

THE EAGLE

Published Every Thursday in the interest of Cherryville and surrounding Community.

Entered as Second Class Mail matter August 16th, 1906. In the Post Office at Cherryville, N. C., under the Act of Congress March 3rd, 1879.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Payable in Advance

One year \$1.50
Six months .85
Four months .60
Three months .50



National Advertising Representative



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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1943

CARLTON COMMUNITY FAIR OCT. 29-30

Don't forget to attend the Eighth Annual Fair at the Carlton Club House Friday and Saturday of this week. Plenty of exhibits and entertainment will be given the public each day.

The Fair each year at the Carlton is under the supervision of Mrs. Victor Stroup and she is to be commended upon the fine way she handles the entire program.

CREDIT DUE LOCAL MERCHANTS

Probably no business has had more burdensome detail to comply with in carrying out rationing and price regulations, than have the retail stores of the country.

Official data appears to demonstrate that retail food distributors have fared worse and performed better than other more articulate and better organized groups.

It is apparent from the Index figures that retail food distributors cannot properly be charged with "profiteering" and the Index may well indicate the justification for certain price adjustments.

MORE TIN CANS NEEDED

Although a lot of women are conscientiously saving all of the tin cans that come into their kitchen, the War Production Board claims that two out of every three cans are still being thrown away.

The government is making a drive to double the collection of tin cans and has set a goal of 400,000,000 cans a month.

It may be difficult for some of us to realize how the few cans we use can be of much use to the war effort. But government statistics show that enough steel is used in the tin cans going into American kitchens to make 22,900 medium tanks or 900 destroyers.

It may be a nuisance to save tin cans and prepare each one for collection, but it is certainly a very small thing to ask of the housewife when it means so much to our war production program.

The government hopes to keep this collection on a voluntary basis rather than require that tin cans be turned in in order to purchase new goods in tin containers.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

We keep hearing that purchasing power in our nation this year is about 35 billion dollars in excess of the cost of all goods available for purchase. In other words, it should work out that, before the end of the year, we will find that there is nothing on store shelves on which we can spend our money.

We can't picture this happening and it probably won't. The chief thing that will keep it from happening is the fact that a large part of that purchasing power is being put into war bonds.

But when it is realized that purchases in November and December, because of Christmas shopping, normally amounts to one-fourth of our total annual purchases, it does seem apparent that there will be practically no gift items left in the stores by December 25th.

If there ever was a year when we should take seriously that good advice about doing our Christmas shopping early, this is certainly the year. It is none too early right now to get your Christmas shopping started if you want to have any choice.

However, the one most acceptable gift item for this year will be available right up to Christmas in any quantity desired. The Post Office assures us that there will be no shortage of war bonds.

CHANCE FOR LABOR STATESMANSHIP

If the people suffer a coal shortage this winter, the blame will have to be laid squarely in the lap of government and labor, because the wage, labor, hour and price question is wholly in their hands. If workmen could only see it, they are undermining the very freedom they enjoy by forcing stricter government control of their actions in order to maintain coal production—and production will be maintained.

This Week in WASHINGTON

FASHINGTON, D. C. (NWS)

With all eyes on the Moscow conference, at which the foreign ministers of the Allied nations will attempt to formulate broad outlines for post war action, it becomes increasingly clear that our country, as yet, has no definite postwar policy.

It is true that congress has spent many hours debating this subject, but the resolutions passed were so innocuous that they add practically no light to our stand. The house resolution, passed after months of study, read:

"Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring) that the congress hereby expresses itself as favoring the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace amongst the nations of the world and as favoring participation by the United States therein through its constitutional processes."

That resolution would indicate that the house does not favor strict isolationism following the war, but it gives no indication of how far we would go toward subscribing to an international police force, whether we would favor boundary changes and what methods we would prescribe for dealing with the enemy nations after they have been conquered.

The fact that President Roosevelt, Prime minister Winston Churchill and Premier Stalin issued a joint statement agreeing to permit the Italian people to choose their own form of government after the Germans have been driven out of Italy indicates that the Allies are more or less agreed on a pattern for dealing with "liberated" countries, but it is obvious that such a plan would not be acceptable for the treatment of Germany and Japan.

In our congress there is still a sizeable group which will work for a return to strict isolationism after the war while other members will fight for active participation of our nation in some form of league of nations.

But the majority in both houses would prefer not to take a definite stand on the subject at present—and as the 1944 election gets closer they will be less inclined to do so. However, the presidential candidates for 1944 will undoubtedly be forced to give their views on our future international relations.

The extensive debate in the senate on the draft of fathers is believed to have done considerable good by putting the limelight on the large number of single and married men without children who have been excused from military service because of government jobs or replaceable jobs in industry.

As a result of the strikes of coal miners, following the return of the mines to their owners, plus the four day strike of shipyard workers in New Jersey, the congressmen are once again talking about the need for stronger anti-strike legislation. But this subject has come up so many times without any strong action being taken that it is doubtful that any curbs will be passed now.

