

Pauline Wayne may go on the stage in a rural drama.

If baseball were taught in the schools there would be no truancy.

Will college football set about to equal aviation's record of fatalities?

Headlines are made for the lazy who do not care to do much reading.

When a joy rider is driving a motor car while watching a biplane he is certainly up to date.

What's the use of going over Niagara Falls in a barrel when you can buy an aeroplane?

"The cost of living in Chicago is cheaper than it is in New York." But who wants to live in Chicago?

Some pessimistic person has predicted a cold winter. Still, he may be interested in a woolen factory.

Chicago theaters are to be performed, but the stock yards will keep on doing business at the old stand.

Has anybody stopped to figure out what was done with all the money before people began to buy automobiles?

Over 92,000,000 young lobsters have been liberated off the Maine coast. Just in time for the theatrical season.

A woman who wedded a poet complains he couldn't support her. Evidently she found married life blank verse.

An inventive person in Boston is said to have built an automatic woman that talks. It wouldn't be a woman if it didn't.

The fellow who looked into the gun to find out whether it was loaded is now adding to the gaiety of nations by eating toastnuts.

The pastor who declared childless wives should be deported struck a heavy blow at the attendance upon the annual mothers' congress.

A writer says that every time two people are married one of them wins a great victory. Yes, we were licked that way once ourselves.

A Jerseyite suffering from rheumatism came in contact with a five wire and was cured. However, it is not likely that live wires will become popular.

A Cleveland woman has secured a divorce notwithstanding the fact that her husband did not chew, smoke, drink, swear nor stay out at night. Perhaps he snored.

Several times roosters have been enjoined from crowing, but it took an Iowa court the other day to enjoin onions from smelling. This may properly be defined as a strong action.

In Brooklyn a woman has secured a divorce because her husband carried out the garbage for another lady. Evidently they do not regard loving one's neighbor as a virtue in Brooklyn.

Andre Jaegerschmidt, who traveled around the world in forty days, is a Frenchman. We mention this merely to prevent our readers from gaining the impression that he is an Irishman.

In autumn, more than ever, we realize that the year that promised so much in its gladsome springtime, moves in an inevitable cycle, subservient to the infinite and eternal law of causation.

Speaking of easy money, a Chicago girl has just inherited \$20,000 because her name is Jane. Beside, being named Jane is its own reward.

A New Jersey hotel keeper has issued an order prohibiting his waitresses from talking to traveling men who eat in his dining-room. He must want to get rid of the patronage of the traveling men.

We are told that a hawk tried to pick a diamond stud out of the shirt front of an unsuspecting citizen of New Jersey. Those Jersey hawks are becoming almost as formidable as Jersey skveters.

City Forester Frost of Chicago proposes a new annual for the boy scouts. Instead of marching about with toy guns, he would have them equipped with grubbing hoes and dispatched in a war of extermination against the weeds of Chicago. This would result in two things good for the boys—they would learn the names of the weeds and would secure healthful exercise. It would benefit the public by doing away with the weeds.

Man now flies higher than the birds. The latter are not spurred on by gasoline.

A baby has been born in a fashionable New York residence hotel. In these get-rich-quick days it is becoming increasingly difficult to guard social lines in the metropolis.

The canals of Mars have been photographed. There is no evidence, however, in these pictures that the canals have beaten the Panama canal in being open to travel.

The AWAKING of the OLDER NATIONS

"To Knowledge" Cry Which Progressive Party in Turkey Placards Highways—Governments Seek to Enhance Own Prestige by Schools.

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Beirut.—If a visitor in this city has sufficient curiosity to inquire the meaning of the Arabic inscriptions which he sees emblazoned upon the walls, he will be told that they are a motto of the Progressive Party—"To knowledge" and "Juryman, seek knowledge! Ignorance is shame."

That points straight to the underlying problem of awakened Turkey. However, farcical the present constitutional government may now appear, it must ultimately rest upon the education of the people. Not at the Sublime Porte and in the inner offices of the administration, but in the schools of the Empire, the destiny of Turkey is to be worked out. A constitutional government is simply impossible without popular education.

