

The Cherokee Scout
Official Organ of Murphy and Cherokee County,
North Carolina

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

Entered in the Post Office at Murphy, North Carolina,
as second class matter under Act of March 3, 1897.

SAM CARR Editor
L. A. LEE Owner and Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

One Year \$1.50
Six Months .75

Payable Strictly in Advance

Legal advertisements, want ads, reading notices, obituaries, cards of thanks, etc., 5c a line each insertion, payable in advance. Display rates furnished on request.

Murphy, North Carolina, Thursday, May 6, 1937

THE NEW HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER

Cherokee county is fortunate in the appointment of Mr. E. L. McKee, of Sylva, as a member of the new state highway commission. Not only is Mr. McKee a neighbor of Cherokee county and thus well aware of the needs in this section, but those who have the pleasure of knowing him personally recommend him very highly for the position.

Prominent in business and civic affairs, he is chairman of the Jackson county Democratic executive committee and his wife is a member of the state senate. Mr. McKee is a native of Jackson county.

This week, at a meeting in High Point, Mr. McKee was re-elected president of the Industrial council of president of the Western North Carolina Manufacturers' association, vice-president of the Sylva Paperboard company, president of the Parsons Tanning company of Sylva, and is at present, serving as mayor of Sylva.

Mr. McKee also is vice-president of the Jackson county bank of Sylva, a director of the Western Carolina Telephone company, and is the owner of High Hampton, Inc., which operates the widely known High Hampton inn in the Cashiers valley region of Jackson county. He also is president of the Sylva Supply company and president of the Builder's Supply company of Sylva.

Since 1920, Mr. McKee has been greatly interested in good roads and has spent much time and energy in behalf of road improvements in Western North Carolina.

Mr. McKee is of the opinion that road projects in Western North Carolina should be considered from two standpoints: economic and tourist. He believes in better roads as an aid in the commercial and industrial development of the mountain region and he believes in better roads as a means of developing the tourist business.

COLLECTING MUCH-NEEDED TAXES

Certainly the 100 counties in this section of Western North Carolina, north Georgia and East Tennessee that have sold their lands to the various government agencies recently will welcome the news carried in this paper last week to the effect that Mr. C. D. Mayfield and others are interested in having a plan worked out whereby the government will make up for tax losses to counties and municipalities that have been deprived of their land by the Forestry service, the TVA, or some similar federal agency.

Simply, Mr. Mayfield's plan is to have the government assume the obligation of keeping up the tax payments which will result in the payment of thousands of dollars annually to these sections that stand to lose much-needed tax revenue through federal land acquisition.

The total payment in the area, of course, is incalculable at this time, but Mr. Mayfield estimates if the plan works out the government will refund some \$50,000 annually to Cherokee county and its incorporated municipalities through taxes that will be lost due to forestry division and TVA land acquisition.

Mr. Mayfield has carried the plan to Hon. Zebulon Weaver, congressman, of this district. Upon Mr. Weaver's advice Mayor J. B. Gray, of Murphy, will get reports from every board of county commissioners and every town clerk in each county in Mr. Weaver's district specifying the amount of land bought up by the federal government.

The tax loss to each county will then be figured and Mr. Weaver has promised to ask outright for a return of that sum to the counties and the municipalities.

While much land has been taken over by the Forestry service, the TVA, and possibly to a much smaller extent some other government agencies in the past 10 years in the south, no effort has been made, with one exception, to get a return of lost taxes.

The Tennessee congressman in the Norris district was known to have introduced a bill one time that would have the TVA pay back to counties and towns whenever it operated certain percentages of its profits from power sales to take care of the lost taxation. The amount paid would depend on the amount of taxes and the outstanding indebtedness of the town or county. This bill has never passed.

Personally we think it is a hard job to be tackled and

AN INTERESTING BOOKLET

This office is in receipt of an interesting booklet giving a comprehensive view of the vast and varied TVA program.

It appears to be the most notable publication put out by any of the various government agencies. The entire program of the Tennessee Valley Authority is outlined in nine chapters in the book.

The booklet covers the period of 1933 to 1937, and we suggest that any one interested in the work of the TVA obtain a copy of the book.

WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW

The Sanford Herald raises a question that we have frequently heard asked but for which we do not know whether or not we have known the correct answer. Presumably somebody pays the printing bill (if not the postage bill) when some leaflet or pamphlet issued from the Government Printing Office is marked "Not printed at Government expense." At any rate that's the explanation we have been given. The editorial in the Sanford paper makes interesting reading. Here it is:

"Every time a controversy starts among the lawmakers up in Washington and the Hon. senators and Hon. representatives commence making speeches from the Senate floors, over the radio or any other way there can be heard, then the bulk of our daily mail is suddenly swelled by rank, officious looking envelopes, bearing no stamp save the stamped name of some Senator. This is known as 'franked' mail.

