DELTA DISTRICT BURN BUCKSHOT ROADS

NOW BEFORE ALL THE WOOD IS WASTED.

TIMELY WARNING OF EXPERTS

There is Enough Wood Wasted Annually in the Delta to Burn 18,000 Miles of Roads—Process of burning is Simple and Should be Done.

Experiments conducted by the United States office of public roads during recent years at Clarksdale, and Greenville, Miss., have demonstrated that gumbo or buckshot clay forms, after burning, an excellent road making material. The construction of adequate public roads constitutes one of the most important problems now confronting the people of the Delta district. The rapid disappearance of timber renders the problem constantly more serious and difficult, for fuel is the most important factor in solving the road problem in this section of the country. Gravel, stone and other hard road building materials are scarce in the Delta section, hence the ingenuity of man has been called upon to devise a method of utilizing the material at hand. The burnt clay method solves the problem if the roads are to be improved before the land is stripped of all of its timber.

The forests of Louisana Arkansas and Mississippi suffered from the inroads of lumbermen in 1906 a loss cutting and sawing trees for lumber or over one-sixth of the total cut in the United States. The waste from cutting and sowing trees fir lumber is estimated by the forest service to be about 70 per cent. This waste consists of tops, stumps, culls, s labs, edges, dust and bark, most of which can be utilized in burning clay for road building.

Assuming that only five-sevenths of the waste can be used for this purpose, or one foot of waste for every foot of lumber and there are about 550 board feet in a cord of wood, it follows that the waste was eqivalent in volume to over 11 1-2 million cords of wood. This was sufficient fuel to burn about 17,800 miles of 12 foot road and did not include the immense quantities of timber cut and burned to clear the land for planting cotton. The profits of the great packing and manufacturing industries of the country are largely derived from the utilization of by-products which were formerly wasted. At last a method has been devised by which the waste products of the forests of the Delta may be utilized.

It has been ascertained that if this clay is burned it loses its sticky quality and makes a good, servicable road at all seasons of the year. The process of burning is simple and may be easily followed. Any sound, dry and well seasoned wood, which has been cut into lengths of 4, 8 or 12 feet, may be used for the purpose. About one cord of wood is required to burn 8 linear feet of road 12 feet wide. Dry brushwood, bark, chips, old fence rails and railroad ties, and slack coal may also be used to advantage with the wood.

If this process of burning a road had been known years ago a section of timber along the roadside equal to the width of the road could have been set apart for the purpose. It is not too late yet, however, for this plan can be put into operation in some communities, but unfortunately, there are thousands of acres of cleared land in large tracts where such roads would be too expensive because wood is now an item of considerable cost. It requires no prophet to foresee that at the present rate, within a few years the Delta will be practically all cleared up and wood will be so expensive that it will be out of the question to burn gumbo for road purposes. The people of this section must, therefore, decide this matter at once, for if the present opportunity for improving the roads is allowed to pass there is no escape from the terrible condition of these gumbo or buckshot roads, which, if not improved will remain a perpetual monument to the extravagance and improvidence of this generation.

Said Mr. Roosevelt: Utter falsity, criminal misconduct, ingenious and untruthful, all forms of iniquity, hideous wrong, purchased politician, bitter and unscrupulous craft—and it was not a very good day for epithets either.

SHE WALKS IN BEAUTY LIKE THE NIGHT

She walks in beauty, like the night,
Of cloudless chimes and starry skies,
And all that's best of dark and bright
Met in her aspect and her eyes,
Thus mellow'd to that tender light
Which heaven to gaudy day denies.

One shade the more, one ray the less
Had half impaired and nameless grace,
Which waves in every raven tress
Or softly lightens o'er her face,
Where thoughts serenely sweet express
How pure, how dear their dwelling place.

And on that cheek and o'er that brow,
So, soft, so calm, yet eloquent,
The smiles that win, the tints that glow
But tell of days in goodness spent—
A mind at peace with all below,
A heart whose love is innocent.

—Lord Byron.

The Parting.

We have come "the primrose way,"
Folly, thou and I!
Such a glamour and a grace
Ever glimmered on thy face,
Ever such a witchery
Lit the eyes you turned to me—
Eyes that laughed with waywardness
Mockery and carlessness—
Could a fool like me withstand
Folly's smile and waving hand?
So we came the "primrose way,"
Folly, thou and I.
But now, Folly, we must part,
Folly, thou and I!
Shall one look with mirth or tears
Back on all his wayward years?
Purposes dissolved in wine—
Pearls flung to the heedless swine—
Idle days and nights of mirth,
Were thy pleasures nothing worth?
Well, there's no gainsaying we
Squandered youth right merrily!
But now, alas, we part, we part,
Folly, thou and I!

