

33 North Cambria Residents Chosen for March Jury Duty

3 Pattonites Included On Grand Jury Panel

Thirty-three of the 154 drawn from the jury wheel at Ebensburg last week were those of persons residing in Northern Cambria County.

Five of the North Cambrians, including three from Patton, will serve on the March Grand Jury, which will convene on Monday, Mar. 6. The other 28 persons from this area will make up part of the panel of 130 persons to serve on the petit jury during the trial week to open Monday, Mar. 20.

Those from Northern Cambria as announced by Jury Commissioners Joseph Pennek and Charles L. Davies follow:

Grand Jury
Ira E. Beatty, Spangler
John A. Dickson, Patton
Zila Johnson, Carrolltown
Sue Monks, Patton
Lorraine Wilson, Patton

Petit Jury
Charles Anderson Jr., Hastings

Earl Bollinger, White Twp.
Otis Black, Reade Twp.
Marie Buddie, Reade Twp.
Marie Cantaloupe, Spangler
Donald Eck, Hastings
Esther Fortney, Reade Twp.
Norbert Feighner, West Carroll Twp.
Harry Gray, Spangler
Dora Hollis, White Twp.
Regis Harwell, Barr Twp.
Cletus Lehmer, West Carroll Twp.
Ruth Lasher, Gallitzin
Raymond Gancy, Tunnelhill
Gertrude Matthews, White Twp.
Robert Morehead, Cambria Twp.
Robert McCloskey, Gallitzin
Leo McGlynn, Hastings
Rose Naylor, Dean Twp.
Louise Olenshich, West Carroll Twp.
Irwin Paul, Cambria Twp.
Edward Plowman Sr., Gallitzin
Mary Reed, Barnesboro
Rachel Shilling, West Carroll Twp.
Clem Stevens, Loretto
Louis Vozar, Barnesboro
William Zern, Carrolltown
Pauline Zieminski, Barnesboro

Carrolltown Legion Home Association Election Set Mar. 1

Nomination of officers for 1939 for the Fox-Peale Home Assn. featured a meeting of that unit at the Carrolltown Legion Home last Wednesday evening.

Those nominated included the following: President—Jack Green, B. J. Dillon, Fred Conrad and William E. Sharbaugh; vice president—W. A. Conrad, William E. Sharbaugh, B. A. Bender and Vincent Eckenrode; second vice president—Albert Sharbaugh, Felix Bender, B. A. Bender and Frank Hoffman; Secretary—Gerald Kelly and Hugh Malloy; treasurer—Edward Lipnic, F. W. Green, Gerard Kelly and Oscar VanKokelberg; chaplain—Joseph Eshbrak, Donald Farabaugh, Frank Kotrick, Robert Beamer and H. A. Burley; trustees (three to be elected)—W. A. Conrad, B. J. Dillon, I. J. Beamer, B. A. Bender, Frank Hoffman, Oscar VanKokelberg, H. A. Burley and Norbert E. Weakland; and sergeant-at-arms—Donald McNella, Felix Bender, B. A. Bender and B. J. Dillon.

Election will be held at the regular meeting of the association on Wednesday, Mar. 1.

St. Bernard's Church Group Names Officials

New officers were installed by the Holy Name Society of St. Bernard's Catholic Church recently at Hastings. Paul K. Easley is beginning his fifth term as president of the unit. Other officers are Cosmas Elder, vice president and marshal, and Edwin Holts, secretary and treasurer. Rev. Father Regis McCoy of St. Lawrence was principal speaker at the session. Rev. Father Adalbert Kalach, OSB, is pastor of the church.

39th Wedding Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Johnston of Gallitzin recently observed their 39th wedding anniversary at a family gathering at their home.

They were married Jan. 24, 1911, in St. Patrick's Catholic Church in Gallitzin by Rev. Father J. J. Deasy.

Mrs. Johnston is the former Miss Charlotte Larson. Mr. Johnston is employed as a car inspector at the Altoona Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

They are the parents of eight children and 20 grandchildren.

Bonus Bonds Sold To Big Syndicate

1.4775 Percent Rate Of Interest for 15 Years

Pennsylvania's World War II veterans got one step closer to receiving their bonus money last Thursday when the commonwealth sold \$375 million in bonds to a nationwide financial syndicate which submitted the only bid.

Gov. James H. Duff and his fiscal advisers took only 45 minutes to award the bond issue to the syndicate headed by Chase National Bank, National City Bank, Bankers Trust Co. and the First Boston Corp., all of New York, and Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. It calls for a net cost of \$46,807,500 in interest for the 15-year issue, at a rate of 1.4775 percent. A premium of \$712,000 also was given by the syndicate. This now makes the bonds worth \$101,142,216 for each \$100 par value.

Duff said the state was fortunate in obtaining money for payment of its bonus obligation at an interest cost on a par with Michigan and less than New York, Ohio and Illinois.

Nearly 400 banking and investment brokers in every state were represented by the syndicate. The bonds must be paid off at the rate of about \$28 million a year.

Barnesboro Lady Enters 87th Year

Mrs. Louise DeConno of Barnesboro observed her 87th birthday anniversary Tuesday of last week at a family dinner at her home.

Mentally alert and still active, the octogenarian takes a keen interest in news of the day and is enjoying good health. She likes to crochet and sew and makes all her own Christmas gifts.

She was born on Feb. 14, 1855 in Iowa. She was reared in Lilly and has been a resident of Barnesboro since her marriage to Frank DeConno, who died in 1941. She is a member of the Mt. Carmel Catholic Church, Barnesboro.

There are seven children. They are James, Barnesboro; Mrs. Mae Domenick, Tyrone; Margaret, Frank and Sylvester, all at home; Mrs. Ann Shoenfeldt, Portage; and Wm. of Pannautawney. There are nine grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

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."



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