

A SCENE IN KALAUAO

The figure on the left is that of the late Brother Joseph Dutton. His assistant, Dr. W. J. Goodhue, is the resident physician at Kalauao and is also the editor of the memorial volume referred to in the accompanying editorial comment

miles in width; it is volcanic, built by lava flows, and is geologically older than Hawaii and its near neighbors.

In 1908 the American battleship fleet was on its way around the world, and, at the request of President Roosevelt, it made a special deviation from its course in order that a salute might be fired in honor of the stricken men and women of the leper villages. The great battleships steaming under the shadow of the mountains of Molokai as they reverberated with the thunder of this unprecedented salute made a picture which no witness of the incident has forgotten.

That is one of the reasons why, when the time came for raising money for a National Roosevelt Memorial, the residents of Molokai not only contributed their full quota, but also felt moved to create a memorial of their own. They have purchased several acres of land in a central location and have called it the "Roosevelt Memorial Children's Park," dedicating it "to Theodore Roosevelt, American." A volume containing many tributes to Theodore Roosevelt has been prepared, and from the sale of this volume it is expected that enough money will be raised to erect a memorial tower in this Roosevelt Park.

It was an act of poetic imagination to order the battleships to salute the leper villages. It was an act characteristic of Theodore Roosevelt.

### A RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN SOVIET RUSSIA

ALL persons recently escaped from Soviet Russia bear testimony to the strong religious movement, with a peculiar character of its own, which has developed in Moscow and Petrograd during the last year. Its leaders, a well-informed Russian correspondent tells *The Outlook*, are mostly young parish priests and members of the *intelligentzia*. The new type of priest, it is explained, differs essentially from

the old. He is a strong adherent to the idea of an independent church, and holds himself aloof from all politics in the sense of mixing in political plots and organizations. At the same time he is a staunch democrat and in most cases opposed to the Soviet Government. He frequently speaks openly against the abuses of the existing régime, and the Bolsheviks are obliged to tolerate such speeches. For the struggle between the Bolsheviks and the Church has ended in the definite and obvious victory of the latter. The Bolsheviks no longer dare attack religion. More than that, verified facts prove that ever-increasing numbers of Communists observe religious rites—such as getting married in church, having their children baptized, and receiving Holy Communion on their death-bed. At the demand of Red Army men a religious service was held at the opening of a military hospital. The Orthodox Church, our correspondent avers, has conquered in her bloodless struggle against Bolshevism and emerged purified by her trial and has become more Christian and more truly a Church.

A great number of Christian brotherhoods have of late sprung up in Petrograd. They are established locally, and, including as they do all the religiously inclined persons of the neighborhood, form a kind of community of the early Christian type, founded on charity and brotherly love, everything being shared in common. They hold frequent prayer-meetings and religious philosophic debates. At their head usually stands the parish priest of the new type. Cases of laymen entering Holy Orders are becoming more and more frequent.

Religious debates are taking place more and more frequently in the churches after service, especially in labor districts. One such debate has been described by an eye-witness—a man completely alien to religion and

the Church, who confessed that it had left an indelible impression on his mind:

The small church, dimly lit by smoky strips of wood (wax candles being no longer obtainable), was as crowded as on a church holiday. The people all belonged to the working class, the women with shawls on their heads, the men in working clothes. Men were in the majority. On the raised dais before the altar stood Professor Lossky, small in stature, powerful in speech. He spoke of the soul of the universe, of the knowledge of God, his philosophic intuition closely interwoven with the doctrine of the Orthodox religion. He spoke clearly and simply.

After he had finished there was a long silence. Then a Communist, a young man of about twenty, the President of the Local Union of Communist Youths, rose up and began to speak, vehemently attacking God and the Church.

And suddenly, as if at a given signal, the whole congregation began to sing a hymn. A group of young people—a small one—in their turn started the "Internationale." And for a long while the two tunes—the prayer and the "Internationale"—were blended together, until the "Internationale" was drowned by the mighty swell of the hymn. After that Lossky spoke again, and when he had finished the whole crowd fell on their knees and prayed long and fervently. . . . And the majority of that crowd were working men. . . . To me it was a strange and uncanny sight.

Professor Berdiaiev, the well-known philosopher and expert on Russian Church questions, expressed the following opinion on the spiritual evolution now going on in the Russian Church: "A new Orthodox Church is in process of construction. It will be free and more Christian. The revolution has brought liberty to the Russian Church and broken her chains of slavery."

### NEW JERSEY MUST LOOK TO HER LAURELS

**T**HE OUTLOOK has repeatedly commented on the promptness of "Jersey justice." A good deal can be done in the courts of other States than New Jersey. It is being done.

The "Daily Star," of Norwich, New York, recounts the speeding up of a trial in that place. On January 30 Herbert Smith was alleged to have shot and killed Lewis Johnson. Smith was not arrested until February 19. On February 20 Judge Abraham L. Kellogg, of the Supreme Court, called Governor Miller over the telephone and asked for a special Grand Jury to consider the case. The request was granted. Under the New York State laws three weeks' notice had to be given (and very properly so) of the calling of a special Grand Jury as well as an extraordinary term.

of the Supreme Court. The Governor detailed Justice Kellogg to preside. The Grand Jury met on March 17. Smith was indicted on March 18. After indictment he was brought to trial at the earliest possible date. The work of securing a jury was accomplished within twenty-four hours. On March 31 the trial was directed to proceed. On April 5 Smith was convicted of murder in the first degree. Thus, only thirteen days elapsed from the date of his indictment to the day his trial was begun, and only eighteen days elapsed from the date of his indictment to the date of his conviction. New York State courts have, we believe, few, if any, parallels of a conviction secured, in a first-degree murder case, eighteen days after the indictment was returned.

