(Written for the Descret News by Albert Payson Terbune.)

GODFREY DE BOUILLON-The Hero of the First Crusade. 

LL central Europe was buszing, one day in 1005, over a miracle said to have been performed on the famous young warrior, Godfrey, duke of Lorraine and count of Boultien. This champion, 19 years before, at the age of 15, had become count of Routilon in Belgium. Fighting under bunner of the German emperor, he had been first to mount the walls of Rome in the emperor's attack on that city. For his courage and generalship curing this siege he had been made duke of Lorraine. Recently he had been stricken by a mysterious illness that brought him close to death's door. While apparently dying he had chanced to hear of the movement afoot among European sovereigns to rules an army to wrest the Holy Land from the grasp of the Mahometans. Godfrey made a yow that if his life was spared he would join the second expedition. At once, according to the old chronicle, the sickness fell away from him and he stood up, restored in an hour to his

This was the period when Peter the Bermit, a dwarfish monk, traveled through the civilized world, imploring all good Christians to rescue the Savior's sepulchre from the infidels. In fill the Persians had captured Jerusalors, slaughtering 90,000 of its inhabitants. Fighteen years later it was won back by the Greek emperor. Herculius, but in 637 it had been retaken by the followers of Mahomet and had ever since been a Mosiem stronghold. Christians who went thither on pilgrimages to the Holy Sepulchre were robbed, illtreated and often killed. Peter the Hermit declared it a black disgrace to the Christian world that the land of Christ's birth and ernellixion should be in the hands of heathen and that these infidels should have the power to maltreat Christians. His fiery words started a flame of religious enthusiasm from one end of Europe to the other, Crusades were planned; the pope blessed the project; debtors and serfs were freed on condition they would go to Palestine and fight for the cross. Nearly every nation raised troops for the great

Godfrey was most active of all in this respect. He pawned his realm of Bouillon and with the money he collected \$6,000 men. Other armies were also starting for the Holy Land, and were suffering delays and disappointments from Emperor Alexius, at Constantinople, on their way eastward. Godfrey acrived at Constantinople in 1096, and by mingled force and diplomacy outwitted Alexius into giving him free passage through his territory and actting free certain other crusaders whom the emperor had imprisoned. The army then crossed the Bosphorus and fought its way to the Saracen city of Antioch. There, on June 3, 1908, after a memorable siege, Godfrey won possession of the place, garrisoned it and routing the great Saracen host in Phrygia, started onward toward Jerusalam, the true goal of his expedition.

On July 15, 1999, after a five-months' siege, the crusaders hattered a hole in Jorusalem's walls. One of the first to rush through the breach, sword in hand, was Godfrey. The Holy City was captured. Then occurred a tragedy that has east the only stain on Godfrey's fame. The troops, thrilled with religious zeal, burning to avenge the insults to their fellow-Christians and to their Lord's memory, and bearing in mind the earlier killing of the city's inhabitants by the Persians, began at once a wholesale massacre of all the Moslems in Jerusalem. Godfrey is said by some historians to have tried in vain to check this massacre. But this is not probable. He was not the sort of man who tried things in vain. Moreover, it was a stern, bloody age, when the vanquished could expect scant mercy. So the massacre raged on for days. Saracens men and women allke-were put to the sword. Children's brains were duahed out on stones. Countless thousands were killed in this city of the Prince of Peace, by the warriors who had captured that city in their Lord's holy name. Before too soverely censuring the half-elvilized eleventh century burbarians, it will be well to remember that the Germans, the Spanlards, the English, the French and even the very plous Puritans in New England, at various times during the next 700 years, did much the same thing on a smaller scale by putting to death those who did not agree with

A week later the crusaders unanimously chose Godfrey king of Jerusalem. In those days rulers vied with each other in the beauty and cost of their But Godfrey replied to the offer by saying: "How can I wear a of gold in the city where my Lord were a crown of thorns, or call myself king to the city of the King of Kings?"

So he contented himself with the tible of "Defender of the Holy Sepulhre," Next he drew up for his new realm a system of laws, founded on all that was best in the various European codes, and instituted a wise and just rule for the captured country. The sultim of Egypt, with an army 400,000 rong, marched against him. Godfrey and his crusaders met this vast host on the plain of Ascalon and defeated it, leaving 100,000 slain on the field. After this Godfrey's power was supreme through practically all of Palestine. But just a year after the capture of Jerusalem be died. So just had been his reign that Moslems and Christians alike mourned him. A few years afterward the Hely Land was once more under Mahamelan rule.

