

THE EAGLE

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1944

WOMEN EXCEED MEN VOTERS

For the first time in history, the women's vote is apt to be greater than the men's vote in the 1944 election. In 1940, according to the bureau of census, 360,000 more men than women voted. In 1944 it is estimated the women's vote will exceed the male vote by at least 600,000. This is based on population figures and assumes that all soldiers will vote, which is of course not the case. So it is probable that the female vote will be even more important than these figures indicate.

There are many women in our country who never have taken advantage of their right to vote. In past elections the percentage of total women voters going to the polls is from 10 to 15% less than the men who use their voting privilege.

But this year, because of the great interest in the war among women, and because of the unusual importance of the election, it is expected that women will go to the polls in greater number than ever before. The next President will owe his election to the women voters.

TARGET SHORTAGE

One of the most popular war production shortages is the one recently announced by the navy department—a great shortage of targets for U. S. submarines in the Pacific. Because of the lack of Japanese ships to shoot at, the navy has ordered a cutback in the production of torpedoes.

We hope to hear of an increasing number of shortages of this kind. We are looking forward to an announcement of a curtailment of anti-aircraft guns because of a serious shortage of German planes, a decrease in the need for anti-tank guns because of a shortage of German tanks and a decrease in the need for parachutes because of a scarcity of planes which remain to be invaded.

And most of all we are looking forward to the coming shortage of targets for our infantry—a shortage of Nazi resistance and the clearing of the road to Berlin.

THE FOUNDATION FOR PEACE

Emphasizing that international trade is not an end in itself, but is a means to the primary goal of "steady employment at remunerative work yielding high living standards," the Advisory Committee of the Committee on International Economic Policy, composed of leaders in American business, industry, education, religion and other groups, lays down some principles designed to constitute a framework for the United Nations, within which international trade can thrive. It says:

"The great expansion of world trade in the latter half of the 19th century was made possible by the extension of a network of Treaties of Commerce and Navigation which may be said to have constituted an accepted code of international commercial law. They specifically defined the rights of aliens engaged in peaceful commerce and assured to foreign traders parity of status with the nationals of each contracting party.

"In the period of aggressive economic nationalism which preceded the outbreak of this war, many longstanding Treaties of Commerce and Navigation had been replaced by short-term agreements. The result was that national governments obtained discretionary powers over the status of alien traders, and dictatorial governments made the administration of law a matter of arbitrary interpretation. The alien trader in practice found that he had lost whatever rights he may have thought remained to him under international as well as national law. What is needed now is a single international Convention which shall incorporate the general principle that alien traders shall be entitled to receive the same treatment as is secured to citizens by their own country."

Every American must take an interest in these matters from now on.

SHORTAGE OR PLENTY

Government agencies have conducted consumer surveys which bear out the general belief that at the end of the war American consumers will be in the market for every luxury and necessity in the book. Alarm clocks and garbage cans, carpet sweepers and teakettles, lawn mowers and frying pans are but a few of the common articles needed. And it is predicted that demand for refrigerators, automobiles, new homes and even yachts will be insatiable.

If these surveys prove correct, the next job will be to fill the demand. Weather that can be done will depend upon the ability of American manufacturers and retailers to produce the goods and distribute them at prices the people can pay. War wages and material costs must be met and overcome, if possible, by unprecedented operating efficiency.

Before the war free competitive markets pushed efficiency up and prices down—and industry and labor prospered on a sound basis. The simple truth is that after the war the country must return to that system or suffer chronic shortages and a regulated existence.

Holiday Hint



TOWN and FARM in WARTIME

Prepared by OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

REMINERS

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. Blue Stamps G5 through L5 become good September 1 and remain good indefinitely.

SUGAR—Sugar Stamps 30, 31 and 32, each good for five pounds after September 1 and remains good indefinitely. Sugar Stamp 40, good for five pounds of canned 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 coupons, good through September 30. New Period 1 coupons now good.

