

THE AMENDMENT CONSTITUTIONAL.

Fourth and Fifth Sections Will Stand or Fall Together.

BRILLIANT LEGAL ARRAY AGREES

That No Uneducated White Man Will Be Disfranchised—Opinion of About 170 Leading North Carolina Lawyers.

The undersigned lawyers, members of the North Carolina bar, after having examined and considered the provisions of the proposed amendment to the constitution submitted by the legislature of 1899 to the people for ratification, give it as their opinion that the said amendment is not in conflict either with the State or the Federal Constitution.

We further give it as our opinion that the 4th and 5th Sections of said amendment are so connected in subject matter, each so clearly dependent and conditioned upon the other, that both must stand or fall together, and that it is too clear to admit of a doubt that the 4th Section cannot stand if the 5th Section should be declared unconstitutional.

It is clear this amendment, if ratified, will not disfranchise either now or hereafter, any person who was himself entitled to vote at any time prior to 1867 or whose ancestor was entitled to vote at any time prior to 1867, either in this State or any State in the United States in which he then resided, provided he registers once before 1903, and does not thereafter become disqualified by crime.

- JAS. C. McRAE, R. A. Doughton, J. A. Barringer, Robert L. Hyburn, L. M. Scott, S. E. Gilkey, A. M. Seales, H. S. Hall, A. M. Seales, J. A. Anthony, D. H. McLean, C. L. Hoey, J. C. Clifford, J. L. Webb, F. V. Carter, E. Y. Webb, S. P. Graves, R. H. Hayes, M. V. Lanier, W. H. A. London, W. W. Barber, W. B. Shaw, H. L. Green, J. H. Bradgers, Geo. W. Baxter, W. E. Daniel, T. J. Peck, W. W. King, G. L. Park, King & Kimball, J. B. Connell, Jas. T. Morehead, P. L. Williams, M. C. Steadman, Marsden Bellamy, E. F. Aydielt, E. S. Martin, R. W. Turner, R. M. Carr, J. H. Leigh, H. O. McClammy, J. M. Brown, Junius Davis, R. L. Smith, McNeill & Bryan, W. E. Austin, Bellamy & Pochan, R. F. McMaster, L. S. Overman, Geo. McCorkle, Jno. S. Henderson, W. B. Gaither, T. C. Linn, M. E. Lowrance, H. Lee Wright, T. E. Gilman, Walter Murphy, E. M. Koonce, E. C. Klutz, Frank Thompson, E. C. Gragg, Jas. A. Lockhart, H. A. Boyd, E. W. Fox, John H. Kerr, J. A. Naxon, C. C. Egan, W. S. Stevens, C. M. McLean, J. A. Welton, M. D. Stevenson, A. D. Ward, D. L. Ward, W. D. McVeir, F. S. Moore, H. C. Whitehurst, F. S. Spruill, A. W. Waddell, T. W. Bickett, R. B. Pabier, T. D. Warren, B. S. Gay, C. L. Abernethy, W. H. Harris, W. A. Dunn, C. G. Pabier, S. V. Fickens, S. J. Calvat, Chas. French Tomp, Garland Midgette, Med Ray, J. L. Cook, A. E. Posey, H. G. Shaw, Walter E. Moore, H. McD Robinson, C. C. Cowan, D. T. Oates, H. C. Robertson, E. H. Mackethon, J. A. Spence, John D. Kerr, Blair & Luther, E. W. Kerr, O. F. Mason, F. W. Cooper, Francis D. Winston, W. H. Ruffin, St. Leon Scott, T. B. Wilder, Benj. B. Long, C. M. Cooke, I. F. Dertch, B. B. Massenbun, F. A. Daniels, W. H. Yarborough, W. C. Monroe, M. L. John, W. R. Allen, W. H. Neal, J. H. Cook, M. H. Justice, J. D. Shaw, Jr., Swift Gallaway, C. C. Daniels, W. C. Fields, F. A. Uzzell, T. G. Skinner, F. A. Woodard, Chas. Whedbee, T. T. Graham, W. D. Pruden, A. W. Gralam, C. S. Vann, A. A. Hicks, W. M. Bond, J. W. Hays, W. W. Zachary, H. M. Shaw, W. L. Thorp, W. A. Devin, Jacob Battle, B. S. Royster, Justice & Pless, F. P. Holgood, Jr., S. Gallert, Sinclair Evans, James H. Poy, D. E. Hudgins, George W. Conson, C. M. Bugbee, J. E. Shepherd, T. M. Argo, Bobt. F. Gray, Armstead Jones, S. G. Ryan, G. W. Ward, Thos. J. Jarvis, E. T. Casler, B. C. Jones, Chas. W. Tillet, Armstead Barwell, W. M. Smith, Bertot Clarkson, J. D. McCall, Hugh W. Harris, T. C. Guthrie, F. M. Shannouhouse, B. B. Nicholson, W. B. Rodman, Stephen C. Bragaw, Small & McLean, W. S. Pendleton.

