

HOT TIME AHEAD IN LITTLE NATIONS

GIGANTIC REVOLUTION PROPOSED
IN ALL CENTRAL AMERICAN
COUNTRIES SOUTH OF US.

ASSEMBLE AT NEW ORLEANS

Malcontents Are Very Busy—Exiles
From the Little Republics in New
Orleans Plan Intrigues and Purchase
Arms and Ammunition.

New Orleans.—Known since the Walker expedition of the early fifties as the hotbed of revolution and the mecca of filibusters, New Orleans is preparing for another upheaval in Central America and unless Uncle Sam steps in and spoils the game, almost the entire strip of land from the southern border of Mexico to Panama with the possible exception of Costa Rica, may witness within the next six months, the most stupendous upheaval in the history of Central America.

Every summer there is more or less talk of revolution in some Central American country and more or less planning by people who have an axe to grind or who are willing to make a few hundred thousand dollars in cash or valuable concessions by financing a movement for a change of government in the little republics.

If stories handed out by the government agents are true, Jose Santos Zelaya, exiled former president of Nicaragua, has joined hands with prominent members of the cientifico party of Mexico on a plan which involves a general political upheaval embracing Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, if not Salvador as well. Several hundred exiles from the countries are now in New Orleans and daily these malcontents are holding as full conferences as the eagle eyes of the government agents will permit.

These intriguers are said to have already purchased in this country 5,000 rifles, 300,000 rounds of ammunition and the former United States torpedo boat Winslow. They are said to be negotiating for the former gunboat Sirene, now in Central American waters, and a vessel or two for use on the Pacific side.

A large number of "soldiers of fortune," including a half dozen members of the American legion, which was commanded by Garibaldi, in the Mexican revolt, are here, awaiting the call to arms and General Lee Christmas, the best-known of all the professional war men, is expected to arrive within a few days from Honduras, where he recently assisted Manuel Bonilla in gaining possession of the country.

In former years these revolutionists have met with slight resistance from the United States government. They have formed plans here more or less openly, even taking newspaper folk and others into their confidence, and boat loads of arms and other war material have been sent out of this port and from Mobile almost under the nose of revenue cutters and secret service men who were supposed to be under orders to prevent such movement.

There has been a change, however, and the United States government is planning to prosecute violators of the neutrality laws to the fullest extent, to the end that peace may reign in the little republics.

Exposition to be Held in New York.
Washington.—In accordance with their policy of attracting the attention of the outside world to the manifold advantages of the South, the Southern railway and allied lines have arranged to make a comprehensive exhibit at the American Land and Irrigation Exposition to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York city, November 3 to 12.

Invitation is extended to farmers throughout the South to make individual exhibits and compete for the attractive prizes to be offered, which include a \$1,000 cup for the best short staple cotton, \$500 in gold for the best 25 boxes of apples, \$1,000 cup for the best 30 ears of corn, and \$1,000 prizes for alfalfa, potatoes, wheat and oats.

Old Ship Puritan to be Sold.
Washington.—Worthless except as junk, the only monitor Puritan, which was sunk recently in Hampton Roads by a high explosive test and subsequently raised, will be sold to the highest bidder if the recommendation of an examining board to the navy department is adopted. The board found that the cost of repairing the vessel would be excessive and recommended that she be sold, a minimum valuation of \$12,200 being fixed. She cost the government \$3,395,455. It was built 20 years ago.

Honor Brave Confederate Dead.
Washington.—The annual tribute of flowers and eulogy was paid to the soldier dead of the South in Washington national cemetery. With all its historic and sentimental associations as the home of Gen. Robert E. Lee, commander of the Confederate forces, the national cemetery was dedicated for the day to the memory of the defenders of the Southern cause. Among the floral offerings was a wreath from the President of a reunited country. Senator Bob Taylor made an address.

LAND OF THE LONG LEAF PINE

A Great Variety of Late State News
Boiled Down to Bare Facts
Without Headlines.

Durham.—The missionaries to be supported as the representatives of St. Paul Methodist congregation in the foreign field are Rev. W. A. Estes and wife, and their place of service is Huchoru, China.

Charlotte.—The carriage manufacturers of the Southern states, will meet here on June 21st for the purpose of organizing an association of all wholesale manufacturers.