"Today we found two of these envelopes lying in the mail box, one docilely lying over the other. We use the word 'docilely' for a purpose; for it rather surprised us when we discovered the contents, to think these two envelopes could have remained side by side without scrapping each other. You see, one contained a speech of Hon. Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee in the Senate of the United States, greatly praising the President's court revision proposal and the other held a 'Radio Address by Hon. Joshua W. Bailey, United States Senator from North Carolina,' damning with no praise, not even faint, the same proposal.

"Incidentally, in each corner of both envelopes was printed a large square revealing, really advertising, the contents.

"What fascinated us about these pamphlets, of which probably thousands were sent to all part of the country free of charge, was the little parenthetical sentence in the middle of the front cover saying, (Not printed at Government expense), and right below this phrase were these words:

"United States, Government Printing Office, 1937."

KNOWLEDGE AND SUPERSTITION

Recent press dispatches from China told how several hundred coolies went on a rampage, rioting and destroying machinery in a textile mill. The reason, of course, was that they thought the machines were robbing them of jobs.

Most of us who read those dispatches probably smiled and thought about those "poor ignorant Chinese." But it wasn't so long ago that some the "more enlightened" races were doing the same thing. And even today we occasionally run across people in our country who think that machines create unemployment.

Actually, the Chinese who raided the mill knew only one side of the case. So do some Americans. While on the subject, let's look at a few facts:

1. Between 1870 and 1930—the period of the greatest expansion of machinery—the population of the United States increased only 218 per cent while those gainfully employed rose 291 per cent. In 1870, without many machines, it took 324 persons per 1,000 to produce goods and services; in 1930, with many more machines, it took 400 persons per 1,000 population.

2. In 1860, when everything was done by hand, there were 4,369 office workers per million of population; in 1930 adding machines, typewriters, and so on, there were 49,805 office workers per million.

3. In 1850, only 38 per cent of the national income went to the working men; today, they get more than 67 per cent of it.

All we have to do is compare the lot of the superstitious Chinese with that of the average American. That comparison shows clearly whether machines are helpful or harmful. Etowah (Tenn.) Enterprise.

one that is by all means just and fair. If Mr. Mayfield, Mr. Weaver and others that are interested in the plan can get it passed and approved it will certainly mean a lot to this section of the South which has been so greatly affected by land appropriations recently.

Another feature of the bill as outlined by Mr. Mayfield is the fact that it will take care of future evaluations. If a change were made in the evaluation of the property then the government, under the bill, would be required to either pay more or less taxes as the case may be no matter how long the land has been acquired.

IMPROVED
UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By REV. HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST,
Dean of the Moody Bible Institute
of Chicago.
© Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for May 9

ABRAHAM A MAN OF PRAYER

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 18:17-32.
GOLDEN TEXT—The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much. James 5:16.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Abraham Praying for His Neighbors.

JUNIOR TOPIC—A Great Man's Prayer. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Praying for Others.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Ministry of Intercession.

Prayer—how many are the books that have been written on that subject and the sermons preached, and yet how little it is actually practiced. One can attract an audience to hear it discussed, but only a handful will come to pray. We as Christians agree that it is God's appointed way of blessing. We put up mottoes such as "Prayer changes things," or "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of," and then (may God forgive us!) we try to change things ourselves. We struggle with problems when we ought to pray.

The lesson of today, from the life of that great hero of faith, Abraham, stresses the importance of intercessory prayer, that is, the giving of ourselves to pray for the temporal and spiritual welfare of others. In an age characterized by a grasping spirit of acquisition for personal advantage it is like a breath from heaven to read of this man's prayer for others.

I. The Nature of Intercessory Prayer.

1. It is a Privilege. Abraham had been honored by a visit from God. The covenant had been renewed, a son had been promised. The three visitors looked out toward Sodom. God who had thus appeared to Abraham in visible form and had shared the hospitality of his home now extends to him the privilege of sharing in God's purpose. How glorious to be on such terms of confidence with God, to know him and to know his will and purpose!

2. It is a Responsibility. "Abraham stood yet before the Lord"—why? To pray for Sodom and Gomorrah. Privilege and responsibility go together. Those who have audience with the King of kings are there to carry the blessed burden of prayer for others. Are we praying for our children, our families, our church, our nation? If not, who will pray?

3. It is Objective, not Subjective. Some modern "religious" leaders would devitalize prayer by making it a sort of spiritual exercise which has only the value of developing our own soul. The prayer room is to them a sort of spiritual gymnasium where the soul develops its strength and a spiritual sense of well-being floods the soul.

Undoubtedly the very fellowship with God which is inherent in prayer is spiritually beneficial, but prayer actually deals with such things as cities, men, sin, sorrow. It concerns men's physical well-being, their material prosperity, as well as their spiritual welfare. It is the means designated by God for the release of his power on behalf of the object for which we pray.

