

THE EAGLE

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FACT—NOT FICTION

One of the points stressed by the five senators who visited the world's battlefronts last summer was the fact that the United States furnishes most of the oil for the fighting machines of the United Nations. To fill these war requirements, oil for our domestic needs has been sacrificed. Either we must discover and produce more oil in this country or our domestic oil war needs will suffer dangerously.

The decision is not left to the oil industry. The increased cost of "wildcatting" runs headlong into elaborate anti-inflation schemes of government agencies which decide whether inelastic price fixing rules are more precious than oil. But our motorized nation cannot run on low prices without gasoline.

The oil industry has asked for a very modest increase in the price of crude oil which would mean an increase in the price of a gallon of gasoline of about one penny. There is little question as to the choice which would be made by gasoline starved motorists and cold home owners if they were given the opportunity to choose. Of course even a penny in line against inflation—if there is a line to breach.

THE OPA PROGRESSES—BACKWARD

"A blurb recently emitted by the OPA with intent to shame complainers about rationing," says the Portland, Oregonian, "tells us that our forefathers did without sugar until the thirteenth century, without buttered bread until the fifteenth, without potatoes until the sixteenth, without coffee, tea, and soap until the seventeenth, without gas, matches and electricity until the nineteenth. A common comment on this record is that our forefathers also did without the OPA."

Our forefathers also did without false teeth, safety razors, patent toilets, and thousands of articles too numerous to mention. They didn't have department stores, chain stores, milk in bottles, canned food or bath tubs.

Eddie Rickenbacker starved on a raft for nearly a month and still lived to tell the tale. But is that any parallel we should seek to follow? If our national economy has created shortages, at a time when surpluses are needed, we can do without as our forefathers did if necessary.

SOY BEANS

Rise of the soybean in the United States has been one of the most spectacular in the agricultural field. In the early 1900's only a few thousand bushels were grown on scattered farms as feed and fertilizer. Now the crop covers more than 10 million acres, with the 1943 production exceeding last year 200 million bushels by approximately 7 per cent.

Soybeans, centuries old even before the Pyramids began rising from the sands of Egypt, came to America from China in 1804. They were tossed aboard a United States bound sailing vessel as emergency food for the crew, says the National Geographic Society. The first written record of the existence of these beans was made in 2838 B. C. by a Chinese emperor.

In parts of China they have been both meal and milk. This "Chinese Cow"—as the soybean is often called—has nourished children for centuries. The "milk" extracted by a simple process of soaking and boiling the groundup beans in water, is rich, creamy, and high in food value.

In the United States soybeans are fast becoming one of the nation's most valuable relief crops. As steaks and other meat become scarcer and point values higher, the unrationed soybean may volunteer for butcher-shop duty. Although its flavor is decidedly different from that of steak, its protein value is more than twice as great.

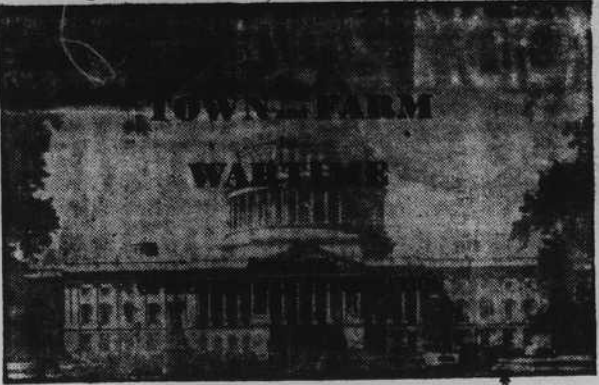
Rich oil from the soybean goes into the making of margarine—to help relieve dwindling stocks of butter. The "eat more cereal" campaign may get another lift when soybean products are added to breakfast cereals this fall. Consumers will also be able to buy soybean flour soon.

Norepol, a synthetic rubber made from this versatile bean, may appear shortly in shoe heels, gaskets, and fruit jar rings—and the day may not be too far distant when rubber-hungry American motorists may ride on soybean tires.

Millions of pounds of soybean flour and grits go as lend-lease to relieve war-restricted diets in Allied countries. United States Army K rations include soybean flour in their biscuits. Plans are underway for a rapid feeding program in re-occupied countries where high protein quick build-up foods will be necessary. Native foods of the various countries, as macaroni, spaghetti, minestrone—a favorite soup in Southern Europe—cheese sauces, and various other foods will be fortified with soybean products.