SHOES—Airplane Stamps 1 and 2, good indefinitely. **Millions Trained For War Jobs**—During the past four years, more than 13,300,000 men and women enrolled in organized training programs for war jobs. Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission reports. The training was provided by agencies cooperating with the WMC Bureau of Training. Of this vast group, the Food Production War Training program, conducted through vocational agriculture schools had 3,035,566 enrollments. The Engineering, Science and Management War Training program, given in selected colleges, had 1,558,123 enrollments. The Training Within Industry program enrolled 1,375,767 supervisors who, in turn, provided instruction for millions of war plant workers. The National Youth Administration, which is no longer in existence, provided training for 772,756 persons, during 1942 and 1943 fiscal years.

Veterans Learn of Rights, Benefits—Every veteran, upon being discharged, will receive a booklet entitled "Your Rights and Benefits. A Handy Guide for Veterans of the Armed Forces and Their Dependents." The booklet was prepared by the Accounting and Reemployment Administration of the Office of War Mobilization. Nearly 2,500,000 copies of the booklet are now available. Veterans who have already been discharged will be able to obtain copies from draft boards, offices of Veterans Administration, U.S. ES or community veterans' information centers.

Lend Lease Food Deliveries Drop—Meat, dairy and poultry products head the list of foods for the Allies, in the War Food Administration's report of July deliveries for shipment under lend-lease. These deliveries totaled 522,851,964 pounds compared with 658,118,418 pounds in June and 1,231,844,856 pounds in July of last year. Exactly 187,494,485 pounds of the July deliveries consisted of meat products, principally cured and frozen pork, canned meat and lard. More than 100,000,000 pounds consisted of dairy and poultry products, principally evaporated milk, cheese and dried eggs. Grain products totaled 80,984,580 pounds; fruits and vegetables, 38,537,436 pounds; fats and oils, 38,280,249 pounds; sugar, 34,319,947 pounds; cotton and

fiber, 10,967,056 pounds; tobacco, 938,439 pounds.

Cost of Living Remains Stable

The cost of living has risen six tenths of one per cent in retail prices of essential commodities, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reports. The figure is for the month ended July 15, most recent for which data are available. During the last year, Secretary Perkins added, average prices of family living essentials have risen 1.8 per cent, as compared with advances of 6 per cent and 11 per cent in the years ended July 1943 and July 1942. Higher prices for fresh fruits and vegetables were noted. Prices for potatoes, sweet potatoes, spinach and onions were up in July, but there were large decreases for cabbage, lettuce, and green beans.

New You Can Draw a Bead on 'Em

If you have a few moments to spare, you may begin to oil up the family finklock. WPB has taken cognizance of the fact that animals and birds are causing widespread destruction to crops and livestock all over the country. The ban on the sale of ammunition to hunters will be removed temporarily in the near future. Available for nimrods will be 240 million rim fire cartridges, 8 million center fire cartridges and 130 million shotgun shells. Wolves, coyotes, foxes, weasels, wild ducks, crows and pheasants should not be told of this regulation. Happy hunting. **Go-to-School Campaign Progresses**

More than 40 national organizations—educational, economic, social and civic—are supporting the campaign to get employed high school pupils back to the classrooms next month. In 30 States especially organized campaigns are under way. Greatest stress is being placed on the importance of having a well-educated citizenry in the post-war era and the hundreds of thousands of high school boys and girls who have gone to work are being advised by veterans and others of the importance of preparing for the new era. In a joint statement, Katharine F. Leno, chief of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, and John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, said, "Throughout the campaign we are stressing the importance of developing well supervised school-and-work programs in those communities where the labor supply is tight and where the work of young people is both needed and desirable."

New Ceiling Prices on Brides?

Now life has no more surprises: In Durban, South Africa, a man was able to get himself a wife by paying her dad \$88 in hard cash plus seven cows. So what? So, into the office of the Price Controller there appeared a man who protested that his prospective father-in-law had jacked up the price to \$128 in hard cash. The f-i-l explained that increased cost of living made it necessary for him to boost his price. The Controller allowed as how the problem was beyond his province. But, says Canada's Wartime Information Board which reported the incident, it proves that even this primitive man could see the solid common sense and usefulness of price control.

