

ANCIENT HISTORY.

(Continued from page 1.) If the pair of army leaders had designs upon Jerusalem they finally gave up, probably fearing a similar disaster to the one met with by Sennacherib, which wuz mentioned in these articles quite recently. But All Bey and Daher went into Palestine and won a few victories, and both were against Turkey at this time. The Egyptian ruler had attempted to secure the assistance of Russia by negotiating with Count Alexis Orlov, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in the Archipelago; but had met with but little success until a Russian transport sailin' under British colors, appeared off Jaffa and assisted All Bey and Daher to capture that town and fort. There wuz but little international law in those days, or this would not hev happened. All Bey thought Daher wuz awl rite. But after thinkin' things over he concluded that they would soon reach a time when they'd part company, so he started back to Egypt hopin' to whip the army of that country and regain his seat upon the throne. But when he met the government forces he soon found that hiz army, once powerful, wuz no match for the fresh and well equipped Egyptian government forces. All Bey not only got a whippin' but wuz captured and placed in prison, a bitter dose for a former ruler to swallow. But this wuz not all. All Bey didn't last long after he wuz imprisoned, and the "administration" may hev known more about hiz somewhat sudden death than wuz ever told. By the death of this powerful ruler, Mahomet Bey wuz left without a rival in Egypt. But he knew that changes might come. He felt sure that Turkey would attempt to regain a footin' in Egypt the moment the war with Russia ended. For some time no Egyptian tribute had been sent to Turkey. Though Mahomet Bey had no friendship for that country, he made great professions in that way, even goin' so far as to remit a large sum of money on account of back dues in the way of taxes. But this did not end the matter. The Egyptian ruler wuz tryin' to get disentangled from Turkey and that country wuz lookin' forward to the time when free from war, to attempt to compel Egypt to renew the alliance or go to war. The Empress of Russia had obtained vast territory from Turkey, includin' the Crimea, Circassia and Georgia. The fleets of Russia were allowed to cruise in the Black Sea. Awl this weakened Turkey and hit appeared that the recovery of Egypt wuz a necessity. A Turkish fleet arrived at Alexandria and landed 25,000 men. A battle soon followed, the affair takin' place on the plain between Rosetta and Grand Cairo. The Mamelukes took an active part and az the Turks knew nothin' of their irregular style of fightin', they caused much confusion. But the Turks won. About the year 1796 Napoleon Bonaparte began to play a big hand in Europe. In fact he had whipped nearly everything in site by that date. But he had gotten France to a point where she needed a bit of rest—she had worn herself out whippin' other countries. Bonaparte appeared in the English Channel az if lookin' fer big game, and he wuz. But some months later he appeared at Toulon, France, and an expedition bound for Egypt wuz fitted out. One of the objects sought wuz for France to get possession of the East India trade. It wuz intended to plant French colonies along the river Nile and regain territory to compensate France in the loss of St. Domingo and the sugar growin' islands and to open the way for a better French trade in Africa, Arabia and Syria. Egypt wuz to be the seat of much of the military power of France and India wuz one of the rich prizes regarded az a lift to the French nation. Hit iz not improbable that certain high French aspirants wished to get rid of Napoleon, for hiz popularity wuz great at the time. On March the 5th Bonaparte received permission to move for Egypt and he wuz given a free hand az to what he might do, and he wuz to hev absolutely the entire assistance of the French nation. Probably no warrior ever had so much privilege, unless hit wuz our own great Washington. But Washington had many opponents and they made charges against and constantly tried to interfere with and defeat the plan of Washington. Not so with Napoleon. He wuz boss from start to finish. England sent Lord Nelson with a fleet to intercept Napoleon's fleet. But Nelson wuz delayed by a great storm and the French fleet gained time. Bonaparte soon reached the island of Malta and landed about 4,000 men. After trying to get a supply of fresh water, which wuz refused, this, of course, givin' Bonaparte a good excuse to capture the island. On the 1st of July the glitterin' spires of Alexandria were sighted by Napoleon. He instructed hiz soldiers and sailors to respect the religion of Mahomet and the customs of the Egyptians and told them they must not plunder the city when captured, for he no doubt felt that awl wuz over except the fitn'. In less than three days the city wuz captured. Bonaparte detailed most of hiz own soldiers and proceeded to fortify Alexandria. In my next and last article upon ancient Egypt I will tell something of

the stirrin' events which followed the entrance of Napoleon into Egypt. Az ever, ZEKE BILKINS. Democratic Office-Holders Fighting Over Who Shall Not Do the Work. C. H. Anderson, Register of Deeds of Wake County, has notified the Board of County Commissioners that he will not comply with their order issued Monday to prepare the tax lists of the County. Suit will be instituted and the tax books will not be touched until the courts determine whose duty it is to handle the books. Messrs. C. B. Aycock and Robert C. Strong, counsel for Mr. Anderson, have given it as their opinion that the new law places the duty on the County Auditor, which is filled by Mr. Henry G. Holding. Mr. B. C. Beckwith, County Attorney, advised the commissioners that it was the duty of the Register of Deeds to prepare the books.

