



MAXTON NATIVE TAKES HOWARD UNIVERSITY JOB

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Frank Theodore Wilson, Dean of Students and Professor of Psychology at Lincoln University (Pa.), has been appointed Dean of the School of Religion at Howard University. It was announced today by Dr. William Stuart Nelson, Dean of the University.

Dr. Wilson, 49, a native of Maxton, North Carolina, has had contact with religious and educational institutions in Italy, England and several European countries prior to World War II, and has been especially active in those agencies and movements dealing with problems of education, social relationships and religion in institutions of higher education.

He received the A. B. degree at Lincoln University (Pa.) in 1941; the S. T. B. degree at the Theological Seminary at Lincoln University in 1924; the M. A. degree at Columbia University in 1932, and the Ed. D. degree at the same institution in 1937. He also studied at Union Theological Seminary.

Dr. Wilson served as National Student Secretary of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association for work in Colleges and universities from 1924 to 1930, became Dean of Men and Professor of Education at Lincoln University in 1936.

Dr. Wilson, a prominent lecturer, is a member of the following organizations:

Commission on Religion in Higher Education of the National Intercollegiate Christian Council; Fellowship of Religious Workers in Negro Colleges and Universities; National Council on Religion in Higher Education; Frontier Fellowship; Executive Committee of the Student Division of the National Council of the YMCA; Regional Council and Chairman of the Personnel Committee of the Middle Atlantic Student Christian Movement; Executive Committee of the Presbyterian Council of the North and West; Executive Committee, National Council of Presbyterian Men; Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church, USA; Division of Higher Education of the National Education Association; New York Presbytery, and the Committee on Counseling of the Hazen Foundation.

MRS. BETHUNE TO VISIT HAITI

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Founder-President of Bethune-Cookman College and Founder-President of the National Council of Negro Women is visiting the republic of Haiti at the invitation of the Haitian Government.

While in Haiti, Mrs. Bethune is scheduled to speak at two outstanding universities and make a tour of the governmental departments. The highlight of the trip will be a halt in Mrs. Bethune's honor given by the President of Haiti, the Honorable Estime.

Travelling with Mrs. Bethune are Mrs. Constance Daniel of Washington, D. C., Miss Arenia C. Mallory, President of the Saints Industrial School, Lexington, Miss., and Mrs. Fannie Pondner, President of the St. Petersburg Metropolitan Council of the National Council of Negro Women St. Petersburg, Florida. While in Haiti, Mrs. Bethune will visit with Haitian women in their club, church, civic and social activities.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture's study of trends in tobacco production, consumption and trade in major African areas has been initiated by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

average of \$2.75 per thousand. The Halifax County farmer says sales from the tomato and cabbage plants paid the expenses of growing the potato plants this year.

Timely Farm Hints For The Homemakers

BY RUTH CURRENT
State Home Demonstration Agent

Tumblers and other glassware get extra heavy use in summer when the family enjoys cool drinks and chilled desserts. To bring glassware through without casualties, household equipment specialists offer some reminders.

Sudden changes in temperature are responsible for the untimely end of much glassware. Glass expands with heat, contracts with cold, often cracks or breaks when forced to do either too suddenly. This is why hot water should not be poured over glass in washing or rinsing but instead the glass should be laid gently in the water. It is also why glass should not go directly from refrigerator to warm dishwasher and why jars, of food, hot from the canner, should not stand in a breeze to cool. In making ice tea or coffee in glass pour the hot beverage slowly onto the ice rather than against the glass, or — safer — make the beverage in a china or pottery pitcher and then pour into glasses. Incidentally, ice cubes should not be dropped carelessly into glasses. The force of their fall may crack the glass.

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To save glass from taking a rap in dishwashing, there are circular rubber gadgets which fit over the end of faucets, also rubber mats for bottom of sink or dishpan, or for counters on either side of the sink. Many women like rubbercovered dish-drainers.

