

# The Cherokee Scout

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## State Milk Production Reaches All-Time High

Estimated milk production on milk cows in herds in the State during May. This was also the highest of record for the month, comparing with 381,000 cows in herds during May 1953.

Concentrates fed (grains, mill-feeds and other concentrates) per milk cow in herds kept by Tar Heel reporters on June 1 averaged 4.6 pounds as compared to 4.1 pounds a year earlier and the 1944-53 June 1 average of 3.9 pounds.

Production of milk on United States farms during May is estimated at 13 billion pounds—4 percent above last year and 7 percent above the average May output in 1943-52.

## Range Sanitation Is Important To Flocks

Most of the pullets raised in North Carolina each year developed on ranges and housed in range shelters. To conduct such a developing program successfully, the poultryman must consider range sanitation.

R. S. Dearstyne, head of the department of poultry science, N. C. State College, says range sanitation is intimately related to the livability of the pullets. The periodic moving of shelters is highly important. Pullets spend the night under the shelters and often a part of the day, if the weather is hot and if ample shade is not available. During their stay in the shelter, a large quantity of droppings is voided. These sift through the wire floor to the ground beneath.

The crop in the area adjacent to the shelter has been grazed. Generally speaking, the time of moving ranges from two days to two weeks. All experienced poultrymen know range shelter should be started at the foot of a slope and gradually moved uphill and for a distance of at least 100 feet.

An important, and often neglected, part in range sanitation lies in adequately cleaning the area beneath the shelter when it is moved. This area should be carefully scraped and the material collected, removed to a place where chickens will not range for a year or so. It is also suggested that the area be limed. This aids in neutralizing the acid condition developed by the droppings and makes the pullets somewhat reluctant to eat on the area.

These droppings often contain worm eggs, coccidia and disease-producing bacteria. Consequently, the shelters should be moved at frequent intervals. How often should these intervals be. This usually is related to the volume of droppings and as to how close

## Dairy Month Plans For Last Week Postponed

Plans for the final week celebrations of June Dairy Month were called off this week when it was learned Coble Dairy's new ice cream plant will not be ready for the celebration. J. Franklin Smith, chairman, said.

The last activities were to be at the plant's open house with invitations going out to county and state officials.

C. R. Freed, Coble Dairy manager, said his plant will hold open house when construction is completed at Brasstown.

Meat production under federal inspection for the week ending June 5, was estimated at 306 million pounds, 1 2per cent below a week earlier.

## BIRTHS

### IN PETRIE HOSPITAL

- Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Gray, Route 3, Blairsville, a girl, June 15.
- Mr. and Mrs. Blaine Cook of Murphy, a son, Stephen Blaine, June 15. Mrs. Cook is the former Miss Betty Swain, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Swain.
- Mr. and Mrs. Donald Anderson of Robbinsville, a son, June 16.
- Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Hughes, Route 2, Murphy, a daughter, June 16.
- Mr. and Mrs. James Nelson of Hayesville, a daughter, June 17.
- Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Hembree, Route 1, Murphy, a son, June 17.
- Mr. and Mrs. Frank Holtzclaw, Route 3, Blairsville, a daughter, June 18.
- Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hall, Route 1, Warne, a son, June 19.
- Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Byers, Route 4, Blairsville, a son, June 19.
- Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth McDougal, Route 1, Copperhill, Tenn., a son, June 19.
- Mr. and Mrs. Harold Scroggs of Brasstown, a daughter, June 20.
- Mr. and Mrs. Joe Fowler of Murphy, a son, William David, June 20.
- Mrs. Fowler is the former Miss Doris Palmer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Palmer of Murphy.

## Berkshire Tells Vacation Plans

Employees of Berkshire Mill in Andrews will have their vacations starting July 4 and ending July 12, when the plant closes down, S. G. Gernert said.

Mr. Gernert said all employees who have been with the company six months to five years will get one week vacation at two per cent of their gross pay.

Employees with five years service but less than 20 years will get two weeks at four per cent of gross pay.

Employees with 20 years or more rate three weeks at six per cent of their gross pay.

