## **CATTLE TICK FORCES**

#### (Continued from page 1) and heartily agreed to the putting

Dr. J. H. Mitchell, chairman of the board, adopted a critical attitude towards the budget and contended for more information about school administration and expenses in the county. He wanted the budget itemized by districts; he also wanted to know an explanation of the distribution of the State's equalization fund for schools. Mr. Britton was reticent on the latter matter, but answered the other by inviting Doctor's attention to the budget which was itemized. All this was beside the actual business at hand, as the matter was deferred.

Upon motion of E. H. Eure of Winton, the settlement of 1922 taxes was postponed for another thirty The tax collectors days. were authorized to withold advertisements and levies on property within their townships until first Monday in July. The commissioners almost balked on this proposition; but the motion finally prevailed without a dissenting vote. Something was said about the county borowing money, while it indulged the taxpayers without exacting any interest or penalty. However, mercy and leniency prevailed, as it is wont to do when levying time comes around.

#### WANTS NAME OF MOTHER WHO GAVE MOST SONS

Mrs. Lutie Ogden Lingley, of Charlotte, corresponding secretary of the North Carolina War Mothers, upon request of the national organization, has asked Adjutant General J. VanB. Metts to assist in securing the names of the mothers in North Carolina who gave the largest number of sons in the World War.

"The request has come to me from the head of our organization for the name of war mothers in our State who gave the most sons to the service in the World War, also the name of the mother who lost the most sons," reads Mr. Lingley's letter. "It is the purpose of the committee to invite and entertain such at the convention to be held in Kansas City, in the early fall, all expenses paid."

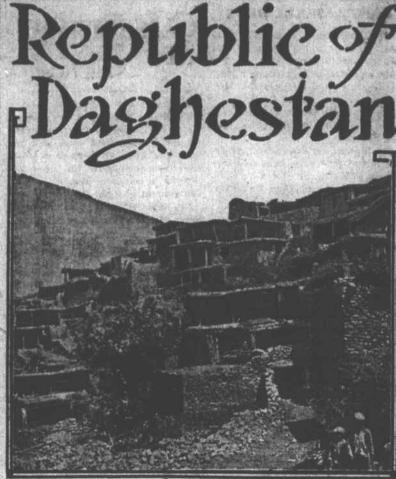
Concluding, she requests the aid of the adjutant general, officers of the National Guard and the press in obtaining the desired names. Adjutant General Metts stated he would forward any names sent him to Mrs. Lingley.

### **TUNIS BRIEFS**

The people of Tunis are having streets worked. We are hoping to have better streets in the future.

Mr. J. W. Horton and family of Tunis were visitors relatives near Hickory Chapel last Sunday morning. The club girls of Winton met last

Monday with Miss Swindell at Holly Spring school house. Lemonade was served as refreshments.



Stone Dwellings of Village in Daghestan.

Daghestan, which it cannot be claimed was even a name to most readers, has emerged from its obscurity with the recent announcement that it is the latest region in stricken Enrope to which American relief is to be extended. The country barely manages to be in Europe. Despite political boundaries of the past and muddied racial lines of today, the Cau-casus mountains and the Caspian sea are generally accepted as marking the lines to the southeast where Europe ends and Asia begins. Wedged between the two, extending from the -capped crest of the mountains on the south to the below-ocean-level strand of the Caspian on the northeast, lies Daghestan, a country slightly larger than Maryland, and officially a "republic" within the Russian soviet federation.

The Caucasian range may be re-garded for all ethnological purposes as a great mountainous island in the sea of human history, and on that island now live together the surviving Rebinson Crusces of a score of ship-wrecked states and nationalities.

Army after army has gone to plees in the course of the last 4,000 years upon that titanic reef; people after people has been driven up into its wild ravines by successive waves of migra-tion from the south and east; band after band of deserters, fugitives and mutineers has sought shelter there from the storms, perils and hardship of war. Almost every nation in Burope, in whole or in part, and at one time or another, has crossed, passed by or dwelt near this great Caucasian range, and each in turn has contributed its quota to the heterogeneou population of the mountain valleys.

The Aryan tribes, as they migrated westward from central Asia, left a few stragglers among the peaks of this great range; their number was inereased by deserters from the Greek and Roman armies of Alexander the at and Por ey;t Tameriane, as they marched through Daghestan, added a few more. So, too, the Arabs, who overran the counfry in the Eighth century, established military colonies in the mountains, which gradually blended with the preexisting population. European Oru-saders, wandering back from the Holy Land, stopped there to rest and never resumed their homeward journey. Finally, the oppressed and persecuted of all neighboring lands-Jews, Georgiana, Persians, Armenians and Tatara fied to these rugged, almost inaccessible mountains as to a city of refuge where they might live and worship their gods in peace. Weided in's a Single People. In course of time these innumerable fragments of perhaps a hundred differ ent communities or tribes, united only by the bonds of a common interest, were molded by topographical environ-ment into a single conglomerate na-tionality, and became known to their lowland neighbors as gortse, or mountainears. From a more assemblage of stragglers, fugitives and colonists they pod in the course of a thousand years into a brave, hardy, self-reliant people, and as early as the Eighth century they had established in the moun-tain fastmesses of Daghestan, at the eastern end of the range, a large numher of so-called "free societies," which were governed by elective franchise without distinction of birth or rank. After that time, for another thousand years, they were never conquered. In 1991 these bitherte unconquered mountaineers came into conflict with the titanic power of Russia, and after a long and desperate struggle of nearly sixty years they were finally subdued and the Ogucasne became a part of the Russian empire. At the present time the mountain-eers as a class, from the Obransians of the Black sea coast to the Looghians of the Caspian, may be roughly de-scribed as a brave, hardy, liberty-lovting people, who have descended from ancestors of widely different ethnolog-ical types and who are separable into tribes, or clans, of very different out-ward appearance; but who, neverthe-tem, are constitutionaly allow in all