THE SOUTH IN DANGER. A Warning is Issued to Farmers and Bankers by President Barrett of the Farmers' Union Against Entering Wedge of Foreign Ownership of Cotton Lands and Points Urgent Need of Action. To the Officers and Members of the Farmers' Union: From the first moment that I was entrusted with the Presidency of this great organization, it has always been my effort to avoid the note of the alarmist or the sensationalist. But the time has come to speak plainly regarding a matter that is of the first importance not only to the farmers of the South, but as well to the business men and the people of the South generally. It has not escaped the attention of the more thoughtful that an English syndicate recently acquired a large acreage of fine cotton lands in one of the central Southern States. The tacit purpose is to produce cotton on these lands for English spinners, thus avoiding dependence upon the Southern cotton farmer. If this were just one instance, it need not occasion concern. But it has come to my attention that similar negotiations are on foot in other portions of the Cotton Belt. What is more significant, I am also informed that foreign spinners generally are contemplating the advisability of buying large tracts in the Southern States, and produce their own staple. Of course, in each one of these cases the most scientific methods will be employed, as much cotton will be raised to the acre as the specialist can extort, rotation and fertilization will be used to retain the richness of the soil, and the latest improved farm machinery will be on the program. We cannot censure foreign spinners for projecting this movement. It is simply a business proposition with them. It should also be a business proposition with the South to take cognizance of a movement that may throw the balance of power in our so-called "monopoly" of cotton into the hands of foreigners. And such is the inevitable conclusion of the policy under debate by English and continental spinners. Hundreds upon thousands of Southern farmers would be compelled to compete upon the open market with a product raised by the buyers upon our own soil and by the most improved methods. The demand for native-grown cotton would dwindle as these foreign-owned farms came into their full productiveness. Prices might, probably would, be controlled by mill interests as absolutely as they are used to be controlled by cotton exchange operators before the days of the Farmers' Union. The penalty would not be confined to the farmer. It would be visited in a greater or less degree upon every business in the Southern States, since Southern business and cotton are, as yet, inseparable financial factors. The stream of gold now coming into the South each year from Europe would be lessened. Cotton, which is now one of the country's greatest reliances for preserving the international balance on the right side, would lose much of its vitality in that direction. I am speaking temperately, because this menace is yet no larger than a man's head. We can avert it, and we must go about the task without delay. Conditions under a general invasion of foreign land buyers would be disastrous. The absentee landlordism that is making life such a struggle in England, and more of a struggle in Ireland, might be reproduced on a proportionate scale in this country. The one way is for Southern farmers to acquire their own acres and, what is of equal importance, to use upon them the most scientific of cultural methods. It is a case of fighting the devil with fire. We may as well face the truth now as later. And the truth is that cotton-growing in the South will not reach a genuine business basis until every farmer makes every acre return its maximum, until he reduces the cost of production to a minimum and raises his own food products. You may ask how this is to be done when hundreds of thousands of farmers do not own their own farms or are under obligations to landlords.

We can, first, help ourselves. We can do that by sacrificing, pinching and scraping, until all of us get out of debt and accumulate enough to make its first payments upon farms. We can, next reinforce this policy by utilizing scientific methods, and all the help we can get from the Farmers' Union lecturers, and Government agents and State and Federal Agricultural Departments and Experiment Stations. Hand-in-hand with this should go scientific marketing and distribution under co-operative auspices. In this battle with a problem that is going to grow in a geometrical ratio, the aid of the Southern business man is needed. The banker, the merchant and the capitalist will find it to his ultimate interest to co-operate to the end of enabling the farmer to own his own acres, and further, to take scientific agriculture to him in the most practical form. He should likewise encourage the farmer to co-operate with his fellows. In this matter, as in every other that goes to bedrock, we are all in the same boat. Providence has given to us what amounts to a world-monopoly, or control of cotton production. To hold the control we must meet world-wide conditions in the proper way. It is equally to the interest of the richest and the poorest man in the South to see that the farmer owns his acres and that he uses upon them the most modern and intensive methods. We shall take this issue up at the next National Convention. In the meantime, every class of business men in the South should be analyzing the situation and its grave meaning. CHARLES S. BARRETT. Union City, Ga., April 30, 1911.

