

# THE ZIONISTS WOULD PURCHASE PALESTINE.

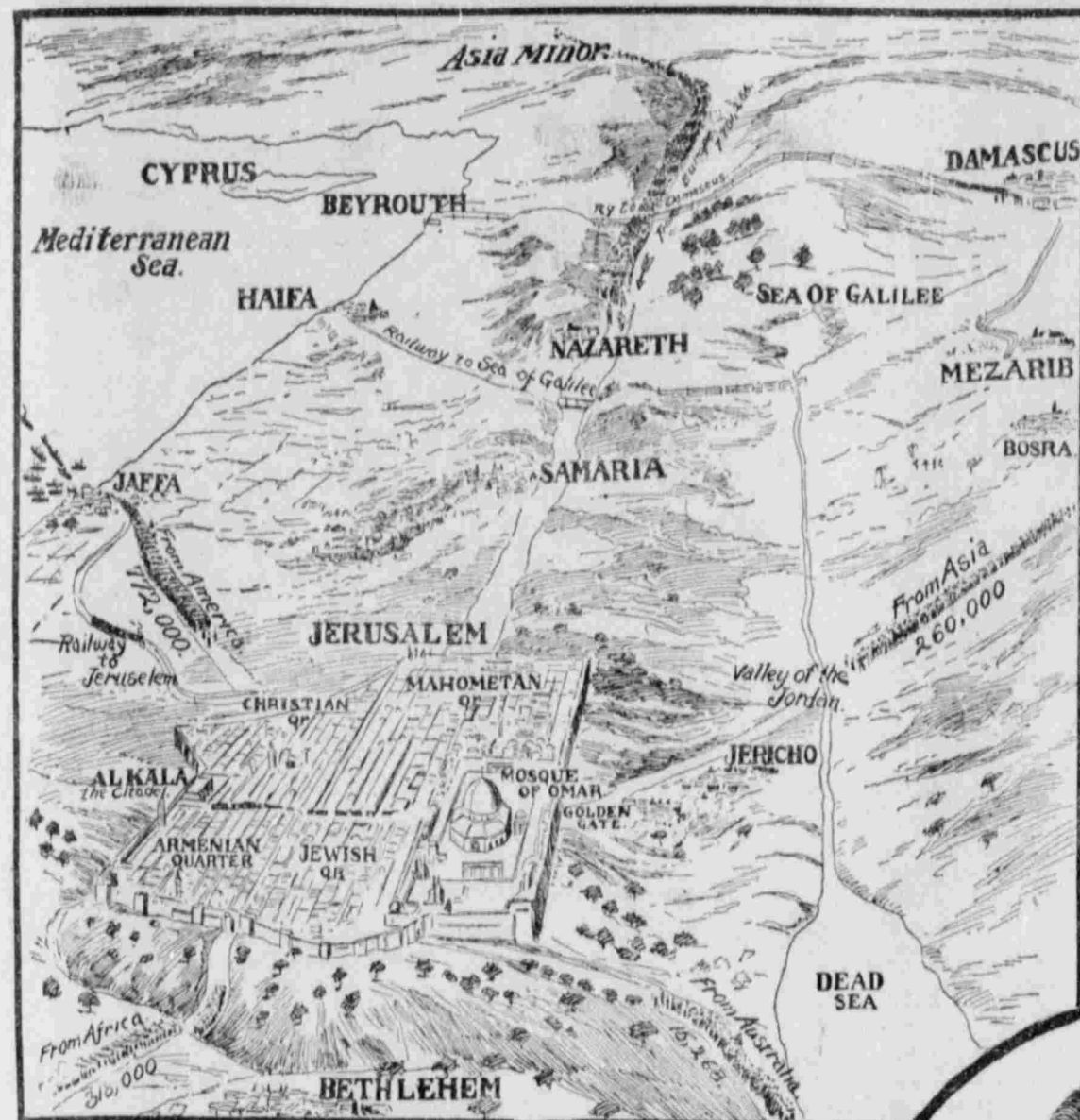
THE virility of a race and the solidarity of a people are shown by the fact that more than 1,800 years after the destruction of Jerusalem and the dispersion of the Jews many thousands of them are still looking forward to a revival of their ancient prestige as a nation in the land of their fathers. The "Zionist movement," which was crystallized by the formation three years ago

