

THE PERQUIMANS WEEKLY
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MAX CAMPBELL Editor



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FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1946.

OUR DEMOCRACY — by Max
SUPER-HIGHWAYS



THE ROADS OUR FATHERS BUILT SERVED THEM WELL, BUT TO MEET THE NEEDS OF AMERICA TODAY, WE ARE ENGINEERING A NEW CONCEPT OF HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION—BUILDING FOR GREATER EFFICIENCY AND SAFETY—FOR SWIFTER TRANSPORT.



THESE NEW HIGHWAYS ARE IMPORTANT ARTERIES IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM OF OUR COUNTRY, BUT BEYOND THAT, THEY CREATE BROADER HORIZONS FOR LIVING—TEND TO BRING PEOPLE OF ALL SECTIONS CLOSER TOGETHER IN UNDERSTANDING AND APPRECIATION OF OUR DEMOCRACY.

New Subsidy Proposed
 The synthetic rubber industry built to supply war needs apparently needs a fat subsidy from the government if it is to continue operations. This is the conclusion that follows the suggestion of a federal committee that government subsidies and compulsory use of synthetic are the best way to preserve the industry for national defense.

The possibility that the industry may sustain itself without subsidies is admitted but this is uncertain. There seems to be a strong drive for support to private industry to operate the war plants which, it is suggested, should be sold by the government as soon as high enough bids are received for them.

The rubber subsidy, we suppose, could take several forms. A high tariff on the import of natural rubber would be the indirect way. The payment of so much a pound for the use of synthetic, plus some compulsory regulations requiring its use, would be another. A third would be the sale of government-owned plants at much less than cost.

We do not pretend to know whether the nation can depend upon natural rubber for its future war needs or whether production in the rubber areas will be sufficient to permit the government to buy and store a huge surplus. If, however, the government must have the core of a synthetic industry, our own suggestion is that the government operate some of its synthetic plants, storing the product for future use. This might prove to be the cheapest plan.

Juvenile Delinquency Drops In Nation

Declaring that the high tide of juvenile delinquency, reached during the war years, is now going out, Charles L. Chute, executive director of the National Probation Association, predicts that juvenile delinquency figures will reach an all-time ebb within ten years.

Mr. Chute bases his conclusion upon a study of the courts in the City of New York, which show a decrease of fifteen per cent in the first five months of this year from the total for the same period last year. He says that he has received similar reports from a number of other cities throughout the country.

It is interesting to call attention to the fact, as reported by Mr. Chute, that juvenile delinquency, which increased fifty per cent during the mid-war years of 1943 and 1944, when contrasted with the figures of 1941, is a somewhat deceptive comparison. He points out that delinquency figures reached their lowest point in 1943. Citing New York figures, he says that the all-time high for juvenile delinquency was in 1930, when Children's Courts handled 8,000 cases. In 1941, this figure dropped to 4,438, but rose to 6,640 in 1943 to 6,900 in both 1944 and 1945.

Here is the gist of the study by Mr. Chute:
 The interesting point is that at their highest during the war, figures were considerably under those for 1930, despite the large increase in population over the same period. The official points out that youth's behavior has improved since the end of the war but admits that crimes by young adults are increasing. This he attributes to the fact that many of the young adults, just returning from Army service, found it difficult to readjust themselves to normal civilian affairs. Despite these figures, Mr. Chute concludes that "the flat statement that crime is increasing is not good statistics." He suggests that "even adult crime is getting back to where it was before the war."

The Real Culprit

General Omar N. Bradley, Veterans Administrator, warns that abuses of on-the-job training will become a national scandal unless closer supervision can be provided.

Something is wrong, he says, when in one State it takes three years to learn a simple job which another State thinks can be mastered in three months; when some employers cut the pay of trainees by the amount of the Government allowance and thus provide themselves with cheap labor; when a veteran, paid \$700 a month as an official of a large firm, applies for G. I. Bill subsistence, declaring he is in training for his father's job—that of president. Reports to this news-

Higher administration will get at a warning.
 By reason of their sheer magnitude, the tasks which grow out of history's biggest war—like those of the war itself—must be tackled with power shovels, not garden spades. There should be regret but no surprise at a certain amount of wastage. And these tasks involve millions of people—veterans, employers and administrators. It is not cynicism to recognize that sharpers and chiselers will show up here in at least the same percentage by which they cumber the general population.

Higher administration will get at a good deal of the trouble—a little spade work to catch what the power shovels either miss or drop—and the revised law just passed by Congress should help General Bradley both to provide the spade men and to draw stricter specifications. But even this won't get all of the abuses.

The bald fact of the matter is that the whole G. I. training setup plays right into one of the weakest spots in American public morality: the much too general acceptance of a thesis that if somebody provides a gravy train, no one sins very much if he steals a ride.

This is no argument to curtail, much less cancel, the training pro-

gram. It represents one of the costs of war, and the risks involved are those a conscientious nation must take. It is an argument, however, for Americans looking at some of the shadier fringes of their national morality with a pretty merciless eye, and doing something about what they see. That would get at the root not only of General Bradley's difficulties, but of many others. Anybody could furnish a list.—Christian Science Monitor.