The prevailing idea of education in old Turkey was the memorizing of the Koran in four tones. The Koran is in Arabic and so even where memorized, utterly unintelligible to most of those who study it. These mosque schools were little else than hot-beds of bigotry and hatred of Christians. They effected no change in the economic conditions, nor did they broaden the intellectual horizon of their students. Traditions concerning the Prophet were of little help to the peasant in raising a living from the ill-treated soil of his land. One of the hopeful signs of the new day is that everybody seems to realize that education must have the right of way.

Religious Schools the Rule.

When the constitutional era was proclaimed there was at once a great flocking of children to existing schools, especially to those kept by foreigners. There has been some reaction in this respect, as the Moslems and Greeks and Armenians have, by means of threats and other pressure, compelled the parents to send children to their own schools however inferior these may be. The latter have been forced to improve their standing perceptibly, even at the cost of taking Christian teachers from the foreign schools. One office of the educational institutions maintained by foreigners in Turkey is to stimulate the native schools to emulation.

While the Young Turk leaders have designed a scheme of non-religious schools, yet practically the religious schools are the prevailing ones. The people here have such varying religious beliefs, and religious ideas hold such a supreme place in their thought, that nobody is satisfied with non-religious schools. The result is that the youth of Turkey is largely being educated in schools which put the church above the state. The empire is divided into great national groupings which are also religious classifications. Educationally, the result is chaos. The government is trying to find itself in this matter and to adapt itself to the educational conditions of the new order.

Diplomacy and Education.

In the great game for the possession of New Turkey, the school is freely used by foreign governments. France has heartily supported and championed the Jesuit colleges and primary schools for they teach the French language and French history and inculcate the French view point. They are visible reminders of French nationality and naturally enhance the prestige of that government which has strongly supported the rights of these schools with diplomatic representatives. These French schools maintained by the Jesuits are enormously successful.

Germany has tried, but with poorer success, to give the German language the right of way in Turkey, but the German tongue does not succeed in corresponding ratio with the other German triumphs here. So, along the Bagdad railway, the Germans are obliged to use the French language. Great Britain has belatedly come to realize the advantages of the educational agency in promoting her prestige. In Constantinople an English High School for Boys has been opened with a fine staff of teachers out from England. The education given is in the English language and along English lines. The teachers avow that they are promoting the British type of education as a matter of imperial policy. On this basis they are supported by the British press and British officials, and they look forward to a grant from the British government, just as an appropriation would be made for the maintenance of a Consulate.

Where America Leads.

It is only of recent years that the American government seems to have awakened to what may be called the diplomatic significance of the American schools in the Levant. Broadly speaking, America has been kept from being a negligible factor in the Turkish empire by the schools maintained here by the foreign missionary societies of the United States. These schools are admittedly the foremost in the land. As a result, of all the nationalities to be found in Turkey, America is the most popular. Three out of four emigrants seek the shores of America.

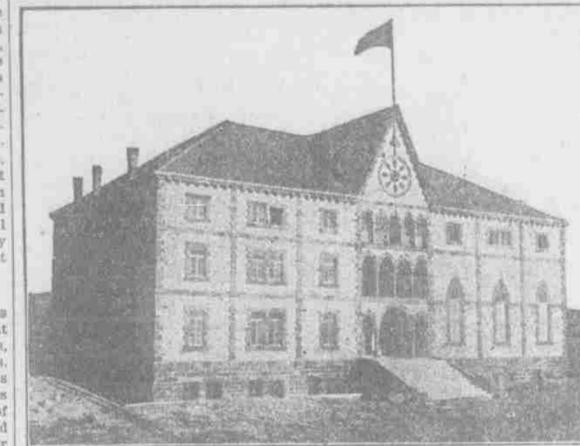
The entire cause of the English

speaking people has been profoundly benefited by these institutions, established with no thought of statecraft. In all parts of the Levant one may find English speaking graduates of these schools, to whom American history and American ideals have been made familiar. There is doubtless warrant for the statement that the American schools in the Levant have done more to honor the American name and flag in these parts than all the embassies at Constantinople.

