

Peter Preaches to Gentiles

ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By Alfred J. Buescher

Scripture—Acts 10:1-48.



Cornelius, the centurion sees in a vision an angel who tells him to send men to Joppa and call Simon Peter, and Peter will tell him what he must do.



A vision also appears to Peter and a spirit tells him that three men are seeking him, and that he shall go with them, for they are sent of God.



Peter goes to Cornelius' house, and in-curs the censure of some of the Jewish disciples, who think he should not eat with such as are not of the Jewish race.



But Peter defends himself and reveals that he has baptized Cornelius and the Holy Ghost has descended upon him. (GOLDEN TEXT—Isaiah 45:22.)

Peter Preaches to Gentiles

"BRASS TACKS" ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

The Golden Text



"Look unto Me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else."—Isaiah 45:22. . . . .

(The International Uniform Lesson on the above topic for March 5 is Acts 10:1-48, the Golden Text being, Isaiah 45:22, "Look unto Me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth for I am God, and there is none else.")

By NEWMAN CAMPBELL

Gradually it has been dawning on Peter that God intends the new religion of Jesus to be preached to all men, not alone to the Jews. In today's lesson he has the lesson driven home very forcibly, and convinces his fellow disciples that henceforth they must preach to Gentiles.

In Caesarea there lived a Roman captain or centurion named Cornelius. He was a very fine man who loved God and who was very charitable. One day, while Cornelius was at prayer he had a vision. An angel came to him and told him that God had blessed him because of his good works. He was told to send to Joppa for a man by the name of Peter, whose surname was Simon. He would find him, said the angel, in the house of a tenant whose name was Simon, who lived in a house by the side of the sea.

When the vision was gone, Cornelius sent for two of his servants and one soldier who was very devout. He told them to go in all haste to Joppa and find Peter and bring him to Cornelius' house.

In the meantime, Peter too had been having a vision. Peter had gone to the housetop to pray at a certain

time, as was his custom, and he became very hungry, and fell asleep and dreamed. In his dream he saw a vessel let down from heaven with all manner of live beasts in it. A voice said, "Arise, Peter, slay and eat." But Peter objected, saying he never yet had eaten anything that was unclean—according to the Jewish law. Then the voice said: "What God hath cleansed, that call thou not common."

Peter was not at all sure what this vision meant, but he awakened to find three men were seeking him, and the voice that had spoken to him about the food again spoke and told him that he was to go with these men. So Peter went to them and they told him that Cornelius had had a vision and had been commanded to come to Joppa for him, and he invited them to stay with him. The next day all journeyed to Caesarea to Cornelius' house.

Cornelius told Peter about his vision and how he had been told to send for Peter, and then Peter began to realize what his own vision meant—that he was chosen to preach to this Roman soldier and his household and friends. So Peter told them about Jesus, how He had gone about doing good and preaching, and had been crucified and arisen from the dead. And as he preached they were convinced and Peter, baptized them and the Holy Ghost fell on them, even as it had on Peter and the other disciples.

But when some of his followers heard about this, they were displeased and censured Peter for living in the house and eating at the table with these Romans. Then Peter told them about his house-top vision and what it meant, and how the Holy Ghost fell on these Gentiles, and all were impressed with what Peter said, and glorified God.

In the week's reading, reference is again made to the story of the man who fell among thieves, and who was aided by the Samaritan to show that, as Peter said, when preaching to Cornelius and his friends, "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons."

And further: "But in every nation he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness, is accepted with Him." All this lesson refutes the claim of some that they or their nation is superior to any other. "Are we not God's children, all?" as the hymn says. And should we not have respect and deal kindly and in a spirit of friendship with all? If we truly are Christians we will do so.

CHRIST FOR ALL—ALL FOR CHRIST  
The Word of God  
"Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, a light unto my path."

SECURITY IN GOD  
Psalm 125. They that trust in the Lord shall be as mount Zion, which cannot be removed, but abideth for ever. As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the Lord is round about his people from henceforth even for ever. For the rod of the wicked shall not rest upon the lot of the righteous; lest the righteous put forth their hands unto iniquity. Do good, O Lord, unto those that be good, and to them that are upright in their hearts. As for such as turn aside unto their crooked ways, the Lord shall lead them forth with the workers of iniquity; but peace shall be upon Israel.

