

Weil Warns Against Dangers Of Inflation

"Americans must be willing to pay, and be willing to suffer all the inconveniences of paying as we go along, if we are to keep from having any serious inflation," Leo Weil, president of the Welco Shoe Corporation, told Rotarians here Friday.

Mr. Weil, a native of Austria, and a Rotarian, was in business in his native country after the last war, and disagreed with a recent speaker in Asheville, who said that similar inflation would come to this country after this war.

Mr. Weil said: "I disagree with that speaker. I am of the opinion that European inflation cannot be compared with an inflation which could happen here.

"There are various kinds of inflation—money inflation, credit inflation and commodity inflation.

"During the first World War, it was a monetary inflation in Europe. The rate of exchange in 1914 was approximately 4 1/2 marks to one dollar. The government at this time had six million gold marks, and the money was based on this gold mark. During the war, the German government was forced to spend most of their gold to buy necessary raw materials, so by the end of 1922, the government had only one billion gold marks left.

"That meant that the dollar in Germany was about 400 marks. This happened to a friend of mine:

"In 1914 he bought 10,000 pairs of shoes in the United States for \$3 a pair, or \$30,000 worth of goods. Because of restrictions by

the treasury, he could not pay his bill, and was forced to wait until the war was over. In 1922 he had to pay over a million marks; which is approximately ten times as much. This was so-called monetary inflation, and an inflation like that could not happen here. This nation has ninety per cent of the gold of the world, and there is no need of buying raw materials from foreign countries.

"Another kind of inflation which came after the war was credit and commodity inflation, in the most dangerous form.

"In the first period of inflation, there actually was a considerable time lag between the movements of commodity prices and foreign exchange.

"Commodity prices rose more slowly. Finally after 1922, when the entire nation began to realize the connection between the dollar quotation and price movements, adjustment was more and more automatic. The dollar became the ultimate measure of value in Europe. Every barber and house-maid was accurately informed as to the daily dollar quotation, just as in 1929 in America, the cost of a share of United Steel was known by everyone.

"It was at this period in Europe that the people got panicky about the value of their money and put it into real things.

"The people had lost confidence in the value of the paper money, and bought everything from clothing to real estate. Prices went so high that the printing presses of the treasury could not keep up with the required tempo, and more than three hundred paper mills worked at top speed to deliver note paper to the treasury printers. Cash in hand was exposed to daily and hourly depreciation. Factories printed their own money, and workers who got their weekly salaries on Saturday had difficulty in paying for food for one day with their payroll checks.

"On the other hand, there were a lot of profiteers, who had good connections with banks, and borrowed some money to buy real values for it. They made a huge fortune in no time. While on one hand immense fortunes were accumulated, on the other hand the middle classes and workers were pauperized. All property invested at fixed money values—for instance Government bonds, mortgages, and savings bank deposits—became valueless, and thereby a class was condemned to economic annihilation.

"To give you an example, I know a lot of Swiss people who bought houses in Germany during the war in 1916, for example say of the value of 100,000 marks. They made

Start Baptist Revival At Clyde



REV. J. A. BROCK, known throughout the two Carolinas, will be the preacher at the 12-day revival at the Clyde Baptist church, starting Sunday.



JAMES E. POWELL, of Gastonia, will be in charge of the singing at the revival meeting at the Clyde Baptist church. Morning and night services will be held daily.

a first payment of 20,000 marks for the house and took a mortgage for ten years for 80,000 marks, from the bank. Six years later, in 1922, they could repay this mortgage of 80,000 marks with \$6, because at this time \$1 was already worth 17,000 marks. Finally the collapse of the monetary system became complete and money was no longer able to fulfill its proper function. Some people reverted to primitive economic methods, and refused to sell their goods for money but tried to barter their goods. Stabilization in 1923 made an end of all inflation.

"The reason I told you this story of inflation in Europe is because everybody in this country is asking: 'Will we have inflation?'

"Can we prevent inflation, and how?"

"First of all, what is inflation? The comparatively speedy, uneven, ruinous price rise, is called inflation—I say in all probability 'No,' and should we have inflation it will come after the war. Our government, through the OPA and Leon Henderson, is preventing inflation at the present time, and I hope during the whole war.

