

THE EAGLE

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WOMAN'S PLACE IS IN . . . ?

By the end of 1943, one out of every four war production jobs will be filled by women and about one out of every two regular civilian jobs will be handled by a member of the gentler sex, it is estimated by the War Manpower Commission.

If this comes to pass—and it is already well on the way with four million women already in war plants—it would seem as though the name Manpower Commission will become a misnomer and should be changed to include womenpower.

Each year since the last war women have played an increasingly important role in business and in the professions and by the time this war ends they will have assumed a major position in industry.

Many of us may still feel that a woman's place is in the home, but no matter how we argue about it, it looks as though the home will become a secondary interest of millions of women. After the war things may tend to go back to normal but the chances are that many women will be dissatisfied being housewives and will, instead, want to have a hand in running business, industry and politics.

And we imagine some of the successful women in industry, in the professions and in politics, already are of the opinion that one home, in which a woman should certainly be in charge, is the White House.

TAX ON WAR INCOMES

If taxes are to be raised again during 1943, one of the fairest ways to do it would be to levy heavy taxes on those who are earning extra income because of the war.

War profiteering is recognized by all Americans as a decidedly unhealthy thing. If a big company makes a fortune out of manufacturing munitions, we are apt to suspect its stockholders of secretly hoping the war continues so their profits will continue to fatten.

But in this war, it is individuals who are profiting most by the war—men who were in the habit of earning \$30 a week and now, because of the man shortage and the activity of labor unions, are earning \$100 a week.

Why wouldn't it be fair for each man to report the income he received before we went to war and be required to pay an excess profit tax on the difference between that pre-war wage and the pay he gets this year?

Under such a plan the man who earned \$30 and now earns \$100 might pay 50 per cent on the \$70 excess and he would be definitely better off than he was before the war started.

There seems to be no rhyme nor reason for permitting millions of men to double or triple their incomes out of the war and force those who are not profiting to pay for this extravagance through heavy taxes.

FIGHT INFANTILE PARALYSIS

The nation-wide drive to raise funds to fight infantile paralysis is now on and every individual should have some part in it. Each year, President Roosevelt asks that the observance of his birthday be dedicated to the raising of funds to fight this dread disease, and this year the usual custom is to be adhered to, but not altogether in the usual manner.

Most of the public observances such as President's Birthday Balls and many other public benefits have to be cancelled because of hampered travel conditions. But there are still ways to raise funds, the "March of Dimes," the sale of lapel tabs, birthday greetings and, of course, contributions large and small from individuals and groups.

While we are thinking and working in terms of victory, we make every attempt to achieve victory over infantile paralysis, and to do this we must raise funds to carry on the fight.

The money raised in the drive from January 15 to 30 will be used by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis to fight poliomyelitis in every way possible, it was pointed out. Half of the funds will be used by each county locally.

While the disease is still largely a puzzle to medical authorities, and the fight has really only begun, tremendous good has already been accomplished by the Foundation, it is said. The spread of the disease is under better control, and remarkable improvements have been brought about in the reclamation of children stricken by the disease.

IT SHOULD BE ENACTED

(Winston-Salem Journal)

The General Assembly has before it a bill which would prohibit the general use of any explosive, including fireworks. Exponents of child safety in North Carolina have every reason to hope that this measure will be enacted into law.

The many deaths and serious injuries resulting from the use and abuse of firecrackers by children in this and other counties of North Carolina in recent years is reason enough for the ban. But the need for conserving explosives for war usage at this time adds another highly persuasive reason for the enactment of a State-wide anti-fireworks bill.

It is reported that the measure introduced would permit public fireworks displays under proper local or State authorization for special occasions of a patriotic nature, etc. But these displays would be in the hands of persons skilled in the art of handling fireworks.

Several counties, including Forsyth, now prohibit the public sale and general use of fireworks within their boundaries. But so long as the sale of explosives is not banned in all counties, those who want to use fireworks can secure them readily by going into counties where they are sold.

Seeing Their Shadow



ABOVE the HULLABALOO



The Hard Coal Strike

The strike in the hard coal mines may be over when this goes to press, but it will be a long time before the one hundred and thirty million Americans who are not members of the United Mine Workers of America—but who happen to be serving their country in one way or another—are going to forget it. Time will eliminate the details from their memory but the sore will rankle on in their subconscious minds.

This strike, in one of the most vital of war industries, was called ostensibly in protest against a 50 cent increase in dues to the union. In time of peace—and when it would not endanger the health of the public—strike might conceivably be the easiest way to settle a matter of this sort, as under our present laws there is no proper provision for protecting the laborer from the union bosses. But these are not "peacetimes"—needless to say—and the American public is startled out of its usual good tempered composure by this strike. The public knows that there is some method of solving the trouble and the public will not be persuaded to the contrary.

