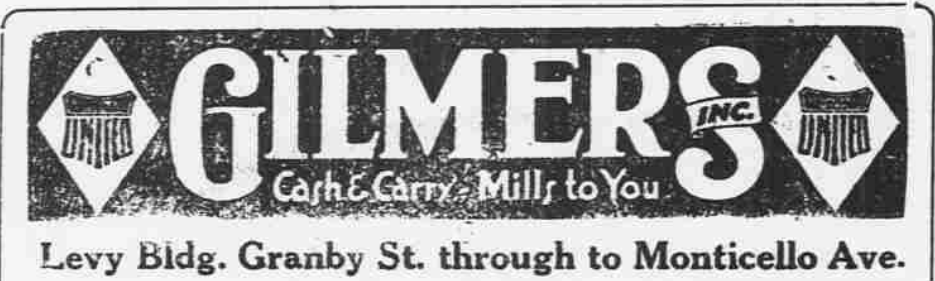


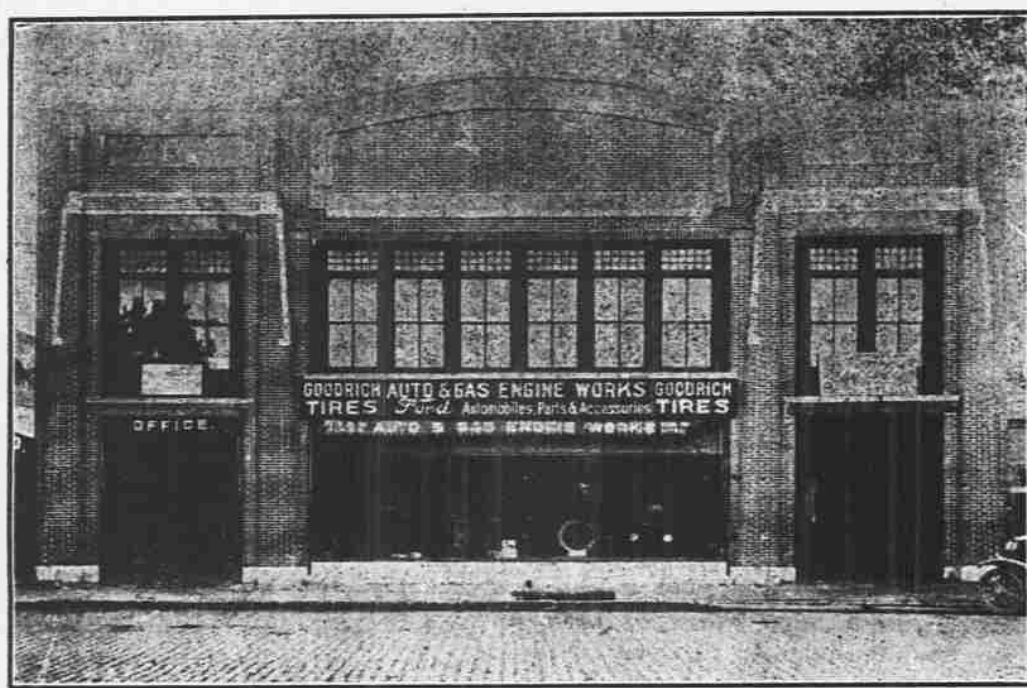
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"I Lost My Best Customers Through Rats," Writes J. Adams. "Used to have the busiest Restaurant in town until news spread that the kitchen was infested with rats; lost a lot of my best customers until I tried RAT-SNAP. Haven't a pest

in the place now. Restaurants should use RAT-SNAP." Three sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sold and guaranteed by Culpeper Hardware Store, City Drug Store, G. W. Tiddy, John C. Bond, Edenton; W. A. Liggett, Edenton; Sawyer's General Store, Camden.

Here, There and Everywhere

A Digest of Odds and Ends of General News and Information Edited For Readers of The Independent.

PASSING The Senate Finance Committee the Buck nittee is about to consider Senator Smoot's proposal to shift a burden of 800 millions to one billion dollars in taxes from the business interests of the country to the ultimate consumer.