Raleigh.—Messrs. Charles M. Busbee, of Raleigh; R. E. Lee, of Dunn, and Will Wilson of Greenville, are at West Point, to enter the United States Military academy.

New Orleans.—Rev. Dr. Franklin Parker, for four years Presiding Elder of the Methodist churches in this city, is to occupy the chair of Biblical Literature at Trinity college.

Elizabeth City.—Those who have inspected the building give it as their opinion that Elizabeth City will have one of the most up-to-date and attractive Y. M. C. A. buildings of any city in the country, certainly of this size.

Maxton.—Since the long drought has broken, farmers as well as merchants, are greatly encouraged at the prospects for a crop, which may be up to the average after all and possibly better.

Raleigh.—The Raleigh school committee has decided to erect a handsome brick grammar school building in Glenwood, one of Raleigh's most flourishing suburbs. The committee is also preparing to materially enlarge the Pilot Mills school buildings.

Wilmington.—Work is progressing very rapidly on the Wilmington, Brunswick & Southport railroad, which is to give Southport railroad connections with the outside world, and it is planned to celebrate the completion of the road July 4.

Duke.—The crops in this immediate community are unusually good and are not suffering for rain. There has been sufficient rain to keep the crops growing and not enough to hinder the farmers from keeping the grass out.

Asheville.—Railroad men say that the travel to the mountains is exceedingly heavy on almost all lines and that it has started several weeks earlier than usual.

Winston-Salem.—Rev. G. H. C. Stoney, who has been pastor of the Christian church here for the last two years and a half, during which time the congregation has grown gratifyingly, has resigned and will return with his family to their old home in Kentucky, probably.

Morganton.—Superintendent McCampbell's report showed that there were a total of 1,284 patients in the hospital May 31. During the quarter 51 were discharged recovered, 23 were discharged improved, and 3 discharged unimproved. Eleven deaths occurred during the quarter.

Greensboro.—At a meeting of ministers and prominent laymen held here it was decided to push the work of the Laymen's Missionary movement until every church in the county should be organized with a missionary committee to make the every-member canvass and increase foreign mission contributions.

Washington.—The first of the big organizations of the country interested in the improvement of particular waterway projects to announce its annual convention is the Atlantic Deep-sea Waterways association, which will meet in the historic city of Richmond, Va., September 12, 13, 14, and 15 next.

Asheville.—Senator Simmons declared that he would vote for the Canadian reciprocity pact if the Farmers' Free list were added thereto. He denied the printed statement in a New York paper, which polled the senate on reciprocity question, that he would vote for the treaty as it passed the house.

Charlotte.—Official recognition by the United States government, accompanied by an order for machinery to be shipped to Cape Colony, South Africa, came the other day to a manufacturing company here. This is a fact which is not only a source of pardonable pride by the manufacturers, but to Charlotte in general, as it proves that this city has a rightful place on the map of the world.

Charlotte.—A piece of glass an inch long and about 3/4 of an inch wide was cut out of the inside of Mr. J. J. Hutchison's right cheek by Dr. R. L. Gibbon. The glass had been imbedded in the fleshy part of the cheek for three years. He had a collision with a street car.

Charlotte.—One of the aldermen through whose efforts in a large degree the board of aldermen lately placed meats, eggs, fowls, etc., on the free list or exempted all dealers from license tax, stated that he expected the citizens to be offered better and fresher meats in the future.

Charlotte.—Farmers and cotton experts are beginning already to figure on the probable price of cotton during the new season and the best advice are to the effect that 15 cents will be the prevailing figure for the season on account of the prospective shortage throughout the belt.

Asheville.—The surveyors of the "Crest of the Blue Ridge," highway arrived in this city preparatory to pitching their camp on Craggy mountain. The survey for the proposed highway will be made from "Bul Gap," near the summit of Mount Mitchell, to Buck Creek Gap.

TO ELECT SENATORS BY POPULAR VOTE

SENATE PASSES RESOLUTION AT
NIGHT SESSION BY BIG
MAJORITY.

FOR FEDERAL SUPERVISION

Amendment Adding This Provision
Passed After Heated Debate—Vice
President Casts Deciding Vote on
Change—Chair Calls Senator Down.

Washington.—The senate, at a night session, by 64 to 24, passed the resolution amending the constitution to provide for election of senators by direct popular vote.

