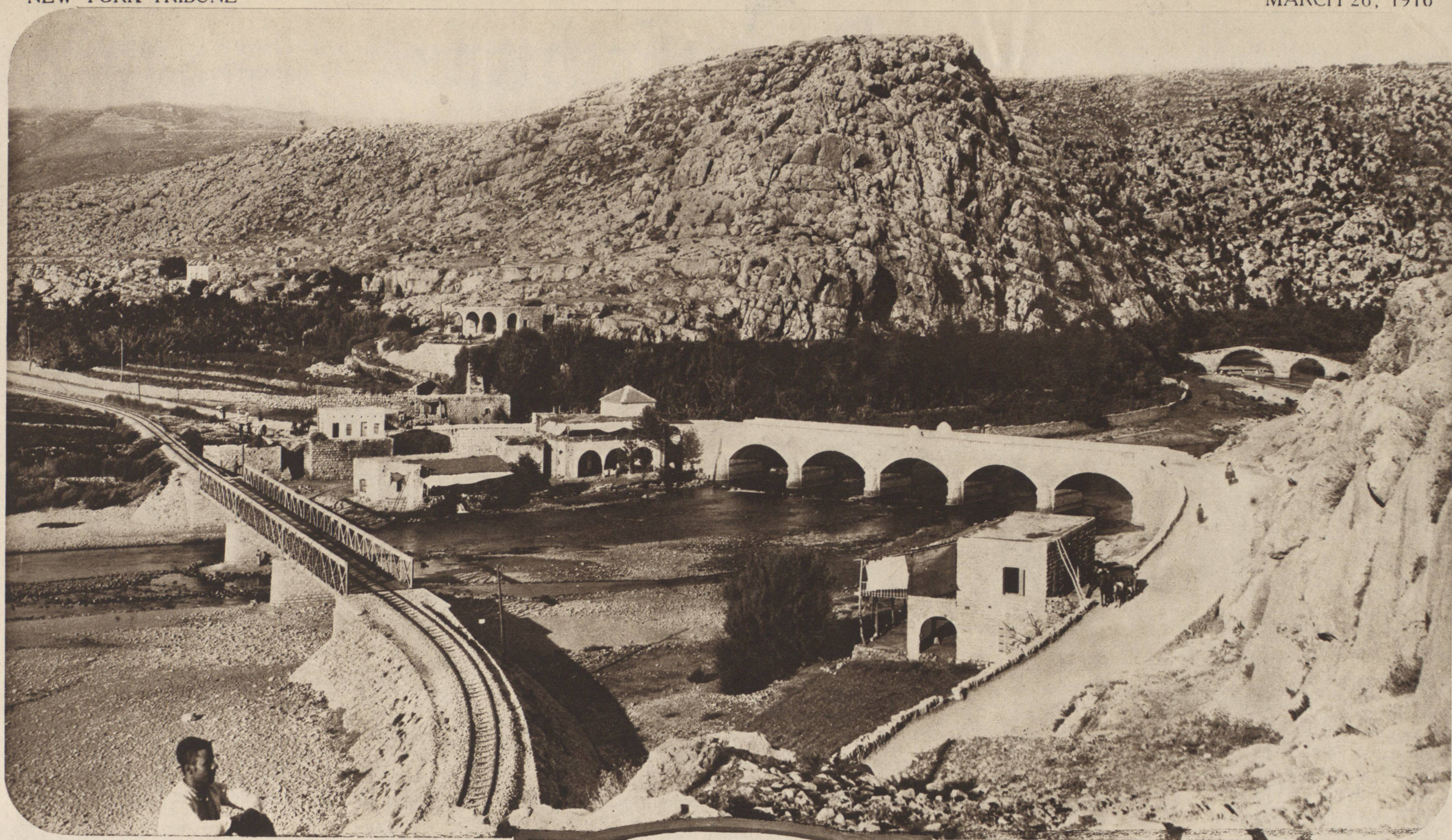

Boyap Junction, where the French-built Syrian railway branches for Aleppo and Damascus. Aleppo is the Syrian terminus of the Bagdad railroad. Both of these branches would be an important link in the communications of a Turko-German force seeking to invade Egypt. *Photo from L. R. Freeman.*

Scenes Along the Bagdad Railway Line, the Main Reliance of the Teutonic Allies in an Egyptian Campaign

A chicken house at Mouslimee, on the German-built Bagdad railroad. Similar chicken houses have been built at every station, but there are no chicken in them. Mouslimee is intended to be a freight distributing point for Mesopotamia. *Photo from Janet M. Cummings.*

Entrance to Aleppo Castle, Aleppo, Syria, built in 1209 by Nureddin, the conqueror of Damascus. *Photo from Janet M. Cummings.*

"Pot-Head, Effendi," the name given by excavators to the image of a god excavated at Carchemish, the ancient seat of the Hittites. *Photo from Janet M. Cummings.*

Scene of the excavating work at Carchemish, along the Bagdad railway line. Here are three cities, built over each other. The swift Euphrates carries the earth away as fast as it is excavated and dumped. *Photo from Janet M. Cummings.*

The railway station at Jaffa, connecting with Jerusalem. This is a part of the French-built line which would be of great value to the Teutonic Allies in an Egyptian campaign. *Photo from Lewis R. Freeman.*