

JERUSALEM MOST FOUGHT FOR CITY IN THE WORLD

Seat of Christian Religion Wrested From Moslem After 1,200 Years' Rule.

CROSS DISPLACES CRESCENT

Down Through the Ages the Holy City Has Been Prey of Half the Races of the World and Has Been Destroyed and Rebuilt Many Times.

The capture of Jerusalem by the British forces marks the end, with two brief interludes, of more than twelve hundred years' possession of the seat of the Christian religion by the Mohammedans. The last Christian ruler of Jerusalem was the German emperor Frederick II, whose short-lived domination lasted from 1229 to 1244.

In sentiment and romantic aspect the capture of Jerusalem far exceeds even the fall of fable-crowned Bagdad.

Since the days when David wrested it from the hands of Jebusites to make it the capital of the Jewish race, Jerusalem has been the prey of half the races of the world. It has passed successively into the hands of the Assyrians, Babylonians, Greeks, Romans, Persians, Arabs, Turks, the Crusaders, finally to fall before the descendants of that Richard the Lion Hearted who strove in vain for its possession more than seven hundred years ago.

The historic city has been destroyed and rebuilt times without number, only to finally fall for the second time into the hands of Christian British.

Great Moral Victory.

The gigantic British encircling strategy took in, on the south, the little town of Bethlelem, where Christ was born, 2,017 years ago. There seems to be no doubt that the capture of Jerusalem is one of the most stupendous moral victories of the war.

It is a unique fact that British leaders and British armies now, as in the centuries past, are still the tenacious, successful foes of Mohammed's people. In the twelfth century Richard Coeur de Lion, in penitence for fabled sins, decided to atone himself of mundane taints by engaging in an altruistic campaign for the deliverance of Jerusalem to Christian control. In a series of campaigns he fought the mighty Saladin through many sanguinary battles to a truce. He found it impossible to maintain a maximum fighting strength through the extreme line of communications. Disease and misfortune reduced his armies to nomadic bands, which were, some of them, taken as slaves by the Mussulmans. Others roamed the continent for years or engaged in mercenary wars wherever they found chieftains willing to employ them.

Richard himself became a fugitive, was arrested by enemies while struggling his way through Austria, and only released when friends in Britain raised enormous ransoms.

Interesting Campaign.

It is an interesting campaign that has just been successful in restoring Jerusalem. A glance at the geograph-



Gen. E. H. H. Allenby, commander of the British forces that captured Jerusalem.

ical nature of the land over which the British advanced from Gaza to Jaffa to Jerusalem is intensely interesting.

Palestine, an almost regular rectangle, may be divided into four equal parts lengthwise for this purpose. The strip along the Mediterranean sea is flat country, a continuous plain. The next strip to the east is mountainous. It resembles in general character the Catskill country of New York state, except that the hills and mountains are not so heavily wooded.

The third strip through the coast is a great depression through which the River Jordan flows.

The fourth is the plateau land which rises beyond the Jordan.

By taking the coastal route the English were able to advance with

little trouble from natural obstacles. Some distance above Askelon the invading army apparently forked, one branch continuing up the coast to Jaffa and the other turning northward toward Jerusalem, which lies in the hilly country.

Story of Jerusalem.

The Tell el-Amarna tablets reveal there was an important town on the site of Jerusalem in the fifteenth century B. C., called Uru-salim. The earliest mention of the place in Scripture is in Gen. 14:8, where Melchisedek is called "King of Salem." It next appears as the Jebus, the stronghold of the Jebusites, which long held out against the Israelite invaders.

With King David a new chapter opens, for it was he who made the final conquest of the fortress, joining the lower city with the citadel of Mount Zion. The first temple there was built by Solomon, and the story of its construction and the articles used as outlined in the Scripture story give some idea of its magnificence.

