ITALIAN SOCIALISTS CEASE OPPOSING WAR AND ORGANIZE "SOCIALISTS' BATTALION" FOR THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY

Lieutenant Labayola training squad from Socialists' battalion in front of arsenal at Milan.

The Socialists' determined opposition toward Italy's participation in the war has gradually abated, as the argument that the present conflict offers Italy an attractive opportunity to fulfill her dreams of complete unification has gained a very strong foothold with the people. Some of the more nationalistically inclined Socialists have even gone so far as to organize a "Socialists' battalion." The government has assigned Lieutenant Labayola to teach the "pacificators" the rudiments of the gun and the bayonet.

TURKS MAY LOSE GRIP ON PALESTINE

Creation of Christian State With Neutrality Guaranteed by Powers Advocated.

JEWISH IMMIGRATION IS SMALL

If Project Goes Through, Hebrews Will Not Be Excluded, However.

London.—"A land flowing with milk and honey"—thus was Palestine once, but today it is largely a waste.

Will the present world struggle result in the new birth of the little country where the Savior lived? A movement has started here to oust the Turks from the holy places—Bethlehem, Jerusalem, Lebanon and the Mount of Olives, where the Mohammedan masters and their German allies shall have been soundly beaten.

This new state will not be Jewish but will have plenty of room for all the Jews who wish to settle here. It will be tolerant toward all religions.

The country came under Turkish dominion in 1516, after the war between the Ottoman Sultan and the Egyptian Mamelukes, and thereafter for over 300 years the history of Palestine has been a record of sanguinary quarrels between the landed sheikhs, and of the oppression of the peasantry by them and by Turkish officials. It was not until 1840 that the arbitrary power of the sheikhs was curbed. The Turks then began to strengthen their hold, and though much has been done for the betterment of the country, the blight of Ottoman Government has continued to darken it.

Two alternative policies present themselves in this urgent problem. The German Emperor has taken a great interest in Palestine and his rather theatrical visit to the Holy Land in 1908, has contributed to the extension of German activity in the country. There is the proposal of the Zionists, expressed by Herzy, who came to this country in the year of the Kaiser's visit to Palestine, that a Jewish state shall be established in that land. There is also the proposal now put forward, that the country shall now be developed into a Christian state, guaranteed, perhaps, in its national neutrality by the powers.

The Zionist movement, which drew much of its strength from the persecutions of the Anti-Semites, and has been inspired by race consciousness and the idea of a spiritual mission, led to a deep interest among the Jews in the affairs of the Holy Land. Practically the movement took the form of improving the situation of the local Jews, but it embodied also the purpose of re-establishing the Jewish nation in the country. Lord Palmerston became interested in the plan, and Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury supported Laurence Oliphant in his negotiations with the Porte for a concession, which might pave the way to the establishment of such a State, which was regarded as promising a further strengthening of the British route to India.

But the much advertised Zionist movement has not resulted in any great and continuous stream of Jewish migration into the country.

It is proposed, therefore, to work toward the creation of a Christian State in Palestine, as was formerly projected, or as an autonomous state, guaranteed in its permanent neutrality by the powers. Such a political organization woud by no means exclude Jews from the country, for it would need to be, above all things, tolerant. Toleration, it must be admitted, has not been the rule in the Holy Land.

An end must be put to the quarrels between various orders of the Greek and Latin churches, which have not been creditable to the spirit which it desirable to elevate. There have been old-standing causes of dispute at work, the Russians supporting the Greek monks and the Turks looking a little tolerantly toward the Latins under French inspirations.

Should Greeks or Latins enjoy most consideration? Which of them should enter earliest in the day into the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, or should have possession of the great Church of Bethlehem? There was a disturbance in November, 1901, which arose from a dispute as to the right to sweep certain stairs at the Holy Sepulchre Church, after which the Latin communities were assigned to the protection of their national Consuls.

Such abuses have arisen from the want of proper understanding between the powers, and of any means of settling disputed points. A Christian state established in Palestine would be in a stronger position. Perhaps preferable to the old idea of British control, would be a guaranteed neutral state, all the great powers having representatives at the seat of government. Permanent neutrality should be guaranteed, and order might be kept by the institution of gendarmerie, with officers specially selected by the Powers. Under a system of this nature all of the holy places would be very zealously guarded and would never be subject to desecrations, either by petty quarrels or the intrusion of tramways or any other like visible expression of the activities and advancement of modern life. There would soon follow a marvelous development of a very rich country which has suffered very long from neglect, and yet abounds in many natural resources still untouched.

"The pieces in chess can only move in certain specified directions, and, in the case of most pieces, and all pawns, over a limited space. These restrictions are regulated by definite rules."

