

STRIFE AMONG THE CHURCHES IN PALESTINE

Dissatisfaction With the Greek Clergy Against Whom Serious Charges Are Made—Influence of Newspapers in the Life of Jerusalem To-day.

By Rev. IRA W. HENDERSON, in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

One of the notable things in the life of Jerusalem to-day is the increase of newspapers since the adoption of the constitution. These four-page papers, partly printed and partly mimeographed, are Al Kouds and Al Insaf, in Arabic, appearing twice a week; Al Ahlan and Mounabbihl Amonat, in Arabic, issued once a week; and two Jewish dailies called Pardes and Aherout. Al Kouds, or Jerusalem, is the best; Al Insaf is issued by Greek Church laymen against the clergy; Al Ahlan, or Dreamers, comes out on Sunday as a sort of "stirring" paper against the Greek clergy; the paper with the longest name is a weekly insult to the Latin clergy, and translated its name reads "Waker of the Dead Ones." A daily telegraph bulletin in Arabic and French is also published.

For years there has been a Jewish daily called Hazevir. The government has printed a weekly bulletin half in Arabic and half in Turkish. For some time the Greek clergy published a paper against the laymen of their church with the title Bachir Philistine. It was recently discontinued when the editor's life was sought.

Like many another novelty the new papers tend to be overdone. Their criticisms have been so severe and their ability to report matters of public concern with exactness, so considerable, now and then, that it is rumored that a censor is to be appointed, whose business it shall be, not as of yore to suppress news, but to see that facts are not misrepresented and matters or personages not misrepresented.

One matter of grave importance is the constant strife between the clergy and the laity of the Orthodox Church, as distinguished from the Russian Church. There is increasing dissatisfaction with the arrogance, the ignorance and the financial mismanagement of the Greek clergy. This dissatisfaction publicly expressed not two months ago cost the lives of several men. For several days a determined mob of Greeks laid siege to the ecclesiastical authorities and filled all Jerusalem with fear. The quarrel was temporarily terminated by orders from Constantinople, but the main issues yet remain as points of rabid and personal discussion. The charge is openly made by the laymen of the Greek connection that their priests are too fond of wine and women. They insist that it is high time that the clergy secured better education for themselves, demanded larger intellectual qualifications from the candidates for the priesthood and provided proper mental development for the children of the fold. They demand that the money sent in enormous amounts from Greece and Russia and other lands to Jerusalem be spent to renovate dilapidated Greek churches, erect hospitals and schools and be devoted to a wider charity than that which, in the case of the Greek clergy, naively begins at home. By this last is meant that it is generally reported that the clergy use the donations aforementioned for the private advantage of their own immediate families. It is simply necessary to talk five minutes with an ordinarily intelligent communicant of the Orthodox Greek Church in order to understand that these questions will not be settled until they are settled right.

By way of passing comment, it may be said that the Russians have the finest and cleanest churches and equipment in Jerusalem; that the Germans excel all the other nations in the magnificence of their colonizing and Protestant ecclesiastical institutions, possessing the one outstanding Protestant church building in Jerusalem; that the work by Jews among Jews is as marvelous as the Jewish quarter in Jerusalem is dirty; that the hospices of Palestine, whether Russian or Latin, are models of comfort and order; that the childish differences existing between the various divisions of the body of Christ are as well qualified to make a Moslem disgusted as they are to make a Christian with the Spirit of Jesus in his heart to be ashamed. The clergy of all faiths present the finest collection of elongated hair and whiskers to be seen anywhere in the world. The Russian priests particularly are as handsome and well groomed as the Franciscans are courteous and cordial.

It is difficult to understand that the sort of men one meets privately will be so very vulgarly insistent over inconsequential matters of place and preference and procedure in their official capacities as representatives of their respective churches. One wonders what would happen were the doorman at the entrance to the

Church of the Holy Sepulchre a Christian, rather than a Mohammedan. A thoughtful man might regard it even as a blessing that in the present state of religious unregenerateness the Holy Land is in the hands of the Turk.

