

IF IT ISN'T IN  
THE SCOUT  
IT'S BECAUSE WE DIDN'T  
KNOW IT

# The Cherokee Scout

The Official Organ of Murphy and Cherokee County, and the Leading Newspaper in

Western North Carolina

VOLUME XXXVII No. 29

MURPHY, NORTH CAROLINA FRIDAY FEBRUARY 26, 1926

5c COPY—\$1.50 PER YEAR

ADVERTISE IN  
THE SCOUT  
'IT WILL MAKE  
YOU RICH'

## FRANK D. DICKEY SUCCUMBED TO APPOXY

Body of Prominent Murphy Business  
Man Laid To Rest In Sunset  
Cemetery Thursday

Frank D. Dickey, prominent Murphy business man and well known throughout this entire section, died of apoplexy at his home in East Murphy early Wednesday morning. The news of the death of Frank Dickey spread quickly and all Murphy and Cherokee County were saddened at his passing.

Mr. Dickey suffered a stroke of apoplexy about 10 o'clock Monday night, which resulted in paralysis of the right side. His condition was so critical that the family and attending physician called in all the ville, and later Dr. W. T. Sautelle, a specialist, of Knoxville, were called in, and every effort was made to save his life without avail. The end came at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning. He never regained consciousness.

Mr. Dickey was 41 years old and had lived in Murphy all of his life. For several years he was assistant cashier of the Bank of Murphy, and also cashier of the one-time First National Bank of Murphy. He served a number of years as postmaster, and was always prominently identified with the civic and business life of Murphy and Cherokee County.

At the time of his death he was head of the wholesale and retail feed company which bears his name. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. T. L. Sasser Thursday morning from the Baptist Church in the presence of one of the largest assemblies of friends ever gathered in Murphy to pay a last tribute to a loved one. Interment was in Sunset cemetery.

The following were active pall bearers: Jake Dewese, Willard Cooper, Garland Posey, Ed. Barnett, Tom Mauney, Toby Fain, Ed. Davis, and Paul Hyatt; and the following were honorary pall bearers: L. E. Bayless, E. B. Norvell M. W. Bell, R. S. Parker, D. M. Birchfield, and D. Witherspoon; with C. B. Hill, local funeral director, in charge.

Mr. Dickey is survived by his wife, who was Miss Lelia Elliott, and four children: Nettie Houston, Frances, Virginia, and Tom; his mother, Mrs. Nettie Dickey; one sister, Mrs. Edythe Clarke, of Asheville; two brothers, A. E. and Fred Dickey, besides a host of relatives and friends.

He was a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families in Western North Carolina, which family has played a large part in the social, political and business activities of this section. Frank was a man loved and honored by his friends—and they were numbered by his acquaintances—because he knew how to be a friend. The enormous number of beautiful floral offerings, and the large crowd that overflowed the church building and filed past his bier with tear-dimmed eyes for a last glimpse of their departed friend and comrade, attested in no uncertain terms to the high esteem and love in which he was held.

He "lived in a house by the side of the road" and was "a friend to man."

## KLAN PARADES MONDAY NIGHT AT HAYESVILLE

Masked Klansmen Speak From  
Courthouse Steps Following  
Parade

Hayesville, Feb. 25.—One of the biggest events witnessed by Hayesville and Clay County in quite awhile was the parade and public speaking of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan here last night. The parade was held at eight o'clock, followed by public speaking from the courthouse steps. Several hundred people thronged the sidewalks to witness the parade and later gathered at the courthouse for the speaking.

The speakers were local men, and wore masks. No introductions were made. The speakers propounded the principles of the order, what it stood for, etc., and were well received by the people.

