

THE JOURNAL

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Genuine morality is preserved only in the school of adversity; a state of continuous prosperity may easily prove a quicksand to virtue.—Schiller.

CARRIED, BUT—

THE vote for the official charter was 12,340. The vote against was 13,140. The majority against was 800.

The 3225 votes cast for the short charter were by people who wanted commission government. They were votes that would have been cast in the main for the official charter if the short charter had not been on the ballot.

The vote for the official charter was 12,340. The vote for the short charter was 3225. Combined, they make a total of 15,565 votes for commission government, or a majority of 2325.

We are still living in Portland under the old form. But last Saturday, we saw the people protest by a majority of 2325 against that form, with its divided responsibilities, with its propped officials hiding behind good officials, and with its many faults and follies, a system which ex-Mayor Lane says is losing the city \$1,000,000 a year.

From the first, The Journal insisted that the submission of two charters would confuse the issue, divide the commission vote, and continue the present manager government.

PARCELS, POST MAPS

AN edition is being prepared by the United States geological survey of 125,000 maps of the United States, divided into squares of thirty minutes each. One of such maps will be provided for every postoffice—a necessary preparation for the introduction of the parcels post.

The quadrangles so shown will be the units of area on which the postal rates to every postoffice in the country will be based—for, as every one knows now, the system of zones will determine the charges, in which not only the weight of the parcel but the distance of the point of delivery will be the determining factors.

It is suggested that on due pressure being applied by senators and representatives the government might be induced to issue a very large popular edition of this map. It is one of the strongest accusations against the express companies that the ordinary and occasional patron could not tell without going to the express office what the charge levied on him would be.

AN APOLOGY

THE JOURNAL gives all a hearing, on any side of any question.

There are times when the demands of contributors exceed the physical power of the paper. It has been so for two or three weeks past. An enormous volume of contributed matter flooded the office.

There was not a sufficient force of printers and machines to set it. There was not adequate editorial force to read and arrange it. There was not space enough in the paper to have given it room.

Demand yesterday for space in a news paper was appalling. Because it was the last day before election, candidates and others pressed for publicity to an extent that can hardly be expressed.

The Journal is sorry to have been disappointing to its friends. But it was a case of physical impossibility, and that is the paper's apology.

Meanwhile, with the election over today, the oldtime policy of giving all a hearing in the people's column, will be resumed. The only request is, make your contributions brief.

Observe the rules at the head of the people's column, and the correspondent's department can continue to be the interesting feature that it has always been.

THE POLICE MEASURE.

THE vote for removal of the police from civil service was 6015. The vote against was 19,573. The majority against it was 13,558, or more than three to one.

The overwhelming vote was a protest against any step backward. It is example of how an electorate will vote for the best possible government whenever the issue is squarely presented.

The members of the force should not misinterpret the verdict. The purpose of last Saturday will be a constantly increasing purpose for clean government. It will more and more crystallize into a demand for every officer to do his duty.

The good men on the force know perfectly who are the unfit in the department. They should now begin a systematic and persistent movement to bring the department to the high standard Saturday's verdict shows that the people desire.

Unfits should be weeded out. The fits on the force should help to weed them out. The standard should be set so high that there will be less and less complaint and less and less ground for complaint.

Saturday's verdict is not to be mistaken for a vote of confidence in all the members of the force. It was a demand by 19,573 voters for conditions and safeguards to enable the force to advance in efficiency.

The department should be both warned and encouraged by the result.

A NEW PAGE IN HISTORY

AT the gates of Constantinople, is the remarkable climax to two weeks of such tremendous fighting as the world has seldom seen.

Freely have the victorious Bulgars paid the full price of victory. Their regiments have been decimated, their hospitals are overflowing with their wounded. Their homes are full of mourners for those gallant men who represented the supreme effort of the nation to cut forever the bonds that held their neighbors and compatriots in cruel servitude.

It is said that Turkey has fallen victim to her unpreparedness. The sudden wreck of her armies had an earlier and more certain cause. In the long rule of Abdul Hamid, the cruel despot, who united the craftiness of an Armenian mother to the brutality of a Turkish father, and murdered, not by ones or tens, but by thousands, those of his hapless subjects whom he suspected of intention to revolt, and used fire and outrage, rapine and desolation as his police—in those years the downfall of the Turkish rule in Europe was prepared.