Anzacs Meet U. S. Men's Food Needs

Australia and New Zealand have supplied American forces in

the Pacific battle zone with 250,000,000 pounds of meat, 34,000,000 dozen eggs, 175,000,000 lbs. of fresh fruit and vegetables, 27,000,000 pounds of butter and 55,000,000 pounds of sugar up to the beginning of this year, the Commonwealth Food Control announces.

Norwegian Laborers Undernourished

The food ration for Norwegians working in Nazi slave labor camps is so small the workers must have food sent to them from their homes, the Swedish newspaper Stockholms-Tidningen says in an article reported to OWI. Attempts to get Norwegians to sign up for "harvest work" failed because all knew that meant working on military fortifications. Not one person signed up.

Army Can Field 50,000 Ball Teams

The Army purchases annually enough baseball equipment to outfit 50,000 baseball teams and 100,000 softball teams; the Navy enough for more than 11,000 and 22,000 respectively, OWI reports. The Army and Navy buy up about 90 per cent of all sports and game equipment produced in the United States and, as a consequence, civilians can expect little or no increase for the present in the amount left over for their use. Last year the services bought sports and game paraphernalia, devoted to the use of enlisted men, costing \$38,000,000. Even so, total new supplies represent approximately one baseball glove for every 17 men in the Army and for every 28 in the Navy.

Ceilings Restored on Fiddles

That ancient fiddle which grand pa, bought and which you have been hoping all along may prove to be a Stradivarius has come again under price ceilings—if the instrument is definitely worth more than \$100. (If it's a Strad, it's worth thousands!) At any rate, OPA announces that among the several additional commodities which have been brought under the maximum price regulation for used consumers' goods must be included violins, violas, violoncellos and string basses that are more than 25 years old and of a kind that sold new for more than \$100 at retail. "This is done," OPA says, "because these instruments appreciate rather than depreciate in value after a period of time and pricing formulas made for other types of used goods do not result in fair prices when applied to these instruments." Might be well to hold on to the old fiddle, at that.

Round-Up

WPB announces: The total value of farm machinery produced during July 1944 was \$73,595,553, a figure which is 51.2 per cent higher than the monthly average during the 12 preceding months. . . . Manufacturers of corn pickers and binders were urged to speed up their production during August and September so that corn growers will have this machinery for the fall harvesting season. . . . American coal mining machinery sent to Britain is helping to raise the rate of production of "strip" coal from the current 10,000,000 tons a year to 18,000,000 or 20,000,000 tons. . . . Lumber stocks at sawmills and concentration yards totaled 4,118,083,000 board feet at the end of the second quarter, 1944, the lowest figure since December 1941. . . . Exactly 15,000 electric hair clippers will soon be made and the finished shippers will go to the armed services.

OPA summarizes: Chester Bowles, Administrator, says, "Each of us, each Government agency, each industry, each labor union, each group of farmers—and each in-

dividual community—will have a share in this enormous (reconversion) task. . . . Since April 1943, when the hold-the-line program was issued, rents and retail prices for cost of living items have been generally stabilized—showing a rise of less than 2 per cent. . . . I believe that full credit for cost-of-living stabilization must be shared with our farmers, workers and our industrial managers.

Dale Carnegie

Author of "HOW TO WIN FRIENDS and INFLUENCE PEOPLE"

DO NOT CONTRADICT ABRUPTLY

Last night, after I crawled into bed, I learned something all over again that I already knew. And that was about contradicting people. I learned it once more from Benjamin Franklin's autobiography. And I want to urge you to take a dip into that great book at least twice a year.

In his youth, Franklin liked to tell people where they got off; to set them straight; to show them where they were wrong. He knew far more than the average man, and when anyone made a misstatement, or kicked facts around, Ben wanted to tap him on the shoulder and say, "Not a word of that is true. Now listen and I'll tell you the facts."