One Town That is Different. Union Republican.] Salem, our older sister city, is one place where the office seeks the man. A mayor and seven commissioners are elected every two years. No one is a candidate. Tickets are made up of men who are believed to be well qualified for mayor and commissioners and the voters take their choice. The number receiving the most votes are declared elected. The service required is truly public spirited. No compensation is received, and those elected are ever ready to give their time and experience for the best interest of their town. This should be the characteristic of every citizen. It is a selfish spirit to give no time nor effort and even means for the up-building and welfare of the community in which you live. There is something for every one to do at some time throughout the 365 days if there is a spirit and desire so to do. A live citizenship makes a progressive people and community.

Those Responsible for the Dirty Work The Charlotte Primary. Statesville Landmark.] Anent the investigation of the alleged corruption—the use of money and whiskey—in the Charlotte municipal primary—the Chronicle explains that the candidates and their managers of course used money for only strictly legitimate purposes and could not be parties to corruption, but that paper admits that it is possible that the ward heelers may have transgressed. We regret to see Col. Harris attempting to shield the real sinners by placing the responsibility on the ward heelers. The candidates and managers who pass out bunches of money on such occasions know well enough how that money is to be used. They may not tell the ward heeler to buy votes and to use liquor; in fact, they may make a pretence of warning him against that very thing; but the ward heeler knows what he is employed for and what is expected of him. If no money was passed out and no ward heelers employed, no dirty work would be done, and the gentry who furnish the money to the underlings who do the work and reap the benefit should at least be made to share in the trouble.

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Democrats Debauch the Ballot. Webster's Weekly.] Charges of corruption in the municipal elections of the State are being made with such insistence as to call for investigation. It is stated that the commission form of government was rejected in Asheville as the result of debauchery of the suffrage, and in Charlotte it is charged from the pulpit that whiskey was used on election day in quantities sufficient to make men drunk around the polls. These things ought not to be in staid old North Carolina.

The Danger of Going Barefooted. In discussing some of the causes of hookworm, Dr. James A. Ferrell, Assistant Secretary of the North Carolina Board of Health, says: "As the season is now approaching when all children desire to go barefooted, it is well that they should be warned that this pleasure does not come without danger. Until recent years we attached little importance to ground-itch, or toe-itch, so commonly seen among barefooted children who go about in the dew or other damp places. We now know that ground-itch is the initial symptom of hookworm disease and that it would not develop unless the soil had been polluted by sufferers from the disease. The myriads of eggs passing daily along with the excreta from their bodies develop into tiny microscopic worms too small to be seen. These, when allowed to come in contact with the skin, burrow through, producing an attack of ground-itch. The truth of this assertion can be easily proved by making a poultice of polluted soil and applying it for a few hours to some part of the body. Always at the site of such a poultice there develops the ground-itch rash if there be a sufficient number of worms entering the skin. Moreover, it is known that about fifty days after the attack of ground-itch the little worms that entered the skin will have found their way to the small intestine and there developed to a size sufficient for them to be easily seen with the naked eye. They are nearly one-half inch in length. The medicine given to get rid of them, by acting as a poison, causes them to be expelled from the body. By washing the stools through cheese cloth they may be collected. "The harm they produce is now

well recognized to require discussion at this time. Suffice it to say that the blood is sapped, the body stunted, the vitality lowered. Thus, the life and happiness of those dearest to us may be blasted. It is now time every one should know what is meant by ground-itch, hookworm disease, polluted soil, and poor sanitary arrangements. Your State Board of Health will be glad to supply this information free to any one who will ask for it." Company Officer "In which direction can you see farthest?" Promising Recruit "The way I look!"—Punch.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS—Mrs. Winder's Stomach Syrup should always be used for Children's Teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Etc. & bottle. HERE IS YOUR CHANCE. If You Want the Best Weekly News paper and the Best Farm Paper in the State for the Price of One Paper. We are still striving to secure 10,000 subscribers to The Caucasian. Our list is steadily growing, but we must have more new subscribers to reach that number. Here is our offer: We will send The Caucasian and The Progressive Farmer and Gazette, to new subscribers, both one year, for only \$1.00. Remember that you must be a new subscriber to The Progressive Farmer. Address, THE CAUCASIAN, Raleigh, N. C.

Her Life a Burden. Ratcliff, Texas.—In a letter from Ratcliff, Mrs. Mattie Campbell says: "My health was very bad. I suffered untold misery every month, and at times I wished for death to end my suffering, for life was a burden to me. I tried Cardui, and it helped me right away. Cardui has stoned my suffering, made life worth living, and filled my home with joy and happiness." If you suffer as Mrs. Campbell did, Cardui will certainly help you as it did her. Why not try it? AGENTS WANTED. We want agents in every county in the State. We have some good premium offers in connection with the paper. Write us for terms. Address, THE CAUCASIAN, Raleigh, N. C.

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