

would refresh and feed the mind and spirit. He was well aware, as he made plain in his Bowdoin speech, that "a fault with education in America is too much teaching." He rightly appraised the value of libraries, laboratories, and other educational appliances as useful helps, but as no substitute for education itself. So far from inclining him to low standards, his principles led him to employ the highest standards in measuring the work of the colleges with which he had to do. It is not the number who graduate from college that indicates educational progress, as he viewed it, but the number who are started well in the process of educating themselves.

It is fortunate for this country that an educator in Dr. Buttrick's position of influence was able with genial persuasiveness to give support to those views of education that a country like ours in an age like this finds it easy to neglect.

### A Star Tells a Story

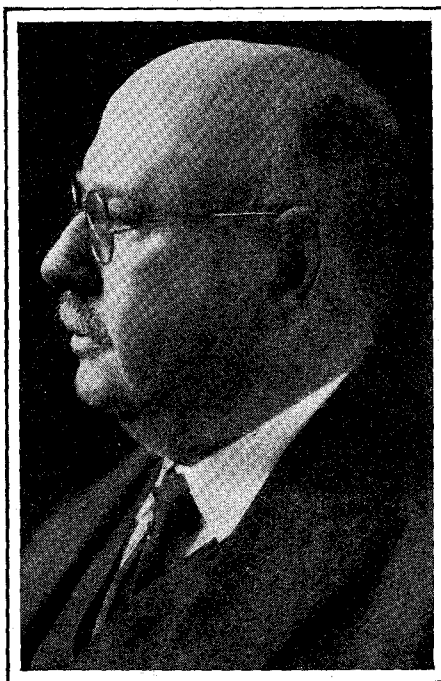
**A**LTHOUGH The Outlook often refuses to be unduly hurried in reporting the significant events of the week, knowing that most of its readers prefer accurate information late to inaccurate information early, it has never before been able to report as legitimate news an event that took place ten million years ago. We wish to announce that word of the explosion of a great star which occurred as long ago as that has just reached the earth and has been reported by two astronomers of the university city of Heidelberg.

Ten million years ago—the figure is only a rough approximation—a star, probably not unlike our sun, met with some catastrophe which caused it to blaze forth within a few hours with thousands of times its ordinary brightness. Its light has thus been steadily traveling across interstellar space ever since the dawn epoch of the age of mammals. Yet it has just arrived. Such stars are termed new stars, temporary stars, or "novæ" by astronomers. In all, forty-five of these interesting objects have been observed in the last three centuries, one of them, called by the euphonious name Nova Pictoris, blazed forth brilliantly last year in the skies of the antipodes. It has often been suggested that the Star of Bethlehem was such a new star, similar to the phenomenal "nova" which, visible in the daytime, alarmed Europe in 1572. These new stars have, however, all been within our own galaxy or universe. The one just announced is in another universe.

This strengthens the recent conviction that even our vast galaxy, the Milky Way, itself made up of more than a billion suns, has hundreds of thousands of counterparts in other regions of space.

### A Million Other Universes

**A** TELESCOPE of moderate size reveals the fact that very many of the stars outside of the Milky Way form really great spiral structures like pin-wheels. These are separate or "island" universes, nearly a million in number,



Wallace Buttrick

and so inconceivably far from us that their distances expressed in miles mean nothing. When in our January 23, 1924, issue we announced the discovery of an island universe so distant that light required 700,000 years to make the earthward journey, we felt that the whole of nature could hardly be expanded more. Yet within a short time astronomers found that the great spiral nebula visible to the naked eye in the constellation Andromeda was a whole million light-years away from us, while recently Dr. Knut Lundmark showed that one of the other spiral universes must be fifty-six times as far away as that!

Yet the event which took place in one of these inconceivably remote galaxies ten million years ago displays the same general characteristics as those that occur in our own universe. It shows that the same Power governs there that governs here. Though the rapid expansion of our measures of nature belittles us physically, it enhances our conviction that the infinite world is under the control of a single infinite law.

### Why?

**W**ILLIAM G. MURDOCK, who until a month ago was Prohibition Administrator of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, has resigned his post.

Why?

Press reports have stated that Colonel Lincoln C. Andrews requested his resignation. Almost every one knew that New Jersey and Pennsylvania were "wide open." Although officials of that territory seemed to be quite satisfied, those in Washington were not.

