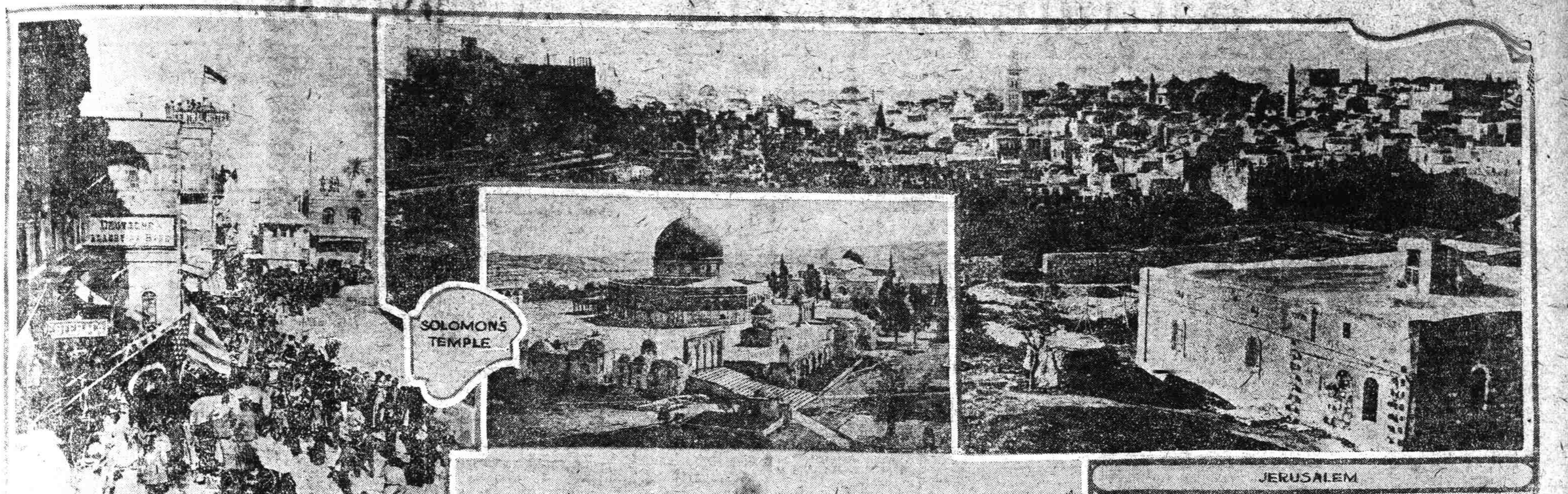


# VIEWS OF THE HOLY CITY RECENTLY SNATCHED FROM THE TURK



SOLOMONS TEMPLE

JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM REJOICING OVER TURKISH REVERSES

SOLDIERS OF THE CRESCENT LEAVING JERUSALEM

A few years later, beginning with the entry of Christ as a child to the temple, which had been rebuilt by Herod, began the most interesting incidents of the history of the Christian religion.

Immediately outside the walls of Jerusalem is the Mount of Olives, where Christ often taught his religion of truth and mercy, and where he prayed the night before he was crucified.

Nearly every incident in the life of Christ centres about Jerusalem. Calvary, where He was crucified, is a small hill just north of the city. The streets he traversed in Jerusalem are practically the same now as they were then, as is the Holy Sepulchre.

**Persians Follow Romans.**

Following the life of Christ, Jerusalem continued to be held by the Romans, although Hadrian and Titus had so pillaged the place that many of its noblest structures were destroyed, until the Persians captured it in the seventh century. The Caliph Omar built the Mosque of Omar on the temple, and it stands there now. The first Crusaders to reach Jerusalem believed the Mosque to be the Temple of David, made a church of it.

The first Crusaders to reach Jerusalem, in 1099, under Godfrey of Bouillon, established the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, which remained in existence with small power and surrounded by the Persians and Turks until 1187, when Saladin the Great took Jerusalem.

Frederick II. obtained Jerusalem by treaty while the Fourth Crusade was on its way, and he controlled it as a German dependency until in 1244 the Emir of Karak conquered the Holy City, and since then, until General Allenby forced the surrender Monday, it had remained in Mussulman hands.

For hundreds of years, probably due to Turkish maladministration and persecution of the Jews, Jerusalem has waned in commercial importance, but has increased as a shrine for the religious.

For scores of years there have been pilgrimages of more than 30,000 Greek Catholics alone to Jerusalem each year. For fifty years, or since ocean travel was made comparatively safe, thousands of American Christians have gone to Jerusalem to see the Holy Sepulchre, Bethlehem, Calvary, the Mount of Olives and the site of the Temple.

