

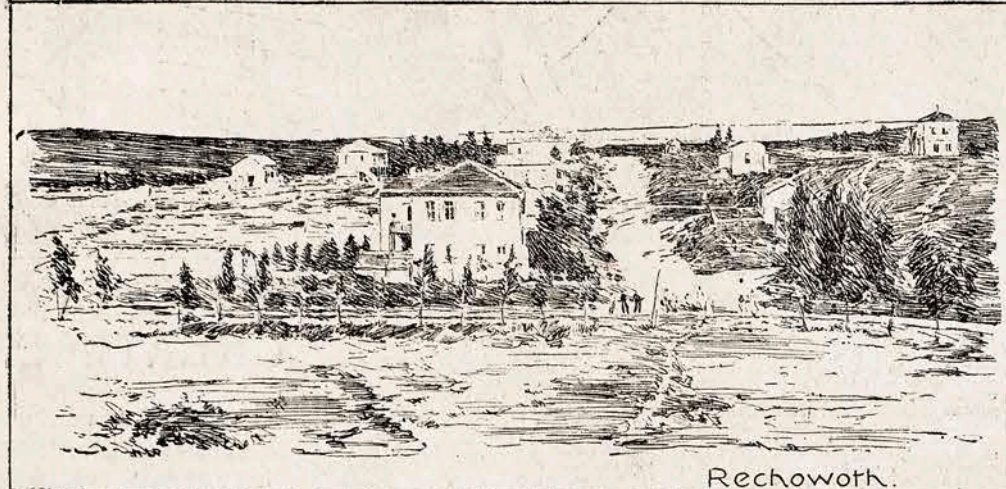
ZIONIST VILLAGES ALREADY WELL STARTED AND FLOURISHING IN PALESTINE.



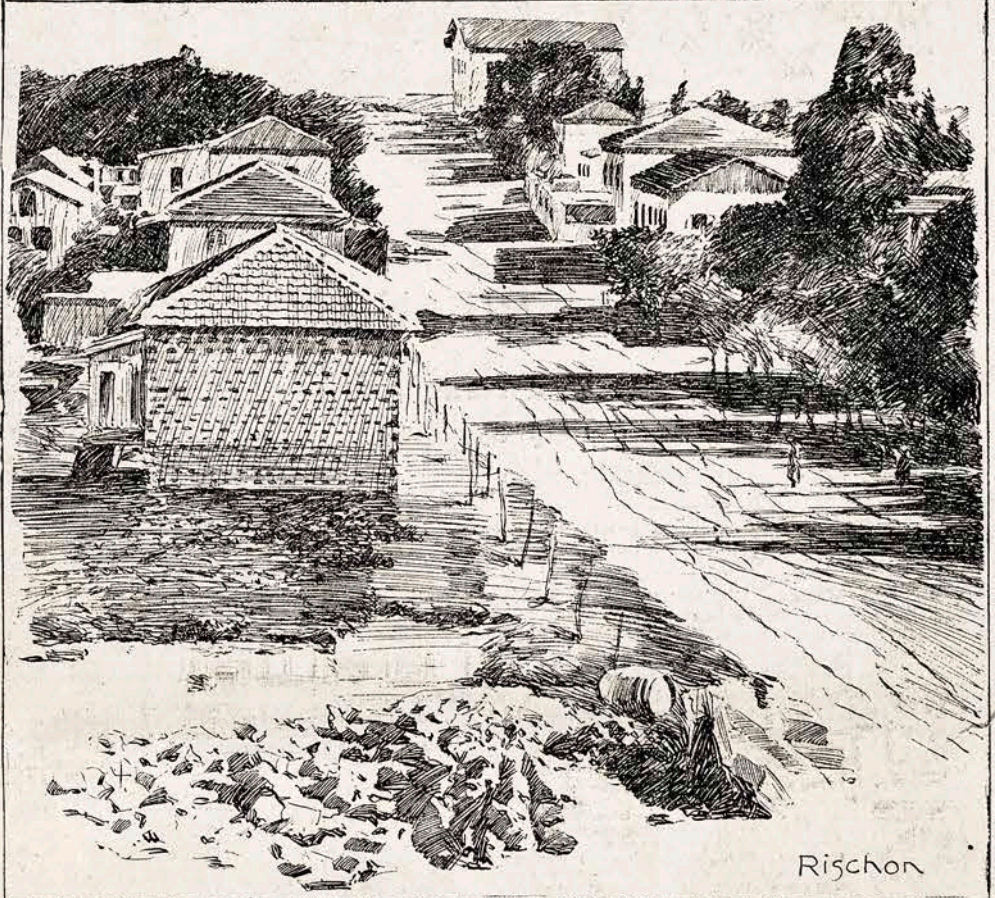
Gadavah.