Observers here see congress' unwillingness to heed the will of the people by enacting more drastic curbs over labor as indicating a definite weakness in the working of our democratic processes. They point out that the demand for such legislation is overwhelming—that the people would favor going so far as to draft labor for war work in the same way that our army is drafted—but congress, instead of listening to the people, is being led by labor pressure groups.

These observers point out that a good test of this will come up when congress considers tax legislation—whether it will pass a sales tax over the opposition of the labor unions or whether it will restrict the tax law to new levies on the high income group.

ABOVE THE HULLABALOO



THE 'JOINT STATEMENT'

The fundamental causes of all wars are so many, so varied and so confused that even history never really settles the arguments which these phenomena give birth to. Each contestant writes its own history and draws its own conclusions. Whichever side one is, on, is, of course, the right side.

Probably the most sincere, and certainly the most unselfish contestants in this war and in the so called First World War, have been the Americans. The light—because as they are concerned—is to preserve and to further the principles that the right to rule belongs to the people and not to the individual or to some group of cock-eyed theorists. The Americans there are, greet with acclaim the fact that the Soviet government agrees with the British and American governments—in the joint statement of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Stalin—to the right of the Italian people to decide upon their own form of Democratic government after the Germans have been expelled from their country.

It is not that we are particularly relieved over the future of our newly acquired "co-belligerents"—it is that the three great powers have concurred in the great principle for which Americans have fought and are fighting, and which they know to be the right principle.

Much has been written about the "decay of Democracy," and not so much about the "decay of Autocracy." The story of the last one hundred and fifty years would indicate that those who have Democracy "decaying" are mostly wishful thinkers among the Ideology Boys. There was no Democracy at the time our ancestors got mad—a century and a half ago—and won independence for themselves and for us. Since then England, France, China, South America, Scandinavia and various others have tried out "decaying Democracy" and like it well enough to "stick."

Germany tried it but was stopped in her tracks by a powerful group of ideologists calling themselves National Socialists (Dictators by any other name would smell as sour.) Russia—for quite a while now—has reportedly been leaning more and more toward the "decaying" theory of government; and the Joint Statement of the three leaders would indicate—maybe—that the big boss of that country is going to concur in the principles enunciated in the Atlantic Charter. (This would surely give that great patriot Mr. Earl Browder a nervous breakdown.)

The right of the people to determine the form of their own government is the essence of Democracy. It is diametrically opposed to the theory of autocracy which subordinates the will of the people. Stalin in agreeing with the former concept probably realizes that the world movement toward popular freedom—a principle little practiced before the reign of Augustus Caesar and the Revolution and made successful, in great part by the genius of George Washington (geonoclasts to the contrary notwithstanding)—cannot be either blocked or slowed down.

And so the Joint Statement takes on tremendous significance; so tremendous, in fact, that if the principle enunciated therein is carried out to its conclusion, it may well prove to be one of the most far-reaching pronouncements of our day.

Six-Inch Sermon
Rev. Robert H. Harper
Bible Teachings on Abstinence (International Temperance Sunday)

Lesson for October 31: Leviticus 10:1,2,8-11; Proverbs 31:4, 5; Luke 1:13-16.

Golden Text: Judges 13:4.

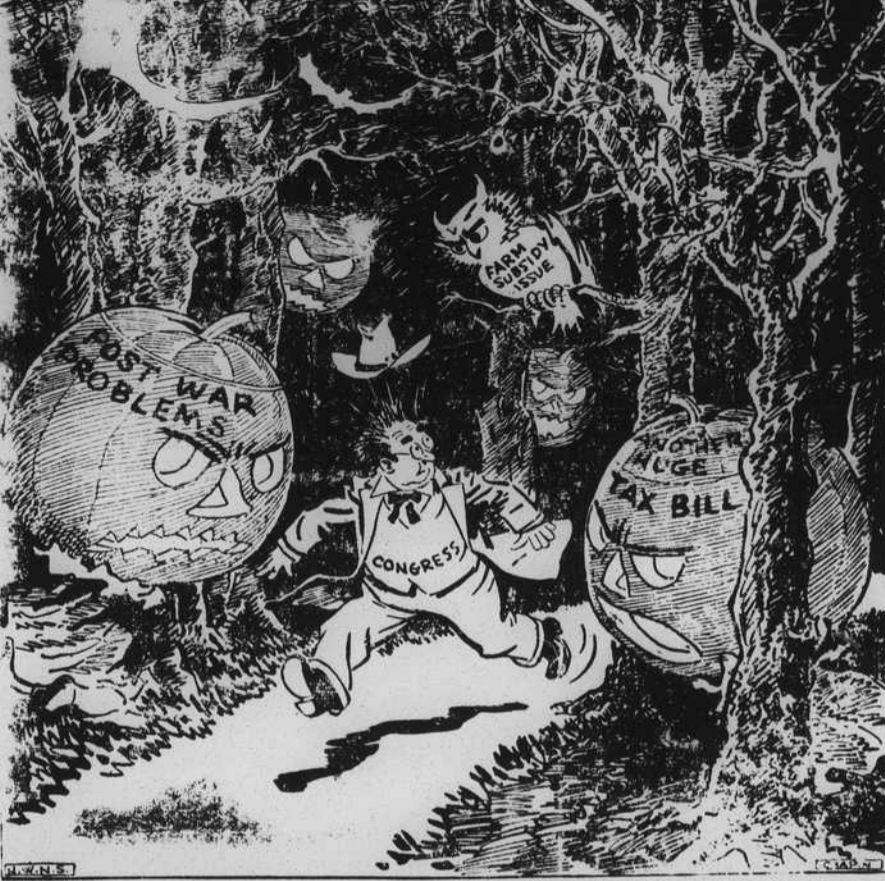
It may be inferred from instructions later given Aaron that his sons, Nadab and Abihu, were intoxicated when they usurped the high office of their father and offered "strange fire" and were consumed in the flame that came forth from the altar.

