

The Eagle

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FRED K. HOUSER Editor and Publisher
MRS. CREOLA HOUSER—Advertising Director
MRS. CARYE BROWNE—Job Printing
TELEPHONES: Office, 2101 — Residence, 2501
118 WEST MAIN STREET CHERRYVILLE, N. C.

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BACK-TO-SCHOOL PROBLEMS FOR PARENTS BEGIN TO ARISE

About this time every year we begin to think about sending the youngsters and the college students "back-to-school." It involves a great deal of expense to most of us but is certainly, in this day and time, one of the most important projects that we as parents have to face. Many parents fail to put across the idea of economy and the value of money to their children and there by bring on many of the financial hardships for themselves now and for the same children they are trying to help as they grow into manhood and womanhood.

Many students spend twice as much as they need to spend. For instance, where they can, they eat away from the school. This costs, for sandwiches and cold drinks, as much as 10c to 25c a meal more than eating at that school lunch room. This extra cost is aside from the fact that they would and do obtain a balanced meal at the school. Many students complain about food at various schools. However, there is not a school in this entire section of Gaston County that doesn't welcome the parents to come by at any lunch hour and see for themselves what is served and how much.

Clothing is another example of extra cost. We do agree that most of the students go dressed conservatively but some really "dress-up" and this makes others want to keep the pace. It is a happy thought that our local merchants carry "branded" and quality merchandise for school wear. They combine appearance with quality. Carrying the lines that they do makes shopping here easier and much less expensive, both in the beginning and the long run. You will read of "Great Values" in sweaters, jackets, etc., from some out-of-town stores. Our local stores could sell this type of merchandise and meet the competition but it would cost you when matched against the type of apparel you buy here. Remember this—the market is full of so-called "Great Values" and it can be bought for trade here as well as elsewhere but it can't be guaranteed. So trade at home where your merchant has an interest in you.

FARMING CAN BE SAFE

This year's formal observance of Farm Safety Week is over—it was held July 25-31. Now it remains to be seen if the work done during the Week will bear fruit, in the form of a real reduction in the farm accident rate.

President Eisenhower picked the Week's slogan—"Farm to Live and Live to Farm." He chose well. For that is a memorable phrase and it clearly expresses the general problem.

Farming is highly mechanized today—and there will be more and more mechanization in the future. Surveys indicate that machines cause a considerable proportion of total farm accidents. It would be more accurate to say that careless or improper use of these machines is the real cause. As an example, power take-off drives on tractors were once a major hazard. The farm equipment industry developed simple and convenient shields for the drive shafts, which are standard on most recent tractors and can be attached to most older models. These shields have solved that particular safety problem. But the manufacturerers can't do anything about farmers who fail to use the shields—or a-bout home-made additions and innovations which often create grave hazards.

Plain common sense is a key factor in the safety movement. A farm authority has cited a newspaper story telling of an 11 year old boy driving a tractor from five in the morning until nine that night. Such practices, obviously, are invitations to injury and death.

It's up to the farmer. If he wills it, he can "Farm to Live and Live to Farm."

YOUR KITCHEN—AND FARM MACHINERY

The modern American kitchen is a miracle of labor-saving convenience. Electric ranges, refrigerators, washers and all-manner of other appliances have transformed both the urban and rural home.

That kitchen, strange as the idea may seem, wouldn't be possible if it weren't for farm machinery—tractors and harvesters and all the rest!

Here's the reason. In this nation's early days, it took 85 farm workers to produce enough food for themselves and 15 others—now 15 farmers produce enough for themselves and 85 others. To come

down to modern times, in the past 40 years farm output has doubled—while the number of manhours needed to achieve the enormous production has steadily declined. That means that vast armies of people have been able to take jobs in industry. They produce automobiles, stoves, TV sets and all the thousand and one other things that make for better living. To take one example, a modern combine saves in a single day enough manpower to manufacture a refrigerator. There would be only a comparative handful of people available to man the factories if we were still dependent on human and animal labor to do the jobs of the farm.

Farm output must be much greater still in the future—our soaring population makes that certain. And again machinery will make the task possible and at the same time leave plenty of workers for our other needs.

