

THE EAGLE

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Editorial

PRESIDENT TRUMAN

The name "President Truman" still sounds very strange to us. We had become so used to using the name "Roosevelt" with the term "President" that it seems shocking suddenly to use another name.

We do not feel that we know President Truman. Mr. Roosevelt, on the other hand, was known to every man, woman and child. We know his policies. We know how he probably would act on any diplomatic situation. We were getting to know the details of his thinking regarding the postwar world. Both among those who approved and disapproved of his actions we all felt as if we knew him well.

But President Truman? Will he be a New Dealer domestically? Will he be able to lead our nation to a lasting peace? Will he be able to carry the war to a rapid and successful conclusion?

We think that will be up to the people of our nation. It is important that we get to know what he thinks and how he will act in Emergencies—but it is perhaps even more important that we tell him, more volubly than we have ever told any President, what WE think, what WE want, and what kind of a country WE are seeking after the war.

We have a new President. But we have the same 130,000,000 people running the country. We should tell him what we want and then give him our full support toward achieving those goals.

A FEW MORE DROPS IN THE BUCKET

Will we get more gasoline after the fighting ends in Europe?

The answer is "yes"—but the extra quantity we will get will probably be very small at first.

The most optimistic estimate we have heard—made by Petroleum Administrator Ickes—is that civilians will get 200,000 barrels more per day. At present, civilians are getting an average of 547,000 barrels daily. If Mr. Ickes is right—we would get an approximate increase of 36%. So, if you are getting two gallons of gas per week at present, this might be increased to almost three gallons.

But holders of "A" coupons may not get even that much increase. For the OPA has found that there are many holders of "B" coupons who do not now have enough gasoline to carry on necessary war work.

Before the war our nation consumed 1,750,000 barrels a day. So even though we get a slight increase, we still won't have one-third of the gasoline we had in the "good old days."

And as the gasoline supply becomes slightly more plentiful, it looks as though the tire situation will become more serious. All the signs indicate that this is not the summer for planning any kind of a motor trip.

NO EASY ROAD BACK

There is so much loose talk in political circles about the "right to a job" that it has become almost meaningless. "Rights" have become confused with "opportunities."

The United States Constitution and Bill of Rights guarantee every citizen fundamental rights that make him a free man to enjoy the opportunity to go as far as he can, based on his ability, ambition and energy. Beyond that, government owes a free man nothing, except if he is LESTRUTE or MENTALLY DEFICIENT, or HANDICAPPED in ways beyond his control. Government should then provide satisfactory means for his care and comfort—that is what government is for. But to try to fool the people with the idea that the government owes a man a living and can create and maintain countless millions of jobs, without destroying a free country, is rank hypocrisy.

Vote-seeking politicians are trying to make millions of war workers think a benign government can take over all their troubles after the war. Within reason, a government can widen the "opportunities" whereby men can have jobs, recreation and high wages. The extent to which one takes advantage of the opportunities, depends upon the will and purpose of the individual. As government or anyone else can expand "opportunities", the chances for advancement in living standards are greater, but in no sense are such benefits "rights" to which anyone is entitled, without respect to his own effort to obtain them.

History has shown that when the people of any nation depend on government to do their thinking and providing for them, it is only a short time before they lose their ambition, their initiative and their freedom. There will be no easy road to full employment and prosperity after this destructive war. Only a people who work and save and do not look to government for handouts, will survive and retain their personal liberties.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

The Light That Must Not Fail



This Week in WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While the administration is trying frantically to keep our domestic program going at full blast and is fighting all signs of relaxation, congress is apparently intending to loosen up on war regulations as rapidly as it dares. The President tried to put through the labor draft favored taking more men out of industry for war service, has urged the draft of nurses and wants selective service continued without any interruption.

But congress even though a voluntary labor draft out of the window, is up to amend the selective service act so that youths under 19 won't go into combat, may reject the draft of nurses and will probably critically study each piece of wartime legislation from the viewpoint of the requirement of the war instead of two.

The war agencies are divided in their attitude. Where the War Production Board at first agreed all but key men under 30 in war factories should be drafted, it is now seeking relaxations from that ruling for many industries. It has asked, for example, that the 30 per cent ceiling on deferments of men under 30 in the petroleum industry be increased to 60 or 65 per cent.

As victory in Europe approaches finally, there will probably be a great shifting of regulations, in war production orders, in war agency personnel. In general, although the administration may discourage it, the trend will be toward major decreases in war production and in the number of men drafted, and an increase in civilian production. Radios, refrigerators, washing machines and even automobiles may be back, at least to a limited extent sooner than you think.

If Russia joins the war against Japan it is possible that the Pacific war may not be the long drawn out affair which it was expected to be, but, as administration spokesmen point out, it can be considerably lengthened if we do start taking it too easy too soon.

Although there is great interest here in the San Francisco conference of diplomats from all over the world, many of the major issues of the war may not even be discussed. Much attention will be devoted to the formation of a world organization which might conceivably be able to prevent future wars, but such problems as boundary lines after the war may not be touched upon at all. It should be thought of in the nature of a preliminary conference at which few if any definite agreements will be consummated.

