



In May Beware of Dyspepsia.

AS HE UNDERSTOOD THEM

Apprentice Carried Out Orders of His Employer, but the Result Was Sad.

"Now, William," the old farmer said to his new apprentice, "I want thee to mind what I do say to thee, to be sharp and attentive and to delay not in carrying out my instructions."
"Ay, ay, zur," replied William.
"First, now, I want thee to take out the old white mare and have her shod."
"Ay, ay, zur," said William, and departed.
He returned two hours later and the old farmer questioned him.
"Thee hast not been quick, lad," he said, reprovingly, "but if thee hast done thy work as I ordered thee thou shalt be forgiven. Didst thee have the mare shod, as I told thee?"
"Ay, ay, zur!" replied William, beaming. "Didst thou not hear the gun? I shot her myself and I've just buried her."—London Answers.

Churches and Tuberculosis.
Statistics showing how serious a problem tuberculosis is to the ordinary church congregation have been issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. From reports received from over 725 churches, with a membership of over 312,000 communicants of twenty denominations, and from 203 cities and towns in 12 states in various parts of the country, out of nearly 7,000 deaths in 1910, over 700 or 10 per cent., were caused by tuberculosis. This means 2.24 deaths for every thousand members or communicants. While the percentage of deaths from tuberculosis compared with other diseases is not higher in the churches, according to these figures, than in the country at large, the tuberculosis death rate, as shown by the church returns, is higher per thousand communicants than that for the general population in the registration area of the United States, which the census bureau gave as 1.67 in 1909.

Not Exactly Patriotic.
He was, let us say, Irish, was among several men of other nationalities, and had imbibed several beverages. He was extremely anxious, moreover, to uphold the glories of Erin, but was not quite so sure of what was going on about him. A foreigner near him remarked:
"An honest man is the noblest work of God!"
The Hibernian didn't quite catch what was said.
"Get out!—an Irishman is!" he roared.

A WIDOW'S LUCK
Quit the Thing That Was Slowly Injuring Her.

A woman tells how coffee kept her from insuring her life:
"I suffered for many years chiefly from trouble with my heart, with severe nervous headaches and neuralgia; but although incapacitated at times for my housework, I did not realize the gravity of my condition till I was rejected for life insurance, because, the examining physician said, my heart was so bad he could not pass me."
"This distressed me very much, as I was a widow and had a child dependent upon me. It was to protect her future that I wanted to insure my life."
"Fortunately for me, I happened to read an advertisement containing a testimonial from a man who had been affected in the same way that I was with heart trouble, and who was benefited by leaving off coffee and using Postum. I grasped at the hope this held out, and made the change at once."
"My health began to improve immediately. The headaches and neuralgia disappeared, I gained in flesh, and my appetite came back to me. Greatest of all, my heart was strengthened from the beginning, and soon all the distressing symptoms passed away. No more waking up in the night with my heart trying to fly out of my mouth!"
"Then I again made application for life insurance, and had no trouble in passing the medical examination."
"It was seven years ago that I began to use Postum and I am using it still, and shall continue to do so, as I find it a guarantee of good health." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.
"There's a reason."
Read the big little book, "The Road to Wellville," in plgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The BLOODTHIRSTY BEDOUIN

PHOTOS BY INTERNATIONAL PRESS PHOTO CO.



THE unrest that has long existed among the Bedouin tribes in those regions of Palestine east of the Jordan, and further south along the line of the new Mecca railroad, broke into open revolt against the Turkish authorities, and already has been marked by serious violence and bloodshed. The Turkish garrison at Kerak, a town with a population of several thousand, lying on the uplands of Moab a few miles east of the south end of the Dead sea, was overcome and put to sword by the hordes of Bedouins which have infested it like locusts. The military governor was among the slain. The many Greek-church and Latin Christians of Kerak have fled to Hammoud. A part of American tourists, including some ladies, were stopping there enroute for the rock-hewn city of Petra when the outbreak occurred, and were obliged to abandon their trip. They succeeded in getting out of the town with the help of some friendly Bedouins who attempted to guard them in an effort to reach Hebron, but they were robbed of everything but the animals they rode, by other Bedouins, and at last succeeded in reaching the shelter of Hebron. No Christians have been killed, as the enmity of the Bedouins is against the government.