Sichron



Rechowoth.



Rischon

SYSTEMATIC EFFORTS To Be Made by Zionists TO COLONIZE PALESTINE. Twenty-Two Settlements of Orthodox Jews Have Already Been Founded and Are Flourishing in the Holy Land. WHAT THEY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.



SYSTEMATIC colonization of Palestine was decided upon at the recent meeting of Zionists in Basle, under the leadership of Dr. Theodor Herzl, but the work of these Zionists will not be the first that has been done toward peopling the Holy Land with Jews. Twenty-two Jewish colonies are already planted in Palestine. The HERALD gives facts, figures and pictures of these colonies to-day.

The project of colonizing Palestine has long been dear to the hearts of orthodox Jews, and as long ago as 1840 the matter was agitated by the late Sir Moses Montefiore, but it was only in 1878 that the first colony was started, called "Pethach-Tikvah" (the Gate of Hope). The colonists, however, had been poorly selected. They knew nothing whatever about farming, and the result was utter failure. The "hope" was not realized, and the starving colonists returned to Jerusalem.

colonists came they were only merchants and mechanics, and knew little or nothing about agriculture. A wealthy philanthropist of Nicolean, Russia, Zebi Hirsch Lewantim, founded the colony of Nachlath-Reuben in 1883, but a year later one of the Rothschilds had to come to its aid. It is now thriving on 2,400 acres of land, having fifty families and employing two hundred Jewish day laborers. It owns 650,000 vines, thousands of mulberry and fruit trees, and has begun to raise wheat. Each colonist has his own house, garden and stock, and the colony has a school and house of worship.

Other settlements soon followed, including Yessud-Hamma'alah and Gadavah, in 1883-1884. The settlers of the latter were students from the Russian universities, but they suffered many hardships until aided by philanthropists, who sent trained agriculturists to assist them. There are at present one hundred of these students living on the seven hundred acres of Gadavah, or Katra, as it is sometimes called. They have 200,000 vines and fruit trees, one-fourth of their land being sown in grain. They are also successful manufacturers of cognac. Yessud-Hamma'alah has its 500 acres, irrigated by steam power. Besides raising the usual crops, roses are grown in large quantities for the manufacture of perfumery. Some of the colonists, of whom there are 140, give their attention to cattle raising.

A small colony settled in Wadd-el-Chanin in 1887, and has been so successful that eight little villages have sprung up around it, having fifteen hundred inhabitants. As late as 1890 other small colonies grew up around the larger settlements, and some of the day laborers founded a colony of their own, called Mischmar-Hayarden. When the second storm of Russian persecution broke, in 1881, it was found that four more colonies had been planted by those who anticipated this outbreak, but the Turkish government had interfered, and when the penniless Russian Jews began to overrun Palestine they were stopped by the Sultan's edict. This put a stop to immigration and colonization until 1882, when the law was partially suspended and a few were admitted. Twelve hundred families reached Palestine in

1894, bringing new blood and renewed enthusiasm to the colonists. Since that time there has been a gradual infiltration of settlers and a constant development of resources and enterprises. It is estimated that the Jewish colonists now occupy about 100,000 acres, or six and a half square miles of land, and that their number is from 5,500 to 6,000. Experts who have examined the country state that it can easily accommodate two million more without the least crowding. The colonies heretofore planted have had to labor under many difficulties, but notwithstanding all of their trials and sufferings they have managed to succeed. The Zionists, with Dr. Herzl at their head, will attempt to colonize all Palestine systematically and thoroughly.

ZUNILAND IS UNEARTHED

Raking Over the Ashes of an Extinct Civilization.