Agriculture Duplication Yet Unsolved

Daily Dispatch Bureau, In the Sir Walter Hotel, BY LYNN NESBET

Raleigh, March 3.—With all the precautions to insure secrecy that a ku klux klavern might use, the sub-committee studying agricultural duplication continued its study of the subject this week. There was even a tiler at the door to see that no unauthorized and intrusion upon the consideration of a public matter, involving the expenditure of large sums of public money, was permitted. Members of the legislature, elected by the people, and even members of the joint committee on agriculture, were shooed away from the door by its zealous guardian.

This bothersome question of duplicating activities was raised by activities of Farm Bureau members in eastern North Carolina, who want State College or the Central Experiment Station to operate the test farms now owned and administered by the State Department of Agriculture. The same group also wants new

test farms established, and wants the federal extension forces at the collection of the fertilizer and feed inspection taxes, provided the college folks get the money.

The question isn't new, either to the State or to the legislature. It has been up before, many times. Next after test farms marketing has caused trouble. The extension forces don't want to retire from the marketing field, though they admit that marketing is service rather than education.

An agreement for division of activities signed by Commissioner Scott and Dean Schaub a year ago alleviated the trouble, but did not cure it. The full joint committee on agriculture discussed it but made little progress toward solution. So a sub-committee was named, and then a sub-sub-committee. And that's where secret sessions, became the rule.

The sub-subcommittee held several sub-rosa meetings in hotel rooms. Yesterday they announced a meeting in the committee room of the Department of Agriculture. After about an hour's deliberation they admitted some sub-committee members and then after awhile a few members of the full committee. But since no report was ready, the ordinary committee members were chased out and only the elect subs remained in the hall. They hope to have ready an acceptable report by the middle of next week.

The utility of all such practice is

evident. Rumors which are not confirmed but which cannot be denied are current concerning the terms of the report which the group will make.

Unless further concessions or changes are made, the report will provide, roughly, that:

The test farms now administered as a division in the State Department of Agriculture, will be transferred to the jurisdiction of the central experiment station, a co-operative State-Federal agency, if—and this is the important "if"—

There is named a director of the experiment station who shall give his attention to that job. At present Dean Schaub, who besides being dean of the school of agriculture at State College, is also director of farm extension work under the Federal government, has been serving for a year or more as acting director of the experiment station. Members of the sub-committee don't like duplication between departments; but neither do they like for one man to hold three jobs, either one of which ought to be full time work.

Other provisions of the report deal with marketing and disease control, but test farms present the big issue. And back of all of the discussion and argument is money. Department officials, college officials and legislators all recognize the thin ice upon which they are skating when attempt is made to divert inspection tax money to purposes other than inspection and regulation.

Victor Bryant Is Best Posted Man On State Finances

Daily Dispatch Bureau, In the Sir Walter Hotel, BY HENRY AVERILL.

Raleigh, March 3.—Bill Fenner is chairman of the House Finance Committee. Pat Taylor is head of the Senate's finance group. A. J. Maxwell is commissioner of revenue and has sat through every session of the finance committee.

All of which facts are thoroughly well known everywhere and not repeated as matters of information. It might be thought that this trio would be the foundation head and source of the most reliable facts and figures on the 1939 revenue bill.

But they are not. The best informed member of the legislature—probably the best informed in North Carolina—on the revenue bill is without a doubt Durham's Representative Victor S. Bryant, who was finance chairman in 1937 and who has toiled long and diligently this session as a private in the committee ranks, demoted through his unsuccessful race against Libby Ward for the speakership.

Victor has all the figures down in black and white in a neat brown-backed note book; but that's just to show other people what's what. He can tell any inquiring person all about anything in the bill, without once resorting to the note book.

When it comes time to debate the revenue bill in the House, it's going to be quite interesting to see whether Mr. Fenner can get through all the necessary explaining without assistance from the Durhamite.

This is Bryant's fourth legislative term. He served in 1923, 1935 and 1937. He was born in Durham, September 29, 1898, and is a lawyer by profession. He graduated from the University of North Carolina. In 1921 he married Miss Elizabeth Scates. He has three children—Elizabeth Taylor Bryant, Victor S. Bryant, Jr., and Alfred Scates Bryant.

