a sixing desired

History told as it would be written today

By IRVIN S. COBB

As Men Battled in the Olden Times -----

In battle they called him "Richard the Lion-Hearted" because of his courage and his enlanded strength In peace he was "Richard Yea and Nay" because he did not know his own mind, was unstable as water, made pledges only to break them. Troubadour, poet and warrior, he was the most picturesque of all the Norman line of England's kings and one of the most picturesque kings of any age.

It fell to Richard's lot to lead that Crusade to the Holy Lands which of all such appeditions began most brilliantly and ended in just as disastrous a failure as did most of the others. In Palestine at the head of his forces he spent 16 months. He largely was responsible for raising the siege of Acre, where a starving and exhausted Christian garwas beleaguered by the Moslems under their great leader, Saladin. But his most outstanding achievement during his career as a Crusader was the winning of his tremendous gictory against that same Saladin at Arsuf in 1191.

As a result, he twice was able to lead his army within a tew miles of Jerusalem. Finally be made a truce with the infidets by which the Europeans kept certain captured towns and as pilgrims-not as soldiers-were allowed access to the Holy Sepulcher. A group of mon-priests, scholars and soldiers-wrote letters and narratives deearling the battle of Arsuf. These memoirs were preserved, although the names of the authors were not. Together they form perhaps the most graphic picture of a pitched halle in medieval times that is today available for use of the historian and the antiquarian. Thanks be to a monumental work of selection, arrangement and classification made by Professor T. A. Archer and published by G B Putnam's Sons in 1889, it is possible for the layman also to view the battle through the eyes of these actual participants in it. He sees how men fought in those ancient days and what motives inspired them; he hears their prayers when the tide of war ran against them and their triumphant shouts when the strategy and daring of their leader turned the issue and made conquerors of them.

Who ever had to bear up against such

cruel oppressors? Who was ever

ground down by such want of all

things? There you might see our sol-

diers after losing their steeds march

along on foot with the footmen, shoot-

ing arrows or anything else that

chance supplied them with. The

Turks, too, whose special pride it is to

excel with the bow, kept up the show-

er of arrows and darts till the air re-

sounded and the brightness of the sun

itself grew dark as with a wintry fall

of hail or snow by reason of the num-

An Appeal to the King.

rows and darts, which covered the sur-

face of the ground so thickly every-

where that a man could have gathered

twenty with a single sweep of his

hand. And now our assailants smote

on the backs of our men as they ad-

vanced, as if with malots; so that it

was no longer a case for using arrows

and darts from a distance, but for

piercing with lances or crushing with

heavy maces at close quarters; for

hand-to-hand attacks with drawn

swords, while the blows of the Turks

resounded as if from an anvil. The

battle ranged most severely in the

rear rank of the Hospitallers because

they might not repay the enemy, but

had to go along patient under their

sufferings, silent though battered by

clubs and, though struck, not striking

in return. At last, unable to bear up

against so vast a host, they began to

give way and press upon the squadron

ahead of them. They fled before the

Turks, who were madly raging in their

ing at close quarters with clubs and

swords, redoubling their blows against

the Hospitallers and pressing on in

every way, when lo! one of this broth-

erhood, Garnier de Napes, cried out

with a loud voice, 'O, illustrious knight

St. George, why dost thou suffer us to

be thus confounded? Christendom it-

self is now perishing if it does not

beat back this hateful foe!' There-

upon the master of the Hospital, go-

ing off to the king, said, 'Lord king,

we are grievously beset and are likely

to be branded with eternal shame as

men who dare not strike in their own

horse for nothing, and why should we

put up with it any longer?' To whom

the king made reply, 'My good master,

it must needs be endured.' So the

master returned to find the Turks

pressing on and dealing death in the

rear, while there was no chief or

count who did not blush for very

The Tide of Battle Turns.

what slippery joints it totters! Alas,

on what doubtful wheels it moves

along, evolving human events in un-

certain succession. Truly an incal-

culable host of Turks would have

perished if matters had been carried

out according to the previous arrange-

ment. . . . For whilst our men

were retreating together and had at

last determined that the time for

charging the enemy had come, two

knights, impatient of delay, overthrew

the whole plan. For it had been de-

creed that when the moment for set-

ting upon the Turks arrived, six

trumpets should sound in three sev-

"If this plan had only been carried

out the whole body of the .Turks

would have been cut off and routed;

but thanks to the overhaste of these

two knights the order was not ob-

served, to the great disadvantage of

the common weal. For these two, you

must know, breaking from the ranks,

spurred their steeds against the Turks.

overthrowing and transfixing each his

saw those two rushing against the

Turks so boldly and calling upon St.