The Bristow amendment, giving to the Federal government supervision of such elections, was adopted, 44 to 45, the vice president casting the deciding ballot. The house has already passed the resolution.

Senator Reed of Missouri protested against the vice president casting his deciding vote. An amendment by Senator Bacon qualifying the Bristow amendment to prohibit Federal supervision of election unless the state legislature refuse or fail to act was defeated, 46 to 43. The resolution as amended was then finally adopted, 64 to 24.

The debate on the resolution looking to the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people began shortly after noon. It soon became a political affair. Democratic senators criticized Senator Bristow's change of attitude. Mr. Bristow framed the principal amendment, in the nature of a substitute to the main proposition and he sought to continue the supervision of senatorial elections in Congress, instead of delegating it to the states, as proposed by the house resolution. In the last session the senator voted against an amendment offered by Senator Sutherland of Utah, which would have had the same effect as his own provision.

Mr. Stone of Missouri arraigned Mr. Bristow as "snatching the amendment" from Mr. Sutherland. Mr. Bristow said he first believed the measure would be stronger without the provision and now believed it would be stronger with it.

Mr. Davis of Arkansas arraigned Mr. Bristow. Referring by name to Senator Cummins, Clapp and LaFollette, he declared "the insurgent crowd never had been sincere on any subject they have brought before the country."

The chair called Mr. Davis to order. Mr. Cummins denied Mr. Davis' statement of an alleged instance as untrue. Mr. Bristow refuted the charge saying that only under great provocation, "would he pay any attention to what the senator from Arkansas said."

Mr. Bacon aroused feeling by declaring that great interests had been bringing enormous pressure to bear to defeat the resolution. Senators Works, Guggenheim and Cummins arose to refute the allegation. Mr. Bacon explained that he was imputing no impropriety to any member.

The alleged defection of the progressives was scored by Senator Reed of Missouri, who declared the conversion of Mr. Bristow to Senator Sutherland's viewpoint was "because of the negro vote in Kansas."

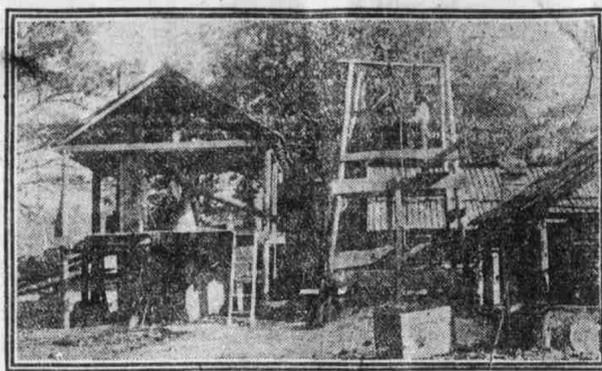
Adoption of the Bristow amendment, which omitted the house provision transferring supervision of senatorial elections from Congress to the state legislature, was made possible by Mr. Clarke of Arkansas casting the only Democratic vote for the proposition. The tie on that ballot would have been prevented if his vote had been cast with his party, with whom he later voted on adoption of the resolution. On the resolution as amended the vote 64 to 24, was six more than the necessary two-thirds majority. Of the 24 negative votes, 3 were cast by Democrats and 13 by Republicans.

The amended resolution now goes into conference between the senate and house and some senators predicted that the house will refuse to accept it.

Terrific Storm in Virginia.
Newport News, Va.—Sweeping out of the southwest with cyclonic velocity, a wind, rain, hail and electrical storm struck the lower end of the Virginia peninsula and left a trail of death and ruin in its wake. Many small craft with their human freight went down in the storm at various points along the James river and in Hampton roads. Conservative estimates place the dead at not more than fifteen. Half a dozen vessels moored at piers here broke away and nearly all were damaged.

President Taft's Silver Wedding.
Washington.—The reception which the President and Mrs. Taft will give on June 19, the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, probably will be the most largely-attended function ever given in the White House. More than 2,000 invitations have already been sent out and it is estimated that four thousand will be invited and that of these at least three-fourths will attend. At the silver wedding celebration refreshments will be served, there will be dancing in the east room and a party on the lawn.