MAKING MONEY FOR THE TAXPAYERS

For several years three great power development projects have been blocked by advocates of government-owned plants (socialism), while they cry that our country is short of electricity. Development has been delayed for years on the Snake River in Idaho, the Niagara River in New York and the Coosa River in Alabama. In each instance private companies have been ready, able and willing to build the necessary power plants instead of having the government spend upwards of \$1,000,000,000 of taxpayers' money for the projects. At last the dam of opposition has been broken in one instance. Congress has cleared the way for the Alabama Power Company to invest \$100,000,000 for power development on a 100 mile stretch of the Coosa River.

The company will build five new dams, with flood control features and provisions for future navigation improvements. The project will produce 360,000 kilowatts. Apparently the people of Alabama got tired of waiting for "political" power. Petitions from more than 150 organizations—civic, farm, veteran, local governments—poured into Alabama congressmen's office in support of the proposal. The only delay now in going ahead with development is waiting to receive a permit from the Federal Power Commission, which was applied for last Fall. Instead of a tax exempt federal power plant, Alabama will now have a highly taxed private enterprise. Not one penny of tax money will be taken from the citizens of all of the states to build a power plant for a limited number of customers in one state. Thus does free enterprise make money for the taxpayers.

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH

These days there are too many people in too many cars in too much of a hurry going in too many directions to nowhere for nothing.

"A smooth sea never made a skillful mariner. The storms of adversity, like those of the ocean, rouse the faculties and excite the invention, prudence, skill and fortitude of the voyager. The martyrs of ancient times, in bracing their minds to outward calamities, acquired a loftiness of purpose and a moral heroism worth a lifetime of softness and security."

Here is one joker's explanation of golf. Golf is what letter-carrying, ditch-digging, and carpet beating would be if those three tasks had to be performed on the same afternoon. The game is played on carefully selected grass with little white balls and as many clubs as the player can afford. A "hole" is a tin cup in the center of a "green." A "green" is a small parcel of grass costing about \$1.98 a blade, and located between a brook and a couple of apple trees, on a lot of "unfinished excavation." The idea is to get the golf ball into each of the eight cups in the fewest strokes and the greatest number of words. After the eighteenth hole, the golfer adds up his score, stops when he reaches 87, takes a shower, sings "Sweet Adeline" with six or eight other liars, and calls it the end of a perfect day.

BALTIMORE, MD., DAILY RECORD

"If we have 'stand-by controls' there is one thing which we should insist on, and that is a clear, concise definition of the word 'emergency'. We had a rather sad experience with the varying interpretations some of our politicians put on the word 'emergency' in recent years."

SCHOOL OPENING HERE AUGUST 31

Don't fail to read all advertisements in The Eagle next week. "Back-to-School" bargains will be offered by all the merchants of the town. Special School Supply ads will also appear in the issue.

Be sure and get a copy of The Eagle next Wednesday and read the ads and do your shopping through The Eagle.



Big Crisis in the Pitching Staff

BEHIND THE SCENES IN AMERICAN BUSINESS

—BY RENOLDS KNIGHT—

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—This is the time of year when unemployment rolls usually show an increase. Normally, they go up in summer due to the influx of students to the labor force. But this year the number of jobless remained relatively stable—3,246,000, or 5.1 per cent of the total work force—while employment rose 50,000 in July to 62.1 million.

Why the increase failed to materialize is somewhat of a minor mystery. Government officials are understandably hesitant in attaching any special significance to it. One reason may be that, with jobs scarce this year, some students started shopping earlier than usual. Others may be postponing their entry into the labor market.

That the expected didn't happen underscores the pitfalls that lie in unemployment figures. They're fertile soil for political controversy. One side will view some 3 million persons out of work with alarm. Others will argue that this figure is close to the irreducible minimum, even for "good times."

There are some facts the statistics don't reveal. One is that there are almost always, in times of high unemployment, somewhere between 1 and 2 million persons in the process of changing jobs. They can—and do—find new jobs. The point is that these people who are unemployed now are not necessarily the same ones who were out of work last month, or who will be next month.

PEACE OF MIND — Further proof that statistics don't always tell all of a story can be found in those on automobile accidents.

One out of every five cars will be involved this year in accidents serious enough to be reported. But millions of minor mishaps, such as scraped and dented fenders and broken glass, never enter the record.