George for aid in so loud a voice, they

all in a body wheeling round their

steeds, in the name of Christ the

Savior, followed and flung themselves

against the foe with one mind. . .

All the rest advanced boldly and at

once; behind them rushed in the

swift-footed men of Poitou, the Bre-

tons, the Angevins and others whose

valor was such that they transfixed

each Turk as he came against them

with their lances and bore him to the

black with dust, and the whole body

of the Turks who had of set purpose

dismounted so as to aim their darts

"In this encounter the air grew

"Now when the other Christians

eral parts of the army.

"O how blind is human fate! On

"'Each one of us is losing his own

defense.

shame. . . .

"At last more than 20,000 Turks

"Our horses were transfixed with ar-

ber of their missiles.

V ALL the readings I have done I have yet to find so graphic an account of a medieval battle as this account of the victory of the Christians over the Saladin at Arsuf, following their initial reverses on that able day. True, the completed parrative in its translated form represents the woven-together stories of two or three, perhaps four, participants. but so skillfully was the work of compilation and combination carried out that to me it seems more like the story

On the shores of the so-called Sal river, fronting the forest of Arsuf the Christian forces numbering about 100,000, on September 5, 1191, discovered before them a vast force of the enemy reckoned at not less than 300. 000 fighting men-one of the mightiest armies the world, until that time, had known. Nevertheless, the invaders did not lose heart. They had Richard to lead them, and him they regarded as invincible however great the odds against him. The chronicle recites how carefully the king arranged his troops in twelve squadrons. Let us quote from the stirring tale:

Enraged Turks Advance.

"The third hour was now drawing on, when lo! a host of Turks, 10,000 in number, swept rapidly down upon our men, hurling darts and arrows and making a terrible din with their con fused cries. After these came running up a race of demons very black in color; for which cause, because they are black, they are not unfittingly called the negro pack. Then, too, came on those Saracens who live in the desert and are commonly called Bedavin, rough, darker than pestilent footmen with their bows and round targets-a people light of foot and most eager for battle. These were ever threate ing our army.

"And beyond those we have men tioned you might see along the smoother ground well-equipped phalanxes of Turks advancing with their several ensigns, banners and emblems. They seemed to number more than 20,000 men. On steeds swifter than engles they thundered down upon us till the whirling dust raised by their rapid flight blackened the very air. Before the emirs there went men clanging away with trumpets and clarions others had drums, others pipes and timbrels, rattles, gongs, cymbals, and other instruments fitted to make a din . . . Thus from every part, by land and sea, so that for two miles there was not a hand's breath of space where this hostile race was not to be

"That day our own losses and the sufferings of our horses, who were plerced through and through with ar rows and darts, showed how persist ently the enemy kept up the attack and then indeed we found out the use of our stalwart cross-bowmen, our bowmen and those closely-wedged fol lowers who at the very rear beat back the Turkish onset by constant hurling of their weapons so far as they could

"Yet for all this, the enemy in a little while rushed on them again like a torrent of waters, redoubling their bows and so drunk with fury that at last many of our cross-bowmen could hold out no longer, but, throwing away their bows and cross-bows in sheer dread of death, gave way before the intolerable onset of the Turks and forced a path within the close ranks of our main army, lest they should be

cut off from our comrades. Hemmed in By Fierce Saracens.

"But the better men and bolder whom shame forbade to yield, faced about and strove against the Turks with unflagging valor. So they marched backwards in their anxiety to keep themselves from the danger they would run by advancing too con fidently in the ordinary method; and all that day they went on, picking their way rather than marching, with their faces turned toward the Turks. who threatened at their rear.

"Ay! in the stress and bitter peril of that day there was no one who did not wish himself safe at home with his pilgrimage finished. And of a truth our little handful of people was hemmed in on every side by so vast a multitude of Saracens that it could not have escaped had it been so mind ed; and like a flock of sheep within the very jaws of the wolves, our men. cooped up as they were, could see nothing around them excepting the sky and their pestilent enemies swarming up in every side.

"Lord God! What were then the feelings of that weak flock of Christ? and arrows better, had their heads cut off, for our foot soldiers decapi tated those whom our knights had overthre wn.