SPECIAL SERVICE AT KESLER TEMPLE

A special service will be held at Kesler Temple, A. M. E. Zion church, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when Rev. J. A. Brown, pastor of the Franklin circuit, will preach. The Franklin choir will render music. The public is invited to attend the service.

\$30,000 For Jap Beetle Control Near

Daily Dispatch Bureau, In the Sir Walter Hotel, BY LYNN NESBET

Raleigh, March 3.—One of the neatest pieces of "lobbying" during the current legislature was that stamper by Clarence Brannon and C. D. Matthews, which has resulted in getting a \$30,000 appropriation for the control of Japanese beetles. Brannon is entomologist in the Department of Agriculture, and Matthews is president of the North Carolina Peach Growers Association. They became alarmed at the threat of a federal quarantine against the state because of infestation by Japanese beetles. Such quarantine would have been serious. No package of vegetables or fruits could have been shipped out. To peach growers and truck farmers that meant tragedy.

Don Tompkins introduced a bill providing \$30,000 to be used in cooperation with the federal government in control measures. It sounded foolish at the time, with the state badly in need of money for so many things. But telegrams came from Washington saying that the quarantine would be applied unless something was done pronto.

The House Appropriations Committee o.k'd the idea. The House passed it. Senator Rodam for the appropriations committee on that side said it didn't have much chance. There just wasn't enough money to do it.

Meantime, Brannon and Matthews had been talking to other folks. Even the governor of the State got interested. Pictures were painted of scenes in Florida where State militia had to be called out to quell riots when farmers couldn't ship peaches or tomatoes or citrus fruits. Other pictures were drawn of uniform officers at quarantine stations along the highways. That got action. The bill has been approved by all committees. Brannon and Matthews did it. But they couldn't have done it if they hadn't had "something on the ball".

Some folks climb the ladder of success, weary rung by rung. Others wait at the bottom of the elevator which never comes.

POTASH PAYS



H. MAYNARD HICKS, Snow Hill (below), says: "Before we switched to 3-8-8 in 1933, we were unable to grow a profitable tobacco crop. 3-8-8 certainly started profits by giving us higher yields of better-quality tobacco. In 1937 we averaged more than \$425.00 per acre and even in poor years our return has never been less than \$325.00 per acre. We shall again use 1,000 pounds of 3-8-8 per acre in 1939, the seventh year we have used this better tobacco fertilizer."

Says Mr. Hardison

W. M. HARDISON, R. D. 3, Williamston, Martin County, conducted a fertilizer test on his farm last season to find out just how much NV SULPHATE OF POTASH his tobacco could use at a profit. On a field which received 1,000 pounds of 3-10-6 fertilizer per acre, he side-dressed five different plots with different amounts of NV SULPHATE OF POTASH, 20 days after transplanting. The table below shows the results he obtained.

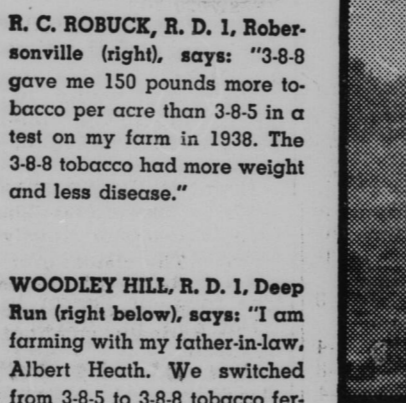
Side-dresser Per Acre	Total Yield Per Acre	Average Price Per 100 lbs.	Value of Crop Less Cost of Fertilizer
No Side-dressing	1110	\$24.28	\$257.38
NV SULPHATE OF POTASH 80 lbs. per acre	1110	26.69	281.92
NV SULPHATE OF POTASH 100 lbs. per acre	1005	26.05	244.08
NV SULPHATE OF POTASH 280 lbs. per acre	1060	26.77	263.84
NV SULPHATE OF POTASH 380 lbs. per acre	1065	27.54	270.61
NV SULPHATE OF POTASH 480 lbs. per acre	1185	27.97	306.06

MR. HARDISON'S results are a striking demonstration of the effect of NV SULPHATE OF POTASH on improving the quality of tobacco. Where the extra potash was used, the tobacco ripened much better and produced broader, better-developed leaf which sold for a higher price. Many growers in this section have produced bigger yields of better quality tobacco by side-dressing with NV SULPHATE OF POTASH at 100 to 200 pounds per acre, 20 days after transplanting in the field.

