

September Term Of Superior Court Lasts Only One Day

Judge Thompson Cleans
Up Docket Monday
Afternoon

NO CIVIL ACTIONS

Joe Habit and Harry Smith Cases Finally Disposed of

It did not take Judge C. Everett Thompson long to wind up the September term of Chowan Superior Court, the trial of cases being completed Monday afternoon and other court matters finished Tuesday morning. There were no civil cases docketed for the term and of the criminal cases none were of any special interest.

Judge Thompson dismissed the case of Joe Habit, who five years ago, was ordered to appear at each term of Superior Court and prove that he had not engaged in the sale or manufacture of liquor. Mr. Habit has complied with the court order to the satisfaction of each presiding judge.

Harry Smith was brought into court and a case hanging fire since 1927 was finally disposed of. The defendant was charged with secret assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill and in April, 1927, was ordered to pay doctor's bills and a stipulated amount each month for William Capehart, colored, for injuries received when hit in the face with a bottle. Recently, Smith paid \$800 into the hands of Clerk of Court E. W. Spires for use and benefit of Capehart, which satisfied the terms of his original sentence. However, Solicitor Chester Morris resented the fact that the defendant made very little effort in complying with the court order until his recent arrest in Newport News, Va. Asked for an explanation by Judge Thompson, Smith said he made some of the payments, but that later he was unable to work and, therefore, could not meet them. The judge placed him on probation for a term of five years.

James Nowell, colored, was found guilty of assaulting Adolph Britt with a deadly weapon. He was sentenced to two years on the roads.

Porter Jones, colored, was found guilty on two counts, assault with a deadly weapon and carrying a concealed weapon. He was sentenced to 12 months on the roads on the first charge and three months on the latter, the sentences to run concurrently.

Bennie Carr, colored, was found guilty on two charges of burglary. He was given the same sentence on both charges, not less than three nor more than five years in State prison, the sentences to run concurrently.

Jarvis Skinner faced a charge of trespassing on the lands of Lloyd White, but Judge Thompson remanded the case to Recorder's Court.

John Wilson Beasley failed to put in an appearance on a charge of drunken driving. The defendant is now in the U. S. Army so that the State took a nolle prosequi with leave.

Two divorces were granted during the brief session of court, Viola Hill Davis and Ruth Voliva each securing a divorce from their respective husbands, Samuel Boyd Davis and Isaac Voliva.

MERRY HILL

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Cobb, of Portsmouth, Va., spent Sunday with Shade Cobb.

Miss Rachel Cowand, of Portsmouth, Va.; Miss Betty Cowand and Mrs. Everett Bartlett, of Norfolk, Va., spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Cowand.

Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Love and Roy Morgan, of Newport News, Va., were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. White.

Mrs. Grover Myers, of Portsmouth, Va., was the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. M. Smithwick, on Sunday.

Corporal Woodrow Britt, of Texas, has been the guest of his sister, Mrs. Frank Perry.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Winborne, Mrs. T. E. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Wade Cobb and children, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Holder, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. James Holder spent Sunday as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Loy Bowen, of Windsor.

Mrs. Sue Britt and Miss Bobbie Britt, of Newport News, Va., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Perry.

Staff Sergeant and Mrs. Hubert Williford, of Vincennes, Ind., visited Mr. and Mrs. Wright Williford on Thursday.

Ext. James Norman Phelps, of C. Stewart, Ga., spent the week-end here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Phelps.

Mrs. Celia Phelps, Miss Nora Bowen and Mrs. Chesley White were visitors in Windsor on Saturday.

LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

By Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent

Foreign Policy Not Clear Parties Should Speak Out

Fast-moving events in Europe, following the surrender of Italy, may make it imperative that the United States establish a foreign policy that can be accepted throughout the world as the expression of the considered opinion of the people and hence not subject to revision with every change in administration.

This definiteness will be extremely difficult to attain. It is possible that the presidential election of 1944 will give the people an opportunity to decide what our foreign policy will be but this is by no means certain. Consequently, it is probable that our role in world affairs will be circumscribed by the inherent obstacles to prompt elucidation of nation policy.

To give positive assurance of our participation in the establishment of a new world order, with adequate power to preserve peace, it would be necessary, at this time, for both major parties to make a declaration that is without the possibility of "interpretation" to please all factions.

The Republican claque at Mackinac Island adopted a declaration urging: "Responsible participation by the United States in post-war cooperative organization among sovereign nations to prevent military aggression and to attain permanent peace with organized justice in a free world."