"King Richard, seeing the army in confusion, put spurs to his horse and flew t.p to the spot, not slackening his course till he had made his way through the Hospitallers, to whose aid he brought his followers. Then he bore on the Turks, thundering against them and mightily astonishing them by the deadly blows he dealt. To right and left they fell away before him. Oh! how many might there be seen rolled over on the earth, some groaning, others gasping out their last breath as they wallowed in their blood. and many, too, maimed and trodden underfoot by those who passed by. Everywhere there were horses rider-

"Then King Richard, fierce and alone, pressed on the Turks, laying them low; none whom his sword touched might escape; for wherever he went he made a wide path for himself, brandishing his sword on every side. When he had crushed this hateful race by the constant blows of his sword, which moved them down as if they were a harvest for the sickle, the remainder, frightened at the sight of their dying friends, began to give him a wider berth: for by now the corpses of the Turks covered the face of the ground for half a mile.

"At last the Turks are really routed; they leap from their saddles; a dust. full of danger to our men, rises from the combatants. For when our warriors, fatigued with slaying and eager to catch even a breath of air, left the thick of the fight, they could not recognize one another owing to the cloud of dust, but began to lay about then indifferently to right and left, slaying friends in mistake for foes.

"But still the Christians pounded away with their swords till the Turks grew faint with terror. . . . There you might see many a bearded Turk lie maimed and mutilated, but, still striving to resist with the courage of despair until, as our men began to prevail, some of the enemy, shaking themselves free from their steeds, hid among the bushes or climbed up the trees, from which they fell dying with horrid yells before the arrows of our men. . . Truly in a notable man ner was that hostile race driven back so that for two miles you could see nothing but the flight of those who just before had been so pertinacious him to produce more milk. in attack, so haughty and so fierce. But with God's aid, thus did their pride perish. . . ."

(@ by the Bell Syndicate. Inc.)

Odd Table Etiquette of Sixteenth Century

A few rules of etiquette from "Galathee," a handbook of the Sixteenth century, seem amusing:

"At the beginning of the meal everyone should wash their hands in F.D. 2, will be made shortly. each other's presence in order that who are going to put their hands in the same dish together may have no doubt about the cleanliness of each other's hands."

It was perfectly proper to throw the bones, the gristle, the uneaten parts of the vegetables on the floor behind one-the servants swept it up. "Galathee" says: "It isn't proper to scratch yourself at the table, and one should abstain as much as possible from spitting, but if one has to, do it 'gentilely.'" "I have heard it said," the book continues, "that there are nations so well behaved that they do not spit. Furthermore, one should not gobble one's meat so rapidly that one makes a noise and loses one's

Henry III, by a royal decree, or dered that when he was at his meals. no one else should lean on the royal chair but the captain of the guard. Furthermore, Henry ordered that guests should arrive at meals clean, and sober, should not drink too constantly lest they get drunk.

I have personally always been interested in historical romances, and it was trying to imagine what the condition of the inns was in the times of d'Artagnan and Porthos that firsi aroused my architectural interest in conditions of food, travel and habitation.

Alexandre Dumas wrote a cook book himself. He was a great gour met, but he was also a great story teller; and I am inclined to think that the descriptions he wrote in the Nineteenth century of Seventeenth century conditions were no more accurate and no more capable of giv ing a correct historical impression than was Paul Veronese's great painting of the marriage feast at Cana of giving an accurate picture of the miracle of wine and water .-Guy Lowell in Scribner's Magazine.

Practice Will Make Any Voice Charming

"A woman without charm is like a rose without fragrance," writes Fran cesca Doane in the Physical Culture Magazine,

"There is nothing that so quickly denotes the presence of a gentle woman as the sound of her voice There is nothing that detracts from an otherwise pleasing personality as a coarse, strident tone or a shrill nasal accent. A melodious, restfui voice is far more appealing to the harrassed nerves of the tired business man than the most provocative giggle or piquant baby talk of Broadway's snappiest chorus.

"One of the pleasantest ways of a quiring a harmonious voice is by talking to music. Do not sing the words. Talk them. You will find that your vocal tone will unconscious ly adjust itself to the music. The theme of the melody will be reflected in your voice."

INTERESTING FACTS FOR FARMERS

TIMELY HINTS

ON GROWING

CROPS.

Farm News

Edited by N. C. SHIVER, County Agt.

DOINGS OF CHATHAM FARMERS

STOCK FARMING, POULTRY,

Chatham County Farms

"There's a living in a full crib of corn", stated a Chatham farmer n a conversation with the County Agent recently. Continuing along this same line, he said, "I always plant my corn first in the spring method enables the work to be done of the year. I can manage to get by without cotton if weather conditions are such that I cannot plant t, but what would I do for corn meal, feed for the family cow; pork or chicken feed without my corn?"

