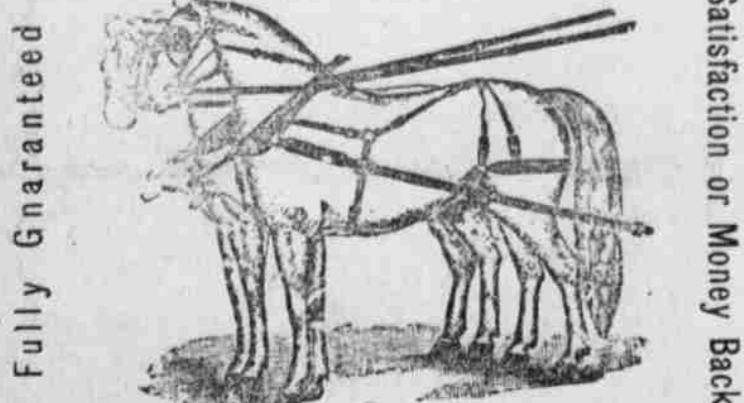


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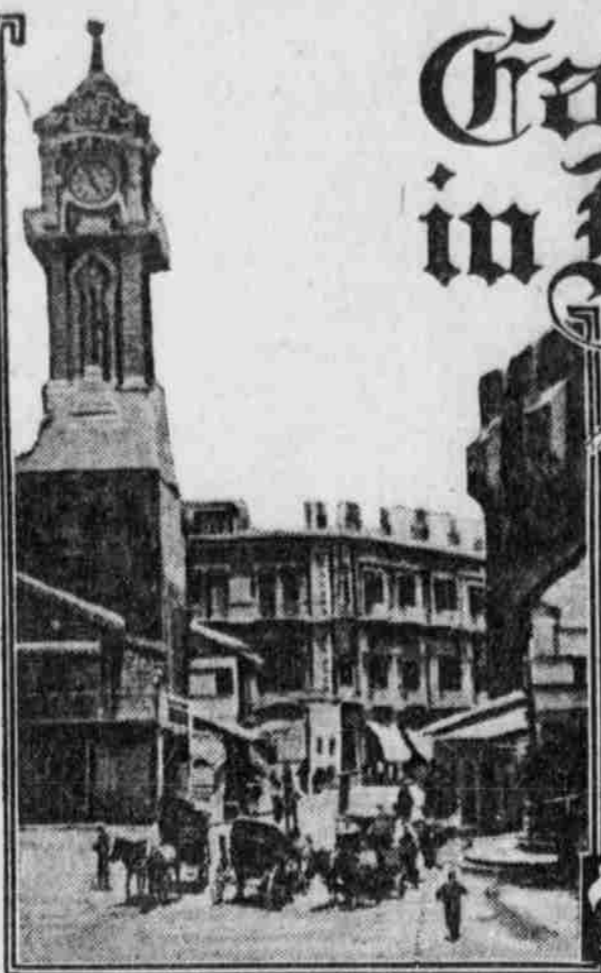
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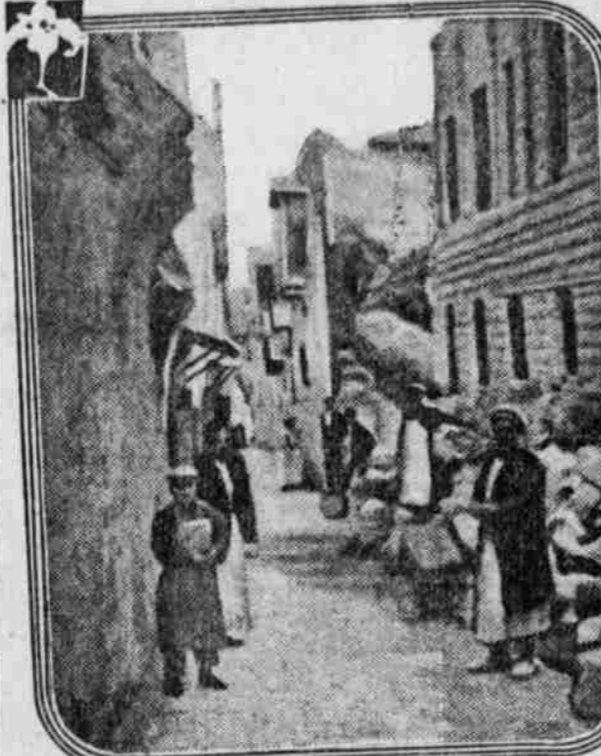
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# Easter Week in Jerusalem