But there are other things than church feuds and church edifices in Palestine. Jerusalem has donkeys that run you down if you do not hustle out of their way, hardly any that hasten out of yours and others that sleep unconcernedly upon the sidewalk, just outside the Jaffa gate. Damascus has a trolley system that is a great convenience, if you know how to use it. It is easy to learn. It doesn't go to either railroad station, and you change cars and pay another fare in the middle. It approaches annoyingly near the station of the Turkish Railroad to Haifa and cheerfully neglects the French station, whence you leave for Beyrouth. Beirut has one line in operation, the tracks without wires for another and the wires without tracks for a third. Some day there will be a system, and maybe some watered stock. (The Moslems have learned to drink Christian beverages, containing one-half of one per cent. or more of alcohol, and they are in a way to acquire other Occidental habits.) It is said that an application is being considered to permit the erection and operation of a trolley road from Jerusalem to Bethlehem, and that another beseeching permission to put up telephones in Jerusalem may be granted. A motor stage line, in competition with the railroad, which runs twice a day each way from Jaffa to Jerusalem, is rumored. Its predecessors are the motor from Damascus to Palmyra, and the two cars that have been making daily trips from Beirut to Sidon and return. The success of two Englishmen, who went recently from Damascus to Bagdad in a motor car, has stimulated much favorable comment as to the possibility of a mail route between those points. The auto does in six days what it takes the camel twenty-one to do.

The railway service of the country is better than one would suppose. The road from Jaffa to Jerusalem is narrow gauge and the poorest of the lot, but its first class accommodations are by no means uncomfortable for a four-hour ride and the scenery is magnificent. The road from Haifa to Damascus along the foot of Holy Mt. Carmel, across the battle worn plain of Esdraelon, through the valley of Jezreel of Bible story, along the Jordan, skirting the Galilean Lake upon its southern shore, climbing the rugged sides of the indescribable beautiful valley of the Yarmuk River, racing across the fertile fields of the Hauran to the oasis of the Damascus, is provided with strictly first class equipment in every department, and, though it is narrow gauge and owned by the Turkish Government—as is the road from Jaffa to El-Kuds—is a delight to the traveler and a welcome relief to the tourist who has known only carriages and horses and donkeys for many days. The French road from Damascus to Beirut offers a majestic ride and acceptable accommodations, though not so new as those provided on the road just named. The line from Reyak, on the main division from Damascus to Beirut, to Baalbek is apparently between narrow and broad gauge. Its accommodations are entirely satisfactory, while the landscapes to be viewed maintain the extremely high average that is characteristic of the railroads of the Lebanon district in particular and of the whole of Palestine in general. It simply remains to connect Haifa with the Holy City to reconstruct in its entirety the problem of tourist travel in the Holy Land.

It must not be thought, however, that invention and reform are having all a bed of roses. The railroad through Moab southward to Mecca is having constructive troubles with the Bedouins, who persist in tearing up a track that here, as well as everywhere in Palestine, is laid in the finest sort of easily obtained rock ballast, and it is only a week ago that troops had to be sent from Jerusalem to Nablus to preserve order and to prevent further outrages by the conservatives in that town upon the radicals who compose the organization of the Young Turks.

For Summer Boarders. Scott spent a part of one summer in the country, and hence was an authority on agricultural matters. "In milking a cow," he wrote his friends, "always sit on the side furthest from the critter, and nearest the soft spot in the pasture."—Success Magazine.

FOREST AREAS IN THE SOUTH

A Section Which is Blessed With Most of the Virgin Woodland of the Country.

The South, with twenty-seven per cent. of the total area of the United States, contains about forty-two per cent. of the total forest area of the country. The forest area by States is as follows: Alabama, 20,000,000 acres; Arkansas, 24,200,000; Florida, 20,000,000; Georgia, 22,300,000; Kentucky, 10,000,000; Louisiana, 16,500,000; Maryland, 2,200,000; Mississippi, 17,500,000; North Carolina, 19,500,000; South Carolina, 12,000,000; Tennessee, 15,000,000; Texas, 30,000,000; Virginia, 14,000,000; and West Virginia, 9,100,000. The South, it will be seen, has still much of the virgin forest of the country. This forest must be used, of course, in order to meet the steadily expanding wants of this section. It must be used, however, in such a manner that the very most may be

made from its annual cut, while at the same time this cut is being replaced by a new growth. In this way its timber will remain a source of perpetual wealth. The importance of the forest conservation to Southern interests is clearly understood by the people of the South. The future of the South is more nearly bound up in the plan of forest preservation than is anything now before the people of this part of the country. Not only is the protection of the watersheds, which will some day furnish the power to run all manufacturing establishments in the entire South, an important matter to the South, but the industries depending upon the forest products will also be benefited by the protection thrown about the remaining timbered area.—Science.

A CONNOISSEUR.