Even in the war of 1878 the Turkish armies were moved, and fought, not at the orders of the generals in the field, but at the secret command of the sultan and his favorites in the palace by the Bosphorus.

It was vainly hoped by Europe that the revolution of the Young Turks, who unseated the shivering Abdul, meant a new Turkey, with real government under the constitution then adopted. The forms of freedom were there, but the essentials of continuing despotism were seen in barbarous massacres and lawless cruelty in hapless Albania and Macedonia.

CORRUPT PRACTICES

THOUGH the air is thick and for days has been thick, with charges and counter charges of violations of the corrupt practices act, no official seems to seek for evidence or attempt enforcement of the legal requirements.

What are officials for, anyway? Who is to seek out violations of law, if officials do not do it? If it is not the business of district attorneys, sheriffs, constables, detectives and the others in the long list of law enforcers to see that laws are obeyed, whose business is it?

In the whole legal machinery of Oregon, no statute is more wholesome in its purposes, than is the corrupt practices act. If officials don't enforce it by punishing those who violate it, they should be recalled.

IRRIGATION BY PUMPING

FOR years past men have cast greedy eyes on the great expanse of level land in Malheur county, called Dead Ox Flat. The plateau is bounded on the east by the waters of the Snake. The land was fertile, and imagination pictured hundreds of prosperous farms, if only life giving water could be supplied.

The plateau is bounded on the east by the waters of the Snake. The land was fertile, and imagination pictured hundreds of prosperous farms, if only life giving water could be supplied.

It seems that to the irrigator of today the word "impossible" is unknown. Within the last 12 months 15,600 acres have been fed with water lifted from the Snake.

called Upper Dead Ox Flat. If water could be pumped 100 to 150 feet in elevation, why not to between 200 and 300 feet if power to do the great work could be found?

The Payette river joins the Snake opposite these lands on the west of the greater river, flowing with a force and volume that would give, if harnessed to that service, all the necessary power.

Now the necessary legal formalities to secure rights to that power have, it is stated, been secured. According to the account published in The Journal of yesterday's date, between 6000 and 8000 horsepower will be available for this wholesale pumping. There are more than 17,000 acres to be supplied as the premium on the success of this bold enterprise.

No better testimony could be given to the value of irrigated land in eastern Oregon than that such an undertaking can be proposed with every prospect that the needed funds will be forthcoming for its completion.

THE AUDITORIUM

THE vote for a bond issue of \$200,000 for purchase of an auditorium site was 9587. The vote against it was 14,673. The adverse majority was 5086.

It is 17 months since the auditorium commission was named by Mayor Simon. It is 16 months since authority to expend \$600,000 in the construction of an auditorium was conferred by vote of the people upon the body.

Saturday's verdict was a vote of instructions. The sum to be applied on the auditorium is \$600,000. The modification of the Ziegler amendment apparently removes difficulties that figured in selecting a site.

Presumably, the commission will now take up its work and push the structure to completion. It should do so.

LESSONS FOR THE PUBLIC.

THERE has been a constant stream of visitors to the Tuberculosis exhibit from the minute the doors opened until they closed—reaching to nearly 3000 a day. Both the eye and the ear have been appealed to, in photograph, and picture and diagram, in maps and figures, and in the impressive addresses of medical experts and of sympathizers in the saving and healing work.

Dangers of infection have been dealt with most forcibly, and will surely sink deep in every visitor. Such are lessons for the individual. The other questions raised are not so simple. What are the rights, and what the duties of the community?

The duty has been laid on the physicians of Oregon to report cases of the disease which they meet in their daily practice. So only shall the facts be known—demanding public succor, and public expenditure, and which may protect the community from peril of infection.

The duty of the state in reference to tuberculosis sufferers is very plain. They are drawn from every rank in life, and the majority come from the poor, or, at any rate from those unable to bear the expense of removal to sanatoria and of months of treatment there. From the moment that the state, through its officers, is advised of the existence and condition of a patient the relation of guardian and ward is established.