Switzerland. At that time he said: "Palestine is our never to be forgotten home. The name alone is a powerful rallying cry to our people. Should the sultan grant us Palestine, we will pledge ourselves in return to regulate the Turkish finances. My idea is to offer the sultan financial aid on the following terms: Turkey to receive from the Jews, on allowing them to settle in Palestine with privilege of self protection

believed that there will be extensive emigration from either England or the United States, but that it will come from those countries where the Jews have been subject to oppressive restrictions. But if all the Jews of the world should respond to the call of the Zionists there would converge upon Palestine in several vast streams more than 9,000,000 people. There are minor differences as to the

"Degeneration" and other notable works; Moses Gaster, Haham, a scholar of renown all over Europe; Dr. Mandelstam, a celebrated physician of Russia; Professor Belowski, a talented jurist of St. Petersburg, and many others who have recognized reputations. But there are still many difficulties to be overcome.

It has been urged as an insuperable objection that the sultan would on no account allow such an extensive plan of colonization to be carried out in Turkish, or, rather, Mohammedan, territory. But this has been met by citing the well known predilection of the Mohammedans for the Jews, to whom many of them are racially and most of them religiously more nearly allied than to any other people. The Jewish prophets are held in veneration by the Mohammedans as second only to Mohammed, while Jerusalem, sacrosanct as it is to



## WHENCE THE STREAMS OF IMMIGRATION WOULD FLOW TO JERUSALEM.

of the "Jewish company" for the practical realization of a century long dream as a concrete fact, has awakened the interest not only of patriotic Jews, but of philanthropists who pose as Helodists or disinterested promoters of human happiness.

The universality of the sentiment: Palestine and Jerusalem for the Jews—the reconquest of the Holy Land by the remote descendants of those to whom it once belonged—shows that it knows no distinction of creed, but is participated in by many to whose attention it has been brought. By some the scheme has been pronounced Utopian, even chimerical; but from the fact that some of the greatest and most famous men of the time have given their support is argued the eventual success of the enterprise, which is, in brief, to plant in Palestine a self supporting colony, to be constantly augmented until all the country available is apportioned. The movement avows a triple purpose: To rescue the unfortunate Jews from countries where they are maltreated and denied equal rights, to foster Hebrew literature, and to preserve and perpetuate Hebrew nationality. And this colonizing venture is made more in the sense of furnishing a "spiritual center," a rallying point, a retreat for the oppressed and a nucleus for a national entity, than as the foundation of a political state.

The acknowledged leader of the movement is a celebrated author of Vienna, Dr. Theodore Herzl, who set the ball rolling in 1897 by issuing a call for a world congress of Jews to be held in

tion and permission for enacting to a certain degree independent legislation under the suzerainty of the sultan, an annual tribute, say, of \$500,000, to be increased gradually to \$1,000,000. This will be insured for 20 to 30 years from the capital funds guaranteed fully to cover all necessities. From this tribute a loan could be increased, according to the amount of tribute, to \$100,000,000.

It has been objected that Palestine, though more than 1,200 miles in area, is a rugged and mountainous country, with impoverished soil and hillsides denuded of trees. On the other hand, it has been pointed out that its climate is well high perfect and that its products range through an extensive scale, comprising nearly all the cereals, fruits and vegetables of the temperate and semitropical zones. On this score, if the promoters of the colony use the wise measures adopted by the French in Algeria—planting trees on the hillsides and inaugurating extensive irrigation works—there need be no apprehension whatever.

