

\$1.50 Year in Advance in the County

Sylva, N. C. Thursday, November 22, 1928,

\$2.00 Year in Advance Outside County

A FEW NOTES ABOUT SCOUTING

By Scoutmaster George Clemmer

Few people realize the tremendous value of Scouting to the Youth of America. In order that the general public might the better understand what Scouting means and stands for, the following notes are given, taken largely from the "Handbook for Boys."

To become a Scout a boy must at least be twelve years of age. Before he can become a Tenderfoot, the lowest rank in Scouting, he must know and take the Scout Oath. "On my honor I will do my best—1. To do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the Scout Law. 2. To help other people at all times. 3. To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight."

Out of the past history of the race there has come only one oath that can compare with this one. That was the one which the youth of ancient Athens took when he became 17 years of age.

In addition to the Oath the Tenderfoot is required to know and promise to obey the following Scout Law:

1. A SCOUT IS TRUSTWORTHY.

A Scout's honor is to be trusted. If he were to violate his honor by telling a lie, or by cheating, or by not doing exactly a given task, when trusted on his honor, he may be depended on to hand over his Scout Badge.

2. A SCOUT IS LOYAL.

He is loyal to all whom loyalty is due, his Scout leader, his home, and parents, and country.

3. A SCOUT IS HELPFUL.

He must be prepared at any time to save life, help injured persons, and share the home duties. He must do at least one "Good Turn" every day.

4. A SCOUT IS FRIENDLY.

He is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout.

5. A SCOUT IS COURTEOUS.

He is polite to all, especially to women, children, old people and the weak and helpless. He must not take pay for being helpful and courteous.

6. A SCOUT IS KIND.

He is a friend to animals. He will not kill nor hurt needlessly any living creature, but will strive to save and protect all harmless life.

7. A SCOUT IS OBEDIENT.

He obeys his parents, Scoutmaster, Patrol Leader, and all other duly constituted authorities.

8. A SCOUT IS CHEERFUL.

He smiles whenever he can. His obedience to orders is prompt and cheery. He never shirks nor grumbles at hardships.

9. A SCOUT IS THRIFTY.

He does not wantonly destroy property. He works faithfully, wastes nothing, and makes the best use of his opportunities. He saves his money so that he may pay his own way, be generous to those in need, and helpful to worthy objects. He may work for pay but must not receive tips for courtesies or "good Turns."

10. A SCOUT IS BRAVE.

He has the courage to face danger in spite of fear, and to stand up for the right against the coaxings of friends or the fears or threats of enemies, and great does not down him.

11. A SCOUT IS CLEAN.

He keeps clean in body and thought, stands for clean speech, clean sports, clean habits, and travels with a clean crowd.

12. A SCOUT IS REVERENT.

He is reverent toward God. He is faithful in his religious duties, and respects the convictions of others in matters of custom and religion.

You can readily see that any boy who will live up to this Oath and these laws is headed for character and citizenship of the right sort. Also the Tenderfoot must know the history of the Flag of the United States of America and the customary forms of respect due it. May I say a hundred does not know these forms of respect due to our Flag. The Flag Code is given:

1. The flag should be displayed only from sunrise to sunset, or between such hours as may be designated by proper authority. It should be displayed on national and state holidays and on historic and special occasions. The flag should always be

hoisted briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously.

2. When carried in a procession with another flag or flags, the Flag of the United States should be either on the marching right, i. e., the flag's own right, or when there is a line of other flags the Flag of the United States may be in front of the center of that line.

3. When displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, the Flag of the United States should be on the right, the flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

4. When a number of flags are grouped and displayed from staffs the Flag of the United States should be in the center or at the highest point of the group.

5. When flags of States or cities or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the Flag of the United States, the national flag should always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs the flag of the United States should be hoisted first. No flag or pennant should be placed above or to the right of the Flag of the United States (the flag's own right.)

6. When flags of two or more nations are displayed they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height and flags should be of approximately equal size. (International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.)

7. When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of the building, the union of the Flag should go clear to the head of the staff unless the Flag is at half mast.

8. When the Flag of the United States is displayed in a manner other than by being flown from a staff it should be displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right, i. e., to the observer's left. When displayed in a window it should be displayed the same way, that is, with the union of the field to the left of the observer in the street. When festoons, rosettes, or drapings of blue, white and red are desired, bunting should be used, but never the Flag.

9. When displayed over the middle of the street, as between buildings, the Flag of the United States should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east-and-west street or to the east in a north-and-south street.

10. When used on a speaker's platform, the Flag should be displayed above and behind the speaker. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk nor to drape over the front of the platform. If flown from a staff it should be on the speaker's right.