## GARDEN TIME

BY ROBERT SCHMIDT

There are many things to do in the garden in June such as take up, divide and transplant blue or bearded iris, jonquils and daffodils, tulips and Dutch Iris. Also prune and stake and tie dahlias and tomatoes—mulch these crops if you want to eliminate some of the problems of cultivation.

Side dress sweet corn with nitrate of soda when it gets knee-high. Give your lawn a topdressing of nitrate of soda just before a rain or water it in with a hose. And while we are on the subject of water, during the summer heat most horticultural plants should be applied with approximately one inch of water a week either by rain or irrigation. The quality

of vegetables will be seriously affected unless they receive sufficient water at the critical periods.

It is also time in June or early July to sow seed of tomatoes, collards and broccoli for the fall crop. Use a wilt-resistant variety of tomatoes such as Homestead or Southland or Jefferson. Fall tomatoes will not be successful if your soil is infested with root-knot nematodes. Although many people plant collard seed in the spring and grow large plants, the most tender collards are those seeded in July and August. The plants

are not as large when cold weather comes but the quality is much better.

Green sprouting broccoli has become very popular—especially for freezing. Seed should be planted in late July or August in order that the main crop of buds will mature before heavy freezes occur. The plant will withstand some frost but is sometimes severely damaged. DeCicco is a very good variety for North Carolina.

Grade A milk purchases in North Carolina during the first quarter of 1954 were about 17.5

per cent above those of the same period a year earlier.

United States farm exports totaled \$244 million in March, 1954, some 3 per cent above the February figure but 3 per cent below the March, 1953 figure.

The number of milk cows on North Carolina farms in April 1954 was estimated at 393,000, compared with 380,000 during the same period a year earlier.

## A TRUE COPY OF TELEGRAM FROM ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

Handbills that were circulated throughout Cherokee County were not true copies of the telegram.

June 14, 1954

Mr. Walter Mauney  
C-O Mauney Drug Company  
Murphy, North Carolina.

Answering your inquiries advise that markers are not allowed in any Primary and it is illegal to use same in Primary elections, see last sentence in Section 172 of election law pamphlet.

Watchers are governed by Section 182 and may serve as challengers and any elector may also challenge a voter.

If voter is challenged and challenge decided in voter's favor, the voter must write his name on the ballot for identification before depositing in proper box as provided by Section 168.

Watchers cannot enter the guard rail, but may be present at the opening of the boxes and the canvass of the ballots and challengers, whether watchers or electors, may enter the guard rail for the purpose of challenge and retire when it is heard.

Near relatives may give assistance to illiterate or disabled voters or if no near relatives the registrar or judge of the election. However this office has ruled that an illiterate voter is an elector registered under the Grandfather's Clause and no other. See Section 174.

All precinct election officials should stay at their posts until ballots are counted and canvassed. Copy of this telegram mailed to Mr. William Stalcup, chairman, Cherokee County Board of Elections.

Harry McMullan  
Attorney General  
Ralph Moody  
Assistant Attorney General

Send Collect

The last sentence in Section 172 states that Section 172 does not apply to primary elections.

### SEC. 174 ASSISTANCE TO ILLITERATE OR DISABLED VOTER IN PRIMARY.

Any qualified voter entitled to vote in any primary, but who by reason of any physical disability or illiteracy is unable to mark his ballot may upon statement to the registrar of his incapacity and upon his request be aided by a near relative (husband or wife, brother or sister, parent or child, grandparent or grandchild), who shall be admitted to the booth with such voter, or if no near relative is present such voter may call to his assistance any other voter of his precinct who has not given aid to another voter, and who shall likewise be admitted to the booth with such voter; PROVIDED, that if the voter needs and is entitled to the assistance as herein provided for, and there is no near relative present, or anyone else authorized hereunder to give assistance, the voter may call to his assistance the registrar or one of the judges of election; PROVIDED, FURTHER, that any voter may upon his request be accompanied into the voting booth by a near relative (as above defined), and obtain such assistance from said member of the family as he may desire whether disabled or not. It shall be unlawful for any person to give, receive, or permit assistance in the voting booth during any primary to any voter otherwise than as is herein provided for.

