

THE EAGLE

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1944

CARL SUMMER

The sudden passing of Carl Summer, which was not only a shock to Cherryville and Gaston county but to this entire section of the state, has removed from Cherryville one of its most loyal and valuable citizens.

Mr. Summer came to Cherryville with his parents in the year 1901 and in early life began his business career as the organizer of the Cherryville Building and Loan Association of which he was secretary-treasurer for many years. Later he was engaged in the Textile manufacturing business and following that he went into the Lumber business, establishing the Dixie Lumber Company and supervised this business in a general way until the time of his death.

Carl Summer was a citizen who was a friend to everybody, regardless of class, creed or color and among whom there ever remained that deep sensibility of his friendship and kindly interest. He was accommodating to his friends, gently and affectionate with his family, and his untimely death brings profound grief and sorrow, not only among his own people, but also to hundreds of others in the community.

BOY FRIEND RATIONING

The chances are more than two to one against a young woman being able to find a single boy friend during these war days.

Statistics show that there are now only 1,700,000 unmarried men between the ages of 20 and 34 in civilian life as against over 4,000,000 unmarried women in the same age group. And the majority of those available young men are located in cities, working in war factories, so the plight of the country girl is even worse than that of her city sister.

In ordinary times the girls have the advantage. In 1940, for example, there were three unmarried men for every two unmarried women.

Some girls, we understand, think the government ought to do something about the situation—such as organizing a rationing system for the use of boy friends. But evidently the war production board has not yet come to the conclusion that a boy friend is an essential commodity.

WE'RE NOT ALL RICH YET

Sometimes a lot of us get discouraged over feeling that practically everybody else in the country is getting rich during this period of prosperity and that we, somehow, have lost out on a rare opportunity.

It may therefore be comforting to those who don't own any yachts and don't have their pockets bulging with cash to look at recent treasury figures which show that of 67,300,000 people who reported incomes, 49,000,000 earn less than \$2,000 a year and only 1,700,000, or less than three per cent, are making over \$5,000 a year.

When you take taxes into consideration the income is considerably less. For the 19 million who earn under \$2,000, the average earnings which they keep after taxes amount to only \$1,300 a year.

The country may be prosperous today, but there are still plenty of people who have to watch their pennies with both eyes.

WHY NOT STAY HOME?

American railroads today are doing more than two and a half times the passenger business they did before the war. American busses are carrying half again as many passengers as they did a year ago. In normal times we'd call this good business. Actually it's a crisis.

Here's why: The railroads must carry 1,500,000 a month on regular troop movements. That takes half the Pullman sleeping cars and almost one-third of the day coaches. Furlough travel, which means boys seeing their folks before they go overseas, takes more cars. Necessary war activities, including movements of war workers, require cars.

In Europe and in the Pacific fighting is going on. The wounded are being brought home. They need railway cars and will have them—wherever else, or his uncle or his aunt or his friend with a pull, has to get off.

Busses get a good many of the short hauls, some of the long hauls, and the overflow. On busses as on trains we are at a point where if a man who doesn't have to travel gets on a man who has to travel is crowded off. Little new equipment can be provided. The old is wearing out.

So what to do? The answer is simple if not sweet: Stay at home if you possibly can. If you insist on travelling when you don't have to, expect to be delayed, expect to stand in aisles of crowded cars, expect to miss meals, expect to carry your own baggage, expect to be dumped off if the railroad needs your space—be prepared, in short, for a mild little hell on wheels. If you get fun out of it ask yourself, was it right and did you deserve it?

The man or woman who stays home this summer is serving the country. The man or woman who goes gadding in public conveyances on needless errands isn't.—Gastonia Gazette.



TOWN and FARM in WARTIME

Prepared by OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

REMINDEES

MEATS, FATS—Red Stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through D5, good indefinitely.

PROCESSED FOODS—Blue Stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through F5, good indefinitely.

SUGAR—Sugar Stamps 30, 31 and 32, each good for five pounds indefinitely, and 33 good for five pounds after September 1 and remains good indefinitely. Sugar Stamp 40, good for five pounds of canning sugar through February, next year.

GASOLINE—In 17 East Coast States, A-11 coupons, good thru November 8. In States outside the East Coast Area, A-12 coupons, good through September 21.

FUEL OIL—Period 4 and 5 coupons, good through September 30. New Period 1 coupons now good.

SHOES—Airplane Stamps 1 and 2, good indefinitely.

Keep War Plants Manned—Byrnes

"We are still critically short of manpower in the neighborhood of plants making heavy guns and ammunition, bombs, radar equipment, trucks, tanks, construction equipment, tires and tentage fabric," James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, declared in connection with a directive providing for the shutting off of materials, fuel, power and services necessary to the making of these emergency war materials. "We are going to handle the problem in the area where the plants are located," he stated. "We have placed responsibility on the area officials to take all necessary steps to free from civilian and less essential industries, men possessing the skills required to produce war goods." Wherever local committees in charge of the problem have excess manpower "they must accept a quota for recruitment in order to meet the needs of other critical areas," he explained.

Military Has Severe Shortages.

