

NOTICE OF SERVICE OF
SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION
IN THE SUPERIOR COURTNORTH CAROLINA,
WAYNE COUNTY.
Willie Mae Fisher

John Henry Fisher

The Defendant, John Henry Fisher, will take notice that an action as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Haywood County, North Carolina, against said defendant, for judgment against the defendant and in favor of the plaintiff for an absolute divorce on the grounds of two years separation.

The said defendant will further take notice that he is required to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Haywood County, at the Court House in Waynesville, on or before the 3rd day of December, 1949, or within twenty days thereafter, and answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff filed in this cause, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

This the 2nd day of November, 1949.

DIXIE CAMPBELL,
Assistant Clerk of the
Superior Court.

1949-N 3-10-17-24

NOTICE
IN THE SUPERIOR COURTNORTH CAROLINA,
WAYNE COUNTY.
Lacy Carroll

Shorty Carroll

The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Haywood County to secure a divorce on the ground of two years separation, and that said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Haywood County at his office in Waynesville, N. C. on or before 30th day from the 25th day of Nov. 1949, and answer or demur to the said complaint on said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This the 31st day of Oct. 1949.
C. H. LEATHERWOOD,
Clerk of Superior Court,
Haywood County.

1949-N 3-10-17-24

NOTICE OF SALE

On Monday, November 21, 1949, at eleven o'clock a.m. at the Court-house door in Waynesville, North Carolina, I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following-described lands and premises, situate, lying and being in Waynesville Township, Haywood County, North Carolina, to-wit:

FIRST TRACT: BEGINNING on a stake on the North side of East Street 236 feet from the intersection of Welch and East Streets on the Southeast corner of W. R. Muller (now Rosa D. Briggs) lot, and runs South 70° E. 140 feet to a stake in the line of J. P. Francis lot, thence North 20° E. 109 feet along line between this lot and J. P. Francis lot to a stake; thence N. 70° W. 140 feet, more or less, to the line of the Muller lot (now Rosa D. Briggs) at a stake; thence S. 20° W. with the line of the W. R. Muller (now Rosa D. Briggs) lot, 109 feet to the Northeast side of East Street, the BEGINNING corner, containing 15,260 square feet.

SECOND TRACT: BEGINNING at a stake in the North margin of the sidewalk on the North side of East Street near and on the Southeast of a large locust tree, which stake is 161-2/10 feet from the intersection of said margin of East Street with the East margin of Welch Street, and runs thence North 21° E. 160 feet to a stake in the line of the G. N. Henson lot; thence with the line of said lot S. 70° E. 33-8/10 feet to a stake at the Southeast corner of the said G. N. Henson lot; thence with the East boundary line of the said Henson and Buckner lots N. 21° E. 205 feet to a stake in the line of the Willis pasture lot; thence with the line of said lot S. 70° E. 20 feet to a stake in the center of the Shelton Branch, thence up said branch S. 15° E. 250 feet to a stake, corner of J. P. Francis lot; thence with the line of said lot S. 21° W. 49 feet to a stake at the Northeast corner of the W. H. Francis lot; thence with the line of that lot N. 70° W. 140 feet to an iron stake; thence with another line of said W. H. Francis lot S. 21° W. 109 feet to a stake in the said margin of East Street, thence with said street N. 70° W. 72-8/10 feet to the BEGINNING.

BEING the identical property conveyed to R. L. Sutton et ux. by Walter P. Sutton et ux. by deed dated June 3, 1947, and recorded in Book 65, page 8, in Office of Register of Deeds of Haywood County, to which instrument and record reference is hereby made for all the terms and conditions thereof, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness thereby secured.

This October 21, 1949.
A. T. WARD, Trustee
1949-O 27, N 3, 10, 17.

Happy Winner



A happy boy is Horace Layden above, 4-H Club member from Perquimans county who was judged the state winner in the 4-H Junior Methods Electric contest. The award was made in Raleigh during the Better Methods electric congress. Young Layden was given a college scholarship and a free trip to the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago in December. (AP Photo.)

