

Relics Sacred to Christianity to be torn from the Profane Clutches of Turk

Why This War Will Free the Holy Sepulchre, the Temple of Solomon and All the Famous Bible Sites and Open Them to Civilization, if the Allies Win



© UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD
The Plain of Assembly Where Moses Delivered the Ten Commandments to the Children of Israel

ONE of the most desirable results of the present world war will be the elimination of Turkey as a Power and the liberation of the territories under her yoke, including the Holy Land, with all the sites of Biblical history and the Saviour's life.

Prime Minister Asquith and other representatives of the allies have declared that "this war means the end of Turkey."

Of course, these speakers did not take into consideration the possibility that Germany, the great ally of Turkey, might win, but at any rate they make it certain that if the Allies win the Turk will be driven from his conquered territories.

Then, at last, we shall see an end of the outrageous conditions that allow the barbarous Turks to control the holy city of Jerusalem, with the Sepulchre of the Saviour, the Temple of Solomon and its other almost innumerable sacred sites.

Christian civilization has gained some rights in Jerusalem, but in other sacred places of the Holy Land Christians are entirely shut out by the Turks or must venture there at the risk of their lives.

In Jerusalem the American tourist could, before the war, visit such sites as the Garden of Gethsemane, with the olive tree where the Saviour was betrayed by Judas, and the Garden Tomb of Jesus, near Mount Calvary.

Many of the most interesting parts of Jerusalem have, however, not been open to the visitor or the explorer. Chief among these is the site of the Temple of Solomon, which cannot be touched by a Christian or a Hebrew because it is occupied by a Mohammedan mosque.

Excavations in the temple area may still reveal the Altar of Sacrifice, the Brazen Altar, the Table of Showbread, the Molten Sea and various other sacred objects mentioned in the Bible.

The Palace of Solomon, where he received the Queen of Sheba, is a building concerning which great interest is naturally felt. It was "built of the cedars of Lebanon." When the stones of Herod's palace are unearthed it is not improbable that beneath these may be found the cedars of Solomon's building, for in those times they had a habit of building on the ruins of their predecessors.

A notable instance of a Biblical site of extraordinary interest from which investigators are entirely excluded is the Tomb of Abraham and the Hebrew patriarchs at Hebron in Palestine. It was here that Abraham, the forerunner of all the Israelites, dwelt with his family, as the Book of Genesis tells us.

Before he died Abraham bought the Cave of Machpelah from Ephron the Hittite as a burial place for himself and his family (Genesis xlvii). The site of the Cave of Hebron has been known from time immemorial. It was known in early Christian times, and in the days of the Saviour. No confusion has ever arisen as to its position, such as has occurred in the case of other Bible sites.

The Cave of Machpelah is situated within an inclosure called the Haram, formed by a gigantic Herodian wall. Above the cave stands a church built by the Crusaders in 1187, but since converted into a mosque and for many centuries in the possession of the Turks.

In the cave were buried Abraham, his wife, Sarah; his son, Isaac; the latter's wife, Rebekah; Jacob, son of Isaac; Leah, wife of Jacob, and Joseph, son of Jacob and Rachel. In the mosque above the cave are monuments in the form of tombs to Sarah, Isaac, Rebekah, Jacob, Leah and Joseph, but they do not inclose the actual bones. These are presumably



© 1912 KALEN CO.
Garden of Gethsemane Near Jerusalem This is the Olive Tree Where Christ Was Betrayed and Where the Angel Gabriel Appeared to the Saviour, According to Local Tradition

In the cave below. The Mohammedans venerate the Hebrew patriarchs although they oppress their descendants.

Ordinarily Christians and Hebrews are not even allowed to enter the Haram surrounding the mosque. Occasionally Christians of great influence, such as the King of England's heir, have been permitted to enter the mosque.

Recently photographs were taken for the first time of the six cenotaphs or memorial tombs, of the patriarchs within the mosque. These are reproduced in a recent report of the Palestine Exploration Fund, which gives some very interesting information about the building.