Pray, to whom did the Democrats make such a promise? It certainly did not make it to the negro, because it did not ask for the negro vote. On the contrary, it defied the negro vote. It said to the negro: 'We do not expect your vote; we propose to beat you with the vote of WHITE MEN.' It said to him: 'This is a white man's country, and while men must and shall rule it.' It said to him: 'We propose to put an end to negro office-holding in North Carolina, now and forever.' And upon every stump, from the mountains to the seashore, it demanded and promised WHITE SUPREMACY. Under these circumstances, what sense would there have been in making this or any other promise to the negro? What consideration could he have expected to receive for such a promise, and what possible inducement was there to make it? A bare statement of the facts show that the statement that such a promise was made by the party is both untrue and absurd.

Democratic Promises Made to White Men Only. The statement has been made and often repeated, that the Democratic party in the last campaign promised not to disfranchise or in any way abridge the right of the negro to vote.

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Whatever promises the Democratic party made in the last campaign upon the subject of suffrage, generally, or upon any other subject, WERE MADE TO WHITE MEN AND NOT TO THE NEGRO. And what white man in all North Carolina who voted the Democratic ticket in the last election has said or hereafter, any person who was himself entitled to vote at any time prior to 1867 or whose ancestor was entitled to vote at any time prior to 1867, either in this State or any State in the United States in which he then resided, provided he registers once before 1903, and does not thereafter become disqualified by crime.

In the last campaign the Democratic party did promise the white people of North Carolina that no white man should be disfranchised for lack of education or on account of his poverty, and it promised the WHITE WOMEN as well as the WHITE MEN of North Carolina that if it should come into power it would PERMANENTLY ESTABLISH WHITE SUPREMACY throughout the State. It was upon the faith of THESE PUBLIC PROMISES that we won the great and glorious victory of November 8th.

For Good of the State. The Windsor Ledger of this week contains the following letter from Dr. Stephen B. Kenny, addressed to Mr. J. B. Stokes, chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Bertie county: 'I B. Stokes, N. C., May 19, 1899. Dear Sir: You have been informed correctly. I do intend to vote for the constitutional amendment. I can see no reason why I, as a citizen of North Carolina, desiring the happiness and prosperity of her people, should oppose it, but I could give you, if necessary, many reasons for voting for ratification, which means much for eastern North Carolina. It is adopted by the honest and prudent management of local affairs increased immigration, the influx of capital, more interest in public education, better equipped schools, labor dignified, politics purified, and eventually the building up of two political parties imbued with like patriotic sentiments and divided only as to the methods of accomplishing the same end, the perpetuity of pure government and the happiness and prosperity of her people. As a Republican who has supported national candidates ever since the organization of the party, and who answered promptly Mr. Lincoln's first call for troops in defense of its principles, I feel that in supporting the proposed amendment I am not only doing my duty as a citizen desiring the welfare of his State, but acting in line with the expressed sentiments of the immortal Lincoln. Very respectfully, 'S. B. KENNEY, M. D.' Dr. Kenny was born in Oxford county, Maine, in the Congressional district now represented by Mr. Littlefield, whose speech in the Rover's case attracted much attention. Dr. Kenny is a graduate of Dartmouth College. He was in the Union army from 1861 to 1869 as an assistant surgeon. He moved to Windsor, Bertie county, in 1882, where he is a prominent and useful citizen.