"In war movement, as regards direction, is limited by natural obstacles and by consideration of transport and supply. In regard to space, it is limited by the marching power of the troops when they are not transported by mechanical means. None of these conditions are subject to rules. There is, however, another difference that is still more important. In chess the right to move alternates between the players. In war the commander, who possesses the initiative is not obliged to abandon it at any particular moment. But it is useless to pursue the discussion, which is unlikely to make clearer what seems fairly obvious. Argument from analogy, especially when analogy is imperfect, is bad logic.

"The initiative in war is gained at the outset by the commander whose army is first mobilized and concentrated in the theater of war. Hence the importance of an organization to insure rapid mobilization, and speedy transport of the army to the scene of action. By the perfection of their organization the Germans secured the initiative in France at the beginning of the war. The initiative may be lost by some strategical move of the opponent; and it disappears when a general engagement occurs. The Germans deprived the Russians of the initiative when they advanced into Poland in November, between the Vistula and the Warte, because the Russians were obliged to abandon their plans and conform to the German move in order to defeat it. The almost certain alternative would have been the defeat of their army between the Vistula and Warte by superior forces, which would, at the best, have resulted in serious embarrassment. When the general engagement in Poland began the initiative fell in abeyance, and, the fighting being still indecisive, it remains so."

The correspondent referred to states that "Gen. Joffre's masterly retreat to the Marne finally secured the initiative. It led up to a situation which enabled the Allies to accept battle on the Marne under advantageous conditions, and the victory gave them the initiative. Had victory gone the other way, the Germans would have regained the initiative, which was temporarily in abeyance."

SPECIAL CEMETERY IN MUNICH FOR THE WAR HEROES

Men who died while displaying great heroism in battle lie buried in this cemetery in Munich, Germany. Wooden crosses resembling the famous German Iron Cross, which is awarded for heroism, mark the graves.

The Stories of Famous Novels

By Albert Payson Terhune

Peter Ibbetson

By George Du Maurier

Peter Ibbetson was the neglected son of a rich Englishman. He spent his childhood in a French village, where his adored daily companion was little Mary Seraskier, daughter of a Polish emigrant.

Peter's youth and early manhood was lonely, unhappy, cramped by poverty. He and Mary lost sight of one another, though each carried an idealistic memory of their companionship. Mary grew into a stately woman and married the dissolute Duke of Towers. Her wedded life was miserable and she devoted herself to charity. She was known as "the Beautiful Duchess."

Peter quarrelled with his father, who had brutally insulted the memory of his mother. The son struck his father. The blow was heavier than Peter realized. And the father fell dead.

Peter Ibbetson was tried for murder. He was adjudged crazy and was locked up for life in an asylum for the criminal insane. He was still in the first flush of youth and strength. His imprisonment was a living death. The days were an endless horror. His only moments of peace were found in sleep.

His mind dwelt constantly on the past, chiefly on his happy childhood in France and on the long hours spent there with his playmate, Mary Seraskier. And one night he hit on an odd way of reviving these memories more vividly. Before he went to sleep he would lie at full length on his back, clasp his hands behind his head and cross one ankle over the other. Then he would throw all his will power into an effort to carry his mind back to early scenes.

Soon he became proficient in this form of self-hypnotism. (He called it "dreaming true.") At will he could transport himself mentally to France and to his own childhood. There, as an invisible bystander, he could see and hear everything that had been a part of his former life. While during the day he was a supposedly crazy convict, yet at night his soul and his mind were free to wander where they would.

One night, while he was strolling through the French village, he met Mary Seraskier. Not as she had been in childhood, but as "the Beautiful Duchess." For Mary also had learned the secret of "dreaming true." And in this way she and Peter were reunited.

Each night they met. Their earthly bodies were far apart—hers in London mansion, his in his cell. But their visionary selves were together, as really and as vitally as though they were still in the flesh. Together they lived over their childish days. Then they found they could go even further back. They could will themselves to go, nightly, to any period of the past they might choose. And then, invisible to all except each other, they looked on sights that to other modern mortals were only matters of history.

For instance, they willed themselves once to go back to the days when the earth was new. And, hand in hand, they stood watching the mastodon and other prehistoric monsters. Again, they attended a court function of Louis XIV. and, unseen, they mingled with the Grand Monarch's courtiers.

Their loveslife together was perfect. Each was ideally happy. All the woes of the day were forgotten when they met in dreamland at night. And thus the years rolled on. In dreams Peter and Mary remained wholly unchanged from the glory of their first youth, since souls are not marred by age. Yet, of course, day by day each was steadily growing old. Peter was now a grizzled, haggard-eyed convict and Mary a white haired, withered woman. Neither saw the other in actual life. So to each the other was still young, strong and handsome.

At last one night, when Peter came to their customary dreamland meeting place, Mary was not there. Nor did she meet him the next night, nor the next. Then he learned one day that the elderly Duchess of Towers had been killed in a railroad wreck. And he went mad from grief.