—Don Marquis in Uncle Remus' Magazine for February.

RUN DOWN CONDITION

OF THE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS A MATTER OF REGRET.

Oxford, Miss., Feb. 4.—The legislative committee on universities and colleges are investigating the University of Mssissippi, located at this place. They found the finances well in hand and the books of the institution well kept.

The entire committee expressed deep regret at the run down condition of the buildings and seemed to be impressed with the neccessity for relief. The outward appearance of many of the buildings have been an eyesore to the citizens, faculty and students for a long time. Some of the buildings are in need of sanitary repairs and present more or less dilapidated appearances.

Mr. Roosevelt is said to contemplate a year of silence after leavng office. It would have been a more temperate use of golden grains to scatter them wisely through an administration.

Mardi Gras, New Orleans, La

On account of the above occasion round trip tickets will be on sale to New Orleans Feb. 26 to Mar. 2, inclusive; returning on or before Mar. 10, 1908. Rate $9.55. For further particulars see H. H. Simmons,
2-5 t m-2 Y. & M. V. Ticket Agent

LYON PACKET COMPANY
River Schedule
Effective March 9, 1907.

Str. "Speed" leaves Greenville daily at 8:30 a. m. for Luna.

Leaves Luna daily at 4 p. m. for Greenville.

Str. "Luella Brown" leaves Greenville daily, except Sunday for Sunnyside at 4 p. m. Saturday at 3 p. m. Monday morning at 7. a. m.

Leaves Sunnyside daily at 8 a. m., and Saturday at 4 p. m. for Greenville.

Connecting with the M. R. R. & W. Railway at Luna.

Masonic Grand Bodies of Mississippi, Hattiesburg, Miss., Feb. 10 to 15

On account of the above occasion round trip tickets will be on sale to Hattiesburg, Miss., Feb. 7 to 15, inclusive, returning on or before Feb. 16, 1908. Rate $7.25. For further particulars see H. H. Simmons,
2-5 t 15. Y. & M. V. Ticket Agent.

ROMANCE

Romance, who loves to nod and sing,
With drowsy head and folded wing,
Among the green leaves as they shake
Far down within some shadowy lake,
To me a painted paroquet
Hath been a most familiar bird—
Taught me my alphabet to say
To lisp my very earliest word
While in the wildwood I did lie
A child with a most knowing eye.

Of late, eternal candor years
So shake the ver Heaven on high
With tumult as they thunder by,
I have no time for idle cares
Though gazing on the unquiet sky;
And when an hour with calmer wings
It's down upon my spirit flings—
That little time with lyre and rhyme
To while away—forbidden things!
My heart would feel to be a crime
Unless it trembled with the strings.

—Edgar Allen Poe.

KEEPS HANDS OFF

GREAT BRITAIN WILL NOT MEDDLE WITH PORTUGAL

London, Feb. 3.—It is announced from an authentic source that Great Britain will not interfere in the affairs of Portugal, which country is now in the throes of a revolution. The treaty between Portugal and Great Britain guards Portugal against any invasion by foreign countries, and as there is nothing like this apprehended, the policy of the British is too keep hands off.

The rumor circulated that Great Britain would seize Portugal has been proven to be without foundation All that will be done is to lend her moral support to restare order out of the chotic condition that now exists.

THE WOMAN AVENGER

It is going well with the woman avenger in the courts. Mrs. Angelina Ansoline, of Chicago, who killed an Italian because as she testified, he had slandered her, was acquitted the other day upon a second trial. Not long ago Mrs. Bradley was acquitted in Washington, where she killed a man who had grown weary of her. In Mississippi last year a woman was pardoned after having been convicted by a jury of having killed a member of congress who, as she averred, had spoken slanderously of her. Mrs. Dora McDonald, of Chicago, who killed Webster Guerin because, as she alleges, he was attempting to blackmail her, is now upon trial. She will not plead insanity—a little respect is due to the defendant and her attorneys for that—but will rely upon the unwritten law. She will no doubt be acquitted. She is described as a rather handsome woman. In criminal trials in which the defendant is fair a jury is as sentimental as a young swain under the influence of the harvest moon.

If the testimony of Mrs. Ansoline was absolutely true, the man she killed surely deserved the punishment. He had played Iago, and Othello, instead of killing Desdemona, had deserted her. Whether the woman had a right to seek revenge is another question. But she was an Italian immigrant who knew little about the laws of this country, and who had probably had little education in Italy. In the Bradley case there seems to be no ground for a verdict of acquittal, and executive clemency in the Mississippi case seems misapplied. If Webster Guerin attempted to blackmail Mrs. McDonald, other means than the employment of a revolver might have been successfully restored to.