Senator Smoot's measure, which he estimates would yield approximately \$1,500,000,000 in revenue annually, would place a flat tax of 1 per cent on gross sales above \$6,000 annually, of virtually all commodities, both raw materials and finished products. The bill carries a few exemptions, but application of the tax would be practically only on such commodities as now bear a higher levy.

Present taxes on soft drinks, tobacco, automobiles and some other so-called luxuries would remain under the Smoot bill. Those commodities already bear taxes regarded as heavier than the flat 1 per cent tax. In addition to the tax on sales, a levy having the same application would be placed on total amounts of all leases.

Business generally favors the sales tax. One of its appealing features is the doing away with the present perplexing and harassing income tax forms. It is so easy to figure out what one's taxes are when one has only to compute the percentage on gross sales and let it go at that. But for this convenience to business the consumer pays an awful price. Take cotton goods for instance. The farmer adds a cent when he sells to the ginmer; the ginmer adds a cent when he sells to the yarn mill; the yarn mill adds a cent when he sells to the broker; the broker adds a cent when he sells to the weaver; the weaver adds a cent when he sells to the jobber; the jobber adds a cent when he sells the finished product to the merchant; and the merchant adds a cent when he sells to the retail buyer. The poor devil who buys the finished product pays all the tax, plus addition profits added all along the line, since it is a prevalent practice to pad prices when prices are advanced to include a special tax.

DISABLED There are at the present time over 23,000 soldiers undergoing treatment in various government and private institutions or hospitals. According to General Pershing the number is gradually increasing because of tubercular and mental ailments, and he says that facilities for the treatment of the unfortunate men have not been provided as rapidly as necessary. After criticizing the Public Health Service for its lack of efficiency he adds: "From all accounts its management of hospitals and care of sick and wounded are matters that demand early investigation." The president has asked Brigadier General Charles G. Daves of Chicago, to head the special commission to make "diligent inquiry" of government department heads in an effort to find out where the government agencies have been "lacking in authority, neglectful, or failing" in caring for disabled service men. He asked also that investigation be made of "the abuses which have developed."

Mexico is encouraging farming. All agricultural machinery is admitted to Mexico free of duty and freight rates on farm machinery are 50 per cent of the rate on other commodities.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION Offering to the nation a month of military instruction and carefully supervised physical training the War Department has practically completed plans for the establishment of a number of Citizens' Military Training Camps this summer throughout the entire country. Attendance will be without cost to the candidate. Upon being accepted for enrollment he will proceed to the camp designated and upon his arrival will be reimbursed for the amount of his travelling expenses. All instruction will be given at permanently established camps where the candidate will find selected Regular Army instructors prepared to train him in the elementary duties of a soldier. Physical training will occupy a permanent place in the program and Medical Officers, Chaplains and Hostesses will be in constant attendance. No educational qualifications are required but the applicants' intelligence must be such as will permit him to understand and obey commands.

The State of Nevada is getting ashamed of capital punishment, the legislature of that state having recently passed an act providing for capital felons to be executed by the administration of gas. The methods heretofore in vogue in Nevada were hanging and shooting.

In America we feel ourselves put upon because we must pay a tax of four per cent upon an income of \$5,000. But in Germany the people are taxed 43 per cent of their total incomes. And Germany has to pay this tax though she has lost her merchant fleet, her colonies, her foreign property and 12 per cent of her before-the-war population.

FARMER'S RIGHT Secretary of Agriculture Wallace says: "Neither can there be any question as to the right of farmers to organize themselves into associations, cooperative or otherwise, for the purpose of marketing their crops so long as they observe the requirements of our laws. The right of the laborer to form organizations for collective action and collective bargaining is clearly recognized. The right of the manufacturers, merchants, and other groups of business men organize themselves into associations for the promotion of their mutual interests is not disputed. So also the right of farmers to form similar associations, both for the promotion of their general interests and for the sale of their labor in the form of

crops, with a view to securing fair prices for their products through greater efficiency in handling and distributing them under free competitive conditions, must be admitted without question."

