

Official Organ of Murphy and Cherokee County, North Carolina

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Murphy, North Carolina, Thursday, August 18, 1938.

SCOUT CELEBRATES ITS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY WITH PRIDE

If we have the liberty of speaking a few words in our own behalf, the management of the Scout is proud to recall, as best it can, this week some part of the history of the Scout today as it represents a half century of journalism in the county.

One complete section of the paper is devoted this week to the anniversary.

We honestly feel that it is an accomplishment to maintain a paper in a community for 50 years without having it subjected to court or ridicule on any occasion.

For 50 years the various owners, publishers and employees of the Scout and its predecessors have endeavored to give the people of the county the latest and best in a weekly newspaper, conforming it to the needs of the county and its people. What has been done, whether it was good or bad, was always done, we feel assured, with a spirit of cooperation with the community. Any organ or persons, which does any good, must in time make enemies, but the enemies are not lasting if good has been accomplished. Today we proudly state that the Scout either through its former publishers or new ones, has no known enemies.

In the special section we have recounted what we know and can learn of the Scout and set out its advantages to the community today not in an egotistical spirit but much as we would laud any business in the community which has contributed for a half century to the community's progress.

As we have pointed out repeatedly before, it is not the few who are annually employed by the Scout that makes it successful. Every person and every firm in the county contributes to its success.

ANNIVERSARY OF SALE OF INDIAN LANDS

Just one hundred years ago this month, Edward B. Dudley, governor of North Carolina, issued the proclamation which set the date for disposal of the Cherokee lands in Western North Carolina and during the first three weeks in September, 1838, the lands were sold by the state land office in the town of Franklin.

Following is the governor's proclamation:

"Whereas by an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly of this state, entitled 'an act prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands of this state lately acquired by treaty with the Cherokee Indians,' it is made the duty of the Governor to issue his proclamation of the time and place of sale:

"Now I, Edward B. Dudley, Governor of North Carolina, give notice that the sale of said land will commence at the Town of Franklin, in the County of Macon, on the first Monday in September next and continue from day to day for three weeks and no longer.

Edward B. Dudley."

May 26, 1838, was the date fixed for the removal of the Cherokees from their homeland, but few were ready at that time, and all during the summer they were being rounded up by the troops of General Winfield Scott and concentrated for the march; and the rabble that followed them burned homes, seized the goods of the Indians and committed unspeakable outrages. While their lands were being sold in Franklin, the Cherokees were moving along "The Trail of Tears" to their new homes in the west—helpless victims of America's greatest tragedy.

JACK HAS A COW CALLED CLEO

On a farm, not far from his business office at Tampa, Florida, Jack Carr has a cow called Cleo. Jack, who makes a good living writing form letters for busy north-erns, says that cows always look as if they didn't have a worry in the world, but the idea is merely a myth.

be contented," says Jack, "but is she? No!"

The moment Cleo is put out in the pasture she's pestered with gnats and flies. They don't give her a moment's peace of mind. She simply must keep the old tail swinging and switching to fight them off. Having watched Cleo long enough to become somewhat philosophic Jack says: "Guess there ain't no such thing as complete content or peace of mind for Cleo, or for you or me. It's that way all through life, love and business. Always something to annoy and pester us. And keep us plugging along. Depression, recession or something.

"I've just about come to this conclusion. And because you are sensible, I believe you have too. We've just got to accept conditions as they ARE. Be content with the best we can get in the way of business and do the best we possibly can to get our fair share of it." Shining Lines.

LOWER WAGES SOUGHT BY RAILROAD LINES

This office is in recent receipt of a booklet entitled, "Railroads and Railroad Wages 1938."

It is published and distributed by the various railroad lines of the country two of which—the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern have terminals at Murphy.

To set out the entire contents of the booklet would be too great a task to attempt in these columns, but briefly the subject matter deals with a lower wage rate which the railroads feel they are justified in obtaining. The 16-page book contains charts and data to substantiate their claims.

A preface note in the book from J. B. Hill, president of the L & N, informs us:

"About one-third of the railroad mileage of the United States is in the hands of the Courts. All railroads applied for but were denied the full increase in rates they then thought sufficient. Subsequently, the business recession further depleted earnings. Congress has adjourned without helpful legislation. Every economy is being practiced, service is being curtailed and railroad employment has been reduced almost to the limit. Yet most railroads find themselves unable to meet their expenses and many additional ones are in grave danger of bankruptcy. Such further catastrophe to investors and detriment to the commercial welfare of the country should be avoided. This, in my judgment, can only be done by a suitable reduction in railroad wages, which with the increases granted last August and October are now at the highest level in railroad history.

"Your accurate understanding of the present effort of the railroads to reduce wages of employes may ultimately influence a correct determination of the issue. To this end I commend this pamphlet on the subject as timely and interesting."

CORRIGAN SETS AN EXAMPLE

There's little doubt but that the wide-spread drinking habit of present-day Americans is due to the fact that it became "fashionable" to serve drinks and to drink. If the heroes of the on-coming generations are held up as non-drinkers, there is some hope that we will again right-about-face in our attitude toward drink.

There's encouragement in the story of Douglas Corrigan, 31-year old flying mechanic, who startled the world by hopping over the Atlantic in his antique \$900 "aerial jalopy."