Yet these small accidents, and the need for towing or other roadside service when cars break down, can be hard on the average motorist's pocketbook, not to mention the inconvenience and time lost on the road. The man who should know is Leonard M. van Noppen, vice president of Universal C.I.T. Credit Corporation, the nation's largest independent auto finance company. He supervises a car fleet that travels 30 million miles a year.

Car-owners, he says, are more insurance-conscious than ever. He adds:

"Nothing contributes more to the car owner's peace of mind than the knowledge that insurance protects him in case of personal injury; that the amount owed on his car will be paid in full in event of his death; that bail bonds up to \$5,000 will be supplied in the event of traffic violations; and that emergency funds for car repairs can be obtained, if needed, on away-from-home trips."

THINGS TO COME — For the amateur uranium hunter, a pocket-size geiger counter... A left-handed wrist watch. The winding stem is on the left side so that the watch can be worn on the right wrist... An applicator for painting sash, moulding and tight corners without contacting adjoining surfaces... A portable fluorescent floodlight weather-

proofed for indoor or outdoor use. POPULATION BOOM — The greatest single factor stimulating America's expanding economy is the rapid increase in population—now up to 161,000,000. Many businesses are feeling its explosive effects, few more so than the home construction industry.

New private dwelling units in July were up 11 per cent over the same period in 1953, a continuation of the present pace would make 1954 the sixth straight year of over 1 million housing starts.

While prices of new homes haven't come down, quality has gone up. A basic example of the latter is the broadening use of durable clay tile which is being used to waterproof floor-to-ceiling surfaces as never before. The half to two bathrooms surfaced throughout with clay tile.

The fact that the industry is meeting the tremendous demand of prospective home owners with quality products is proof that both the producer and consumer are optimistic about the future.

FOREIGN TRADE — President Eisenhower's decision to raise the tariff on Swiss watches undoubtedly was a difficult one for the chief executive to make, for he's an ardent liberal on foreign trade. It was taken by nations abroad as an indication of the approach the government would take in regard to future tariff problems.

Any misgivings foreign traders might have on this point should have been dispelled by the President's reasons for his action. The President said his decision was based less on a desire to aid the American watch industry financially than on recognition of its essentiality to national defense.

BITS OF BUSINESS — Michigan's rank as the leading U. S. auto assembler continued to decline. Its new assemblies 30.8 per cent of the nation's new cars compared with 35.8 per cent a year ago... Present trend indicates U. S. production of meat this year will hit 25.2 billion pounds, highest ever... Cotton output in the 1954-55 marketing year is estimated at 12,680,000 bales, 23 per cent below last year's crop.

Farmers Get Break Too, On New Tax Cut Measure

Washington—A farmer can now get a tax cut by building himself a pond... or digging a ditch. This is one of the special effects of the huge new tax revision law. In passing out scores of tax benefits, Congress didn't forget the farmer in this congressional election year.

The law permits a farmer to deduct from his income, on tax returns, many outlays for soil or water conservation. Even at the minimum 20 per cent tax rate, each \$100 in new deductions means a tax cut of \$20.

The deductions for that purpose are limited in any one year to 25 per cent of the taxpayer's gross income from farming. Note that if you have income aside from farming, you can't deduct 25 per cent of your total income.

If you spend more than 25 per cent of your farm income for soil or water conservation in any one year, you can carry forward

the amount over 25 per cent and deduct it on your return the next year. You can keep on carrying these expenditures forward as many years as needed to get your full deduction—but you still can't deduct more than 25 per cent of farm income in any one year. Soil and water conservation expenses involve moving or treating dirt. They can include such things as leveling, grading, terracing, contour furrowing, construction of diversion channels, drainage ditches, controlling and protecting watercourses, ponds, earthen dams and elimination of brush or planting of windbreaks.

In the past, expenditures for most of these things generally have been added for tax purposes to the original cost of the land. Usually no deduction was allowed for them unless the land was sold. They could be counted in figuring whether you made a profit on the sale.

Experts believe half a million farmers will claim new deductions under the new law. They figure the farmers will get tax cuts amounting to 10 million dollars. The revenue loss would be greater, except that farmers pay little or no income tax already.

Aside from his personal expenditures, the law permits a farmer to deduct special assessments by soil and water conservation districts if they are spent for purposes which would be deductible on the farmer's individual return.

