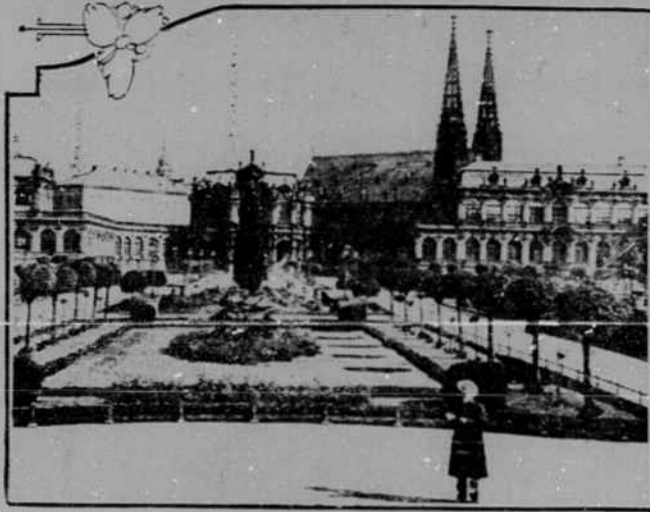


TWO ART CAPITALS



Galleries and Gardens of the Zwinger, Dresden.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

TWO capitals of German states, Dresden in Saxony and Munich in Bavaria, are capitals, as well as art, and annually draw their thousands of art-loving tourists.

Dresden is filled with artistic wonders. Its picturesque setting, astride a beautiful bend in the Elbe river, about 110 miles south of Berlin, caused Herder, the poet, to call it the Florence of the Elbe.

From an approaching river steamer, the Saxon capital is a city of graceful spires and huge domes and cupolas, but inside the Altstadt (old city) on the left bank of the Elbe, the picture changes to one of artistically embellished buildings, handsomely sculptured monuments, galleries of famous paintings, numerous museums with choice collections of all sorts, spacious squares and parkways, and canyonlike streets where Kunst (German for "art") is heard among the throngs nearly as often as some of the common verbs.

A large portion of the Altstadt lies near the Augustus bridge, one of the five spans that connect the old town with Neustadt, on the other bank of the river. The Hof-Kirche, facing the bridge with its 272-foot tower, is a huge structure, whose parapets are topped with 50 statues of saints and inside, Raphael Mengs' "Ascension" looks down upon the high altar. A covered passage connects the church with the old Saxon palace, whose walls are decorated with fine mural paintings; and in the various rooms, large collections of Chinese vases and Dresden china are on display. Even the stable adjoining the palace is embellished with a cavalcade of Saxon princes, in porcelain tiles.

Treasures in Many Buildings.

Within a few blocks of the palace, numerous buildings contain the collections that have made Dresden famous as the German art center. Between the church and the palace the Grunes Gewoelbe (Green Vault) contains a dazzling array of jewels—diamonds, rubies and sapphires—and works of art in gold, ivory, bronze and Limoges enamels. On a single ivory task one artist has carved 142 angels and another ivory piece depicts an organ grinder fighting a robber. The Saxon crown jewels, a 40-carat green diamond, jeweled trinkets of all kinds, a golden tea service and the largest known onyx are displayed. Bronze work includes statues, pedestals and vases. A striking bronze piece depicts Charles II of England fighting off a dragon.

Across the street, surrounded by gardens, the Zwinger, built by Augustus the Strong and intended to house banquet and dance halls, promenades and gardens befitting royal life of the eighteenth century, is a treasury of art. The building is a fine example of Italian Renaissance, adorned with figures of Greek deities, vases and flowers. Once in the court which the Zwinger incloses, the traveler feels that the rose gardens and promenades should fulfill the most regal whim.

The Zwinger museum contains a half million engravings, many drawings, mathematical instruments, and a picture gallery where some of the finest works of the most eminent Italian, Spanish, Dutch and German artists are on exhibition. Raphael's "Sistine Madonna" occupies a prominent place in the collection. It was purchased in 1754 from Italian monks and smuggled out of Italy by painting a landscape over the canvas. There are also works of Rubens, Van Dyck, Rembrandt and others.

The Johanneum museum, formerly stable buildings, contains an interesting collection of war material and more than 20,000 pieces of Chinese,

Japanese and Dresden porcelain, and Italian majolica, a glazed pottery.

The Albertinum, once an arsenal, now is a sculpture museum with many historical and modern pieces. Delicately painted limestone reliefs dating back to 2700 B. C. are displayed there, while a mummy still repotes in a coffin it has occupied for 2,500 years.

