

**THE PERQUIMANS WEEKLY**  
 Published every Friday by The Perquimans Weekly, a partnership consisting of Joseph G. Campbell and Max R. Campbell, of Hertford, N. C.  
**MAX CAMPBELL**, Editor

Entered as second class matter, November 15, 1934, at postoffice at Hertford, North Carolina, under the Act of March, 1879.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**  
 One Year \$1.50  
 Six Months .75

Cards of thanks, obituaries, resolutions of respect, etc., will be charged for at regular advertising rates.

Advertising rates furnished by request.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1943



**THE KEY VIRTUE:** And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing.—I Cor. 13:2.

**Marine Appeals To Strikers**

A United States Marine, who fought on Guadalcanal, recently attempted to convince a group of striking war workers in Cincinnati to return to their jobs.

The Marine, wearing his uniform and decorated with service ribbons, met with little success. The men stopped work because ten workers were discharged.

The Marine tried to tell the workers about the boys on Guadalcanal, and everywhere else, who go "through Hell under fire" and need the support of our industrial workers.

It is time for responsible labor leaders to realize that the cause of labor is being seriously impaired by unauthorized and unjustified strikes that delay production of war material.

If labor officials cannot control their men, then it is obvious that some other means of control must be adopted. It is impossible for labor unions to expect privilege and power unless they have responsibility and control.

**Education Must Be Accelerated**

Sweeping changes in methods of college instruction, after the war, are suggested by the commission on liberal education of the Association of American Colleges.

The usual entrance requirements should be discarded or revised for returning members of the armed forces and instructional techniques should be revamped to fit the developed mentalities of soldiers and to give them an opportunity to contribute to the courses they take.

This report, dealing with post-war problems of the liberal colleges, takes cognizance of the difficulties that these institutions face during war years, when the nation takes the young men who would ordinarily make up their student bodies.

The commission, it seems, accepts the premise that the liberal colleges must recognize the changed status of those in their usual age groups. It does not, apparently, consider the alternative which presents itself to these institutions.

This alternative has been clearly stated by Mortimer J. Adler, author of How to Read a Book, in expressing his opposition to government subsidies to save liberal education. What does Mr. Adler suggest? Here it is:

"The colleges of this country can save themselves by doing now as a matter of expediency what they should have done before as principle. They can enroll boys at the age of fifteen and give them a truly liberal education in the three years before the draft age is reached. In this way they will not only save themselves, but they will do more than government subsidies could ever do to save liberal education from decay."

This is a practical suggestion. The objection immediately arises that our high schools do not prepare boys of fifteen for college. This may be true but there is no reason why our high schools should not do so. It is easily possible, during the war, for our educative machinery to be stepped up a bit, to meet Mr. Adler's idea that:

"The four-year college to my mind gives the B. A. degree four years too late. Liberal education to be effective and available for every future citizen should be given between the ages of fifteen and eighteen, after six years of elementary school and three years of high school."

We think Mr. Adler, who writes in Coronet Magazine, has something. It has been plain for some years that the stretch of elementary, grammar and high school is too long, involving unnecessary years. A more efficient operation of our school system could easily accomplish the task in the nine years suggested.

**We Must Have An OPA**

The next few days should tell whether the Office of Price Administration can survive the current confidence-destroying crop of rumors heralding its demise. Though it has made mistakes, most of the criticism is undeserved, and results from a misconception in the public thought as to both the scope and the place of OPA in the fight against inflation.

Let it be said first that OPA is a subsidiary and policing agent for other authorities having more directly to do with the cost of living. In the matter of food, for example, the OPA has nothing to do with supply. It simply issues and regulates—through ration books—the supplies that the Food Administrator says will be available.

Similarly, in the matter of gasoline. When the OPA polices pleasure driving and cuts down on coupon values it is simply under instructions from the Petroleum Administrator, trying to retrieve a situation that has gone awry through no fault of the OPA, nor even of the Petroleum Administrator, but because of submarines, high water, war.

Even in the matter of the price ceilings the OPA gets undeserved blame. Ceilings are set by the Economic Stabilizer, the OPA simply governs them.