Driving In Cities Found
Safer Than In Country

CHICAGO (UP)—Driving an automobile in the country is twice as dangerous as in the city, the National Safety Council finds.

A total of 21,500 motor vehicle deaths occurred last year in rural areas, and only 10,500 in cities and towns.

City pedestrian deaths totalled 6,200, compared with only 3,650 in the country, but deaths not involving pedestrians were more than four times higher in the country than in the city.

A new poll is especially made for cleaning and brightening plastics.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE TO
CREDITORS

Having qualified as administratrix of the estate of Henry W. Medford, deceased, late of Haywood County, North Carolina, this is to notice all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to undersigned at Route 2, Canton, North Carolina, on or before the 13 day of October, 1949, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

This the 13th day of October, 1949.
Ella Medford
Administratrix of the
Estate of
Henry W. Medford, deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NORTH CAROLINA,
WAYNE COUNTY.
The undersigned, having qualified as administratrix of the estate of Charles A. Foster, deceased, late of Haywood County, this is to notice all persons having claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of October, 1949, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment to the undersigned.

This the 18th day of October, 1949.

JOSEPHINE FOSTER
Administratrix
JAMES H. HOWELL, JR.
Administrator
1949-O 20-27 N 3-10-17-24

EXECUTORS NOTICE TO
CREDITORS

Having qualified as executor of the estate of George W. Covington, deceased, late of Montgomery, Alabama, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at the office of Miller & Medford, Attorneys, Waynesville, North Carolina, on or before the 13th day of October, 1949, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

This the 13th day of October, 1949.
First National Bank of
Montgomery, Alabama
Margaret Covington Milwee
Executors of the estate of
George W. Covington, deceased.

1949-O 13-20-27 N 3-10-17

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE

The undersigned, having qualified as Executor and Executrix of the estate of Dr. John Rufus McCracken, deceased, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to file the same with the undersigned at Waynesville, on or before October 14, 1950, or this notice will be pleaded in bar thereof. All persons indebted to said estate will take notice that the office will be open for a reasonable time and payments may be made at the office or to either of the undersigned.

This 11th day of October, 1949.
Edwin Haynes, Executor,
Alma Kee McCracken, Executrix
Of Estate of
Dr. John Rufus McCracken,
Deceased.
1949-O 13-20-27 N 3-10-17

What Do You Know About
A Dollar? Maybe This Will
Be Of Interest To You

By CLARKE BEACH

AP Newsfeatures

WASHINGTON — Those rectangular green pieces of paper you carry in your pocketbook are just about as popular as any commodity in the world today. When proud old nations knuckled under and devalued their currencies to make them worth less in terms of the American dollar, the young American greenback really came into its own.

Once upon a time it "wasn't worth a Continental". That was when the Continental Congress turned out 210,000,000 on printing presses during the American Revolution. In terms of gold and other nations' money, the Continental dollars were worth only a fraction of their face value.

The dollar got on its feet when Congress, after the Constitution had been adopted, established the present monetary system in 1792. Congress began coining dollars at the Philadelphia mint in 1793.

They were all metal coins—gold eagles (worth \$10) and fractions of eagles, silver dollars and fractions of dollars, and copper cents and half cents.

The Federal Government didn't turn out any paper money until the Civil War, when "greenbacks" were first issued. Banks operating under federal or state charters issued notes as currency, and much of the paper eventually became badly depreciated in value.

There was a great hullabaloo when the government made greenbacks legal tender, requiring that they be accepted in payment of debts. People are inclined to be distrustful of paper money, and even today folks don't like to handle it in some towns in our western states.

But the dollar managed to hold its own in relation to gold and the mighty British pound. Through most of our history the pound has been worth about \$4.86. After the first World War it began to slip. In 1920 the pound was worth only \$3.66. It was back to its normal \$4.86 by 1930. But in 1932 it dropped to its lowest point up to that time, to \$3.50 in U. S. money.

Then it fluctuated wildly. In 1934 it reached the highest value of which the Federal Reserve System has a record, \$5.03. In 1941 it sold for \$4.03, and that was its official rate until the recent devaluation sent it down to \$2.80.