Under Turkish rule the place became unclean and there have been many epidemics of disease. Efforts had been made by Christian nations to obtain Palestine, or at least Jerusalem, from Turkish control, in the hope of making of it a great shrine, but the Turks always resisted such efforts.

(Special Dispatch.)  
LONDON, Saturday.

News of the Christians alike are rejoicing that Jerusalem has been snatched from the ungodly Turk.

For nearly 3,700 years Jerusalem has been the Holy City to Jew, Christian or Mussulman. It successively has been the city of Assyrians, Babylonians, Greeks, Romans, Persians, Arabs and Turks, and has been the scene of the many crusades that have taken place in the Middle Ages to restore the Holy City, and for a few brief years, from 1244, was held by a German King, Frederick II.

The name originally was Jerusalem, coming from the Hebrew words meaning "City of Peace." It was there that Abraham and Melchizedek, King of Salem, met and arranged peace for the Jews. That is the first mention of Jerusalem in history and that meeting occurred 3,700 years ago.

During the fifteen hundred years before the time of Christ Jerusalem was conquered and looted many times. After King David had wrested Jerusalem from the Jebusites he built a castle on Mount Moriah, a part of the city, in which he placed the sacred Ark of the Covenant. In a dream he saw the Lord stay the hand of the Destroying Angel who was about to smite the castle. David then decided to build a great temple in which to keep the ark, and employed many thousands of men for fifteen years in carrying the great cedar timbers from Lebanon to Jerusalem.

**Solomon's Temple.**

David died before the temple really was begun, and his son, King Solomon, noted for his wisdom and his many wives, built the famous temple.

From the fact that the temple, in which was kept the Ark of the Covenant, was built on Mount Moriah that promontory became known throughout the Jewish world, and then to the Christian world as Mount Zion, and to both has been a holy place.

The temple was hardly completed before the Philistines and the Arabs, in alliance, conquered Jerusalem and looted the temple. Then followed a succession of tribulations for the city. Sometimes a hundred years would elapse without a new possessor, but usually there was a war every few years, in which some new king would come into power.

Toward the end of the reign of King Herod, who held sway under the power of the Roman Emperor Augustus, Jesus was born at Bethlehem, just south of Jerusalem.

## Yankee Officers Willing and Apt Warfare Pupils, Says a British Observer

Win Praise from English by Modesty and High Mental Qualities—Interest in Fiftieth Birthday of Queen Maud of Norway, Sister of King George—Other London Jottings.

(Special Dispatch.)  
LONDON, Saturday.

A student at the western front was described in his own words as being a "querk" and a "nerk". He is a young man of about 20, and is a very fine specimen of a young man, with a high mental standard, and a very high moral standard. He is a very fine specimen of a young man, with a high mental standard, and a very high moral standard.

majority of them, do learn to fly, where the true "querk" never does.

The "querk" is an Australasian bird, with the rudimentary stumps of wings, and it hops off the ground as if to use the wings it has not developed, and he will develop, and flop about and come to earth again. It is its destiny to do that, and with an entire faculty; but it is a destiny cut short by the ferret, which has found the habit of destroying it more attractive than that of rabbit hunting. So the "bird" lives on in the aviation schools over here, and is affixed to a new order of bird.

When a youth gets his ticket he comes to be a "querk" and becomes a pilot. If any one calls him a "querk" after he has made his first flight, there is some ground for the presumption that there is some lexigrapher at work collecting the new words which this war has brought forth. The schoolboys who have poured into the language since 1914 have enriched the language greatly. So have the boys from the dominions, who have a slang of their own not less peculiar than that of the public school boys.

But most important of all, the boys from the United States are bringing unfamiliar terms and idioms in many cases bringing back to the old country much of the speech which the English lost in the seventeenth century.

If any submarines are having a bad time of it, so are whales, sea serpents and other monsters of the deep. A huge whale was cast up the other day on a certain coast, having evidently come to grief from an explosion under the water, probably caused by a charge dropped from aircraft other than the familiar seaplane.

The higher an observer is above the sea, the further he can see into its depths. Anything moving through the water which is large enough to set up a trail or cause any other visible commotion may be a submarine, and it receives an explosive timed to discharge at a given depth below the surface. But the disturbance may be a whale. Whatever it is, within a certain radius of the explosion, it gets a shock which incapacitates. If a submarine it rolls over and over and sinks; if a whale its life is done. But what, one may ask, if the submarine is one of our own? There is an answer to that, but it is left to the imagination. Anyway, allied submarines are safe against their own aircraft searchers. But whales are not, greatly to the grief of those concerned in the whaling industry.