The verdicts of sentimental juries are rapidly establishing precedents calculated to give the woman avenger every encouragement. "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord: I will repay." But the jurors holds that Vengeance is anybody's and that whoever repays should be acquitted, notwithstanding the provision of the written law to the contrary.

And if, perchance, the jurors consider the law and the facts and the sanctity of their oath, rather than the eyes, or the child, or the hat and gown, of the fair defendant, the second trial, the higher court, and chivalry of the governor stand between the defendant and the penalty that fits the crime.

Chivalry is beautiful when it is extended to the type of women who deserve it. It is very different and a very ugly thing, when it is extended, in violation of the law, to "the strange woman" who is guilty of murder. And a dispassionate reading of the evidence in most of the unwritten law cases shows the woman defendant to be a strange woman indeed.

"The Lion and the Mouse."

After witnessing "The Lion and the Mouse" which Henry B. Harris will offer at the Grand Feb. 18, one is willing to believe that it possesses every essential for a perfectly constructed play.

In dramatic strength it is unequalled by anything seen on the stage for a genration; its story is fascinetingly interesting and intensely humane; the characters and the men and women prominent in social, financial and political world of today and they are made to act just like the types we are familiar with. Charles Klein has written other plays which have brought him very prominently before the public, but he has never created one that has earned the deep gratitude all these feel who witness "The Lion and the Mouse." z

TO REDUCE WAGES

MINE OWNER WANTED TROOPS TO INTIMIDATE MINERS.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The report of the committee to investigate the recnt troubles in Goldfield, Nev., mining camps has been completed. The report says that the mine owners wanted the United States troops at the mines so that they could reduce the miners wages and otherwise bring about some changes.

The report also makes the broad assertion that most of the miners composing the miners' union are anarchists, and that in a large measure the presence of the troops was made necessary by their anarchistic tendencies.

AIMED AGAINST TOBACCO TRUST

REPRESENTATIVE TAWNEY REOPENS FIGHT ON TRUST

WILL HELP INDEPENDENTS

Bill Introduced Will Impose a Federal Tax on Prize Coupons Accompanying Packages of Tobacco—Tawney's Statement.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Representative Tawney, chairman of the appropriation committee of the house of representatives, has reopened his fight on the tobacco trust by reintroducing a bill to impose a federal tax on the issuance of prize coupons accompanying packages of tobacco. Nearly every brand of cigars, cigarettes, smoking and chewing tobacco manufactured by the trust has coupons for prizes attached which greatly increase the sale of their products.

"The object of this bill" said Mr. Tawney, "is not to raise revenue for the government as it is to put a stop to the prize giving practice by which the tobacco trust is enabled to eliminate all competitors. I am going to press the measure purely in the interest of the independent tobacco manufacturers."

The prize giving practiced by the trust manufacturers is one of their best trade getters. With possibly the exception of those prejudiced against non-union made goods (made by the trusts) everybody purchasing the trust brands, saves the coupons and get the pries offered.

Representatives of the trust will make a vigorous fight against the passage of the Tawney bill, which gives the labor union forces an opportunity to strike at "scab" made goods.

BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE

In the Matter of Russel Brothers, Bankrupts

To the Hon. H. C. Niles, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi:

Russel Bros., of Hollondale, in the County of Washington and State of Mississippi, in said District, respectfully represents that on the 9th day of December last past, they were duly adjudged bankrupt under the Acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy; that they have duly surrendered all their property and rights of property and have fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the Court touching their bankruptcy.

Wherefore they pray that they may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against their estate under said bankrupt Acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 30th day of Jan. A. D., 1908. RUSSELL BROS.,
Per T. H. Russell, Bankrupt.

Order of Notice Thereon

Southern District of Mississippi—ss.

On this 31st day of Jan. A. D., 1908 on reading the foregoing petition, it is

Ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same on the 17th day of Feb., 1908, before said Court at Vicksburg, Miss., in said District at 12 o'clock, noon; and that notice thereof be published in the Greenville Times, a newspaper printed in said District, and that all known creditors and other persons in interets may appear at the same time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the Court that the Clerk shall send by mail to all creditors sopies of said petition and this order, addresed to them at their place of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable H.C.Niles Judge of the Court, and the seal there of,at Vicksburg,Miss.,in said District on the 31st day of Jan., 1908.
(Seal of the Court.)

A true copy.
L. B. Moseley, Clerk,
J. H. Short, D. C.