### SEC. 182. WATCHERS, CHALLENGERS.

Each political party or independent candidate named on the ballot may, by writing signed by the county chairman of such political party, or, as the case may be, by the independent candidate or his manager, filed with one of the judges of election, appoint two watchers to attend each polling place. Such watchers shall serve also as challengers; PROVIDED, that no person shall be appointed as a watcher who is not of good moral character; and the judges of election and registrar may for good cause shown reject any appointee and require that another be appointed. Such watchers shall in no case enter the guard-rail, but may be present at the opening of the boxes and the canvass of the ballots at the close of the election. PROVIDED, that any elector when the name of any elector is called by the judges of election, may exercise the right of challenging the elector's right to vote and when he or she does so then such challenger may enter the election space to make good such challenge and then retire at once when such challenge is heard.

### SEC. 168. DEPOSITING OF BALLOTS; SIGNATURE OF VOTER IF CHALLENGED; DELIVERY OF POLL BOOKS TO CHAIRMAN OF COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS.

When the voter has prepared his ballot or ballots, same shall be deposited in the proper boxes; Provided, however, that if the voter shall have been challenged and the challenge be decided in the voter's favor, before depositing the ballot or ballots in the proper boxes, the voter shall write his name on the ballot or ballots for identification in the event that any action should be taken later in regard to the voter's right to vote. After voting the voter shall forthwith pass outside the guardrail, unless he be one of the persons authorized to remain for purposes other than voting. No ballots except official ballots bearing the official endorsement shall be allowed to be deposited in the ballot box or be counted. No person to whom any official ballot shall be delivered shall leave the space within the guardrail until after he shall have delivered back all such ballots. When a person shall have received an official ballot from the judge, he shall be deemed to have begun the act of voting, and if he leaves the guardrail before the deposit of his ballot in the box he shall not be entitled to pass again within the guardrail for the purpose of voting.

The poll books required to be kept by the judges of elections shall be signed by the judge at the close of the election, and delivered to the registrar, who shall deliver them to the chairman of the county board of elections.

### SEC. 170. WHO ALLOWED IN ROOM OR ENCLOSURE; PEACE OFFICERS.

No person other than voters in the act of voting shall be allowed in the room or enclosure in which said ballot box or booths are, except the officers of election and official markers as hereinafter provided. In case of cities, having duly enrolled policemen or peace officers, the city authorities may designate the officers to keep the peace at the polls on the outside of the enclosure in which is the ballot box. But in no event shall said policemen or peace officers come nearer to said entrance than ten feet, or enter the room or enclosure in which is the ballot box, unless specially requested to do so by the officers holding the elections, and then only for the purpose of preventing disorder; and at any time when requested to do so by said officers holding the elections, the said policemen shall retire from the room or enclosure in which is the ballot box, and to a point not nearer than ten feet to the aforesaid entrance.

### SEC. 168. NO LOITERING OR ELECTIONEERING ALLOWED WITHIN 50 FEET OF POLLS; REGULATIONS FOR VOTING AT POLLING PLACES; BANNERS OR PLACARDS; GUARD RAIL.

No person shall, while the polls are open at polling places, loiter about or do any electioneering within such polling place or within fifty feet thereof, and no political banner, poster, or placard shall be allowed in or upon such polling places during the day of the election. The election officials and ballot boxes shall at all times be in plain view of the qualified voters who are present, and a guard rail shall be placed not nearer than ten feet nor further than twenty feet from the said election officials and ballot boxes.

THESE LAWS WILL BE ENFORCED AS NEARLY AS POSSIBLE

PAID ADVERTISEMENT  
BY CHAIRMAN OF CHEROKEE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS



BY DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN

Scripture: II Kings 17. Devotional Reading: Psalm 85:1-7.