The Squire—"Well, Thomas, I hear you are married again. What sort of woman is your wife?" Thomas (who has married for the fifth time, and a very plain-looking widow at that)—"Well, zur, she be the Lard's 'andiwork, but I can't say as she be 'iz masterpiece."—From the London Telegraph.

Stoopless Dustpan.

Women are generally agreed that one of the most serious features of household work is the incessant stooping which seems to be necessary in the performance of the daily rou-



The Stoopless Dust Pan.

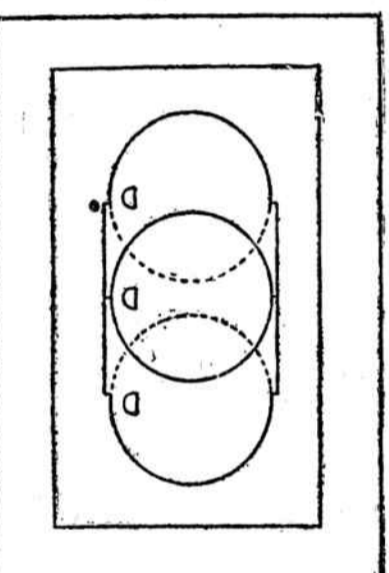
tine of the household work. Doctors claim that it is this alone which is in a large measure responsible for the many ills and ailments which women are afflicted with and which the men are free from. So many of her daily tasks require that she should lean or stoop over that it is not long before this unnatural attitude is responsible for some serious and chronic illness which often makes her an invalid for the rest of her life.

The stoopless dustpan which has been recently invented enables her to do the work of gathering up the accumulations on the floor without the least inclination of her body. The new implement has a long handle by which it is carried conveniently, and at the same time the handle controls the operation of a lid which opens for the reception of the dust when the pan is placed on the floor, and as it is raised after gathering up the accumulations the lid closes, hiding the contents from view and preventing their being scattered by the wind or by accident.—Washington Star.

Centre Lid For Stove. An invention of especial interest and convenience to housekeepers is the auxiliary stove lid plate designed by a Delaware man. By means of this it is possible to have a lid over the centre of the stove, where the fire is hottest.

The old style stove plates are oblong with rounded ends and a piece set in the middle which leaves a circular opening at each end. While it is possible by this arrangement to remove, either or both lids and the bridge plate, it is not possible to so dispose them as to have one opening in the centre.

The new stove plate overcomes this disadvantage by providing a stove top with supplemental plates which may be fitted in the ends and leave a circular opening in the centre, on which one of the ordinary lids will fit. When the fire is low, as in the morning, it is desired to set the coffee pot, for instance, over the hottest part of the fire, which is the middle



part. Heretofore, it has been necessary to remove all the plates and set the kettle on the coals, thus stopping the draft, or to rake the fire over to one side.—Boston Post.

The largest pontoon bridge in the world connects Calcutta with Howrah.

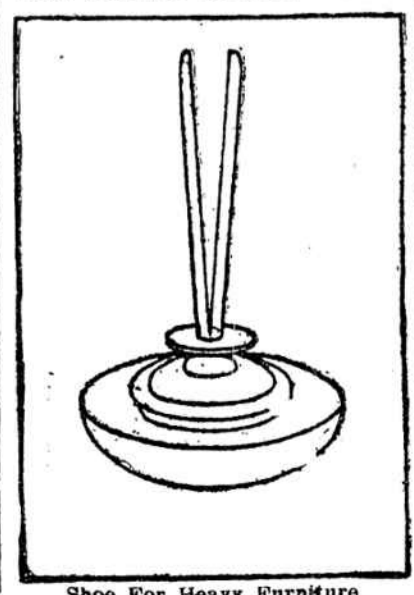
IRONICAL MRS. SUBURBS.



Mr. Suburbs—"Do you expect any visitors to-night, my dear?" Mrs. Suburbs—"Well, considering that Bridget's going to leave, Willie's got the measles, the cellar is flooded, and the grocer hasn't called for two days—yes, I do."—Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday.

Shoes on the Piano.

A sliding shoe has been invented to take the place of the caster on heavy pieces of furniture, and it is



Shoe For Heavy Furniture.

said it may be used with the advantage that it does not mar the floor or its covering, whatever its character may be. It is especially recommended for polished floors. The device consists of a rounded button of porcelain or glass fitted with a split spring stem, which prevents it from dropping out when the piece of furniture is lifted from the floor. The two parts are joined by a ball and socket joint by means of which the portion coming in contact with the floor is permitted to adjust itself to any irregularities of the surface over which it may be passing. These shoes were originally made for use on pianos, so that the instruments might be moved around at will, but it has been found necessary to make them in a number of different sizes for different articles of furniture.—Washington Star.