Finally, as was shown at the recent meeting of the Zionists in London, there has been a popular acceptance of the movement, and it is believed that the prospective colonists will be peculiarly well adapted to their work as agriculturists. There are, all told, only 150,000 Jews in Turkey in Asia, while in Russia alone the Jewish population aggregates the enormous total of 4,500,000. In Austria-Hungary 1,800,000, in Germany 567,000, in Roumania 300,000, in England 161,000, in all Africa 319,000 and in the United States 750,000. It is not

## A GROUP OF GIRLS IN GERMAN CHINA.



Since the different powers of Europe apportioned China among themselves, so far as some of the ports were concerned, the natives have become accustomed to the aspect of the "foreign devil" whom they previously greatly feared, or at all events hated with fervor.

It is probable, however, that the Chinese of the lower classes will never get accustomed to the foreigner and that those of the higher classes will never learn to love him. There is an ineradicable dislike of the foreigner and all foreign customs implanted in the minds of Celestials, and it will probably take centuries to divest them of it.

The women, ill treated as they are and looked upon by the Chinese as little better than beasts, are the most kindly disposed toward the foreigner and incline to books from which they are in the main debarred by their lords and masters. The opening of China to outside influences will mean more to them than to the men, for they will regain a long lost freedom and advance to a point from which they cannot recede. They are rather unpromising material, though, to work upon, as this illustration plainly shows.

## INTERESTING ITEMS CONDENSED.

Three thousand bronze tablets, containing the records of Rome from the foundation of the city to the time of the Vespasian, are buried in the marshes near Ostia, according to Signor Costantino Masi, an Italian archaeologist. They were saved from the fire which

## PERSIAN WOMAN AT HOME.

While most of the Persian women of face themselves when promenading by wearing a dark blue "chuddah," or robe, which envelops them from head to heel, leaving small openings only for one eye and the mouth, when indoors they cast off this outer garment and emerge like gorgeous butterflies from the ugly chrysalides.

The ancient custom of wearing trousers still prevails among them, but about 50 years ago the shah introduced short petticoats about 18 inches in length, which were worn over them, half a dozen at a time. The original



bifurcated garments were quite long, reaching nearly to the ankles, and, being very baggy, were actually more like divided skirts.

Indoors the ladies, particularly of the middle and lower classes, dispense with leg coverings entirely, but wear the skirts longer than with the "indispensables," usually with bare feet, or short socks without shoes or slippers.

requires 781,240 tons of paper, or 1,749,377,000 pounds, while it would take the fastest presses 321 years to print a single year's edition, which would produce a stack of papers nearly 50 miles high. During the past six months 1,650 miles of railway have been laid in the United States. Canada only lacks 127 square miles to

## THREE CHILDREN OF THE DUKE OF YORK.



It was only nine years ago that the loyal and loving subjects of Queen Victoria were grieving over the fact that her first great-grandchild in the line of succession was a girl, and daughter of the Duke of Fife at that. Moreover, such a case as a great-grandchild of the sovereign was absolutely unprecedented, and wholly unprovided for—that is, the Duchess of Fife's child, though at that time the fourth in line from the crown, had no rank except that of a duke's daughter and might be passed in precedence by some one not a child of the Prince of Wales. When the Duke of Clarence died, that amiable heir presumptive whom the people had nicknamed "Collars and Cuffs," the queen's subjects were all in a flutter until his brother George, the sailor prince, had espoused Clarence's betrothed, the lovely Princess May of Teck. Their fears that the royal family might become extinct were allayed the following June, when a son and heir was born to the happy couple.

be as large as the whole continent of Europe. It is nearly 30 times as large as Great Britain and Ireland and is 30,000 square miles larger than the United States. A Philadelphia undertaker has had an automobile hearse constructed. It is imprudent to keep an oil or gas stove burning in a sleeping room. They

consume the oxygen and thus vitiate the air. A Canadian farm is worked by electric force supplied by two small waterfalls of 40 feet and 150 feet in height. The saving effected is \$2,500 a year. In England during the past few years, it is claimed, 140,320 farm laborers have been displaced by machinery, while the making of the latter, it is asserted, required only the labor of 4,000 men for one year.