## The Ground Hog



## U. S. LEADS IN MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION

United Kingdom Leads In Motor-  
cycles, With Germany Second  
And U. S. Third

Roscoe Marvel, president of the Appalachian Scenic Highway Association with North Carolina headquarters at the Kenilworth Inn, Biltmore, has just received from the Department of Commerce at Washington the following information, with request that it be passed along to members of the association and others who might be interested in keeping posted upon matters pertaining to the automobile industry:

The world motor vehicle registration totaled 25,973,928 on January 1, of which 19,999,436 or 87 percent were registered in the United States, according to Government statistics. The total includes passenger cars, busses, trucks and motor cycles, and represents an increase in registration of 10 percent over 1924, when the total amounted to 22,700,344. The total number of cars registered in foreign countries was 5,974,492 last year.

World registration of passenger cars is reported as 20,799,151, of which the United States accounts for 17,317,357, or 83 percent. In 1924 passenger cars registration for the world amounted to 18,578,750. In no other country does the registration of motor vehicles exceed the fillion mark, except in the United Kingdom. In that country the total reported for 1925 is 1,474,573, the United Kingdom leads all other countries, including the United States, in the registration of motor cycles. Germany is second in the registration of motor cycles with a total of 216,630, and the United States third with 155,500.

## Account Tender Age, This Lady Allowed To Ride Free

Transportation Companies are sometimes called upon to preform tasks not quite in their usual line, but they usually succeed in carrying out these duties with amazing promptitude.

On the L. & N. Railroad recently, while one of the passenger trains was en route from Etowah, Tenn., to Cincinnati, Ohio, Conductor T. H. Wells was informed that a woman up forward needed expert assistance. He quickly ascertained the trouble and when his train reached Englewood, Tenn., he called for Dr. Seay, one of the Company's physicians who climbed aboard and a little later the train had one more lady passenger who, however, was without a ticket, but was permitted to ride free on account of her tender age, she being only twenty minutes old.

## THE LOOKOUT SYSTEM FOREST FIRE DETECTION

By Thos. W. Alexander, District  
Forester.

In the proposed forest protective area in Cherokee and Clay counties the lookout system of fire detection will probably be used. This system appears more economical than the straight patrol system because of the already established and equipped lookout points on the Nantahala National Forest which command a view of a large part of the association area and can be easily connected by telephone with either of the lookout points being considered.

There are two systems of forest protection used in this country at present—tower or lookout, and patrol system. The tower palm is usually depended on where there is a large area of totally uninhabited land, in which the danger of careless or incendiary fires is not great and it is necessary only to keep a watch for the occasional fire. In areas of high incendiary hazard the tower system is usually supplemented by patrol, which is intended to apprehend the fire setter. A third system, that of cutting fire lines is used in Germany, Switzerland, and other countries where forest preservation is fully recognized as a primary necessity and comparatively heavy expense for protection is justified.

Lookout points must be connected by telephone to each other, and to points in the valleys where "smoke chasers" or crew organizers receive the reports of fires and take charge of the suppression crews.

Man-power under the tower system, consists of the lookout men and smoke chasers. The lookout man must be in his tower all dry periods, and during wet periods he clears telephone lines, cleans out trails, and posts warnings and fire notices. The smoke chasers usually organize road or trail building crews and do improvement work during the off fire seasons.

Towers vary greatly in design and material. Height of the tower depends on the surrounding topography and the height of the surrounding tree growth which must be overtopped. Some towers are built of wood, cut from the surrounding forests, but of recent years the tendency has been to use the more permanent steel towers, surmounted by small wood house that serves as observation room and living quarters for the lookout man. Steel towers, of heights ranging up to 80 feet are in use in some sections of the country at present.