The reason for the rise of the dollar in relation to the pound is primarily America's new position as a creditor nation. For more than a century we bought more from the rest of the world than the world bought from us. But in about 1926 we became the world's investment bank. Now we have so many things that the world wants to buy that our dollars are in unprecedented demand, throwing other currencies off balance.

The dollar sign was in general use before our government adopted it. One or another form of the word designated many kinds of European currency. It came from the Greek word thaler. In Dutch it was the Daalder. In German it was the taler. Spanish "pieces of eight" were called dollars.

The dollar sign also was in use before the Revolution. It is believed to have designated the Mexican peso. It was first written "Ps". Later manuscripts show the "P" superimposed on the "S" which seems to be how we got the dollar sign.

Today there are about 53 billion dollars in the world. About 28 billion of them are in circulation. Most of the rest are held in the U. S. Treasury. There they are in the custody of Mrs. Georgia Neese Clark, treasurer of the United States, whose signature also appears on all paper money now being produced.

Another woman, Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross, for 16 years has been in charge of the manufacture of all U. S. coins. As director of the mint, she has in that time turned out about \$1,023,000,000 worth of metal money.

There's another interesting fact about women and American money. The Institute of Life Insurance has estimated that 70 per cent of the nation's private wealth is controlled by women.

Advertising
Fighting
Inflation

MEXICO CITY (UP)—The Mexican government has turned to big-time advertising to fight inflation.

After two drastic slumps in the value of Mexican money in one year, Mexico is launching a newspaper, radio, newsreel and magazine advertising program even more spectacular than those promoting new soaps or new movies.

Only give-away contests are missing from the battle to restore confidence in the peso. The national lottery already had that angle sewed up.

But every other huckster trick, including paid news articles, editorials, advertisements and radio speeches, is included in the anti-inflation program. It boosts Mexican products and the "true value" of Mexican money, explains away recent currency fluctuations and scoffs at their effect on the nation's economy.

The theme of the currency battle is the cartoon of a sturdy, mustachioed peon who represents the Mexican peso. Featured in daily full page newspaper advertisements, the bushy-browed peon beats his silver-plated chest proudly and declaims in verse:

"I am your true friend who never fails you."

Confidence Shaken

Even with the advertising flurry and increasing support from private concerns, however, Mexican confidence in the peso remains at low ebb. Many Mexicans still refer to the United States dollar as "real money," in contrast to the peso. Widespread fear is felt that the peso is due for another drop in value, possibly to an exchange rate of 10 pesos to the U. S. dollar, or lower.

The Mexicans have a right to be gun-shy about their money. Since July, 1948, the peso's value has been cut in half on the foreign exchange market, despite drastic economic tactics by the government to prevent it. It recently was pegged at 8-65 pesos to the dollar, its lowest official rate in history.

Even the authoritative Banco Nacional, in an economic review written before the advertising program began but not printed until afterward, admits that new devaluation of the peso is "possible" if wages and government spending are not held to their present levels.

"Fallacy" Blamed

The government campaign blames most of Mexico's currency troubles on the average Mexican's preference for imported U. S. products over Mexican-made goods. It also points up the "fallacy" of trying to compare Mexican money with "Yankee dollars". Wages and prices still are based on the peso, the government declares, and Mexicans must accustom themselves to thinking in terms of pesos instead of dollars.

"If a kilogram of sugar is worth 80 centavos," one government-sponsored editorial comments, "that should be considered its real value, whether it means 10 cents U. S. money or five cents. There is no reason why such fluctuations should affect such items as corn, beans, or any home-grown food or clothing made with Mexican raw materials and Mexican labor."

Another Mexican line of attack calls Latin American nations "economic colonies of a foreign money," and deplores "a widespread belief in Latin America that the rate of exchange with that currency (United States) is what determines the value of its own national money."

