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**ENGLAND MAKES MOVE IN DEFENSE OF EGYPT.**

One of the cleverest moves made by the British war office during the present war was the landing of only Moslem soldiers from India for the defense of Egypt. Among the 100,000 odd Indians drafted to different parts of the war area there are, perhaps, a hundred different religions, and a little less tact on the part of the authorities might have meant much trouble for the British.

The Brahmine, Hindus, Parsees, worshipers of Vishu, Kali, Siva and other creeds, however, were sent to France, East Africa, China, and, in fact, everywhere but Egypt. Only Mohammedan regiments put foot on Egyptian soil, and the effect on the population was immediate. The Australians, New Zealanders and English territorials, which replaced the regular garrisons, were according to the Egyptian mind of all "Glaours," and as such not to be distinguished from the regular army, but when the brown men arrived from India there was considerable speculation as to what kind of pagans the new arrivals were.

When a body of Bengal Lancers made for the principal mosque of Alexandria there was some alarm and indignation, but the dusky troopers had no difficulty in proving to the priests that they, too, were of the "faithful," and there was much wonderment when it was learned that all the soldiers from India were "true believers." This made the Egyptians "furiously to think," for the Indians were quite satisfied that in fighting for the British Kaiser-Hind against the Padishah and "Hadji Mohammed William" of Berlin, they were in no way acting to the detriment of their religion. The Egyptians have never loved Turkish rule, and when good Moslems were ready to fight the Turks for the British the importance of the Shiekh-ul-Islam's holy war proclamation began to diminish.

The Indians made a tremendous impression on the native soldiery, particularly the Maharaja of Bikanir's Camel corps, which was reckoned as good as the camelry maintained by the British, only better mounted. The Bedouins from the desert were particularly struck by this corps, and their respect for "El Lord's" (Kitchener) country was considerably increased that the millionaire Maharaja himself had taken the field in person.

The horses of the cavalry also impressed the Bedouins, who fancy themselves as judges of horseflesh.

There appears to be little danger of a serious invasion of Egypt, particularly via Palestine, a road which has never been successfully negotiated by an army of any size. The coast route taken by Napoleon on the retirement of his invading forces is commanded from the sea, and would prove a veritable death trap, while the British and French warships in the Suez Canal could easily annihilate an attacking force from that direction.

There are only two desert routes into Egypt; one is such from the sea-coast to Ismalia, and the other via Akaba and across the Sinai Peninsula, but wells are few and far between, and the problem of transportation of supplies for an invading army by these two routes is practically insuperable.

Apart from the arrival of the Indians, the never-ending procession of troop ships and warships through the Suez canal and the numbers of the troops sent to replace the old garrisons have practically convinced the population that this is no time to rise against the British. Despite the activities of "Young Egyptian" and "Young Turk" revolutionaries, the great mass of the people are contented under British rule, and see no reason for changing it for the rule of Constantinople, and the unknown kaiser in Berlin.

**Recommends Old Tax Rate.**

The joint finance committee of the legislature has reached the definite conclusion to have the usual quadrennial reassessment of all property in the state as scheduled and to recommend the re-adoption of the same tax rate in force the past two years, which is 23-2-3 cents for the state, 4 cents for pensions and 20 cents for schools, making 47-2-3 cents, and leaving 19 cents margin for the county levies.

The conference was a lengthy one and took wide range, with special emphasis toward the close on the importance and necessity for county auditors and the need for state auditors to go into the counties to see that properties are properly on the books. Senator Miller, of Rowan; Senator McLean, of Robeson; and Senator McMichael, of Rockingham, spoke especially as to the value of county auditors and urged that the legislature should see that every county had one.

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

**CHARGES OF VICK DENIED BY MINISTER SULLIVAN.**

New York, Jan. 29.—A statement from James M. Sullivan, American minister to the Dominican republic, denying all the charges of unfitness made against him, chiefly by Walter W. Vick, former receiver general of Santo Domingo customs, was read today at the hearing into the charges before Senator-elect Phelan.

The statement was supported by documentary evidence and made counter charges against Vick. Sullivan declared he had been made the victim of a newspaper campaign of attack by Vick and said certain newspapers in the United States had "championed the cause of an audacious gang of pirates as ever sailed the Carribean."

Sullivan said he had no apology to make for recommending as the depository for the receivership funds Banco Nacional, which Vick charges was an untrustworthy institution and which had been accused of seeking the appointment of Sullivan in order to exploit the island.