**CHRISTMAS VACATION AT ANNAPOLIS TO BE SHORT**

(Special Dispatch.)  
ANNAPOLIS, Md., Saturday.—Orders for the Christmas holidays of midshipmen have been issued. The first class men will have been until the afternoon of December 21, and the afternoon of December 22 until supper formation on Christmas Day, with permission to leave Annapolis.

All other classes of midshipmen will be given holiday on December 24, from half-past three until half-past ten o'clock P. M., and all Christmas Day until supper formation, without permission to leave Annapolis.

Reserve officer students will have five days' leave.

## General Kaledines and the Bolsheviki

Written By A. J. SACK,  
Director of the Russian Information Bureau, New York City.

For the last twelve years, since the Russian revolution of 1905, every average American citizen has known at least one Russian word, the word "Cossacks." I have just ended a speaking tour throughout the United States, and after addressing during the last five weeks, fifty-seven meetings in thirty-two States, with an attendance of about 65,000, I have learned that every average American citizen knows now at least another Russian word, the word "Bolsheviki." The Cossacks, led by General Kaledines, are now fighting the Bolsheviki, who endanger the very existence of the Russian Republic, and the purpose of this statement is to interpret for the American public the real meaning and significance of these two factors in Russian life.

I will begin with an explanation about the Cossacks. People in this country have been accustomed to consider the Cossacks as a counter-revolutionary force. The ground for this presumption lay in the fact that the Tsar's government had used the Cossacks extensively for suppressing revolutionary uprisings in Russia for the last two or three decades. It must be said, as a matter of fact, that the old government sent against the revolutionists not only the Cossacks but all other units of the army as well. The entire army, as long as the Tsar's government was able to control it, was used in Russia as a counter-revolutionary force. The uprisings in part of the Russian fleet in 1905 and 1906 were suppressed partly by the other part of the fleet, and partly by the artillery at the fortresses of Kronstadt and Sveaborg. The famous revolutionary uprisings at Moscow, in December, 1905, was suppressed by the regiments of infantry which came down from Petrograd.

**Cossacks Joined Revolt.**

On the other hand, there is a version that the revolution in March, 1917, started in Petrograd after a Cossack shot a police officer who had just before killed a revolutionary. And the Cossacks in Petrograd were the first military unit to join the revolution. About two weeks after the explosion the first All-Russian Cossack Congress met in Petrograd, and it is very timely now to recall the resolution unanimously adopted at this Congress:

"The Congress of the Cossacks' Delegates of all Russia has faith in the administrative genius of the Russian people, which more than once has manifested itself in the darkest moments of our national history. The Congress firmly believes that the Provisional Government, pursuing a domestic policy based on the consent of the organized democratic harmony with the Allies, will be able to guide Russia into the paths of liberty and democracy. The Cossacks of all Russia, inspired with a deep democratic spirit, are ready to render all their support to the Provisional Government in its work of eradicating anarchy, preventing a counter-revolution, and safeguarding freedom of election to the Constituent Assembly so that it can be a true expression of the popular will, and thus be instrumental in making Russia a true democracy."

While some people in this country are still inclined to consider the Cossacks a counter-revolutionary force, the Russian democracy, with the exception of the Bolsheviki, whose opinion on this point of any other should not be taken too seriously, think otherwise. The All-Russian Council of Workmen and Soldiers Delegates received the delegation from the Cossacks' Congress with exceptional kindness and gave them seats among the presiding officers.

**Kaledines, the "Russian Tank."**

All the Cossacks of Russia now follow General Kaledines, whose name only recently became known in this country. In Russia Kaledines' name became well known during the war as the commander of the Eleventh Army. General Kaledines acted these against the Germans in the same manner as he is now acting against the Bolsheviki. He is always very slow in his time to prepare a plan and the necessary measures for its accomplishment. But when he strikes, it is almost always a mortal blow. After hearing many things about Kaledines from the Russian officers who have fought under him, I would say that Kaledines may be called the "Russian Tank." His movements are slow but sure, and effective in reaching the objective.

