

The Cherokee Scout

Official Organ of Murphy and Cherokee County, North Carolina

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SAGE SAYINGS

- Some men sow selfishness and reap success.
- Was ever a "spring chicken" fat enough?
- Lawyers are always willing to work with a will.
- Even the Wall Street graduate has his sheep-skin.
- A wicked man who likes you is extremely fascinating.
- Truth is mighty; but fortunately a lot of it can be suppressed.
- A good wife never calls her husband down—unless he is upstairs.
- You despise the intellect of a person who thinks you are a crank.
- Live one day at a time, and don't too ardently seek its soft spots.
- Be agreeable, of course, but try to feel that way, and it will be easier.
- Whenever you see a man visiting a chiropodist there is something on foot.
- Few undertakers are physicians but they always follow the medical profession.
- There is something mysteriously attractive about all mysteries except hash.
- Insomnia is a disease that keeps a man's wife awake until he comes home in the morning.
- A woman can be fond of the change in her husband's pocket without being necessarily fickle.

Throat Cut 18 Years

It has taken George Goodland, of Burton-on-Trent, England, 18 years to commit suicide. Goodhead cut his throat 18 years ago, partially recovered, but eventually died from the effects. "I'm afraid my verdict must be suicide," said the coroner at the inquest. "I know he cut his throat," said Goodhead's wife, "but that was 18 years ago." Death was due to exhaustion following the partial narrowing of the larynx, and partly to ulceration caused by a tube in the throat, but a "suicide" verdict was rendered.

860 Lees in Honolulu Directory

The Smiths and Joneses, powerful though these clans may be on the mainland, are in a hopeless minority in Honolulu—where the Lees are in the high ascendancy. The new city directory, containing 72,682 names, lists 300 Lees, most of them a revised spelling of the Chinese name Li. There are 350 Smiths and 100 Joneses.

Danced Over 1,200,000 Miles

R. G. Huntinghouse of 4616 North Clark street, Chicago, estimates that during the fifty-six years he has conducted his dancing academy he has danced a total of over 1,200,000 miles. During his daily grind of fourteen hours he has averaged 36 miles a day on week days and 15 miles on Sundays—a total of almost 22,000 miles a year.

Safflower for the United States

It has been suggested to import the safflower from India into this country. It might be grown in the more northerly sections of the country and to a certain extent will take the place of flax. It has the appearance of this without the spines and the seed contains a valuable oil used in the manufacture of paint and varnish.

Only Restoration of Dodo

What is believed to be the only restoration of the dodo made in the United States has been completed in the taxidermy laboratory of the University of Iowa museum. The taxidermists used neck feathers from an ostrich, close relative of the dodo, and down from a North American eagle for the body covering.

SUMMARY OF 1933 LOCAL LEGISLATION AFFECTING CHEROKEE COUNTY

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(Continued)

Miscellaneous status affecting Cherokee were:

(1). Chapter 540, Public Laws, added 53 counties, including Cherokee, to the provisions of the so-called "Sullivan Act," permitting sale of deposits in closed banks to purchasers who could use them at face value in payment of debts to the bank. This Chapter also limited the application of the Sullivan Act to banks closed for 18 months or more prior to the Act's ratification on April 18. Cherokee was one of seven counties for which this bill was originally introduced, the other 46 having been added by Senate and House amendments. The Sullivan Act has been declared unconstitutional by the Superior Court at this writing no decision on the question has been made by the Supreme Court.

(2). Under the provisions of Chapter 562, Public Laws (the now famous School Machinery Act) Cherokee County is one of three counties (the other two being Currituck and Martin) specifically prohibited from conducting schools for more than eight months, following supplements, and from levying ad valorem taxes to help support the eight months' term. In other counties, school units may, by election, vote to supplement the funds furnished by the state to operate the eight months' term, and units not in default on their indebtedness may, by election, vote to supplement such funds for the purpose of operating a ninth month.

(3). Chapter 356, Public-Local Laws, requires the Boards of Education and School Committee-men in eight counties, including Cherokee, when selecting teachers, to give preference, when possible, to applicants residing in the county, especially as between such an applicant and a non-resident of the State. Apparently this direction is not affected by the School Machinery Act, just mentioned.

(4). Chapter 90, Public Laws, exempts residents from payment of dog tax. Numerous attempts were made by numerous other counties to accomplish this, but only Cherokee, Clay, Macon and Swain were successful. The title of this particular statute does not refer to the fact that it repeals the dog tax for Cherokee.

(5). Chapter 194, Public-Local Laws, repealed the law which formerly allowed, in Cherokee County, \$25.00 rewards for the conviction of violators of the prohibition law, which however, was taxed as costs in the case against the defendant and was not paid by the County. Related to this however was the repeal of the reward provisions of the original state prohibition laws by Chapter 480, Public Laws. There was, coupled with the return of beer, a noticeable loosening of prohibition enforcement measures at the last session.

(6). Chapter 72, Public Laws, fixed the price to be paid the State Treasurer by those entering State lands in Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Macon and Swain at \$1.50 per acre. In practically all other counties in the State the price is fixed by the Secretary of State at fair market value. Cherokee once before (1929-31) had a statute-fixed price of \$7.00 per acre, but this was repealed.

