

# THE EAGLE

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## RUBBER CRISIS

There still seems to be a number of people who won't admit that gasoline rationing is necessary in order to save rubber. But so far there seems to have been no other answer suggested.

There is no doubt that rubber must be conserved to the limit. Reports from Washington indicate that unless plenty of synthetic rubber is being made by September of this year, our nation's rubber supply—and that includes the rubber available to all our allies—will be practically exhausted.

Therefore, unless we are going to let the Jeeps and army trucks run on their rims, the rubber pile must be added to at once—even if our civilian population has to ride around on wooden tires.

Because of the good news from Russia and other war theatres, some of us are getting a lot too optimistic about the war ending in a short time. All the facts show that there is still a long hard job to be done and there is no doubt that it will be speeded up or retarded by the success or failure of our government to get hold of sufficient quantities of rubber.

So, whether we have the gasoline or not, it is now almost a criminal action for any civilian to burn up any of our dwindling rubber supply on any driving which is not imperative.

## PAY-AS-YOU-GO

There is no doubt, as taxpayers begin to figure what their taxes are going to be in 1943, that there will be an increasingly loud demand for a pay-as-you-go form of taxation.

The only hitch to the immediate adoption of a plan to pay all of our income taxes in the form which is now being used for the payment of Victory tax is this: Certain congressmen can't get it through their heads that it doesn't seem right to excuse people from payment of taxes on their 1942 incomes.

The pay-as-you-go plan would mean that a man would, during 1943, pay taxes on his 1943 income, instead of paying those in 1944 and paying taxes on 1942 income during 1943. It would mean that a man earning the same amount in 1942 and 1943 would pay exactly the same tax this year, but from the bookkeeping standpoint he would be paying no tax on 1942 income.

Actually, the government would collect considerably more money in 1943 with a pay-as-you-go plan, since the income of the people will undoubtedly be many billions more during 1943 than it was in 1942. The only people who would "get a break," if you want to call it that, by paying now on 1943 income instead of on 1942, would be those who earned more in 1942 than they will earn this year. But since that only includes the men and women who are taking a salary cut or whose businesses are doing poorly, there should be few objections. And a pay-as-you-go plan would mean that we could all pay our income taxes on time without having to borrow the money.

## JAPANESE PROBLEM

The uprising at Manzanar, the Japanese camp in California, where alien Japanese as well as American-born Japanese are being held for the duration, has brought public attention to a condition that requires careful consideration. This uprising showed clearly that there are a percentage of dangerous Japanese in this country. Not only are they dangerous to everything that is American, but they are dangerous to thousands of Japanese who are undoubtedly loyal citizens.

Apparently the hatred of the Japanese who caused the trouble at Manzanar, is as strong or stronger toward the Japanese who are loyal to this country, as it is toward Americans. Hence the lives of such Japanese are endangered when they are confined in the same locations with the alien Japanese.

The problem is a most difficult one when our government is obliged to confine American-born Japanese as well as alien Japanese. As long as dire necessity requires such action, however, it is evident the two groups must be segregated.

Furthermore, some method of procedure must be evolved to give the loyal Japanese a chance to prove their loyalty so that they will not be forced to associate with the aggressive alien Japanese whose avowed purpose is to sabotage and destroy if given that opportunity in the United States.

The people have confidence that our government will correct this situation with full consideration of the safety and humanitarian issues involved.

## WAY TO WIN

Government expenditures have become so fabulous that an inclination has grown on the part of many people to avoid the subject on the ground that the war comes first. Ostrich-like, they ignore a couple of important facts: Before battles can be won, the machines to win them must be built. That takes money. Secondly, the all-important matter of how the money is raised to build these machines may finally determine who wins the peace.

During the coming year the government will have to borrow upward of 60 billions of dollars, over and above the amount it collects in taxes. It must borrow the bulk of the money directly from the people in one manner or another. Treasury experts know and the local banker knows that the banks cannot absorb too much public debt without undermining the institution of private banking which is the foundation of the economic system, as well as bringing about disastrous inflation. Borrowing directly from the people is the hard, sure way of winning the war—and the peace. And that is the way we must do it.

