

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.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Payable in Advance

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



National Advertising Representative

AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION
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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1943

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

Local merchants have made every effort to secure a good selection of Christmas merchandise and we believe this year have as good an assortment as can be found most anywhere. We are fortunate to have so many really fine gifts here at home. Do your Christmas shopping now and shop with your home merchants for a Merry Christmas!

LOCAL AIRPORTS

In reading the editorials in other small town newspapers we are impressed by the great interest being shown, even in the smallest towns, in the need for a local airport.

The air transport organizations have made our whole nation conscious of the fact that plane transportation of both passengers and freight will reach out into every corner of the United States when the war ends. The most active airlines will, of course, be those from one big city to another, but just as there are bus lines fanning out today from the cities to every farm village, "jitney" planes will undoubtedly do the same thing after the war.

For both fast freight and transportation, planes will be used on a huge scale. Just how long it will be before all of the public takes to the air will depend on the safety factor, but when over a million trained fliers come back to this country it seems almost certain that private flying will get off to a good start as soon as new planes can be built.

Realizing that the airplane age is upon us, the towns of the nation are getting ready for it by planning their airports now.

SHATTERING NERVES

As a result of the gigantic air raids on Germany, we should soon know how much punishment the human nervous system can take.

If we picture the effect it would have on the people of this town to have a few bombers come over every night and drop block-busters on our homes, our stores and our buildings. It is hard to imagine that we would be able to put up with it for very long. The deaths and the injuries would get us down, but the thing that would probably do the most to shatter our nervous systems would be the lack of sleep and the constant fear.

The people of London took terrible punishment for a few nights, but they will admit now that they couldn't have stood it much longer—that they might have given up if the Germans had been able to continue their night-after-night raids.

In many German cities the punishment doled out by the Allies has been much greater than was ever inflicted on any city of England. In those cities the German people not only suffer from the fear of bombs but also from the fear of what the Gestapo will do to them if they show signs of weakening under the strain.

If the Allies continue their heavy raids, and there is no reason to think they won't, it shouldn't take very much longer before German morale is entirely shattered.

Some people predict that the German phase of the war will end by Christmas. We doubt if it can be quite that soon, but by Christmas we expect that the Germans will at least be ready to admit that their defeat is inevitable.

UP OR OUT!

Months before Pearl Harbor the oil industry realized that war was inevitable. It set about mobilizing its resources against the nation's call to arms. When war came, the industry—almost overnight—accelerated the production of military gasolines, including 100 octane aviation gasoline, super lubricants and hundreds of other petroleum products critically essential to the conduct of modern mechanized war. Thanks to the foresight of oil men, every military demand has been met, as well as essential civilian needs—to date.

But these same men now sternly warn that oil production will not meet future essential needs unless prompt steps are taken to adjust the price of oil to meet rising production costs. Price is no longer merely a matter of academic discussion. This country is running short of oil. Wildcatters are not drilling, because the possibility of profit, or of even recovering cost, is too scant to cover the risk.

Warnings of impending oil shortage and what to do about it have been sounded by many others besides representatives of the oil industry. Typical is the comment of Colonel Ernest O. Thompson, member of the Texas Railroad Commission, who says: "If the price of oil had been permitted to advance on a parity with other basic commodities, 'wildcatters' would have found oil and the anticipated 500,000 barrels a day shortage would have been supplied. As it is," he concluded, "crude oil is on a day-to-day basis—well to refinery to user. There is no longer a surplus of stock in storage to draw from."

Is it reasonable to expect the price of crude oil to remain stationary? It will go up to meet cost of production or the country will go without oil. It will be either up or out!

'For Whom the Bell Tolls'



ABOVE THE HULLABALOO

By LYTLE HULL

'KEEP THE POWDER DRY'

If any of us are figuring on getting all the farm machinery and trucks and automobiles we want or even need—just as soon as the war is over—we had better start a new set of figures. The way we like to think is—that we will live Germany next spring or summer (1944) at the very latest, and that very soon thereafter the new machinery will come rolling off the assembly lines.

For the sake of the argument let us assume—and hope—that the summer of 1944 will see Germany's finish. At every factory in the United States started immediately thereafter to reconvert to peacetime purposes, it would take six months, even in normal times, before the output would begin to become available—and for safety's sake let us estimate another six months before our name is reached on the waiting lists.