It was during the Murdock term of office that a subordinate divisional chief protested in vain his inability to enforce the law with crooked agents. Discharged by their immediate chief after being caught red-handed in the acceptance of bribes and in the destroying of important records and evidence, these agents soon came back to their positions, reinstated by the Administrator. When Colonel Andrews learned of this, he acted.

He forced Murdock out and put Baird in his place. But to what result?

Frederick C. Baird, who was transferred from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia as Prohibition Administrator of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and whose energy and honesty were acclaimed by all, has now resigned.

Why?

William S. Vare, an avowed wet, won the Republican Senatorial nomination in the recent State primary.

A special despatch to the New York "World" of May 30 reads:

Philadelphia politicians, especially those of the Vare machine, were not unduly surprised by the resignation of Frederick Baird as Prohibition Administrator of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Baird's boast last week that he would make Atlantic City as "dry as the Sahara" and that he would make the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration bone dry was his swan song, Vare leaders said to-day.

A despatch from Pittsburgh of the same date reads:

"Frederick C. Baird's career as Prohibition Administrator of Pennsylvania and New Jersey was quickly ended by William S. Vare, of Philadelphia. Nothing else will explain his resignation," was the gist of opinion expressed by influential politicians here to-day.

\* Charles L. Carslake, Federal prohibition agent stationed in New Jersey, was



"eased out of the Federal service" for doing his duty.

Why?

In an interview published in The Outlook of last week Mr. Carslake stated:

"People higher up won't stand for enforcement. . . .

"With politics and the underworld hooked up together and so much underground influence working throughout the department, I don't think there is a chance of the law being enforced. . . .

"If you tread on the toes of men higher up or their friends, you are immediately called off. . . .

"The supposedly good people don't back us up."

The Rev. John B. Adams, a Methodist minister who gave up his pastorate to become a Federal prohibition agent in New Jersey, was "constantly harassed in the performance of his duty and finally dismissed from the service."

Why?

The story of Mr. Adams's unwanted honesty and energy is told in detail by Ernest W. Mandeville in this issue.

And yet from New Jersey and Phila-

delphia come some of the loudest voices saying that prohibition is a farcical failure. Quite probably in New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania it is, but—

Why?

You may roll your own concluding paragraph.

## The Prosperous Filipino

**A**N extremely significant point was brought out clearly in the recent annual report of General Leonard Wood, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands. It was that the super-eloquent political harangues of the agitators at the island capital have no force elsewhere. The great body of the Filipinos are contentedly at work. Says General Wood: "During the year I visited all parts of the archipelago, found everywhere contented and happy people living under steadily improving conditions, undisturbed by political propaganda from Manila."

So long as crops are good (and last year's crops were many millions of dollars more valuable than the year before), so long as the public health is satisfac-

tory, so long as taxes are easily raised, the Filipino of the great non-urban class is not worrying about instant independence. Some one lately said that if the American administrators were to sail away to-morrow the Filipinos would swim after the ships to bring them back. Even in obvious exaggeration there is usually some substance of truth.

Uncle Sam is held up to scorn frequently by his enemies as the oppressor of the aspiring Filipinos. And sometimes it is not his enemies, but well-meaning and sincere American humanitarians, impressed by the Philippine independence movement, who so represent him. It is interesting, therefore, to hear a Filipino voice raised to give him a somewhat different description.

Vicente Villamin, a Filipino lawyer, spoke at the National Conference on International Problems and Relations, held recently at Briarcliff Manor, New York, under the auspices of the Academy of Political Science and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, on the problems of his native islands. Mr. Villamin, resident for some years in the United States, is so well known for



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**A** MASSIVE monument, expressive of the spirit of all the wars in American history, was dedicated on Monday of last week (Memorial Day) at Newark, New Jersey. By this large grouping of forty-two figures Gutzon Borglum has pictured, to use his own phrases, in the foreground, the Nation's "leaders in defensive assembly;" in the central part, "action and struggle;" and in the background, "the civil body, the home life, adjusting itself to necessary sacrifice." The design, adapted to the narrow, pointed park in which the monument is placed, is in the form of a Tudor sword, of which the granite base on which the statuary rests forms the hilt, the rest of the sword being formed by a basin of water.