

# THE EAGLE

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**FRED K. HOUSER** Editor and Publisher  
**MRS. CREOLA HOUSER** (Local and Society Editor)  
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## TIRED AND REVENGEFUL

Further evidence of the Nazi mind's Frankenstein talents, which are seemingly inexhaustible, have again been displayed to the world. Their latest revenge weapons are the V-2 rocket bombs that have been hitting southern England during recent weeks. Witnesses say the bomb looks like "a flying telegraph pole" when seen in the daytime, or like a "gigantic black arrow." At night it resembles "a fantastic luminous pencil drawing a line of fire across the darkened sky." This great rocket is said to be as deadly as the Robot bomb for it rises high into the stratosphere and then descends faster than the speed of sound, catching helpless victims unawares.

We cannot but be shocked by this fantastic achievement of Nazi scientific warfare. To those who believe that when the Allies reach the Rhine, Germany will weaken, these V-2 bombs are another warning. As a greedy tiger guarding its prey, Germany will muster all her strength for one final attack. The new bomb should erase from all minds the thought of a speedy end to the European war.

## INTERNATIONAL POLICE

When we consider the pros and cons of an international police force, it is helpful to relate it to our own local community.

All of us will admit that it is important to have local policemen. Even if our town was totally free from crime we would feel that the presence of police are necessary to keep it that way.

If we project police needs a little further, we will realize the need for state police to handle problems of law and order which could not be handled practically by the police of various towns. Next we need federal policemen—the FBI—to fight crime on a national scale, original activities of an interstate nature.

And as the world is brought closer together, with nations in closer contact with one another than our states used to be, it seems to follow that an international police force is becoming more and more necessary if we hope to prevent the greatest criminal action of all—war between nations.

## THE CHRISTMAS SEALS ARE NEEDED

Christmas Seal time is here again. This heartwarming practice of buying cheery little seals to help combat tuberculosis, began just forty years ago and has since become a world wide tradition. The Christmas Seals are sold in 46 countries. This year, as usual, they make their appearance. In a war-torn world they are reassuring reminders that we live in a civilized world after all and humanity has a streak of goodness in it that will not be put down.

This year, as never before, the Christmas Seals are needed. Tuberculosis is on the increase. The steady progress of medical science in the treatment of the disease has not been sufficient to stem the debilitating inroads of war. Our crowded war production centers, overwork and nervous exhaustion have been an open invitation to tuberculosis. The great tragedy is that too many persons don't realize it when the unwelcome guest has found its way into their homes.

Yes, the Christmas Seal has new significance this year. It is one means by which all of us can take part in the fight against the renewed threat of man's ancient enemy—the white plague.

## GOING HOME

Home for Christmas. How sweet the sound. Yet it must be remembered that if those who deserve a Christmas visit home most of all—the service men and women—many of the rest of us will have to forego that pleasure. Our transportation system simply is not capable of handling the traffic, if all of our war workers away from home, our college girls, and boys, and others who want to get back around the family fireplace, add themselves to the men in service who will be returning on furloughs.

In consequence of this situation, the office of defense transportation has requested governmental and private employers not to grant leaves or time-off to workers, where inter-city travel is involved, from December 15 to January 8.

If the government which is the biggest employer of them all, and other employers, accede to this request and keep their workers on the job most of the holidays, those who are affected by this ruling should accept the condition cheerfully. They should realize that if they accept seats on a bus or train—most likely it would be standing room—they would be taking the places of those who are really craving a home visit, those who have had arduous duties in military camps, on naval duty and on the battlefields of the world. These really deserve to get home.—Shelby Daily Star.

Eire has let Great Britain know that she cannot join in the prohibition of asylum for axis refugees. Which means that if all the boys who are running away from their just deserts land in Ireland, there will probably be a new brand of Irish stew.

## Invasion Days on the Yuletide Beachhead



## ABOVE THE HULLABALOO

By LYTTLE HULL

### OVERCONFIDENCE—

When there are no international wars going on, it is considered perfectly good sportsmanship to swing with both fists at any nation which gets in one's way; but during times like the present there is only one fellow to swing at—and that is the enemy.

About two or three months ago it appeared probable to some that Germany must collapse in short order. A few unfortunate remarks from highly placed officials, both here and in Europe, helped to bolster this glowing prospect, and the results have been little short of tragic. Blood donations, bond purchases, and war work in many branches have been hard hit by this premature wave of optimism. Workers have in many cases quit critical war jobs with the understandable intention of obtaining permanent postwar positions, and quite a number of industries are suffering accordingly.