"If Vick was unwilling to make the change, he scarcely would have acted on my recommendation," wrote the minister. The fact is that the desire to make a change was born in Vick some months later, for reasons best known to himself, and in the campaign he then opened on the Banco Nacional there was no inference from me until I learned of Vick's determination to turn the business over from an American to a British corporation (Royal Bank of Canada), whereupon I simply notified the state department of Mr. Vick's intention and asked the state department to note the significance of the change. This notification prevented Vick from carrying out his purpose.

"The records of the state department will show that I never recommended any one bank above another, except that I urged a preference for some American bank."

Sullivan denied he had caused bloodshed on the island and asserted that at the time of the revolution in 1913 it was through his efforts that a peace pact had been signed.

He had been instrumental in holding a fair election and for the first time established a government not based on force. He had secured free speech, and a free press, released political prisoners, obtained from the government the right of fair trial, and broken up corruption in the public works department, he said.

"Since that time I have devoted myself to the task of driving unworthy Americans, bent on loot, from the country," he added.

Sullivan declared that Vick had displayed more interest in public contracts that he did and charged that he was interested in light house contracts. This Vick today denied on the stand, as he did all of Sullivan's counter accusations, characterizing some of them as "lies."

The investigation here closed today, to be resumed in Washington probably Tuesday. Before adjournment, Vick received permission to read into the record a statement, in which he said he deemed it his duty to have the impression repudiated that "any member of the official family of President Wilson had directly or indirectly been identified with any act that would affect his honor as a public man, or taint his character."

"I make this statement," he said, "in view of wide publicity given to the investigation and because I know how easy it is to arouse in the public mind thoughts and suspicions."

**Advantages of Virtue Over Vice.**

Those employees of the Ford Company at Atlanta, Ga., who have had their wages reduced because some "wasted money, some did not share an equal portion with their wives, others drank and a few made no effort to save or prepare for the future," are receiving a very practical lesson in the material advantages of virtue over vice or improvidence. If they don't like the way the lesson is enforced they can, of course, leave the company's employ and let some one else get \$5 a day. In his recent testimony before the industrial commission in New York, Mr. Ford said that, as a possessor of a practical monopoly, his position was unique among manufacturers and that his profit-sharing views must not be taken as a precedent to be followed by others. This uniqueness seems to extend also to a paternal supervision of the habits of his employees, which is not likely to be generally followed.

**Life Insurance Refused.**

Ever notice how closely life insurance examiners look for symptoms of kidney diseases? They do so because weakened kidneys lead to many forms of dreadful life-shortening afflictions. If you have any symptoms like pain in the back, frequent scanty or painful action, tired feeling, aches and pains, get Foley Kidney Pills today. Conyers & Sykes, adv.

**Religious Union in Canada.**

In this country there has been much talk in recent years of the union of various Protestant denominations, but little has been accomplished. The recent amalgamation of the Baptists and Free Baptists in Maine, one with 240 churches and the other with 186, indicates what may happen more generally in coming years when denominations are disposed to put Christianity above mere nomenclature and the petty controversies of earlier generations that have long since become meaningless.

In Canada there is taking place a real union that will not be without its influence on this side of the border. The Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists of Canada have got their union beyond the stage of friendly intercourse and mutual respect. For several years a joint committee has been working out a plan for "The United Church of Canada," and a meeting of the committee in Toronto the other day showed how little remains to be done. All want union. The differences that the committee has had to settle have been mainly those of terminology rather than those of faith or form, creed or spirit. For example, after much debate, it has been determined that the highest body of the union shall be the general council, the provisional governing body of the conference and the district governing body the presbytery—thus taking a characteristic term from each constituent church. In each local church the spiritual government will be committed to elders and the temporal affairs will be administered by stewards—again combining Presbyterian and Methodist terminology.—Boston Herald.

**Radium by a New Process.**

Washington, Jan. 27.—Announcement that the federal bureau of mines has worked out a process of reducing radium by simplified methods was made in Congress Thursday by Representative Foster, of Illinois, who congratulated the country upon the discovery.

Members gathered about as Representative Foster displayed a case containing two tubes containing \$11,000 worth of radium, produced from ore by the bureau. He read a letter from Dr. Howard A. Kelly, of Baltimore, saying that the work of bureau insured the successful treatment of many conditions in cancer cases.

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