



THE GROUP ON THE RIGHTS AS IT NOW APPEARS

have sought to improve education in their own country; and graduates of Robert College have been steadfast friends of this women's college.

Out of these various race elements, which are often hostile to each other at home, has been wrought a college almost free from national or race rivalries and dissensions. Associated with the college proper is a preparatory school, which is a necessity in a region where there are few adequate schools for girls. From the youngest to the oldest the girls all have a sense of belonging to the college, and of being fellow members of a non-sectarian congregation. When the war broke out in 1912 one of them said to a Bulgarian, "My father is a Turkish officer." The other replied, "My father is a Bulgarian officer." Whereupon the Turkish maiden, little recking of battle smoke and carnage, said, "Why, if our fathers are both officers, then we must be sisters!"

The faculty of the American College is made up in large part of graduates of American colleges, many of whom have left higher salaries and larger classes to engage in the big work of helping to evangelize and civilize the East. The leading spirit among them is the president of the college, Dr. Mary Mills Patrick; and to her more than to any one else is due the thought and accomplishment of the new site, the new buildings, and the new opportunities. She has been able to interest some generous American givers, among them one of the strongest and truest friends of the college—Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard. President Patrick and others raised in America the large amount necessary to acquire an estate of seventy-five acres at Arnautkoy, on the European side of the Bosphorus, a few miles along the ridge

from Pera, the European quarter of Constantinople. Architects' plans



MARY MILLS PATRICK, PH.D.
President of the American College for Girls

were then drawn for the new buildings by the Boston firm of Shepley,



A CHOIR DRAWN FROM SIX NATIONS
In this Constantinople College group are Bulgarians, Greeks, Armenians, English, Austrian and German girls

Rutan & Coolidge; and Mr. Rutan, who is one of the trustees, threw himself into the work with all his intensity.

The result of these combined efforts has been the magnificent group of buildings in which will be held the next college commencement. No more beautiful and commodious college precinct has ever been erected in any country. Very simple in outline, the light gray concrete structures fit together like the panels of a medieval shrine. The buildings are elevated in every sense of the word—in position, in outlook, in dignity, and in the effect upon the occupants. They are only a type of the commanding position which this college is destined to adorn in the world. Already the four buildings completed are too small for the students who will come to them next fall, and it is the hope of the trustees speedily to add the three buildings which will complete the plan.

Both the college and its new plant are a lesson to the whole East of what can be done for the education of girls. Every person who catches sight of these beautiful buildings will know that far-off America has presented this stately gift for the sole advantage of the people of the Balkans and of Turkey. Hundreds will mount to the terraces and halls of the college, and will see for themselves the dignity, and charm, and intellectual power of the students, chosen from the best womanhood of the East. The college is training not only its students, but the future students of its students; it will be the mother of other colleges carrying Western enlightenment eastward and westward from the great Oriental capital. It is teaching the mothers of statesmen and the tutors of their wives.

Harvard University

FRESHMAN CLASS TICKET

SPREAD THE WISCONSIN IDEA

You
Know
What
"Big Bob"
Did for
Wisconsin



"LITTLE BOB"

Let's Give
"Little
Bob" a
Chance.
History
Will Re-
peat
Itself.

Democracy in Every Sense of the Word.

Vote the Following Ticket.

"Bob" LaFollette President
Irene Morris, Oakland, Wis. President
"Puff" Van Horn, Sterling, Treasurer
"Jim" Wall, Eau Claire, Secretary
"Hank" Powell, Bergant-et-Arue

"DO IT FOR SEVENTEEN, LET'S GO"

Everybody's Platform.

- To uphold all major and minor traditions.
- A democratic administration, void of all class and local politics.
- Equal representation for women on all committees. The same to be chosen on merit and efficiency.
- A real Freshman party and frequent meetings.
- A pledge to carry out this platform to the letter and to administer all class functions for the benefit of the whole class.

BRISTLING WITH SLOGANS

A page from the 1912 "Voter's Guide for Class Elections" at Wisconsin

CLEANING UP COLLEGE POLITICS

MUCH is said nowadays about reform in municipal politics, but we hear little or nothing about a similar movement which recently started in the political activities of our great universities. What college man does not recall with a reminiscent thrill the time when, as an undergraduate, he campaigned in the interests of his friends or ran for office himself? It was excellent training for public life of the old variety, but something radically different is needed for the new.