After the revolt of Jeroboam, the city was successively attacked by Seshak, king of Egypt, 855 B. C.; the Philistines and Arabs, 856 B. C.; Jeho-

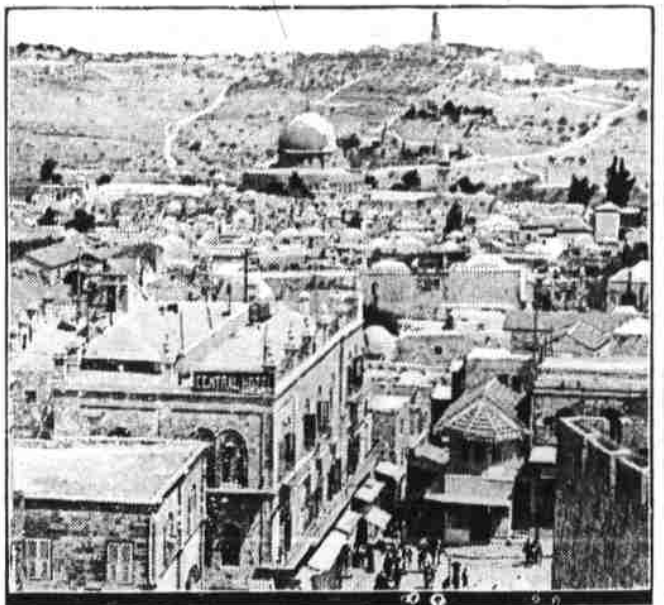
shaphat, king of Judah, 843 B. C.; and above a million souls, and the captives to about a hundred thousand.

In 70 A. D. the rebellion of Bar Cochba was the signal for another devastation, but in 136 Hadrian rebuilt the city, called it Aelia Capitolina, and generally paganized it. When the Roman empire eventually became Christian, the Jews acquired the right to visit Jerusalem annually to lament over the ruins of their loved city.

In 333 the Church of the Holy Sepulcher was founded. In 362 Julian attempted to rebuild the temple, but was prevented.

The next important epoch was about 400, when the Empress Eudokia visited Palestine and expended large sums on the improvement of the city. A church was built above the pool of Siloam, and after having completely disappeared for many centuries it was recovered by F. J. Bliss when making his exploration of Jerusalem.

The empress also erected a large church in honor of St. Stephen north of the Damascus gate. The site of this church was discovered in 1874 and it has since been rebuilt. In 532 Justinian erected important



Heart of Modern Jerusalem.

buildings, fragments of which remain incorporated with the mosque, but these and the other Christian buildings were ruined in about 614 by the destroying King Chosroes II.

Justinian a Builder.

A short breathing space was allowed the Christians after this storm, and then the young strength of Islam swept over them. In 637 Omar conquered Jerusalem after four months' siege. The comparatively easy rule of the Oriental caliphs Christians did not suffer severely. Though excluded from the temple area, they were free to use portions of the Holy Sepulcher.

This, however, could not last; under the fanatical Fatimite caliphs, who succeeded them, and the suffering of the Christians then led to that extraordinary series of invasions commonly called the Crusades. The Crusaders were a semi-religious and a semi-military movement. They represented the passions and ideas of Europe in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries—its chivalry, its hatred of Mohammedanism and its desire to possess the spots hallowed by the sufferings of our Lord. Their long continuance shows the intensity of the sentiments which possessed them. During this period Palestine was harried for about a hundred years and the underlying tradition of which no doubt retarded the final triumph of Christianity over the Arab. In 1247 Jerusalem became subject to Egypt for 270 years until the Ottoman sultan, Selim I, conquered Syria in 1517, and Turkish possession has continued to the present day and under rule practically without a history.

Singularly Situated.

In 1187 Jerusalem fell to Saladin, who rebuilt its walls. From 1229 to 1241 the German Christians held Jerusalem, but in 1244 a fearful massacre swamped up the last relics of Christian occupation. In 1517 it was conquered by the Sultan Selim I, and since then it has been a Turkish city. Selim's successor, Suleiman the Magnificent, restored the fortifications, which since that time have been little altered.

The situation of Jerusalem is in several respects singular among the cities of Palestine. Its elevation is remarkable, occasioned not from its being on the summit of one of the numerous hills of Judah, like most of the towns and villages, but because it is on the edge of one of the highest tablelands of the country. Although to a certain extent the four hills on which it is built—Zion, Moriah, Acra and Bezetha—may still be distinguished, their actual boundaries cannot be traced. The contour of these hills has been changed by the accumulation of debris of past centuries. Jerusalem is connected with its port, Jaffa, by a carriage road 41 miles and by a meter-gauge railway 54 miles, which was completed in 1892 and worked by a French company.

Prior to 1858, when the modern building period commenced, Jerusalem lay wholly within its sixteenth-century walls, and even as late as 1875 there were few private residences beyond their limits. At present Jerusalem without the walls covers a larger area than that within.

The last census gave the population as 60,000—Moslems 7,000, Christians 18,000, Jews 40,000. During the pilgrimage season it is increased by about 15,000 travelers.

retaining to Jerusalem, as it is above a million souls, and the captives to about a hundred thousand.