For God commanded Aaron that he and his sons should abstain from strong drink as they went into the tabernacle to minister, lest they die, and that a distinction be made between the "holy and the common, and between the unclean and the clean. Certainly nothing could be worse than a drunken minister in the house of God.

In the counsel given King Lemuel it is said that kings and princes should not drink wine and strong drink, lest they "forget the law, and pervert justice." They who sit in judgment upon others should be masters of themselves.

The whole trend of the lesson is that total abstinence is the only safe rule in regard to beverages alcohol—if a man would insure himself against drunkenness and the ruin of his service toward God and his fellows. In one of the old readers, beloved of a passing generation, a certain boy read years ago, "Beware of the first drink! The man who does this will never be a drunkard." And through life he has followed that injunction—to his own sobriety and good.

Halloween Jitters



TODAY and TOMORROW By DON ROBINSON

TOTAL definition So now we know what total war is like!

It means people earning and spending more money than they ever had in their lives—

Sales of fur coats, diamonds and silver hitting all time high—

More pleasure traveling than at any time in history—

Race tracks, resorts, hotels, theatres and night clubs overflowing with patrons—

Millions of men and women having their work week limited to 40 hours or being handsomely paid for overtime—

Labor unions having a field day and stopping production over the slightest infringements of their "sacred" rights—

People being taught that they are displaying great patriotism in bonds which will return them by investing their surplus income \$4 for each \$3 they spend—

And our national legislators "solving" wartime problems with both eyes glued to the ballotbox—

Oh yes, we have sacrificed a few gallons of gasoline, we put up with taking lamb when we wanted beef on occasion, and we are unable to buy some of the luxuries we would like to have.

But there will be plenty of people who in later years will look back on this war period as the easiest and most prosperous days of their lives.

At Pearl Harbor time, when President Roosevelt warned us about this being an all-out war with everyone of us in it, he painted a grim picture of what things might be like in this country. But now it is apparent that about the only "all-out" phase of this war is the all-out effort of millions of people to get rich before it is over. In the last war we had a handful of profiteers in this war 50 per cent of the people are getting a good profit out of it.

Consequently, although most of us long for peace and the return of sons and brothers from foreign battle fronts, many are afraid of the economic let-down which will follow the war. They realize that the real sacrifice for them will come in peacetime when the government stops handing out money like a drunken sailor.

Fortunately, in spite of the soft life we are living at home our genius at mass production has made it possible for us to turn out war supplies at a fantastic rate. Despite our lack of all-out war effort, we will probably produce enough to win the war.

But it somehow seems terribly wrong when millions of American boys are going through hell on earth to preserve our country that so many at home should find this war so disgustingly pleasant and profitable.

SPREE debt If it wasn't that our government leaders fear it would lose votes for them, they would probably have agreed long ago to a work-army of all able-bodied citizens not in uniform to be paid wages comparable to army pay and to work under army discipline.

Such a plan would have really carried out the "all-out" war idea. It would have made unions powerless for the duration; it would have speeded production beyond belief; it would have ended our manpower problems; it would have saved taxpayers bil-

BONDS OVER AMERICA

Advertisement for War Bonds featuring John Audubon and a cartoon of a soldier and a man.

dreading the economic let-down which will follow the war. They realize that the real sacrifice for them will come in peacetime when the government stops handing out money like a drunken sailor. But instead of having us all share the hardships of war—which we would have been glad to do—our vote-blinded legislators appropriated hundreds of billions of dollars to make war a grand spending spree for the working man and limited sacrifices to those physically fit and under 38. If labor was being paid army wages, the cost of this war would be cut at least in half. Then it could have been paid for as we went along. But because of the government's insistence on excluding millions of voters from sacrifice the 10,000,000 men in uniform not only have to endure most of the hardships now, but will, upon their return, have to spend years helping to pay the debt created by the government's approval of enormous hand-outs to war-workers.

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