Thus ended the first crusade and the life of the hero who made it triu

## KONIA-THE ICONIUM OF THE APOSTLE PAUL

Eventful History, Lands between Constantinople and Konla, Railways of Asia Minor, Completion of the Bagdad Railway in the near future, Eski Shehr and the Merschaum Pipe Industry, Different Races, Spanish Jews, Dress of the Men. Traveling Restrictions Less Oppressive, Turkey Now a Constitutional Monarchy.

> unde to stone them. In Acts 16 it is stated that Timothy was recommended

to Paul by the brethren from Iconium,

and in Timothy 3. Paul mentions the persecutions he endured at Iconium. Iconium is a city of some 45,000 inhabitants, mostly Turkish, with some Greeks and people of other races. It is situated in a plain, and has a decayed look except where the milroad company has lately erected some fine buildings. There are numerous messure, some of

has lately erected some fine buildings. There are numerous mesques, some of which are magnificent structures, while others are in tuins, having had their best days in the time of Alu-eddin, about A, D. 1300.

The history of the place goes down to the early Phrygean times. Xenephon with his 10,000 Greeks marched through it his 10,000 Greeks marched through it his 401 E. C. At a later date Alexander the Great camped here, and in Remain times it was the principal city of the province of Asia. Under the Emperor Hadrian it was made a Roman

man times it was the principal city of the province of Asis. Under the Emperor Hadrian it was made a Roman colony. Later it was part of the Eastwern empire, being Christam at that time; and still inter it became Mohammedan, and fell into the hands of the Seliak Turks about 110e A D. who made it the capital of their kingdom in the year 1307 it was conquered by the Osmanii Turks, who have ruled or misculed it up to the present time. The writer came here from Constantinople by railread along the Guil of Iolunii, for about 70 miles, with a beautiful view of she sea of Marmora on one side and a succession of vineyards, malberry plantations and fields on which the stalks of corn were standing on the other. Many wealthy inhabitants of Constantinople have their villas here, where they spend the summer months. The history of the cities on the coast with their politics and wars are often mentioned by socient firesia writers.

Coming across the divide between the streams emptying into the sea of Marmora and those emptying into the Black real there is some remarkable railroad engineering resembling that through some of the canyons of the Rocky nountains. The railways in Asia Minor operate only in the day time. There are no night trains, due, it is eath, to two causes; one being the oriental disregard of time, and the other the fear of having the train atopped by robbars or brigands. One can only travel in the day time, and is compelled to stop over at a hotel at night.

The railways here generally fell under German control a year or so ago. The new owners have put them into good condition, with a good equipment of cars and the farea are very low.

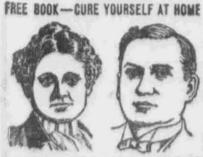
The German company has also

The German company has also built a milway line from Eski Shor to Karahissar making a large extent of country that was formerly commercially tributary to Smyria, now

Special Correspondence.

PONIA, Asia Minor, Feb. 25,-The City of Konia, the Leonium of the New Testament, is mentioned several times. In connection with the travels of the Apostlo Paul. It is pecorded in Acta 13 that Paul, having been persecuted at Salamis, shook off the dust of his feet against the people of that town and

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noric.

The principal connecting link in the line of railroads is the one that crosses the Tauras mountains, now in the process of construction. A traveler will be able to take a train

for Jerussiem, Bagdad or Carlo.

Scutari. There is every prospect of this being accomplished in the next five years.

The writer stayed at Eski Shehr the first night, about 20% miles distant from Constantinople. This town is the seat of the merschaum industry. From which merschaum is a stilicate of magnesia and is found in lumps generally not larger than a man's band and the mines from which it is taken are all in this locality.

The country between Konia and Eski Shehr, a distance of about 210 miles, is sparsely inhabited, most of it being a tresless table land with an appearance of alkall in many places. The only place of any importance is the town of Karahissar, which is romanifically situated and bas a population of about 20,000.

The population of the interior of Asia Minor is principally Turkish, this other races being Greeks and Armentans, some Caucassians and a few Jews. In Constantinople the Spanish Jews (Sephardim) are quite numerous two large districts being inhabited by them. They look down upon the German Jew (Ashkenaxim) and think themselves a superior race. They are descendants of Jews who were driven out of Spain aver 16 years ago—before the time of Oxlumbis. A curious fact about thmo is that they still latk a sorcupi form of

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ands then sturing the past bull own ury. May be first steps in the path to recdom and progress continue. THOMAS P. PAGE.

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