In 70 A. D. the rebellion of Bar Cochba was the signal for another devastation, but in 136 Hadrian rebuilt the city, called it Aelia Capitolina, and generally paganized it. When the Roman empire eventually became Christian, the Jews acquired the right to visit Jerusalem annually to lament over the ruins of their loved city.

In 333 the Church of the Holy Sepulcher was founded. In 362 Julian attempted to rebuild the temple, but was prevented.

The next important epoch was about 400, when the Empress Eudokia visited Palestine and expended large sums on the improvement of the city. A church was built above the pool of Siloam, and after having completely disappeared for many centuries it was recovered by F. J. Bliss when making his exploration of Jerusalem.

The empress also erected a large church in honor of St. Stephen north of the Damascus gate. The site of this church was discovered in 1874 and it has since been rebuilt. In 532 Justinian erected important

buildings, fragments of which remain incorporated with the mosque, but these and the other Christian buildings were ruined in about 614 by the destroying King Chosroes II.

A short breathing space was allowed the Christians after this storm, and then the young strength of Islam swept over them. In 637 Omar conquered Jerusalem after four months' siege. The comparatively easy rule of the Oriental caliphs Christians did not suffer severely. Though excluded from the temple area, they were free to use portions of the Holy Sepulcher.

This, however, could not last; under the fanatical Fatimite caliphs, who succeeded them, and the suffering of the Christians then led to that extraordinary series of invasions commonly called the Crusades. The Crusaders were a semi-religious and a semi-military movement. They represented the passions and ideas of Europe in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries—its chivalry, its hatred of Mohammedanism and its desire to possess the spots hallowed by the sufferings of our Lord. Their long continuance shows the intensity of the sentiments which possessed them. During this period Palestine was harried for about a hundred years and the underlying tradition of which no doubt retarded the final triumph of Christianity over the Arab. In 1247 Jerusalem became subject to Egypt for 270 years until the Ottoman sultan, Selim I, conquered Syria in 1517, and Turkish possession has continued to the present day and under rule practically without a history.

'SMILEAGE' BOOKS FOR THE SOLDIERS

PRESENTS THAT WILL ENABLE MEN IN CAMPS TO SEE HIGH GRADE PRODUCTIONS.

PLANS OF THEATRICAL MEN

Secretary Lane Reviews the Development of the Science of War—Public Lands to Be Opened for Cultivation in 1918.

Washington.—The sale of "smileage" books, to be presented to men at army camps and cantonments, is being arranged by a subcommittee of the war department commission on training camp activities. At each of the 16 National army cantonments a theater has been erected which seats 3,000 men. Marc Klaw, of Klaw & Erlanger, a member of the commission, has arranged for four companies of the brightest theatrical stars to play "Cheating Cheaters," "Inside the Lines," "Turn to the Right," and "Here Comes the Bride"—all big successes last year in New York. He has also planned to have four companies of the highest-grade vaudeville performers play at these theaters.

At National Guard camps large chalet-like tents, with seating capacity of from 1,500 to 2,000, have been put up, and first-class vaudeville is being presented.

The expense of operating this circuit of 64 theaters is met by admission charges which run from 10 to 25 cents.

"Smileage" books contain 20 or 100 5-cent coupons, which may be purchased by anyone for \$1 or \$5, respectively, and sent to a soldier friend at the camp. The coupons will be exchanged at the box office for admission tickets. Sending a man a "smileage" book is equivalent to giving him passes to from 10 to 50 performances of various kinds.

Included in the recent annual report of Secretary Franklin K. Lane is the following:

"When the bureau of mines was created by congress five years ago it was hardly to have been imagined that the methods used for the saving of life in the coal mines of the United States would become of vital use in the problem of saving lives and destroying lives in a world war; yet this is just what has happened.

"The soldier's kit, which was so simple a thing in other wars, has had to be increased by a gas mask not unlike the helmet of a deep-sea diver, with a box of chemicals adapted for offsetting the effects of the various kinds of gas the enemy is known to use.