"In the church pavement," says the Rev. A. B. Grimaldt in this article, "are three movable slabs which give access by ladder or rope to the cave. But two are fastened up, and one Moslem is allowed to enter by the third. It is used to throw down written petitions to Abraham; and, looking down, the floor is seen to be covered as with snowflakes."

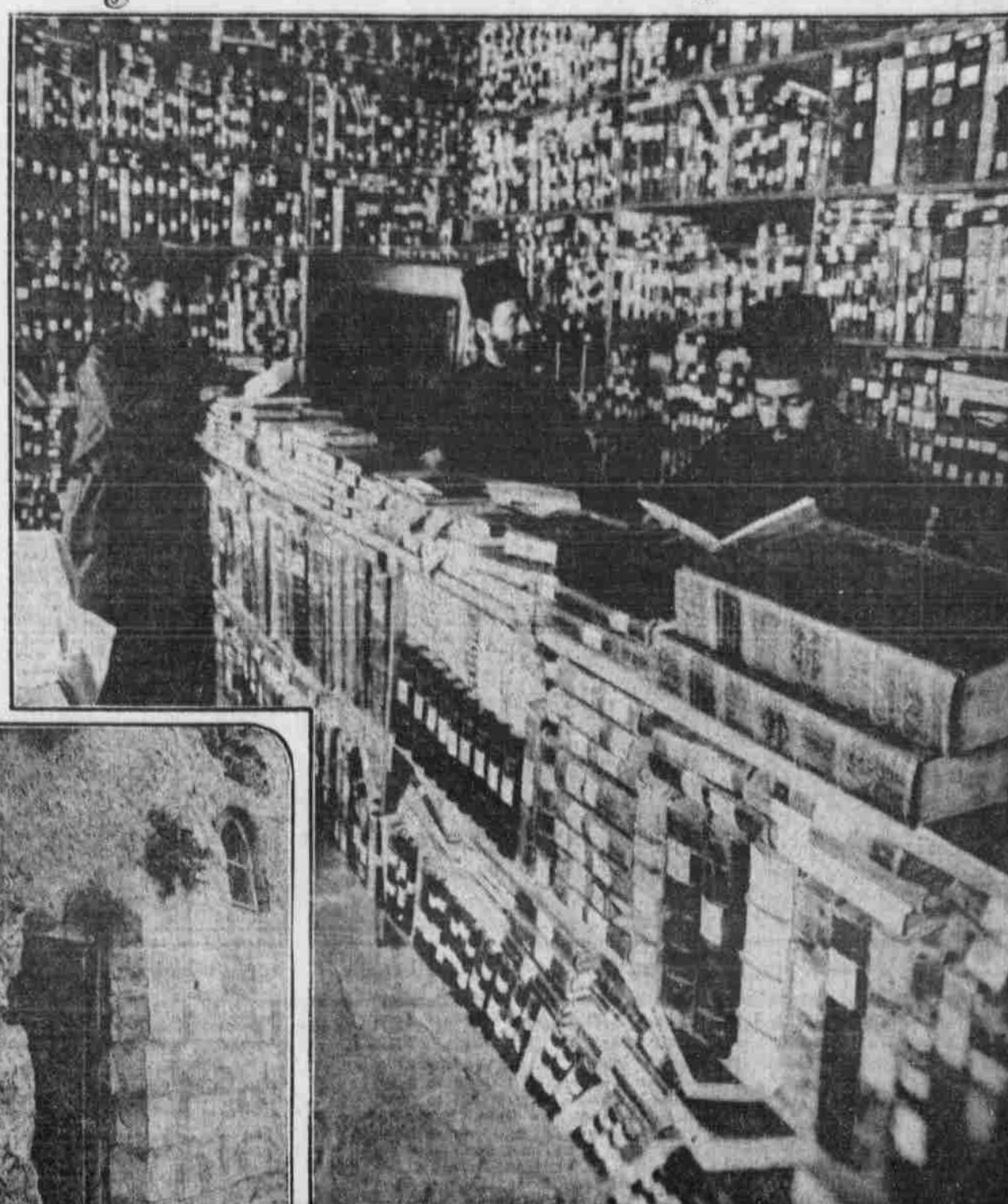
"When King George V. (then Prince of Wales), visited the mosque a light was let down, and the rocky sides were seen and a doorway entering out of this ante-chamber into the Tomb Cave itself."