BUTLER'S RIVAL.

Chairman Holton a Candidate for First Honor in the Class of "Artful Dodgers," Special Raleigh Correspondence.

Republican State Chairman Holton must desire to reveal Populist State Chairman Butler as an "artful dodger." Of course Butler and Holton play with each other's hands. When State Chairman Simmons challenged Holton for a joint canvass of candidates, Holton notified Butler to also challenge him. This was done. Then Holton declined both. He dodged the issue, as was to be expected, and made all sorts of statements about his letter, which he submitted to a number of the Republicans, including of course Revenue Collector Duncan, and no doubt he showed it to some Populists also, including Dr. Cyrus Thompson, nominee for governor, with whom he had a conference.

It is the current comment that if the Republicans see any prospect of success they will begin to juggle with the Populists, that is make changes of the State tickets. It is the further comment that if such changes are made it will be Spencer B. Adams and not by Thompson, who will be taken down as a governor. The Republicans have at least 1,000 men "bushwhacking" in this State. The recent reports are diverting themselves to the rural voters, who remarked this week that nonmembers are having a picnic. It is no wonder that moonshiners increase and that there are plenty of illicit distilleries run in Wake county.

The Democrats will have to "fight the devil with fire." They may as well get to work on the individual rural voters (whites). These are the people whose minds the Republican and Populist bushwhackers are seeking to poison. These fusion members do not say anything to the rural voters about the fact that it is the negroes whom the franchise amendment will disfranchise. No, they tell their hearers that they are to be disfranchised. The Democrats need only to talk to the people thus "bushwhacked" and to tell them face to face, the facts in the case.

There are now four State tickets in the field, since the Prohibitionists have nominated one, with Henry Sheets, of Lexington, as their candidate for governor. The supreme court has decided the list of what was known as the State cases—that involving the salary of Theophilus White, Chief Sheriff, commissioner. The inquiry of the court, the three Republican parties, order the State Auditor and Treasurer to do exactly what the Democratic legislature said was not to be done. The court has thus gone a bow-step further than ever before in the matter of nullification of Democratic legislation.

Another Prominent Republican For It. Editor News: Yes, after mature deliberation I shall support the Constitutional amendment. It is the only way yet disclosed to me for the thirty-two years of my observation as a Republican to put at rest the vexed "negro question," and relieve North Carolina of demagogical and machine politics of unscrupulous jobbers, and put her in line of the best prosperity and happiness. It is accomplishing these two objects would be a blessing to both the black and white races alike. AND IT SHOULD NOT BE MADE A PARTY ISSUE! I have so regarded it. I regret to differ in this respect with some good men for whom I have the highest respect, but this question is paramount, kept hanging as it has been for years, as a nightmare and terror to the honest people WITHOUT SOLUTION. A feat for the demagogue and partisan and as well seriously affecting the peace and happiness of our whole people and indirectly the industrial and material advancement of our State. Its ratification would be the beginning of a new era in North Carolina, freighted with so many good things for all classes of our people—the "negro question" settled, the demagogue out of a job, political principles discussed on their merits, education, morality and Christianity reinvigorated and peace and happiness assured and abounding in every home, however affluent or humble. I have spent thirty-two years of my best life in defense of the colored man's rights.

JAMES B. MASON. In response to the inquiry whether he would support the amendment, Mr. Mason sent us the above card. Mr. Mason is a lawyer of repute and a gentleman of intelligence and irreproachable character. He is an old-line Republican, who has fought the battles of his party in season and out of season, and kept the confidence and respect of the people. He represented this Senatorial district in the General Assembly and has filled many positions of trust in his county and town. His opinions are worth much upon any subject and the more, for the able and lucid position he takes on the amendment.