"When we came into the war we found ourselves prepared with the knowledge, the machinery, and the men to promptly meet the need of gas masks in great quantity and of a superior type. Thus the men who had been on this work of meeting the gases compounded in nature's laboratory were found to have a reserve of knowledge as to what gases will kill and what will choke and what will burn and what will hasten disease, which in a war of cumulative frightfulness would make the United States modestly distinguished if it wished to so shine. As one of the group said:

"We chemists in America have never turned our minds to the destruction of human life. Our work has been constructive—the chemistry of the soil, of cement, of printer's ink, of the by-products from petroleum and tar, of 10,000 things which will make for a longer, a happier life for man. But if the world is to be turned upside down and instead of staying death and disease and making new things that man can use for his own embodiment we are wanted to push forward the work of the destruction of man and all his efforts we can become rivals of the worst in such enterprise."

"This is not the time to present the things done and the things doing by these men of the neuromatologic science, but when the day comes for casting up accounts and giving credit their work will not go unrecognized."

Hundreds of thousands of acres of lands in the United States, hitherto unused, may be placed under cultivation during 1918.

An inquiry by the department of the interior shows that approximately 600,000 acres on various reclamation projects and an area of Indian lands almost as large are susceptible of cultivation.

Dancing is one form of amusement being provided on a large scale for the men of the army and navy. It is one of the ways the war camps community service, under direction of the war and navy departments, provides wholesome pleasure for the troops.

There are now approximately 19,000 speakers of the "four minute men," the national wide organization of volunteer speakers who assist the government in the work of national defense by presenting messages of vital national importance to motion-picture theater audiences.

Retail dealers of insecticides are exempt from the licensing regulations covering trade in white arsenic and arsenic insecticides. The only companies required to obtain licenses are wholesalers and jobbers.

A base-hospital, several of which are already in operation overseas, consists of the people and material necessary to establish and operate a hospital without asking outside assistance except the provision of shelter. This usually means a deserted hotel, an empty village, a group of huts or a number of large and small tents.

The personnel of one hospital which is fully organized and waiting to be sent to France includes 24 physicians and surgeons, nearly all of whom are now on active duty at cantonments or hospitals in preparation for their future work. The nurses number 65, all having passed rigid examinations. There are six women stenographers and bookkeepers. Of the 153 enlisted men, 65 are orderlies or male nurses and the remaining 88 are clerks, bookkeepers, mechanics, and skilled laborers. The base hospital is a little world in itself and must have cooks, butchers, bakers, carpenters, engineers, etc.

The equipment for this one unit cost \$140,000.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker urges men in scientific institutions to continue their training.

"The government service will demand more and more scientifically trained men," said he, "and I hope those who are in charge of scientific institutions will impress upon the young men the importance of continuing their studies, except to the extent that they are necessarily interrupted by a mandatory call under the provisions of the selective draft service law."

Every effort will be made to use each student's special training in connection with specialized occupations in the army, to afford technical students a chance to gain an opportunity through the National army as if they had enlisted.

In Porto Rico, which formerly imported thousands of dollars' worth of beans annually from the mainland, this product is now being exported.

Part of the war-emergency work of the department of agriculture has been to assist the territories to become less dependent upon the mainland for their supply of food. The Alaska stations have greatly increased the areas sown to grain and are able to meet increased demands for seed grain. The Gunn station is distributing large quantities of seeds and plants for cultivation by the natives, and Hawaii has materially increased its production of food crops.

While the demand for leather for many uses has taxed the productive capacity of the country, the amount used in ordnance equipment for soldiers is singularly small. The equipment furnished an infantryman by the ordnance bureau (which does not include the uniform equipment from the quartermaster's department) contains only 102 ounces.

The largest use of leather in this equipment is in the gun sling, which contains 7 ounces; in the collar and thigh case are 15 ounces; beyond scabbard, 0.7 ounce; park carrier, 1 ounce.

All meats and meat products for the army and navy are obtained only from inspected establishments and bear the government stamp "inspected and passed." This stamp means that every step in the process of preparing the meat has been under the constant supervision of trained inspectors. At the camps all products are re-inspected and laboratory analyses made to show that the foods have not been made injurious by tampering.

Throughout the country there are 2,000 inspectors engaged in this work.

A censor's label on an envelope does not imply that the writer or the addressee is under suspicion, but that its examination is thought necessary in safeguarding the government's interests.

Under authority of the trading with the enemy act, censorship of international mail has been established by the postmaster general. The work will be conducted at New York, the Canal Zone, Porto Rico, and other places where it may be necessary.

Forms of regulations necessary to govern the proper marketing and handling of animal and poultry feed are now being prepared by the food administration.

As in the case of industries dealing in staple foods for human consumption federal supervision of feeds will take the form of a licensing system. Information contained in reports enable the food administration to detect hoarding, excessive profits, and to know the exact amount and location of feeds in the country.