"Production has dropped off slightly in the face of increased demands from overseas," Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, of the Army Service Forces, said in citing some specific shortages suffered in various military theaters of war. Some examples cited were: One general had to call off 100 air missions because of lack of the right type of bombs; another general said he had to abandon 3,500 heavy trucks, which have to be replaced; rate of fire for artillery has more than doubled above estimates, thus increasing demands for new guns, replacement linings and ammunition. Heavy artillery rather than air power broke deadlocks at Anzio, Cassino and in Normandy, General Somervell said.

OPA Changes Point Values.

No more ration points for utility grades of beef and lamb will be required through September 2, and for the same period point values have been restored on pork loins, pork hams and canned fish, the Office of Price Administration has announced. Cheeses were increased from two to four points a pound and farm or country butter from eight to 12 points a pound.

Laundry Stoves Unrationed.

Rationing restrictions have been removed from coal-wood laundry stoves and gas ranges with non-metallic outside back or side panels, OPA reports. The adequate supply of the small, flat-top laundry stoves, usually made of cast

iron and used in many homes for laundry and auxiliary heating, made possible removal of rationing restrictions on these stoves.

Your Motor "Pings" for Victory.

If your motor car engine "pings" a bit when you go up hill or accelerate rapidly, just remember that the tetraethyl lead you and other civilians might have had in your gasoline is helping to produce each month an extra 210 million gallons of 100-octane aviation gasoline for military use, according to the Petroleum Administration for War.

Rural Homes Need Better Water.

More than five million rural homes need new or improved water supplies, according to the current issue of Public Health Reports. A like number of rural homes need sanitary privies. The Public Health Service says that \$46,148 rural homes are entirely without toilet facilities. A total of 1,530,097 rural homes are without water supply within 50 feet, and the water supplies of an additional 3,763,903 homes have sanitary defects. Public Health Service sanitary engineers estimated that it would cost \$260,000,000 to provide safe water supplies for the rural homes that need them.

Apple Prices Down Slightly.

The national average price of 10 1/4 cents a pound is what consumers may have to pay for the 1944 crop of fresh apples for table use, according to OPA action effective August 16. Last year the season's average price was 10 1/2 cents a pound.

OPA Cannot Use U. S. Grades.

A rider to the OPA appropriation bill which prevents use of U. S. grades established by the Department of Agriculture in connection with price control of any canned fruits and vegetables will make OPA's enforcement job harder, according to Price Administrator Chester Bowles, but, he said "we propose to use our utmost efforts to secure compliance in this difficult field."

Sees Threat to German Industry.

The Polish territories so far conquered by the Russians are chiefly agricultural, Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, said in a statement explaining the economic importance of the Polish areas still under German domination. German loss of the largest part of the District of Galicia, Central Poland, Polish Silesia and the north-western provinces of Poznan and Pomorze would help the Allies in three ways: 1, It would deprive Germany of coal, iron, oil, timber, zinc, and such important war industries as iron and steel, engineering and oil refining; 2, it would deprive her of a large source of war labor; 3, it would deprive her of an area hitherto comparatively free from Allied bombing in which she had been developing new war industries.

"Bravery Alone Is Not Enough"

"Bravery alone is not enough to win battles," declared General A. A. Vandergriff, Commandant of the Marine Corps in urging youths of pre-military age to return to high school this fall. "To have bravery without knowledge is to be only half prepared. If you have been employed in the factory or on the farm this summer . . . you should plan to go back to high school this fall. We in the Marine Corps feel you can best serve your nation and your fellow men at school, now, building the sound mind in the sound body."

Work Clothing Prices Revised.

While retail prices on war models of simplified and standardized men's dungarees and overall jackets and men's and boys' bib overalls are increased at all sales levels, effective August 26, under a revision of the OPA staple work clothing price regulation, the average retail price of the sanforized chambray work shirt in independent stores will be reduced about 10 cents a garment. Retail prices of other garments on the average will be no higher than at present and lower than prices at which many of these garments sold in recent months. OPA assures consumers that altogether the price revisions will "hold the line" on the cost of living.

"Christmas Mailing Month"

September 15 to October 15 has been named "Christmas Mailing Month" by the Army and Navy, which this year have 33,000 uniformed men and women in their postal services to handle an estimated 70 million Christmas presents—three times as many as last year, the Office of War Information says. Packages mailed during "Christmas Mailing Month" would reach their destination by Christmas day. Packages should weigh no more than five pounds and have combined length, width and depth of not more than 36 inches.

Danish Students Help Norwegians.

Danish university students who for some years have helped Danish farmers get in the harvest without charge, this year are demanding a small weekly allowance, the money to be used exclusively to buy foodstuffs to be sent to the Norwegians, according to the Danish Information Service.

Round-up.

OPA announces: Mark-ups ranging from \$3.50 to \$8 a hundred pounds for quality cleaned grass and legume seeds when sold by farmer-producers to a planter. . . Maximum prices to be established on cabbage sold by growers on the average will cause no increases in retail ceilings. . . Maternity dresses that will retail for \$1.89 and \$2 and slips that will retail for \$1.05 and \$1.15 have been added to the list of garments in the program of low-priced garments that meet WPB specifications have been increased five cents a bushel at the basing points of Minneapolis, Duluth and Red Wing, in Minnesota; Milwaukee, Wisc.; Chicago, Ill., and Portland, Ore. . . Express or mailing expense may be added to ceiling prices on mail order retail sales of pork cuts and sausage products.