But after a time he discovered that people didn't want to be contradicted. Naturally they don't. What you've just said is precious to you and you don't want to see it shot as full of holes as if it were a descending German parachute.

Ben Franklin learned that if he wished to challenge an opinion, he should wait awhile. And even then should proceed with extreme caution. Here it is in his own words:

"I learned to say that in certain cases, or circumstances, his opinion would be right, but that in the present case there appeared, or seemed to me, some difference. I soon found the advantage of this change in my manner; the conversations I engaged in went on more smoothly. The modest way in which I proposed my opinions procured them a readier reception and less contradiction; I had less mortification when I was found to be in the wrong, and I more easily prevailed with others to give up their mistakes and join me when I happened to be right."

He says this wasn't easy for him at first, but that after a time it became natural for him and then he says that for fifty years no one heard a flat contradiction from him! Think of that. This person who, as a young man, was always contradicting people.

In fact, he became such an adept in handling and working with people that he was appointed "minister plenipotentiary" to France. And there he won the French over to his way of thinking by the same general policy that he had learned when he was a young man—do not contradict abruptly; and when you do contradict, or present the other side of a question, do so with humility, using such phrases as "it seems to me," or, "I believe this to be a fair presentation of the facts."

This is an exceedingly good idea for all who have to work with others. Listen to what another has to say, although you know he is absolutely wrong. Then after a time, at the first propitious moment, say that you can see a great deal of truth in what he has said, but also there would seem to be other facts which should be weighed. Do this and you too will become something of a diplomat.

This Week in WASHINGTON

Washington, D. C. (NWS)—The first chapter of the history of the postwar world is now being planned at the four-power conference being held at Lumberton Oaks, 32-room mansion in the outskirts of this city. The purpose of the conference, which will probably last for several weeks, is to lay the groundwork for the international enforcement of peace and to consider the practicality of plans already suggested for the relationship between countries in the future.

The conference is being attended by representatives of the four leading powers, the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China. Each of these countries has outlined plans for a post-war world and, although there is considerable disagreement about details, the basic aims of all of the plans are astonishingly similar.

It is not expected that any complete plans will come out of this conference, since it is preliminary to conferences which will be held with other nations in the near future. It is expected that a definite, working plan may be evolved at the later meeting which will be attended by representatives of 30 or more nations.

Care will be taken at the present conference to avoid any indication, as suggested by Thomas Dewey, that the four powers represented intend to work out a plan for world domination. Mr. Dewey charged that in some of the proposals offered by nations attending the conference there appears to be "a cynical intention that the four great Allied powers shall continue for all time to dominate the world by force and through individual agreements as to spheres of influence."

"The fact that we four" said Mr. Dewey, "have developed overwhelming power as against our enemies does not give us the right to organize the world so that we four shall always be free to do what we please, while the rest of the world is made subject to our coercion. That would be the rankest form of imperialism such a proposal would be rejected by the American people."

Replying to Mr. Dewey, Secretary of State Hull said, before the conferences began, that Mr. Dewey's fears were "utterly and completely unfounded." "No ar-

angement," said Mr. Hull, "which would involve a military alliance of the four major nations is contemplated by this government, or, as far as we know, by any of the other governments." Although Mr. Hull indicated the present conferences were of an entirely preliminary nature, Chairman Tom Connally of the senate foreign relations committee said that more conferences will follow in which definite plans will be agreed upon. "We aim," said Senator Connally, "to have a league of nations that's a going concern before the end of the war."

Congress is expected soon to be asked to approve a plan, worked out by the President, for the orderly discharge of the men in the armed forces when the war ends. The President's plan is said to be based on a priority point system whereby the men in the armed forces would be given points for the time they have been in service, for foreign service, for the engagements in which they have participated, etc. Those with the most points would be discharged first and replaced, if necessary, by younger men more recently drafted. The President's suggestions may include a compulsory military service law to be enacted in time to enlist younger men for the armies of occupation which will be needed.

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