We are rejoiced to see such men responding such a laudable cause, the in which the future well-being of the White Man is so much at stake. Thank you, Mr. Mason. Who next?—Chapel Hill News. Mr. Caldwell Makes a Speech. Correspondence of the Landmark. Messrs. C. H. Armfield and E. C. Caldwell appeared as counsel in a law suit which was to have been tried next Saturday, the 12th inst., and as the case was arranged without going to trial and there being a large crowd present, Mr. Caldwell was called on for a speech. He made a short speech but one of the best speeches that has been heard in this part of the country in a long time. Mr. C. didn't speak over fifteen minutes, but he said a great many things in that short time which were very enthusiastically applauded. He said he had not back home; that he had made up his mind a good while ago to come back as soon as the old Democratic party got herself together; said that two years ago a United States Senator attempted to introduce him to Mr. Jim Young of Raleigh, who he refused to give Mr. Young his hand, said that attracted his

HOLTON MAKES EXCUSES.

Why He Dodged a Joint Discussion in the Campaign.

At the Republican State Convention held in this city early in the month, the Republican office-holders, who controlled its deliberations, had only one problem to solve, everything else having been fully cut and dried by Hanna and Prentiss before the latter left Wilmington. That question was whether to nominate Linn or Hyman and meet the Democratic candidates on the stump or to nominate a party candidate like Adams and run a "bushwhacking" campaign. The nomination of Adams made it certain that there would be no joint campaign, certainly as long as Adams "plays like" he is a candidate.

For some days Mr. Holton, Republican State chairman, has had his tongue out, as is the custom of those who do not and it easy to write, trying to frame a letter giving a plausible excuse for not accepting the challenge of Chairman Simmons to a joint debate. He had been ordered to decline on the day Adams was nominated, and he has at last framed a declaration in the shape of a noticeable post-forging excuse and misleading campaign document which he designed to have the Democratic papers circulate for him. But he will be disappointed in this expectation. They have enough of truth and facts without filling their columns with Holton's campaign documents.

Holton says in effect that he will accept the invitation if the Democrats will: 1. Withdraw the Constitutional amendment. 2. Repeat the election law. 3. Let dead negroes, negro boys and imported negro votes as they did in 1885. 4. Compel negro wearing red shirts to put on black shirts. 5. Quit talking about negro rule and Radicalism. 6. Take Mr. Aycock off the ticket and nominate a candidate who do not say anything to the rural voters about the fact that it is the negroes whom the franchise amendment will disfranchise. No, they tell their hearers that they are to be disfranchised. The Democrats need only to talk to the people thus "bushwhacked" and to tell them face to face, the facts in the case.

They then instructed the State chair man to appoint an executive committee of nine with power to name a Congressional candidate later on in the year; and without any speaking adjourned sine die. Then Railroad Hancock, of Craven county—lately pardoned from the army court martial's sentences—had a fight on the front porch of the Clinton Hotel. It was rumored that David B. Williams, a candidate for election for the Third District, Sam King, also white, of Bladen county, "delegate" to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia. He is postmaster at Elizabethtown and was a member of the first Legislature of 1895 from Bladen in the House.

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Baby's Curbs Were Not Natural. A well-dressed woman with a beautiful baby in her arms attracted the attention of all the passengers on a Germantown car. Everyone was fascinated by the baby's pretty and smiling face, and particularly by two golden curls which hung down her cheeks. After a while the child became nervous and began to tug at one of the curls which protruded from her hood. The woman presumably her mother quickly stepped her, but a few moments later she looked out of the window. No sooner was her face turned than the child seized her bonnet with both hands and pulled it off. It offered little resistance, but to the astonishment of everyone on the car the curls came with it, and the supposed golden hair baby showed that in reality its head was without the semblance of a hair.

The child swung the bonnet to and fro and laughingly held it up to the inspection of the other passengers. It was almost a minute before the mother turned around. When she saw her baby she had done her face flushed and without a word she got out of the child and walked sedately out of the car. When last seen she was tugging down Spring Garden street with the baby tucked under her arm like a sack of oats, but still holding tightly to the bonnet and cooing, "see my pretty hair?"—Philadelphia Times.