The day of unchecked forest fires is past. Forest protection has become a specialized business calling for planning and study. Forest fire departments are, in many places as adequately manned, well equipped, and efficient as are city fire depart-

## Forest Service Protects Game and Fish On Cherokee National Forest

By Crawford Du Free

Since the Cherokee National forest was established the Forest Service has been protecting the game and fish and stocking streams on this area and now a great improvement is noticeable. In 1925 twenty-four streams were stocked with young fish on the Forest and fourteen streams will be stocked this year, most of the fish being received from the Federal Fish Hatchery at Erwin, Tennessee. Rainbow and speckled trout will be used because they thrive better than bass in the streams of this section. About 100,000 small fish are used every year in stocking the streams and after stocking, the streams are closed for several years to allow the fish to grow to large size. By protecting the woods from fire and by preventing the sawdust from sawmills from entering the streams the Forest Service has steadily increased the game and fish situation on the Cherokee forest. Dynamites are now prosecuted whereas people used to habitually dynamite the streams with impunity. Forest fires fill the streams with ashes after every rain but by a strict fire protection and suppression program the Forest Service has nearly eliminated the loss of hundreds of fish every year.

Game on the Cherokee Forest has doubled in some respects during the last five years and now much good sport is available. There are foxes, black bear, deer, Russian Wild Boar, turkeys, squirrels, rabbits and other game on the Forest whereas five years ago very little game was seen. The Russian Wild Hogs escaped from the estate of George Gordon Moore in Graham County, North Carolina, right after they were brought to this country in 1910. These hogs have long hair and are a good deal larger than the usual mountain hog—their meat is excellent. Sixty wildcats were killed on the Cherokee Forest in 1924 and about the same number in 1925. These animals being predatory the Forest Service officers kill them to protect the other game. However there are still several hundred left. Over a thousand campers, local people and sportsmen enjoyed the hunting and fishing on this National Forest last year.

To perpetuate the native game of this section the Cherokee Forest has established two game refuges in

Continued on page 6

## DIXON STATES NUMBER FISH IN N. C. HATCHERIES

Chairman Fisheries Commission  
Urges Applications Be Filed  
At Once

Following is a list of adult fish fingerlings, fry and eggs on hand at the various State Hatcheries Feb. 1st, according to announcement of February 10th by J. K. Dixon, chairman of the North Carolina Fisheries Commission Board.

"What I would like to impress upon those who want fish for distribution in private or public lakes ponds or streams in the state," Mr. Dixon stated in connection with the announcement, "is the importance of filing their applications at once and co-operating with the commission in making the distributions from hatcheries to streams or lakes to be stocked."

The list follows:

"Morrison" Hatchery (Trout), Waynesville, N. C.	
Rainbow—fry	132,000
Rainbow—fingerlings or "Yearlings" (being held for brood stock)	7,000
Rainbow—eggs from wild fish (to be donated by State of Michigan)	50,000
Brook—fry	457,500
Brook—fingerlings or "Year- lings" (held for brood stock)	4,000
Brook—eggs (beginning to hatch)	396,000
Lake Trout—eggs	10,750
Total eggs, fry and fish	1,057,250

Boon Hatchery, Boon, N. C. (Trout  
but trying out two bass ponds)

Rainbow—fry	42,114
Rainbow—eggs from wild fish (to be donated by state of Michigan)	50,000
Brook—fry	123,283
Brook—eggs	99,007
Black Bass—small-mouth, adults	73
Black Bass—large-mouth, adults (to be added this month)	75
Total eggs, fry and adult fish	314,552

"Roaring Gap" Hatchery (Trout)  
Doughton, N. C.

Rainbow—adults	18
Brook—fingerlings	7,000
Brook—eggs (hatching)	516,835
Loch Leven Trout—eggs (hatching)	45,100
Gold fish—adults and fingerlings	14
Steel Head (to be furnished by U. S. Bureau sometime this spring)	100,000
Total eggs and fish	668,967
"Pete Murphy" Hatchery (Bass Trout) Marion, N. C.	
Large-Mouth Black Bass— adult, brood stock	419
Blue Bream—adult, brood stock	173
Steel Head (trout)—adult, brood stock	150
Rainbow trout—yearlings held for brood stock	500
Rainbow trout—fry	132,275
Lake Trout—eggs (hatching)	37,644
Total	171,161

"Frank Stedman" Hatchery (Bass)  
Fayetteville, N. C.