In Boston, Mass., landlords boost the rent upon the arrival of a baby. Leases for apartments have been drawn in which it is stipulated that the apartment is leased for a given number and for each additional member of the family the rent shall be increased \$10 per month. A woman who gave birth to triplets had her rent jumped \$30 a month.

SAYS MARKET HAS REACHED BOTTOM Individuals and corporations who have been postponing purchases in order to get rock-bottom prices are likely to realize in the near future that they have waited too long, and be compelled to place their orders on a rising market in the opinion of D. R. Crissinger, Comptroller of the Currency. Many commodities at present, Mr. Crissinger says, are selling actually below the pre-war prices, and far below production costs. "I believe we are just about at the turning point," Mr. Crissinger said, "and that we will soon see goods moving more rapidly and higher prices prevailing for many of the articles which are now selling so far out of line."

FOXY The Republic of Panama is PANAMA a member of the League of Nations—wither no doubt it went-joinin' in following the recent policy of the President of the United States. But Presidents change in the United States and so do policies, and when President Harding and Secretary Hughes failed to heed the protests of Panama against the award of Chief Justice White in the boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Panama, the latter country appealed to the League of Nations. In all the League controversy we have been hearing about the unalterable position of the United States with reference to the Monroe doctrine. So Panama has seized advantage of its membership in the League to place its position above the mere provisions of concern over American tradition, challenging in effect the power of the United States by making an appeal to England, France, Italy and other nations. It is violating no confidence to say that the State Department at Washington is very much irritated by what the Panama government has done.

Steamship companies pay more than a million dollars a year in fines to the United States for failure to exercise proper supervision over immigrants, according to the Department of Labor. When an immigrant is rejected it costs the steamship company about \$350 to pay his keep while his case is being looked into and to send him back to his own country. In addition a fine is usually assessed against the company of about \$300.

THE ISLAND Yap which is the west-of-YAP almost part of the Western Caroline Islands, is situated about 500 miles southwest of Guam and 800 miles east of the Philippine Island of Mindanao. Before the war it belonged with a lot of other islands to the German Empire. Under a secret treaty between the allied nations, before the United States entered the war, the German Islands in the Pacific were to be divided between Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

The United States was no factor in this agreement, and protested vigorously that none of the secret treaties made prior to the entrance of this country into the war was to be held in effect, when the United States turned the scales in favor of the allies—Japan has been given the mandates over the German islands in the Pacific north of the equator, and Great Britain's colonies the mandates over the islands to the south of the equator. These islands form a kind of screen between the United States and its possessions, the Philippines, not to mention the east, with its great possibilities for trade. These islands, Yap included, it is argued may be used as submarine bases in the event of war between the United States and any other naval power, or as a base for other forms of attack upon the Philippines and Guam. The American point of view is that the United States had not a little interest in these islands; that the interest was that of one of the allied and associated nations in the war, and that this interest has not been abrogated merely because the other nations have formed themselves into a league. The issue brings the United States into controversy with the league itself, not to mention Japan, which actually has physical possession of the Island of Yap. The United States is not asking possession of the island, it is asking its internationalization as a cable and radio center.

The Island of Yap is rocky, picturesque, covering some seventy square miles. It is covered with groves of bamboo, coconut, and areca palms. The Germans bought the island along with others, from Spain. It has a population of about 7,000. Before the war Yap was the administrative center for the western Carolines, the Pelew and the Ladrone islands. Its owners, the Germans, had made plans to locate a wireless station there. They were prevented when Australian troops captured the island in October, 1914.

Yap, as it now exists today, is a strange conglomeration of the old and the new. For instance, its inhabitants have not yet passed the stone age in some respects. They use stone money and copra is almost the only export. On the other hand, prohibition holds sway in the island. This was introduced by

the Germans. Another practice which may be considered ultra-modern is the treatment of children. They belong to the community. They frequently are adopted or exchanged, and they throw off control by their parents at an early age. There are clubs composed of bachelors, to which women are not admitted. The people lead an easy life, since food and drink and clothes grow on the trees and anyone can secure them.