With the granting of freedom to the inhabitants of Palestine, the representatives of religion and science will be able to enter this mysterious cave and disclose its contents to the world.

Around Hebron centre all the interesting events of the patriarchal age recorded in the Bible. Here Abraham prepared to sacrifice his own son, Isaac, in obedience to the will of God, Jacob labored seven years for Rachel, and Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. From here Joseph started on his fateful journey to Egypt.

A remarkably interesting relic affected by the war is the Monastery of St. Catherine, on Mount Sinai, shown in one of the accompanying photographs. This occupies the traditional spot where the Lord delivered the Ten Commandments to Moses.

In the library of this monastery was recently found the oldest known manuscript of the Bible. The monks have occupied this ancient monastery for about 1,800 years, since the foundation of the Christian religion. This monastery lies along the route by which the Turks were reported to be advancing to attack the British defenders of



© BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD
Library of the Monastery of Mount Sinai Here There Are Stored Priceless Manuscripts and Ancient Parchments Which Have Never Been Opened to the Eyes of Western Bible Students



© 1912 KALEN CO.
The Garden Tomb of Jesus Near Mount Calvary The Window is Pointed Out to Tourists as the One Where Mary Looked In and Saw the Angels

land may have gained an idea that the Turk has become more amiable in recent years. This is a mistake. You can only get anything from the Turk by paying him exorbitantly, and this is not always possible. "Until recently," writes the Rev. Lewis B. Paton, professor of Old Testament history in Hartford Theological Seminary, "no permits for excavation were given by the Govern-

ment, and when, under European pressure, firmans, were at last granted, these were hedged around with so many restrictions that they were of little practical value. According to the present Turkish law of antiquities, the consent of the local authorities must first be secured before a permit will be issued in Constantinople. To obtain this a lavish expenditure of money is necessary in

How the High Cost of Living Is Bringing Back Fairies

FAIRIES, science now is sure, really did exist. There is truth behind all the stories of them that have delighted and frightened children for ages. Only they weren't quite the kind of people that the fairy books make out.

They were, science believes, prehistoric dwarf races of Europe, usually swarthy and mischievous. They were swarthy, small and prankish because for generations their race had not enough to eat. They had, in fact, like Peter Pan, never grown up. And being still children they behaved like children.

It was the memory of these "little people," and this name given them by the Irish is scientifically literal, that crystallized into the stories of dwarfs, kobolds, pixies and so on in the fairy stories.

The really interesting part of all this, however, is that American Medicine, the famous medical journal, says that the fairies are coming back to earth—and through the causes that originally produced them.

"English anthropologists and physicians," says American Medicine, "have noticed for a long time that the prehistoric small, dark types which were submerged by the Celtic and Teutonic invasions have been reasserting themselves numerically and have also been percolating back to the areas from which they were driven by the bigger, fiercer, blonder immigrants."

"Much of this is due to the more perfect adjustment to the climate of the oldest stocks through hundreds of millenniums of survival of the fittest, whereas the last invasions have brought in types which are just enough unfit for the new climate to lose ground in proportion to the rest. The big blonds are not dying out by any means; indeed, they might be increasing, and their control of national affairs is stronger every decade perhaps, but the smaller, darker types are apparently getting more numerous in special positions which kill off the more recent Teutons."

"The pigmies, on the other hand, are apparently small sizes of all the types which make up the population, though no exact observations have been made of their physical characters. No one knows what causes such variations, but we can well imagine a thousand things which may happen to check growth, and, as the unfortunates are largely in the lowest social classes, we are justified in suspecting disease and underfeeding as the most common."