Where All Are Agreed.

I will do human nature the justice to say that we are all prone to make other people do their duty.—Sydney Smith.

POPULAR SCIENCE

A combined Danish and French scientific expedition will visit the Danish West Indies in an endeavor to determine the part played by blood-sucking insects in the spreading of leprosy.

A Swedish geologist has explained to his government the reason for his prediction that all the world's supply of iron will be exhausted in fifty years. Little more than one-tenth of the deposits, he says, are in the United States.

A remarkable operation on a dog was made the subject of a scientific demonstration at a meeting of the Berlin Medical Society last week. Dr. Unger, a Berlin surgeon, showed how ten days before he had removed the dog's kidneys, substituting those of another dog. The dog seemed to have completely recovered.

What is said to be an important discovery in the glass industry has been made by Mr. Litte, which will tend to revolutionize the art of grinding glass. The grinder which he has discovered is made from one-half best Portland cement and one-half silica sand. In this stone there are no soft or hard spots and it will grind glass without scratching. The cost of the grindstone is about ten per cent. that of the common grindstone.

In a recent paper W. E. Gray states that the manufacture of tin plates originated in Bohemia, hammered iron plates having been coated with tin in that country some time before the year 1600. Tin plate making was introduced into England from Saxony in 1655, and the first tin plate factory in France was established in 1714. Tin plates were first made on a commercial basis in the United States at Pittsburg in 1872.

The notable success of wireless telephony in procuring speedy assistance for ships in distress at sea in spite of fog and distance, best exemplified by the cases of the Republic and the Ivernia, caused an application for lower insurance rates for vessels equipped with wireless apparatus to be proposed for the international marine insurance congress at Baden. Success of the application should be mutually beneficial, both effecting a saving in insurance cost to shipowners and extending the use of the latter.

PEPPER DUELS.

A certain literary and diplomatic friend of ours took part in a pepper duel at a foreign restaurant. He was provoked to the contention by the quantity of stimulating condiment that a stranger across the table indulged in. The stranger sprinkled an unconscionable quantity of red pepper upon his food, and proceeded to devour it, to the wonder and admiration of onlookers. Thereupon with studied nonchalance the American swallowed an immense piece of chili pepper. Then the stranger added more red pepper; then the American another larger slice, covered with cayenne, and so on, till it seemed as if both would explode, while the other diners looked on aghast—the American finally winning out with a prodigious dose, defying an emulsion.

Some of the large nations of Europe seem to be engaged at the present moment in a sort of pepper duel, each piling up Drednoughts and taxes to the utmost of endurance, while the rest of the world looks on, wondering which nation will be able to do itself the greatest internal injury before the duel ends in actual war or a genuine peace.—From an Editorial in the Century.

Carrier Pigeons as Spies.

Dr. J. Neubronner, of Cronberg, has had the ingenious idea of employing carrier pigeons to photograph country which they fly over and thereby collect topographical and other information which might prove of considerable use in war.

A specially designed camera of microscopic proportions is fitted with an ingenious mechanism for working it automatically. It is fixed to the bird's breast. At the Dresden photographic exhibition the whole process is shown. For practical use it is necessary that the pigeons should fly in more than one direction. This to some extent is secured by keeping the birds in cages on railway wagons, to which, wherever they are shifted, the pigeons return as surely as to a stationary home.—Westminster Gazette.

Pleased His Majesty.

The dark monarch from sunny Africa was being shown over an engineering place in Salford by the manager, who, in explaining the working of certain machinery, unfortunately got his coat tails caught in it, and in a moment was being whirled round at so many revolutions per minute. Luckily for the manager, his garments were unequal to the strain of more than a few revolutions, and he was hurled, disheveled and dazed, at the feet of the visitor.

That exalted personage roared with laughter and said something to his interpreter. "Sah," said the functionary to the manager, "His Majesty say he am berry pleased with de trick, an' will you please do it again?"—Sketchy Bits.

As It Seemed.

"That man," said the court onlooker, "will be convicted surely. He's making a very poor impression on the witness stand." "That isn't the defendant," said a lawyer. "He's just one of the aliens undergoing cross-examination."—Detroit Free Press.