In progressive Wisconsin the movement, started in the Legislature, communicated itself to the state university, only a mile away, resulting in a novel progressive system of college elections. Its unique feature is a Voter's Guide which gives equal and simultaneous publicity to all official candidates. Each party is given one page in a little 4x8 paper pamphlet and in that restricted space he must present any campaign material which he wishes to place before the student body, all other advertising being strictly prohibited. It is astonishing how much individuality is thus brought into play. In a recent class election there were ten parties for the four classes and yet each ticket stood forth so distinctly as an individual unit that there was

not the slightest possibility of confusing any two pages.

Formerly each candidate shifted for himself as best he could. His friends electioneered for him, distributed his literature, and corralled as many voters as possible. Campaign expenses increased slightly from year to year, but the average never exceeded \$50 until the class elections of 1911, when suddenly the price of office soared and one freshman parted with \$130 to attain his heart's desire. On that occasion the women were lured from the sorority houses by gifts of candy, the men smoked "treats," automobiles corralled voters to and from the polls, banners stretched across the campus obscured the vision on all sides, while auto flying yellow pennants bearing the legend "Votes for Women" and filled with chattering co-eds whirled here, and there everywhere.

Immediately afterward there arose from the student body a concerted appeal for some more democratic measure which would ensure all candidates an equal chance and throw the scales in favor of worth rather than wealth. The Student Conference, a legislative body, took up the matter during the following spring and devised the booklet. Assessments for the conference board now amount to about \$1 and for the big class elections about \$3.

In brief the regulations of the university are as follows:

- All publicity must be thru the medium of the Voter's Guide.
- Twenty-five constituents must recommend a candidate before he is eligible to run for office.
- Each authorized student party is given one page in the Guide.
- All advertising material, including a cut, if the candidate wishes his photograph to appear, must be in two weeks or ten days before the date set for election, and a certified check, covering his estimated expenses, filed with the registrar.

There are some hopes that Wisconsin, as a whole, may be enjoying the benefits of sane elections before long, as the State Legislature has been considering the advisability of adopting a similar plan for the state.

EUGENICS IN THE CHURCH

IF the church is to assume authority over the marriage contract, it has a much greater duty to its young people in educating them to the great laws making toward race improvement and the maximum of human happiness.

On this platform the Mount Morris Baptist Church of New York City has been providing for its young people during the present winter a church eugenics class, meeting in two sections. The church has for

FRESHMAN CLASS TICKET

ALL-FRESHMAN TICKET



"MOOSE"

Individual photo whose

Freshman took most

President, "Moose" Gardner (Com.)
Vice-President, Gladys Palmer (S.S.)
Secretary, Carl Guckelberger (A.S.)
Treasurer, "Hank" Durh (L. & S.)
Organizer, H. E. Bower (Org.)

OUR PLATFORM

- A athletic committee.
- L argue and better dance.
- L also picnic next spring
- F freshman banquet.
- R representation by women on committees.
- E EUGENICS basis for appointments.
- S strict enforcement of traditions.
- H sgs "Pre-Birth" mixer next fall.
- M meals and smokers.
- A Mating CAP night.
- N o partiality.

BOLD FACE TYPE TO WIN VOTES

The freshmen use novel display more frequently than the upperclassmen

years shown its sympathy for progressive social movements by throwing open its auditorium for popular Sunday morning lectures, for an hour before the regular service, to thinkers and leaders in a great number of social and scientific fields. The course now being given is offered as the year's work of the Sunday School class in social ethics. The lectures of the year before on human efficiency had prepared the way for this and the class has been a popular one.

A lecture on the meaning of eugenics introduced the series; the first general topic was the study of the family, in lower animals and man, and the psychology of men and women. Then came a group of lectures on mating and marriage, man and his work and leisure. Mendelism, heredity, pre-natal influences, and fallacies in breeding followed; with a consideration after that of infancy, the environment of the child, the individual, and types of men and women.

Personal hygiene and venereal disease are dealt with in the last division of the course, which leads to what may be called practical eugenics—the duties of men, women and children and of the state and church in improving the individual and the family, and culminates in a lecture on "The Future" which sums up the racial significance of the whole matter.



THE AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS WHEN ITS HOME IS COMPLETED

TRAINING THE MOTHERS OF STATESMEN

WHAT CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE, WITH ITS NEW BUILDINGS, IS DOING FOR THE EAST

BY ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

Professor Hart just returned from a recent trip to the Near East, where he made a special study of conditions in the Balkans. While there he visited Constantinople College, of which he is a trustee. Our readers will be glad to hear of the fine work being done by this American college in the heart of the Near East.—THE EDITOR.

