

The BLOODTHIRSTY BEDOUIN

PHOTOS BY INTERNATIONAL PRESS PHOTO CO.



HE 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.

The Bedouins have also torn up the Mecca railway for long stretches between Zizeh and Kataneh, a distance of about 100 kilometers. The telegraph wires have been cut outside of Kerak, and station masters and their assistants have been killed. The Bedouins now hold the region traversed by the railway, creating a most serious situ-



VILLAGE IN THE VALLEY OF JERUSHAPHAJ



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 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 serai 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



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 bag-

gage 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 Rizza 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.

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt



Spray for San Jose scale.

Progressive farmers have silos.

Barley is mostly sown on corn stubble.

Plowing is hard work, especially in stiff soil.

Peas put back the fertility that the corn takes out.

Kaffir corn is not as good for laying hens as wheat is.

Keep the land constantly at work growing some crop.

One of the very best feeds to grow for sheep is fodder corn.

Cows differ somewhat in the amount of roughage they will take.

Not enough attention has been given to the character of seed corn.

The tractor is going to be the newest and biggest help to the farmer.

The month of June is the time to prune for the growth of fruit spurs.

Apples, plums and cherries should not be over three years old for setting out.

Pigs need exercise, for their sole purpose and use in life is to produce muscle.

It is better to buy feed and keep the stock in the yards until grass is abundant.

The prevent rabbits from gnawing the bark and limbs from small apple trees, spray with soap-suds.

To be sweet and clean it is desirable that the cow stable be white-washed at least twice a year.

There is no crop that a stock feeder can grow that will make as much feed as corn and peas or soybeans.

As the pig develops its digestive system also enlarges, and it can use larger quantities of feed to advantage.

The germinating power of the middle kernels on an ear of corn is much stronger than that of the tip and butt kernels.

Beans can be turned into cash the quickest of any farm crop as it is possible to sell them in 90 days from planting.

Few dairymen realize the tremendous significance of the cream trade that has been developed during the past few years.

Once driven into wood, a recently invented split nail cannot be withdrawn, as the two parts curl away from each other.

A gill of linseed meal contains more bone-forming matter than a pint and a half of corn, and as much nitrogen as three gills of corn.

Corn treated with a dressing of plaster and ashes will soon show by the strong growth and the dark color of the leaf the effect of the dressing.

The cream from the milkings must not be kept so long that it will develop a sharp acid, for that would impart an unpleasant flavor to the butter.

Now is the time when plenty of milk is desirable for the market. Prices are at their best and the cows should be fed so as to make the most milk.

When pigs are six weeks old they may be turned into grass and clover pasture if the weather is warm; if cold and ground wet keep them in dry, roomy pens.

Always handle ducks and geese by their necks and never by the legs, as fowls are handled, for these limbs are not strong enough to serve as handles and will readily break.

A farm of 25 acres, properly farmed in the hands of an economical, industrious man will support four cows, one horse, 50 laying hens, four shoats and all the vegetables for the family.

The alfalfa field should be a sacred place after October and until May, and no animal allowed to set foot within it; the treading or driving on the crown of the plants is very injurious. Manuring the fields is preferable before it is seeded or early in the fall, and then a very light covering.

No cow can do her best or even keep up a normal flow of milk when compelled to stand out in the hot midday sun of July or August and fight the flies.

The Indian Runner ducks are not very good sitters although they are often inclined to incubate. Their eggs are generally put into incubators or under hens for hatching.

If the dairy is kept sanitary throughout, and the butter is worked well, and stored at a temperature of about 40 degrees, it will keep from three to four times longer than butter which is made by a careless housewife.

If you have a good breed of pigs take good care of them; feed the young growing stock all they will eat of warm mill feed slop made fresh every day; after the slop is eaten, scatter one or two quarts of white oats in the straw of pen.

Burn the orchard rubbish.

Weeds rob the soil of moisture.

Cucumbers are rather an uncertain crop.

Whey is not desirable for young pig feeding.

The new broods of chicks should be housed carefully.

Try to detect any disease that the young plant may have.

It is not safe to attempt to grow potatoes without spraying.

The Indian runner ducks are the layers of the duck family.

A good plowman can drive three horses as easily as he can two.

Nothing sets a cow off more and better than a finely shaped udder.

Young pigs must have an abundance of exercise, sunlight and fresh air.

All dairy utensils should be washed as soon as possible after being used.

Grit is to the fowl what teeth are to the ruminating animal, a necessity.

If you grow squashes and have never seen the squash bug you are fortunate.

Old geese lay a greater number and larger eggs and are more reliable than young geese.

Grit can always be had from any one who deals in poultry supplies and is inexpensive.

The mangel is excellent for stock feed, being greatly relished by milk cows in winter.

Keep the chicks free from lice. They cannot grow well and fight lice at the same time.

Weeds crowd the cultivated plants, depriving them of light and space in both soil and air.

The poultry house should be divided into apartments that provide room for about 20 or 25 fowls.

Clover and grass seed will nearly always do best when they can be started to early growth.

Pruning may be done at any time of the year. The best time is just before growth begins in the tree.

In starting a new asparagus bed it is better to buy two-year-old roots than to use seed, for this season.

Trush is mostly due to dirty stables, horses standing in fermenting manure or walking in mud and snow water.

A part of the veterinarians of the country have gone tuberculin mad, and they have some able outside support.

Young ducks, and the old ones also, must have shade, to protect them from the direct rays of the midsummer sun.

Dairy bred stock is scarce and it will take many years to supply the rapidly increasing demand for dairy bred cattle.

Of the insects attacking squashes, melons, cucumbers, pumpkins, etc., the common striped cucumber beetle is the most injurious.

After the sows wean their pigs the sows are bred to have pigs in the fall, and that crop of pigs makes the summer crop the next year.

Fresh air and sunshine are the best disinfectants that the poultry raiser has at his disposal and ought to be more often used in his work.

The well-hatched chicks in the carefully-cared-for brooder will amount to little unless the food is supplied in proper amounts and at right intervals.

There is no doubt that if the guinea hen is properly cared for at all times that it will prove almost as profitable as any of the ordinary breeds of chickens.

In milling and baking quality, the durum wheats rank high, giving good results in most respects, with the possible exception of the color of the flour.

No cow can do her best or even keep up a normal flow of milk when compelled to stand out in the hot midday sun of July or August and fight the flies.

The Indian Runner ducks are not very good sitters although they are often inclined to incubate. Their eggs are generally put into incubators or under hens for hatching.

If the dairy is kept sanitary throughout, and the butter is worked well, and stored at a temperature of about 40 degrees, it will keep from three to four times longer than butter which is made by a careless housewife.

If you have a good breed of pigs take good care of them; feed the young growing stock all they will eat of warm mill feed slop made fresh every day; after the slop is eaten, scatter one or two quarts of white oats in the straw of pen.

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 Longhead, 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 re-

alize what carburetion in air-machine motors means.

Yet the carburetors 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 derange 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 carburetors 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- 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 carburetors. 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.)