## IT TAKES BOTH!



## NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATIVE NEWS

BY DAVID P. DELLINGER

Raleigh, Jan. 13.—The North Carolina General Assembly is now in full swing. The organization was completed last Wednesday at noon after the members elect were sworn in. In the House our own Justice, Emery E. Denny, a member of the Supreme Court, administered the oaths to the members and then the officers were elected as follows: Hon. John Kerr, Jr., speaker; Shearin Harris, principal clerk; and Hon. H. L. Joyner, a former sheriff and member of the House, sergeant-at-arms; and upon their election, Mr. Justice Denny administered to them the oaths and all was set for business.

Thursday morning the Governor, Hon. J. Melville Broughton, delivered his message in person to a joint session of the Senate and House in the hall of the House of Representatives. This was a fine message and contained a number of important recommendations which will be enacted into law virtually as suggested. One of the first things was an increase in the pay of teachers in the state schools. This will be done in some form. Some members think the best solution is for the state to add on a month and take a uniform nine-months term and make no change in the monthly salaries.

In fact, bills have already been introduced for that purpose. Then someone has offered a bill to make an increase of twenty-five per cent of the present salaries. This, of course, is in consideration of no increase in the length of term. One man's guess is as good as another but my guess is that there will not be as much as twenty per cent increase in salaries. However, if the nine-months term does not carry there will certainly be an increase in some amount of salaries.

There will be a substantial increase in the appropriations for the State Hospital at Morganton in order to greatly improve the conditions there, as well as for some of the other institutions. However, the increase at the other institutions will not be as large in proportion in my opinion. While there is and will be a great clamor for increases on every hand it appears the legislature will be rather slow in allowing large increases generally. In my opinion the 1943 session will be on the conservative order all round.

One of the first and most important measures to come before the session is that offered by the Governor in freezing about \$20,000,000 in funds now in the State Treasury as a surplus. On the first day of the session such a bill was introduced in the Senate and being acted upon by the committee in that body the amount was bootied to \$22,000,000 and was finally passed by that branch and is now in the House before the Finance Committee. It appears certain this will be passed by the House and become a law in a very few days. This fund will be taken out of the general fund and invested in interest-bearing bonds and will be used when times get tough instead of increasing taxes to carry on state affairs. All agree this is most

## ABOVE the HULLABALOO

### Planning for Present and Future

This is truly a world war. In the few spots on earth where the populations are not fighting each other with deadly weapons they are using their tongues. Guns and shatter the atmosphere from end to end of the earth. Hatred has reached the pinnacle of its long vicious career. Civilization—such as it is—has been shoved close to the edge of the precipice.

Out of the incoherent babel of sounds can occasionally be heard the tinkle of a constructive thought, voiced by someone who is at least trying to erect safeguards against the post-war adoption of mad ideologies by a bewildered and angered humanity.

At the time of this writing the voice of Mr. Wendell Willkie is the last to be heard. The subject — "Post-War Planning." Mr. Willkie believes that the machinery for this planning should be assembled now, so that it would be functioning at the time the war ends.

The strongest argument against a post-war planning board, contained in a letter to the editor, is wise and that it will prove a life saver when times change and incomes dwindle as they are certain to do after the war.

It may or may not be news to some people back home but there is much talk of Major R. Gregg Cherry for Governor. He has a strong following about Raleigh and the east. And unless some good strong man comes out and makes a hard fight he will be the winner. However, it is too soon to be able to tell who will be in the race. Hon. Odus Mull, Dr. McDonald, Lieutenant Governor Harris, and others may be in the race in due time and likely there will be the usual scramble as in past two primary elections for Governor.

As to the delegation from Gaston county, Major Dolly is getting lined up to do good work. He will learn the business very quickly and will be a useful member. The Senior Member from Gaston county is going on as usual having had many years experience and is considered one of the elder members in point of service. He has all the Committee Assignments anyone could ask for including Judiciary, Insurance, Finance, Manufacturers and Labor and a number of others. Miss Loy Stroup is on the list as stenographer in the Office of Principal Clerk, which appears to be a much better appointment than she has had in the past as committee clerk.

Major Cherry was delayed in coming down but he arrived with his wife Sunday and they are here for the duration. He is chairman of the Committee on Roads in the Senate which is a very important connection. He will be a most useful man in the Senate this time on account of his varied experience in legislation.

posed of representatives of all the United Nations, is—that we should concentrate solely upon winning the war upon the present battlefields and not weaken our united front by constructing another battlefield upon which to squabble among ourselves over our future aims and ambitions.