It becomes the duty of the state to provide such special treatment, such expert care as shall give every patient the best possible chance of life and health.

This has been recognized in the state sanatorium at Salem, which compares favorably in all respects with the best of those shown on the walls of the recent exhibit. If all its beds were filled it would become the duty of the state promptly to provide more, for this is a matter of life and death. If there are vacancies, and if there are scores of tuberculous patients in Oregon who need to be and should be cared for there, it is a question of gathering them in from every county of the state.

Just such a campaign as ours is in progress at Detroit. A week or so ago the health officer told a meeting there of 1500 persons that the mortality from tuberculosis in Detroit had been reduced by 28.2 per cent within the last ten years. He urged his hearers to still greater earnestness. He stated that there was, in his opinion, no reason why the plague should not be entirely obliterated from their great city within twenty-five years.

The public conscience both in America and in England has been roused to the conviction that the sufferer must be tended and the infection stayed, not as a matter of charity, but of simple justice to the patient and safety to the community.

FEMINE BUILDERS

WOMEN are now entering yet another field hitherto supposed to be the exclusive province of men.

A large building has been erected at Winfield, Long Island, for the practical instruction of women in the building trades, and will be opened in a few weeks. It accommodates 135 students, but so great has been the demand for places that two additional stories are being added, to shelter 200 in all.

The course is to cover two years, and instruction will be given in bricklaying, plastering, carpentering, plumbing, steam heating, iron work,

drafting and estimating construction costs.

The girls and young women entering are coming from all quarters of the United States and from every walk in life. One is a daughter of a St. Louis millionaire, another the daughter of a United States senator.

The Master Builders' association of New York has borne all the responsibility and cost of the undertaking. It is said that some of their most valued assistants are women. They have been handicapped by want of practical knowledge, and this is now to be supplied.

Some of the students may continue practical work. But many are seeking to better qualify themselves as inspectors, superintendents and contractors' assistants.

The immediate response to the notification of the new opportunity is said to have been a surprise to those in charge. But facts show that those who planned the new school were well advised.

ONE OF THE FRUITS

A WOMAN was tried in Portland last week for homicide. In an altercation with her husband, she killed him with a knife.

The testimony showed that she was an employe in a north end resort in which there is a cheap theatre. It was her business to canvass among the patrons for drinks.

It was shown that she received 30 cents on a dollar's worth of drinks sold and 50 cents for sale of a bottle of wine.

Such is "the system." It is a part of Portland's commercialized vice. Its fruit was a homicide, and a costly court trial.

A limited few make money out of the vice. But it is a costly business for the general taxpayer.

Letters From the People

Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should not exceed 300 words in length and must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender. If the writer desires to have his name published, he should so state.

People's Judgment Justified. Portland, Nov. 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—The result of the city special election was great. The officials responsible for calling it at an expense of about \$20,000 should feel the rebuke.

Not initiative measures for which there are no funds, but measures for which there was any general demand but the projects of specially interested groups. There were a few exceptions, but the voters, although very inadequately informed, picked these out and passed them.

1. It proves, beyond doubt, the capacity of the people to vote intelligently on legislation—much more so than they can on candidates. The ballot title is much more important to the voters than a candidate's name.

2. It proves them to be the most reliable, conservative and loyal exponent of the general interest (their own).

3. It proves to be the only way to unite the people in a friendly whole without bitterness. All the recommendations made were frank, sincere and overlapped so that it was impossible, on them to divide the people into opposing camps. Business, press, capital and labor were divided against each other. There was only one real division, the public interest and the special interest, and of course the public interest won.

4. It proves that there is no "proletariat" (at least of any consequence) seeking to penalize the taxpayer with bonds. The alleged proletariat stepped in as the conservative element and saved the injured taxpayer from the evil of his own proposals. The "proletariat" are always conservative. They are to be. They can not afford to experiment. They fear the results of bad public measures more than any other class. They are on the suffering and retiring line.

J. B. ZIEGLER.

The American School System.

Portland, Or., Oct. 31.—To the Editor of The Journal—As a strong believer in the profession of teaching, let me call attention to the reports of writers in the Ladies Home Journal for August.