Great Britain has three general classes of colonies. These controlled entirely by the home government are crown colonies, and their funds and laws are managed by the administration, which does as it pleases. A second class have what is called representative government. In such the crown retains the veto power and controls the public office. Those of the third class have responsible government. In such colonies the crown has no control over any public office except that it appoints the governor and retains its veto on legislation. Possibly the advance of a half cent would be a convenience in furnishing a while when the gentlemen are trying to tell what they feel like after the countenances have made nomination.

OUR BUDGET OF HUMOR

LAUGHTER-PROVOKING STORIES FOR LOVERS OF FUN.

Force of Habit—Accounting for a Reputation—An Aristocratic Poole—Good For What Ails Him—The Situation—Very Encouraging.

Force of Habit—Accounting for a Reputation—An Aristocratic Poole—Good For What Ails Him—The Situation—Very Encouraging. Young Poet—"And, after seeing this specimen, do you advise me to continue writing poems, honorable master?" Author—"Only when you have absolutely nothing else to do."

Room For One More. The Cow (wonderingly)—"Why, what's the matter with them? There's plenty here for three."—Judge. The Trials of the Teacher. "Spend—"I'm going to teach my wife to ride a bicycle, I think it will reduce her weight."

Chainless—"Well, if you don't lose more pounds than she does, I'll eat my hat—I taught my wife to ride."—Ohio State Journal. An Explanation. Helen—"How in the world did you ever come to accept old Wigley? He must be seventy years old, if he's a day."

Grace—"Well, what if he is? He's carrying \$100,000 life insurance." Helen—"Oh, that's different." The Shoemaker Talks Shop. "Yes," remarked the funny shoemaker, "I'm in favor of women's rights—also her lefts."

"Is that your last joke?" asked the leather-drummer. "Shoemaker," answered the shoemaker, "and it's all right at that."—Chicago News. The Irish Magistrate. "Are you married?" asked a magistrate in the Dublin police court of a man charged with committing an assault on another man.

"No, your worship," replied the man in the dock. "That's a good thing for your wife," said the magistrate. "I don't believe in superstitions," remarked one of the two men with race badges on their coats. "Neither do I," answered the other. "I'm trying to get away from them. I've noticed lately that every time I think of a superstition I have bad luck."—Washington Star.

His Special Favor. Papa (reaching for the rod)—"Now, young man, I'll attend to you. What have you to say for yourself?" Tommy—"Let it come, pop, but say, as a special favor, while you're doing it, please don't spring that old chestnut about it's hurting you more a me!"—Philadelphia Press. Not His Own. "John," she said, "huddle up your throat. You can't afford to run any risks. What would you leave for me if you were to die suddenly?" "Well, Julia," he replied, "you ought to be able to answer that question better than I. You know you get the pay envelope every Saturday night."

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Separate the whites from the yolks of three eggs and put the former into a basin, add a pinch of salt and whisk them to a very stiff froth; then stir in lightly half a pound of powdered sugar and six ounces of denatured or freshly-cracked coconut. Take up a teaspoonful of the mixture at a time and mold it into the form of a cone as expeditiously as possible; then bake in a quick oven on a tin covered with buttered paper until the cones are a golden brown.

Fruit For Breakfast. Fruit of some kind—and under the head of fruit all varieties of melons and berries belong—should be on every well-ordered breakfast table. It is generally abundant in most sections of the country, and its cost is trifling when its healthfulness is taken into consideration. There is a disposition, however, among housekeepers to use fruit—both cooked and uncooked—on the tea or supper table, and exclude it from the breakfast table, which seems contrary to the best hygienic knowledge of the subject. The experience of our ancestors gave them some tolerable correct opinions in regard to diet, and the old proverb in regard to fruit being "gold in the morning, silver at noon and lead at night" was formulated from practical observation.