These and numerous other exhibit places, including the Municipal museum with a fine collection of etchings; the Academy of Art; the School and Museum of Industrial Art; the Zoological and Ethnographical museum, containing a large collection of stuffed birds and ethnological specimens; the Mineralogical and Prehistoric museum with interesting fossils; draw art lovers from all parts of the world and earn for Dresden the right to be called one of the world's important art centers.

Among the churches the Frauen-Kirche, a Protestant edifice, is the largest. It can accommodate 5,000 worshippers. The church occupies a whole city block. The lantern above its huge dome is 312 feet from the pavement. A magnificent organ and numerous statues are interesting features of its interior.

In point of population Munich (Munchen) is exceeded only by Berlin and Hamburg among German cities. With 680,000 inhabitants it is somewhat larger than San Francisco and smaller than Boston.

Munich is Magnificent.

In physical aspects Munich is one of the most impressive of modern cities. Its royal palaces, its magnificent national theater, its great royal library containing 1,100,000 volumes and 50,000 rare manuscripts; its broad thoroughfares, particularly the Ludwigstrasse and Maximilianstrasse, bordered by the great office buildings of the Bavarian government, and its famous university which ranks first among the German institutions of learning in the number of its medical students and second only to Berlin in the number of students of all classes—all these and many other buildings and institutions make the municipality one of the chief prizes of the Teutonic people.

Most of the modern improvements and practically all of its architectural splendor Munich owes to Louis (or Ludwig) I and his art-loving successors. Louis came to the throne in 1825 and ruled for more than 20 years. One of the impressive monuments of his reign is the beautiful Propylaea, modeled after the gate to the Athenian Acropolis, and the reliefs which decorate this structure quite fittingly tell the story of Greece's war of independence and the events transpiring in that kingdom during the eventful reign of King Otto I. Louis' son who was elected to the throne of Greece in 1832 but was finally expelled after 30 years. Another beautiful Munich gateway is the Siegestor (Gate of Victory), modeled after the Arch of Constantine in Rome.

One Munich gallery exhibits such works as Titian's "Christ Crowned with Thorns," Rembrandt's "The Descent from the Cross" and a Raphael "Madonna," and contains works of Rubens, Van Dyck, Holbein the Elder, Perugino, Botticelli and Fra Filippo Lippi, from which it will be seen that Louis did not hesitate to acquire the masterpieces of other nations.

Louis II saw Bavaria gradually absorbed in the Empire, but, before madness drove him to suicide, he furthered the art development begun by his grandfather. His reign was notable for his encouragement of Wagner's development of the music drama, and to his royal generosity, which would add more to his fame had it not been for the oppressive taxation it imposed and its later excesses, were due the Bayreuth productions.

Improved Uniform International Sunday School Lesson

By REV. P. B. FITZGERALD, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Ill. (© 1930, Western Newspaper Union)

Lesson for August 3

NAOMI AND RUTH: A STUDY IN RACIAL RELATIONSHIPS

LESSON TEXT—The Book of Ruth. **GOLDEN TEXT**—And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Ruth a Helpful Daughter.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Naomi's Faithfulness Leads Ruth to God.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Our Neighbors of Other Races.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Way to World Brotherhood.

I. How Naomi and Ruth Were Brought Together (1:1-17).

On account of famine in Bethlehem of Judah, Naomi with her husband and two sons sojourned in the land of Moab. After the death of her husband, her two sons married Moabitish women. After a time her sons died also. After the death of her sons, Naomi resolved to return to her homeland, having heard that the Lord had visited his people in giving them bread. They went to Moab to escape trouble but only got into more. This is always the case when God's people go into the world to escape difficulties. It was not until Naomi was thus chastised that she resolved to return. When the time came for her to go, Ruth and Orpah accompanied her for a distance.

II. Ruth's Noble Choice (1:18-18).

Greatly as Naomi loved her daughters-in-law, she would not have them go into this matter blindly. She wished them to know the seriousness of their action.

1. No chance for them to marry again (v. 11).

Naomi told them that she had no more sons for whom they could wait. In that day for a woman to be unmarried was the greatest disgrace. Society differed then from now. No avenues were open by which women could earn their living.