If prices continue to rise it is not for the reason that OPA is breaking down; it is because supply does not equal demand, and the overall effort either to increase supply or diminish demand is failing. Is the OPA responsible because civilian goods are not simplified and standardized and thus made in greater quantities? Is the OPA to blame because Congress cannot bring itself to pass a really effective anti-inflationary tax bill?

If the fight against inflation is to continue, and it must, some agency similar to OPA is required. If criticism is to be intelligent and constructive it must be focused on the over-all fumbling in the Administration.—Christian Science Monitor.

but he certainly learned the secret of courage and had boldly faced and defied his enemies at Jerusalem.

Peter and the other disciples had been persecuted and imprisoned, yet he and they remained faithful under fire, so he could out of his own experience advise others to remain faithful. What did he say? "Be not afraid of their terror, neither be troubled; but sanctify the Lord God in your hearts." What does Peter mean by the word "sanctify"? He meant just what was meant by the word "hallowed" which we use when we pray the Lord's Prayer and say, "Hallowed be thy name." We sanctify Christ as Lord when we worship him and give him first place in our lives and hearts. Thus Peter says: "Put Christ deep in your hearts. Give him your absolute trust and devotion and, when you have done this, fear will be driven from your hearts."

Often times we hear the question, "Why is it that God allows trouble to come to good people, to Christians who are trying to live as they should?" Perhaps that question has arisen in your mind. As it is necessary for the medals to be tested by fire, so that the dross may be burned away and the gold be made pure, so it is necessary that Christians be tested, or proved. Jesus warned his disciples that they would be accused falsely for His sake, would be reviled and persecuted (Matt. 5:10-12), but He promised a reward to those who persevered through the persecutions, remaining faithful and happy.

Peter explained that the fiery trials come to try us, to prove us, and we are judged by the way we meet these tests. History shows that the early Christians proved themselves faithful under fire. The way they behaved during the terrible persecutions heaped upon them did more than anything else to defeat their enemies. Christianity conquered because the early Christians bore their crosses with songs of triumph rather than with cries of despair.

In this connection, we cannot but call to mind the different ways people are meeting the present world crises. There are parents who are sending their sons off to war confident in the faith that the Lord will take care of them, or if this is not His will, that God will give them grace to bear whatever may come to them. There are other parents who seem to have lost their hold on God because of sorrows, which have come into their lives. They either shut themselves up with their grief or they go around complaining, whining and questioning.

How should Christians meet the trials and persecutions that may

**MY BUDDY**

He was quite a fellow,  
 With never much to say.  
 Some of my buddies thought him snobbish;  
 I thought the other way.

We got the call to action,  
 And I looked at him.  
 In his eyes a light was gleaming  
 And his face was grim.

As we crossed the wide Pacific,  
 In his eyes was still that gleam.  
 For in his heart there was courage  
 That God gave a brave Marine.

And when we reached the battle zone,  
 He was there and took his part.  
 And his hands were always steady  
 Though the pain was hard to bear.

He was always pushing forward,  
 And his wounds were bleeding free.  
 But his words were "help my buddies,  
 'For they need it more than me."

There never was a medal,  
 Or an honor ever won,  
 That could ever tell the story  
 Of what my buddy has done.

—Staff Sgt. Keary L. Lane,  
 U. S. Marine,  
 Somewhere across.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON**

**COMFORT IN PERSECUTION**  
 International Sunday School Lesson  
 for June 6, 1943

**GOLDEN TEXT:** "For it is better, if the will of God be so, that ye suffer for well-doing, than for evil doing."—I Peter 3.

Lesson Text: I Peter 3:32-47; 4:12-16

Practically every newspaper we pick up today has one or more news dispatches from the war fronts, telling of unusual heroism of some soldier, sailor or marine, in the face of trying circumstances or in the midst of terrible danger. Medals have been and are being awarded to these fighting men, although some heroic acts by some may go unnoticed and unheralded.