But there is another phase to this optimism even more distressing: The outcropping of the petty bickerings and frictions which exist normally in peacetime but have no place as between allies in moments of danger. Somewhere, almost daily, one reads the account of a statement by some congressman, or a "question" by a member of parliament, or an article in Moscow's Pravda, which lacerates some one's feelings and helps none at all in holding the Allies together in close accord.

This is definitely no time for friction; and the purveyors of news would do well not to stress the utterances of certain irresponsible and irresponsible feudists:

A thoughtless statement by someone in an authoritative position can do much harm to the cause of essential close cooperation between the Allies. But such careless statements usually con-

stitute what is known as a scoop by some enthusiastic correspondent. And while the opinions of the speaker may have little to do with the sentiments of his government or his countrymen, it is "fair game" for other nationals of the type which is usually looking for trouble.

The fortunes of war "wax and wane" from many causes, one of the principal—though most subtle—of which is overconfidence. The history of warfare reeks with stories of campaigns, wars and causes lost—lost when they seem within easy grasp of one side or the other—because over-optimism has caused laxity on the part of the apparent winner. The losing side in the conflict usually does one of two things, he either quits or he gets his back against the wall fights like the proverbial wildcat. In many a battle "where all seemed lost" the "loser" has won out through sheer desperation and the "winner" has lost out through relaxation. This principle applies not only to warfare but to every conflict in life. It is a recognized and obvious fact, and why its significance and danger should be neglected during the heat of conflict, is one of the strange phenomena of the human intellect.

This war is not won in Europe. It may be very far from won. It can last just as long as the Allies allow it to continue and the Allies can even "play politics" with it if internal friction so inclines them. So it would seem only fair to our interests that those in prominent positions whose utterances are "news" should refrain from the making of statements which will cause Allied frictions and that managers of the daily press should caution their editorial staffs against placing before the public utterances which may militate against their greatest efforts on behalf of the common cause.

## Successful Parenthood

### FEEDING BY WEIGHT RULE

Since we know the amount of food an adult eats depends to some extent on how much he weighs, the new theory of regulating a baby's food intake by his weight seems to make sense. For instance, an infant two months old weighing 12 pounds needs just as much nourishment as a five months old baby weighing 12 pounds. Another appetite regulator is the amount of energy one expends. We recognize this fact for adults, but we aren't so ready to admit that a small-boned, quiet infant needs less food than a rapidly growing active baby of the same age.

Here is approximately how the weight, rather than age measurement works in determining the introduction of solid foods into the baby's diet. When he weighs about 10 pounds, add cereals; 11 to 12 pounds, apple sauce, raw ripe bananas, canned pear, prune, peach; 12 to 14 pounds, vegetables and soups; 16 to 17 pounds, meat, fish, cottage cheese.

Some foods have to wait on the baby's skill in handling them. For instance, he can't do much with a piece of toast or zwieback until he can hold it in his hand and put it in his mouth. Also the jaws have to learn to bite on hard things. But these skills too are usually acquired by the age of five or six months, which further points to the infant's readiness

for a grown-up meal schedule.

Not only does three meals a day for the baby save mother the time formerly spent in getting out the food at between-meal hours, to say nothing of pans for warming it, but what the baby eats, is usually best chosen from the family table. It isn't necessary to strain the food either, though it should be mashed with a fork or chopped.

Here is a suggested schedule for a baby who has just become a regular member of the family so far as his meal times are concerned:

7:00 to 8:00 a. m. — Fruit or juice, cereal, toast, bacon or egg yolk, milk.

12 Noon: Soup or vegetable (any kind mashed). Meat—beef, chicken, liver, lamb; or fish—salmon, halibut, tuna. Desserts—fruits, gelatin. Milk.

3:00 p. m. — Juice — toast or crackers only if infant eats his other meals well.

5:00 to 6:00 p. m. — Soup or vegetable or cottage cheese. Milk and fruit.

This simplified feeding schedule was tried successfully on 100 babies in a private clinic. One of the happiest results was that all the babies but two developed good appetites. Fewer but more substantial feedings supply needed nourishment but allow time for the child to become hungry between meals. Experiencing hunger con-

tributes to the development of an appetite, something that coaxing and forcing food on a child notoriously fail to do.

Of course, if the baby shows an allergy to certain foods his meals won't fit into the family menus so easily. New foods will have to be added at a later age and only one at a time, with longer intervals between the introduction of each. Your physician will decide which foods are the offenders.

For that matter the baby's doctor should have a say about your method of feeding the child. But more and more the trend is toward fitting the diet, both in quantity and variety of foods, to the baby, not the baby to the diet.

## Relief At Last For Your Cough

Creomulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel mucus laden phlegm, and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough or you are to have your money back.