## Here Lies Israel

Lesson for June 27, 1954

IN THE graveyard of nations there lie many whose very names are strange to us. But among all the unfamiliar names—Phus, Lydia, Elam and many another—there is one we all know: Israel. It was a going nation for about 300 years. Seen through the eyes of other nations it was "small potatoes" as we know from inscriptions which have been dug up in recent years by the archaeologists' spades; it covered no more of the earth's surface than New Jersey does. But in its Dr. Foreman's own eyes it was important; what nation is not? When Israel was just a little older than the United States is now, it crashed to nothing, and since that time has been only an unfragrant memory, a dead nation. The writer of II Kings 17 wrote its obituary.

### The Nation Forgot God

What killed Israel? The nation did not die of old age, for 200 years is not a very long time for a nation to exist and prosper. Something killed that country. It might be said that it committed suicide—but what was the name of the poison which it swallowed? In one word, it was sin. But that does not tell us much. It is like giving "disease" on a death certificate as the cause of death. What disease? What sins? Looking over the record as II Kings 17 sums it up, we can see that serious sin which was the root of most others: forgetting God. The nation forgot what God had done for them in times past; they forgot that he is a God of righteousness, they supposed he did not specially care what they did so long as their titles were paid up and they had a good record of attendance at public worship. They had reminders of "God" all over the place, but these were idols, images of beasts. They used the name "God" without realizing

either the goodness, the greatness or the holiness of the only true God.

### Can God Be Despised?

High-lighted in the sad obituary of a dead-and-gone nation is the fact that as a nation they despised the law of God. How is it possible to despise the Almighty? Nations and individuals show their real contempt for God by paying no attention to what he has said. Millions of people in America today act just as if the Ten Commandments (for example) were only a set of by-laws for fanatical churchmen, or—worse still—as if they were an out-dated set of rules from a primitive civilization. To judge from what you may read in any newspaper, would the Man from Mars suppose that Americans, as a people, are living by any Law of Love? If all the church members in our country were practicing Christians, would this country be what it is? A nation's sins both by the actual sins of the sinful and by the consent of those who know better but do nothing about it. Now you can despise God and his laws for a while; but his laws are not arbitrary, they are not like basketball rules that can be changed every season. The roads that lead away from God and his laws may be wide, but they are short. They come to a very dead end. It is possible to despise God; but it is not safe.

### Paradox and Parallel

A nation can be simply peppered with religion and yet lose the salt of morality. In ancient Israel the name of God was everywhere; religious observances were going on "under every green tree" as the prophets said. But the more religion they had, the less morality. Israel died of a kind of moral dry-rot, in the midst of shrines without number. Dr. H. P. Van Dusen has recently made thinking Christians sit up and take startled notice with these two sets of facts. On the one hand, since World War II church membership has increased till today it is at an all-time high. Church attendance is also at an all-time high. Religious reading is popular. Young people are interested in religion more than for years past. But on the other hand; alcoholism has increased enormously; divorce has shot up; juvenile delinquency has multiplied; drug addiction has increased; sexual morality is sinking to a lower level. Can it be that in America as in Israel we fall to gear our religion into our behavior? Can it be that perhaps for all our "religion" we really have made an idol of the Dollar?

(Based on outline copyrighted by the Division of Christian Education, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. Released by Community Press Service.)

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BEN M. RAGSDALE

Murphy, N. C.

**BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!**

I will offer for sale on July 5th, 6th, and 7th at Hayesville, N. C.; opposite the waterworks, the following personal property and real estate:

Several thousand feet of lumber, approximately 100 bu. corn, some furniture, also a 1952 Ford Tractor with heavy Duty Dearborn mounted highway mower, Dearborn 14 in. plows, one 7 ft. Gibson disc harrow, Dearborn buzz saw, high lift and pulley—this is A-1 a bargain.

One six room house and a 100x30 ft. chicken house on 5 A. of land in Hayesville.

One six room farm house and approximately 55 A. of nice pine trees and farm land well watered. This farm is located on good road with school bus and mail service in Orden Warne community. Will price to anyone interested enough to look these properties over. No reasonable offer refused.

**HARLEY HAMPTON**