(7). Chapter 458, Public Laws, added Cherokee and six other counties to the list of counties limiting punishment for giving a worthless check of \$50.00 or less to a maximum of \$50.00 fine or 30 days, thus bringing the offense under the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace. The overwhelming majority of counties now have this limitation.

(8). Chapter 158, Public-Local Laws, prohibits possession or explosion of dynamite cartridges, bombs and similar explosives, in Cherokee, except for mechanical purposes in a legitimate business. Possession is prima facie evidence of unlawful possession. Maximum penalty is \$50.00 fine or 30 days.

(9). Chapter 154, Public-Local Laws, on the other hand repeals the Statute which formerly made the sale or use of fireworks a misdemeanor in Cherokee.

(10). Chapter 204, Public-Local Laws, reduced the compensation of the Jury Commission in Cherokee from \$3.00 to \$2.00 per day and re-appointed the retiring members to serve during the present biennium. These members are Harve Whitaker, of Andrews, Tom King, of Ranger and Bascomb Carroll of Murphy.

(11). Chapter 421, Public Laws, appoints B. P. Grant, P. A. Mauney, and R. H. King to membership on the Cherokee Board of Education.

(12). Chapter 488, Public Laws, appoints the following Justices of the Peace in the following Cherokee townships: E. B. King, D. S. Russell, John R. Leach, Pearl Parker, James Bryson, Arthur Palmer (Valley Town); Collie Wells, Geo. F. Hendrix, Eli Sudderth, John McCombs, J. B. Martin, Will Mintz, Rollin McConald, Geo. Rogers, George Hembree, T. N. Bates, A. A. Fain, C. B.

Bill, Ed Waldroup, Sam Lovingood (Catawba); S. L. Hatcher, J. W. Kilpatrick, Ed Barber, Lou Snelius, (Notia); John Newman (Hot House) W. F. Hill, Edgar Taylor (Shoal Creek); Fred Graham, G. J. Growe, Fred Martin, John Walker (Beaverdam). Total 31.

Among the bills affecting Cherokee which failed to pass were four attempting to abolish or modify resident hunting licenses.

(1). House Bill 236, never reported by the House Committee on Game, would have exempted all Cherokee residents from hunting license requirements for hunting in the county.

(2). House Bill 237, reported unfavorably by the House Committee on Conservation and Development, would have exempted them from fishing license requirements for hook and line or rod and reel fishing in the county.

(3). Senate Bill 586, which failed to pass its second reading in the Senate, would have eliminated both hunting and fishing license requirements for residents of Vance County, but amendments offered would have included 17 other counties, including Cherokee.

(4). Senate Bill 53, reported unfavorably by the Senate Committee on Game, would have exempted residents of Cherokee and four other counties from license requirements in hunting coyotes, wild cats, foxes and crows. These statutes are typical of a number of others introduced at the last session for various counties. All such were almost uniformly unsuccessful. However, as will be mentioned, the fishing license requirements were subsequently modified for certain Cherokee streams.

Two unsuccessful attempts were also made to repeal the dog tax for Cherokee.

(1). House Bill 39, recommitted on Education after passing its second reading and reported unfavorably by that Committee, would have repealed this tax in Cherokee (and Amendments were offered to include 16 other counties).

(2). Senate Bill 13, which passed the Senate only to be tabled by the House, would have permitted each family to possess one dog free from tax in 26 counties, including Cherokee. However, as pointed out above, Cherokee eventually was excepted from the dog tax.

Also concerning dogs was Senate Bill 119, passed by the Senate but tabled by the House, which would have prohibited the Commissioners from using dog tax receipts to pay damages done by dogs. Cherokee and four other counties were excepted. However, since payments are authorized only from dog tax funds, and the tax has been abolished in Cherokee, such an exception, had the bill passed, would have been of little importance.

Three bills having to do with closed banks in Cherokee failed to pass.

(1). Senate Bill 591, passed by the Senate but reported unfavorably by the House Committee on Banks and Banking, and (2). House Bill 1574, tabled by the House, would have permitted sale of deposits in closed Cherokee banks. As noted above, this was subsequently accomplished by a passed bill. Neither of these unsuccessful bills had any provisions eliminating banks not closed for a specified length of time. The former did, however, limit the time for liquidating a closed bank to four years, unless extended by the Superior Court.

(3). House Bill 381, reported unfavorably by the House Committee on Banks and Banking, would have provided that, with respect to banks closed in Cherokee and Clay since December 1, 1930, and subsequently reopened, stockholders who had voluntarily paid assessments equal to the face value of their stock, would not be required to pay any further assessments if the bank made no new loans diminishing its assets. Only Buncombe County secured the passage of such a law.

Miscellaneous statutes affecting Cherokee which failed to pass were:

(1). House Bill 1644, passed by under suspension of the rules but recalled from the Senate and defeated, was entitled "An Act Relating to Law Enforcement in Cherokee County," and would have repealed the Turlington Act in Cherokee. It received wide attention in the newspapers of the State.

