

# THE EAGLE

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**FRED K. HOUSER** Editor and Publisher  
**MRS. CREOLA HOUSER** (Local and Society Editor)  
Telephones: Office, 2101 — Residence, 2501

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### ON THE SPOT

When individuals get done paying their taxes this year, they will have a better idea of what industry means when it implores the government to refrain from taking away all the profit which corporations should be laying aside for the change over to civilian production at the end of the war.

"When the President nominated industry as the job giver in his recent radio promises to future veterans," said Wilfred Sykes, President of the Inland Steel Company, "he put us on the spot. If government does not permit us to deliver, it can then move in on us with its responsibility for the idle war veterans and war plant workers."

It is one thing to tax true war profits or true excess profits to the limit as a war necessity. It is something entirely different to prohibit industry from building up necessary reserves. If tax inequities prevent industry from making needed future developments, those responsible for such a condition will shout that capitalism is bankrupt, and seek even higher taxes to put government into business, to the death of American private enterprise.

### AMERICAN AIR LINES COOPERATE

American leaders of air transport believe that after the war this nation's interests will be best served by strong cooperation between the various lines operating in this country, in order to meet the competition of foreign lines or combinations.

Free and open competition on a worldwide basis, subject to reasonable government regulation, is the goal set by American air lines. They urge that government plans be based on: Private ownership and management; fostering by the government of the United States of a sound worldwide air transportation system; freedom of transit in peaceful flight—worldwide; acquisition of civil and commercial outlets required in the public interest.

This nation will need an air transportation system linking all sections of our country with trade areas of the world for postal service, commerce and national security. Undoubtedly years of international discussions lie ahead on this subject. But the fact that leaders in American commercial aviation are broadminded enough to take the initiative in a cooperative approach speaks well for the success of continued air supremacy for our nation.

### POSTWAR JOBS

The question of what is going to become of war workers when the war ends and production of war equipment stops is one of the questions which Washington and industry are trying to answer right now.

So far the solution has not been found. Large industries which know they can employ an enormous number of men when they are ready for all-out civilian production, don't know what they can do about those workers while they are installing new equipment for peacetime manufacturing.

Unless some answer is found, there is bound to be a period of six months or a year of widespread unemployment.

At present there is enough money saved by the people of this country, in war bonds and in savings banks, to almost guarantee a major buying spree and period of prosperity after the war. But if those savings have to be spent to support families temporarily unemployed, enough will be used up to explode all our dreams of new cars, new homes or new anything.

One plan which has been given some consideration has been to compel industry to give war workers a six-month vacation with pay during that transition period. But such a solution would indirectly cost the consumer billions of dollars and would force smaller companies into bankruptcy.

### BASEBALL'S BIG DAY

If there was some way to harness enthusiasm, and transmute it into war work, we could probably have gone a long way toward winning the war with the abundance of enthusiasm expended on the World's Series baseball games.

According to reports from New York and St. Louis, the excitement created by the battle between the Yankees and the Cardinals this year was greater than at any time in history. Hotel rooms were sold out weeks ahead. Restaurants were filled to the gills, night clubs were turning thousands away and the ball parks were bulging at the sides.

In spite of war transportation problems and busy war jobs baseball fans poured in from all sections of the country. To millions of Americans the war news took a back seat as the inning by inning scores of our annual baseball classic kept the wires hot.

During the war time it may seem to some a sacrilege that a mere game could be given such nationwide attention. But actually, this interest in baseball during wartime is in no sense unpatriotic. The best proof of that is the fact that service men were among the most excited witnesses of the games—and even on foreign fronts many a former baseball fan was temporarily more interested in how the "series" was coming out than in how his own army was progressing.

It still seems too bad that we cannot stir up national excitement over our war effort to the pitch shown over the battle of battles on the baseball diamond—but that is no reason for condemning baseball and its followers.

## This Week in WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NWN)

"Expect little and you'll not be disappointed," Rep. Earl Wilson, of Indiana, wrote his constituents in regard to the new session of congress. Representative Wilson declared that congress has no program and that most members of both parties are primarily concerned with getting re-elected next year.

The black picture painted by Representative Wilson may be over-pessimistic. But there is increasing evidence that politics, which congress finally did side-track on a few occasions during the past year, will from now on play a stronger part in the consideration of all legislation.

The big demonstration of this will come when congress begins analyzing the gigantic new tax programs proposed by the President. A general principle of good politics always has been to vote for all appropriations and against all taxes. Every congressman knows that the easiest way to lose votes is to levy increased taxes on those he wants to vote for him.

But since congressmen know that some new tax legislation must be passed, there will be a grand scramble, on the part of most members, to see that the new taxes are levied on anybody other than those they represent.