Now, with all recognition of the obvious difficulties that confront the Republican committee, we find its utterance far from the clarity of the suggestions recently made by Clarence Budington Kelland, former executive director of the Republican National Committee, or the forthright declaration of Governor Dewey of New York, for an outright continuing-military alliance with Great Britain, together with the hope that Russia and China might be brought into a four-way arrangement.

Of course, the Republican party, when it assembles next year in convention, may give us an out-and-out declaration. It is assumed that the Democrats will have no choice but to support the President's foreign policy. This, however, must be more clearly defined, especially in regard to post-war matters. In fact, both parties must come out into the open in order that the verdict of the people, at the polls, will be conclusive as to national policy.

Russia Not Fighting Alone Soviet Has Received Aid

It may be perfectly natural for soldiers of the Red Army to attribute their clean-cut victory over the Germans to their own power and not to Allied operations in the West, as reported by Henry C. Cassidy, Associated Press correspondent on the Steppe front.

It is somewhat surprising, however, to find many people in the United States and Great Britain, who, despite clearer information as to the activities of their countries, seem to agree with the Russian soldiers.

When all the facts of the present war are available, it will be ascertained, we think, that the aerial offensive against Germany and the threat of an Anglo-American invasion in Western France exerted considerable pressure upon the Nazis and prevented the Germans from using their full power against the Red Army.

In strange contrast with the Russian soldier who believes that his country is fighting the whole war, some of our citizens are inclined to depreciate our war effort. The same observation applies to some of the people of Great Britain. They have accepted the propaganda from Moscow, relating to a "second front" and, like the Russians, will be satisfied

with nothing less than a full-scale offensive against the German Army.

They are not impressed by the aerial offensive against Germany, the successful operations in the Mediterranean, the volume of supplies shipped to Russia, the burden of maintaining sea control or the fact that the United States and Great Britain are carrying the entire war against Japan.

Parcels Sent To Prisoners Now Being Held By Japan

Now on the high seas the Swedish ship Gripsholm will proceed to Mormugoa, Portuguese East Indies, where it will meet a Japanese ship for the exchange of passengers and cargo.

Of great interest to the people of this country is the dispatch of parcels to Americans, now held as prisoners of war by the Japanese. The next of kin of every designated prisoner was given the opportunity to send a parcel.

Where next of kin was not designated, or could not be located, the Red Cross provided parcels, similar to those being sent by the next of kin, so that practically every American will receive a package from home. In addition, the Red Cross provided special 13-pound packages of food in sufficient quantity to permit the distribution of several to each prisoner.

The Army and Navy also provided food and clothing and the ship carried medical supplies supplied by the Red Cross.

These packages will be the first received by many prisoners and give them their first news of relatives in this country. The failure to provide earlier packages has been due entirely to the unwillingness of the Japanese government to cooperate in the exchange of packages for prisoners of war.

Two Years of War Ahead, Hopkins Warns of Sacrifices

Harry L. Hopkins, friend and adviser of the President, has had many opportunities to appraise the war situation. In his position, he has information not available to many Americans and it is interesting to report his prediction that Germany and Japan will be crushed by 1945.

Mr. Hopkins warns that the loss of Russia on the Allied side would greatly lengthen the war. He says that because China has fought bravely for several years, we cannot assume that she can fight forever. He further says that the people at home face two years of increasing sacrifice and "must work harder and go without more things."

Warning against over-optimism, Mr. Hopkins declared that the principal Axis powers are not economically desperate and that despite bombings, blockades and ship sinkings, they are still militarily solvent. The German home front morale has suffered a heavy blow, but Hitler's group is fighting in the hope of "a long war, a stalemate and a compromise."

Declaring that although one-third of the German Ruhr industrial district probably has been demolished and Nazi war output is down ten per cent from raids and other causes, Mr. Hopkins says that industry in Europe is still functioning.

With nearly 13,000,000 foreigners working in Germany, the Nazis are able to maintain armed forces of approximately 10,000,000 despite total war casualties of 3,000,000. "The Axis is not critically short of manpower," declares Mr. Hopkins, who asserts that "the United Nations are."

Discussing the matter of transportation, Mr. Hopkins says that these facilities have been heavily strained, but reliance upon inland waterways and successful repair techniques go far to offset weaknesses.

As to Japan, Mr. Hopkins points

Ration Reminder

Gasoline—In 17 states of Eastern shortage area A-6 coupons are now good.

Fuel Oil—Period 5 coupons in old rations remain good through September 30. Period 1 coupons in new rations are good through December.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 good for 5 pounds through October. Stamps Nos. 15 and 16 good for 5 pounds each for home canning purposes through October 31.