II. Characteristics of Intercessory Prayer.

1. Unselfish. Abraham already had his promise and his blessing. The cities of the plain were wicked, yet he prayed for them. Those who know the spirit of God are not selfish in prayer.

2. Courageous. Note the reverent boldness with which Abraham pleaded the cause of the condemned cities. The Bible reveals that God honored men who had a holy courage. History tells the same story. We celebrate this year the centenary of one who prayed boldly—and believed, and labored—Dwight L. Moody.

3. Persistent. No one likes a "quitter." Christ spoke of a man who was heard for his importunity (Luke 11:8). See also Luke 18:1-8. Some one has said that when we pray we are all too often like the mischievous boy who rings the doorbell and runs away without waiting for an answer.

III. Results of Intercessory Prayer.

The cities were destroyed, but the righteous were saved. God hears and answers prayer. This is the testimony of His Word, of countless Christian men and women of all ages, yes, of the men and women of our day. We know by experience that it is true—"I cried; he answered." He says to you and to me, "Call unto Me and I will answer thee and show thee great and mighty things, which thou knowest not" (Jer. 33:3).

TURNING BACK
HISTORY'S PAGES

From Files Of The Cherokee Scout

10 Years Ago

Friday, May 6, 1927

Mrs. H. M. Candler, of Athens, Tenn., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Candler the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hall and children spent several days in Waynesville last week the guests of Mr. Hall's parents.

Dr. N. B. Adams, visited his mother, Mrs. Jane Adams in Copperhill last week.

Charles Candler, Jr., Dick Wilson and Dexter Hooper, of Sylva, are guests of Miss Anne Candler.

Mr. and Mrs. Dale Lee were in Anderson, S. C., last week, having been called there due to the illness of Mrs. Lee's sister, Mrs. Harry McBrayer.

Mrs. J. W. Thompson spent last week-end with her daughter, Mrs. R. E. Barclay, in Copperhill, Tenn.

Messrs. J. B. Moore and Jim Franklin were business visitors in Copperhill, Tenn., last week.

20 Years Ago

Friday, May 4, 1917

J. W. Davidsun visited Asheville this week.

Mrs. P. E. Nelson visited relatives at Turtletown this week.

E. A. Davidson, of Atlanta was a business visitor here this week.

Col. E. B. Norvell, was a business visitor to Asheville the first of the week.

Earl Axley, of Chicago, and sister, Miss Lois Axley, of Statesville, are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. E. T. McKaig, of Andrews, spent several days here this week as the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. N. Moody.

Mrs. W. H. Woodbury who has been spending some time at the Dickey House, returned to her home in Asheville Tuesday.

Mrs. W. H. Harrison, of Hayesville, who has been visiting her father, Col. L. L. Witherspoon, left Friday for Atlanta, where she will visit her sister, Mrs. Annie Kestler.

Mrs. J. N. Haygood, of Knoxville, and Mrs. J. H. Abernathy, of Andrews spent several days here this week the guests of their parents, Mr and Mrs. J. S. Meroney.

35 Years Ago

Tuesday, May 6, 1902

Mrs. W. H. Woodbury and Miss Stella Woodbury went to Atlanta Thursday.

Capt. R. L. Herbert, of Hayesville, was here Friday on his way to Asheville.

J. M. Kilpatrick, of Nantahala, was here the past week.

Mrs. J. F. Hampton and children, of Unaka passed through town yesterday enroute to visit her grandfather, Turley Hampton, about two miles from town.

John Posey, Jake Deweese and Claud Mauney have returned from Florida.

W. B. Fisher, of Andrews, accompanied by his sister-in-law, Miss Hattie Colvard, were here Thursday.

Mr. Deveraux Hyatt and little son, Woody, who have been visiting relatives in this county, returned Saturday to their home near Athens, Tenn.

40 Years Ago

Tuesday, May 4, 1897

Mrs. J. D. Abbott returned Saturday from Atlanta.

Earl Combs and Ed Quilliam were down Thursday from Young Harris.

Misses Hettie Cooper and Effie Zimmerman, of Peachtree, spent Sunday in town.

Miss Maggie Axley, who has been teaching school at Rabun Gap, Ga., has returned home.

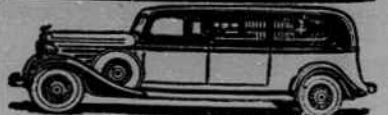
J. C. Herbert, of Clay county, and W. G. Payne, of Hot House, went to Asheville yesterday.

Mrs. J. G. Tatham, of Peachtree, accompanied my Miss Fannie Tatham were in town shopping Thursday.

Messrs. Bob Penland and James McClure, two prominent citizens of Clay county, were in town trading Saturday.

Miss Gertrude Patton returned Saturday from an extended visit to her sister, Mrs. J. C. Hicks, at Philadelphia.

John W. Hyatt, of Warne, was in town Friday.



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