More About The Cow,
The Sow And The Hen

Coy E. Shelton, president First State Bank of Altoona, Alabama, is an authority on many things but his special joys are "The Cow, The Sow and The Hen." Eldridge Daily, of Ononta, Alabama, knowing of Mr. Shelton's deep interest in these three friends of the farmer, composed and dedicated a poem to the banker. The verse is as follows:

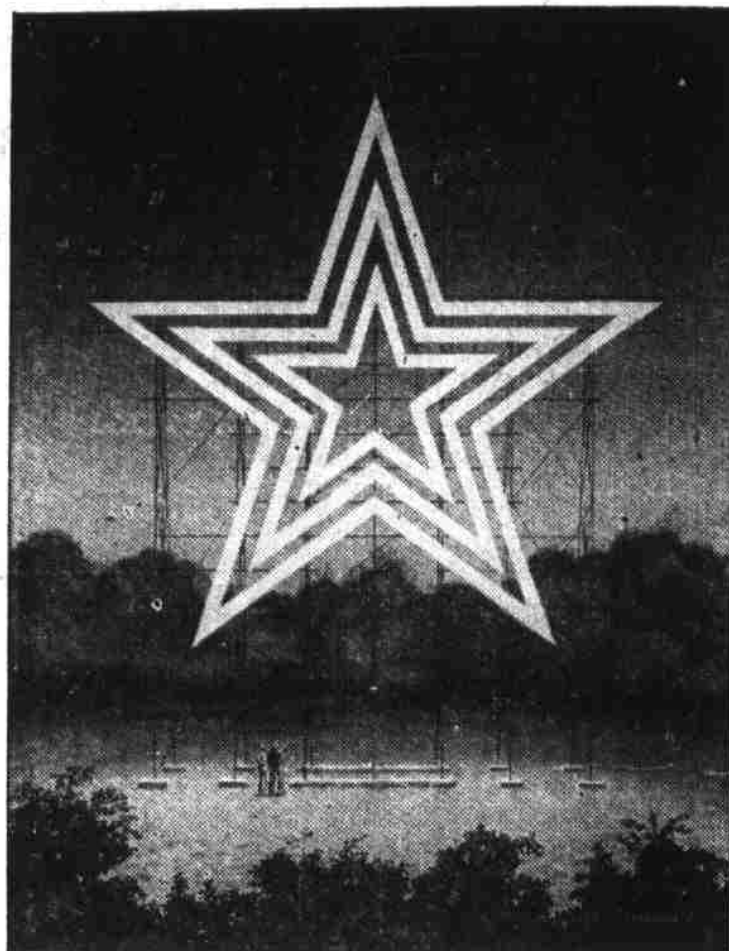
There's a trio in our land
Which can bring great good to men.
If it's only recognized
'Tis the cow, the sow, and hen.

Let our friends upon the farm
Square their shoulders, up their chin.
Organize the magic three:
The family cow, the sow and hen.

They will work for you with zest
If only you will begin
To provide a place for them.
The helpful cow, the sow and hen.

Let's use our heads as well as hands
And cooperate, my friends,
To make our homes and country great
With help of cow and sow and hen.
—The Southern Banker, Oct. 1949

Big Star Seen 100 Miles



Roanoke, Va., will hitch its wagon to a star like this Thanksgiving—the largest electrical star in the world—which is being erected at the peak of 1,800-ft. Mill Mountain in the very heart of the city.

The triple-decker neon star, nearly 100 feet in diameter, is designed to be "a symbol of our civic pride and determination to become one of the South's greater cities," says Mayor A. R. Minton.

The 17,500-watt star will contain 2,000 feet of neon tubing, and the three concentric star forms will weigh 10,000 pounds.

Local stargazers estimate that it will be visible for 100 miles by air, and possibly for 50 miles on the ground.

HOW ABOUT 1950?

FLINT, Mich. (UP)—Sept. 27th is a red letter day in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Stevens. Their three children, all girls, were all born on that date. Donna Marie was born in 1947. A year later Sharon June arrived. Last Sept. 27, Marie Lou was born. The Stevens are wondering about 1950.

ROSY FOR ROZY

CHICAGO (AP)—Ed Rozy, trainer for the Chicago Bears, was dozing near the practice field. There was only one player on the injured list. So Rozy just took it easy. George Halas, owner and coach of the club, didn't mind it at all. In fact, he was quite pleased. He said: "When Rozy is dozing, everything is rosy."