We call ourselves the greatest nation in the world. Why, China and Japan give their children more thorough education than we do. We have flattered ourselves that we are a free and independent nation. No one doubts that who visits us, for the fact is, we are too free and independent for our future good.

Respecting the elementary courses for young pupils, some of these whom I have tested in reading, seem to be very glib in going through their lessons. One needs but to start them with the first word, and away they go for whole pages. But stop them in the middle of a sentence and ask what such a word means, and they cannot answer, nor pronounce it after they have put the letters together. And why? Because they are taught by rote, or hearing, or sound. Memory does the rest. They make their distinguishing syllables, not to pronounce by syllables, but to know what I have stated are facts; and yet, parents think all is going well because the youngsters can, like parrots, go through their lessons.

Such is our American school system. For another thing: there is continual changing of books. I suppose we must call that "educational graft," for want of another name. Before a pupil is through with the first series, another is substituted.

And so we go on, and, as those able writers ask, how many of them are fitted for the high grades? Only seven out of every hundred get to college from the elementary courses; and even then, half of it is "not credit." Look at the memory does the balance. And the teachers have to go by such systems, too.

The fact is, the principle we go on in our American schools is to cram into the pupil's memory in a given time, and shortly he has forgotten what he has memorized. Look at the number of books some of them have to read up in and after the teachers are so busy they have no time to teach. But it's all right. The children are studying it, and that and "going to graduate soon."

Those writers in the Home Journal are perfectly correct in their criticism of our methods of education.

About Eating Those Apples.

Portland, Or., Oct. 31.—To the Editor of The Journal—In The Journal of Sunday, October 20, the magazine section opens with "Our Most Dangerous Criminals Who Can't Be Caught." Apropos of something else to which I wish to refer, let me add that our most dangerous criminals are not recognized as such, either by the law, by society or by themselves, and that brings me to

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGES

Campaign slanders are usually boom-slange. It's quite a while, but not long enough, till 1912.

No party or political policies can hurt Oregon much.

The high cost of office-getting is also a burden to many.

May the successful ones not forget their fine promises.

Some men will bet on the impossible if they can get long odds.

Many prominent men die at an age when they should be in their prime, from over feeding.

If you can't be satisfied with the result of the election be as nearly satisfied as you can.

The harvesters must make tens of millions of unseasonable profits—that the farmers involuntarily paid.

A somewhat frenzied political campaign did not check the increase of business of all kinds in Portland.

All who knew him agree that personally the late vice president was in truth "sunny," a very likable man.

Thirty volcanoes have broken out in an island off Australia, sort of internal rebellion against Mother Nature.

The country is too busy and prosperous to yield to any attempt to pull off a panic on account of Democratic victory.

For a short, sharp and apparently decisive war, that of the Balkan states in Greece against Turkey beats all records.

Nobody is ever punished for shooting a wild animal, or for anything else, should a man be punished for shooting a pheasant by mistake for a rabbit?

Everybody wishes Mrs. Grover Cleveland, soon to change her name, many years of health and happiness; that she may always feel as good as she looks.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Huntington News—The air lights will soon be installed and Huntington will be the first city in Oregon to have them. Then it is declared that much desired lantern and go to our homes in safety.

The Library Association at Coquille has arranged with the city council so to modify the plans of a new city hall to provide quarters for a public reading room and city library.

J. E. Keefe Jr., who recently resigned from the secretaryship of the Portland Commercial association, the Round-Up and the Western Tri-State league, has gone south to join a minstrel organization in capacity of musical director.

Pendleton East Oregonian—Alexander's grocery is exhibiting two aqueducts developed into a great potato raising country. One weighs 105 pounds and the other 87. They were grown by Julius Gudernan on his 100 acre creek ranch.

Klamath Herald: According to D. E. Burrell, Fort Rock valley bids fair to develop into a great potato raising country. Mr. Burrell, says one of his neighbors experimented this year in raising potatoes with such good results that the next year many others will put in crops.

Astoria Budget—Practically all the capital stock of the Clatsop County cooperative Cheese association is said to have been subscribed. The directors will erect a two story building, complete with a cream separator, a complete buttering, cheese making and pasteurizing outfit.