The time-honored dishwashing rule: "Glass first, silver second, china third," saves nicks, chips and scratches which often result from a miscellaneous jumble in the dishpan. Glass gets first place because it needs clean suds with not a trace of grease to come out clear and shining.

The less glass is handled, the less chance of breaking. Many women are finding that by washing with the new detergents glass will come out streakless without wiping.

Last but not least, save glassware with convenient safe storage arrangements. Narrow shelves for tumblers allow each to stand separately with no stacking or doubling up, and no reaching behind.

STATE COLLEGE ANSWERS

(Note: since flue-cured tobacco growers will vote Saturday, July 23, on marketing quotas, today's Question and Answer Column is devoted solely to this referendum.)

Who is eligible to vote in the flue-cured tobacco referendum?

Any person who has an interest in the 1949 crop of flue-cured tobacco as owner, tenant, or share-cropper.

How many voters must approve quotas to make them effective?

At least two-thirds of those voting in the referendum.

Is it necessary for eligible voters to cast their ballots in their own community?

LEARN BY DOING — The composite scenes above show some of the 411 graduating students as they approach the finishing phases of their work at Midway Television Institute in Chicago. These men will soon be making contributions in the field of electronics, radio, television and refrigeration where only technically trained and highly skilled persons can qualify.

Every voter is expected to vote in the community in which his main farming activities are located. If he has a farm in another community, he may vote in either place but can't vote in both places. Any eligible voter, however, can vote in any community he wishes, but his ballot may be challenged if his name is not on the list in that community.

On a farm operated by several members of the same family, which member or members are entitled to vote?

Only those members who have an independent bona fide status as operator, share tenant, or share cropper, and are entitled to share in the proceeds of the 1949 crop.

What questions will appear on the ballot?

There will be three questions: (1) Are you in favor of quotas for three years, 1950, 1951, and 1952? (2) Do you favor the quota for one year 1950, but oppose quotas for three years? (3) Are you opposed to any quotas?

If quotas are disapproved, will they affect the payment of penalties on overplanted acreage in 1949?

No. Penalty payments for excess flue-cured tobacco in 1949 will have to be paid whether quotas are approved or disapproved in this referendum.

All cotton-producing states have increased their acreage of this crop this year. The crop is earlier than average everywhere except in three states.

STATE PRODUCING MORE HYBRID SEED

A record-breaking hybrid seed corn crop of 4,935 acres will be produced in North Carolina this year, according to Dr. R. P. Moore, director in charge of the Crop Improvement Association at State College.

This total is more than one-fourth larger than the previous record crop of 3,899 acres produced in 1948, Dr. Moore said.

The agronomist said the acreage of hybrid corn grown for seed has increased steadily in the State during the past six years. The total in 1944 was 67.2 acres; in 1945, 814 acres; 1946, 1,625 acres; 1947, 2,280 acres.

N. C. 27 is by far the leading variety in the 1949 production, with 3,541 acres devoted to this hybrid. Dixie 17 is second with 937 acres, and N. C. 1032 third with 218 acres. Other varieties include U. S. 282, 96 acres; N. C. 28 and N. C. T20, 52 acres; Tenn. 16, 33 acres; W. Va. 1163, 10 acres; and N. C. T23, 0.5 acre.

PLANT GROWING IS PROFITABLE

Fred Harrell, Negro farmer of Mullen community, Halifax County, has learned that there are more ways to earn money on the farm than growing tobacco, cotton, and peanuts, says D. J. Knight, Negro County agent for the State College Extension Service.

Four years ago Knight suggested that Harrell begin production of sweet potato plants as a sideline. Harrell followed the suggestion and began with 8,000 certified Puerto Rico plants. With these he produced enough potatoes to start a modern storage demonstration.

Each successive year Harrell has increased the number of plants grown, and for the past two years, he has tried cabbage and tomato plants. In 1948 he sold more than 100,000 plants at an average price of \$3 per thousand. This year he disposed of 150,000 plants at an