"Very small or dwarf specimens are found in every species, and in every litter of pigs there is a 'runt.' The phenomenon seems to be universal, and there is no reason to doubt that dwarfed types have appeared in England ever since man was man. If he was too little to hold his own in those fierce days, he perished;

and when, under European pressure, firmans, were at last granted, these were hedged around with so many restrictions that they were of little practical value. According to the present Turkish law of antiquities, the consent of the local authorities must first be secured before a permit will be issued in Constantinople. To obtain this a lavish expenditure of money is necessary in

order to overcome the fanaticism and prejudice of the provincial authorities. The site desired for exploration must be purchased at a price estimated by the owners. After local permission is secured, endless delay and bakshish are necessary before an edict can be secured from the central government. When at last it is obtained, a Turkish commissioner, whose expenses are paid by the excavator, must be constantly in attendance to decide what may and what may not be done, and all antiquities discovered must be turned over to the Imperial Ottoman Museum. These conditions stand in disagreeable contrast to the liberal provisions in Egypt, where any competent person is allowed to excavate, and is required only to divide his finds with the Cairo Museum.

"At the beginning the exploration of Palestine was confined to the study of places and objects that remained above ground. Edward Robinson, the distinguished American archaeologist and professor in Union Theological Seminary, New York, in a series of journeys carried on during the years following 1838, and the French scholar, Guerin, ascertained the modern names of many localities, and succeeded in identifying them with places mentioned in the Bible. The Palestine Exploration Fund, founded in England in 1865, and largely supported by American contributors, conducted an elaborate survey of Palestine, whose results were embodied in their 'Great Way of Palestine,' which is still the standard.

"Other explorations were carried on at Jerusalem since 1867, and a little digging was done outside the present city limits to determine the lines of the ancient walls. In the course of the superficial study of the land a number of important monuments were discovered still standing upon the surface. In 1868 the German missionary Klein discovered an inscription of Mesha, King of Moab, who is mentioned in II Kings, 3. In 1889 some boys, playing in the conduit which leads to the Pool of Siloam, discovered an inscription in ancient Hebrew characters dating from the time of King Hezekiah. In 1891 Schumacher discovered a monument of Rameses II. (1292 B. C.), who was probably the Pharaoh who oppressed the children of Israel in Egypt, and in 1901 Professor George Adam Smith discovered a beautiful stele of Set I, the father of Rameses II."

The Harvard expedition at Samaria in 1908-1910 discovered remains of the palace of the Hebrew Kings Omri and Ahab, and in one of its chambers potsherds were found containing business accounts written in a character similar to that of the Siloam inscription.

These discoveries are only a beginning of the exploration of Palestine. The sites excavated, except that of Samaria, are relatively unimportant towns. The great religious

centres of antiquity, such as Hebron, Jerusalem, Bethel and Dan, remain unexplored. Hundreds of large mounds exist all over the country, within which the records of ancient times are deposited one above the other in chronological order. It is not unreasonable to expect that, if these mounds could be explored thoroughly, many more Babylonian tablets such as those found at Tanach would be discovered.

Perhaps even a whole library might be unearthed in such a place as Kirjath-Sepher, whose name means "Book Town." Since Hebrew inscriptions have been found already, there is no reason why more might not be found, or why even manuscripts might not be discovered sealed up in earthen jars, which, as we know from Jeremiah 32:14, was the custom of the Hebrews. Think how the world would be startled, if some of the lost books mentioned in the Old Testament were rediscovered, or ancient manuscripts of some of the canonical books!