Lespedeza orders are coming in fast at the present time. Mr. W. Houston Fox of the Jordan Mill community is seeding three acres in Lespedeza this year for the first time. Mr. Fox has noticed the adaptability of the native Japan Clover to our soils, and feels that the cultivated strains of Lespedeza should be better in proportion.

Mr. Joe Sam Dorsett of Siler City recently seeded one acre in alfalfa. This acre had been seeded in sweet clover previously, and so needed inoculation.

We had often attempted to point out to dairy farmers the necessity of their raising their calves to maturity for replacement in their herds, rather than attempt to buy mature cows for this purpose. Not trol-Dr. Kerr. only do we raise better cows by Prevention of Common of Past chance to dispose of our mature cows as bred heifers.

Mr. R. M. Connell of Pittsboro is following this method. For the past seven years, Mr. Connell has Dairying in Chatham County-N. C kept a registered Jersey bull, and also several females. As a result, he has been able to begin producing milk without such a large initial dairymen in Chatham county to at- farm women will. There is nothing outlay of cash for cows, and he tend this school, but to all other more tiresome than the continual has a number of Heifers that will freshen next fall, thus enabling development in this county. Make

A hydraulic ram that is practical and labor-saving has been installed TO UNLOAD LESPEDEZA SEED on the farms of Mr. Will Perry and C. H. Lutterloh of the Gum Springs community. The water is Perry's farm.

A survey for the installation of a hydraulic ram on the farm of Mr. J. Lee Harmon, Moncure, R.

interested in dairy development at see strain No. 76 will be delivered

Hickory Mountain Monday and Tues- per pound. day of this week. Mr. Kimrey discussed the value of cow-testing association work for dairy farmers in this county, advantages to be derived therefrom and methods of organization of such an association. This association will follow the bimonthly plan rather than the plan of testing once a month. This cheaper.

ALL DAY DAIRY SCHOOL TO BE HELD AT PITTSBORO FEBRUARY 11TH.

Prominent Speakers Have Been Secured for the program.

In cooperation with the Department of Dairy Extension of State College and the County Agent, an all day dairy school will be held at Pittsboro Tuesday, February 11, A pretty stream through the beginning at 10 A. M. at the Pilot farm adds usefulness to beauty Theatre. All farmers are cordially when harnessed to a little home invited to attend this school. Included on the program are Mr. A. Kimrey of State College, Dr. A. H. Kerr of State College, and Mr. S. J. Kirby of State College. The following subjects will be discussed Economical Grain Mixtures for North Carolina-Mr. Kimrey.

How to Reduce the cost of the Dairy Herd's Ration-Mr. Kimrey. Dairy Herd Management-Mr. Kimrey.

Contagious Abortion and its Con-

Prevention of Common Dairy The Importance of Pastures in the Chatham County Dairy Program-

Mr. Kirby What Has Been Accomplished in Shiver.

This announcement not only extends a cordial invitation to all farmers who are interested in dairy this an all day outing, and bring some of your neighbors.

AT PITTSBORO JAN 30-FEB. 1

A shipment of 350 bushels of piped direct to the dairy barns of these men from a spring on Mr. bushels of lespedeza Tennessee strain No. 76 will be unloaded at Pittsboro, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, January 30 and 31, and February 1. Only a small portion of these seed are booked, and farmers may get them from the county agent at Pittsboro on any of the county at an early date for the pur-FARMERS ATTEND DAIRY MEET days mentioned or during the following week. The common Les- veys, and discussing hydraulic ram Mr. A. C. Kimrey addressed meet- pedeza seed will be delivered for installation with any farmers who ings of dairy farmers and farmers \$3.87 per bushel, while the Tennes-

News of the Week on Hackney's store, Gum Springs, and for \$6.37 per bushel or 25 1/2 cents "FARM PHILOSOPHY"

Prosperity for one-crop farming is a snare and a delusion.

Organization for and b- farmers

is worthwhile only as a means of self-help.

Electric lights make hens see their way clear to lay more eggs.

The test of a scrub hog is on the meat scale when he is weighed in the balance and found wanting.

Southern farmers are losing thirty millions of dollars yearly by leaving so-called non-perishable cotton bales to the mercy of the

A pretty stream through the power plant.