Once afterward—only once was he able to meet Mary in dreamland. By the force of her great love she was able to come back to him then in a vision from the Other World to comfort him and to tell him they should soon meet again, never to be parted.

Her prophecy proved true. For, a few days later, Peter Ibbetson was found dead in his cell.

GEORGE DU MAURIER was born in Paris in March, 1834, but was the grandson of EMIGRE'S, who had fled to England at the time of the French Revolution.

In 1851 he went to London and studied chemistry, but later returned to Paris and adopted art as a profession, pursuing his studies in Paris, Antwerp and Dusseldorf. In England he rapidly acquired a reputation as a designer of exceptional ability.

DU MAURIER illustrated an edition of Thackeray's ESMOND AND BALLADS, Foxe's BOOK OF MARTYRS, etc., and much of his work can be found in English periodicals of the day. Finally he joined the staff of PUNCH and became par excellence the gentle, graceful satirist of modern fashionable life.

JOAN OF ARC'S PRISON

Foundation of Ancient Tower Dug Out in Convent Grounds at Rouen.

The prison of Joan of Arc has been located near Rouen. The foundations of the ancient tower in which it was have been discovered and opened up through some new construction work undertaken by the government in the grounds of the Ursuline Convent, from which the nuns have recently been expelled.

The workmen in digging for the new foundations came upon a massive wall enclosing a circular space with a diameter of about 30 feet. When this was cleared of earth a well was found in the center measuring 6 feet across and about 30 feet in depth. Water rose in it clear and cold as soon as the earth had been cleared away from the bottom.

When the antiquarians got busy they identified the wall as the foundation of a building which was known for ages as "The Maid's Tower." A document dating back to 1641 was produced, which, taking it for granted that this tower had been the prison of the Maid of Orleans 210 years previously, gave a description and measurements of it, including the well, which unmistakably watch the ruins just exhumed.

The structure appears to have stood unchanged from the death of Joan in 1431 to 1590, when it was reduced to ruins in the course of a siege. In 1769 the city leased the site on which the ruin stood to Louis Mouchard.

In 1780 he appears to have stopped paying the rent. The greater part of the ruin was cleared away about this time, but as late as 1789 a visitor writing about the place mentions the foundation of the tower as visible and speaks of the well. After that it was filled in with earth and later the site became part of the nuns' garden and the existence of the ruin and the tradition attaching to it were forgotten.

He Obeyed Orders.

A ranchman noticed a small bunch of teal that were in the habit of using a pond not far from his dwelling. He requested Legrand to try his luck with them the next morning when they could be easily found. Legrand, however, was short of ammunition, so the ranchman gave him a shell, which he jokingly remarked was enough for a good shot, and he expected him to come back with the whole bunch numbering six. On the ensuing day Legrand departed before sunrise, but returned to breakfast empty handed. "No ducks, Legrand?" He shook his head. "No ducks." The next morning the result was the same. "No ducks, Legrand?" "No ducks."

The third morning a shot was heard. Legrand returned with three beautiful blue winged teal hanging from each shoulder.

"Legrand, how did you manage to have so much luck all of a sudden when you were not able to get anything the two preceding mornings?"

"Today," he replied, "was the first time I could get them lined up so that I could bag them all at one shot."—Forest and Stream.

Advice Worth Having.

You may disregard advice, but listen to it.

Don't scorn at it, no matter who the person is that makes it.

Many a fool has helped a wise man. Even the worst advice presents one side of a question.

An astute man said that he always wanted advice, not to follow it, but to help him to make up his mind. If you once get this idea about it you will be much the gainer in the battle of life. No one person can present all the points of view, and a person about to take an important step should be able to know what is all around the horizon.

Listen to everything everybody has to say, if you have the time; if not, always listen to anything that is presented strongly, whether or not it agrees with your opinion.

And above all things never scoff at the criticism, with its implied advice, of an enemy. There you get your weakest points exposed. If you are wise you will be thankful for the opportunity to strengthen them.

Tommy's Experience.

"My boy," said the good old minister, "'Ask and ye shall receive.'"

"I believe that," responded Tommy, with a doleful sigh. "I asked if I could go fishing instead of minding my kid brother on Saturday afternoon."

"And did you receive?"

"You bet! I received the worst licking I ever got in my life."

New Market.

"I noticed you have taken the cowcatcher off the engine," said the passenger on the rural railroad.

"Yes," replied the conductor with a wink, "we never run over any more cows. Since the farmers have discovered that the automobile owners pay more for killing a cow than the railroads they turn them out on the roads instead of on the tracks."

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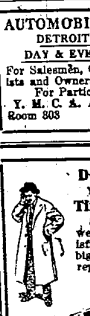

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