An Old-Fashioned Coffee Cake. Following are directions for making an old-fashioned coffee cake: Put one and a half cups of sugar and one cup of butter in a bowl and whip them up to a cream; add two eggs, well beaten, and blend them well with the sugar and butter; next stir in one cupful of New Orleans molasses, a teaspoonful of powdered cloves and the same of ground cinnamon and quarter of a grated nutmeg. Dissolve two teaspoonfuls of baking soda in a cupful of cold coffee and stir it in with the other ingredients; next stir in gradually two cupfuls of flour which has been sifted, then sprinkle in a cupful of seeded and chopped raisins, stirring them well through the mixture; last of all stir in gradually two and a half cups of more flour and stir the whole till it is perfectly smooth and free from lumps. Butter well the inside of two medium-sized cake pans, then line them with sheets of white paper well buttered, divide the cake dough equally between the two pans and bake in a moderate oven until the cake cleaves from the sides of the pan and will not stick to a broom splint thrust through the centre of the loaf. Let the cake cool in the pan before turning it out.

The Departure of Dried Apples. Under the united scorn of newspaper paragraphists and popular song-writers the dried apple pie seems to have departed from our tables. The apple is an insipid fruit when dried, or even when evaporated, and its place has now been generally superseded by more valuable fruits, like the tart plum, apricot, peaches and others, which are now retained at so low a price that there is comparatively little demand for dried apples. Damson plums make an excellent tart stewed fruit. They make an excellent pie. Like the plum, they should be first soaked over night, then first being well washed. Let them summer in the water they were soaked in very slowly for five or six hours. Dried apricots or peaches should be cooked in the same way until they are a thick, soft marmalade, when the sugar is added to thicken. Dried cherries and raspberries are other fruits that are now sold at so low a price that they have nearly driven the more demerited dried apple out of the universal place it once occupied as a filling for the still popular pie.

Hints For the Housewife. Raw whites of eggs is an excellent nourishment for ailing children. Narrow strips of ticking tied to a piece of broom handle is the best whip to beat upholstered furniture. Watercress is the only salad leaf which is never dressed with oil, but is simply eaten with salt and vinegar. Clear boiling water will remove tea stains; pour the water through the stain, and thus prevent its spreading over the fabric. Soak fannels in cold borax water; if very soiled, make a slight lather, rinse up and down and rinse well. Must never be rubbed. Steel kept in quicklime will not rust. The best thing for cleaning it is unslaked lime, but care should be used, as it may affect the eyes. Knives with ivory or bone handles should not be dropped in hot water, it yellows and discolors them. The stains may be taken off the handles with pipe clay or borax. A cup of grated maple sugar stirred into an ordinary quick biscuit dough will give a novel sweet cake. Cut in biscuits and bake quickly. The engagements in the baking and glazes to outside. To clean dark eyes, beat a quantity of clean bran until quite hot, but not scorching, and rub it into the fur with the hand. Repeat the process several times, then shake the fur and brush it briskly for a few moments to freshen from dust. Lamp chimney, if held over steam, and quickly wiped out with a dry cloth, will be quite free from dirt, will be just as bright and shining as if laboriously washed with soap and water. Of course if sootied black they will require washing. Turpentine mixed with stove polish prevents rust and gives a brighter gloss than the usual water. Another old-fashioned hint about stoves says that the range should be wiped with brown paper immediately after cooking, and it will keep bright with little trouble.

Improving the Novel. Penn—"Can you suggest any new way in which I might improve my new novel?" Brish—"You might put the last chapter first." Penn—"But all the characters die in the last chapter." Brish—"Yes, I know."—Penn's Weekly. Getting Back at Her. "For the last time, I ask you," he hissed, "will you give up the notion that you can recite melo-dramatic poetry?" "Never!" replied the woman, his wife, pale but resolute. His face grew terrible to behold. "Then," he cried in a voice vibrating with passion, "I shall assume that I am an Irish dialect speaker!" Now she grovels at his feet, and implores him to be merciful. Dublin Mail.—Detroit Journal.

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