Through ceiling laws prices cannot take their natural course and go up. Many of us do not like these price ceilings, but believe me it is better to bring about sacrifices right now than to have a disaster, such as I have just told you, later on. If prices can be kept down through these price ceilings in my opinion we can prevent an inflation.

"Second, our money supply of the nation is quite different from Europe. You have, of course, some of your money in your pockets in dollar bills and coins, but besides the money in your pockets you have money in the banks, and that, of course, is nothing but a debt owed to you by a bank. When you piece of property, you write a check, and more than ninety per cent of the buying and selling of this nation is done by transferring bank promises among depositors.

"In the United States last year there was a total of around 50 billion dollars in commercial bank deposits, but there are very few actual dollar bills behind this, and as far as I know, there was by the end of last year nine hundred million dollars cash in the vaults in all banks of the Federal Reserve system, which proves that in the United States, as I said before, more than ninety per cent of the buying and selling is done by merely transferring bank promises.

"This was quite different in Eu-

Clyde Baptists To Have Talented Leaders At Revival

In co-operation with the associational simultaneous evangelistic effort, beginning July 13th, and continuing through the 24th, the Clyde church has secured the services of the Rev. J. A. Brock, well known in the two Carolinas, as a fine spirited and able pastor-evangelist. Also James E. Powell, of East Gastonia come highly recommended as evangelistic singer.

"We believe all who can, and will come to worship with us during these days, will be richly repaid for so coming," said Rev. T. H. Parris, pastor.

The hours of service will be 10:00 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. each day, beginning Monday evening, July 13th, through Friday evening, July 24th.

The pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Parris, extends for the church, a hearty and cordial welcome to all.

rope. There was a great flood of paper money, and this was the feature of the great German inflation. Over there they hoarded the paper money first and then threw it away.

"Here the people do not hoard money because they have confidence in it and deposit it in their bank. You spend your money much easier if you have bills in your pockets, but you think it over before you write out a check, and the government has much more control over how much you spend.

"Now you will ask—the government during the war needs goods and labor, so why not simply print the needed number of dollars yearly and pay all bills and salaries with them, and why bother citizens to pay for them? The answer is simple—if the Treasury would do this, it would be the beginning of real inflation, and no OPA and Mr. Henderson could keep the prices down any more. The government will not follow this disastrous way, and prefers not

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Lonzie Messer, deceased, late of Haywood County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at his office in Waynesville, N. C., on or before the 11th day of June, 1942, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This the 11th of June, 1942.

T. L. GREEN, Administrator of Lonzie Messer, deceased. No. 1191—June 11-18-25-July 2-9-16.

NOTICE SERVING SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION NORTH CAROLINA, HAYWOOD COUNTY. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. HAYWOOD COUNTY, VS.

MRS. J. R. ADAMS, if she be alive, if not her heirs at law, and her husband, if any, by whatever name he may be known, and HUGH J. SLOAN, Executor of the Estate of B. J. Sloan, Trustee, and Lake Junaluska Assembly.

The defendants, Mrs. J. R. Adams, if she be alive, if not her heirs at law, and her husband, if any by whatever name he may be known, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Haywood County, North Carolina, to foreclose liens for taxes due Haywood County; and said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear at the office of the Clerk of Superior Court of said county at the Courthouse in Waynesville, North Carolina, within thirty days after the 20th day of July, 1942, and answer or demur to the Complaint of said action or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said Complaint.

This the 17th day of June, 1942. C. H. LEATHERWOOD, Clerk Superior Court of Haywood County. No. 1195—June 18-25-July 2-9

Former Hazelwood Man Is Writing 326-Page Book

J. D. Daggrenhart, formerly of Hazelwood, plans to submit final copy to his publisher within ten days on his book, dealing with the nation-wide case in which his father was the defendant, which arose out of the child labor law. The book will have 126,000 words, making 326 pages.

Mr. Daggrenhart worked at Royle-Pilkington Co., for about 7 years. He moved away from here about six years ago, and is now living at Lowell, working in a textile plant there.

Besides writing his book, he is spending much spare time on several patriotic musical numbers, some have already been copy righted.

Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something, nothing; 'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands; But he that filches from me my good name Robs me of that which not enriches him, And makes me poor indeed. —Othello.

only to borrow money from the banks but also from individuals. If you buy a \$100.00 Government bond and examine it carefully, you will see that you get a piece of paper promising to pay you \$100.00 with interest in the future. It is nothing more than an existing promise to pay dollars transferred by you to the government for its use.