"TIMELY YTOPICS"

Given the proper balanced ration, care and time, hogs fed out under the "Shay system" will pay farmers well in this county, provided farmers produce enough corn per acre, or are able to buy it cheap. Last year, two carloads of hogs were fed out according to this method. This year, we would like to see half a dozen cars of hogs fed out. The county agent will be glad to visit any farmers interested in feeding out hogs, and give them the information available on this method of feeding.

It is certain that if the men will not appreciate the convenience and labor saving resulting from the installation of a hydraulic ram, the walking to and from springs heavily laden with water for stock and household purposes, especially in the cold of winter or heat of summer. A hydraulic ram supplies water

at the very lowest cost possible. The cost of operation is low, as there are no repairs to be made and the ram usually lasts one a lifetime. Any farmer who has a lasting spring near his house will find that an investment in a hyddraulic ram will be one of the most satisfactory investments possible to

Mr. A. T. Holman, extension agricultural engineer will visit this pose of making hydra are interested. Farmers interested in installing rams should get in touch with the county agent.

Why not graze some of that lespedeza you intend seeding this year, or that you seeded last year with sheep? There is just as good a possibility for profits from sheep as there is in any form of livestock in this county. Our livestock pro-gram will not be complete without sheep, and farmers will find that the addition of sheep to their farming program will pay well, provided they are willing to give them the proper care, feed and pasture.

\$100 for Adjusting Chevrolet Valves?

(From The Hamlet News-Messenger) A hundred dollars is a right good price to charge for adjusting the valves in a Chevrolet motor, but that is the price quoted by J. L. Bankhead, local Chevrolet man, last Thursday. But he didn't collect all of it—in cash. It happened like this:

A well-dressed young couple drove up to Bankhead's place in a Chevroet roadster with the curtains up. Mr. Bankhead was standing at the door with his little pet fice at his heels. When the man in the car told what he wanted Mr. Bankhead turned to call a mechanic, and as his back was turned he saw through the corner of his eye or in his glasses, the man reach out and get the little dog and nut him in the car. He said nothing at the time, but called the mechanic to work on the valves then called the police station. Chief Miller answered the call and Mr. Bankhead asked him just to sit around the office for a minute "in case something happened." Meantime the mechanic was through and Mr. Bankhead was ready to collect. The man in the car opened the door just a little ways and asked how much. Without cracking a smile Bankhead replied: "One hundred dollars; but if you will turn the dog out the price will be the usual 75c." "Oh, is this your dog?" asked the man as he lifted up the corner of his companion's coat and let the little pup jump out. Whereupon he tendered a dollar bill and Bankhead stepped to the cash register to get the change. As he came back Chief came with him-and the couple in the car were ready to go from

Mr. Bankhead did not know the pair, but he is convinced that they are not in the market for little black dogs at \$99.25 a dog.

AN EPIDEMIC?

A Harley Street specialist tells us that lumabgo and sciatica are the only two diseases that attack a person suddenly in the back. Readers must remember that motor-car is not a disease.—Passing Show.



S it just another corn crop for you this year, or have you decided to join the ranks of farmers who make a crop that really is a crop? Now is the time to decide ... and you can just as easily make a good crop. No luck to it ... just one single rule for success. Chilean Nitrate of Soda is the difference

between a good corn crop and a poor one. A side dressing with this nitrate fertilizer (the only natural nitrate in the world) greatly increases the yield. Makes larger ears with more corn per ear and more ears per stalk.

A North Carolina Farmer

E. B. Faulk, Jonesboro, N. C., made 46.9 bu. of corn per acre when he used 300 lbs. Chilean Nitrate per acre with acid phosphate and potash. On corn fertilized with only acid and potash-no Chilean Nitratehe made only 29 bu. per acre. A clear increase due to Chilean Nitrate of 17.9 bu. per acre.

Chilean Nitrate is not synthetic. It is mined and refined in Chile, largely by American capital, brought here in American ships and sold to American farmers at a low price. See your local dealer. If he does not carry Chilean Nitrate, he can easily get it for you.

Free Fertilizer Book Our new book, "How to Fertilize Corn in the South," tells how to make a real corn crop. It is Free. Ask for Book No. 5, or tear out this ad and mail it with your name and address written in the

1830-1930 ... One hundred years of fertilizer service to American agriculture.

Chilean Nitrate of Soda **EDUCATIONAL BUREAU**

220 Professional Bldg., Raleigh, N. C. In replying, please refer to Ad No. 68

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