VIEW OF KERAK—CENTER OF BEDOUIN REVOLT

ation, as it closed the outlet northward to the tens of thousands of Moslem pilgrims now in Mecca for their great and annual feast, the Aid el Kebir. If the caravan route from Mecca to Jeddah on the Red Sea, is also held by the Bedouin, it would close the way out to the thousands of pilgrims from Egypt and India, a state of things which would call for prompt and decisive action. The limited food supply at Mecca would be quickly exhausted and could not be easily replenished.

Much excitement was caused in Jerusalem by the discovery that Kerak was in flames, as could be plainly seen from elevated places in and about the city. Different rumors are current, one of which is that Kerak is being destroyed by the Turkish troops because of the discovery that the chiefs of the town were secretly in league with the Bedouins.

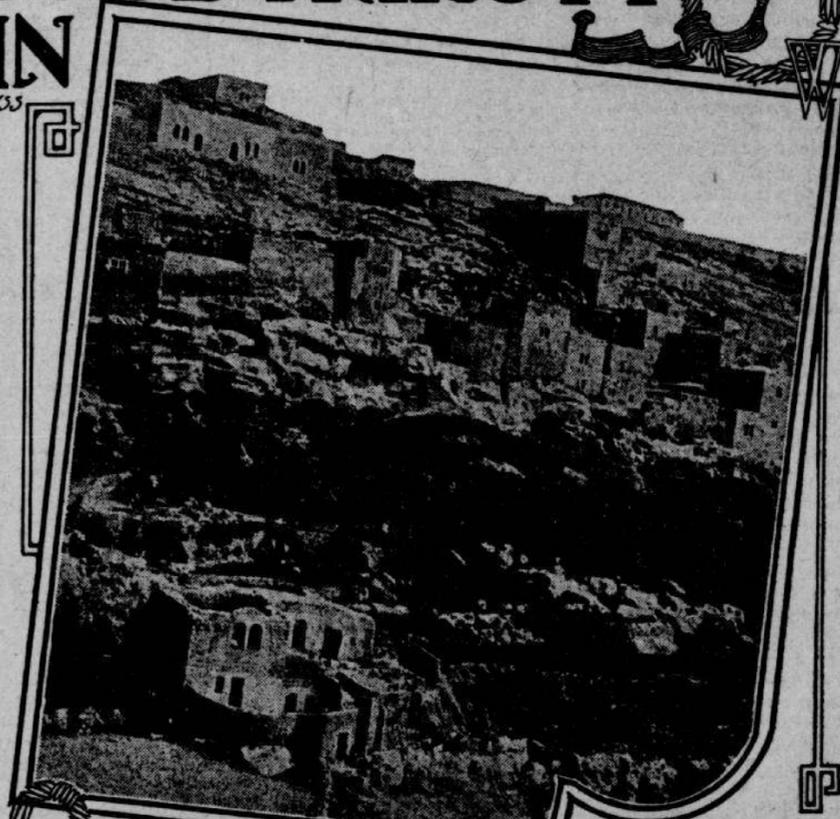
Medaba, where the famous mosaic map of the fourth century of the sacred places in Palestine was unearthed some years ago, has just been occupied by several Turkish regiments, and is believed to be safe from attack.

It is stated that the French consulate here has just received a telegram from its Damascus agent that Sami Pasha, who has recently succeeded in suppressing the Druse rebellion in the Horan, has hastened with his troops to the scene of the Bedouin trouble. Further reports state that he is dealing with the Bedouins with great severity.

The large Bedouin population of Palestine and the region through which the Mecca railway extends is divided into many tribes. If there existed unity of aim and action among them, their opposition to the Turkish government would be most formidable. For these tribes are often at war among themselves and there is no spirit of organization or cohesion among them. But even as it is they have presented a serious problem to the government.

It is only within a few years that the tribes on the east of the Jordan, opposite Jerusalem, the Adwan and the Beni Sukher, have been brought under a sort of loose control, and that Kerak has been occupied by a garrison, and likewise the Bedouins in the south, around Beer-sheba, where a government center was established only recently. At the latter place a seraiya has been built, and also a mosque to please the Bedouins. A small town has sprung up which is the newest town of Palestine and is distinguished by being the first to have water works as well as being the site of the Beer-sheba of Abraham's time. The name means "Seven Wells," all of which have been located. It is from one of these the water is pumped for the use of the town.