THE JAFFA GATE, MAIN ENTRANCE TO JERUSALEM



NEW WORLD AND THE OLD FACE TO FACE

AS WE crossed Palestine, riding over those ancient byways that wind through hill and dale leading to the holy city, we were deeply impressed by the pilgrims—not only by their numbers but by their very air of patient eagerness—as they trudged the dusty roads footsore and weary. As we neared the city we knew that Jerusalem was already filled to overflowing with these pilgrims, because the roads leading into the city were lined on either side with crowds of these pilgrims camping in the ditches, with their pots and pans and bedding.

Although it was midday when we arrived and the sun beat down mercilessly, many of these tired pilgrims had spread a small scarf or shawl across sticks and were sleeping in its shade. Still they continued to flock into the city, carrying palm branches in their hands, until all the highways round about Jerusalem were lined with these weary but devout people.

One could not help pitying them, while at the same time admiring their wonderful devotion. Thousands of them had walked hundreds of miles through Russia and across inhospitable Turkey, being treated in the latter place more like dogs than human beings. If there is one thing above another a Turk hates, something that arouses his Mohammedan indignation, it is the sight of these Christians, devout members of the Greek church, plodding afoot across the sultan's domain with but one thought in view—to kiss the tomb of Christ. You can only marvel at their religious zeal which enables them to withstand the tortures of a long journey and the abuse of the cold-blooded Turks.

Fortunately, our quarters had been reserved long in advance, otherwise we, too, would have been forced to camp among the pilgrims beside the highway. As these pilgrims come in sight of the Holy Land they fall upon their knees, facing the Jerusalem they love, so simple and beautiful in its faith.

Jerusalem's places of interest during the Easter week are many. They are made memorable through their association with Christ on and prior to the day of his crucifixion. We first visited the Garden of Gethsemane, where, so many years ago, he went to pray, "Not my will, but thine." This is really a very small plot of ground, about twenty-five feet square, containing many flower beds and some extremely old olive trees. Always kept in good order, on the occasion of Easter this hallowed garden is made glorious with beds of flowers in full bloom.

There is also the Via Dolorosa, or "the street of sorrows," through which Christ passed on his way to Calvary. Along this street are the various stations of the cross, recording the incidents in this memorable journey.

Then there is the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, where the elaborate Easter ceremonies are held. This church is in reality a massive building containing vast congregations of churches, chapels and shrines in which the various sects worship. There are within these walls thirty-seven so-called "holy places," although it must be said that there is a grave question as to the authenticity of many of these.

As we approached the outer gates of this church we were annoyed by the painfully incongruous note which was struck by the deafening medley caused by the yelling and screaming of dealers in "articles de piete," or, in other words, "holy relics." All sorts of vendors were shouting at the tops of their voices and eagerly clutching at all comers in their frantic endeavors to make a sale—representative descendants, indeed, of the who once made the temple "a house of merchandise."

## SPRINGTIME OF THE WORLD

Land That Was Filled With Loneliness Made Quick With Life and Keen-Eyed Joy.

Life is visibly released, and we are eye-witnesses of creation at work. We see the earth latched with color, and greenness awesoping over the land. Now the wayside flowers spring up, rained upon and glad of the sun. And the eye of man is gladdened by intervals and fertile field, and the long



THEY BEAR CROSSES ALONG THE VIA DOLOROSA

live the flames they witness to be literally holy fire.