It is possible that in the fight against the Bolsheviki Kaledines will have the backing of all the constructive forces of the Russian democracy. There was a definite report that the constitutional democrats are supporting him, and it is not impossible that he has also the support of all the socialist factions opposed to the Bolsheviki. There was a report that five moderate socialist "Prokopyevskys" have joined General Kaledines, and it is probable that he also has the support of such prominent leaders as Plechanov, Prince Kropotkin, Avksentiev, Mme. Breshko-Breshkovskaya, Tsereteli, and others.

It must be said most emphatically that Kaledines is not a counter-revolutionary, and his object, as far as we know, has nothing to do with any scheme for the restoration of monarchy in Russia. General Kaledines' programme was fully expressed in his remarkable speech at the National Conference in Moscow, and now is the time to make the people of the United States acquainted with this document.

General Kaledines was one of the most impressive figures at the conference. Tall and powerful, he spoke with commanding emphasis every point of his declaration.

"Having heard the report of the provisional government regarding the difficult position in which Russia finds herself, been General Kaledines, 'The Cossacks of the twelve regions—the Don, Terek, Kuban, Yaitak, Astrakhan, Siberia, Amour, Transbaikalia, Semirechinsk, Enisey and Issuriysk—hall the decision of the provisional government to liberate itself finally in matters of national administration from the pressure of the various times and party organizations, which together with other causes, have brought the country to the verge of ruin.

After a short pause Kaledines continued with emphasis on every word:

"The Cossacks are proud to say that there were no deserters in their ranks, that they have preserved their strong organization and, with the aid of this strong and free organization, are defending and will continue to defend the country and her liberty.

"Faithfully serving the new regime, having sealed with their blood their devotion to the cause of patriotism and always being treated with contempt the slanderous attacks of provocators, who constantly accuse the Cossacks of being counter-revolutionary, the Cossacks pledge themselves at this moment of mortal danger to the country, when many military units have disgraced themselves by forgetting Russia, not to leave their historic course of serving the country with arms on the field of battle, as well as to help suppress the treachery at home.

"Understanding the revolutionary spirit of the Bolsheviki, the Cossacks pledge themselves to the sense of fraternizing with the enemy, not in the sense of deserting the field of duty, disobeying orders, or demanding that the government do the impossible, the Cossacks appeal to all the progressive forces of the country to unite in their labor and self-sacrifice for the sake of saving the country and establishing a democratic republic."

These words were greeted by boisterous applause from all factions of the conference. Kaledines continued:

"It is our profound conviction that in these days when the gravest danger is menacing the very existence of the country, every man must be shocked at the purpose of saving the fatherland, the Cossacks believe that to save the country it is necessary, above all, to bring the war to a victorious end, and in complete harmony with the Allies, in the name of the Cossacks of all Russia, suggest the following measures:

"The army must be kept out of politics. All meetings and assemblies, with their party antagonism, must be absolutely forbidden at the front.

"All councils and committees in the army must be abolished at the front as well as behind the lines, except those of the precincts, companies, divisions and other military units, and their plans and decisions must be strictly limited to the improvement of the soldiers' economic conditions.

"The declaration of the soldier's rights must be revised and amplified by the declaration of his duties.

"The discipline in the army must be preserved and strengthened by the most drastic measures.

"The front and the rear must be recognized as one whole to insure the fighting capacity of the army, and all measures required for strengthening discipline at the front must also be applied in the rear.

"In conclusion, the most serious of the greatest coming event in Russian national life, that to which the Russian people look forward in their expectation of securing a stable and firm foundation for their new-born democracy of Russia, is the Constituent Assembly. We demand that during the preparations for the elections, as well as during the time of the elections to the Constituent Assembly, the provisional government take all measures to safeguard lawful and fair elections throughout the country.

"We believe that the Constituent Assembly should be convoked in Moscow because of the city's historical importance as well as its central location, and also in the interests of the work of the Constituent Assembly, which must be carried out in a spirit of unity and cordiality.

"Finally, we make our appeal to the provisional government that in the bitter struggle for existence which Russia is now waging it should utilize all the Russian people, all the vital forces of all classes in Russia. We appeal that the provisional government itself should include in its ranks, in this hour of stress, all the prominent leaders of the country, all that our Fatherland can give of her energy, knowledge, experience, talent, love, and devotion.

"The time for words has passed. The patience of the people is being exhausted. In order to save the country it is necessary to act."

It is the programme of General Kaledines, the leader of the movement which has as a single purpose the salvation of the new-born democracy of Russia. At the same National Conference in Moscow the old gray-headed Prince Kropotkin, who spent thirty-five years in exile, expressed his conviction that at this dangerous moment only one party may exist in Russia, the party for the salvation of Russia. This party is organized and led now by General Kaledines.

