

CPL. G. A. WATSON SERVING WITH AIR FORCE IN ALASKA

Whitehorse, Y. T., Corporal Geo. A. Watson, son of Mrs. Mollie Watson, of Cullowhee, N. C., is currently serving with the 66th Jet Fighter Squadron on Exercise Sweetbrier, a controlled training exercise being conducted jointly by U. S. and Canadian Forces under Arctic conditions in the Yukon Territory and Alaska, during January and February.

The sleek jets, part of the Alaskan Air Command, based at Elmendorf AFB, Anchorage, are supplying close tactical air support to Allied ground forces engaged in a maneuver with "invading" Aggressor hordes who have made a theoretical airborne assault on Alaska.

U. S. Army and Air Force units in Alaska are providing the Aggressor forces which launched the mythical invasion, bringing Exercise Sweetbrier into being as a speedy counter-action.

First peacetime joint Canada-United States maneuver to be held in the Arctic, Exercise Sweetbrier climaxes a series of test task force exercises by both countries since World War II.

William Cunningham Serving in Japan With 8th Field Artillery

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN NARA, JAPAN — Private First Class William Cunningham, son of Mrs. Arizona Cunningham of Sylva, North Carolina, is now on duty with the 8th Field Artillery Battalion, which is stationed at Nara, Honshu, Japan, and is part of the Pacific famed 25th Infantry (Tropic Lightning) commanded by Major General William B. Kean.

His present duty is that of cook in Headquarters Battery. Joining the Army on August 9, 1948, at Greenville, he was sent to Fort Jackson, South Carolina, for his basic training. He arrived in Japan on December 24, 1948.

Approximately five million persons used national forest lands for hunting, fishing, and trapping during 1949, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

RITZ THEATRE

WEEKLY PROGRAM

Night Shows: 7:00 & 9:00 P.M.
Mat. Sat.—Late Show Sat. 10:30
Adm.: Adults 35c tax incl.—Children under 12 yrs. 12c tax incl.

Thursday-Friday
February 23-24

BRIDE FOR SALE

Claudette Colbert, Robert Young. When you see a better comedy than this, you'll have to go some. It's got everything!

Saturday, Feb. 25
RENEGADES OF THE
SAGE

Charles Starrett, Smiley Burnett. Your old friend "Durango Kid."

Late Show—
IN THIS CORNER

with Scott Brady and A. Shaw. Story of the Fight Racket.

Sunday, Feb. 26
THE HASTY HEART

Ronald Reagan, Patricia Neal. The compelling story of a doomed man's battle against stubborn pride. A screen triumph.

Monday - Tuesday
February 27 - 28
CHICAGO DEADLINE

Alan Ladd, June Havoc, Donna Reed. Here is Ladd with the best story he has had in a year and the best co-stars he's ever had. It's terrific!

Wednesday, March 1
LET'S LIVE A LITTLE

Hedy Lamarr, Robert Cummings. And do they live. See how it's done, then try it. Swell!

All Children not in arms will have to purchase a ticket to enter any performance at this Theatre.

The Time The Anti-Trust Lawyers Killed Their Own Case!

For ten years the anti-trust lawyers have been attacking the business methods that make it possible to give the public the best quality food at the lowest prices.

In our last ad we told you how Federal Judge W. H. Atwell, at Dallas, threw the anti-trust lawyers and all their inflammatory charges against A&P right out of his court.

But the anti-trust lawyers were not satisfied with decisions against them by three federal judges.

They still wanted to destroy A&P.

They Appealed to New Orleans

So they appealed Judge Atwell's decision to the three-judge Circuit Court at New Orleans.

One of the three, Judge Curtis L. Waller, agreed with Judge Atwell that the case should be dismissed.

The other two members of the Circuit Court, Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr., and Judge Allen Cox, although saying the case should be tried, agreed that the indictment was vague and contained many allegations which were inflammatory.

They decided that Judge Atwell at Dallas should protect A&P from these inflammatory allegations and could order the anti-trust lawyers to supply the defendants with a bill of particulars.

So the case was back in Dallas again.

Judge Atwell, carrying out the decision of the Circuit Court, struck out the inflammatory matter.

He said that without this inflammatory and prejudicial matter the Grand Jury might never have returned the indictment.

Judge Atwell said to the anti-trust lawyers:

"There are many statements in the indictment which are not at all in violation, and are highly prejudicial and inflammatory."

