

# THE EAGLE

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1943

### A REASONABLE REQUEST

Much thought is being given to the problem of providing reemployment for men returning from military service. So far as possible, old jobs are being kept available. But this does not apply to one group in the service whose jobs were the result of years of training and individual effort.

When a doctor goes to war his job cannot be preserved for him. His patients must go elsewhere. When he returns, he must find new patients, a slow, tedious task that will not be made any easier by the fact that tens of thousands of other doctors released from the armed forces will be doing the same thing.

However, the doctors are not kicking. All the average doctor asks is a chance to work in the way that he is best fitted by environment and training—the way of the individual doctor under the traditional American medical system. It is a reasonable request.

### IT'S A B-26!

Twenty-five years ago a favorite pastime of children (and adults, too) was to see how correctly they could identify the makes of automobiles as they sped by.

Now most of us would probably get a low score in that game since so many cars resemble one another and because we have long past lost interest in trying to distinguish between them.

But many a small boy today amazes his parents by his ability to identify makes of airplanes. When he sees them in pictures or in the sky, he can tell by the wings, by the motors and the general shape whether he is looking at a Martin B-26, a Liberator or a Grumman Wildcat.

Up to the present most of the interest in planes has been in those used for war. But when we get back to normal again and planes of all descriptions are flying the airways, we can expect many a small boy to sit by the hour playing the game of "I know what that is" and deciding, at the same time, what kind of a plane he is going to fly when he grows up.

### SUBSIDIES—GOOD AND BAD

A subsidy, according to Webster's dictionary, is "any gift made to aid another financially" or "a government grant of money to aid or encourage a private enterprise that serves to benefit the public."

So far as the second part of Mr. Webster's definition is concerned, there seems to be no particular danger in our government engaging in subsidies if our tax money is used to aid an enterprise which benefits us to the extent of our investment in it, we can't have too much to kick about.

But what we do want to guard against is letting our congressmen legislate subsidies which are limited to "aiding another financially." That kind of a subsidy is synonymous with charity—and if you are going in for charity we want to decide for ourselves who is going to be the beneficiary. If such subsidies are handled by congress, we can rest assured that the leading beneficiaries will be the congressmen themselves.

During the coming months we are apt to hear a lot of arguments in defense of government subsidies. So it would be well to keep the two definitions in mind—to make sure that our government doesn't confuse the two and think that it is doing us a favor every time it decides to approve a hand-out. We should make sure, if the government does approve subsidies, that it sticks to the kind that really "serve to benefit the public."

### THE TRUTH ABOUT TAXES

The federal government, in draining away billions upon billions of dollars from the earnings of private citizens, will, if the tax laws are not wisely written and wisely administered, cripple production and bring disaster and tyranny to the people.

This fact is becoming more apparent each day. In discussing the post-war Federal tax system recently, Roswell McGill, former undersecretary of the Treasury, declared: "As citizens we will have to have an opinion on these fiscal problems, and it might as well be an informed opinion."

For many years, the tax laws were directed toward forcing the cost of government onto the shoulders of corporations and individuals with large incomes. As the cost of government increased, an attempt was made to cover the increase without touching the pocketbooks of the great mass of voters. That can no longer be done. Every worker is beginning to feel the cost of the war and the continuing high cost of government. Unless he learns the truth about taxes, he will suffer for more than he has to date.

One of those truths is that industry is being taxed beyond the point of diminishing returns. During the war it will bear these taxes without slackening pace, as a patriotic duty. After the war, it will be a different story. According to Mr. Magill: "Corporate tax rates are at a high point in our fiscal history. They ought to be reduced as soon as they can be to a much lower level. As a nation, we would be better served with a high level of business activity and lower tax rates than with moderate business activity and high rates."

Industry can provide reasonably full employment after this war and at the same time give the country a progressively higher standard of living. Whether it actually does or not depends to a large extent upon whether taxing is beyond its ability to pay becomes a permanent policy of government.

## This Week in WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NWNS)

The spending spree on which the government started in 1932, and which has been gathering momentum ever since, appears to have reached a definite turning point as both representatives and senators applauded the demand for economy made by the House ways and means committee in its report on the 1943 Revenue act.