But every factory won't begin immediately to reconvert. For one reason we will presumably still be fighting the Japanese, and, in addition to the vast, increased quantities of material which we must send to the Pacific fighting area, we will be shipping huge amounts of material—and food—to the devastated portions of Europe and Russia, and to China for the Allied armies attacking the Japanese from the east.

Next we must take into consideration the fact that the railroads are "wearing out," and their load will not be materially lessened until the Japanese are beaten. The east-west shipments in fact will be multiplied to carry war materials from the east and central depots to the west coast for shipment to the enlarged Allied operations in the Pacific. The west-east haul will be the lightest.

Most big manufacturing plants are also assembly plants. They make some of the parts for their output and buy the other necessary parts from other factories. Some factories buy parts from hundreds of others who have no facilities for making these parts themselves. One of our enormous plants—now doing 100 per cent war work—is buying parts from more than 20,000 smaller factories. Before some products—automobiles for instance—can leave the assembly

lines hundreds of parts factories now converted to the manufacture of war materials, must reconvert and get back into peacetime production. And where is all the raw material to supply these thousands of plants going to suddenly spring from? We will have to "start from scratch" and make up for several lost years. It can't be done instantly.

Miracles happen of course, and maybe some machinery will be available for the spring planting of 1945, and more for 1946—depending upon the course of the German campaign and upon the amount of material which will go into the Japanese campaign and to devastated Europe. And, provided the politicians will keep their hands off industry and their noses out of business; and provided the men who make the machinery are allowed by their exars to work; and provided the city folks get a little hungry and begin to realize that a farmer is a person who raises food and is therefore necessary part of their comfort and should be encouraged; and provided the farmers themselves save some money with which to buy said machinery.

This is not a very encouraging prediction and we hope it is too pessimistic; but at the same time it is safer to keep our machinery out of the weather; to drive slowly and carefully; to save money for a long wait and for new machinery; to raise vegetables next summer and preserve them; and to pray for an early victory.

Food For Freedom To Be Discussed

"Although American farmers are setting a new food production record this year, there is still not enough food to satisfy all the demands," says Dean I. O. Schaub, director of Agricultural Extension work at State College, "and since America's food supply represents perhaps the greatest potential weapon in our fight against the Axis we must produce more."

In outlining the objectives to be accomplished, in the 1944 "Food Fights for Freedom" program which will be launched in every county in the State between November 15-19, Director Schaub points out that it is up

Patient Castaways



For two days this patrol bomber crew patiently waited to be rescued after their craft was forced down at sea during a fight from air Panama base. They were picked up by a tanker after another plane crew spotted them.

to our people to cooperate in every way possible in the production of more of the right kind of food; to conserve this food, and avoid waste.

"The demand for food has increased from both civilians and military authorities. Civilians are doing more work and have more money than they have had in the past. We are taking new territory from the enemy every day. This territory has been stripped of every vestige of food and the natives are starving. We must feed them, until they can again produce their own. Dean Schaub said.

"Food—American food—can be the deadliest weapon of all. Plans for producing the right kind of food will be discussed at a meeting held in November when those in charge of the program in this section will draw up the county plans.

Since the course and length of the war may depend on how successfully we produce this food, how willingly and widely we share it, how carefully we save it, how wisely we use it, every person able to produce a single item of food should cooperate fully in this program. Director Schaub concluded.

VICTORY GARDENS

Victory gardeners still have time to sow rye as a winter cover crop on all bare spots in their gardens, says J. Y. Lassiter, horticulturist with the State College Extension Service.

KEEP ON... Backing the Attack! ... WITH WAR BONDS

"We Are Buying War Bonds—Are You?"



Part of Sgt. Edward Straube's left foot was shot away at Ferryville, near Bizerte, North Africa. At Halloran General Hospital, Staten Island, N. Y., they are building up his foot again. Sgt. Straube, from Perth Amboy, N. J., buys War Bonds regularly.

Sgt. Bernard Rello, 22, of New York, was wounded by snipers during the Sicilian campaign. His grandparents live in Naples, and he has a brother in the army. Do you buy War Bonds regularly. Both you do as much?

Technician 5th Grade John A. Wisniewski, 25, of Door, Mich., lost his right eye, three fingers and suffered chest wounds from shrapnel in the fight to capture Tunis. He is now recovering at Halloran and is a regular War Bond purchaser.

Pvt. Bernard Heidemann's left leg will be two inches shorter when he is discharged from Halloran. He was wounded by a German bullet during the operations in Sicily last August. His home is Chicago. He has been in traction since Sept. He's buying bonds.

