

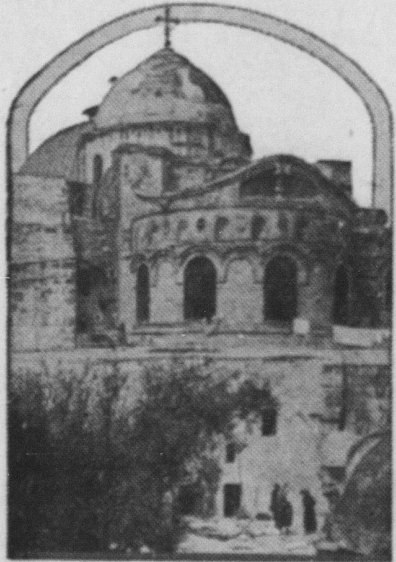


Jerusalem, the Holy City

TRAGIC JERUSALEM
Originally a city of Chaldea.
Capital of Abraham.
Captured by Egypt.
1400 B. C.—Captured by Jebusites.
1058 B. C.—Capital of David.
922-332 B. C.—Frequently destroyed in warfare and rebuilt.
322 B. C.—Taken by Alexander the Great.
168 B. C.—Stormed by the Romans, who killed 12,000 Jews.
54 B. C.—Looting of the Temple.
A. D. 70.—Destroyed by the Romans.
A. D. 148.—Razed again by the Romans.
A. D. 325.—Restored to old dignity.
A. D. 637.—Captured and churches destroyed by Caliph Omar, a Saracen.
1099.—Captured by the Crusaders.
1187.—Retaken by Saladin.
1229.—Recaptured by Crusaders.
1244.—Ruled by Egyptian Sultans.
1291.—Christians expelled from all Holy Land.
1517.—Seized by the Turks.
1917.—Recaptured by British under Gen. Allenby.

THE thoughts of the Christian world at the approach of Easter inevitably turn to the Holy City and the scenes of the last hours of the Savior.

Jerusalem is built on a rocky hill rising 2,500 feet above the Mediterranean.



The Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem.

mean. It is fourteen miles distant from the Dead sea, the waters of which in clear weather are visible from it, with behind them the somber mountains of Moab. Its name, observes a writer in the Montreal Herald, occurs first in history on one of the tablets found at Tel-el-Amarna, in Egypt, the date of which is about 1400 B. C., containing a letter written by a prince ruling Jerusalem under Egyptian suzerainty. On the tablet the name is spelled Ursaalem, which is believed to mean "city of security" or of "peace."

The Biblical history of the city is familiar to all. Melchizedek, who blessed Abraham, appears in Genesis as "King of Salem." The second verse of the Seventy-second psalm identifies Salem and Jerusalem or Zion, but the story of Melchizedek is so obscure that no one can say when the Holy City had its beginning. Egypt held it for a time, but about 1400 B. C., the Jebusites, a tribe of Canaan, captured and held it for many years. David captured it from the Jebusites about 1000 B. C. and made it the capital of his kingdom, and there Solomon built the temple where now stands the exquisite Mosque of the Rock. Since David's time the city has changed hands 24 times, being destroyed and rebuilt again almost as often. But it seems indestructible. Nebuchadnezzar may deport its people; Titus may plow its site and sow it with salt; Hadrian may efface its name by planting on its foundations

"The Lord Is Risen"

By DIANA KEARNY POWELL in Washington Post

THE Lord is risen! See the cave. The sepulchre St. Joseph gave.—The fast-sealed rock is rolled away. Come see the place where Jesus lay. Satan is conquered, and the grave.

Though faith is scorned by fool and knave, Though thieves may mock and rabble rave, Still do we hear the angel say, "The Lord is risen!"

You who of sin have been the slave, Be free, for He who came to save Has conquered death this Easter day. Join with the angels as they pray, Sing with the birds, the wind, the wave, "The Lord is risen!"

the Roman colony of Aelia Capitolina; but its memory is restored, its ancient sanctuaries are adorned by new temples and still it stands.

The ancient city is a little more than a square mile in area. It is surrounded by a low wall, inside which things are much as they have been for hundreds of years. All around it is the great new city, modern and lively, dotted here and there by the big religious and charitable foundations built during the half-century before the war by the various Christian churches. They provide some of the most conspicuous features in the landscape, such as the Russian cathedral, with its onion-shaped dome, the convent on the Mount of Olives and the barrack-like hospice of Notre Dame de France.

The great interest in Jerusalem, at this holy season, is not, however, in its modern aspect, striking as it is. Unique among all cities of the world, Jerusalem is a holy city to three great faiths, Judaism, Christianity and Mohammedanism. Monuments to the great beginnings of all three are there and now after many centuries of bitterness, all three may worship unhindered at its shrines.