Some Remarkable Results.

It is a curious and anomalous situation that the greatest educational institutions in the Ottoman empire should fly the flag of another nation. This is unquestionably the case. It is a source of immense pride to traveling Americans that the Syrian Protestant college at Beirut and Robert college of Constantinople and the American College for Girls in Constantinople, are the educational mainstays in Turkey. None of these is, strictly speaking, missionary, but all are entirely American being supported by American money and conducted by American teachers.

The potency of all this is difficult to make clear to persons who do not understand oriental conditions. The finest buildings, the largest institution, and the most celebrated in all Beirut, is the Syrian Protestant college, which has a magnificent site on the Mediterranean with the purple Lebanon mountains in the distance. This is



School for Boys of the Presbyterian Mission.

said to be the finest college campus and prospect in all the world. There are from 700 to 900 students yearly, of many colors and races and the graduates may be found in influential places in all parts of the empire. Especially numerous are they in the British service in the Sudan. The cosmopolitanism of this college and Robert college is shown by the way its students scatter over the entire world.

This great American college was born within the missionary circle and its teachers have been drawn hither by the missionary impulse, yet it receives no aid from any missionary society, but is managed directly by a board of gentlemen in New York. Recently the issue as to religion was raised by the Moslems, who objected to attendance upon chapel services. There was no little discussion, but the end was at no time in doubt because the American public, whatever its religious belief, would not care to support an institution that simply made Islam more potent. The present condition is that the students are obliged to attend chapel daily.

Robert college on the Bosphorus, to which many have assigned a large part of the credit for the new order of things in Turkey, has some 400 students. It laid the corner stone of a new dormitory recently, and instead of a lot of speeches, the occasion was celebrated by a baseball game between tutors and a nine from the crew of the "Scorpion." So high is the reputation of Robert college that cabinet ministers and other leading Turks send their sons to it. It has got out of the acute financial difficulties which beset most of these altruistic educational institutions in the Levant, through the receipt of the Kennedy bequest of nearly two million dollars.

American Women in New Turkey.

Thanks to gifts from the Rockefeller and Sage funds, the American College for Girls in Scrutari is enabled to move to more commodious quarters on a hill overlooking the Bosphorus not far from Robert college. The site is a beautiful one, and the building will be worthy of a great educational institution. Temporarily, a part of the college is housed in an old palace on the Bosphorus. The head of this institution is Miss Patrick, a noted educator, who has elected to give her life to Turkey.

She has a staff of upwards of a dozen American women teachers. The graduates, who from many nations, frequently go into teaching work. The college is an influential center of the new educational movement, and Moslem teachers are on close terms of friendliness and co-operation with the American faculty. It is no small matter that in this cosmopolitan institution Turkish, Greek, Armenian, Bulgarian, Syrian, Koordish and girls of other nationalities are learning American ideals of life. The international college for boys, the American school for girls, at Smyrna, and other notable institutions.

More than twenty-five of these American schools are maintained by missions in different parts of the empire. Their teachers are American and an exceptionally large percentage of their pupils become in turn teachers of local schools or engage in religious work. There are many parts of Turkey that are honeycombed with the influence of these mission schools.

The Printing Press Lever.

A study of the forces responsible for the wonderful awakening of Turkey leads investigators into many interesting fields. Here I have run across the significant fact that within four years the Presbyterian Mission Press at Beirut has issued at a nominal price a large stock of d'Aubigne's "History of the Reformation." This was done originally to get rid of a surplus of

books. The demand for this work which has in it the seeds of both political and religious revolution, grew amazingly and still continues. Remembering how comparatively small the number of educated readers in Turkey has been, it does not seem an impossible task to touch the majority of them with some such influential book as this.