Cantonments throughout the country are being searched to secure all colored men with technical training now in service for the formation of an artillery regiment at Camp Mendota, Md.

Proposals to save coal by closing schools in Northern and Central states during January and February have not been met with favor by the fuel administration.

When men called under the selective-service law reach the cantonments they are given, so far as practicable, their choices of army service. Infantry is most often preferred, artillery second, engineer divisions are third in popularity, and quartermasters work fourth.

Investigations so far made by the committee on classifications of personnel in the army, which has the matter in charge, prove that only 2 per cent of the men attempt to secure non-hazardous positions.

HomeTown Helps

USE FOR THE WINTER ASHES

Accumulation From Furnaces and Stoves May Be Profitably Mixed With Heavy Clay in Gardens.

Saving the ashes from furnaces and stoves, and utilizing the winter's supply on gardens that are constituted of heavy clay, has been found to be a very good plan, observes a writer. A great many of the gardens in various sections are of such heavy clay that it is difficult to work them successfully. Yet in most cases the owners are throwing away the very substance that can change the texture of these heavy clay soils. There are many piles of coal ashes that the producer hires hauled away which should go onto this heavy soil.

This work of improvement should go on for many years, as only a thin layer of ashes should be applied at one time. It is better to have a layer about an inch at any one turning over of the soil so that the ashes will be thoroughly mixed with the clay. If the layer of ashes is too thick some of it will lie in pockets in the soil and this may for a time interfere with the upward movement of soil water during the dry time of summer when the plants must have this capillary supply of moisture to do well.

But at different times in the same year layers of coal ashes can be thus worked in, for the clay soil rapidly becomes incorporated with the lighter material. I know of heavy clay soil that has yearly had an application of coal ashes for the last 18 years and has so thoroughly combined with the applied material that the soil is now in excellent condition and not at all too light in texture as it might be thought to be.

The ashes do not need to be sifted, but should have the unburned coal picked out, as the pure carbon will remain as it is for a lifetime or more. But most of the big clumps will decompose very rapidly, as the carbon has been driven off in the burning. A small proportion of unburned coal will not do any particular damage.

KEEPING THEIR HELP BUSY

Labor Turnover Is a Most Important Problem for Majority of Stores in Matter of Help.

These days, when good help is scarce and hard to get, says a trade authority, and when every store is giving more consideration than ever to the reduction of the labor turnover, anything that tends to keep people employed even when, from the department standpoint, it is not the season for such employment, is beneficial. Some stores have found this out, while others let their help go when the season gets slack and go to the trouble and expense of retraining them later, if they can get them.

There are some stores, however, that are keen on keeping down a labor turnover to the lowest possible point. They keep workroom forces employed both in and out of season, setting them at making lampshades and other novelties, where needle skill is required, when there is no occasion for them to work at their regular trade. Because this assures the workers of employment all through the year, the stores in question not only have little trouble in getting the employees they need, but also get the best ones.

Junior Red Cross.

The children of the United States are to share in the great war, not in the fighting forces, of course, but in a very vital way nevertheless, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. With the approval of the president, the Red Cross has undertaken the organization of the country's millions of school children into the Junior Red Cross.

Among the tasks they will undertake, under the guidance of their teachers and others, are the making of knitted articles, saving of garden seed for use in rehabilitating France, making cretonne rest pillows filled with shippings from odds and ends of material, making crutch pads of unbleached muslin, and others, are the making of knitted gloves, etc., to be sold for the benefit of the Red Cross fund. In an executive message, which is unusual in that it is addressed directly to the children, the president says: "It will teach you how to save, that suffering children elsewhere may have a chance to live."

Charity Stamp Warning.

Use all the Red Cross stamps or charity stamps you please, but don't stick 'em on the address side of letters or parcels. Disobey and your letter may be intercepted in the dead letter office. Moreover, the following countries feel about the matter just as Uncle Sam does:

Austria, Brazil, British East Africa, Uganda, Antigua, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British North Borneo, Canada, Cayman Islands, Cyprus, Gold Coast, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, British Honduras, Gambia, Union of South Africa, Jamaica, Mauritius and dependencies, Montserrat, Nevis, Norway, Southern Nigeria, Portugal, St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, British Somaliland, Trinidad, Turks and Caicos Islands, Virgin Islands (British), Germany, Great Britain, Southern Rhodesia.