Mr. HARDISON has also found that it pays to use plenty of potash on sweet potatoes. He uses 10% POTASH in his fertilizer at planting and side-dresses with NV SULPHATE OF POTASH.



W. J. SNIPES, R. D. 2, Hurdlesmill (left), says: "In 1938 I followed the recommendation of my Experiment Station and side-dressed my tobacco with 100 pounds of NV SULPHATE OF POTASH per acre in addition to using 6% POTASH fertilizer under my crop. My tobacco had more weight and less disease. Many of my neighbors plan to use NV SULPHATE OF POTASH in 1939 to produce bigger yields of better quality tobacco."



R. C. ROBUCK, R. D. 1, Robertsonville (right), says: "3-8-8 gave me 150 pounds more tobacco per acre than 3-8-5 in a test on my farm in 1938. The 3-8-8 tobacco had more weight and less disease."

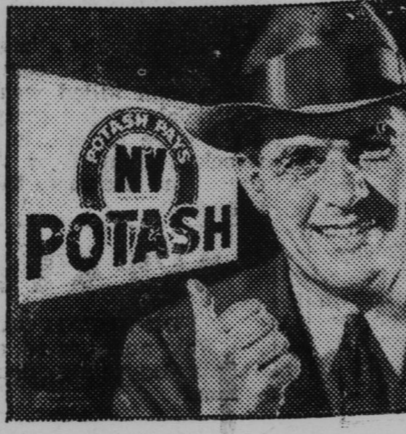
WOODLEY HILL, R. D. 1, Deep Run (right below), says: "I am farming with my father-in-law, Albert Heath. We switched from 3-8-5 to 3-8-8 tobacco fertilizer. We will use 3-8-8 again this year because it has given us bigger yields of better quality tobacco."



H. H. AVERETTE, R. D. 5, Oxford (left), says: "Last year for the first time I side-dressed my tobacco with 50 pounds of NV SULPHATE OF POTASH per acre in addition to using 6% POTASH fertilizer under the crop. The extra potash produced bigger yields and the yellow spots, indicating disease, were greatly reduced. I will increase my NV SULPHATE OF POTASH side-dressing this year—using 75 to 100 pounds per acre."



R. G. FUTRELL, R. D. 2, Pink Hill, says: "I changed from 3-8-3 to 3-8-8 and also side-dressed with 100 pounds of NV SULPHATE OF POTASH per acre. The extra potash gave me a smoother, better-bodied leaf with more weight. I plan to use 3-8-8 and side-dress with NV SULPHATE OF POTASH this year."



THESE NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO GROWERS are only a few among thousands all over the state who have discovered that it pays to give tobacco plenty of NV POTASH. That is why such mixtures as 3-8-8 TOBACCO FERTILIZER have become so popular. That is why so many farmers now side-dress their tobacco with NV SULPHATE OF POTASH.

The Tobacco Research Committee recommends fertilizer containing at least 6% POTASH at 800 to 1,200 pounds per acre, plus a side-dressing of potash equal

to 100 to 200 pounds of SULPHATE OF POTASH per acre, the side-dressing to be applied within 20 days after transplanting.

It does not always pay to buy fertilizer on brand name alone. Check up on the analysis. Make sure you are getting enough NV POTASH. Your Fertilizer Man can supply you with 3-8-8 made with NV POTASH to use at planting and for side-dressing he has NV SULPHATE OF POTASH. POTASH PAYS! N. V. POTASH EXPORT MY, Inc., Royster Bldg., NORFOLK

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THE FIELDSTON — new town-and-country hat with an easy-mannered crown-slope and brim-curl... and a breezy narrow-well edge. In Mallory Midtones — new blended colors compatible with several suits and coats. Lightweight and "Cra-\$4 venette" showerproofed.  
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