Underground Room May
Have Sheltered Slaves

ELYRIA, O. (UP)—Mr. and Mrs. Hugh C. Amidon believe they may have uncovered a station used by the "underground railroad" to smuggle slaves to Canada during pre-Civil War days.

The couple have been unable to find any other logical explanation for the small, oval bricked-in room which was found under an old porch at their home.

At first they thought it was a cistern, but it showed no signs of ever having held water. One of the walls is directly against the foundation of the house, indicating there may have been an outlet from the room into the basement.

The Amidons, however, have been unable to find any record of an "underground station."

Doodads On
Taboo In Pitts-

PITTSBURGH (UP)—Who has their baby's assets from Niagara Falls? Of their ears are in the attic in the Pitts-

Cats and state traffic enforced a point drive of anything which the driver's view.

A windshield in the Punch-and-Judy show order also will be by and rear windows.

The ladder, a wall on the bordering the Arctic been called Arctic

The life of an adult during the active

MR. FARMER . . .

Be Sure Your

MILK BARN

CHICKEN HOUSE

AND ALL BUILDINGS ARE BUILT OF

QUALITY BLOCK

Ask the man that has used our BLOCK . . .

will buy a Western Carolina product.

★ All Sizes Of Concrete Pipe

See your contractor or material dealer or call us

DIAL 3-8321

Concrete Products Co.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

GREENEVILLE—The Established Market

Greeneville has been an active market year in and year out since the sale season of 1884-85. Up until 1918 it was the key market of this tobacco growing belt.

Its present re-drying and storage facilities warrant due consideration of tobacco growers.

Greeneville affords a range of buying orders that make for stronger competition on the commoner and off-type grades and those of top quality.

Because of the re-drying facilities located in Greeneville, a preponderance of wet and soft order tobacco was marketed up to the turn of the century for the holidays. Regardless of that fact, Greeneville sold, including all offerings sold tobacco and 658,814 pounds at an average of \$50.73 per 100 pounds.

The Burley crop of this immediate tobacco growing belt is expected to total one hundred million pounds. Of that total, 70 million pounds have already been sold. It is estimated 10 million pounds is now on the floors of the 10 markets of the belt. That would leave an estimated 20 million pounds yet to be delivered. A large percent of this 20 million pounds, regardless where it is marketed, will subsequently be trucked to Greeneville for conditioning and storage.

Since even with limited daily sale hours elsewhere, Greeneville has double daily sales, it will have ample accommodation for customers.

In the hope of accelerating the movement and orderly sale of the remaining crop, The Greeneville Tobacco Board of Trade cordially solicits the return of the patronage of former customers who in recent years, for fear of not obtaining sale spots marketed their crops at the smaller sale points instead of Headquarters.

The Greeneville Tobacco Board Of Trade

Since the above advertisement appeared (December 29, 1948), the conditioning and handling facilities have been increased Three-fold. That bespeaks for added competition and higher prices for all grades at the Greeneville Market due to extra buying orders from Independent companies lacking conditioning facilities and place their orders only on markets where purchases can be properly processed.

Greeneville Sold Over 20 Million Pounds of the 1949 Crop

The increased handling facilities will afford ample capacity to process the pounds acquired by Government as a result of the guaranteed floor price.

Growers of the Flue Cured Belt profited as a result of not glutting the markets beyond the capacity of handling facilities. Instead of a price decline, prices increased the latter part of the sale season.

To lessen congestion of handling facilities in the Burley Belt, daily sales are limited to 10 hours. This will prolong the sale season and, in view of the fact that the 1950 crop is to be marketed, prices are expected to hold firm throughout the sale season, if they do not advance as was experienced in the Flue Cured Belt.

Bernard's Warehouses Nos. 1, 2 and 3

LOCATED IN THE CENTER OF TOWN

W. W. BERNARD, Directing Manager

HOBSON JONES, Sales Manager

W. D. LEIB, Secretary and Treasurer

TOBACCO HEADQUARTERS AT THE ESTABLISHED MARKET For All these Years