(Propared by the National Geographic Se- psychological traits that grow out of clery, Washington, D. C.) and depend upon topographical envi-

ronment. They number perhaps a million and a half, and are settled in small, isolated stone villages throughout the whole extent of the range from the Black sea to the Casplan, at heights ranging from 8,000 to 9,000 feet. They maintain themselves chiefly by pasturing sheep upon the mountains and cultivating a little wheat, millet and Indian corn in the valleys, and before the Russian conquest they were in the habit of eking out this scanty subsistence by making plundering raids into the rich neighboring lowlands of Kakhetia and Georgia.

In religion they are nearly all Mo-hammedans, the Arabs having overrun the country and introduced the faith of Islam as early as the Elighth century. In the more remote and in accessible parts of the eastern Caucasus, there still remain a few isolated aouls (villages) of idolaters.

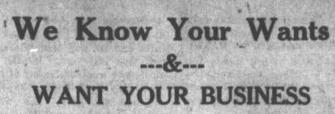
In Daghestan there are four or five thousand Jews, who, although they have lost their language and their na-tional character, still cling to their religion; and among the high peaks of Teoshetia, in the same province, is settled a community of Christians, said to be the descendants of a band of medieval Crusaders. But these are exceptions; nine-tenths of the mountaineers are Mohammedans of the fiercest, most intolerant type.

More Than Thirty Languages. The languages and dialects spoken by the different tribes of this heteroeous population are more than thirty in number, and two-thirds of them range, where the ethnological diversity suspended from various points about of the population is most marked. So the building, were a number of gleamcircumscribed and clearly defined are the geographical limits of many Cau- tery of keresene lamps with which the casian languages that in some parts shurch had previously been lighted. of Daghestan it is possible to ride The curious farm folk soon discovthrough three or four widely different ered the "system"-a self-contained



id power plant,

ing electric lights, replacing the bat-



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We are glad to report Mrs. G. O. Walters, who has been on the sick list for some time, as improving.

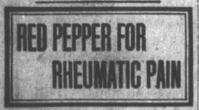
Mr. K. T. Israel with his children. Nina and William, were on a vacation trip to Portsmouth, Va., and where Mr. Israel was taken ill. We are hoping he will soon be able to return home.

Mr. Jim Taylor and family of Tunis have moved to Portsmouth, Va. where they will make their, future home.

Mr. W. L. Parr and son, Fletcher, of South Tunis motored down to see his mother, Mrs. D. M. Parr of Tunis.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Lawrence were visitors in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alma Dilday of Brantleys Grove last Sunday evening.

Mrs. C. M. Britt and sons, Bascom and John Edgar, were down to see Mrs. Brett's sister, Mrs. D. M. Parr. Our postmaster, Mr. J. R. Wilder, is having some trouble in being recognized by his friends of late. He has shaved off his mustache.



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may good druggist for a jar of Red Pepper Rub. Be sure to genuine, with the name Rowles

steen settlements are comparatively electric generator, the necessary wirthe Andiski Koisu, in southwestern chestan, there is an isolated village of fifty or sixty houses-the soul of innooks, which has a language of its own, not spoken or understood by any other part of the whole Caucasian sial atmosphere was greatly increased thareby.

Of course, the life, customs and so cial organizations of a people who originated in the way described, and whe lived for perhaps 2,000 years in almost complete isolation from all the rest of the world, presented when they first became known many strange and archaic features. In the secluded valleys and canyons of the eastern Caucasus it was possible to study a state of society that existed in England before the Norman conquest, and see in full operation customs and legal processes that had been obsolets everywhere else in Europe for at least a

Many of the aouls of central and southern Deghestan bear a striking re-semblance to the puebles and cliffdwellings of New Maxico. The stonewalled houses are built together in a compact mass on the steep slope of is high terrace, and the flat roofs rise in tiers or stops, one above another, juit as they do in the settlements of our pueblo Indiana.

In some aculs the streets, or passages, from house to house are dark underground corridors, out of which the inhabitants climb into their dwel-To help neutralize these irritating fusion of the body's urinous waste, get fusion the this waster of the body's urinous waster be body and the transition of the body's urinous waste, get the waster drink. By all means have your physician examine your kidneys at least twice a year. lings on perpendicular ladders or notched logs. As the country is nearly treeless and affords comparatively libthe wood, the wails of the one-story buildings are almost invariably of roughly broken stone and the roofs and fleors are usually of citay mixed with chopped straw and beaten hard. Near the center of every large vil-Near the center of every large vil-lage rises the siender stone minaret of the Mohanamedan mesque, and on some high point of vantage stands a square isopholed war-tower, in which the surviving inhabitants take refuge and dafend themselves to the last when their village has been takes by assault

Languages spoken by only twelve or consisting of the gasoline engine, an son; and on the headwaters of ing and the Mazda lamps. It was a contribution to the success of the social by the town's electrical supply agent, and it certainly made a hit. The whole church was filled with the brightness of the lights, and the so-

tells us that too much rich food forms acids which almost paralyze the kidneys

in their efforts to expel it from the blood. They become sluggish and weaken; then you may suffer with a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizzi-

points in the back of sick headache, dizzi-ness, your stomach sours, tongue is coated, and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine gets cloudy, full of sediment, the chan-nels often get sore and irritated, oblig-ing you to said addie the source the

and

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