We secured a good vantage point from one of the upper balconies, and by two o'clock the church was filled to overflowing with a zealous yet excitable mob. The Greek patriarch, accompanied by the Armenian high priest, entered the holy sepulcher, and instantly there was a hush throughout all the church. On either side of the sepulcher are holes, and soon flames appeared through these holes. Instantly the struggle commenced. To us it was a terrible sight to see the pilgrims fight to get near the holy flame. Each pilgrim held a candle, and his heart's desire was to light this candle by the holy fire. Within ten minutes the thousands struggling around the holy sepulcher inclosure had lighted their candles, and the church was a mass of tiny lights from each of these candles.



THE TOMBS OF THE KINGS

Knowing that during the days of the actual Easter celebration we would have little opportunity to see these things, owing to the great crowds, we took occasion to visit them the day following our arrival. Among the principal places of interest in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher are the supposed tomb of Christ, the stone of unction, the holy sepulcher, the Greek church, the chapel of St. Helena and Mount Calvary.

The first of the Easter services in the holy city consists of the "washing of feet." This occurs on the Thursday before Good Friday. It is a Greek ceremony, short and unexciting, and takes place in the courtyard of the church. Notwithstanding that it is unexciting, every available space in the courtyard and every commanding window and rooftop was occupied as the Greek patriarch bethed the feet of twelve of his priests as they were seated upon a little platform.

On the next day—Good Friday—we witnessed the Latin ceremony of the crucifixion. This is interesting in a way, but somewhat shocking to the occidental idea. This ceremony takes place over what is said to be the actual site of the crucifixion. It is performed before a cross on which a dummy figure has been nailed. At the conclusion the figure is taken down from the cross and placed in a white sheet, the crown of thorns and the nails drawn from the "hands" and "feet" being placed on silver salvers. After this a procession is formed which leads to the stone of unction, where sermons are delivered in six different languages.

Saturday afternoon we witnessed the ceremony of the "holy fire," to the minds of the pilgrims the most important of all. There is a certain impressiveness about it, but the grandeur is lost in the mad struggle between the Latin and Greek worshippers that changes what should be a solemn ceremony into a veritable mob scene. At the time we were there much talk was heard of either abandoning this ceremony or greatly modifying it, and I must confess that all of our party agreed that unless it could be conducted in an orderly manner it should certainly be abandoned.

There is an old tradition in Jerusalem that long after Christ had arisen and departed from the holy sepulcher holy fire from heaven was seen to descend into the sepulcher. Time has deprived this tradition of the greater part of its weight, but it must be admitted that many of the poor faithful but ignorant pilgrims still be-

lieve the flames they witness to be literally holy fire.

We watched the line forming for a proressor where the Turkish soldiers were drawn up as a guard, much as city policemen keep back the crowds during a parade in this country. When ever a Turk got in the crowd he was well handled and assisted to a vantage point if he cared to see, although for the most part the Turks would not deign to look upon it. Whenever one of the Christians was pushed by the crowd into the line of Turkish soldiers he was promptly and effectively pounded with the butt of a rifle. Not openly, but rather surreptitiously, the soldier stared straight front at the same time he maliciously and viciously jabbed backward with rifle butt, generally grievously hurting whoever was unfortunate enough among the pilgrims to be crowded against the lines. Above all it was the Armenians who were thus abused.

On Sunday morning there were more ceremonies in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. These ceremonies were conducted in many languages, and the vestments worn by the priests were unusually gorgeous.

At noon on Sunday the Easter week ceremonies were over for the year. An hour later the great army of pilgrims was flocking out of the city. In all directions they were traveling with holt few belongings in bundles, but by far the greater number journeyed out on the highways that led across the Holy Land and into Russia.

By night not a pilgrim remained, while all along the roads round about the holy city were left the litter and the ashes of the campfires where so many thousands had encamped during the week. The next day Jerusalem became the same quiet, sleepy city that it was when the man of sorrows rode into it and was taken before Pilate.