## 10,000,000 Gigantic Pans Being Beaten All at Once' His Idea of Shell Fire

Dr. Fort Newton, Back from the Front, Gives a Graphic Description of Bombardment—"Made in Germany" Masks Didn't Please Him.

(Special Dispatch.)  
LONDON, Saturday.

Dr. Fort Newton, describing at the City Temple to-day a visit he paid to the western front in company with other Americans, at the invitation of the War Office, said some ray things.

"We had," he said, "been watching a tremendous bombardment from shell, and on the way back one of our party picked up a German gas mask. He at once began to swear, and he knew how to, having lived in Chicago for some time. As these masks were common we asked why he swore. 'Look at the date,' he replied. On the mask was 'Made in Germany, 1913.' We said, 'Go on with your swearing. Is that the best you can do?'

"The bombardment, said Dr. Newton, was hopeless to describe. 'Imagine,' he said, 'ten million gigantic tin pans being beaten all at once very close to you and you may get some idea. And not one man was visible. I was glad it rained every day. I wanted to see war in its bedragged reality, and to see what those gallant men have to put up with every day. Since I have, I have very little patience with any complaining any one can make at home. The artillery men were sleeping on their horses, swaying in the rain, and the word written over the whole scene was weariness, monotony unspokeable, fatigue. Our General Sherman said that war was hell. That day I thought it was mud—sloppy, sloppy mud, measureless mud, infinite mud.

"One man in the trenches gave me an account of the welcome of the Americans, containing the phrase 'The enemy now has as much chance as a lame canary at a cat show.'

"There were mysterious signboards on the Belgian part of the front. They appeared every half mile, with two words, 'Thank you.' It was the Belgian courtesy and gratitude to those who had come to their aid. I came away with such a furious hatred of war that I can only groan when I think of it. When I think of the stupidity and the brutality of it all I wonder that God Almighty does not strike dead the clique of criminals in Central Europe that plunged us into it.

"The English officer is always a gentleman. You cannot make him anything else. For any one having a sense of humor it was enough to make a wooden man laugh to see the solicitude, the earnestness and the eagerness with which those admirable fellows tried to entertain men with whose tastes and way of thinking they were unfamiliar. English and Americans are trying to get acquainted with one another. It must appear strange that two classes of beings so unlike each other speak the same language. Emotion is given to the American to express, to the Englishman apparently to suppress. The Englishman

## War Causes Gain of 100,000 Marriages in Great Britain

(Special Dispatch.)  
LONDON, Saturday.

Crudely stated, said Sir Bernard Mallet in his presidential address to the Statistical Society, according to the Daily Chronicle, the war had resulted in 200,000 persons in the United Kingdom being married between August, 1914, and June, 1917 who in the ordinary course would not have married. The marriage rate for 1915 was the highest recorded—19.4—the previous maximum being in 1883, which was 17.5.

Referring to the marriage statistics in enemy countries, in Hungary the effect of the war had been that more than 600,000 persons who in the ordinary course would have married had not done so. In Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Hesse, Hamburg and Bremen, six States containing more than eighty per cent of the German population, the total number of marriages in 1915 was 434,163 and in 1917 292,453, a decrease of 41.65, or nearly ten per cent, in spite of a great outburst of war marriages during the first month of the war.

**The Birth Rate.**

The loss of potential lives to the belligerent countries by the decrease in the number of children born was, perhaps, the most important effect produced by the war on vital statistics. In births the United Kingdom had suffered far less than Germany and Hungary, the United Kingdom having lost 16,000 per million of the population, Germany 40,000 per million and Hungary 50,000 per million. As regards infant mortality, the rate during 1914-1916 had been lower both in the United Kingdom and in Germany than in any previous period of like duration, but the summer mortality in 1917 appeared to have been extraordinarily high in several German cities, and the German rate all through remained at some fifty per cent higher than in this country.

**More Boy Babies.**

Some curious results were noted. An alteration in the sex ratio of birth appeared to be established by the figures of the United Kingdom, especially by those of England, the proportion of male births having noticeably increased. Contrary to expectation, the war had produced no effect upon the figures of illegitimate births. Decline in suicides was another interesting feature.

Comparison between the natural increase or decrease of the populations showed that whereas the population of the United Kingdom was now somewhat greater than at the beginning of the war, in spite of all losses of life in the army and navy, Austria-Hungary and Germany had each suffered a decrease of some 600,000, in addition to losses in the field outside of these countries—perhaps a total decrease of at least four millions.