(2). Before House Bill 268, was tabled by the House amendments were offered to except three counties, including Cherokee. The bill would have required a license from the Board of Health to practice midwifery and empowered the Board to regulate the practice, with criminal penalties to enforce its regulations.

(3). Similarly, before House Bill 175 was tabled by the House, amendments were adopted excepting 17 counties, including Cherokee. This bill would have relieved public officers of liability for deposits of public moneys in closed banks which had been designated as depositories for

such funds by the governing authorities.

(4). Seven counties, including Cherokee, were excepted from House Bill 1656 before action on it was, indefinitely postponed by the House. This bill would have repealed all acts passed by the 1933 Assembly conflicting with the 1933 Machinery Act and all such acts allowing any persons except the County Commissioners to appoint tax appraisers, tax supervisors or to perform tax revaluation and assessment duties. This latter provision would, of course, have repealed the statute, mentioned above, creating the Cherokee Tax Commission.

(5). Senate Bill 12, never reported by the Senate Committee on Election Laws, would have repealed the absentee ballot law in Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Macon and Swain. A similar state-wide bill, likewise unsuccessful, caused one of the big controversies at the last session.

(6). Senate Bill 177, reported unfavorably by the Senate Committee on Finance, would have extended the time to pay 1932 and 1933 taxes in Cherokee and seven other counties to December 1, 1933, and December 1, 1934, respectively. Subsequently a general bill (Chapter 560, Public Laws) did extend this time to the first Monday in September in 1933 and 1934 respectively.

(7). Senate Bill 267, which passed the Senate but was never reported by the House Calendar Committee, would have affected the Sheriff's compensation, but the bill could not be located after the close of the legislature, and the writer is not familiar with its contents.

(8). House Bill 928, reported unfavorably by the House committee on Finance, would have permitted Cherokee and seven other counties to charge an annual \$10.00 license tax, license to be secured from the Sheriff, for retailing oleomargarine and other butter substitutes

The following localities in Cherokee were affected by the following statutes and bills:

(A) Murphy

(1) Chapter 220, Private Laws (1B 1622) allows the Town Commissioners until the second Monday in August to list property and until the second Monday in September to decide upon the rate of and levy taxes for 1933.

(B) Chapter 187, Private Laws, requires the Mayor and Alderman to call an election for the first Monday in May, 1934, and annually thereafter, to elect a Mayor and four Aldermen, and further requires that each political party shall select its candidates under the general law, nominating one candidate for each office, and that the election be held under the general municipal election law. The avowed reason for this act is that under the election system heretofore used in Andrews, too many candidates have been accepted and the result has been confusing to the voters.

(2) Chapter 122, Private Laws, appoints Mrs. Giles Cover, H. C. Whitaker, D. H. Tillitt (all for two years), H. M. Whitaker and J. W. Plown (both for four years) as Trustees of the Andrews School District, their successors to be appointed by the county Board of Education, this statute may have been rendered

a dead letter.

(C) Beaverdam Township

(1) Chapter 273, Public-Local Laws, authorized a two-year suspension of the levy and collection of school taxes in Local Tax Districts No. 1, except for levy and collection of taxes needed to care for debt service. In fixing the debt service rate, however, the authorities may take into consideration state funds due the district and uncollected taxes for prior years. The new School Machinery Act has made this suspension of school maintenance taxes permanent, not only in this district, but, as pointed out above, elsewhere in Cherokee.

(D) Peachtree Public School District.

(1) Chapter 164, Public-Local Laws, is almost identical for this district with the last statute discussed, except that there is no reference to consideration of state funds or uncollected taxes in fixing the debt-service rates.

(E) Hiwassee, Valley and Nolva Rivers in Cherokee.

(1) Chapter 304, Public-Local laws permits basket and trot line fishing for catfish in these rivers, and also the shooting of sucker carp and red horse fish.

(2) Chapter 414, Public-Local laws amends this to restrict the shooting to rifles.

(3) Chapter 496, Public-Local Laws, permits hook and line and trot line fishing in these rivers at any time without a license. No restriction is placed on the type of fish to be caught, and this seems to broaden the above-mentioned statute limiting trot line fishing to catfish. This is also one of the comparatively few statutes passed loosening license requirements. By (4) Chapter 562, Public-Local Laws, it was amended to make it clear that only the county license is eliminated.

Two personal bills affected Cherokee:

(1) House bill 883, never reported by the House Committee on Pensions, would have placed Mrs. Quince Whitaker on the pension roll. No individual pension bills were reported as they were combined in the general biennial pension bill for the whole state.

(2) In this general pension bill, Chapter 476, Public Laws, Mrs. Whitaker was included.

H. S. ALUMNI CHAPEL JAN. 1ST

The first regular High School Chapel for the second semester will be held Monday January 1 instead of the regular day which is Tuesday. At this time all of the year's graduating class are invited to be present and participate in the program. Several of the students have been away to school this fall and it is hoped that these and others will make an effort to come back for a visit at one forty Monday afternoon.

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