Although the senate will undoubtedly change the bill considerably, it is not expected to make changes which will materially enlarge the amount approved by the house group—only one-fifth of the amount asked by the administration. For many of the members of the senate have made it clear that they heartily agree with the statement of the house committee which said:

"The conclusion of the committee was that maintenance by the government of the proper psychology, and freedom from the fear of inflation, on the part of every consumer, is considerably more important than the absorption of current excess buying power through additional taxes.

"The committee is firmly convinced that the proper psychology can be maintained only by strict economy in government expenditures, through effective price control, rationing and wage control."

Taking the attitude that the amount of taxes asked by the President would "threaten the liquidation of the middle class in America" and would kill the goose that lays the "tax eggs," the committee approved additional taxes totaling \$2,140,000,000, but strongly indicated that this was definitely the end of increased taxation. And the committee made it clear that from now on additional revenue must be raised, not from the taxpayer but from the government itself, through reduction of unnecessary and wasteful spending.

A general sales tax, which it was felt by some committee members would do the most to help prevent inflation by putting a direct tax on spending, was understood to have been killed by pressure from the Administration. But it is possible that it may yet be revived by the Senate.

Debate on the tax bill, which included the insistence of so many members of congress that government expenses be reduced, indicates that from now on congress will drastically cut or vote down appropriation measures of all kinds. The great demand for an end to farm subsidies grew out of this same wave of economy in congress and will possibly lead to drastic wage control legislation if the labor unions are able to put through their new demands for increased wages to be paid out of tax money.

Although the majority of members of congress seem to oppose the continuance of farm subsidies, there is mixed feeling on whether they should be eliminated immediately, for it seems apparent that the termination of subsidies would result in increased food prices to the consumer. The problem is admittedly complicated, but seems to boil down to a choice of meeting the increased cost of food production through the taxpayer or through the food consumer. Under the present subsidy plan the middle and high income group is actually paying for part of the food consumed by the lower income group.

Meanwhile, what might be termed a "ration point subsidy"—the decision of the Office of Price Administration to give extra meat ration points to the housewives who turn in much needed kitchen fat, is being watched with interest. Washington planners are busy thinking up other ways by which ration points might be used, in place of dollars, to put some of our shakier war programs back into working order.

## ABOVE THE HULLA BALOO

By LYTLE HULL

### OUR LIBERTIES

In time of war the citizens of a democracy like the United States or Britain must subordinate certain liberties, to which they have been accustomed in order that the combined energies of the nation may be concentrated into one powerful striking unit. Just as an army, made up of numerous divisions—which in turn are made up of thousands of individuals—must operate under efficient leadership, so must the diverse forces of a nation be funneled into one united effort.

All good citizens understand this necessity and are willing that it shall be enforced, and being masters of their own and their country's destinies, they authorize its enforcement. And then come the long periods of worrying about whether or not they will ever regain the liberties which they believed they were handing over, in temporary form only, to their elected managers.

It is very probable that there are thousands of small men and women employed in Government who are concentrating their efforts upon retaining for life the jobs which they now hold without which they might find themselves and their families in serious predicament. These are the "deep-dyed villains" called—hissingly—"Bureaucrats." These are the folks who supposedly weave metaphorical spiderwebs in which the liberties of the people are to be entangled. They have their leaders, also, and these are, as a rule, sincere theorists who cannot believe that a hundred and thirty million humans turned loose in the "new world"—which they believe will exist after the war—can conceivably avoid anarchy unless regulated by a centralized paternal government in which they themselves have a large finger.

There is nothing new in this situation. It has always been thus. We have been through the same worry over and over again and not necessarily in wartime only. The ancient newspaper files of the Civil War period, of the Teddy Roosevelt period, of the First World War days—reek with apprehension about our "lost liberties."

There are others besides the bureaucrats who believe the country will eventually collapse unless they can get control of its people and of its destinies. These are sometimes sinister forces—sometimes not. For the moment the Bunobists are submerged, but we still have our local Communists (unrecognized by the Russian government) and our Socialists.