Germany recognized the food value of this nourishing bean by miling up tons and tons years before the war. German officials boasted that without the soybean to bolster the army's breadbasket, the "blitz" on Poland would not have been successful.

Commercial outlets for soybeans include paints, varnishes, and glues. Some of the sizing for women's hose—the stuff that makes them wash and wear better—is made from soybeans. Automobile industries have made horns, steering wheels, and gearshift handles from soybean plastics. Fuselages cast from soybean plastics, have also been used experimentally. Lecithin, another product of this many-duty bean, is used as a stabilizer in ethyl gasoline.—Gazette.



RATION REMINDER

GASOLINE—In 17 East Coast states A8 coupons are good thru February 8. In states outside of the East Coast area A8 coupons are good through November 21 and A-9 coupons become good on November 22.

FUEL OIL—Period 1 coupons are good through January 3. Period 2 coupons become good November 30.

SUGAR—Stamp No. 29 in Book Four is good for 5 pounds through January 15, 1944.

SHOES—Stamp No. 18 in Book No. 1 good for one pair. Stamp No. 1 on the "airplane" sheet in Book No. 3 good for one pair.

MEATS, FATS—Brown stamps G, H, J, and K good through December 4. Brown stamp L becomes good November 21 and remains good through January 1, 1944.

PROCESSED FOODS—Blue stamps X, Y and Z good through November 20. Green stamps A, B and C in Book Four are good through December 20.

Must Report Foreign Holdings—All Americans owning any foreign bonds, or \$10,000 or more in any foreign property are required to report such holdings on or before December 1 to their nearest Federal Reserve Bank. Practically every type of property must be reported—real estate holdings, cash assets, foreign currency, foreign securities, interest in foreign organizations, patent and trade mark agreements and contracts. Order can be restored more rapidly, as territories are reoccupied, if military authorities have such information at hand, states the Treasury Department. All information will be confidential and will be available only to accredited representatives of the Treasury.

Simplify Gas Rationing—All "B" and "C" gasoline coupons issued after December 1 will be worth five gallons each compared with the present value of two gallons each for coupons of those types in the East and Midwest and three gallons in the Far West. This means that "B" and "C" books will contain fewer coupons than in the past, but each coupon will be good for more gallons than before. No increase in the amount of gasoline allowed is involved.

Farmers to Get Batteries—Approximately 20 percent of the fourth quarter production of flashlight batteries will be distributed to farmers, according to WPB. This makes enough for about normal rural consumption available through farm outlets.

Fertilizer Outlook—American farmers will have more nitrogen and slightly less potash in the 1943-44 "fertilizer year" than they had in the previous year, according to testimony of WPB officials before a senate subcommittee on agriculture and forestry. Farmers should have four tons of nitrogen for every three they had in last year, according to present indications. WPB is endeavoring to make additional quantities of potash available for agriculture in 1944-45.

More Hosiery For Children—Production of infants and of children's hosiery will be stepped up shortly as a result of priority assistance given to manufacturers for procurement of necessary yarn. The WJB action was taken as a result of a failing supply of children's and children's

STOCKINGS

SCRAP DRIVE TO CONTINUE—The Victory Scrap Bank Drive, scheduled to end November 15, has been continued indefinitely. H. M. Fault, director of the Salvage Division of WPB said: "As long as the war lasts, there will be a continuing need for iron and steel scrap to keep the mills well supplied. The collection of iron and steel scrap from all sources must be a continuing operation."

Manpower Head Praises Farmers—Assurance that farm men and women are occupying key positions in the war effort has been given by Paul V. McNutt, chairman, War Manpower Commission. "When the history of this war is written," he said, "I am certain that much of the credit for victory will go to the men and women of our rural districts. Certainly in no war has the production of food played so vital a part and certainly no group has rallied behind the war effort with more eagerness and devotion. We of the War Manpower Commission have done everything in our power to maintain the nation's agricultural labor force at top capacity. Every acre of land that can be planted brings victory so much nearer."