At the time Peter wrote his epistle which forms the scripture basis for our lesson this week, the early Christians, and Peter himself, were undergoing severe persecutions, being imprisoned and mistreated in every possible way. This was during the reign of the evil Nero, when Christians were sought out by dogs and torn to bits by wild animals.

True to the commission of his Lord, Peter wrote this letter to the early Christians, seeking to comfort and strengthen them in their trials. When Peter advised, "Be not afraid of their terror, neither be troubled," he was probably thinking of the words of Jesus: "Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." (John 14:27). Perhaps Peter did not fully understand Jesus' words when they were spoken then,

come? Peter reminded all Christians that they were to meet their trials in a humble spirit. The humble Christian does not ask why trouble comes to him; he accepts it. After all, what right has anyone to expect to go through life without trouble? Doesn't it come to all? Did not Jesus, God's Son, have to suffer?

If we will go to God with our troubles, He will help us bear them. Peter declared, "Cast all your cares upon Him, for He careth for you." We are to look to God in humble trust believing that He cares for and watches over us. Therefore, in times of trouble, Christians should remain calm (sober), vigilant, ever on the alert against temptation, and doing all possible to resist the devil, who, Peter says, goes around like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour.

Roy L. Smith reminds us that

"there are only three kinds of trouble—the kind that other people bring upon us, the kind that unavoidable circumstance brings upon us, and the kind that we bring upon ourselves—these three, but the greatest of these is the last. Before we call upon the Lord, therefore, it may be wiser to take ourselves in strict hand. Every soul has the right to call upon the Lord, but it will make our calling much more effective, if we do it after we have done a little thinking."

On January 1, 1943, there were 25 million A ration books for passenger cars in the hands of consumers, 6,400,000 of the B books, and 3,600,000 C books.

Ships of the Royal Indian Navy guarding India's coast and on patrol and convoy duty in 1942 traveled a distance equal to 33 times around the earth at the Equator.

**Two Masses Sunday At Catholic Church**

Holy Masses, Communion, Sermon (June 6 on "The Holy Spirit"), Sacred Heart Devotions, Prayer for Peace start every Sunday at 8:30 and 11 a. m., and end 45 minutes later, announced the Reverend Father Francis J. McCourt, pastor of St. Ann's Catholic Church, corner of N. Broad and Albemarle Streets, and Chaplain to U. S. Marine Corps Air Station, both Edenton.

Friday, first Friday of month of Sacred Heart, Communion at 6:15, and during 8 a. m. Mass, Saturday Mass at 8 a. m., both followed by Prayers to Holy Ghost.

Confessions Thursday and Saturday 7:30 to 8:30 p. m., also for each hour before Communion and each Mass. Everybody invited to all services.

**YOUR FARM PRODUCTION IS VITAL TO VICTORY**

**LAND PLASTER**

We Will Soon Have a Supply of LAND PLASTER at Our Oil Mill in Hertford . . . Place Your Order Now To Be Sure Of Getting Your Needs.

PHONE 2131

**The SOUTHERN COTTON OIL CO.**  
 Hertford, N. C.

**YOU CAN HELP Buses Maintain Schedules**

It is not news that North Carolina's speed limit is now 35 miles per hour—but the Norfolk-Southern Bus Corporation has been attempting to maintain its time-tables at that speed ever since the Office of Defense Transportation recommended it several months ago.

In order that we can best maintain our schedules and operate with the greatest economy, saving gasoline, tires and TIME, we ask you, our friends and patrons, to assist us with the job. It is one that calls for cooperation all the way around, and it's all very simple.

**FIRST:** Plan your trip ahead of time . . . then check with our station for the best schedule and exact time of bus departure . . . then be sure to arrive at the station in plenty of time to buy your ticket in advance. By doing this you will save many valuable minutes of the drivers' time. Have them ready for him when he asks for your ticket.

**SECOND:** If possible, plan your trip for mid-week when traffic is not as heavy as on week-ends. You will find more room on the buses on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

**THIRD:** Have your luggage checked and ready when you board the bus . . . this will also save the driver time and will enable him to place it quickly. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated and will help us keep our schedules under speed regulations.

**The Norfolk Southern Bus Corporation**