One union official is quoted as saying that "This is a fight for principle"; and "Men in my local have sacrificed on the average of \$75 each over this issue of 50 cents." The balance of the 130 million Americans are sacrificing more than \$75 apiece: some of them are sacrificing their lives—and for a "principle" which does not involve a 50 cent raise in dues.

The leaders who caused this strike and the men who are carrying it on, have abandoned the finer principles for the baser ones. Those abandoned principles are: duty to the millions of their fellow creatures who have entrusted to them their comforts and their health; duty to the cause of union labor; duty to the no-strike agreement; and duty to the nation which has nurtured them and which is fighting their battles and protecting them.

Union labor doesn't deserve this slap in the face. Union labor has patriotically agreed to stop striking for the duration, and it has kept its agreement—with extraordinary few exceptions. But people who are sacrificing for their country, become enraged at the sort of thing which is going on in the anthracite district at the time of this writing, and unfortunately, they don't differentiate between union labor generally and the men who have risen against the decree of their union bosses in the hard coal industry. It would be pleasant if "union labor generally" repudiated publicly the whole unattractive fuss.

MILEAGE

During a recent month, sufficient passenger miles or organized military business were rolled off on the Seaboard Railway to take 250 soldiers on a round-trip to the moon, or 2,250 sailors for a trip around the earth at the equator, or to have taken 1,300 marines for a one-mile ride during every minute of the month.

Your Income Tax

PERSONAL EXEMPTION

Every individual is allowed a credit against his net income which varies with his domestic status, that is, whether he is (a) a single person, (b) a married person living with husband or wife, or (c) a head of family. This credit is known as personal exemption, and is shown on line 21 of the return Form 1040. The amount of the personal exemption also varies depending upon the period during which the taxpayer occupied the particular exemption status.

The personal exemption for a single person is \$500 for the year; for a married person living with husband or wife, \$1,200; and for a "head of family," \$1,200. (Personal exemption as head of a family has no effect on liability to file a return.) For Federal income tax purposes, widows, widowers, divorcees, and married persons separated by mutual consent, as well as persons who have never been married, are classed as single persons.

A head of family is defined as "an individual who actually supports and maintains in one household one or more individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, by marriage or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for those dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligations." A single person, or a married person not living with husband or wife, may, therefore, enjoy a head of the family exemption under certain conditions.

Taxpayers using a Simplified Return (which is permitted if the gross income for the year is \$3,000 or less and derived solely from earnings from employment and/or from dividends, interest and annuities) obtain personal exemption based on their status as of July 1 of the year. Thus, a taxpayer married and living with husband or wife on July 1 is entitled to \$1,200 personal exemption on Form 1040; if he were a widower on July 1, his exemption would be \$500, irrespective of the date on which he became a widower. The amount of the exemption is not deductible from the income but is reflected in the amount of tax shown in the table on the reverse side of the form.

Taxpayers using Form 1040 obtain personal exemption proportionate with the number of months during which the particular status is held. Thus, for a person who married on July 1, (who was not a head of family prior to his marriage) the personal exemption would be \$850 (\$250 for the six months as a single man, plus \$600 for the six months as a married man). In this example it is assumed that the wife has no income.

Married persons, may, however file joint returns, even though one has no income, and by filing a joint return a couple married during the year may obtain an exemption to which they would be



Sophia

Mrs. Kimball and Mrs. Worthington, dressed soberly and wearing their best black gloves, walked along the stony country road back toward Sophia Hardy's farm, to pay their visit of condolence.

"How do you reckon she'll be bearing up?" Mrs. Kimball asked Mrs. Worthington. Both ladies wore their most solemn, funeral expressions.

"A mighty severe blow," Mrs. Worthington said. "Mighty severe. To lose your only son, the mainstay of your declining years. And such a dreadful death, too—to go down with a ship. Mercy!"

"The first of our boys from Hano County to go, too," Mrs. Kimball said, mournfully. "I wouldn't blame Sophia Hardy for feeling right bitter."

They stood on the simple stone doorstep, with downcast eyes, getting themselves into the proper commiserative mood.

"Come in!"

The voice was brisk and cordial. They looked up in surprise. Sophia herself had come to the door. As they followed her into the parlor they exchanged glances, with eyebrows lifted. Sophia was not even in mourning. The parlor shades were not even drawn.

"It's nice of you to come," Sophia said. "Do sit down."

"We came," Mrs. Kimball said almost reprovingly, "to tell you that our hearts are bleeding for you in your great loss."