By his quick action and speedy trial Justice Kellogg did much to correct "the law's delay," of which we often hear a good deal.

If such records are repeated, New Jersey may have to look well to her laurels.

#### SOMETHING OLD AND SOMETHING NEW

For a few letters have drifted into The Outlook's editorial rooms this past week of a similar tenor to the following:

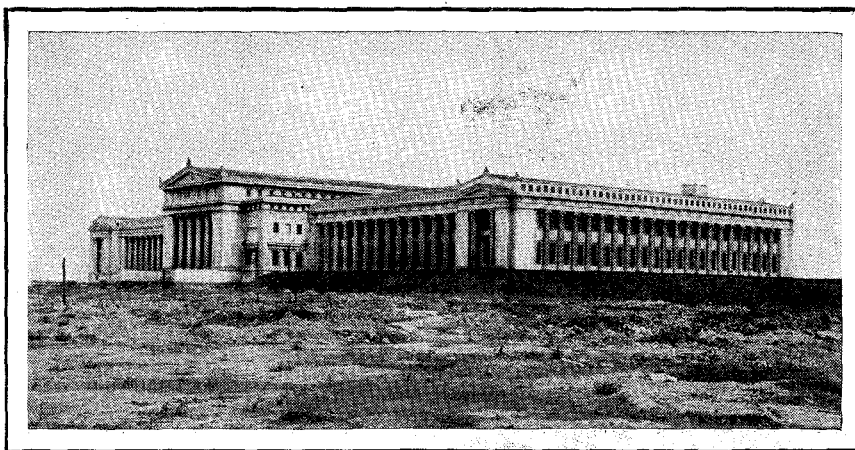
How delightful was your article on "Accuracy," on page 52 of The Outlook of Wednesday, May 11, 1921. I enjoyed every word of it. . . . On page 48 of the same issue there is a picture of the new Field Museum in Chicago. The very last paragraph of the article describing this Museum says, "At present there is not only not a tree, but not even a blade of grass within a half-mile of the Museum." I distinctly see three trees, to say nothing of the one in the foreground, staring me in the face! And grass? *Et autour des deux arbres sur l'autre côté du lac; si-non herbe, quoi donc?*

One correspondent bursts into verse to the following effect:

I'd never seen a treeless tree,  
I'd never hoped to see one;  
But here we have grass and tree,  
Where we're told there be none.

The explanation of all this is to be found in the fact that these readers have strained at a tree and swallowed a Museum. The truth of the matter is that the wrong picture slipped into The Outlook's pages—the picture of the old Field Museum instead of the new one. As one Chicago Outlook reader (his name, we may add for the benefit of those who remember our editorial on accuracy, is Mr. Glen Buck) writes in quite pardonable satisfaction:

We were always proud of the old building, for it is truly the most beau-



NEW FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, CHICAGO

tiful structure in America. But we are also proud of the new building—and if The Outlook is a sport, some day it will show its readers what our new building really looks like. I am attaching hereto a clipping showing the present Field Museum—for purposes of information and accuracy.

For the benefit of Mr. Buck and others we present herewith a picture of the new Field Museum, properly labeled.

### FEDERAL CONTROL OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH

A WOMAN reader of The Outlook, informing us that the women of the country are greatly interested in them, pro and con, asks our opinion of two bills now before Congress with which the name of the Hon. Horace M. Towner, Representative from Iowa, is closely associated. One is known as the Smith-Towner Bill and would create a Federal Department of Education, with a Secretary in the Cabinet and with certain appropriations of money from the Federal treasury to those States which appropriate suitable sums and maintain suitable standards in their public school systems. The second bill, introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Towner last April, is known as the Sheppard-Towner Maternity Bill because Senator Sheppard is its sponsor in the Senate. Under it money would be appropriated from the Federal treasury to the several States maintaining standards set by the Federal Government for taking proper medical care of mothers in childbirth and of infants, and for the promotion of education in infant and maternal hygiene. There is still a third bill which our correspondent does not mention, but which is based upon the principle of Federal financial co-operation with the States that live up to certain standards pre-

scribed by the Federal Government. We refer to the Snell Forestry Bill. The principle of Federal financial co-operation with the States underlies a law already enacted and in operation, that is to say, the Good Roads Bill. Thus we have four great measures, either enacted or about to be enacted, which provide for Federal direction or stimulation of State activities through the purse.

The advantages of this form of legislation are many. It would enable the central authority to formulate a broad and general plan in which the interests and welfare of various parts of the country are co-ordinated. It would establish high standards of universal excellence and application. It would foster National sentiment on questions of public welfare. It would enable prosperous and highly developed States to aid, through the Federal Treasury, less prosperous and more backward States. Since a chain can be no stronger than its weakest link, it is of vital interest to New York that the roads, timber, and children of every other State in the Union shall be conserved and well developed.

Of all these bills the most appealing to human sympathy and progressive social instincts is the Maternity Bill. It has been under consideration for two years. Statistics and experience show that the kind of maternal supervision provided in this bill might save annually the lives of some 23,000 mothers and nearly 250,000 infants less than a year old. According to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's bulletin more women between the ages of fifteen and forty-five years die from causes incidental to childbirth than from any other cause except tuberculosis.

The general policy of co-operation between the National Government and the State Governments in social welfare legislation is too firmly established to be attacked or changed on fundamental grounds; but there are three objections