Congressmen from farm areas will oppose all levies that would take tax money from farmers, congressmen from industrial areas will try to protect labor from further taxation, and congressmen from wealthy areas will fight against higher taxation on high incomes and on corporations.

The President's program, which will be the starting point for working out tax plans, calls for increased taxes on medium and high incomes, part of which would be rebated after the war. It also asks for high excise taxes on luxuries, including a big boost in the tax on alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, cigars, theater admissions, transportation and toilet preparations. Under this plan theater admission taxes would be raised from 10 to 30 per cent, liquor taxes from \$6 to \$10 a gallon, transportation taxes from 10 to 30 per cent, cigarette taxes from \$3.50 to \$5 a thousand and there would be new taxes on soft drinks, candy, gum, greeting cards and other non-essentials.

It is likely that these excise taxes, with some revisions, may go through. They don't hit any consumer group too hard and their passage wouldn't influence votes as would direct income taxes. But it seems very doubtful if the whole amount asked by the President—a total of \$10,650,000,000 in extra taxes—will ever be provided.

There is expected to be a great deal of debate over the proposed high increase in taxes on alcoholic beverages which may take on the complexion of a debate on the enactment of national prohibition. For it is feared that additional taxes on liquor would make the cost of it so high that it would act as an open invitation to bootleggers to go back in business on almost as wide a scale as during prohibition days.

The most optimistic predictions of congressmen are that congress might enact from five to six billion in additional taxes but there are few that expect any new tax legislation to be passed before next year. And the working out of a program will be slowed up by pressure groups.

But until tax legislation finally goes through, there is no doubt that congress will consider little other major legislation. Members will continue to discuss the draft of fathers until each member has had his say "for the record" and will probably then spend its time with such intangible considerations as postwar planning and postwar relationships with other countries.

## ABOVE THE HULLABALOO



### THE CONSTANT SEARCH FOR PEACE ON EARTH

About 4,000 years ago a dreamy poet, in the ancient land of Sumer, was theorizing upon the imaginary wonders of everlasting Peace on Earth. He inscribed his thoughts upon a tablet of clay. This tablet was unearthed 50 years ago by a University of Pennsylvania expedition and was translated by Dr. S. N. Kramer of that seat of learning. This Sumerian rhapsody pictures a world free from want and fear; a world of security in which the decrees of the rulers are righteous and just; a universal God worshipped in a universal tongue; peace on earth and a union of all peoples in one harmonious whole.

This charming visionary was apparently not as optimistic as was the tenor of his verse, for he appears to have been writing of a Utopian period which did not, had not, but might have existed. "At the time of writing" his country seems to have been involved in the perennial pastime of warfare, which then—as now makes life only about half worth living.

Is it not extraordinary that of all the great men—and women—who have lived since, and before that day, there have been so many who could wage glorious warfare—but so few who could keep the peace? Is it not incredible that knowing the devastation which war creates, the great leaders of world thought and culture have been unable to devise a means of preventing it?

If the world was completely ignorant of the "past performances" of the god called "Mars", and had no record of the millions upon millions of human lives which had been sacrificed to his insatiable hunger, it would be reasonably understandable that the world could become involved in such a holocaust as humanity is suffering today. But the world knows what war means. It has a record of destruction dating back 5,000 years. It has only to look back 25 years to find these pitiful statistics: Total mobilized forces—65,038,810. Killed and died—8,638,315. Wounded casualties—21,219,452. Prisoners and missing—7,750,919. Total casualties—37,494,186.

Thank God the fighting forces have not fared that badly as yet in World War II; but they are on their way toward that ghastly record if the reports of losses on the Russian front are to be credited.

Civilization is still in its swaddling clothes but it is nevertheless old enough to know that it may never get out of them unless it devises some scheme to put an end to the slaughter of warfare. This war, heaven knows is serious enough, but try to conceive what a World War fought 50 years from now would be like. One fleet of great airships could land a huge, fully equipped army overnight in almost any part of the earth. Another could easily carry enough high explosives of even today's vintage—to destroy

New York or London or Berlin, and every soul in these cities, in one round trip. A war like that could very easily break down the control which keeps us functioning and bring on a world-wide state of anarchy from which we might never recover.

It is possible to put an end to warfare; but it requires a combination of brains and selflessness which the world has never this war bring forth the man who possesses that combination?

Lesson for October 17: Exodus 20: 8-11; Isaiah 58: 13, 14; Mark 2:23-3:6.

Golden Text: Mark 2:27.