An abortive attempt was made about three years ago to plant another center further south and so



VILLAGE IN THE VALLEY OF JERICHOPHAT



TURKISH TROOPS ON PARADE AT BEER-SHEBA



TURKISH TROOPS ON PARADE AT BEER-SHEBA

extend the jurisdiction of the government. The Pasha of Jerusalem, with his retinue of civil and military officials, at that time gathered the Bedouins of the region, and gave them presents and, with great pomp, read a message from the Sultan. As part of the ceremonies many of the Bedouin boys were brought together to receive presents of clothing, etc., and to be circumcised. But a report was started that this would mark them for being taken as soldiers later, and they fled from the proposed rite.

These new government stations, and the attempts of the officials to ingratiate themselves with the Bedouins hitherto not subject to the government, were in pursuance of a policy adopted by the Constantinople authorities about 20 years since looking to breaking up the old nomadic and independent life and habits of these sons of Ishmael. The plan was to get the Bedouin youth into a special government school for them at Constantinople, to confer titles and give presents to the chiefs, to gradually push forward among the tribes the line which marked the limit of the authority of the government, and finally to disarm and enroll them with a view to military service and tax-levying. However but little has been accomplished along these lines.

The building of the Mecca railway, which was hoped would forward the government policy, has, instead, led to complications and conflict. The road has had to be constantly patrolled by mounted troops, for the Bedouins have been all along greatly opposed to it, especially because it deprived them of the very considerable business they had in hiring their camels to carry pilgrims and their baggage to and from Mecca. For a time the payment of "hush money," or annual allowances to the sheikhs of some of the tribes by the government, kept them quiet. But recently Rissa Pasha, formerly military governor of Jerusalem, now in charge of the post at Medina, has attempted to hold a stronger hand over the unruly tribes, and he discontinued the payment of the "allowances." This led the Bedouins to attack the railway stations, tear up the track, etc. This was in the far south.

The troubles at Kerak were precipitated by an attempt of the government to enroll the Bedouins and disarm them. This applied not only to the Nomadic tribes but to the towns people and villagers, many of whom are Christians. An incident illustrative of how this operates occurred the other day at Es Salt, on the other side of the Jordan. A member of a wealthy Christian family of the town was in the fields with some of his men. As usual and necessary in this part, he was armed. A Turkish officer with a few soldiers attempted to disarm him and take his rifle, resulting in his shooting and killing the officer, and in he and his men being at once shot by the soldiers. His brother was apprehended and taken to Damascus.

It seems premature to attempt to disarm the people of these towns and villages that are exposed to the attacks of the Bedouin, and in seeking to do so the government is facing a difficulty with which it will be hard to cope. It is thought the government will be able to put down the present uprising without much delay. It is most unlikely that the disturbances will extend far beyond their present area.

favor positive fuel injection into the cylinders in place of carbureters. This positive form admits of much closer regulation than is possible with the carburetor. Because the injection may be timed, it permits of high compressions without preignition, the fuel injection being delayed until the ignition is wanted.

Vehicles of the Air

When the time comes that an aviator may make adjustments of his carburetor as well as other portions of the motor upon which he depends even more than does the chauffeur on his automobile engine, the problem of carburetion will not present so many difficult views.

The ordinary carburetor, says Victor Lougheed, author and engineer, is in most respects a nonpositive mechanism, in consequence of which its functioning is attended with many uncertainties. This is obviously true even in the automobile field.

Increase the motor car difficulties many fold and add the care that the aviator has to exercise in operating his flying machine and you may realize what carburetion in air-machine motors means.

Yet the carbureters in flying machines are very similar to those in the best automobile engines. To secure uniformly proportioned fuel, it is necessary that the fuel level in the atomizing nozzle be maintained fairly constant. Also for variable speed engines, it is desirable that the carburetor action be such as not to de-range the mixture materially through the suction from different speeds.

With no means of compensation, at higher engine speeds—and consequent higher suction—extra air is admitted through a valve automatically operated, opening wider as the suction in-

creases. Other means of arriving at a similar result are admission of air through positively controlled valves interconnected with the usual butterfly throttle, or by devices that reduce the orifice of the atomizing nozzle.

In many carbureters made for automobile uses the floats and float chambers are made concentric in form, surrounding the atomizing nozzle, the purpose being to maintain the level of fuel in the nozzle, regardless of forward-aft or lateral tilting of the vehicle.