11. When used in unveiling a statue or monument, the Flag should not be allowed to fall to the ground but should be carried aloft to wave out, forming a distinct feature during the remainder of the ceremony.

12. When flown at half mast, the Flag is first hoisted to the peak and then lowered to half-staff position, but before lowering the Flag for the day it is raised again to the peak. On Memorial Day, May 30th, the Flag is displayed at half staff from sunrise until noon and at full staff from noon until sunset, for the Nation lives and the flag is the symbol of the living nation.

13. When used to cover a casket the Flag should be placed so that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The Flag should not be lowered into the grave nor allowed to touch the ground. The casket should be carried foot first.

14. When the flag is displayed in a church, it should be placed on the congregation's right as they face the clergyman. The same applies to the state flag, or other vice flag, the state flag, or other vice flag should be at the left of the congregation. If in a chancel, the Flag of the United States should be placed on the clergyman's right as he faces the congregation and other

HOW SCOUTING STARTED IN AMERICA

(By Scout Bill Edwards)

All day long London had been in the hard grip of a dense heavy fog. Traffic crept cautiously, and slowly Street lights had been ordered on by Police, before noon, and now night was coming on. Danger lurked on every hand, because going was very difficult, even for the natives.

William D. Boyce, Chicago publisher and traveler, was seeking a difficult address in Old London, and a boy approached him and asked if he might be of service to him. Mr. Boyce told him where he wanted to go. Like the typical American tourist, Mr. Boyce reached in his pocket and offered the boy a shilling. The boy promptly replied, "No sir, I am a Scout." Scouts do not accept tips for courtesies. The man, in surprise, asked him what he said. The scout repeated, and then added, "have't you heard of the scout movement?"

Then he told Mr. Boyce about the Scouts, and showed Mr. Boyce where the office was, of Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the British Boy Scout Association. Here Mr. Boyce gained all available information he could and brought it back to America.

On February 8, of the next year, Mr. Boyce and others interested in boys and citizenship, formally incorporated The Boy Scouts of America. This day is observed each year as the birthday of Scouting in the United States.

This "good turn" to a stranger started The Boy Scouts of America, introduced by the English boy. In recognition of this English boy's services, on May 1, 1926, a bronze buffalo award was presented to the Prince of Wales for the Boy Scouts of England.

flags on his left.

15. Flags flown from fixed staff are placed at half-staff to indicate mourning. When displayed on a small staff as in a parade, mourning is indicated by attaching two small streamers of black crepe to the spear head, allowing the streamers to fall naturally. Crepe is used on flags staffs only by order of the President.

16. Use bunting for decoration. The blue color in the bunting should invariably be at the top. If the blue in the bunting should contain stars, it would emphatically indicate that the stars be on top, for if placed below, it would be equivalent to placing the flag upside down.

When a boy becomes a Scout he accepts as his motto: "Be Prepared." Be prepared for any and everything. No emergency finds a good Scout unprepared. The whole Scout program is planned to make it possible for every Scout to be prepared. The program includes, Living the Oath and Law, Swimming, Thrift, Hiking, Camping, Cooking, Nature Study, Star Study, Map Making, Judging, First Aid, Life Saving. Besides Merit Badges may be worn in practically every line of endeavor.

Most every day the papers tell of some heroic act on the part of some Boy Scout. While no publicity has been given to the fact one of our own Scouts of the Sylva troop saved one of his fellow Scouts from drowning last summer.

Charles Fisher, a Scout of the Asheville area, passed the Scout Life Guard test at camp Daniel Boone and ten days later saved a young woman from drowning in Lake James. One of our Scouts, Bill Edwards, passed this test while at camp last summer.

Scouting represents a movement of world wide importance. Fifty-seven countries representing 91 percent of the population of the world have adopted the Scout program. Today the Scout Oath is being taken in almost every language on earth. There are well over half a million Scouts in America with nearly 40,000 volunteer leaders, Scoutmasters and assistant Scoutmasters.

Practically all cities include the Boy Scout work in their Community Chest campaigns. Asheville raises \$5500 for this work yearly. The leaders of the movement in Sylva feel that Sylva has every right to feel proud of the work here. The movement to organize Scouting here began less than a year ago with twelve

WHY I LIKE SCOUTING

(By Scout Marshall Cooper)

Scouting is the culmination of my high ideals. I like scouting because it cultivates the manly, strong, clean qualities which are in every American boy. The movement of the Boy Scouts of America is based upon: Citizenship, Healthcraft, Campercraft, Woodcraft, Handicraft, and Funeraft. As Theodore Roosevelt said: "The Boy Scout Movement is distinctly an asset to our country for the development of efficiency, virility and good citizenship." A Boy Scout is a modern knight, with his "Good Turn" in kinship to the knight errantry and chivalry of old.