The lesson text includes the commandment to keep the sabbath day holy, with the reason given that the Creator rested on the seventh day and hallowed it; the teaching of Isaiah that the sabbath should be a delight, and the attitude of Jesus toward the holy day.

When the disciples plucked grain on the sabbath and were condemned by the Pharisees, Jesus indicated that it is right to satisfy hunger on the sabbath. David and his men were not held guilty of impiety when they ate the shewbread of the tabernacle. Also, in the case of the man with a withered hand, Jesus showed by His own example that it is right to labor to do good on the sabbath.

The Lord's statement that the "sabbath was made for man, and not man for the sabbath" should guide us in deciding what is right for ourselves on the sabbath, that is, on Sunday, which has been adopted by Christians as their holy day. Life is more complex than when the commandment of the sabbath was given. Cessation of all work on Sunday would disrupt everything.

As Jesus declared He came not to destroy the law but to fulfill it. We are in no danger of being too strict in our observance, but we are in danger of being too lax. Let us permit ourselves only that which is absolutely necessary and ensure to ourselves things for which the which the Sabbath is designed—the rest we need, and opportunity to worship God and minister to our spiritual nature."

—BUY BONDS—

## 'Mission to Moscow'



## "Behind The Scenes In American Business"

—By John Craddock—

NEW YORK, Oct. 11. — As soon as the bans on various construction materials and man power are lifted, some thirty billions of dollars worth of construction will get under way, according to a study just completed by the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Included will be about a million private homes. While these do not represent the bulk of the projected building work to be done after the war, they are of greater interest not only to builders, but to bankers, furniture and equipment dealers and retailers generally in individual communities.

In the average U. S. community, according to the association's computations—an average of \$516 will be spent for the construction for each person in the population, and of this amount, an average of \$22 per person in present population will be sent on home construction.

With these figures business groups may readily compute the likely post-war construction prospects for their own communities and armed with that data, they will be in a position to plan for the resumption of normal peacetime pursuits—making due allowance for their own ideas of the extent to which their own community prospects may vary from the national average because of special circumstances which often are known only locally.

CHECKING SAFETY—Hidden almost completely from view among the far expanses of the new Pan American World Airways million dollar maintenance building at Miami, Fla., is an instrument which plays as vital a role in safe flying as do the controls of each aircraft. This instrument, a potentiometer, makes more certain the high quality and stamina of steel and aluminum plane parts. It is a product of the Borwin Instrument Co., a division of Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Co. All four major PAA airport maintenance buildings are equipped with the Brown potentiometers.

THING TO COME — A flexible machine which will level, smooth, pulverize and pack the soil in one operation, leaving a newly mulched surface and a firmly packed subsurface, according to its maker, T. G. Schmeiser of Fresno, Calif. Fruitee a compound for helping to retain the original color of processed fruit without changing its flavor. A pre-stressing operation for construction steel which will permit concrete walls only 2-2 inches thick, reinforced by the specially treated steel.

LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMP — Apparently due to hold its title a long time is magnesium, lightweight champion of all metals now available for industrial use.

Magnesium is and will be as plentiful as seawater or the salt brines for beneath the earth which are the sources of this amazing metal now being produced to meet demands of war at 70 times the pre-war rate.

Its increasing use in aircraft to lighten weight and increase payload and tensile strength of our military planes has brought about tremendous expansion of magnesium foundry facilities by the Bendix Aviation Corporation, one of the nation's pioneers in perfecting castings of this metal. The company's foundries now produce nearly 400,000 pounds of magnesium castings per month and increased foundry facilities soon will boost the annual output by this one manufacturer of air-

listed by Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp., which designed and built the Liberator, suggest that express planes when they are freed from military needs may be used to meet any emergency which can arise. Flood-stricken communities, isolated villages of Whittier's poetic detours and merely the snow-bound scribble need no longer fear they will be cut off from supplies.

BITS O' BUSINESS—Formica Insulation Co., whose plant is six miles from downtown Cincinnati to "sell" war jobs. The five rehabs opened a downtown mbranch naming horseshoe manufacturers in the country have been deemed essential and have received priorities for their supplies. A farmers' market has been set up at the gates of Albina Engine and Machine Works.

Saving electricity means saving in critical materials such as copper, tungsten, and molybdenum used in light bulbs.

MAKE EVERY PAY DAY BOND DAY

## BONDS OVER AMERICA

Deep within San Francisco's Chinatown lies St. Mary's Park, a mere speck on the city map, but it is here that a new landmark greets the eye of the visitor. It is an heroic statue of Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen, first president of China.



Buy an Extra \$100 Bond

Years ago the French erected a statue to Dr. Benjamin Franklin economist, scientist, humanitarian. One of the first acts of the first president of the United States was to see this the... American...

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