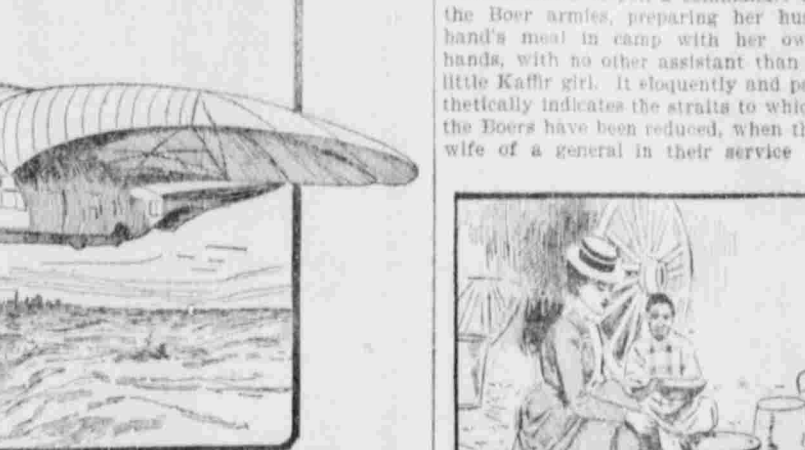
## A GLIMPSE OF HSU-CHING-CHING, PEKING.



High above the wall surrounding the innermost or Imperial City of Peking rises an artificial mountain of coal, heaped up so long ago that Marco Polo described it more than 500 years before the advent of the foreign allies who, the first in modern times to invade this holy of holies, have recently marched through the sacred inclosure.

This vast accumulation of coal, made against possible contingencies centuries ago, appears now like a natural elevation, its summits adorned with several pavilions and its sides turfed over as ornamental features of the landscape. From the limb of an acacia tree growing here the last of the Ming emperors is said to have gazed himself upon the approach of his Manchoo conqueror. In making his exit from the capital he pursued a radically different course from the one adopted by the allies. This temple crowned elevation is called Coal or Prospect hill. It overlooks the Imperial palace, into which no foreigners were allowed except at rare times and under rigid restrictions.

## THE FLYING MACHINE OF THE FUTURE.

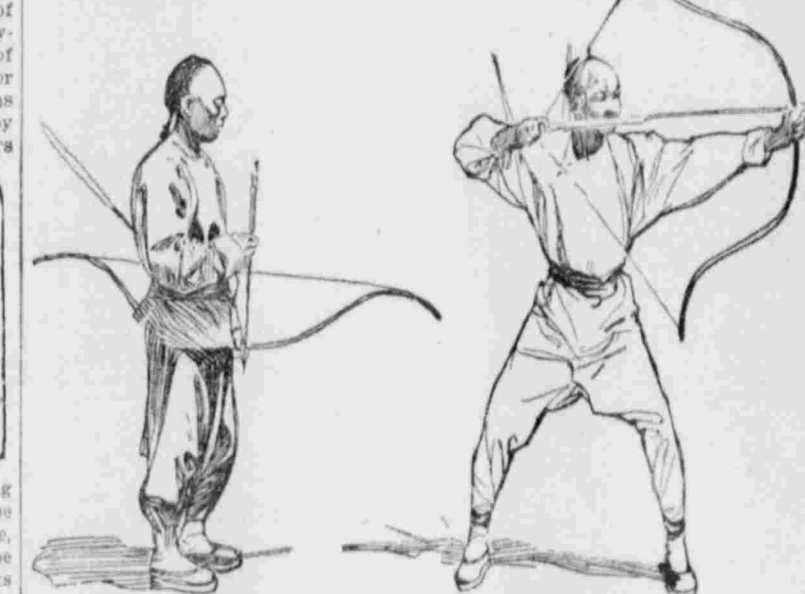


The latest form of flying machine to present itself for popular acceptance is that shown in this illustration. It is the invention of a young Englishman, Mr. G. L. O. Davidson. It is one thing, of course, to design a hypothetical "flier," and quite another to make it work. Therefore, some fatal defects may yet be detected in this invention.