Similarly the newspapers and books issued from this historic press, despite the censor's vigilance, has been scattering the seeds of new thought widely over the empire. Here more truly than in any other part of the world of which I have knowledge, the printing press has been a lever of Archimedes to overturn the old order. The primary output has been the Bible in Arabic. The entire Arabic-speaking world has been supplied with Bibles from this press more than a million and a half copies of the Bible in whole or in part, having been issued up to date. Even the Georgian churches have accepted the translation of the Bible into Arabic which has come from this press. The Russian schools within the Ottoman empire, have taken their book supply from the Mission Press, and the Russian government is at present the largest single customer of the Press.

Modern maps have been a valuable

output, for in the skillful war with



Citizens of Old Philadelphia and American Missionary.

Islam which Christianity is waging, modern geography, modern history and the physical sciences are powerful weapons against the teaching of the Prophet. The entire Moslem world has no printing outfit to match this one. A better style of Arabic is used than in the Mohammedan books. By the scholarly works that have come out of a spirit of higher criticism has been created within the circle of Islam and this is a more insidious foe to the latter than the frontal attacks of Christianity.

The Mission Press makes its own type, and when each letter may have four vowels and twenty-five different forms making one hundred in all, it is not a small matter to run a printing establishment in Arabic. Nevertheless, the missionaries count it well worth while for this institution is cutting away the foundations of the old order. As Turkey goes to knowledge, it goes to a new life in reality.

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Esther Pleading For Her People

Sunday School Lesson for Nov. 5, 1911. Specially Arranged for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT—Esther 4:1-17. MEMORY VERSES—4:1, 14. GOLDEN TEXT—"The Lord preserveth all them that love him."—Psa. 145:20. TIME—Accession of Xerxes, B. C. 485. Xerxes conquers Egypt, 1st and 2d years, B. C. 485, 4. He prepares to invade Greece, 3d to 4th years, B. C. 484-481. Vashti deposed in his 1d year, B. C. 485. Invades Greece, B. C. 481. Defeated at Thermopylae and Salamis, B. C. 480. Esther becomes Queen, B. C. 478. Haman's plot and defeat by Esther occupying nearly the whole year, B. C. 474. PLACE—Shusan (Susa) the winter capital of the Persian Empire, about 200 miles southeast from Babylon and 125 miles north of the Persian Gulf.

There are two principal theories concerning the historical nature of the Book of Esther: one, that it is a veritable history; the other, that it is a historical romance founded on fact, like Shakespeare's Julius Caesar and Henry VIII, or like Scott's novel, or Homer's great epics. While there are a number of serious difficulties, yet there are few if any unanswerable arguments against its being a true history. Xerxes is the Greek shortened form of the Ahasuerus of Esther, as York, for instance, is a shortened form of the Latin Eboracum. He began to reign B. C. 485 and ruled for 20 years. We can best understand Esther by means of those parts of his history which reveal his character. Xerxes at the very beginning of his reign completed the conquest of Egypt which his father Darius had begun. On his return he immediately began to prepare for the invasion of Europe, and especially of Greece.

Xerxes sought a queen in place of the deposed Vashti. The one selected from the most beautiful women of the empire was Esther, a charming Jewess, a descendant of one of the exiles, her great-grandfather being among those carried captive to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar in 598. Her Hebrew name was Hadassah, the myrtle, a beautiful and favorite shrub in the east. "Esther" means "a star," and many think it the same as Ishtar the Babylonian equivalent of Venus. She must have been quite young at the time of her marriage, not over 15 years. Four or five years pass, and then begins the tragic story of Haman, his rise as a king's favorite, his pride incensed at the conduct of Esther's cousin Mordecai, his attempt to bring vengeance upon the whole Jewish race on Mordecai's account, his success in obtaining a decree from the king, throughout his empire, "to destroy, to kill, and to cause to perish all Jews, both young and old, little children, and women, in one day."

Great mourning and terrible distress came upon the Jews all over the empire as they learned of the decree. Mordecai sent word to Esther, now about 20 years old, asking her to go to the king and request the deliverance of her people. Esther replied "Whosoever shall come unto the king into the inner court, who is not called, there is one law of his to put him to death. Except such to whom the king shall hold out the golden scepter." There was, therefore, a possibility of Esther's reaching the ears of the king, but with the greatest uncertainty as to how such a capricious king would act, especially as his love for her had cooled. The mission Mordecai committed to Esther was one of great danger and difficulty. It required the utmost heroism.