Mr. Willkie does not suggest, however, that the proposed council of the United Nations gives all its time to post-war planning (and squabbling). His idea appears to be that such a council working in unison now toward coordinating all the supply, economic and strategic problems incidental to winning the war—would not only synchronize our present efforts but would constitute a well oiled, working machine capable of grasping control of the probably dangerous worldwide conditions which may follow this violent interruption.

Such a council could, of course, plan generally for the future, without getting involved in the detailed aims of each individual nation represented; and the overall plans preclaimed by such a council would undoubtedly hold in check any very objectionable ambitions which individual nations might be inclined to indulge in. It might also forestall a recurrence of that fatal war habit of making secret treaties—which proved so disastrous to Woodrow Wilson's plans for a sensible solution after the last World War.

If no such council is created during the war, then, what assurance have we that the same sort of "gathering" as those which are usually thrown hurriedly thrown together to make the peace terms, will not create the same sort of conflict-breeding "disagreements" as those which soil the pages of history and disgrace the name of their makers.

Mr. Willkie "gives tongue" to many good—and some bad—ideas, but he doesn't seem to make them "jel." Here is a plan which embodies outstandingly vital features: a plan which deserves the same thought and consideration as does a decisive billitary campaign. Will it remain just a "good idea" until it is too be anything else; or will some men like Mr. Willkie, who is in a position to do so, get behind it until it is either adopted as feasible, or discarded as unworkable? Here is a chance for Mr. Willkie to show us if he is capable of sticking to something until he "puts it over."

AT FIRST SIGN OF A  
**COLD**  
USE  
666 TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS  
BUY WAR BONDS and STAMPS EACH PAY DAY

## "Meet the People..."

(Each week in this space will be presented a picture and word portrait of someone whose name is news.)



Prentiss M. Brown

When President Roosevelt sent to the senate the appointment of Prentiss M. Brown as head of the Office of Price Administration he was recommending a man who had a sound background for the difficult task.

For Brown, former senator from Michigan, was the co-author of the price control and anti-inflation acts of the last congress. It was his leadership and knowledge, many Washington observers claim, which put over these measures in congress. Persuasion rather than arbitrary methods represents his usual way of getting things done.

Brown has said that if he were ever to handle the affairs of price administration he would concentrate on controlling the prices of a few key materials, rather than all commodities as Leon Henderson has done. In Brown's opinion much of the confusion and red tape would thus be eliminated.

## DALE CARNEGIE

Author of "How to Win Friends and Influence People"

### MAKE THE MOST OF YOUR HANDICAP

On a night in March, 1918, a raw and drizzling rain fell on the front-line trenches in France. It had been raining for several days, and the ground was softened by rain and by exploding shells.

One sector was held by the Royal Canadian regiment. At about 10 o'clock that night an order came through to send a rading party toward the German trenches. The man selected to lead the raid was Captain J. Francis Smith of St. John, New Brunswick, Canada.

They set out in the biting wind and rain. A shell burst nearby. Phosgene gas. Phosgene, and shell-shock to boot.

They gathered him up, hospitalized him. He couldn't swallow, so they fed him through a stomach tube, then nursed him out of the gas, and put him on an operating table to cut some shrapnel from his thighs.

After the operation, Captain Smith got out of bed, delirious, fell and fractured his skull. He recovered consciousness but the gas and the jar had combined to put his optic nerves out of business. He was stone blind!

When they invalided him out of the service, Captain Smith returned home to Canada a despairing sight.

In his early twenties, the major part of his life lay before him. What was he to do with it? What interest was there for a man who couldn't see? How could a blind man make good? Before 1914 Captain Smith had trained as a pharmacist and had intended to become a doctor. Now he decided that he might, with the superior touch faculty of the blind, become a physiotherapist. So he trained for that, and eventually took staff positions as a physiotherapist in two military hospitals in Toronto.

The fineness of his touch continually increased. He thought such a faculty ought to make him good in osteopathy, a science which treats disease by corrective manipulation of displaced bones, nerves, blood vessels and muscles.

So, acting on the hunch, he entered the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, where he was graduated with honors for brilliant work in applied anatomy and for his brilliant showing in his examinations.

Dr. Smith is an inspiring example for people who are tempted to give up because of some physical handicap.

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they say:  
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"JIMMY LEGS" for master-at-arms  
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