A *Wiget* to Auenbrugger, the "father of percussion," has recently been installed at Vienna.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

New York City consumes more butter than both London and Paris. The average daily consumption is 718,000 pounds.

New York City has an extremely sweet tooth, for its people consumed 380,000,000 pounds of sugar during the last year.

The State of New Jersey has imported five stallions from Great Britain to enable its farmers to produce a higher type of horses.

By dropping a nickel in the slot of a new machine a motor is started which operates brushes to clean and polish its patrons' shoes.

A single factory in the Black Forest makes over 6,000,000 mouth-organs a year, a large percentage of them being exported to this country.

A new German corporation has ordered seven airships of the Zeppelin model, to establish regular passenger service among twenty-seven towns.

A California company has secured 100 pounds of aus paddy rice from Bengal and will try to raise the grain on dry land which it owns.

The Government Printing Office employs more than 4000 persons.

The receipts of the New York post-office to-day equal those of the entire country thirty years ago.

Lucerne is to be sole airship station for Switzerland, and a station house is to be erected at a cost of 700,000 francs. It is hoped soon to establish regular communication between that town and Friedrichshafen.

The postal authorities of England paid a high compliment to the stamp collectors of the world when they provided a special canceling stamp for use in Manchester on the three days of the stamp exhibition in that city recently.

At the battle of Fleuris, June 26, 1794, in the French revolutionary period, the balloon was for the first time used in the service of the army. The Austrians, stupefied, saw the captive airship Entreprenant above their heads at a height of 300 metres.

A mortgage on a cat is not often heard of. However, the other day there was filed in the recorder's office at Columbus, Ohio, a chattel mortgage, the consideration of which was \$20. The property on which the money was secured was described as "a cat called John."

The biggest artificial horse in the world is the famous White Horse of Kilburn, near Thirsk, which was formed by a native of Kilburn fifty years ago, who cut away the turf in the correct form and then covered it with limestone—the whole covering some two acres of the side of the hill. The figure makes a conspicuous landmark for over twenty miles round.

A Wild Animal Farm.

M. F. Kendrick, of Denver, Colorado, has a farm equipped for the rearing and sale of wild beasts. The enterprise bears the title of the Kendrick Pheasantries and Wild Game Association. It grew out of the novel exhibit at the City Park in Denver, which Mr. Kendrick maintained entirely at his own expense, because of his love for wild game. Many thousands of dollars yearly went to the development of Mr. Kendrick's hobby. What was a fancy has become a substantial business institution.

For the first few years only animals native to North America will be reared, but eventually lions, tigers, and even elephants will be bred. The farm is now stocked with deer, elk, antelope, bears, mountain goat, etc., and sixteen acres of ground are utilized in the venture.

Mr. Kendrick says that it does not cost any more to produce a pound of buffalo or elk than it does of cattle or sheep. Buffalo meat sells at from fifty cents to one dollar a pound, elk bringing nearly as much. The association will not lack a market at these prices if zoological parks and game preserves do not take the entire output.

The United States Government is taking great interest in Mr. Kendrick's farm. It will co-operate with him by telling him how to cure or prevent any disease with which he is not familiar.—From Success Magazine.

Alfred A. Pope's Life Story.

Born in Boston, May 20, 1843. Went to work on a farm when nine years old.

Employed in a shoe finding store at \$4 a week when fifteen years old.

In 1862 he went to Civil War as second lieutenant in Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, in his nineteenth year.

Served through war with distinction and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-fifth Regiment for gallant conduct at Fredericksburg, Knoxville and Petersburg.

Pioneer bicycle manufacturer in the United States in 1876.

Advocate of good roads system. Had been in poor health since failure in business several years ago.

Founded Pope Memorial Church at Cohasset in memory of his son, Charles Linder Pope.

Director in several banks and financial institutions and a member of prominent Boston clubs and societies.

Married Abbie D. Linder, of Newton, September 20, 1871. They had four children, three boys and one girl. Mrs. Pope and two of the sons and the daughter are still living.

THE HUMOROUSNESS OF THINGS.

What we call a sense of humor is a curious affair. Some say it's rather common; some consider it quite rare. It's funny when somebody seats himself upon a pin. Provided it's somebody you're not interested in. It's funny when the gold brick man deludes a trusting soul. And leaves his crops in pawa and puts his family in a hole. It's funny when small children eat green fruit and cakes and pie. And suffer pain—though I could never see exactly why.