One of the greatest attractions to Scouting, to the average boy, is the woodcraft that every boy learns. He is taught to recognize the principal birds, animals, and trees that he meets. He can find his way in the woods; in the day-time by moss on the trees, by shadows and streams; and at night by the stars. He is a number of constellations of stars. He can talk to a brother scout by flags, flashlight, or by imitating a telegraph key. He knows which reptiles and weeds are harmful. A Scout keeps himself physically fit, he avoids mental and physical poisons, as tobacco and alcohol.

He guards his tongue from all profanity and boasting. And because a Scout keeps clean in body, thought and deed, he is rewarded by more privileges than the average of boys who are not Scouts. A Scout knows how to conduct himself, he be on Broadway or in the heart of our Smokies. A Scout is expected to spend some of his time in the woods, that he may learn nature's secrets at the first hand. But he is taught to conserve Mother Nature's gifts, rather than use the analytic method in this study. He recognizes trees, flowers, birds, animals, and rocks, which go un-noticed or unknown by boys other than Scouts. Another important subject that Scouting teaches is first aid. A great many lives have been saved by the knowledge and prompt assistance of Scouts, when first aid became necessary.

A Scout always tries to be a helpful citizen. He assists his community in every way that lies in his power. A Scout is cheerful, courteous, and friendly. He wears "the uniform of the smile." He is polite to everyone. He raises his hat to a lady. He invariably gives up his seat in a car or train to one weaker than himself.

He is not loose with his tongue, and when a Scout speaks it is usually worth while to accord him some measure of respect. Because a Scout embodies all the ideals and principles of which good, clean, manly, worthy citizenship is made, I like Scouting.

ONE MINUTE TO PLAY

By Scout Paul Buchanan)

S. C. I. and Hayesville met in an exciting game of football on Hayesville's field last Saturday afternoon.

The starting whistle blows, S. C. I. receives the kick-off: Hayesville holds them for four downs. Then S. C. I. punts; Hayesville's big safety returns the ball to S. C. I. 35 yard line, then drives it for a touchdown; then complete a long pass for the extra point.

S. C. I. receives, carrying the ball to the 10 yard line. Then they make 3 yards on a line plunge. Hooper is given the ball and crashes through the line for a 60 yard run and for a touchdown. S. C. I. fails to make the extra point.

Hayesville receives, but S. C. I.

holds them for downs. After a few plays Rymer gets through for the second touchdown, but again S. C. I. fails to make the extra point.

At the beginning of the second half Hayesville receives, attempts to pass, but S. C. I. intercepts and runs for the third touchdown. But in the fourth quarter Hayesville comes back strong and drives the ball through the line for two touchdowns, making both extra points. The score is 18 to 21 in Hayesville's favor, with five minutes to play. S. C. I. receives, but Hayesville holds them for four downs. S. C. I. punts and tackles Hayesville's safety on the 35 yard line. S. C. I. line held good and tackled several times for a loss. Hayesville makes their first down with one minute to play. They plunge through the line in an off tackle play, but Corbin, S. C. I. end is there with the goods. He tackles so hard Hayesville's player loses the ball and Warren recovers it and runs for a touchdown, crossing the line just as the final whistle blows, making the final score 21 to 24 in favor of S. C. I.

SYLVA TROOP IN CAMP

(By Scout Earl Collins)

On July 12 a crowd of Sylva's troop of Boy Scouts, 23 in number, started for camp Daniel Boone which is located three miles beyond Asheville.

We arrived without an event excepting our Scoutmaster baring his first rattler. After a very short time we learned the names of a number of other boys who were there from Canton, Asheville, Hendersonville, and from as far east as Wilmington. The Camp Daniel Boone is located on a gently sloping mountain within about three hundred yards of this camp was a lake around which centered much fun for the Scouts. The camp's outfit consisted of nine tents, a mess hall, and a kitchen. For pleasure we had various games, including boating and swimming. Our daily schedule was as follows:

7:15 to 7:45, morning dip; 7:45 to 8:30, breakfast; 8:30 to 9:30, work hour; 9:30 to 10:30, Scout craft period; 10:30 to 11:30, Swimming; 11:30 to 12:00, rest period. 12:00 to 12:45, lunch; 12:45 to 1:30 tent inspection; 1:30 to 2:30, rest hour; 2:30 to 3:45, play period; 3:45 to 4:30, swimming period; 4:30 to 5:30, Dedication; 5:30 to 6:00, Supper; 6:30 to dark, boating period; 45 minutes for campfire and thence to bed.