ON one of those magnificent heights in Constantinople which slope up from the European shore of the Bosphorus, stands a group of new buildings which is a landmark in the regeneration of the Near East. Those buildings are shortly to be occupied by Constantinople College, the charter name of which is The American College for Girls at Constantinople. This college is now housed in narrow quarters in Scutari, an Asiatic suburb of Constantinople. The institution began in 1871 as a mission school for girls, and in 1890 had so far enlarged its purposes as to justify becoming a full-fledged college, authorized to confer degrees on approved students.

Lord Cecil and other observers in China have pointed out that while the English missionary hesitates to take the responsibility for educating young men, the American missionaries build a school house alongside the church and the hospital in their compounds. So in Turkey, the American missionaries have founded colleges at Aintah, Harpoot, and at other places, and American givers planted Robert College in 1863, which has proved a nursery of leaders, especially in Bulgaria.

That there should be a similar college for women seems natural to us, but it was a giant stride in the Near East, for this is the only high-class institution in the Levant for girls; and in standard and thoroughness it is like the women's colleges in America. The Women's Board founded and nourished the original school. In 1908 a new board of trustees was appointed under a Massachusetts charter, and took over the property and the responsibility for carrying on the work. One-fourth of the trustees are women: among them is Miss Grace H. Dodge, of New York, president of the board, member of a family known thruout the world for its intelligent giving, both of money and of leadership.

What is the constituency for such a college? Tho planted in Turkey, with the approval of the Turkish Government, it is intended for girls of every nationality of eastern Europe and western Asia. A few Turkish girls from the beginning have ventured to attend the college, tho the old régime of Sultan Abdul Hamid frowned upon this Western edu-

cative force. One of the Turkish graduates, Halidab, has become one of the most vigorous and influential women in the empire; a novelist, a journalist, a publicist, an educator, a trusted leader in the Young Turk movement. Since the downfall of the old Sultan, the Government has not only allowed but encouraged Turkish girls to attend the college and has even established a few scholarships for them. At the last commencement in June, 1913, a prize for English composition was bestowed upon a Turkish girl who had shown the power to write in a poetic and elevated strain which no girl brought up in the English tongue could that year surpass.

The college has found till recently its chief source of students among the Bulgarians, and the Greeks and Armenians in the Turkish empire. With all its faults of weakness and of cruelty, the Turkish Government has always been more liberal to other faiths than some of those faiths themselves. It has allowed the planting of a multitude of Protestant missions and schools, such as are scarce-

ly permitted in Russia and in Greece. The Greeks and Armenians include some of the wealthiest and most highly cultivated families in the empire, who seek for their daughters the best opportunities for education; and also include many business and professional families of narrow means who make great efforts to send their girls to a place where they may acquire the Western learning, and fit themselves to be forces in the community. The Bulgarians, ever since their liberation from Turkish rule in 1878,



GOULD HALL

The center and capstone of the new group of buildings at Arnaoutkoy

WHERE "THE CANAL" DOES NOT MEAN PANAMA

Photographs Copyright by Underwood & Underwood



THE BUSIEST CANAL IN THE WORLD—THE "SOO"
The two Sault Ste. Marie canals, one American and one Canadian, between Superior and Huron, carry together more traffic than any other canal—over fifty million tons a year. A new 1850-ft. lock, now being built, is the largest in the world.



GRAND CANAL OF CHINA—THIRTEEN CENTURIES OLD
Next to the Yangtze, China's most important waterway. It winds northward from Hang-chow on the coast to Tientsin. Parts may date from 480 B. C. The southern section, built before 800 A. D., is still much used. This shows Su-chow.



A TOURISTS' CANAL THAT CLIMBS NORWEGIAN HILLS
The Bandal-Norddals Canal is a 10 1/4 mile link in the journey from Skien on the southern coast to Daleen in the Telemarken lake country. It rises 187 feet in seventeen locks. Here by the Vrangfos tourists are advised to get out and walk.



THE CORINTH CANAL—AN UNPROFITABLE FEAT
Nero and the French both started to dig at Corinth and both gave it up. Greeks finished the canal in 1853. The banks are as high as Colchra would be if the Panama Canal were cut down to sea level. It is dangerous and little used by big ships.