

Professor Geddes's undertaking has now assumed such proportions that it has outgrown individual resources, and an organization has been formed with a capital of half a million dollars, and with the appropriate title of the "Town and Gown Association, Limited," to carry on the work. In institutions where the numbers of students have outgrown the capacity of the dormitory, and, in some cases, the capacity of the colleges themselves for expansion, private enterprise may very profitably supplement the direct effort of the colleges, with profit not only to the students but to the investors. Houses erected in Edinburgh have not only become centers for university work and meeting-places for extension students, but they have also afforded opportunities for that kind of university influence which has been exerted heretofore through university and college settlements. The experiment in Edinburgh will be watched with a good deal of interest, and very possibly may afford a suggestion to capitalists in this city in association with the development of the property on Morningside Heights.

The friends of reform in the administration of public schools watch the progress of affairs in New York City under the new law with interest, mixed with a good deal of anxiety. Thirteen assistant superintendents have been appointed by the Board of Education. Of the thirteen men appointed only four are new to the work. Two of these are men who have made reputations in their present positions—one as Principal of the Horace Mann School at the Teachers' College in this city, the other as Superintendent of Schools at Mount Holyoke, Mass.; the other two have been principals of schools in Brooklyn, and rank professionally with the average of men in such positions. No women have been appointed as assistant superintendents. Superintendent Jasper asked for the appointment of supervisors of manual training, cooking, and the kindergarten; he asked that four supervisors, two men and two women, be appointed for the latter. Mrs. Williams, who has been nominated as a Supervisor of Kindergartens, has never received a kindergarten training. She was formerly a Commissioner of Education, who took an active part against the passage of the reform bill. While there can be no doubt of her intelligence, it is most unfortunate that she should be urged for a place requiring professional training which she has not received. In the very nature of things she could not do for this department of education what a supervisor should do, nor could she command from the kindergartners what they would naturally concede to a woman recognized as an expert in the department. The position ought to command the services of an expert. In the department of physical culture for girls, experts have been appointed.

The victory of Cornell in the intercollegiate eight-oared boat-race at Poughkeepsie on Friday of last week was well earned, and evinced undisputed superiority in skill and strength. The time made was more than creditable, and the defeated crews of Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Columbia have the consolation of being beaten in one of the finest displays of oarsmanship ever seen. In college aquatic sport this race was the great event of this year, and perhaps attracted all the more interest because of the failure of the Yale and Harvard boating diplomats to agree upon a meeting this summer. As a spectacle the Poughkeepsie race was in every way pleasing; the beauty of the Hudson River, the perfection of the June weather, the great crowds of enthusiastic supporters of the crews, the brilliant colors on the long observation train, the decorated yachts and

well-filled excursion boats, all made up a scene to be enjoyed and remembered. No quarrels or counter-claims marred the occasion; we wish we could say also that there was no betting. Public interest will now be turned toward the attempt of Yale to bring to this country the Grand Challenge Cup of the Henley Regatta. The race takes place on July 7, and the Yale crew will have to meet several of the very best English college and other amateur eights. The reports from Henley indicate that Yale has a fine crew in good training, but that her competitors are also doing splendid work. The prospects are that the races will be close and exciting. The American crew has been treated with the greatest of courtesy by the English people and press, and, however the race may result, the affair will be a pleasant international incident.

The situation in Korea has already been outlined in these columns. Russia is practically in control of the country so long as the King and his Ministers remain under the roof and protection of the Russian Embassy. This state of things will last only so long as the Japanese are content with the situation, and there are many things to indicate that that period is rapidly drawing to a close. The Russians are furnishing the King with arms, the palace is deserted, all decrees are issued from the Russian Legation, and Korea is to-day practically a province of the great Russian Empire. The Japanese are not willing to accept this as the result of the recent war between themselves and the Chinese. They had no intention of freeing Korea from Chinese control in order to place it in Russian hands. The sentiment of hostility to China, which was so long prevalent in Japan, has now been supplanted by a feeling of intense antagonism to Russia. The children in the schools are being taught that Russia, by snatching from Japan the fruits of her victory, is her determined enemy, and that Russian control of Korea would be a constant menace to the safety of Japan. The latter country is making every preparation, in a quiet way, for a struggle which is not likely to be long postponed, and which can be averted only in the contingency of a mutual understanding between the two countries, which is highly improbable. The situation is being aggravated, too, by mob attacks on the Japanese in the southern part of Korea, and it is fair to suppose that this feeling has been developed and is being fanned by the Russians, whose active operations in the East are always involved in a great mass of intrigue. England does not seem to count in the situation. She is undoubtedly watching with the greatest care what is going on, but she gives no sign of any active interference.

The recent speech of Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Chancellor, to the delegations or representatives of the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments, was unusually outspoken, and throws light on at least one matter in which Europe has been a good deal interested. This matter is the inaction of the English Government with regard to the massacres in Armenia. The Chancellor declared in effect that at one time intervention on behalf of the Armenians was imminent, and would have been made at the expense of war, but that Austria combined with Russia to check English action. It is to be inferred, therefore, that the English Government was willing and ready to intervene single-handed in behalf of Armenia, but that it was not willing to do so at the risk of a war with the Triple Alliance. If this was the real alternative presented to the English Government, there is some excuse for its apparent indifference. The Government may not have shown the highest kind of courage, but it apparently was free from