Not only the sacred places of the Holy Land, but the most famous sites of the ancient and classical world, barring those of Greece and Rome, lie under the clutches of the unspeakable Turk. Among them are Constantinople, Troy, Babylon, Nineveh, Damascus, Tyre, Sidon, Arbel and many others.

order to overcome the fanaticism and prejudice of the provincial authorities. The site desired for exploration must be purchased at a price estimated by the owners. After local permission is secured, endless delay and bakshish are necessary before an edict can be secured from the central government. When at last it is obtained, a Turkish commissioner, whose expenses are paid by the excavator, must be constantly in attendance to decide what may and what may not be done, and all antiquities discovered must be turned over to the Imperial Ottoman Museum. These conditions stand in disagreeable contrast to the liberal provisions in Egypt, where any competent person is allowed to excavate, and is required only to divide his finds with the Cairo Museum.

"At the beginning the exploration of Palestine was confined to the study of places and objects that remained above ground. Edward Robinson, the distinguished American archaeologist and professor in Union Theological Seminary, New York, in a series of journeys carried on during the years following 1838, and the French scholar, Guerin, ascertained the modern names of many localities, and succeeded in identifying them with places mentioned in the Bible. The Palestine Exploration Fund, founded in England in 1865, and largely supported by American contributors, conducted an elaborate survey of Palestine, whose results were embodied in their 'Great Way of Palestine,' which is still the standard.

"Other explorations were carried on at Jerusalem since 1867, and a little digging was done outside the present city limits to determine the lines of the ancient walls. In the course of the superficial study of the land a number of important monuments were discovered still standing upon the surface. In 1868 the German missionary Klein discovered an inscription of Mesha, King of Moab, who is mentioned in II Kings, 3. In 1889 some boys, playing in the conduit which leads to the Pool of Siloam, discovered an inscription in ancient Hebrew characters dating from the time of King Hezekiah. In 1891 Schumacher discovered a monument of Rameses II. (1292 B. C.), who was probably the Pharaoh who oppressed the children of Israel in Egypt, and in 1901 Professor George Adam Smith discovered a beautiful stele of Set I, the father of Rameses II."

The Harvard expedition at Samaria in 1908-1910 discovered remains of the palace of the Hebrew Kings Omri and Ahab, and in one of its chambers potsherds were found containing business accounts written in a character similar to that of the Siloam inscription.

These discoveries are only a beginning of the exploration of Palestine. The sites excavated, except that of Samaria, are relatively unimportant towns. The great religious

centres of antiquity, such as Hebron, Jerusalem, Bethel and Dan, remain unexplored. Hundreds of large mounds exist all over the country, within which the records of ancient times are deposited one above the other in chronological order. It is not unreasonable to expect that, if these mounds could be explored thoroughly, many more Babylonian tablets such as those found at Tanach would be discovered.

Perhaps even a whole library might be unearthed in such a place as Kirjath-Sepher, whose name means "Book Town." Since Hebrew inscriptions have been found already, there is no reason why more might not be found, or why even manuscripts might not be discovered sealed up in earthen jars, which, as we know from Jeremiah 32:14, was the custom of the Hebrews. Think how the world would be startled, if some of the lost books mentioned in the Old Testament were rediscovered, or ancient manuscripts of some of the canonical books!

Not only the sacred places of the Holy Land, but the most famous sites of the ancient and classical world, barring those of Greece and Rome, lie under the clutches of the unspeakable Turk. Among them are Constantinople, Troy, Babylon, Nineveh, Damascus, Tyre, Sidon, Arbel and many others.

Considerable excavation has, of course, been done at such places as Babylon and Nineveh, but it could only be done at great expense and at great risk of many kinds. These conditions will be remedied when the terrible Turk is swept away and the world will enter on a new era of enlightenment and progress.

Before the war French archaeologists had just begun some very interesting researches at Constantinople. They have now partially laid bare the ruins of the palace of Constantinople, which, of course, is of great interest as the residence of the Emperor who gave his name to the city. This amazing building covers a space of many acres, including quarters, baths and every luxury for the one thousand persons who composed the imperial household and the guards of the palace.

