



(C) Keystone
CYRUS E. WOODS, AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN

acting as President Roosevelt's right hand. When it came to selecting leaders and maintaining a firm hand over them, Mr. Taft was out of his element. In such matters he was as President both too good-natured and too inert. But his total experience must certainly have been a broadening and educating influence which will prevent him from being a mere "dry-as-dust" hunter of decisions and exponent of statutes.

The country will watch with the keenest interest the course of its new Chief Justice. It will hope and trust to find

in him a really great leader in law and legal policy—a man who will bear comparison with Chief Justice Marshall and who will lay down the office with the consciousness that he has equaled or surpassed Chief Justice White's ability as a presiding judge. Judge Taft's temperament, ability, and experience give reasons for such a hope. It is understood that he has long looked forward to the appointment, and it may well be that he has some feeling of regret that political ambition swerved him from the course which might otherwise have long ago made him Chief Justice. He is widely recognized as an expounder of principles of international law, and has been one of the leaders in the movement for world comity.

If it is true, as the New York "Tribune" believes, that Mr. Taft is free "from that intellectual dogmatism, akin to the vice of theologians, that has led some eminent judges to seek to over-systematize the law—to dehumanize it by treating its doctrines as absolute and unbending"—then, indeed, he will be a leader as well as a judge.

THREE AMBASSADORS AND TWO GOVERNORSHIPS

PRESIDENT HARDING has just named three men to ambassadorships. They are Charles Beecher Warren, of Michigan, to Japan; Cyrus E. Woods, of Pennsylvania, to Spain; and William M. Collier, President of the George Washington University, of Washington, D. C., to Chile.

Administration officials regard the Tokyo post as perhaps the most important in the diplomatic service at the present time. Among the subjects which await the attention of the new Ambassador to Japan are the Japanese occupation of the Chinese province of Shantung and of the Russian Far Eastern provinces, the disposition of the island of Yap, and of course the problems attendant on the California Anti-Alien Land Laws. The new Ambassador is fifty-one years old and a graduate of the University of Michigan. He has practiced law in Detroit. In 1896 he was associate counsel for the United States before the Joint High Commission to determine the Bering Sea claims, and in 1910 was counsel for the United States in the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration before the Hague Court. During the war he served on the staff of the Judge-Advocate General at Washington. He is a member of the American Society of International Law, and until recently has been a member of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Woods, who goes to Spain, is fifty-nine years old. He is a graduate of Lafayette College, has been a member



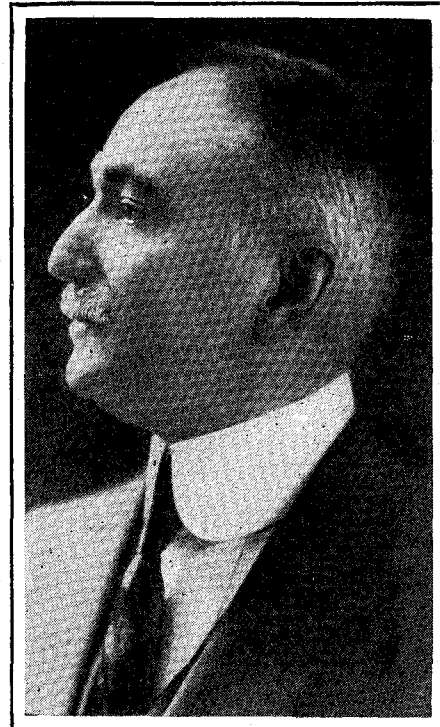
Paul Thompson
CHARLES B. WARREN, NEW AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN

of the Pennsylvania Senate, and became Secretary of the Commonwealth in 1915. From 1912 to 1915 he was our Minister to Portugal.

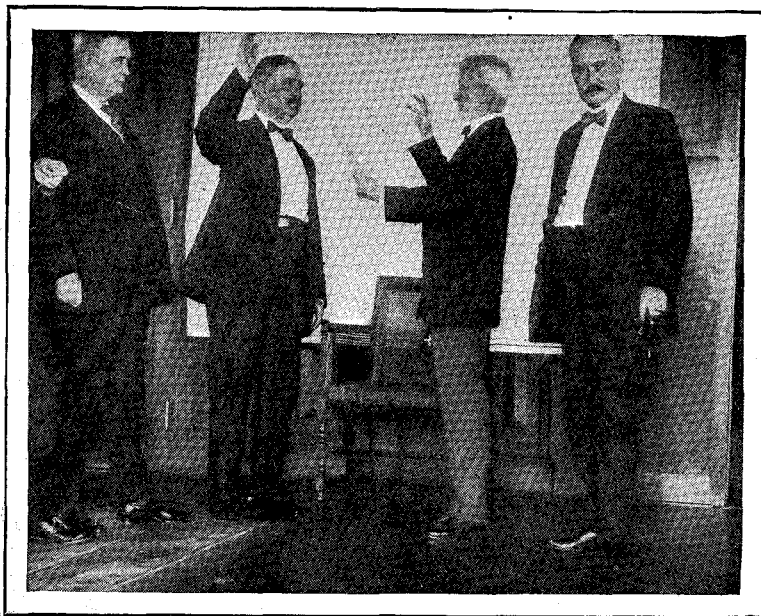
Mr. Collier has also seen diplomatic service, having been Minister to Spain from 1905 to 1909. He is fifty-three years old, a graduate of Hamilton College, a lawyer, a lecturer on international law in the New York Law School