The anti-trust lawyers objected. They advanced an amazing argument. They said that the removal of their inflammatory allegations (which all four judges had agreed did not belong in the indictment) destroyed their case.

Judge Atwell instructed the anti-trust lawyers to furnish the court with a bill of particulars. In short, he wanted specific charges instead of vague generalities. He set the deadline for furnishing this material at January 15th, 1944.

When the anti-trust lawyers twice asked for more time, pleading sickness among their staff, Judge Atwell extended the time to February 25th because he believed that they were honestly trying, in good faith, to prepare the material he had requested.

Actually, it developed, they were using the time to get ready to drop the case in Dallas and start it in another court.

They Quit in Dallas

On February 26th, while the judge was still waiting for his answer, and without any previous notice to him, the anti-trust lawyers gave a story to the newspapers in Washington, announcing that they were dropping the case in Dallas.

They said that it was their intention "to file a substantially similar suit in an appropriate jurisdiction at an early date."

The "early date" turned out to be the same day.

As soon as one anti-trust lawyer killed the case in Dallas, another anti-trust lawyer filed a new case in Danville, Illinois. This new case made most of the same allegations that had been made and dropped in Dallas; and that are being made against us today.

So now, according to the anti-trust lawyers, all four judges who had ruled on the Dallas case were wrong.

Despite defeats in three federal courts in widely separated parts of the country, they continued their campaign to destroy A&P.

When Judge Atwell heard of their action he ordered the anti-trust lawyers to prepare an order for his signature dismissing the Dallas case.

In signing this order he said to the anti-trust lawyers:

"This nolle prosequi does not have the sanction or approval of this court. That is not necessary, nor that the government ask for the court's approval."

"It is, however, a matter that may be presented to the other court and may be of interest to the people at large."

So after their efforts to destroy A&P had failed in Washington, D. C., Wilson, North Carolina, and Dallas, Texas, the anti-trust lawyers moved on to Danville, Illinois.

They were still determined to destroy this company which had brought more and better food at lower cost to millions of American families.

They Were Wrong Three Times Before!

Three times the anti-trust lawyers went into federal courts and made serious and damaging charges against A&P.

Three times federal judges said the anti-trust lawyers were wrong and rendered decisions against them.

In previous ads in this series we told you about these other anti-trust "cases" involving us, which the judges said were not cases at all.

We think you should know about these previous cases, because once again the anti-trust lawyers are making damaging "allegations" that could seriously affect our business if they were believed by the public.

There was the time in Washington, D. C., when they said we and other good American citizens conspired to fix the price of bread in that city.

This was the time Federal Judge T. Alan Goldsborough ruled that A&P and the other defendants did not even need to put in a defense. He instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of "not guilty".

It was the time Judge Goldsborough said to the anti-trust lawyers:

"If you were to show this record to any experienced trial lawyer in the world, he would tell you that there was not any evidence at all."

"Honestly, I have never in my over forty years' experience seen tried a case that was as absolutely devoid of evidence as this. That is the honest truth. I have never seen one like it."

There was the time in Wilson, North Carolina, they said we and other good American citizens conspired to fix prices paid farmers for their potatoes.

This was the time Federal Judge C. C. Wyche directed the jury to bring in a verdict of "not guilty".

It was the time Judge Wyche said to the anti-trust lawyers:

"In my opinion there is no testimony produced from which it can reasonably be inferred that the defendants entered into a combination to depress or lower the price of potatoes."

"I might say that I never tried a case in my life where a greater effort, more work, more investigation had been done, combing almost with a fine-tooth comb to gather evidence."

"But, as was said a long time ago, you can't make brick without straw, and you can't make a case without facts."

There was the time in Dallas, Texas, when they made practically the same "allegations" they are making today.

This was the time Federal Judge W. H. Atwell ruled that the case should not even be tried. He said that the indictment contained inflammatory statements that he would not permit to be presented to a jury.

It was the time Judge Atwell said to the anti-trust lawyers:

"I know of no American rule, and I wish I had the power to underscore the word 'American,' which permits us to try a man because of his size."

"If I thought I was presiding over a court and that I might have to sentence some person because he was a great big fellow, or because he was a Lilliputian, I would feel like resigning. God knows we don't want it ever to occur in America that the size is going to determine whether a man is guilty or innocent."

THE GREAT ATLANTIC &



PACIFIC TEA COMPANY