

THE EAGLE

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1945

Editorial

MUST BE DEDICATED TO GOOD OF MANKIND

"We must constitute ourselves trustees of this new force," spoke President Truman in referring to the atomic bomb, "to prevent misuse, and to turn it into channels of service to mankind."

"It is an awful responsibility which has come to us. We thank God that it has come to us instead of our enemies, and we pray that He will guide us to use it in His ways and for His purpose."

President Truman thus expressed not only the hope of all America, but of the civilized world. Scientists report that it may take years before the principles of the atomic bomb can be successfully applied for peace industrial development. Once it's industrial use has been advanced, no power on earth can keep the knowledge from any nation. It will be a big job to see that no nation can utilize it in future wars.

POSTWAR BOOM IN AVIATION

One of the latest announcements concerning peacetime aviation comes from Tennessee, where a contract was let for 125 four-place planes for civilian sale.

Other plans call for the construction of 3,000 to 5,000 new airports and the enlargement of many more. Surveys seem to indicate that rural dwellers will account for nearly sixty per cent of the light personal planes, while another ten per cent will be purchased by suburban residents.

Sale of planes is to be financed on terms similar to prewar auto purchase contracts, third down and balance in monthly payments. The American Bankers association has issued a manual, "Aircraft Financing," in which it is claimed that the fundamentals do not differ greatly from those in the automobile business.

CARING FOR CHILDREN

Orphanages of North Carolina have made such a fine record in caring for the health of their children, that it has put some of us real parents to shame. Consider the fact that only 16 of 1,113 young men who grew up in the five large orphanages of the state were rejected for military service on account of physical handicaps. Compare this 1.4 per cent to the general rejections in the state of 56.8 per cent.

What is the difference? The difference, we are sure, lies in the jealous care with which our child-caring institutions watch over the development of their wards and the measures they take to prevent the spread of disease among them.

We are not disposed to take an iota of credit from the orphanages. They are certainly not working with a group of children who have the physical advantage. Orphanage children start out with the same body equipment as most other children. Attention and care make up the difference and for these the institutions deserve the highest praise.

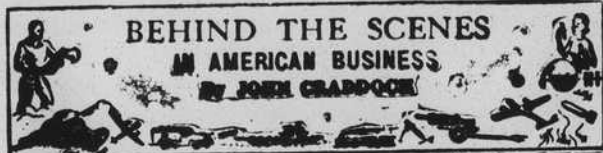
We only wish natural parents would develop a like conscience for the welfare of their young. Moreover, with the aid of the new medical care program in North Carolina, we believe they will at least approach the same kind of care.—Shelby Daily Star.

STILL THE BEST SYSTEM

The production of 100-octane aviation gasoline by American refineries, has been one of the wonders of World War II. It was discouraging to our enemies. It shows that brains and initiative are more important in winning wars, than dictators. It shows that American industry can do when called upon in an emergency. It not only had to build the plants to produce this high-test gasoline, but it had to perfect the processes by which it could be produced in quantity. It was ready to "go," however, without entangling delays.

American oil companies set a record that no government-dominated industry could meet. It is accomplishments like this that should cause the American people to be proud of their free enterprise system. Like all human activity, it may not be perfect and there is room for constant improvement, but so far no other system of industrial production has been able to hold a candle to it. Furthermore, as in the case of oil, it is elastic and ready to meet emergencies, instead of being bound by redtape and inefficiency which are unavoidable under politically controlled industries where expediency, from the standpoint of maintaining party power, is too often more important than efficiency.

Global Destruction on Two Fronts



NEW YORK, August 20—Writing his memoirs of World War I, Field Marshal Von Hindenburg looked with baleful eyes on the American industry of 1917. "Germany was beaten," said he, "by American industry."

And now World War II—greatest of all wars—is over. Reviewing it, the New York Times noted military analyst, Hanson W. Baldwin, says victory was marked "made in U. S. A." that famed stamp of quality known the world over. To quote Baldwin—"The Pacific war, even more clearly than the European war, revealed the tremendous and unequalled military potential of the United States, a military potential solidly based on an industrial plant of unparalleled size and efficiency which in turn has been the product of America's competitive free enterprise system. War, to the United States, has been conducted as a big business—not as a game of chess."

Given a favorable environment the same competitive, free enterprise system that built America into the world's richest nation and gave her the strength to fight two wars at once on extended fronts, will again dedicate itself to the job of giving every individual the opportunity for full development of his talents.

BRINGING HOME THE BACON—Bacon, which has teamed up with eggs for so these many years to make one of America's most delectable breakfast dishes, may be difficult to get these days, but that is mainly because it is one of the most popular foods in the Army. The boys in uniform are consuming 11 million pounds a month, according to W. C. Stolk, vice president of American Can Company. Bacon has been a standard part of Army diet since 1818, but it was not very popular with the expeditionary forces in the early months of this war. That was because the only method of preserving the unrefrigerated product was to saturate it with salt. It went overseas during those early months in slabs with the rind still on. Troops ate it dry, salt and reluctantly. The Army, however, was working on a new preserving formula and its Subsistence Research Laboratory came up with new specifications for a canned, sliced type. After a light salt cure and extra heavy smoke, bacon is vacuum sealed in cans, shipped unrefrigerated for use in any climate. Upon opening, it is boiled in water for three minutes, drained and dried. With its old taste back, bacon quickly regained its former popularity with the armed forces. Early in 1943 the Army was purchasing seven million pounds monthly and has since stepped up purchases to the 11 million pound level.