2. Heathen gods must be renounced (v. 15).

Idolatrous worship could not be carried on in the land where God's people dwelt. This was deliberately touched upon when Orpah went back. She went back when it was plain that there was no chance for her to get a husband. After Orpah's return Naomi put an additional test upon Ruth, that of giving up her religion. Ruth was equal to the occasion. Her mind was fully made up. She was willing to accept as her God the One who was able to produce in his subjects the nobility of character she had observed in Naomi. Ruth's determination was so definite and unflinching that her expressions have come down to us in words which "no poetry has unrivaled and no pathos has exceeded, and which has gone through centuries with the music which will not let them be forgotten." She was determined to share Naomi's journey, her home, her lot in life, and grave in death, whatever or wherever that would be. To crown it all, she renounced her heathen gods and worshiped Jehovah, the true God.

III. Blessings Which Attended Ruth's Choice.

1. She found the true God (1:16).

Instead of a heathen god who was unable to help her, she had the Living God, the God of Israel.

2. She found friends (ch. 2).

As she went to glean she was led to the field of Boaz, a man of grace and wealth. The servants of Boaz treated her with consideration.

3. A good husband and happy home (chs. 3 and 4).

4. An honored place in the Israelitish nation (4:13-17).

5. She became a link in the chain of the Redeemer's ancestry (4:18-22 cf. Matt. 1:5).

The one who fully decides for Christ and gives up all for Him shall receive a hundredfold in this life and in the world to come eternal life.

The story of Ruth is a fine example, first, of right racial relationship. The union of Ruth with Israel was around the true God. And, second, of dispensational truth:

(1) The famine in the land indicates the testing of the Jews in the great tribulation.

(2) The going into Moab indicates the sojourn of the Israelites among the nations.

(3) The sickness and death in Moab indicates the chastisement of the Jews and their sorrows in the present age.

(4) The return to the land indicates the gathering of Israel to their own land, Palestine.

(5) Ruth's decision indicates the gathering of the Gentiles through the influence of the Jews.

(6) The marriage between Boaz and Ruth indicates the union of the church with Jesus Christ.

Value of Kindergarten Not Fully Recognized

There is little estimate that 5,000,000 children are of kindergarten age in the United States, only approximately 1,000,000 now in kindergartens.

This indicates that the value of the kindergarten has been underestimated. Parents do not realize that this pre-grade training is an important step in child development. It is not merely a nursery.

Work in pasting, cutting paper, coloring in building with sand and clay, and in recognizing certain words encourages thinking and arouses interest in the constructive. The child is impressionable, and a trained teacher can do much to assist him on his way through the school and life.

School superintendents and social workers are in agreement that kindergarten work cuts down juvenile delinquency, and parents should be aware of that.—Des Moines Tribune-Capital.

Blessing in Disguise

First Post—There's one nice thing about being a budding bard.

Second Scriber—What's that, I want to know?

First Post—No one expects you to grab for the check when lunching with friends.

An ounce of truth is worth a pound of sorrow.—Baxter.

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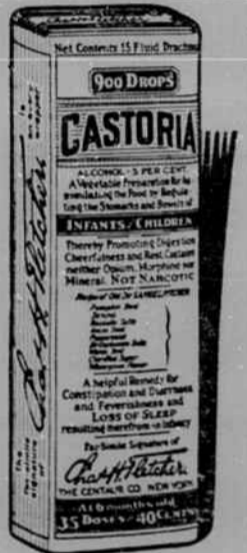
And No Guarantee

Client—Do you charge if I ask a question, counselor?

Attorney—Oh, no, Not unless I answer it.

Among life's bothers in which everybody shares is the left turn in heavy traffic lanes.

When BABIES are upset



Baby ills and ailments seem twice as serious at night. A sudden cry may mean colic. Or a sudden attack of diarrhea—a condition it is always important to check quickly. How would you meet this emergency—tonight? Have you a bottle of Castoria ready? There is nothing that can take the place of this harmless but effective remedy for children; nothing that acts quite the same, or has quite the same comforting effect on them.

For the protection of your wee one—for your own peace of mind—keep this old, reliable preparation

always on hand. But don't keep it just for emergencies; let it be an everyday aid. Its gentle influence will ease and soothe the infant who cannot sleep. Its mild regulation will help an older child whose tongue is coated because of sluggish bowels. All druggists have Castoria; the genuine bears Chas. H. Fletcher's signature on the wrapper.

Egg-Swallowing Snake

Prof. J. Arthur Thomson says an African snake, the Desay pettia, swallows eggs larger around than its throat, then sucks out the contents and regurgitates the shell without breaking it.

Half the world doesn't know how the other half lives as it does without getting caught.

Next Farm Invention

Dairyman are now looking forward to building barns in which the atmosphere will always suit the cow; of keeping "working" cows in factories near the cities and of using remote farm lands for dry animals and calves.—The Country Home.

Patience accompanied by mere idleness is of no value.



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