Now we may call Socialism anything we like—the Germans call it National Socialism (Nazism)—but under any name it smells the same and means the management of our liberties by a party of human beings—not gods.

Communism in this country would result in the identical existence, with the added pleas-

ant that Communist operate on the theory that their form of government cannot succeed if its political opponents remain earth-bound.

If we and the British were a people who had always lived under the iron fist of autocracy we would naturally be more pliable. But we are not; and it is almost inconceivable to even imagine the American people, or the British, allowing a handful of high minded—or of sinister—human beings just like themselves in every way except for a passionate mania to "rule"—telling them—under penalty of death or imprisonment—that they should not do so. We authorize it in wartime—we would pulverize it in peacetime; and all "big men" in our two governments know it and would lead the pulverization squads.

**Six Inch Sermon**  
↑ REV. ROBERT H. HARPER ↑

The Sin of Covetousness.  
Lesson for December 5—Exodus 20:17; Luke 12:13-25.

Golden Text: Exodus 20:17

Though the last of the Ten, the commandment against covetousness is not the last in importance. For the desire for that which is another's, whether his goods or his wife, is a grievous sin.

Evidently Jesus considered as covetous the man who said to Him, "Teacher, bid my brother divide the inheritance with me," for the Master immediately warned the people against covetousness, stressed spiritual values, and told the story of the foolish farmer.

It was said of one king of England that he was one of the best of men and one of the worst of rulers. The foolish farmer also was one of the best of farmers and one of the worst of men. And he made three great mistakes that brought him to eternal ruin—he was an utterly selfish man, he thought he could feed his soul on corn, and he imagined he had unlimited time to enjoy the things of earth. He had lived for himself alone and he planned to build greater barns and board his last crop; he said to his soul, "Thou hast much goods" as if his soul could be stabled and fed like one of the oxen of his farm, and he said to the goods, "Much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink, be merry." But God said unto him, "Thou fool, this night is thy soul required of thee."

"So is he," Jesus said "that layeth up treasure for himself and is not rich toward God." And

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MAIL MAN

**Successful Parenthood**

BY MRS. CATHERINE CONRAD EDWARDS

Associate Editor, Parents' Magazine

**THE CHILD WHO TALKS BACK**

Here's a problem I'm sure many parents have faced. What do you do with the child who constantly talks back and tries to argue every time you tell him to do something? How do you deal with that child depends on what the child habitually argues about. If he whines over obeying a request which he himself knows has to be obeyed eventually, the best technique is to show him very quietly but very firmly that his whining accomplishes nothing. We refer particularly to the rules of health, going to bed, coming to meals, etc. There is really no argument about these and it doesn't take a child long to realize this fact. But if he wants to annoy you or get your attention he will start stalling for time. Naturally you don't want him to gain his end, so you go about your business and before long he will tire of directing his wails to deaf ears.

But if the argument has to do with something about which there are two sides—your side and the child's side—then why not let him have his say whenever that is feasible? Most of us, if given a chance to state our case, are willing to accept defeat if the other fellow's case is the stronger. And children are, as a rule, reasonable. It's being sat on all the time, never being allowed to disagree just because you are younger than your parents, that makes children rebellious. For that matter, haven't you seen wives whose husbands dominated them, or husbands whose wives were the dictators, take advantage of every little opportunity to talk back? They are so seldom successful in having their say that they are constantly on the defensive.

Children react in much the same way to constant domination. Try giving as few commands as possible, and then sticking to those without a lot of talk. And try listening to your child's reason for wanting his own way now and then. And if his reasons are good from his point of view, even if they do cause you some inconvenience, let him have his way. Isn't he more apt to learn independence of spirit and action if you let him make a decision now and then? Moreover, having some choice in things which do not affect his health or his safety will give an outlet to the child's natural self-assertiveness and make him more willing to comply with your wishes in situations where an adult's decision is essential.

Take a specific situation in which children are particularly inclined to talk back. What would you do, for instance, with the child who plays hard and at a high pitch of enthusiasm and refuses to come in and leave his "day when it is time for bed?" This situation is one of many in which child psychologists believe that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. A

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