New Use for Farm Waste—Peanut shells, ground corn-cobs, and similar waste of agricultural materials have been used in cleaning engines valves, bearings, pumps, and other machinery and metal parts, the Department of Agriculture has announced. The new use has been found by scientists at the Northern Research Laboratory at Peoria. Ill. Several hundred tons of ground corn-cobs are now being used each month for burnishing metals and cleaning war machinery.

START CONSUMER SURVEY—Census enumerators expect to visit 7,000 households in a nationwide survey to determine the availability of 115 types of goods. As a result of these studies the Office of Civilian Requirements will have information from consumers to aid it in carrying out its function of maintaining an adequate supply of necessary civilian goods within wartime limits of manpower, materials and manufacturing facilities.

Movies For American Troops—The U. S. Army is well on its way to having motion picture equipment everywhere in the world that it is needed by its troops. Movies are shown 125 times daily for U. S. troops in Aleutian outposts, according to the War Department. There are 63 projectors on the island chain one on each occupied island. A continual flow of films has been shown during the past five months.

ARMY SAVES ON FOOD BILL—A saving of 1-4 cents per person per meal might seem trivial to a housewife feeding a family of four, but in an infantry division of 15,000 men it adds up to a striking total. In one division \$83,767.25 was saved over a five month period by food conservation measures, it was said.

How Address Merchant Seamen—Because letters from home are as big a factor in maintaining morale of merchant ship crews as they are with soldiers, bluejackets and marines, the War Shipping Administration has relaxed regulations to speed movement of mail. A seaman in a foreign post may advise his family and friends how to address

Check on How Many Fighters You Feed

Now that a "Food Fights For Freedom" campaign is being inaugurated in every county in North Carolina, looking to maximum production and conservation of food in 1944, it is a good time for growers to check on what they did this year.

An interesting method of doing this is to compare the food sold from your farm with the amount which is consumed by a fighter in the armed services. For example, a farmer sold 37 hogs weighing 8,140 pounds on foot. Since a hog cuts out about three-fourths net meat, the farmer had furnished 6,105 pounds of net meat with which to feed the fighters.

Now, a fighter eats about one pound of meat a day. So, if we divide the 6,105 pounds of meat by 365 pounds, the amount one soldier will eat in a year, we find that the farmer furnished enough meat for about 17 soldiers for a whole year.

If you are selling eggs, just divide the number of eggs you sold this year by 365, because soldiers average about one egg a day. Every time you sell a case of eggs, you are sending another soldier, sailor, marine or airman enough eggs for 1944.

The dairyman will also be able to easily figure how many soldiers he is supplying with milk, because the average soldier gets about one pound of fresh milk a day, either as fresh or evapora-

mail to him by including the name of his ship in the letters enclosed in envelopes, but not on outside envelopes. To address a seaman, this form should be used: first line, seaman's name; second, name of his ship; third, "Care of Postmaster"; and 4th, New York, New Orleans or San Francisco, according to the coast from which the addressee sails. Return address should appear in upper left corner, and name of steamship line in lower left corner.

SHOP AND MAIL EARLY—The public is urged to complete its Christmas shopping in this month and to send all packages destined to other cities, whether by parcel post or express, before December 10. Early Christmas shopping and mailing are necessary this year to enable satisfactory handling of the extra Christmas load. Jos. B. Eastman, director of the office of Defense Transportation, said, "Remember," Mr. Eastman added, "that the best gifts for this wartime Christmas are War Bonds or Stamps."

STEP UP TRUCK PRODUCT'N—A four-fold increase in the 1944 civilian truck production program has been announced by the War Production Board. So important is this program that it has been given priority rating equal to aircraft and high octane gas. Provisions are also made for the production of replacement parts for civilian use. In spite of the four fold increase, the new goal of 123,492 trucks is still far short of the pre-war production of approximately 700,000.

TO STORE MEAT FOR SPRING—A wider variety of rationed meats will be available to the housewife during the low ebb of meat production next spring under a rationing plan recently announced by OPA. Meat wholesalers will be loaned points to fill their storage freezers with veal, lamb, mutton, and the lower grades of beef between now and mid-January, the peak period of meat output.