One of the first pictures of the young flier to be radioed to America and published in the metropolitan press showed him drinking water after he had refused a glass of Irish whiskey.

"Thanks, I don't drink; just give me a glass of water." These were reported to have been almost his first words after he landed in Ireland.

My nephew neither smokes nor drink," declared Dr. S. Fraser Langford, pastor of the First Baptist church, of Santa Monica, Calif., in whose home Corrigan lives. "I've heard him say more than one occasion, 'Water's good enough for me. Liquor and flying don't mix.' Douglas has lived a clean life and belongs to a Protestant church. He knew that he had to have a clear head to be a good flyer, and that was his life's ambition," Dr. Langford said in an interview with the National Voice. "I hope his flight will help teach the youth of this land the value of clean living and total abstinence."

Corrigan took off from Floyd Bennett Field, New York presumably for the west coast. His arrival in Dublin was the first news anyone had that he was not on his way to California.

His tumultuous welcome back to New York last Friday shows how he has captured the popular imagination. He is the hero of the present moment. The fact that he does not drink will mean more than many sermons to the youth who are acclaiming him.—Morganton News Herald.

MICKEY ROONEY
WHO PLAYS A "TOUGH" ROLE IN "MOM" BOYS TOWN. TAKES BOXING LESSONS WITH GENE REYNOLDS FROM JOHNNY INDRESANO (WHO DEFEATED 5 WORLD'S CHAMPIONS DURING HIS RING CAREER.)

LEO says: BOYS TOWN, NEBRASKA HAS ITS OWN MAYOR, COUNCIL & VOTING CITIZENS!

WE'LL GET YOUR BROTHER OUT OF TROUBLE, SKINNY!

MYRNA LOY GOT "SKINNY" (MARTIN SPEELMAN HIS SCREEN TEST!)

SPENCER TRACY
AS FATHER FLANAGAN, #2 CLERGYMAN WHO BORROWED \$200 TO START BOYS TOWN, WHICH TODAY IS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE COUNTRY FOR HOMELESS BOYS.

Mickey Rooney IS PLANNING TO BUY A FARM & BUILD A HOUSE FOR HIS MOTHER, and HIMSELF. IT IS TO BE ON THE ORDER OF A RAMBLING RANCH HOUSE.

New York, N. Y.—"IT'S TRUE! that Mickey Rooney's latest interest is a racing car he expects to do better than 100 miles an hour," says Wiley Padan.

"Mickey recently purchased an old fivver. With the help of fellow-actor Douglas McPhail, he hopped up the motor and streamlined the body so that the car did 97 miles per hour on its first test at Muroc Dry Lake last week. They are now working on the car for the second run, in which they feel sure they'll do more than 100 miles per hour.

YOUR OLD - AGE INSURANCE

Old-age insurance benefits will be paid to workers who are entitled to payment, regardless of property or other income.

Any amount of earnings (up to \$3,000 in a single year from a single employer) which may be placed to a worker's credit on his Social Security account, will entitle him to a corresponding credit toward old-age insurance benefits. Whether he owns a great deal of property or none at all, makes no difference, whatever, in the matter of old-age insurance. For example, a labor foreman, has invested his savings in a farm. He continues to work as an employee of a construction company for seven years after 1936, earns wages amounting to several thousand dollars, reaches the age of 65 and retires to live on his farm. No matter what his farm is worth nor how much money he makes from his crops, he will receive a Government check for old-age insurance, every month, the rest of his life. He might own a store or a saw mill or a bank, but if he is entitled to old-age insurance under the Social Security Act, he will get the monthly check, just the same.

The beneficiary of an insurance policy may receive old-age insurance. A worker who collects rent from houses, that he owns, may receive old-age insurance. An employe who is entitled to old-age insurance benefits, may operate his own store if he sees fit. Income from another source does not affect the payment of old-age insurance when the employe is entitled to such benefits.

Under another title of the Social Security Act—known as "Old-Age Assistance", there may be some regulation concerning property ownership. But that is up to the individual States. Some States have a property ownership. But that is up to the individual States. Some States have a property clause in their public assistance laws, some do not. It is intended that money for old-age assistance should go to those in actual need.

THE POCKETBOOK of KNOWLEDGE BY TOPPS

THE TRAILER INDUSTRY, BORN DURING THE DEPRESSION, NOW INCLUDES 350 MANUFACTURERS EMPLOYING THOUSANDS OF WORKERS

SPOONS 2 FEET LONG WERE USED IN ENGLAND IN THE TIME OF QUEEN ELIZABETH (USED TO REACH OVER THE LARGE RUFFS WORN AT THAT TIME)

SNAKES CANNOT CLOSE THEIR EYES—NOR CAN THEY HEAR—THEY HAVE NO EYELIDS OR EARS

TAXES PAID LAST YEAR BY 150 LEADING CORPORATIONS AMOUNTED TO \$514 PER EMPLOYEE

OL' KING COTTON
COTTON NOW GOES TO THE RETAIL MARKET IN MORE THAN 10,000 FORMS INCLUDING CELLULOSE, RAYON, SMOKELESS POWDER, PLASTICS AND FINISHES