It's laughable to see a man in most things brave and strong. Break down and seem quite helpless when affection's hopes go wrong. It's funny when some man in whom the public placed its trust Gets out and makes a silly plunge with other people's dust. It's funny when you stand for hours as on the cars you ride; It's funny when big autos have explosions or collide. When you note the timely topic and the gay satiric grin. There's no doubt a sense of humor is a very curious thing. —Washington Star.



"Could you learn to love me?" "Well, my teachers say I'm brighter than most pupils."—Cleveland Leader.

Lawyer—"After the defendant left you, what did you do in the interim?" Witness—"Wasn't in any interim. We was in the stable."—Baltimore American.

Tommy—"Pop, what is meant by the mother tongue?" Tommy's Pop—"Sh-h-h, my boy! Don't get her started."—Philadelphia Record.

Two a.m. By the silent 'phone she wanders over a frown. Suddenly he called her up. And then she called him down. —Harvard Lampoon.

The Patrolman's Wife—"Does your husband eat fruit in the morning?" The Roundsman's Wife—"No; he's only on duty in the evening."—Yonkers Statesman.

Our Quizzing Friend—"Pinky, over there, says he finds this a great place to clean the cobwebs out of his brain." Our Fat Friend—"Sort of a vacuum cleaner."—Judge.

Tommy—"Tell us a fairy tale." Guest—"Once a man who had a baby that didn't cry and a dog that didn't bite went to live in a suburb without mosquitoes."—Harper's Bazar.

"Were you ever in love?" asked the sweet young thing. "No," replied the bachelor, "but you can't mention any other fashionable disease that I haven't had."—Detroit Free Press.

"He says he's your friend for life. Says you loaned him \$50." "So I did. But he's not my friend for life. I propose to ask him for it next pay day."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"That lady looked at you as if she knew you." "Yes," replied the gentleman who had been named as defendant at Stour Falls and Reno, "she is my mother-in-law twice removed."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Mid pleasures and palaces, Though we may roam, When the stomach is empty, There's no place like home." —Lily.

He—"Do you remember the night I proposed to you?" She—"Yes, dear." He—"We sat for an hour, and you never opened your mouth." She—"Yes, I remember, dear." He—"Ah, that was the happiest hour of my life."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mary Backstoop—"Did he tell you life with him would be one grand, sweet song?" Maudie Sidestreet—"No; he said it would be one grand, beveled, sweet-toned, silver-coated, indestructible phonograph record."—Puck.

"Haven't you a home?" asked the sympathetic citizen. "Yep," answered Plodding Pete. "I had a nice home, but de first t'ing I knew it had a woodpile and a garden and a pump. And den it got so much like a steady job dat I resigned."—Washington Star.

John Wesley. A fierce flame burned in a case of steel. The apostle's zeal was controlled by a brain which might have been that of a great general or financier. Those who jeered at his fanaticism would have been no match for him in diplomacy or the work of organization. In their directness of aim and the very heart of the matter in hand some of his letters read like extracts from Napoleon's correspondence. He roused enthusiasm, but could not control it. He who said, "Scream no more on the pain of damnation," was no spiritual-contortionist or lover of rant. He who exclaimed, "Oh, what is so scarce as learning, save religion," did not idolize voluble ignorance. . . . He reminds one of "General" Booth at one time, only to recall at another, with his hatred of "noisy thoughts," some monk who had walked with St. Bernard.—London Times.

Dog Attacked by Birds. Louis Miller's fox terrier, two years old, killed a baby sparrow at Third and Wabasha streets and then had to fight for his life against combined attacks of several hundred other sparrows thirsting for revenge. The dog accompanied Mr. Miller on a business trip to the neighborhood, and when he saw the birdling fluttering to the sidewalk pounced upon it with his paws and teeth at the same time. The owner of the schnabel thought nothing of the incident until he heard a vigorous twittering all around and saw the terrier dash madly up Wabasha street to escape the fury of the vengeful sparrows. The terrier was getting severely punished. —St. Paul Dispatch to the New York World.

Prison Window a Gate. It is not often that a gate is made out of a window, much less out of a prison window; but the gate of St. Cedd's churchyard, Canning Town, East London, was at one time a window in the old Newgate Prison. Many people wonder at the size of the gate, but when they hear its curious history and the use to which it was put a year ago by they understand the reason of its massive dimensions.—London Daily Graphic.