Esther put on her royal apparel, and used her beauty and charm of person and of dress to accomplish her object. She waited for the fitting time. The king held out the golden scepter. The sign that he received her, and that the most dangerous part of her mission was over. Instead of asking her favor, where she would be surrounded by spies and possible enemies, she invited the king to a banquet in the seclusion of the Harem gardens. She invited Haman her enemy to join with the king and thus ward off all suspicion, and at the same time have him where he could not escape.

Esther presented her petition in wise words and pointed out Haman as the enemy who was seeking her life and the life of her people. The king was very angry and immediately deposed Haman, and had him hanged on the gallows he had prepared for Mordecai. The result was a counteracting decree, permitting the Jews to stand up in their own defense, and large numbers of their enemies were slain. The Jews were saved from destruction, and exalted before the people. Mordecai took Haman's place in the government. The feast of Purim was instituted with great feasting and joy, and has been celebrated annually ever since on the fourteenth of Adar, February-March, one month before Esther.

One of the most interesting studies in the story of Esther is to trace the ways of divine providence, and see how God makes all things work together for the good of his people. God's sovereign grace and man's free will are here seen in perfect harmony. Heroism in Every Day Life is the expression and cultivation of the heroic spirit in our ordinary daily living. We cannot all be heroes in great things, but the field of heroism is everywhere, in every home, in every town. There are great enemies to overcome in our own hearts.

A Little Fable.

Once upon a Time there was a Wise Man who set up in Business as a Distributing Center of Knowledge. There came unto Him certain Smart Alecks who thought to Confound Him by Asking: "Why does a Rabbit wiggle its Nose?" But the Wise Man simply Collected two Dollars and answered them thus: "Because the Nose cannot Wiggle the Rabbit." Moral: Do not get Gay with People who are Out for the Coin.

NEEDED A PAIR.



Sarcastic Sammy—Kind lady, have you got another batter case like this one you give me yesterday?

Kind Lady (battered)—Why, no. But perhaps you would like for me to make you another.

Sarcastic Sammy—Yes, I wish you would. I want to half mole my other shoe.

A Slip of the Tongue.

"Bah!" said the villain, lighting another cigarette, "Hah!" The heroine uttered a gasp. "You must be the black sheep of your family," she said.

Feeling that he had inadvertently given her an insight into his past life, the villain left the stage and refused to further interrupt the hero.

The Limit.

"You have no more sense than the law allows," he sneered. Then he added, a litter afterwards, "—and a prohibition law, at that."

Whereupon the party to whom the remarks were addressed began fracturing a few statutes.

More Effective.

Mrs. Henpeck—If I thought my husband drank, I would take a hatchet, and—

Mrs. Askem—Sunsh the seasons? Mrs. Henpeck—No, indeed! I'd nail him in the house.

Wm. D. Nesbit.

Onlooker

"A LECTURE COURSE"



We've got our lecture course arranged. The talent has been hired; Of course the program can be changed. If that should be desired. But the attractions we have booked Are full of vim and force. Which we were done we vowed it looked Like a wonderful course.

It opens with the Prize Quartet, Which filled a date last year. Most of our folks are talking yet About when they were here. Then we will have the Tameful Tots, A troupe of girls and boys Who play on brooms and pans and pots And add unto our joys.

And after them we'll have the Marxs, Who give a song and dance Upon the horizontal bars. We've billed them in advance. We've booked Professor Blum's Trained Seals, Dams Nature's Own Display— They fire off guns and rife on wheels In quite a wondrous way.

We've also got Magoo's Band With moving pictures, too. Their music is just simply grand. The pictures are all new. What else? Well, we've The Mistle Link, A marvelous hahoon That tries to talk and seems to think And almost hums a tune.

And yet some folks ain't satisfied With such a splendid list. Some of the kicking ones have tried To show us where we're missed. Our lecture board has had a row That made an awful breach— One member urged that we, somehow, Have some one make a speech!

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