During the first week went along smoothly until one evening Scoutmaster Clemmer and Edgar Moody were out boating. When they started to land on the dock, Edgar suddenly found his hands were on the dock and his feet were in the canoe and the space between them was widening. Edgar became excited and turned the canoe spoiling our Scoutmaster's Sunday suit.

After some time the "big day" came, when we were to hike 23 miles to Pisgah. A compact lunch was prepared for us by our cook, and we started. As we went along one of our leaders from Hendersonville caught a cute blacksnake, alive, with his hands. It was carried to Beaver dam where it was released. We were very tired when we reached the store at Pisgah, but some of us went on to the top of the mountain, looked at the surrounding country, came back down and pitched camp for the night. The next morning we saw the glorious sunrise from the top of the mountain, and soon started on our hike back to camp. On the return trip we saw five deer, and killed two rattle snakes, one of which measured nearly five feet in length. When we got back we followed our daily schedule until Saturday. Then with hearty cheers for all our Scout executives down to "Morris," the cook, we left.

Three first class scouts, several second class scouts and Bill Edwards, as a Junior life saver, goes to prove that our \$9.50 was not spent idly.

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Top-dressing peach trees with one and one-half pounds of Chilean nitrate of soda per tree gave better quality of fruit in an orchard belonging to G. M. Grant of Alexander County.

HISTORY OF SCOUTING IN SYLVA

(By Scout William McKee)

The first attempt made in Sylva to organize a scout troop was in the year 1922. Mr. Zufall, a young man who had just come to Sylva, consented to be the leader of the proposed troop. The meetings were held in the office of the Sylva Tanning Company, Mr. Zufall being an employee of this company. About 16 boys belonged to this troop. Mr. Truman Moody was selected for Assistant Scoutmaster. This troop was disbanded in November 1923, when Mr. Zufall left Sylva.

In 1926 another attempt was made to organize a troop, but this failed because a leader could not be found. It seemed as if the boys would never be able to organize a scout troop in Sylva.

In November 1927, Mr. G. B. Clemmer, Pastor of the local Methodist Church, came to Sylva. He was asked to help organize a scout troop and to be its leader. He told the boys that he would like to do this. I might add here that he has made a fine Scoutmaster and has won the admiration of every boy in Sylva. Mr. Walter Allen and Mr. Hugh Monteith were selected as Assistant Scoutmasters. The chamber of Commerce of Sylva agreed to sponsor this troop.

This troop was organized in February 1928. The troop was started with twelve members. They were: Edgar Moody, Dexter Hooper, John Wilson, Cardus Greene, John Parrish, Frank Askey, James Moody, Edmund Brown, Richard Wilson, Paul Buchanan, Alvin Sutton and William McKee. The troop now has thirty-three members. Ten boys were passed to the first class rank and some have qualified for merit badge work.

Besides the "good turns" done by each scout daily, the troop has done quite a number of troop "good turns." The troop has had a number of enjoyable trips, among which were: a trip to the Smoky Mountains, ten days at Camp Daniel Boone in Pisgah Forest, a visit to the Indian Fair, overnight hike to Whiteside Mountain and several trips to Lake Junaluska.

The plans for next year will be found in another part of the paper.

OUR SMOKY MOUNTAIN HIKE

(By Scout J. T. Gribble)

On June thirteenth, a crowd of 19 of Sylva's Scout Troop started for a three day hike in the Smoky Mountains. At first, on account of the unfavorable conditions for traveling, the trip was delayed, but by a lot of insisting on the part of the Scouts, they left in the Medford Furniture Company's truck about 9:30 A. M. It started raining in about one hour and a half after they left and by the time they reached their destination, they were by no means dry. And the next morning under the expert guidance of Scout Willis Cook, (who had been up there before) they hiked on into the heart of the mountains and told all the loggers of the outside world. The first day they fished, hunted, and admired the big trees. The next day they hiked up to the boundary line between North Carolina and Tennessee, and from a grassy field they could see Black Rock and all the other principal peaks, with powerful glasses. When they got back it was time for supper; supper over, they went to bed, with the exception of Bill Moody and Edmund Brown, who turned carpenter for the time being and made themselves a bed and stove; all spent an unsleeping night. Next afternoon at 1:00 P. M. they all left for civilization, where their truck was parked, and they arrived at home about 7:00 P. M.

Farmers of Beaufort County have shipped cooperatively 113 cars of fat hogs this year. Reports received by County Agent T. P. Welch on 112 cars shipped by 475 farmers show that they have received \$143,487.79 for the animals.

North Carolina is the first state in the Union to complete the testing of all cows for bovine tuberculosis. No trace of the disease was found in 12 counties.