In a flying machine this seems hardly necessary, because longitudinal tilting never under normal conditions can exceed the comparatively flat angles of gliding or ascending, while lateral tilting is compensated for by the centrifugal force set up in turning, which acts upon the liquid within the float chamber as well as upon other elements in the machine.

Many of the foremost designers

favor positive fuel injection into the cylinders in place of carbureters. This positive form admits of much closer regulation than is possible with the carburetor. Because the injection may be timed, it permits of high compressions without preignition, the fuel injection being delayed until the ignition is wanted.

Obviously one of the chief objections to the general employment of fuel injection is that of commutating the fuel to the different cylinders without the objectionable scheme of employing a plurality of pumps, one for each cylinder. This, besides adding complication, scarcely will admit of such adjustment as to give exactly uniform results in all of the cylinders—difficulty which is no greater than that of equalizing the intake manifold from a carburetor so as to produce uniform feeding.

(Copyright, 1911, by W. G. Chapman.)

Facts About Motherhood

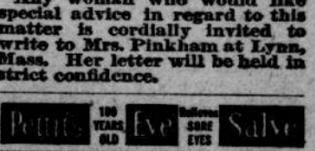
The experience of Motherhood is a trying one to most women and marks distinctly an epoch in their lives. Not one woman in a hundred is prepared to understand how to properly care for herself. Of course nearly every woman nowadays has medical treatment at the time of child-birth, but many approach the experience with an organism unfitted for the trial of strength, and when the strain is over her system has received a shock from which it is hard to recover. Following right upon this comes the nervous strain of caring for the child, and a distinct change in the mother results.



There is nothing more charming than a happy and healthy mother of children, and indeed child-birth under right conditions need be no hazard to health or beauty. The unexplainable thing is that, with all the evidence of shattered nerves and broken health resulting from an unprepared condition, women will persist in going blindly to the trial. It isn't as though the experience came upon them unawares. They have ample time in which to prepare, but they, for the most part, trust to chance and pay the penalty.

In many homes once childless there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy, and strong.

Any woman who would like special advice in regard to this matter is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. Her letter will be held in strict confidence.



It Was Muffing.
"Bugs" Raymond, the handsome and brilliant pitcher of the New York Giants, is a great wit on the field," said a sporting editor at the Pen and Pencil club in Philadelphia.
"Raymond was disgusted one day at his team's wretched outfielding. Batter after batter sent up high flies, and these easy balls were muffed alternately by left and center.
"Bugs at the sixth muffed threw down his glove and stamped on it.
"There's an epidemic in the outfield," he said, "but, by Jingo! it isn't catching!"

WHY BOND'S PILLS ARE THE BEST.
They are honestly made of best agents, and are small, gentle but effective. Bond's Pills relieve the bad effects of overeating or drinking. Headaches, Bilioussness, Constipation, Sour Stomach, yield readily to one pill, taken at bedtime. Try them once. Their merit will convince you.
A free sample on request. Mention this paper. BOND'S PHARMACY CO., Little Rock, Ark.

Wall Street's Anchor.
"James R. Keene, at an Easter celebration in Cedarhurst," said a New York broker, "once gave, in a dozen words, the Wall-street definition of a lamb.
"A lamb," said Mr. Keene, "is one who invests first and investigates afterwards."

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

If thou art a master, be sometimes blind; if a servant, sometimes deaf.—Buller.
Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels and cure constipation.
Little wits are often great talkers.—De la Roche.

Oh! That Awful Gas

Did you hear it? How embarrassing. These stomach noisemakers you wish you could sink through the floor. You imagine everyone hears them. Keep a box of CASCARETS in your purse or pocket and take a part of one after eating. It will relieve the stomach of gas.

CASCARETS are a box for a week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world—million boxes a month.

Hunt's Cure

Is GUARANTEED to stop and permanently cure that terrible itching. It is compounded for that purpose and your money will be promptly refunded WITHOUT QUESTION if Hunt's Cure fails to cure Itch, Eczema, Tetter, Ring Worm or any other Skin Disease. 50c at your druggist's, or by mail direct if he hasn't it. Manufactured only by A. B. RICHARDS MEDICINE CO., Sherman, Texas

PATENTS Fortunes are made in patents. Protect your ideas. Our 64 page book free. Fitzgerald & Co., Box 2, Washington, D. C.