The circuit rider with his saddle bags, his Bible, traveling on horseback through the wilderness and vast expanses of territory, is passing as a character in American and especially Methodist life. A recent study of the circuit system in rural Methodism shows that 11,000 or more charges have not more than two points to a circuit and that nearly 51 per cent of our rural churches are stations.

THE GOLD At the beginning of the SUPPLY world war the total amount of gold bullion and coin in this country was \$1,891,000,000 and the total stock of all money amounted to \$3,736,000,000. In the middle of 1919 our total stock of gold was \$3,095,000,000 and the total of all money was \$7,588,000,000. This represents an increase of about 65 per cent in the stocks of gold and approximately 100 per cent in total money. During the latter half of 1919 and the first part of 1920 we exported much more gold than we received. As a consequence our gold decreased to a low point of \$2,647,000,000 on May 1, 1920. Since then it has been increasing steadily and on December 1, 1920, amounted to \$2,761,000,000. Since that time we have imported more than \$100,000,000 worth of gold in excess of our exports.

\$56.60 FOR EACH PERSON The money in circulation in the United States is \$8,093,500,689, compared with \$5,969,320,472 a year ago; this would give each of 107,668,000 persons \$56.60 on April 1 this year, while last year each person would have had \$56.30. The general stock of money in the United States is much larger than the amount in circulation because some is held in

total general stock on April 1 was \$8,082,773,866—of which \$3,001,487,915 was gold coin and bullion held in the Treasury. This item has increased in the last year from \$2,662,284,553; gold coin however in circulation on April 1 totaled \$989,272,083, and gold certificates \$418,615,470.

SOLD AT THE SOUTHERN.

For the convenience of the traveling public, Saunders' book "A Concept of Life and Other Editorials" is on sale at the Southern Hotel news stand in this city. Get your copy there.

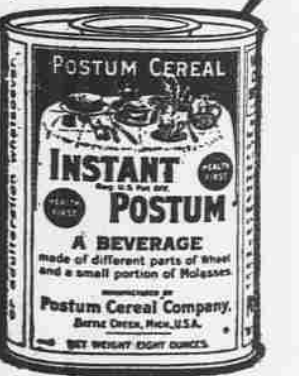
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This delicious cereal beverage of coffee-like flavor is prepared instantly in the cup to suit your taste—free from any harmful element—economical—satisfying

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THE FIRST FORWARDING MERCHANT TO USE REFRIGERATOR ICED CARS FOR GREEN PEAS

IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY

THIS will make his third season using these cars. They have given the shippers extra good returns for their shipments, whereas nothing was derived from these shipments several years before using them.

He has engaged (100) cars for the shipments of peas this season. All these peas will be received at the same place as for the past two years. But he has made arrangements with the railroad company to load all Irish potatoes at his warehouse (the old Suffolk & Carolina Depot), which will save shippers a long haul and a great deal of delay as in years before.

LET ABBOT MARKET YOUR PEAS AND POTATOES

This promises to be a consignment year. Buyers are not likely to make the scramble for produce this season that they made last season. You've got to watch the selling end closer this season. Connect up with an experienced shipping agency with old established connections. It pays in the long run.

I have never tied to any one or two houses and the old true and tried commission merchants with whom I have dealt for a number of years are the best on their respective markets.

I have strong, steady and reliable outlets for everything you will produce this year and believe it will be more than ever to your advantage to get in touch with me early.

Here Are My Connections---You Can't Better 'Em

NEW YORK CITY

BERNARD ABEL CO., INC., Cor. Washington and Duane Sts.

SMITH & HOLDEN, 199 Duane St.

S. H. & E. H. FROST, 319 Washington St.

OLIVIT BROS., INC., Cor. Washington & Duane Sts

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

J. P. WILSON, 116 Dock St.

JAMES SAWYERS & CO., 222 Dock St.

J. L. CULVER, 114 Dock St.

NORFOLK, VA.

PARKER BROS., Roanoke Dock

R. C. ABBOTT

GEN'L FORWARDING AGENT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Apr. 1-13t