Dale Carnegie

Author of "HOW TO WIN FRIENDS and INFLUENCE PEOPLE"

WORKED HARD TO RESIGN

Are you thinking of resigning your job? Well, listen to the story of a young Swedish boy who once had that idea. He couldn't be blamed because he was getting only \$35 a month as a soda jerk.

His name was Charles R. Walgreen. Born on a farm in Illinois, he had come to Chicago to get a good job—the job included waiting on a fountain.

One day Mrs. Sourpuss came in, ordered a glass of Vichy water in a hurry, had to catch a street car. Since the woman was in such a hurry, young Charlie Walgreen, washing the glassware, took a glass from the sodium water he was using and without waiting to dry it filled it with Vichy water. The sodium water gave the glass a smoky appearance, so the customer thought it dirty.

She hit the ceiling; well at least the chandelier, and gave the boy a piece of her mind. She forgot all about catching the street car. Then she went to the rear of the store and told her story to Mr. Valentine, the proprietor. He knew the glass wasn't dirty, but he wanted to save the customer's ragged wound, so he jumped all over the clerk.

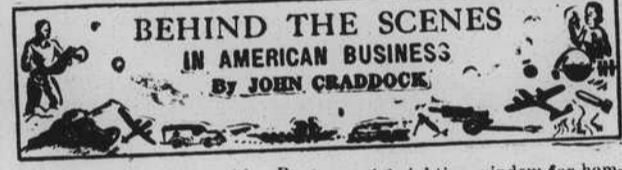
Charlie Walgreen was so mad that he made up his mind to resign. But some customers came in at that moment and kept him busy. At last the opportunity came for him to go to the boss and throw up his job. But the boss had gone to lunch. So he had a chance to cool off and do some thinking. He said to himself, "I am no good as a clerk and if I resigned now it would really be a relief to the boss. I'll stay on a while, work hard and become a good clerk. Then when I walk out, it will give the 'old cuss' a jolt."

So he started in to work very hard indeed. He put all his stack in order, worked longer hours, even shortened his lunch period. Friday night the boss said: "Charlie, I never saw such a transformation in anybody in my life. You've improved so that I am going to raise your salary."

When Charlie finally gave up that job, he discovered that he had had a lot of fun out of it, and a raise in salary without asking for it. Walgreen told me personally that his desire to show his boss he was a good clerk before he resigned, changed his life and resulted in whatever success he had attained.

He is dead now, but there are more than 500 Walgreen stores. Probably he never would have founded them if he had resigned that day.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS AND STAMPS



NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Beginning this week, regional directors of the War Production Board have authority to allow limited output of scarce civilian goods where this will not interfere with the war effort. While this should help to lap down a pattern for reconversion, it is generally believed in business circles that it does not promise any production increase in civilian goods for the period immediately ahead.

Merchants having much additional merchandise to offer consumers this fall. Major bottlenecks in war production, chiefly due to the need for more workers, continue to be the steel industry, the foundries, and the heavy truck and tire factories. Retailers can figure, however, that more miscellaneous durable goods will be available, and some soft goods also. But cotton goods will remain scarce because a further diversion of looms from civilian goods to heavy military fabrics has been ordered.

RADIO RAILROADING—Youths with ambitions to become railway trainmen will have to practice diction these days—in addition to the arm-waving semaphore code usually associated with conductors and brakemen.

Success of tests conducted with leading railroads from coast to coast by Bendix Aviation corporation's Radio division has demonstrated that radio communications may give most of tomorrow's orders for both long-distance freight and terminal switching operations as well as for passenger train dispatching.

Current joint experiments, using war-spared rapid developments in high frequency radio communications have proved effective on such railroads as the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe, the Seaboard Air Line, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Baltimore and Ohio and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.

It is anticipated that successful completion of these tests will enable railroads to supplement existing signal facilities with radio for greater safety, operating effectiveness and economy. nose being used on the stratosphere "Jap-buster," reveal that the forepart serves a double purpose: it acts both as a windshield through which pilots actually "sight" for landings, and provides

Estimates are that building costs immediately after the war will be 20 to 30 per cent higher. If, and as long as, such costs prevail, present prices for existing properties will not be out of line in most cases.

BITS O' BUSINESS—Indicative of the rising confidence among British investors in the success of Allied arms is the rise in price of German bonds in the London market. From a price of \$75 per \$1,000 bond in February, 1944, the bonds have increased to \$165. . . Since 1900 the proportion of the nation's working population in agriculture has dropped from 37 to 15 per cent. This trend is expected to continue with increased farm mechanization after the war. . . Estimates indicate that in 1944 retail sales will hit an all-time high of between 60 and 68 million dollars—20 million more than in the boom year of '29.

Put Your Payroll Savings on a Family Basis

Make 10 per cent Just a Starting Point