Silver Lake Leader: Mike Sult sent a box of big red apples to George Marvin a few days ago when he was away from home. Mike says the apples were from Silver Lake, for size, flavor or color. Summer Lake is fast gaining a reputation for its fruit. Some of the trees are not affected by any of the pests found elsewhere.

Eugene Register—The crew at work on the tunnel on the Willamette-Pacific has now reached a depth of 1100 feet and is working right along at a good rate. The tunnel has not got entirely under ground yet, but are right up to that point.

When the two crews get working toward each other they will soon cut down the distance to be excavated. It is probable they will not be able to finish it until spring.

GREAT AMERICAN LEGENDS

Legend of the Salt Lakes of New Mexico.

By Cella K. Husik. A long time ago when the salt lakes of New Mexico were of fresh water, inhabited by numerous fishes and other living things, there lived within their depths the wicked old lake man. Once there came by an Indian hunter in search of game. Him the lake man addressed and said:

"Come and live with me, for I have plenty of food and shelter for you and for your family."

And so it came about that the young Indian hunter with his wife and little son came to live with the lake man. It was not long after their arrival that the old man plotted against the hunter and put him out of the way.

When the boy grew up the lake man decided that he had lost his chance. So he opportunely presented itself to carry out his wicked design. The young Indian's mother became very ill and in order to save her life she must have some ice from the Lake of the Sun. Thus the young man was sent upon a journey across the Lake of the Sun from which no man was ever known to return. But

the Trues, who are the gods that watch over all, were kind to him. After meeting many hardships and undergoing the many severe tests to which the gods subjected him he obtained the precious piece of ice and returned to his lake.

On beholding the youth return, the wicked lake man was beside himself with wrath, and once more sent the youth upon a perilous journey to the south, feeling sure that this time he would never return. One day as the old man was looking out over the lake he beheld the young Indian returning. It was a dark and cloudy day, the sky was overcast, and great forks of lightning were leaping over the waters. Just as the youth was approaching home a flash struck the wicked man and tore him asunder.

The youth then went to his mother, who had been mourning for him as dead, and departed forever. Ere he departed he prayed to the Trues that they may curse the lakes. They hearkened to his prayer, and from that day to this the lakes remained accursed. Their waters are salty, and no living thing exists in them.

problem. The average "lady of the house" wants her hired girl in the house by 10 o'clock o'clock p. m. or sooner; but at the same time, she makes no provision for the girl to have a place to receive company, and in consequence the girl and her company have to meet downtown, and go to some place of amusement, so as to visit with each other, when, often enough, the girl would prefer to spend the evening at home if she had some other place to spend it in besides the kitchen.

When the girl goes to work as many girls prefer to work in department stores and factories, and also one of the many reasons which may lead to girls going "wrong."

SAMUEL GREENLEAF.

Church's Relation to Politics.

Portland, Or., Nov. 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—Maybe I do not understand clearly the functions of the Christian church, but it seems to me that, while the church is in duty bound to apply Christian principles directly to the social and industrial conditions of our time, it is primarily a religious organization for people of all classes and cannot consistently, where temperance and morals are not directly involved, take sides and advocate this policy or that. To do this is to make the church a mere tool in the hands of contending parties.

C. E. CLINE.

New Police Station Delayed.

Portland, Or., Nov. 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—It seems to me it is about time the city administration was punished some. Take, for instance, the new police station to be built at Second and Oak streets. The lot has lain idle since April or May and no sign of the building as yet. The building ought to be finished by this time, if there were any head to the management of city affairs.

A TAXPAYER.

Too Many Congressmen.

From the Portland Spectator. When congress meets in sixty-third session next March, 440 representatives will begin drawing at the rate of \$7500 a year each. I don't save you the trouble of figuring out the amount of this payroll, but fear it stagger you with the enormous total. The salary is but a portion of the overwhelming sum that our house of representatives costs the people.

Each congressman receives mileage at the rate of 20 cents a mile, each way. The railroads charge 2 cents a mile; it is not too much to say that the remainder is graft. Each congressman is allowed \$1500 a year for a secretary; some congressmen do not engage secretaries, and pocket the allowance. This is thrift. Each congressman makes requisitions for innumerable articles, such as pencils to use up. These are requisites. Many congressmen send their mail under frank which is a species of petty larceny. Each congressman costs the people about \$11,000 a year, which makes him our most expensive luxury.