Large-mouth Black Bass— adults, brood stock	316
Blue Bream—adults, brood stock	130
Largemouth Black—adults (another shipment ex- pected this month)	150
Total	596

It will be noted from the above statements that we have on hand at our trout hatcheries over two million eggs and fry, and unless the loss between now and time for distribution to begin is much larger than is normally expected, we should have for distribution this spring and summer quite a number of brook and rainbow trout, certainly a million and eight hundred thousand.

The distribution from our two bass stations should not be less than five hundred thousand this season and in addition to the number that will be distributed from our State-owned and operated hatcheries, we have by cooperating with Federal Bureau arranged to get the whole out-put from the U. S. Hatchery located at Edenton, N. C., for distribution in North Carolina waters, one-half of which distribution will be made in filling State applications and the other half to fill applications made to the U. S. Bureau

Continued on page 6

## WARNS AGAINST A PROLONGED FUND DRIVE

Great Smokies Campaign Faces  
Failure unless Cities  
Take Hold

Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 22 (Special)—Col. David C. Chapman, Chairman of the Board of the Great Smoky Mountains Conservation Association, at the beginning of the week sounded a note of warning about the campaign to raise the purchase fund for the proposed national park. He said that optimism at this time is out of place, and that the campaign faces failure because the East Tennessee communities have not taken the campaign in earnest or done their part.

He pointed out that the park bill cannot be presented in Congress until Tennessee and North Carolina have done their share, and that the national campaign cannot start till the bill is presented. If the bill does not go to Congress at the present session he said, a year will be lost, and possibly the whole project defeated.

W. P. Davis, president of the association, supported Col. Chapman in his views, stating that millions will accrue to the state through the acquisition of the park, and that every man, woman and child in East Tennessee will benefit materially as a result.

Walter Harper, special correspondent of the Knoxville Journal, has also come into the matter: "The longer the drive is prolonged," he says, "the more difficult it is to put it over. The only method now remaining for success is for the people of every community to wake up instantly, give full consideration to the warning and put the drive over in one, two or three days."

In addition, Paul M. Fink of Jonesboro, one of those who knows the great Smokies, begs the state from an aesthetic point of view not to permit destruction of the greatest scenic asset of the East.

The campaign leaders are putting forth every effort to stir the communities of the state to take up the campaign matter without further delay and raise the needed half million so that the matter may be brought before Congress without further delay.

## DAIRYING PAYS UNDER BAD CIRCUMSTANCES

Willard R. Anderson County Agent

Hayesville, Feb. 22—Carlton Ledford, Elf Community, clears above all expenses \$320.82 in 10 1/2 months on his dairy herd of six cows. This was done without good pastures, without a breed sow, with four small, thin two year old Jersey heifers, and two common red cows. Carlton shipped his first can of cream April 2, 1925, and this record runs from then up to date Feb. 20, 1926.

The statement of his entire expense is as following: Concentrates grain ration, \$115.41; Roughage, \$85.00; Succulent feed beets, \$15.00; total \$215. Statement of his returns: Cream Checks \$245.58; Pork sold, \$105.65; manure value, \$120.00 Pig on hand \$15.00; increase on value of herd, \$50.00; total \$536.23. Difference in statement of returns and expenses, \$320.82.

I would like to call the readers' attention to this: the skimmed milk used right, in producing and increasing the dairy herd, will return the creamshipper as much as his cream check. Carlton did not have a brood sow, and did not have his cows bred to a purebred sire, is the reason for such a heavy loss. The drought cut down available feed, thus lowering his production and profits.

With all, Carlton cleared his cows, cream separator, and \$120.00 in 10 1/2 months. He farmed as much as usual, sold his feed to his cows at a better price than usual, and his farm is richer, for he will have 40 wagon loads of the very best manure.