THE TURPENTINING OF PINE TIMBER



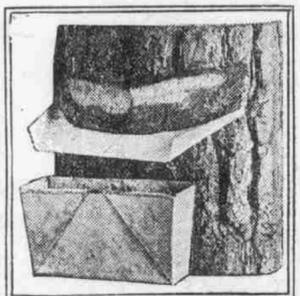
TURPENTINE STILL

THE naval stores industry is one of the oldest industries in the United States, deriving its name from the fact that in the early days pitch from pine trees was commonly used to make wooden vessels water-tight. The term has persisted to this day, though the products long ago found other and more important uses.

The turpentine of pine timber began in New England with the "pitch," or yellow pine, of that region, but it was in North Carolina that the first extensive development of the naval stores industry occurred. The records show that from 1768 to 1770 the average exports of naval stores to England included 88,111 barrels of crude turpentine, 20,646 barrels of pitch and 88,366 barrels of tar. Most of the crude was shipped to England for distillation through the ports of Wilmington and Newbern.

The supplanting of the iron retort by the copper still in 1834 greatly increased the output of volatile oil and gave much impetus to the industry. However, previous to 1844 not over one-half of the production in North Carolina was distilled at home. Then, because of the poor market for resin, the stills were transferred from the ports to the woods, and a heavy onslaught upon long-leaf pine forests of the south began.

North Carolina reached its maximum in naval stores production in 1879-80, with an exportation of 6,279,250 gallons of turpentine, and 663,967 barrels of resin. A comparison of this great exportation with a total production in North Carolina in 1908 of 732,000 gallons of turpentine and 131,900 barrels of resin tells the story of the exhaustion of the long-leaf pine in that state. South Carolina attained its maximum output of naval stores in 1882, only two years after that of North Carolina. The invasion of new forests of virgin timber brought Georgia to the front a few years later, but recently that state has been surpassed by Florida, which is producing nearly one-half of the total value of the yearly output of the naval stores



NEW SYSTEM OF TURPENTINING

industry. After following the long-leaf pine forests to their southern limits, turpentine swung to the westward across Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, the latter state having become a considerable producer only within the last seven years.

Until recently naval stores were entirely produced by one of the crudest and most destructive systems of forest exploitation ever devised. Great damage by fire and storm has always followed the turpentine box. Thousands of acres of splendid long-leaf pine forests have been abandoned and destroyed after three or four years of turpentine, and the valuable timber which they contained not utilized. The

earlier operations of the turpentine were comparable in their destructiveness only to those which swept the buffalo from the western plains. The buffalo was killed for the hide and horns; the long-leaf pine tree for a gallon or two of turpentine and a few pounds of resin.

The destructiveness of the box system at last became so apparent and widespread that to perpetuate their industry the operators were forced to turn to other methods. Various substitutes were proposed, and experimental work of the forest service in methods of conservative operation dates from 1901, when Dr. Herty un-



CUTTING THE "BOX"

dertook the studies with whose results you have long been familiar.

The efforts of Dr. Herty and other experimenters have demonstrated conclusively that improved methods, in which a cup is used to catch the crude turpentine and the box done away with, result in the production of a larger quantity of turpentine and resin, high grades of the latter, longer life to the timber and greatly lessened damage from fire and wind. The introduction of these methods is the first step in conservative turpentine.

Because of the increased initial cost of the equipment such methods have not appealed to the smaller operators, who have little capital, and whose operations extend over only two or three years in a given locality. They are unquestionably profitable to the larger operators and especially to those who, working upon their own timber, have the most inducement to handle it carefully. Only within the last five years have these improved methods been introduced upon a commercial scale.

Yet the fact that already one-seventh of the entire output of naval stores is by those methods, and that in the newer fields and most up-to-date operations they are used most largely demonstrates that they have passed far beyond the experimental stage.

R. S. KELLOGG.

Don't Use Pockets.
Doctors are now earnestly condemning the habit men have of keeping their handkerchiefs in their pockets. They say this special dark spot is never really clean and is full of germs, that colds in the head and more or less serious poisoning are engendered.

There is only one wise and healthy way to carry a handkerchief; that is in the sleeve.

POULTRY

HENS NEED MUCH EXERCISE

Chicken That Scratches Is One With Quick Move, Brightest Comb and Best Egg Record.