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 is good for 1 pair through October 31.

Stoves—Consumer purchases of rationed stoves must be made with a certificate obtained at local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Meats, Fats—Red stamps X, Y and Z good through October 2. Brown stamp A became good September 12 and remains good through October 2.

Processed Foods—Blue stamps R, S and T expire September 20. U, V and W now good, expire October 20.

out that for years reserve industrial strength has been developed in Manchuria, North China, Korea and Formosa, and declares that if Japan lost all the islands she has seized in the last two years, "she would not be licked by any means."

The views of Mr. Hopkins are presented in The American Magazine and are apparently designed to prevent the development of over-confidence on the home front, based on the growing popular belief that the collapse of Germany and Japan is not far distant.

Problems For Congress Taxes, Fathers, Election

The end of the Congressional recess will find returning solons confronted with several serious legislative matters. After conferring with "the people," it may be assumed that the members of the House and Senate will more accurately reflect popular sentiment but we do not expect any radical changes in the expressed opinions of the nation's governing body.

There will be much discussion of the proposed drafting of fathers. Already strenuous opposition is apparent, with the suggestion that unmarried men be taken in higher age bracket and the idea is also advanced that, after all, the Army and Navy are planning an unnecessary increase in size.

The ever-present subject of taxation will occupy considerable attention, with the President anxious to raise an additional \$12,000,000,000. The chances are that Congress will not provide so much although it is

recognized that increased levies cannot be avoided.

Higher rates are reasonably certain upon corporate, excise and personal income taxes. Cigarettes and liquor will pay more. Discussion as to a general sales tax runs into a certain presidential veto and Congressmen are not enthusiastic about a spending levy. Compulsory savings, advocated by some, present difficulties in connection with continued sale of war bonds.

There will be much heard about subsidies to hold down food prices, with particular emphasis upon dairy products. Improved crop conditions indicate record yields of foodstuffs, with attractive prices, but the farm bloc will have demands for agriculture to engage serious attention before Christmas.

Above all, the legislators will not lose sight of the presidential election that comes in 1944. Statesmanship will give way to the necessities of "the record" which is very important to those who want to be re-elected. Consequently, there will be much talk, in both Houses, about the war program, the peace ahead and the establishment of the future world order.

Coast Guard SPARS Recruiting Officer In E. City Sept. 16 To 18

The United States Coast Guard needs women to release men for active sea duty . . . to help convoy and man supply and troop ships, land invasion forces, destroy enemy submarines and rescue their victims. Five thousand SPARS will take over Coast Guard shore jobs by the end of 1943 and the Coast Guard wants Edenton to be well represented in this group. Representatives of the SPARS will be in Elizabeth City on Thursday and Friday, September 16 and 17 from 8 to 5:30 p. m., and on Saturday, September 18, from 8 to 3 p. m.

Girls between the ages of 20 to 36, who have had at least two years of high school, are in good physical condition, are not married to a Coast Guardsman, and have no children under 18 years of age are urged to enlist.

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Sidewalks Hold Town Council In Long Session

(Continued from Page One)

also approved the appointment of Mr. Yates at the same salary of \$20 per month.

J. Edwin Bufflap, Street Commissioner, called attention of the Councilmen to the necessity of resurfacing Broad Street from Queen to Water Street, and a portion of Water Street. This portion of the Town's streets are in danger of severe damage in case of a cold and wet winter, and besides it is in such shape that it is impossible to properly sweep. The Street Commissioner warned that it is dangerous to abandon all maintenance work even if a war is in progress, for it would be far more expensive if, at the end of the war, the Town found itself faced with the necessity of undertaking major projects which could have been prevented by the investment of some money now in maintenance and repair. The Commissioner stated that re-surfacing would cost in the neighborhood of \$4,000 and he was instructed to go further into the project and secure a more definite figure for the work contemplated.

The matter of custodians for the Armory was also brought up during the meeting and, after consideration of the matter, three custodians were appointed. Those named were Mayor Leroy Haskett, representing Town Council; West Byrum, representing the Board of Public Works, and Marvin Wilson, in the absence of J. Frank White, representing Company 26 of the State Guard.

Frank Muth, Jr., Now Stationed In Trinidad

Frank Muth, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Muth, who recently was graduated from the Naval Air Technical School at Norman, Okla., is now stationed at Trinidad. Young Muth is a seaman first class and is an aircraft mechanic in the program to "keep 'em flying."

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