorial was completed on Dec. 5, 1884, at a total cost of \$1,500,000.

When the aluminum pyramid that tops the monument was exhibited in New York and Washington, visitors are said to have asked to step over it, so they could say they had stepped over the top of Washington monument—at that time, the tallest structure in the world.

Washington Speaks

(Ed: Note: Following is a series of quotations by George Washington whose birthday is celebrated Sunday, Feb. 22.)

Lenity will operate with greater force in some instances, than rigor force, therefore, my first wish, to have my whole conduct distinguished by it.

in the county. I was surprised to find from these maps that the difference in the elevations of the highest and lowest points in the county is nearly three thousand eight hundred feet. The high point is Grassy Top, near the junction of the Cherokee-Graham and Tennessee lines with an elevation of 4,979 feet above sea level. The lowest point is at the State Line below Appalachia Dam with an elevation of 1190 feet. The elevation of the Court House in Murphy is 1833 feet. The center of Marble is 1686 feet and the center of Andrews is 1773 feet.

The highest point crossed by the Wagon Train last July is the Harshaw Gap with an elevation of 3320 feet. From the State Line on the Tellico River to Harshaw Gap, the Wagon Train climbed nearly eight hundred feet.

Labor to keep alive in your heart that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.

The consideration that human happiness and moral duty are inseparably connected, will always continue to prompt me to promote the former by inculcating the practice of the latter.

Friendship is a plant of slow growth, and must undergo and withstand the shocks of adversity, before it is entitled to the appellation.

Gambling is the child of avarice, the brother of iniquity, and the father of mischief.

It is impossible to govern the world without God. He must be worse than an infidel that lacks faith, and more than wicked that has not gratitude enough to acknowledge his obligation.

While just government protects all in their religious rites, true religion affords government the surest support.

Check cattle for lice and treat if necessary.

Advertisement for Florida's Glamorous 100% Air Conditioned NEW Terrace Hotel in Sarasota, Florida. Features a Winter Special for 7 nights, 8 days with meals, 7 dinners, and 7 breakfasts. Rates include Economy Package (\$112 Single Occupancy, \$77 Double Occupancy) and Custom Package (\$126 Single, \$84 Double). Offer valid from Dec. 16 to April 15. See your local travel agent or write New Terrace Hotel.

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