"And now in closing my remarks, I want to raise a question in your mind. What can we do about inflation, and how can we help to prevent it?"

"First, to the limit of our ability, each one of us should lend as much as he can to the Federal Government through his local bank. That will keep our present money supply from dangerously rising.

"Second, we should, every one of us hang on to that debt and relinquish it only when the need is very urgent, and of the direct personal emergency.

"Third, everybody should keep from spending unnecessary money for the duration of the war, and should be prepared to pay higher taxes and willing to pay these taxes earlier than asked for. This all means quite plainly sacrifice on the part of everybody, without exception, for we not our children will pay the great bill for this war era just the same. There is no out for this!"

In a stirring appeal, Mr. Weil concluded his talk by saying: "We must make up our minds as a real intelligent democracy, to be willing to suffer for all the inconveniences of paying as we go along. This is the only way that may prevent us from having any serious inflation."

J. C. Brown, vice president, presented Aaron Prevost, the retiring president, with the past president's pin, as the office of presidency was turned over to H. G. Hammett for the year.

Specialists See State Facing An Acute Shortage Of Grade "A" Milk

A shortage of Grade A milk for use by army and civilians in North Carolina is predicted for the near future by John A. Arey, Extension dairyman of N. C. State College. He makes a patriotic plea to all dairymen to feed liberally and obtain the maximum production from every cow.

During the past winter and spring approximately 7,500 gallons of milk were delivered to army camps within the state, Arey stated. This demand will be increased by 4,000 to 5,000 gallons of milk daily when new training centers for the fighting forces of the Nation are opened during the next few months.

"Local dairies have so far been able to supply both camp and civilian demand for fluid milk," reported the extension worker, "but it will be difficult for them to meet an increased demand. To do so will require maximum production from all available herds located within the area from which milk can be collected.

"Good production requires liberal feeding," he continued, "and that means every dairyman must produce this summer all the hay and

silage his herd will need next year. Ample roughage production is doubly important in view of conditions that grain used prices be higher in the fall and winter.

Hay-making is one of the most important jobs on the farm. Arey emphasized the importance of cutting hay at the proper time to get the most tonnage and maximum feeding value. It should be cut about one-third to one-fourth in bloom; legumes when the crop is about one-third in bloom, and soybeans, from the time the seed are beginning to form.

Those yellow piano keys are being for some care. A soft dampened in borax water will wonders for them. Dry thoroughly with another soft cloth.

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SAVE FOOD Uncle Sam wants you to can fruits and berries and will let you have EXTRA SUGAR for this purpose. Take all your sugar ration books to your local ration board. Without removing any stamps, your board will enable you to get extra sugar for canning. Dixie Crystals Pure Cane Sugar

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"Please send me 10c worth of electricity—today" IF YOU had to order your day's supply of electricity fresh every morning, you'd appreciate even more how little it costs and how much it does for you. Actually, about two-thirds of all American families light their homes and run radios, cleaners, toasters, percolators, clocks and washers for a dime a day—or less! What's more, that dime buys just about three times as much electricity for the average Carolina family as it did 15 years ago! These bargains don't just happen. They come from the electric industry's constant effort to give you good service at low rates. They are made possible by practical, efficient business management. That's the American way—and it works! It works so well that even though America is pouring record-breaking amounts of electric power into the world's greatest production of planes, tanks, ships and guns—you still get low-cost current at the flick of a switch in your home! BUY U. S. WAR BONDS and STAMPS

Announcing-- The opening of our 23rd District Office in Waynesville, N. C., Room 10 of the Masonic Temple Building in order to better serve our many hundreds of Policy-holders located in and west of Waynesville. We have a complete line of Old Line Ordinary and Industrial Life Insurance, as well as attractive Accident Insurance policies ranging from a 5c weekly premium to a \$25,000.00 contract. In our present expansion program, we have openings for several good men interested in the Life Insurance business located in Waynesville, Sylva, Bryson City, Franklin, or Murphy. Write direct to EDGAR A. WILLIAMSON, District Manager. P. O. Box 115, Waynesville, N. C. IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED "IN THE LAND OF THE SKY" ASHEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA "A NORTH CAROLINA COMPANY FOR NORTH CAROLINIANS SINCE 1890"