HEALTH FOR ALL

INFANTILE PARALYSIS
 During the late summer, parents are apt to think, with fear in their hearts, of infantile paralysis or, as it is often called, polio. Epidemics of the disease are most apt to break out from June to September. In this country, the disease reaches its peak in the latter month.

Infantile paralysis is feared, not only because of the deaths it causes—many other diseases take more lives—but because it so frequently leaves its victims crippled for life and because little is known about the virus which causes the disease. Therefore, few preventive measures can be taken against it.

Infantile paralysis is caused by a virus so small it cannot be seen through the most powerful microscope. As yet no means of prevention or cure has been discovered. There have, however, been advances in treatment. This, with the creation of additional facilities for aiding the victim's recovery, has done much to allay fear of the disease.

Although its name would seem to indicate that infantile paralysis strikes only young children, this is by no means true. It may attack older age groups, even adults, and may cripple them as well as young children.

Panic never cured a disease or pre-

vented its spread. If there is danger of a polio epidemic in the community, parents and public officials should keep calm. The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, through its national office in New York and through county chapters, is ready to assist communities where outbreaks occur and to help individuals who get the disease.

The Foundation emphasizes that, although there is no known cure for polio, quick action may prevent crippling and urges that medical advice be sought immediately if polio is suspected. The first symptoms are often a headache, unexplained fever, a cold or an upset stomach. If any of these symptoms appear, a doctor should be called.

People who are very tired are more apt to get the disease than those who get sufficient rest. Chills may weaken resistance to the disease—so do not stay in cold water too long. And do not swim in water polluted by sewage or other filth.

Since waste and uncovered garbage may be sources of infection, the community should be kept clean and every effort should be made to protect food from flies and other insects.

The Foundation warns against having tonsils or adenoids removed during the polio epidemic season, since it is believed that children are more susceptible to polio infection after these operations.

Further information about infantile paralysis and its treatment may be obtained from local chapters of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis or by writing the national office, 120 Broadway, New York 5, New York.

Classified and Legals

FOR SALE—COPPER COIL SIDE
 arm hot water heater. See Harry Williford, Hertford, N. C. aug16

NOTICE—ON ACCOUNT OF ILL-
 ness, I will not begin taking orders for Christmas cards and stationery before September 15. Will appreciate your cooperation as heretofore. Mamie Stallings. Aug16,23,31

LEGAL NOTICE

At the regular monthly meeting of the Mayor and the Commissioners of the Town of Hertford, held August 12th, 1946, the following ordinance was made by M. J. Gregory, seconded by W. H. Hardcastle and passed:

AN ORDINANCE REGULATING THE USE OF FIREARMS IN THE TOWN OF HERTFORD:
 1—It shall be unlawful for any person to shoot any firearm, rifle, air-rifle, pistol or any other instrument by which a projectile is hurled, in the Town of Hertford, while said person is off of his premises.

2—Any person violating this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be assessed the cost of court and a fine of not less than \$1.00 nor more than \$50.00, or 30 days in jail, or both, in the discretion of the court.

3—This ordinance shall be in full force and effect after August 15, 1946.
 V. N. DARDEN,
 Mayor.

Attest: W. G. Newby, Clerk. Aug 16

Wanted To Buy CYPRESS POLES

IN CARLOAD LOTS ONLY
 Sizes 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches diameter at top x 12 feet long.

Quote price per pole, loaded on freight cars at your railroad station.

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 Elmhurst, Long Island
 NEW YORK CITY

aug15,22p

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PHILLIPS BROTHERS
 We Welcome You and Your New Business To Our Community and Wish You Every Success

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HERTFORD BANKING COMPANY
 MEMBER F. D. I. C.

We Congratulate
PHILLIPS BROTHERS
 ON OPENING THEIR NEW BOTTLING PLANT IN HERTFORD

We Wish Them Success With Their New
 Drink POP-KOLA

+ + +
Hertford Hardware & Supply Co.
 "TRADE HERE AND BANK THE DIFFERENCE"

We Congratulate
PHILLIPS BROTHERS
 ON THE OPENING OF THEIR NEW BUSINESS IN HERTFORD

And Invite You
 TO DRINK POP-KOLA AT OUR FOUNTAIN

◆
NORFOLK SOUTHERN BUS STATION
 Ray Haskett, Prop.

We Say "Good Luck"
 to
PHILLIPS BROTHERS
 WITH THEIR NEW BUSINESS ESTABLISHED IN HERTFORD

We're Glad to Have You With Us!

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ROBERSON'S
 "ON THE CORNER"
 ASK US — WE HAVE IT!
 Hertford, N. C.

WELCOME

Phillips Brothers
 WE CONGRATULATE THOMAS AND CLARENCE PHILLIPS ON THE OPENING OF THEIR NEW BUSINESS ENTERPRISE IN HERTFORD, AND WE WISH THEM MUCH SUCCESS.

◆
Major-Loomis Lumber Co.
 Hertford, N. C.