the brutal indifference which Lord Salisbury's jaunty treatment of the matter in his public speeches seemed at the moment to fasten upon it. Count Goluchowski, with entire indifference to consistency, goes on to characterize the Armenian massacres as a stain on the nineteenth century, although apparently Austria did all that she could to give the Sultan a free hand. The Austrian Chancellor now declares, however, with great plainness, that Turkey is doomed unless the Sultan carries out the reforms which he has promised. There must, he said, be reforms in the Turkish Provinces, and above all in Crete, where the convention of Halepa must be restored. Under that convention Crete was guaranteed a nominal autonomy, but so long as the island is garrisoned by Turkish troops that autonomy has no real stability. The Chancellor's words seem to convey a direct intimation, with a penalty attached, to the Sultan. It remains to be seen whether the Sultan will pay any attention to it, or whether he will try in Crete the same policy which he has tried in Armenia, depending upon the jealousies of the Powers to give him the same freedom in that island which he secured in Asia Minor. It is improbable, however, for reasons already stated in these columns, that a systematic slaughter will be permitted in Crete. The Chancellor also declared that cordial relations existed between the Austrian Government and the other Governments which are parties to the Triple Alliance.



## The Great Debate

We count it a distinct and serious disadvantage that such an experience as we are now entering upon is called a campaign, and the language of battle is employed in describing it, and the accouterments and movements of a mimic war are used in carrying it on. The inevitable result is an impression, sometimes sedulously cultivated, sometimes carelessly permitted to form itself, that the opposing party is an enemy—an enemy to the country, a personal enemy. Evil motives are imputed, and the imputation by some anonymous gossip is first treated as though it were a definite accusation by a responsible accuser, and then as a conviction on evidence and after trial. Men are condemned for crimes against the State which ought forever to disfranchise them and to expel them from all honorable society, not only without a trial, but without even a definite accusation by a responsible accuser. Charges of bribery are bruited about against honorable men; stories are circulated of wholesale purchases of delegates or voters—without even a sponsor for the circulation. Of course they fall upon deaf ears; of course they produce a paralysis of the conscience; of course the public, doubting some tales and discounting others, ends by treating them all alike with indifference. Where open charges of crime are not made, evil motives are imputed. The free silver coinage advocates are called by unsavory epithets and charged with a desire to make unjust profits out of the Government or to escape the payment of just debts. The gold monometallist is scurrilously called a gold-bug, and charged with speculating out of his country's misfortunes.

Doubtless there is a great deal of selfishness tainting the best of our patriotism. Our self-interest modifies our opinions. But the heart of the American people is honest. The East is as honest as the West; the West as honest as the East. What the American people want is justice. What they desire to accomplish is what is for the interest of the whole country. What the voters need is light, not heat. What the country needs is to realize that we are on the eve,

not of a great campaign, but of a great debate. Let us respect each other's motives, honor each other's character, weigh each other's arguments, substitute reason for vituperation and argument for epithets, and so move forward, with charity toward all and malice toward none, to a better understanding, for ourselves and our neighbors, of the Nation and its needs.



## George Adam Smith

The Outlook presents to its readers in this issue the portrait of one of the most distinguished of living Biblical scholars. Professor George Adam Smith has been in this country for several weeks. He came at the invitation of Johns Hopkins University to deliver a course of lectures on Biblical themes. Since then he has lectured before Union Theological Seminary, and in various other institutions of learning, and has been in constant demand both as lecturer and preacher. Professor Smith is perhaps the most prominent Old Testament scholar in the Free Church of Scotland. Hardly forty years of age, he has published three works of eminent and enduring value. It is no exaggeration to say that his volumes on the Book of Isaiah, which form a part of the "Expositor's Bible," are the ablest and most popular on that subject which have appeared in the English language. His second great work was the "Historical Geography of Palestine," which has almost superseded Dean Stanley's famous "Sinai and Palestine." His latest Commentary, a book of equal value, on "The Minor Prophets," has just made its appearance.

The first few years of Professor Smith's professional life were spent as a pastor. He is now a professor in the Free Church Theological College. As a student of the Hebrew Scriptures he accepts the results of modern criticism, and belongs to the same class of scholars as Professors Briggs, G. F. Moore, President W. R. Harper, and others equally prominent in this country. Both as a lecturer and preacher he emphasizes the positive side of Christian truth. Full of vitality and vivacity, a tireless worker, an accurate thinker, a vivid and picturesque writer, it is not surprising that he has already made for himself a large place in the department of Biblical and theological scholarship. In his own country he belongs to the same intellectual and theological group as Drs. Stalker, John Watson, the late Professor Elmslie, of London, and such writers as Barrie and Crockett. If we mistake not, all these men were friends in the University and are friends in their maturer manhood. Professor Smith is a co-worker with Professors Marcus Dods and A. B. Bruce, who are better known only because they are older. Indeed, it would be hard to find in any Church in the world three more eminent scholars, or more noble and spiritual Christian teachers, than Marcus Dods, Alexander B. Bruce, and George Adam Smith. It is an interesting fact that, in literature, theology, and the pulpit, Scotland leads England. Of the younger school of British authors nearly all were born north of the Tweed. It is only necessary to recall the names of Barrie, Stevenson, Crockett, and John Watson to show the prominence of Scotland in modern letters. The same is true among preachers and theologians. Dods and Bruce, Stalker and Alexander Maclaren, the Cairds of Glasgow and Balliol, Fairbairn, and a host of other sturdy thinkers, were all born in the north, and all in their writings show both their ancestry and the environment in the midst of which their early days were spent.

It is interesting to observe among the leaders of northern Presbyterianism their great hospitality to modern learning. In this country the most stubborn opposition to the appli-