The question of exercise is one that the poultrymen cannot study too carefully. To keep in good health and profit, all animal kind must take the proper amount of exercise, or they will become sluggish and diseased. It is not a very difficult matter to get the hens down to work and if this duty is involved upon them in early life they will not forget their "early training," and will know that in order to have everything to eat they must work for it.

Exercise prevents overfat in fowls. Overfat is a diseased condition, the penalty sooner or later being death. A too-fat hen is an indifferent layer—producing eggs of all shapes and conditions. It is, generally, the over-fat hen that lays soft-shelled eggs. It is the breaking of these eggs in the nest that leads on to the vice of egg eating. One trouble after another follows this neglect of not having the hens exercise.

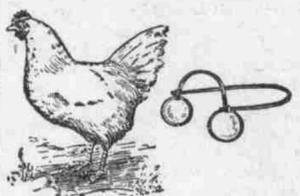
The hen that scratches is the one that has the quick move, the brightest comb, the happy air, and the best egg record. She is business clean through. The idle hen should not be tolerated.

Early morning exercise is of untold value, especially during cold weather. If the fowl can get off the roost and at once get down to scratching, it will not only put itself into condition for the day, but it will greedily pick up its feed and properly digest it. Contagious diseases do not, as a rule, find victims in busy fowls—it is invariably the idler that takes to everything that comes around. One of the greatest reasons why the hens of today are better layers than they were in our forefathers' days is the fact that our present day poultrymen have discovered that the fowls must be induced to exercise, and it is a rule to compel them to do so.

EYE GLASSES FOR CHICKENS

Intended to Prevent Fowls From Picking Out Each Other's Eyes—Make Unique Appearance.

It might be supposed from a glance at these spectacles that chickens, like human beings, suffer from diseases of the eye, and that the inventor de-



Eye Glasses for Chickens.

signed them as an aid in their search for bugs, but such was not his intent. The eye glasses were patented in 1903, and were intended to prevent chickens from pecking out each other's eyes. A flock of them so equipped would present a very intellectual appearance.

POULTRY NOTES

If you want your poultry fed right, do it yourself.

If a hen is very sick, it scarcely pays to doctor her.

Take care to keep plenty of clean water before the chicks.

With eggs so high the hen seems to feel that she needn't lay many.

The country is full of people who have not made a success of poultry.

Clean out nest boxes often at this time of the year and refill with clean straw.

The best feed is none too good for the little chicks. Spoiled food causes indigestion.

An open scratching shed is within the possibilities of even the most modest poultryman.

If you are setting hens do not neglect to dust them thoroughly with a good insect powder.

Poultry raising is an industry too often beset with trials which end in disappointment and failure.

The failure of many poultry enterprises can be traced to a loss of constitutional vigor in the stock.

Get the chicks into good habits; start them off with a variety of food to accustom them to eat anything.

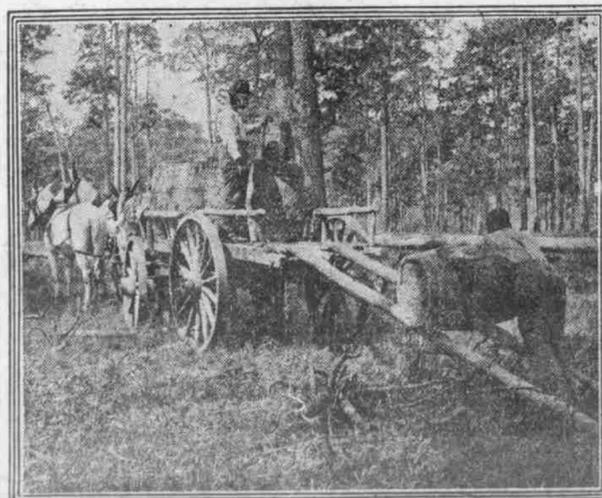
A cheap rough house may serve as well as a costly one, provided the hygienic conditions are equally good.

You can get green food for chickens without much trouble. Lettuce makes an excellent feed and grows rapidly.

Ducks must have shade. If the duck run is bare, plant castor beans, sunflowers or hop vines to be trained over frames.

One of the very essential things in raising poultry is to keep the young birds, as well as the old stock, free from lice.

Do not disturb eggs after the eighteenth day, or open incubator when the hatch is coming off, as it lets the moisture out.



HAULING CRUDE RESIN TO THE STILL