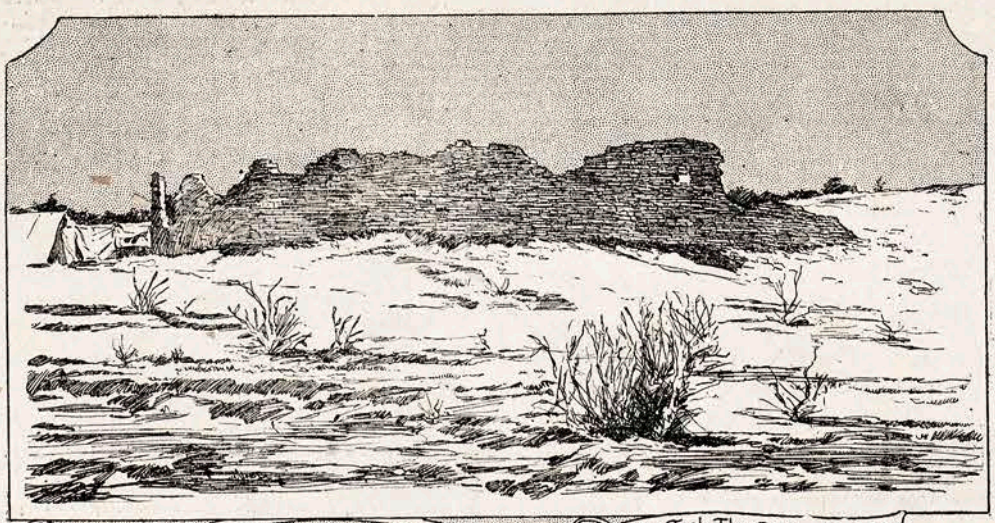
AN ANCIENT METROPOLIS.



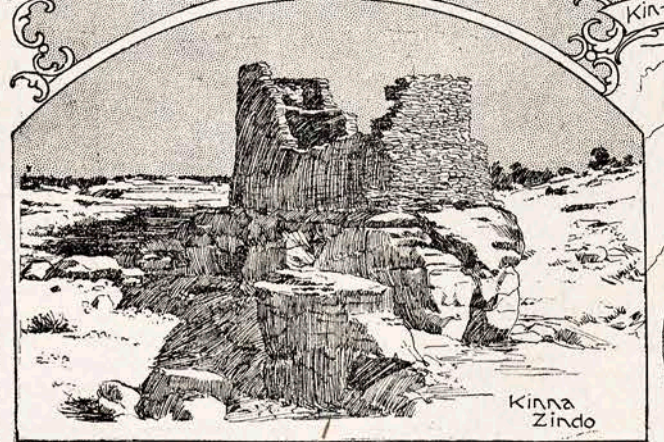
WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday. NE of the most fruitful of recent archaeological expeditions undertaken in this country has just returned to Washington with a tale of adventure and discovery, the result of a search in the barren wastes of the far Southwest for the ashes and crumbled ruins of lost races and forgotten civilizations. Early in the summer Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, explorer for the Bureau of Ethnology, with Dr. Walter Hough, of the Ethnological Department of the National Museum, left here for portions of Arizona and New Mexico suspected of containing long hidden ethnological treasures, left centuries ago by a prehistoric civilization, located in these regions through certain obscure myths and traditions confided to the explorers by modern tribes of the Pueblo people. Their success is attested by hundreds of relics and dozens of photographic views, already stored in the National Museum, where they will shortly be installed for exhibition.

Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, in the valleys of the Rio Zuni. This forgotten race had built their city in the form of one large compartment house of most peculiar architecture. Houses constructed in tiers, like the cells of the honey-comb, formed the walls of the city, whose foundations outlined a huge butterfly with wings outspread. Through the midst of the court between flowed a ditch or stream of water, fed by a spring bored exactly in the center. The ground sloping up on either side of this stream to the edges of the walls gave to the huge structure the internal appearance of a double amphitheatre. The windows and doorways of the houses had opened toward the inside court, their back walls, forming the walls of the city, being probably intact. At either side had been left a gateway, and at either end an archway or bridge, through which flowed the water of the stream. An Indian trader, who had squatted here several years ago, was the sole occupant of the site of this strange city when the explorers found it. This squatter had torn down all save a small corner of the circular walls, of whose stones he had built for himself a substantial habitation. Previous to his arrival the ruin had been well preserved, standing to a considerable height. The small cells or houses built in the walls had been repeated upward about four tiers of stories. The ancient spring which once had bubbled in the midst of the central courtyard was cleared by the ingenious squatter after it had been sealed by the dust of centuries.