"We know how lonely you must be out here," Mrs. Worthington said. "With nothing to take your mind off of . . ." She sniffed and reached in her purse for a handkerchief.

"Oh, I keep busy," Sophia said. "I've just finished applying for the Government insurance on Tom's life."

The visiting ladies could not resist a shocked glance at one another.

"I want to get it right away," Sophia said. "So I can put it into War Bonds. My boy hasn't finished fighting yet, not by a long shot."

The ladies were so occupied with feeling horrified, so titillated by this callous behavior in a bereaved mother—that neither of them noticed Sophia's hands. Under the folds of her clean print dress, against the seat of her chair, they were tightly clenched.

(Story from an actual report in the files of the Treasury Department.)

Carry on for mothers like Sophia. Buy War Bonds till it hurts. U. S. Treasury Department

entitled for a period of married status, plus the amount of their individual exemptions prior to their marriage. In the example given the total exemption in a joint return would be \$1,100 (\$250 for each spouse for six months plus \$600 for six months married status).

If a husband and wife living together both have income and file separate returns on Form 1040 1040, the personal exemption applicable to a married person may be taken in the return of either or divided between them in any way as they may agree, but the total personal exemption taken in the two separate returns may not exceed \$1,200.

Lost and found columns of Tokio newspapers are crowded these days. Every time an American buys a War Bond, the Japs lose face. Buy your 10% every pay day.

"Meet the People . . ."

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



Wiley Blount Rutledge

Wiley Blount Rutledge, named to succeed James F. Byrnes, became the first justice of the U. S. Supreme court to be selected by President Roosevelt from the federal judiciary. He had served since 1939 as an associate justice of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Little known outside of legal circles, the 48-year-old Kentucky-born jurist is a graduate of the University of Colorado law school. He practiced law in Boulder, Colo., then returned to the university to teach. He has also served as dean at Washington University in St. Louis and at the University of Iowa law school.

Considered as a successor to the late Justice Cardozo, Justice Rutledge recommended that Felix Frankfurter be chosen instead. A Democrat, Justice Rutledge is in accord with the President's social and political views.

DALE CARNEGIE

Author of "How to Win Friends and Influence People"

KEEP YOUR MIND ON YOUR WORK

The year 1876 was an important one in the history of Philadelphia; that year the City of Brotherly Love celebrated its famous centennial exhibition. Kings and queens and presidents visited the city. But an incident occurred that no one paid any attention to at the time. This was the burning of some peanuts.

A boy 19 years old had come to Philadelphia from Derry Township, Pa., to establish a business of his own. He had been working since he was 15 years old, and he had saved about \$50 a year. In other words, he had a total capital of about \$200. He had saved this money, penny by penny, and now he was ready to go into business for himself. He poured every cent he had into his venture. He had chosen Philadelphia, looking forward to the crowds that would swarm into the city during the Centennial.

He had set up a small shop where he made candy and sold it to the school children in the neighborhood. A bar sold for a penny. He had worked out an idea of his own to make candy more tasteful. This was the addition of peanuts. This was an additional expense which he could hardly afford—but anything to improve his candy. One morning he shelled his peanuts, slipped off the skins, put them in a pan and set it on the stove.

Suddenly he heard a noise out in the street. He listened and his feet began to tap. A circus parade! Bands. Clowns, Elephants, Tigers, Fun. Of course a country boy (he had been born on a farm) couldn't resist the excitement, so he locked the front door of his tiny store, and ran down the street to see the parade. What fun!

At last, the parade was out of sight, and he started back to his little store, his mind still on the circus. As he approached the door he smelled something. He opened the door. No doubt now what it was. His peanuts!

He stood looking at the crisp, worthless pellets, and he made a resolve, then and there. Hereafter, all through his life, when he roasted peanuts he would keep his mind on his work. He would concentrate.

That boy was Milton S. Hershey, famous the world around as the originator of the Hershey chocolates.

Milton S. Hershey made a success of keeping his mind on his business when he was roasting peanuts. Twenty-five years from that day he sold his business for exactly a million dollars.

LIST YOUR TAX IN JANUARY

List your TAX this month and avoid the penalty which will be imposed on every one who have not listed Tax, by February 1st, 1943.

1 PER CENT PENALTY TO ALL WHO HAVE NOT PAID TAX BY FEB. 1ST.

A 1 per cent penalty will be charged to all who have not paid their 1942 Tax by February 1st, 1943. Pay your Tax now and avoid the penalty.

Have your crop report made out and save time because this is going to be a very busy month for the List Taker and such a short time, is going to require staying on the job all the time.

List Early And Avoid The Rush

J. C. JENKINS, TAX LISTER