The theory of propulsion is different from that ordinarily put forth, as this machine does not gain its impetus from a rearward thrust, like a steamship or the propeller pushed aerial navigators, but depends upon two vast unbraked structures on each side, which "grip" the air and lift as they are revolved by the engines situated low down in the body of the car. The speed imparted will increase so long as the angle of the "flit" is kept forward of the vertical, the designer claims, and this angle, although it may be altered at will, is maintained automatically.

The car is fitted with saloons and other accommodations for passengers, and, according to the inventor, "if properly constructed cannot be overturned, and will be the safest, swiftest and most pleasant means of traveling the world has yet experienced." But he admits there is that annoying "if."

## CHINESE ARCHER STRIKING AN ATTITUDE.

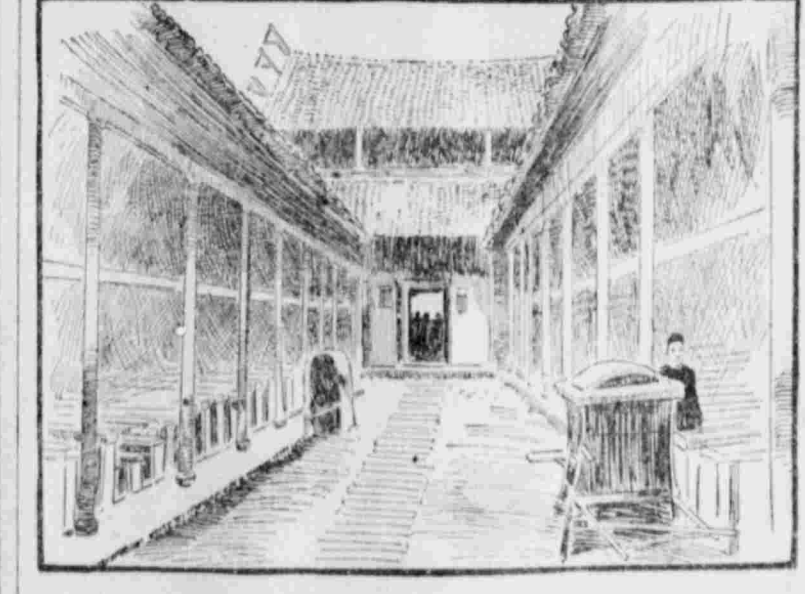


This picture of an archery inspector instructing a green hand how to shoot, and particularly how to strike an attitude, illustrates the difference between the Chinese and European or American regulations in archery practice.

It may seem incredible, says an authority on China, but some of the Chinese soldiers are still practiced in shooting with bows and arrows at a target and frequently engage in it within the Imperial City at Peking. Hitting the target, however, seems to be a detail of minor importance. The real merit consists in the attitude of the Bowman when discharging his shaft.

The emperor's imperial guard is chiefly armed with bows and arrows, these ancient weapons having been handed down from the earliest times. The Manchoo bow is made of very elastic wood, tipped with horn, with a sliver string, while the arrow is straight, with shank and barb of steel.

## THE GREAT EXAMINATION HALL, PEKING.



In order to gain admittance to the charmed circle of Chinese official life it is necessary to pass an examination, and to pass this examination the applicants are compelled to spend three days and two nights in cells specially constructed, detached and solitary. After that the 3,000 aspirants, or as many of them as possible, adjourn to the great Examination hall, which stands near the ancient observatory, and there learn their fate.

The Chinese civil service examination comprehends chiefly essays on the Confucian philosophy, and never on the subject with which the future official is supposed to deal. Being carried on secretly and under supposedly impartial judges, one would think that merit and not favoritism might prevail, but this is said not to be the case, for examination papers may be bought in advance and the judges may be bribed. This is one reason why so many of the applicants live to old age without obtaining a position and also why these thousands of soured and disappointed office seekers were in sympathy with the Boxer movement.

does not measure more than 50 by 80 feet, but fully 1,300 bodies have been interred there. Whole families were buried in there, and the men in charge of the work have encountered from five to seven skeletons in these tier boxes. A single leaf of the orange tree, carefully planted, will often take root and grow.