THINGS TO COME—This one is hard to believe, but one of those imaginative manufacturers has come up with the ideal kitchen machine. It washes clothes, washes dishes, peels potatoes, churns the butter and make ice cream. This what-you-maycall-it is based on the simple theory that most of these chores can be done with a rotating motion. A different attachment is made for each job. The basic device with dishwasher attachment costs \$150. The other attachments cost \$50 more: \$180 for the whole thing. Latest orange juice in brick form, encased in quick freezer bags

which neither crack nor break when contents become liquid. . . . An electric fan, designed to blow a large amount of air downward may be best fly eliminator. Installed in doorways or windows it sets up a barrier of air. . . . Illinois Central Railroad is experimenting with an all-purpose aluminum and glass "icebox on wheels." Collapsible bulkheads make it transformable into a box car.

BICYCLES FOR MANY—According to the gentlemen who keep track of such things, there is a huge pent up demand for bicycles. In the first year of unrestricted civilian production, say officials of Eclipse Machine division of Bendix Aviation Corporation, manufacturers will turn out more than 2,000,000 units. This demand will come not only from the 2,000,000 American boys and girls who reach the "bicycle age" of nine every year but from the growing number of adults who ride bikes for health recreation, reducing and shot distance transportation, manufacturers say. The bicycle has a long and interesting history. The first two wheeler, called a "Pedestrian's Accelerator" appeared in Paris in 1808. Riders straddled and pushed themselves along with their feet. Kirkpatrick Macmillan, a Scotch blacksmith, thought of the idea of adding pedals and operating the vehicle by turning the back wheel. That was in 1840 and when J. B. Dunlop invented the pneumatic tire about 1888, the bicycle was merrily on its way as a piece of high class locomotion. It was in the late 1890s that the bicycle gained its greatest popularity and that as you may have heard was about the time that Grandpa was riding down in front of Grandma's.

RITS O' BUSINESS—Silk stockings may be made from American cultured silk worms. A Texas company reports a superior product grown here and suggests that farmers can raise a new crop every 45 to 55 days in warm climates on a diet of fresh mulberry leaves. The cocoons cost eight to nine cents a pound to raise and sell for 20 cents. Anscowan Company of Mineral Wells, Texas, has developed an automatic reeling machine with which it claims one American girl can reel as much silk in a week as 20 Japanese girls operating hand reelers. Previously, labor costs were the stumbling block here. Best growing sections are California and the Gulf states.

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USE EAGLE ADS

Dale Carnegie

IDEAS HELPED WIN THE WAR

HERE's something that may be of help to you. And that's what to do with your idea of something that may be used in winning the peace.

I visited the other day an organization that welcomed anything, or any idea, that had to do with winning the war. And you know where that is! It's the Victory Center, New York City.

It's a clearing house for war-winning ideas; doesn't make a penny on them. The idea came from Nathaniel Singer, who is in the optical business in New York, and he puts up the money to run the office.

This is the way Victory Center works; when an idea comes in, three experts examine it. If it seems worth while, it is sent on to the proper agency. This may be some department in Washington, or it may be some civilian organization somewhere in the United States. It sorts the little potatoes from the big potatoes before passing the big ones on to where they'll do the most good.

The head examiner is Dr. Theodore Abel, professor of sociology at Columbia university, New York.

I asked Mr. Singer what kind of ideas Victory Center wanted and he said, "Tell your readers not to send in crackpot ideas."

One man sent in this idea: that the United States finance the war with a national lottery. He said that the Louisiana Purchase was paid for by public lottery, and that the idea is just as practicable now as it was then. He was slightly mistaken about the manner of paying for Louisiana.

One man sent in this, and it's a good one; that every life raft be equipped with a kite which could be sent up to attract attention of aviators to the men adrift.

Rochester, N. Y., held a Heroes' Day celebration and bought war bonds with the money taken in. Victory Center liked the idea and wrote letters to 9,000 chambers of commerce throughout the United States suggesting they get their own town or city to adopt the idea.

A woman suggested that neighborhood groups put on home talent shows that turn the profits into war bonds.

Deep rooted plants are important in enriching the surface soil. Their roots draw from the deeper layers of the soil various plant nutrients, particularly minerals.

State College research workers are busy trying to discover new, improved methods of agriculture and are attempting to find better control measures to curb crop and livestock diseases which hamper the progress of Tar Heel farmers.

Some 7 million workers in manufacturing industries are now being served food in the plants where they work. In some plants absenteeism and accidents have been materially reduced.

Hybrid corn acreage has been expanded at such a rate as to take up nearly two-thirds of America's corn acreage today, according to Federal statisticians.



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Goldiners

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