To Christians, the most poignant of the many tragedies of Jerusalem is the Crucifixion of Jesus, which many believe took place nineteen hundred years ago. Reverent research has ascertained with fair certainty the scenes of the last fateful days.

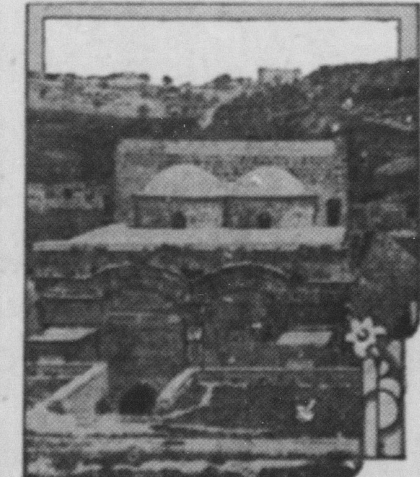
In the wall of Jerusalem there is still to be seen the famous Golden Gate, through which Jesus is said to have entered on Palm Sunday, when the people shouted "Hosanna!" and flung palms in his path. It is also thought to have been the Gate Beautiful, mentioned in the Acts. The masonry is Byzantine, but it is believed to hide older work. It is kept walled up, perhaps by ren-

son of a tradition that on a certain Friday a Christian conqueror would enter by it, ending Turkish rule forever.

The first Church of the Holy Sepulchre was built, after a careful search for the true site, by Empress Helena, mother of Constantine, the first Christian emperor, and dedicated in 336. It was later destroyed by fire, as were several successors, the present building dating from 1810. The dome was completed in 1868. The present building is not large and is constructed of a red and yellow stone, something like marble. Inside, opposite the entrance, is a small door, through which one, by stooping, may enter the Holy Sepulchre. It is a small room, six feet by seven and seven and a half feet high. It is brilliantly lighted by forty-three lamps kept burning by the Roman, Greek, Armenian and Copt churches. Floors, walls and ceiling are covered with marble to protect the rock from pilgrims who might chip it.

The Garden of Gethsemane was a beautiful spot on the side of the Mount of Olives, across the Brook Kedron, to which Jesus and his disciples frequently repaired for rest and refreshment. Formerly, no doubt, much larger, it is now a plot about one hundred and ninety-five feet square. There are in it seven olive trees, the largest being about twenty-six feet in circumference. If they are not the original trees that witnessed the Agony of Jesus in the Garden, they are certainly off-shoots of them. There is definite knowledge that the trees had been in existence for a long time in the Seventh century. To the east of the garden is a rocky mass where the apostles are said to have waited while Jesus prayed.

The chief Moslem sanctuary of Jerusalem, the Haram-es-Sherif, built on the site of the temple, can only be visited by Christians with special permis-



Sealed Golden Gate Where Christ Entered Jerusalem.

sion, and on certain days they are not permitted to enter it. Under the Mosque of the Rock, which stands in the Haram enclosure, is shown the sacred rock where Abraham is said to have made Isaac ready for sacrifice, and there, too, is the cavern in which David is said to have prayed. There is also a round hole in the rock which is traditionally reported to have been made by Mohammed's head as he ascended to heaven.

The temple, which was begun by Herod the Great, father of the Baptist, was still in process of building during the life of Jesus. Its beauty and the splendor of history and religious idealism it symbolized and enshrined affected the heart of Jesus as it did every other Jew. No other city in the history of the world has gained the passionate affection of a people as has Jerusalem. Brooding over it in the last days Jesus uttered that most moving apostrophe, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets and stonest them that are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not!"

Lonely John, dreaming on rocky, seaweedy Patmos, of a "new heaven and a new earth," instinctively thought of "the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven. . . . And the gates of it shall not be shut at all by day; for there shall be no night there. And they shall bring the glory and honor of the nations into it."

PROVIDING FOR THOSE OVER 65

Statistician's Figures Show Enormity of Task.

On a subject which at the moment is engaging the attention of thinkers and economists everywhere, the following analysis, from the New York Times, will be of interest:

"Realizing that no old-age pension legislation can ignore the progress that science has made in prolonging human life, the administration requested the Committee on Economic Security to present figures to show what the country must face if it is to support those who attain the age of sixty-five and who are unable to support themselves in gainful occupations.

"Since 1900 the number of the superannuated (by which term those who are sixty-five and over are meant) has been steadily increasing. Then it was 4,000,000, or a little more than 4 per cent of the population; now it is 7,500,000, or 5.4 per cent; by 1970 it will be 15,000,000, or 10 per cent.