It is remarked that the school garden movement in this country had its beginning in Boston, but that Cleveland's school board has given it perhaps the greatest impetus. As the result of it there are said to be 50,000 home gardens in Cleveland.

Not Late. Little Jimmy's third day at school and he was late starting. "You were late this morning, were you not, Jimmy?" queried his mother at noon. "No, ma'am," answered truthful Jimmy. "You were not! What were the other children doing when you reached there?" "The children"—and Jimmy beamed—"why, they were just 'a-tittin' still waitin' till I got there." "Woman's Home Companion."



## Home Town Helps

### GOOD IN FLOWER GARDENS

Their Cultivation is of Help to the Children and to the Neighborhood.

Those having in charge the garden work of the city schools are also encouraging the building of children's gardens at home. These juvenile efforts may control the whole garden or be confined to a small space only, appropriate prizes having been offered for each, and also for every possible phase of home gardening. This work should engage the serious attention of every parent to the extent of provision for children's gardens in the home premises just as soon as the hardest seasonal rains are over, which should be about the time these words appear in print. Several years ago, when personally interested in the starting of school gardens in Los Angeles the City Beautiful editor reprinted the following good reasons why children should have home gardens and be encouraged in the work. Nearly everyone of them applies with equal force to school gardens.

1. Wherever it has been tried, the children have been more willing to stay at home and have taken more interest in the home because they love pretty things.
2. They have learned to be neat and regular in their work and to take a personal pride in it, that goes a long way toward keeping them good and happy.
3. It gives light and pleasant exercise in the open air and offers something that can be seen and enjoyed in return for the work.
4. It gives safe companionship.
5. It teaches many things about outdoor life that are worth much more than those learned in the streets.
6. It makes the child feel that he does something for the home, and this is a great safeguard.
7. It gives occupation and relieves much of the restlessness that is so trying to the mother.
8. It gives a feeling of ownership and control that strengthens character.
9. It will give flowers for the house all summer and fall.
10. A flower garden is contagious. It appeals not only to its owner, but to a wide circle of people. In looking at it, neighbors begin to realize that their houses, their lawns, their walks, their doorways, their back yards, are all great gossips that tell tales to every passer-by, and unlike most gossips, they tell the truth.—Los Angeles Times.

### PLAN FOR CITY MANAGERS

Kansas Municipalities May Be Given Power to Hire Expert to Look After Affairs.

An enabling act that will allow the cities of Kansas to name a city manager to handle all the business of a city was introduced in the senate by Senator Howe of Dickinson county. Abilene, Senator Howe's home, has been operating under a city manager plan. The bill provides for the selection of city commissioners and a mayor as under the present commission government law. They are to receive a nominal salary and are directed to name a city manager, who is to serve for an indefinite time, and cannot be removed except upon written charges, and must be given a chance to defend himself. All city employees are to be named by a civil service board, except the heads of each city department.

The commission is to have nothing to do but pass ordinances for the government of the city, and the city manager is to attend to all the business of the city and is directly responsible to the city commission for his acts. The law requires that the manager be experienced in handling engineering and utility problems.

The law is made optional and before the city can hire a city manager a vote must be had in favor of the plan.

### Usefulness of Gardens.

A writer in the Southern Woman's Magazine calls gardens "the solution for mispent leisure in childhood." "There is great economic truth," she says, "at the bottom of the garden movement, and its value has been recognized long ago in European countries, which have brought about different forms of development. Austria established experimental gardens in its rural schools as far back as 1869 Switzerland, Germany and England have a garden course in their public schools, while France goes farther and maintains not only flower and vegetable gardens, but includes orchards, forestry and bee industry. The garden movement is of special significance in cities where large numbers of children are turned out on the streets to loiter, tease and maraud. When the welfare workers and educators fully realize the far-reaching value of this movement it will spread like wildfire over the country."

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Yellow watermelons from France have been introduced in California.