(C) Keystone
WILLIAM M. COLLIER, NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO CHILE



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WALLACE R. FARRINGTON, NEWLY APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



International

SCOTT C. BONE, THE NEW GOVERNOR OF ALASKA, TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE. Mr. Bone has his hand upraised. Justice McKenna is administering the oath. To the left is Senator New; to the right is Secretary Fall.

and on diplomacy at the George Washington University. He was elected President of that University in 1917.

Among other interesting appointments are those of Scott Cardell Bone, of the State of Washington, and of Wallace Rider Farrington, of Honolulu, to the Governorships of Alaska and Hawaii respectively. Both are newspaper men. Mr. Bone, a native of Indiana, after having been connected with Indianapolis newspapers, was for seventeen years an editor of the Washington "Post," then going to the Washington "Herald," and finally to the Seattle "Intelligencer." Mr. Farrington, a native of Maine, began his newspaper work on the Bangor "News," going thence to the Kennebec "Journal" at Augusta and the Rockland "Star." He then became managing editor of the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser," President of the Hawaiian "Gazette" Company, and is now publisher of the Honolulu "Star-Bulletin." Mr. Bone, as Chairman of the Alaska Bureau of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, has made an extensive visit to Alaska. Mr. Farrington has the advantage of long residence in Hawaii and knows the insular problems at first hand.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

LIKE the previous Imperial Conferences, that which is now in session at London is a meeting between the members of the Home Government and the Colonial Premiers. These meetings date from 1887. Since then there have been seven Conferences.

In previous meetings the subjects discussed were almost wholly British—such as the development of the Empire's economic unity, particularly measures of tariff preferences within the Empire

and other measures of finance, taxation, transportation, defense, and statistical service.

This year's meeting is notable because of the comparative subordination of such subjects and the predominance of a discussion of the Empire's foreign policy. Chief among the problems of that policy is the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It expires soon. British colonials are opposed to its renewal in its present form, as are most Americans. Hence it is significant, we think, that the British Government has suggested to the Japanese Government a postponement of the date for renewal from July to October, so as, first, to permit a full discussion of the matter in the various Dominion Parliaments and their ratification of any proposal from the Home Government, which the Dominion Prime Ministers, now at London, have no power to give; and, second, to afford an opportunity to consult the United States. The Japanese Government, it is understood, has agreed to this, perhaps with the hope that, through the connecting link of the British Empire, acting as a unified whole, the United States and Japan may be brought into greater harmony.

In any case, we may be sure of the British Government's desire to preserve so far as may be (in the words of Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, in opening the Imperial Conference) "that well-trying friendship which has stood us both in good stead," and to apply it to the solution of all questions in the Far East, "where Japan has special interests, and where we ourselves, like the United States, desire equal opportunities and the open door." The Premier continued: "There is no quarter of the world

where we desire more greatly to maintain peace and fair play for all nations and to avoid competition of armaments than in the Pacific and in the Far East. Our Alliance with Japan has been a valuable factor in that direction in the past. We have found Japan a faithfully who rendered us valuable assistance in an hour of serious and very critical need."

As to America, the Prime Minister's words were no less weighty: "We are ready to discuss with American statesmen any proposal for the limitation of armaments which they wish to set out, and we can undertake that no such overtures will find lack of willingness on our part to meet them."

THE OPIUM EVIL

DESPITE all that has been attained by the opium reform in the Far East, the evil is still with us.

The opium-raising countries at present are Turkey, Persia, India, and also China under those local governors who defy the Government.

One of the tasks at the present meeting of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva is to take action on the report of its Advisory Committee concerning the opium evil. For the opium question to-day affects, not only the world's physical and moral well-being, but also its international relations.

A curious feature of the situation as it has developed at Geneva is the fact that, while Sir John Jordan (former British Minister to Peking and one of the expert Advisers to the Advisory Committee) insists that the League of Nations has authority to deal with the opium evil at its base, and should do so, the British India Office is trying to induce the Committee not to endanger the Indian opium trade. Sir John Jordan maintains, as does another expert Adviser to the Committee, Mrs. Hamilton Wright, of Washington, D. C., that the opium abuses will continue just as long as India and other opium-producing countries are allowed to cultivate the poppy beyond medicinal needs.

The second aim of these Advisers, as Mrs. Wright informs us, is the abolition of the opium monopolies in the Far East. The Advisers assert it to be a false principle that the welfare of any community can be based on physical and moral degradation. This is, as they well declare, an untenable theory of taxation. Hence, they add, the opium-producing countries must determine as soon as possible upon some other substitute for raising revenue. As a matter of fact, when the cultivation of the poppy is restricted to its medicinal needs, the price must automatically ascend; thus opium may still remain an