Incomparably both in extent and splendor the palace of the Caesars at Rome, and yet it is probably equalled in interest by many of the other ruins in the city.

order to overcome the fanaticism and prejudice of the provincial authorities. The site desired for exploration must be purchased at a price estimated by the owners. After local permission is secured, endless delay and bakshish are necessary before an edict can be secured from the central government. When at last it is obtained, a Turkish commissioner, whose expenses are paid by the excavator, must be constantly in attendance to decide what may and what may not be done, and all antiquities discovered must be turned over to the Imperial Ottoman Museum. These conditions stand in disagreeable contrast to the liberal provisions in Egypt, where any competent person is allowed to excavate, and is required only to divide his finds with the Cairo Museum.

"At the beginning the exploration of Palestine was confined to the study of places and objects that remained above ground. Edward Robinson, the distinguished American archaeologist and professor in Union Theological Seminary, New York, in a series of journeys carried on during the years following 1838, and the French scholar, Guerin, ascertained the modern names of many localities, and succeeded in identifying them with places mentioned in the Bible. The Palestine Exploration Fund, founded in England in 1865, and largely supported by American contributors, conducted an elaborate survey of Palestine, whose results were embodied in their 'Great Way of Palestine,' which is still the standard.

"Other explorations were carried on at Jerusalem since 1867, and a little digging was done outside the present city limits to determine the lines of the ancient walls. In the course of the superficial study of the land a number of important monuments were discovered still standing upon the surface. In 1868 the German missionary Klein discovered an inscription of Mesha, King of Moab, who is mentioned in II Kings, 3. In 1889 some boys, playing in the conduit which leads to the Pool of Siloam, discovered an inscription in ancient Hebrew characters dating from the time of King Hezekiah. In 1891 Schumacher discovered a monument of Rameses II. (1292 B. C.), who was probably the Pharaoh who oppressed the children of Israel in Egypt, and in 1901 Professor George Adam Smith discovered a beautiful stele of Set I, the father of Rameses II."

The Harvard expedition at Samaria in 1908-1910 discovered remains of the palace of the Hebrew Kings Omri and Ahab, and in one of its chambers potsherds were found containing business accounts written in a character similar to that of the Siloam inscription.

These discoveries are only a beginning of the exploration of Palestine. The sites excavated, except that of Samaria, are relatively unimportant towns. The great religious

centres of antiquity, such as Hebron, Jerusalem, Bethel and Dan, remain unexplored. Hundreds of large mounds exist all over the country, within which the records of ancient times are deposited one above the other in chronological order. It is not unreasonable to expect that, if these mounds could be explored thoroughly, many more Babylonian tablets such as those found at Tanach would be discovered.

Perhaps even a whole library might be unearthed in such a place as Kirjath-Sepher, whose name means "Book Town." Since Hebrew inscriptions have been found already, there is no reason why more might not be found, or why even manuscripts might not be discovered sealed up in earthen jars, which, as we know from Jeremiah 32:14, was the custom of the Hebrews. Think how the world would be startled, if some of the lost books mentioned in the Old Testament were rediscovered, or ancient manuscripts of some of the canonical books!

Not only the sacred places of the Holy Land, but the most famous sites of the ancient and classical world, barring those of Greece and Rome, lie under the clutches of the unspeakable Turk. Among them are Constantinople, Troy, Babylon, Nineveh, Damascus, Tyre, Sidon, Arbel and many others.

Considerable excavation has, of course, been done at such places as Babylon and Nineveh, but it could only be done at great expense and at great risk of many kinds. These conditions will be remedied when the terrible Turk is swept away and the world will enter on a new era of enlightenment and progress.

Before the war French archaeologists had just begun some very interesting researches at Constantinople. They have now partially laid bare the ruins of the palace of Constantinople, which, of course, is of great interest as the residence of the Emperor who gave his name to the city. This amazing building covers a space of many acres, including quarters, baths and every luxury for the one thousand persons who composed the imperial household and the guards of the palace.

Incomparably both in extent and splendor the palace of the Caesars at Rome, and yet it is probably equalled in interest by many of the other ruins in the city.