There are too many congressmen by half. They admit it themselves by refraining from attending the meetings of congress. If it were not for the fact that many congressmen do little more than draw their salaries, and rarely appear in the "halls of legislation," the house would be overcrowded. It has seats for 391 representatives.

Our method of congressional representation is a notorious blunder; it gives to congress a majority in some cities more representatives than Oregon has. This crowded territory does not use congressmen so much as it needs policemen. Congress should be giving by charging more for apples than they would cost in the desert a thousand miles from where they grow.

Rights of the Servant Girl.

Portland, Or., Nov. 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—Would like to call the public's attention to the unsatisfactory condition as regards the servant

On to Constantinople

From the Detroit News

"Before Constantinople" is the Balkan cry, though the stout Bulgars and Serbs, under the masterful guidance of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, counted the ablest military in Europe, have not yet surmounted the snag at Adrianople, and are still within a few days of the proud capital of the Turks.

Constantinople, next to Rome, is undoubtedly the most remarkable city in the world's history. For 1500 years it has been the capital either of Christendom, or of Mohammedanism. For 1500 years it has been the vortex of religious conflict, and its soil is stained deep with the blood of countless thousands of martyred Mohammedans and Christians.

Constantinople was the first capital of the whole Christian world, founded in 330 by the first Christian emperor of the Roman world, Constantine. This once pagan, but now Christian, emperor made himself master of the western empire, then of the Greeks, and was the first to spread the Roman eagle from the banks of Euphrates to the Cheviot hills in England. Rome of the Tiber was no longer the center of Roman power, but the center of a new capital on the banks of the Bosphorus.

Rome still held to the worship of Jupiter, when Constantine, himself a Roman, crowned in the Roman garrison at York, England, set up the banner of the cross in Constantinople. Even while he saw in a vision, when leading his soldiers through the Balkans, the sign of the cross and the motto, "In Hoc Signo Vinces," and adopted it as the symbol of the Roman banner, Rome was yet pagan. The Roman senate had not yet taken the ballot on the formal question whether the religion of Rome should be that of the old god, Jupiter, or of the new Semitic God, Jehah, which latter fortunately carried. Constantine, in fact, had himself never set foot in Rome, in whose streets the grass was growing.

On the banks of the Bosphorus rose the city which was to outshine Rome. Constantinople became the center of learning, of art, of religion, and of population. The Greek, rather than the Roman, became the language. Here thrashed out the great issues of the early church. Here were thundered the edicts against Athanasius. In its suburbs met the great Council of Nice, which formulated the Christian creed. Here the great Julian, an apostate, turned into a great world upside down and back to paganism. Here the still greater Justinian restored the prestige of the church and codified the laws of the empire. It was from the courts of Constantinople, not from those of Rome, that the Roman laws were administered to Europe, Asia and Africa for centuries.

One good reason why the history and importance of the Graeco-Roman capital of Constantinople is unappreciated today is the willful suppression by historians of the significance of these events, because it has fallen into Mohammedan hands.

Constantinople, rather than Rome, witnessed the disputes over icons. It was the Roman emperors of Constantinople who shaped the creed of Europe. It was through her that the Greek influence permeated into the doctrine. Constantinople was the true heir to the spirit of pagan art, literature and speculation. It was through her gates that the crusaders poured on their way to Jerusalem. And when the Turk came, it was Constantinople that bore the brunt of the fight. She long resisted the inroads of the invaders from the Turkish plateau, but when the emperor of the east was hurled from his throne, the Turk became master of eastern Europe, and extended his sway along the coast of Africa, threatening the city of Rome itself.

In 1453 the Turks came into complete possession of Constantinople, and the Christian cathedral of St. Sophia was turned into the Mohammedan mosque of St. Sofia. Turkish rule has been a blight; nevertheless, Constantinople, with its million inhabitants, is still one of the greatest of the world's cities, greater still because of its scarcely paralleled importance in history.

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