A farmer can deduct expenses starting just January 1. But he must decide, in the first year he pays for such things, whether he wants to deduct them or still follow the old law, once he reports his decision, he can't change his method without permission from the revenue service.

Another tax benefit for farmers in the new law provides that proceeds from sale or exchange of diseased livestock are not taxed if they are reinvested in livestock within one year.

Farmers also may now pay no tax on proceeds from sale of land necessary to meet acreage limitations under reclamation laws, provided they invest the proceeds into more land—presumably in another reclamation or irrigation district.

Excess Cotton Draws Marketing Penalty

North Carolina cotton farmers with "excess acres" were warned yesterday that any excess cotton produced this year will be subject to a marketing quota penalty of 17.5 cents per pound.

H. C. Blalock, state ASC specialist, said farmers are currently being notified of the measured acres of cotton allotted for their farm.

Marketing cards, which certify that the cotton produced from a farm is free of marketing quota penalties, will not be issued for farms with "excess acres" until the marketing quota penalty has been paid, said Blalock. The penalty may be paid at the county ASC office in the county in which the cotton was produced.

Unless the marketing quota penalty on excess cotton has already been paid, buyers will deduct a penalty of 17.5 cents for each pound of upland cotton mar-

keted. Blalock emphasized that growers whose cotton acreage is within their acreage allotment are eligible for marketing cards and can market penalty-free all the cotton produced in 1954 if it is properly identified. Growers who are eligible for marketing cards will be mailed their cards before extensive harvesting begins.

G-W English Teacher Moves To College

Boiling Springs, Aug. 10—Miss Kathryn Copeland, who has been retained to teach English at Gardner-Webb College, will move to her new home in Boiling Springs next week.

The new English teacher is a graduate of Baylor University, where she received her B. A. and M. A. degrees in English. In addition, she has studied at the University of California, the University of Chicago, George Peabody College for Teachers, and the University of Minnesota.

Miss Copeland's addition to the English department brings the total number to six. Francis B. Dodmond is head of the department, and other teachers are: J. Y. Hamrick, Dr. P. L. Elliott, S. L. Lamm, and John E. Roberts.

For the past 25 years she has been Dean and professor of English at Anderson College in Anderson College. This summer she taught English in the summer school at Appalachian State Teachers College in Boone.

In Boiling Springs she will occupy one of the college apartments on Green Street.

Big Alfalfa Acreage Boost Is Extended

Farmers faced with feed shortages during the past few years as a result of droughts are expected to make the crop year 1954-55 one of the greatest in history for seedling hay crops.

B. T. McNeill, assistant Wake County Negro farm agent for the Agricultural Extension Service, says many farmers will be seeding alfalfa this summer school at the Hay Crops. Farmers with one acre are expected to add another; many of those who have never tried this forage legume will seed it for the first time this year.

To cite an example of alfalfa's productivity, McNeill points to the farm of John Mangum of Wendell, Route 2, where a single acre has produced an average of 3 1/2 tons of hay annually for the past five years. Mangum is one of those who will add a second acre of alfalfa this summer to take care of one beef animal and one dairy animal he is raising.

Over in Franklin County, L. D. Baldwin, Negro county agent, expects farmers to seed many additional acres of alfalfa. Says Baldwin: "As a result of a recent series of meetings, several farmers have become interested in alfalfa production. It looks like we are going to have some alfalfa in every community in the county."

Alfalfa can be used for grazing, for hay, or for silage. With proper attention it will produce from 3 to 4 1/2 tons of feed per year in three to five clippings.

HAVE YOU HEARD?

Burial Association Membership Is Now TWICE As Valuable

\$200 Burial Benefit

In the past you have been limited to a benefit of \$100 for adults and \$50 for children. Now Without Examination, without Moving to a Higher Rate, you can Double your benefits—Just by Paying twice the amounts you have always Paid.

\$200 Burial Benefit

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Persons over 10 who join before 30 | \$1.60 per year |
| Persons who join after 30 and before 50 | \$3.20 per year |
| Persons who join after 50 and before 65 | \$4.80 per year |

Children under 10, pay 80c per year and receive half benefit until they reach age 10.

The cost cannot be beaten or matched by any other form of insurance. We will be Happy to explain our Services and our charges.

Don't Delay. This Additional Benefit Is Now Available To Members or Non-Members Up To Age 65

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