URGES FARMERS CUT TREES—Harvest of war-needed lumber and other wood products of the 139,000,000 acres of productive woodland on farms can be sharply increased without danger to the future supply, according to the Department of Agriculture. If farmers would consider farm woodlands and farm forests as cropland, and ery year carefully cut selected trees that are ripe for harvest, they would be surprised at their returns and they would certainly aid the war effort," H. H. Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service said.

New Mending Bulletin Available—A new edition of the wartime bulletin, "ABC's of Mending," has recently been issued by the Department of Agriculture. The booklet gives directions with illustrations for mending household fabrics and furnishings as well as clothing. Skillful and prompt mending is encouraged because the longer any fabric can be made to last just so much is the burden lightened on civilian goods production. A copy of the booklet may be had by writing to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

CANNED LUNCHEON MEAT—Consumers will be able to buy more canned luncheon meat during the coming year, according to the War Food Administration. Canning of this product is encouraged because it prevents waste of good bits and trimming of meats at packing plants.

TEMPORARY FOOD RATIONS—Service men on leave can get temporary food rations without the form usually furnished by the armed services, according to OPA. In an emergency, application may be made on forms available at local ration boards.

REDUCE CHRISTMAS LIGHT'G—The American people have been asked by the Office of War Utilities to confine Christmas lighting decorations to Christmas trees inside private homes. Saving of electricity will mean direct saving of fuel, manpower to transportation, and materials.

BONDS OVER AMERICA

Less than 100 people live in Santa Claus, Indiana, but each year the postmaster sends out more than half a million Christmas cards and packages. Nearby is a granite statue of Santa Claus, dedicated to children of the world.



Keep On Backing the Attack With War Bonds

In the Nazi slave countries of Poland, Greece, Jugoslavia, little children starve to death, the older and stronger ones are sold into slavery where they can live but a few sad years at the most.

TRAPPERS SUPPLYING NEW, VITAL NEED



America's trappers—including the youngsters and the women who are carrying on for absent sons, brothers and husbands—may rightfully snore with pride as they keep the nation's trappers going. For the product of the trapper's fur, is playing a new role today.

Always valued as a source of income and as an article of high fashion and warmth, fur is now doing its part in outfitting Uncle Sam's Arctic fighters—so that they may better withstand the rigors of cold. As an example, parka hoods for the uniforms of our ski troops (see illustration) are among the items whose production depends upon the output of the country's trappers. Also the fur vests used by the men who sail our ships through Northern waters. With increased attention being paid to materials for warm clothing, furs are becoming more and more important to a fighting victory-bound America.

The raw fur crop is here—along the streams in the woods and fields—literally waiting to be taken. Practically no investment is required—only some traps and the effort needed to run the trapper. And as for the effort, if desired it can be limited to spare time—a feature which fits in beautifully with either school-boy or housewife's daily routine.

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ABOVE THE HULLABALOO

By LYTLE HULL

INTERNATIONAL LINEUPS

It seems to some Americans that the almost violent agitation now going on for postwar alliances, treaties, agreements and commitments, is a bit hurried if not premature.

The war isn't over yet—it may be a long time before it is. Many changes of attitude and thought can occur before Germany and Japan are defeated. There might even be changes in the present military lineups. There already have been several in this war and there has seldom been a long war which involved several nations, or factions, in which the original military combinations have remained unchanged.

International alliances and treaties are made for reasons of expediency and self-interest—just as combinations in farm organizations or business corporations or labor unions, etc., are created; for mutual protection or for trade reasons or often for purpose of aggression and acquisition. The alliances now being so hurriedly urged have—generally speaking—an "offensive-defensive" purpose in view; non-

aggressive nations in joint agreement to defend themselves against aggression even if they have to take the offensive to do so. The objective is laudable, and practical to a certain point; but, as has always been the case, such an alliance will remain in force just so long as the signatories find their participation expedient and beneficial. Circumstances alter cases—necessities create these international agreements—and changed conditions break them up.

Any international "concordat" which will be effective for any appreciable length of time must contain a fundamental plan more brilliantly conceived and thoughtfully developed than any of the thousands of such agreements heretofore created in the long course of human history. One of the cleverest and most potentially effective peace-perpetuating plans ever devised was the League of Nations. And yet there were 17 wars fought upon the earth between the end of the first World War and the beginning of the second World War. None of these were global wars, but in toto they caused the deaths of literally millions of people.