The nickname of Pvt. Milton Lieberman, 27, of Brooklyn, is "Clark Gable." He was wounded in Sicily last August and has been at Halloran since October. Every payday \$12.50 is taken out for War Bonds Lieberman is buying. How many do you buy?

This Week in WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NWNS)

In the background, behind much of the voting in congress these days, can be seen strong opposition by congress to a 4th term for President Roosevelt. Although the President has made no statement on the fourth term issue, it is assumed that he would accept one. If he was going to refuse it he would probably have indicated this fact before now.

The majority of congress, including many New Dealers, are known to be opposed to a fourth term—and this sentiment can be seen in the growing opposition in congress to legislation proposed by the administration. Congressmen realize that they must handle this opposition with kid gloves, for they do not want to be put in the position of interfering with the war program. Thus, although there is a good deal of congressional feeling the work done abroad by the Office of War Information, the congress continues to provide funds for that work, even though they are reduced because military leaders have testified that that work is essential to the winning of the war.

On controversies which are purely domestic, things are reaching the point where a recommendation by the administration seems to explain rather than decrease congressional opposition. Up to 1940 congress gained the reputation of being a "rubber stamp" for the President, but now it is quite the opposite.

Two of the most outstanding examples of this change are the tax bill and the farm subsidy measure. On taxes, the President through the Secretary of the Treasury, asked for 10-1-2 billion additional taxes to be enacted this year. The house representatives, totally disregarding the arguments of the Treasury, voted taxes amounting to about one-fifth of the recommended amount and suggested that the rest be raised generally by decreasing government expenses.

On this subject, Representative Robert L. Doughton, chairman of the ways and means committee which drafted the new tax measure, said: "Too heavy a tax burden is as great a danger to the nation as too large a public debt."

The senate, although being urged by the treasury to increase taxes, is expected to follow in the footsteps of the house. In addition to the argument that cuts in government extravagance can offset the need for higher taxes, the senate also objects to the proposals of the treasury which would put most of the additional tax burden on business men instead of war workers who are earning more than they ever earned before as a result of the war.

Congressional opposition to the administration is also clearly demonstrated in its action to end farm subsidies. Although it is evident that the elimination of these subsidies would increase food costs to the consumer, congress feels that strict control of food prices is useless so long as the administration continues to permit wage increases to labor. In opposing subsidies, congressmen repeatedly expressed lack of confidence in the administration of subsidies. "Neither the people nor this congress," said Representative Fullbright, Arkansas Democrat, "believes that the subsidy program can or will be efficiently or properly administered."

tered." Behind this opposition can be seen a growing objection to providing large funds for administration which could be used to political advantage in the presidential election of 1944. It can be expected, from now on, that congress will show its teeth whenever legislation is proposed to give the executive department authority to distribute money domestically or to increase wages of workers.

Six-Inch Sermon

REV. ROBERT H. HARPER

Christ's New Commandment.

Lesson for December 12: Mark 12:28-34; John 13:34, 35; 15:10-14.

Golden Text: John 13:34.

Jesus had been questioned by Pharisees, Herodians, and Sadducees—all trying to entangle him and injure him in his ministry—then it seems one scribe was so impressed by the way Jesus held his own that as a sincere seeker after the truth he came with the question as to the commandment which is "first of all." And Jesus commended him for his spiritual discernment.

In the discussion with the scribe the Master indicated that to love is the supreme command and in the passages from John he called love "a new commandment." It is new in its emphasis upon doing rather than upon not doing. True goodness comes in doing good—not merely in abstaining from evil, doing wrong.

The source and inspiration of love is Jesus, for he said: "Love one another; even as I have loved you." And it is distinguishing mark of Christians—by loving one another, said Jesus, shall all men know that we are his disciples.

As Jesus commands men to love, it must be in their power to love if they will, and with his help. And to love him, we must obey him. "If ye keep my commandments, ye shall abide in my love." And to obey him is not menial—it is serving a friend. "Ye are my friends," Jesus said, "if ye do the things which I command you." Then may we love Jesus as our great friend that we shall find only joy and happiness in serving him by serving our fellows.

COMMON COLD LOSING TO SCIENCE

A new poison mist blazes the cold virus in the air, one of the sulfas combats it in the nose and throat and now Patulin, recently discovered, may be the long sought cure for our most costly and prevalent ill. Read this fascinating scientific article in the December 19th issue of

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