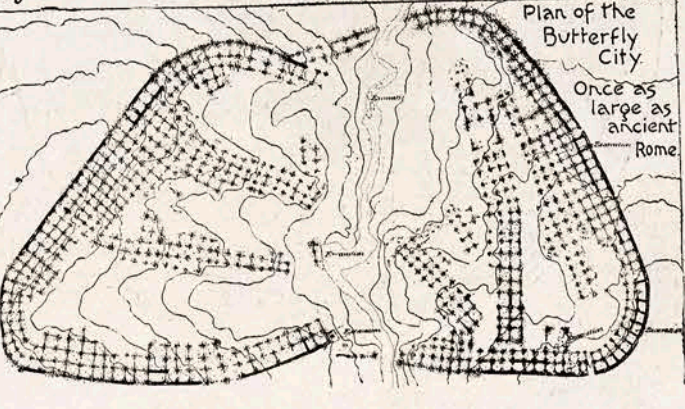
Describing this wonderful ruin Professor Fewkes said:— "It is known as Kin-Tiel or Broad House by the modern tribes in these regions. Centuries ago its population was probably as large as that of the old Rome of Severus or of ancient Troy. We made extensive excavations and found in its ruins a choice collection of relics. We dug into the city's cemetery, just outside of the walls, on the east, where we found relics of such a character as to leave no doubts in our minds that the inhabitants were related to the ancient Zunil. The pottery was decorated with symbols similar to those found in ancient Zunil ruins, but different from those of the Mogul. We found many skeletons in a fair state of preservation. These have been brought to Washington. They will be given to a specialist, who will make from them deductions as to the anatomical characteristics of the race. "To the south of the city we also found an ancient shrine, surrounded by a circular wall built of rocks of the most curious form and color—collected from over the entire outlying region. On the top were three carved stone fetiches representing birds and undetermined quadrupeds, probably bears. A few miles to the north we discovered also a cluster of houses. One of the ladders with which the ancient inhabitants had gained their entrance was still standing. Portions of the ceiling and floor were intact. This was found to be an ancient Zunil ruin. It is called Kinna-Zinde, or Tall House. We found no signs of European contact in any of these ruins. The prehistoric inhabitants were probably driven out by the hostile Apaches or Navajos, but nearby in the side of Graham Mountain we discovered an old cave, formerly used by the ancient people as a shrine, wherein sacrifices were made to certain of their gods. This bore evidences of having been long in use, centuries ago. It had never been visited by scientific men before. At the entrance was a flat space where ceremonies had probably been performed."



Kin-Tiel, The Butterfly Ruin



Kinna Zindo



Plan of the Butterfly City
Once as large as ancient Rome

RUINS OF THE BUTTERFLY CITY, ONCE AS LARGE AS ANCIENT ROME.

Trained for the Work. One hundred pupils form the school, divided into five classes, so that twenty are graduated each year. They are instructed in the theory and practice of farming, as well as the usual general branches. On the farm attached to the school vegetables and fruits are grown for the markets of Jerusalem, Beyroot and Alexandria, and Java oranges are shipped as far as London and Glasgow. Grapes are grown and the process of wine making is taught. Six hundred acres of land belong to the school and are cultivated by its pupils.

When the persecution of the Jews became very bitter, in 1879, some of them fled to Palestine, and in 1880 founded two villages, with agricultural settlements attached, called Sichron-Ja'akob and Rosh-Pinah. The former is now the largest and most flourishing of all the colonies, sheltering about one thousand persons, who cultivate five thousand acres of land. Vines, fruits, silkworms, grain and honey are raised. The town of is a steam plough, used in common, and a steam mill, has water works, paved streets in the village, cellars for storing wine, a nursery, &c.

Several smaller colonies have clustered around this one, adding to its wealth, population and enterprise. A glass factory has been started in one of these, giving employment to those who do not wish to take part in agriculture. Rosh-Pinah has 1,600 acres of land, which is fertile and well watered, in which four hundred colonists, besides growing grapes and having 100,000 mulberry trees for the silkworms, many acacia trees are cultivated, as there is a large perfumery factory here, which uses these blossoms. This is the centre of the silk manufacturing, having a steam plant for spinning and weaving. The Russian persecutions of the Jews in 1881 caused the emigration of many Russian Jews, some of whom came to America, but others turned toward Palestine. The Jews of Odessa, in the southern part of Russia, being not very far from Palestine, looked in that direction. Some of the students of the universities of Odessa, Moscow, Harkov and St. Petersburg formed a society called the Biluzi, from the initials of the Hebrew words used as a motto, the translation of which is, "Come, let us go, O house of Israel!" As a result of this agitation the old colony of Pethach-Tikvah was re-established, together