## CREOMULSION

For Coughs, Chest Colds, Bronchitis



Six Inch Sermon  
 by REV. ROBERT H. HARPER

World Wide Christian Fellowship

Lesson for December 3: John 17:18-33; I Cor. 1:1-3; 12:4-14; II Cor. 8:1-9.

Golden Text: John 17:20, 21.

The first passage is part of the Lord's high-priestly prayer made just before He went into the garden of Gethsemane. He prayed for the union of the disciple with one another, Himself, and the Father. We cannot think His words referred to the union of all His followers in one great church—they evidently concerned the spiritual fellowship of Christians everywhere.

Paul recognizes the oneness of Christians in beginning his I Corinthians — addresses the church in Corinth, "with all that in every place call upon the name of Jesus Christ," as those that are sanctified in Jesus Christ, and "called to be saints."

Further Paul writes in the 12th chapter of I Corinthians of the diversity of spiritual gifts to be used in the church all to one great purpose of being the means through which the "same Spirit" may work. They who exercise these gifts form one body in Christ.

The apostle, raising an offering for the poor saints in Jerusalem told the Corinthians of the great generosity of the churches of Macedonia and then cited the example of Jesus Himself in becoming poor that men might be rich. This passage should lead us to see the unity of Christians throughout the world and lay upon us the obligation of loving helpfulness to others, in the time of their need. The relief of manifold needs, when the war is done, will tax our utmost resources of love and ability. But we shall not fail in our Christian fellowship and benevolence if, like the Macedonian Christians, we first give our "own selves to the Lord." For giving ourselves, we shall not withhold anything from God which he needs to help our brethren.

# Dale Carnegie

Author of "HOW TO WIN FRIENDS and INFLUENCE PEOPLE"

## CORRECTING A FRIEND'S FAULTS

Here's the true story of what one person did when he was called on to perform one of the most difficult and most unpleasant tasks in the world, that of criticizing a friend and keeping his friendship. That person is Ralph L. Wagner, Carlisle, Pa.

They were both students at Gettysburg College. The friend's name was Thornton.

Thornton was just about the freshest freshman who ever planted a foot on Gettysburg campus. Short and cocky, he swaggered all over the place. He was even condescending to seniors, and when he saw one would call out, "Hello there, young man! What are you doing on the campus today?" Naturally that burned the seniors up. Yet Thornton was at heart a likeable lad. But he was growing more and more unpopular on the campus.

One day a senior called him aside and told him to mend his ways—be less cocksure, and pay more respect to the laws of the campus. Whereupon Thornton said, "You run your life the way you want to and I'll look after mine." Swaggering off, he left the senior glowering at his back.

One of the traditions of this college is that no freshman shall date a town girl. But Thornton boasted that if he found a good-looking town girl he'd shuffle around with her.

Also on this campus there is an annual Freshman-Sophomore wrestle and roughtime lark called the "Tie-up." The upper-classmen were waiting for this. Poor Thornton was in for it. But still he paid no attention to the clouds in the sky.

One night, against all advice, Thornton went out with a town girl and skylarked up and down the main street where everybody could see him. The seniors were boiling. There is another tradition that when this happens the furniture in the boy's room shall be carried out of his room and deposited on the porch of the girl's house. This happened to Thornton. He was thunderstruck. Then for the first time he realized how he had ruffled the other students and came to Mr. Wagner for advice.

Mr. Wagner was in a delicate situation. He didn't want to lose him as a friend, yet he must make his point. So Mr. Wagner talked about how other men had solved that situation by not being so cocky; he was careful not to criticize Thornton openly, or even to find fault with him. In this way Thornton felt no personal resentment.

A light dawned on Thornton's face. He grasped Mr. Wagner's hand and said, "You've given me some ideas. I'm going to put them into effect."

And he did. It was not long before he was one of the most popular men on the campus. And Mr. Wagner had preserved a friend when, if he had taken a different attitude, he might have made an enemy. And as you go through life, you will realize more and more what friendship means to you. The man who says he can get along without friends is short-sighted indeed!



## Big Business

A LOT of the writing and talking that's going on these days about "big" business seems to miss one pretty important point in judging bigness solely by such things as number of employees, size of payrolls, or volume of sales, it overlooks the size of the job the particular business is required to do.

After all, any business exists because there's a demand for the things it produces or the services it renders. And it must either grow to the size necessary to satisfy these demands, or else make way for a competitor that can provide what is wanted.

The war has shown that America's factories and farms can meet demands that would have been fantastic in pre-war years. This is a big country; there will be big jobs to be done in peacetime as any the war produced. It will take the right kind of "big" business to do them. And whether it operates a 100-acre farm, a garage, a bank, or an industry with 100,000 employees—this kind of big business, which serves the public satisfactorily and with integrity, will continue to be the foundation of America's strength and security, in peace as in war. General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

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