Everyone here is guessing about when Russia will actually join the war against Japan. There seems to be little doubt that Russia will declare war eventually and it is the general opinion that it will happen before the treaty between the two countries expires. When Russia told Japan it would not renew its treaty, the agreement still had a year to go—but it is evident that a treaty means little if a certain war is in the offing. It is believed that Russia's intentions regarding Japan were discussed in detail at the Yalta conference and that President probably knows right now what Russia is going to do. But to outsiders it is just a sea being that Russia will take

up all pretense of trying to get meat at ceiling prices—and if the OPA enforcement broke down altogether—there is no doubt that meat would become almost impossible to get and would go sky-high in price. As long as the supply of anything is considerably less than the demand—and if the people have money—rationing and control are necessary. The people who patronize black markets weaken the rationing program but under the present circumstances we are better off with a weak program than we would be with no program at all.

FREEDOM orders We must obey orders for the time being whether we like it or not.

But the growing public impatience with rationing and regulations of all kinds should with taking orders they will want the people will refuse to be regimented just as soon as the emergency is over. And the

TODAY and TOMORROW
By DON ROBINSON

REBELS meat A United States Senator recently said he was going to get meat for his family "no matter how."

In a New Jersey community the food panel of the ration board recently resigned in a body because the town wouldn't back them up in trying to enforce ceiling prices.

A neighbor of mine who has tried to live according to OPA instructions, indignantly announced that she was through trying when she heard that German prisoners had ham for Easter dinner when she could get no meat at all for her family.

A printer told me that he could not see why he should "play ball" on the paper situation if our government continued to send tons of paper to Europe.

The head of a war plant said it seemed absurd to him to save scrap metal when a company which delivers synthetic rubber to him in steel barrels refused to take the barrels back as a gift.

And a little boy told me that act as sufficient warning that Pete's daddy to get gasoline to take Pete fishing every week when his daddy couldn't ever get gas to take him fishing.

SUPPLY demand Throughout the war we have all heard stories like these. But as the end of the European war approaches, it seems to me that a rebellious attitude against restrictions is becoming much more widespread. And most of the people who do rebel can give you plenty of reasons which they think justify their actions.

A United States Senator ought to know better than to set an example for black market patronage by indicating that he would go to one himself if necessary. But there is no reason why a housewife should not become incensed over price does, or why it should not be oners getting better food than hard for a boy, or even a man, to understand the apparent unfairness of individual cases of gasoline rationing.

But even though we may feel like rebelling on plenty of occasions, it is important that we try to think of each situation in the broad view of what would happen if everybody refused to obey a restriction which particularly annoys us.

Take meat as an example. The meat situation is admittedly bad. Plenty of people are buying meat in black markets and are paying above ceiling prices for it. But if all of us finally decided to give

Dale Carnegie

BACKING A PAYING IDEA

Six years ago a young photographer in Chicago named Oliver Z. Moss wasn't doing so well, so he thought he would try his luck in New York.

Loading everything he had in an old second-hand car. He headed toward the Brooklyn Bridge. Steve Brodie who jumped from Brooklyn Bridge didn't have any harder going than Oliver Moss. For the city was jam packed with photographers; many of them better than he was. He decided, after a while, to go into "quantity production," the kind of business where he would make a thousand, or maybe two thousand prints of the same picture.

He was living in a shabby room, doing much of his photo work from there. One night he went to a hotel where a bang-up orchestra was playing. He couldn't afford to go into the room where the orchestra was playing, so he sat outside the door and listened. One of the musicians came out for a smoke and Ollie Moss talked with him. When the musician found that Moss was a photographer Moss made the exposures, but didn't have enough money to buy the chemicals to develop and print the pictures. He told him to come and make some pictures for him. His first big chance; and he was missing it for lack of money. If he could get a credit of \$25 from his supply house he could make the pictures. But how to get that credit? Finally he hit on an idea. He knew that an underling would not let him have it, so he decided to go to the president of the company. He knew that the president would not have to follow ordinary procedure.

He got in to see him. The president was annoyed at first that he should be approached about such a trivial matter. "Why did you not take it up with one of the office force?" he asked.

Because I knew they would be held down by convention and that the bigger the man was the more inclined he would be to back his judgment instead of depending on rules and regulation."

The president thought a moment and said, "I think that theory is right. I'll back my own judgment and extend you the credit."

Ollie Moss got the credit, put over his deal, and thus was able to establish the Moss Photo Service, New York. He considered his backer his partner and now he turns over to this man who trusted him about \$3,000 a month.

people undoubtedly will be quick to decide for themselves when an emergency no longer exists.

A lot of officials in Washington have probably learned to enjoy issuing orders to the multitudes, and they would probably like to continue to direct our lives even after the war ends. But if they have gotten any notion of being able to do this, they had better start now to get rid of it. For there is no doubt in my mind that wartime restrictions, which have been hampering the free actions of the people for four years, will be so fervently attacked by the people the day after the Japanese surrender that enforcement will be impossible.

Soldiers and civilians alike, in the postwar era, will probably insist on less regulation than we have had in many years. Fed up with taking orders, they will want a good taste of this freedom and liberty we have been fighting a terrible war to preserve. Later, after things get back to normal, various groups may turn again to government for answers to their problems. But during the first year or two we will demand all-out freedom.

Housewives interested in freezing foods for the home should ask the county or home agent for Circular No. 280 or write the Agricultural Editor, at State College, Raleigh, N. C.

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