"The obvious remedy is to save for the proverbial rainy day. But how? The committee makes the point that a man of sixty-five may expect to live until he is seventy-six or seventy-seven. He should have saved about \$3,500 to enjoy an income of only \$25 a month for his declining years. But ten and a half million families, the best earners in the United States, save in their whole lives a total of only \$71 out of earnings that lie somewhere between \$1,000 and \$2,000 a year. If \$3,500 is the capital that a man of sixty-five needs to maintain himself on \$25 a month—how it can be done on that allowance the committee does not reveal—we must find over two billions a year to support him and his kind. And this is only a beginning.

"Old age yields to youth in industry. It is not hard-heartedness or inability to appreciate the ability, experience and ripe judgment of forty-five or fifty that makes it so much easier for a man to win a place while his hair is still brown or black, but the exigencies of a corporation pension system. If an employee is to retire at sixty-five at the expense of his employer he must have behind him at least twenty years of service. It follows that men who are now fifty and out of work are not likely to

find permanent positions again with large firms that have instituted pension systems.

It may be that this presentation of the case is too black. The evidence is strong that a population tends to become stationary. At some future date, which may be only a half century hence, births and deaths will balance each other. If technological unemployment is but a passing phenomenon, it follows that there will be more and more old workers and that the good jobs will not all be filled by youth."

BOTH HUMOR AND POETRY EVINCED IN PLACE NAMES

The southern mountaineer's whimsical humor is seen not only in some of his songs and hoe-downs but in place names commemorating some jest, some episode more or less grimly comical or tragic—Broke-Jug creek, Tear-Breeches ridge, Chunky-Gal mountain, Seldom-Seen hollow, Rip-Shin ridge—ouch! How vividly that recalls certain scrambles through stony thickets—Burnt-Shirt mountain, Jerk 'Em Tight, Hanging Dog creek, Headforemost mountain, Bore-

Auger creek, Fiery-Gizzard creek, the Devil's Courthouse, and so on.

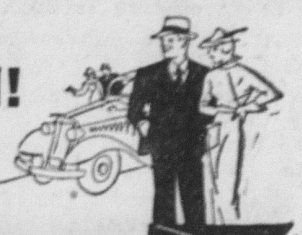
In Cumberland county, Tennessee, two beautiful brawling streams unite whose names are No Business creek and How Come You creek. Undoubtedly, there is a story back of each name.

But the mountaineer is often poetic, too, and gracefully descriptive in his place names. The touch of melancholy in his nature is evidenced by the frequent recurrence of such names as Lonesome and Troublesome, Desolation, Defeated, Poor Fork, Kingdom Come, Falling Water and Lost creek are significant names of streams. Crazy Dome, Balsam Cone, the Black Brothers, Lone Bald, Thunderhead, Little Snowbird, Grandfather; Hawksbill; Graybeard and Wine Spring Bald are all mountains lyrically and descriptively named.

I asked a mountain man in North Carolina whether a certain bold promontory had a name, and I have a pleasant memory of the slow lift of his eyes to where it towered 1,000 feet above us, and the soft drawl of his mellow, low-pitched voice as he answered: "Yas, hit's called the Winter Star."—Alvin F. Harlow in the Saturday Evening Post.

How Does He Keep His Car So Beautiful!

That's just exactly what your friends are bound to say when you Simoniz your car. The finish will sparkle like new again, and it will stay that way. So always insist on Simoniz and Simoniz Kleener for your car.

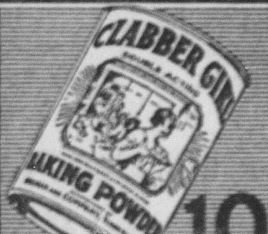


MOTORISTS WISE

SIMONIZ

Never Fails On Baking Days

CLABBER GIRL BAKING POWDER



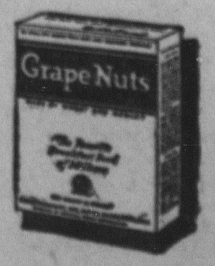
Buy A Can From Your Grocer Today

DIZZY DEAN warms up



Boys! Girls!... Get Valuable Prizes Free!

Join Dizzy Dean Winners—carry Dizzy's Lucky Piece. Send the top from one full-size Grape-Nuts package, with name and address, to Grape-Nuts, Battle Creek, Mich., for membership pin and copy of club manual—"Win with Dizzy Dean," containing list of swell free prizes. (Offer expires December 31, 1935.) And for more energy, start eating Grape-Nuts. It has a winning flavor all its own. Economical, too, for two tablespoons, with milk or cream, provide more varied nourishment than many a hearty meal. A product of General Foods.



At the Cross

