

The Outlook

JUNE 1, 1921

AN AMBASSADOR, A MINISTER, AND A COLONIAL GOVERNOR

PRESIDENT HARDING has sent to the Senate the names of Richard Washburn Child, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to Italy, Jacob Gould Schurman, to be Minister to China, and E. Mont Reily, of Missouri, to be Governor of Porto Rico.

A Minister is not so great a diplomatic personage as is an Ambassador. But the position of Minister to China, just now, is really more important, we think, in its influence upon world history than is the Ambassadorship to Italy. Appropriately, therefore, President Harding has chosen for the Chinese mission one who is widely respected by reason of scholarship, administrative ability, and force of character. Dr. Schurman is known as a writer of books—"Kantian Ethics," "The Ethical Import of Darwinism," "Belief in God," "Agnosticism and Religion," "A Generation of Cornell," "A Retrospect and Outlook," "The Balkan Wars," and "Why America is in the War." Dr. Schurman is sixty-seven years old and was born in Prince Edward Island. He studied in the Universities of London, Edinburgh, Paris, Berlin, Göttingen, and Heidelberg. He holds the title of LL.D. from no less than eight American universities. After serving terms as Professor of Philosophy at Acadia and

Dalhousie Colleges and Cornell University, he became President of Cornell in 1892, serving until 1920. Meanwhile he was President of the first United States Philippine Commission and in 1912-13 was United States Minister to Greece. He was also First Vice-President of the New York State Constitutional Convention.

In contrast to Dr. Schurman, Mr. Child, nominated as Ambassador to Italy, is only forty years old. He is a Harvard graduate, and three years after graduating received an LL.B. degree. He has been editor of "Collier's." In politics he has been an active Progressive. He has enjoyed President Harding's friendship. Mr. Child is widely known as a writer, among his books being "Jim Hands," "The Man in the Shadow," "The Blue Wall," "Potential Russia," and "Bodbank."

Mr. Reily is fifty-five years old. Like Mr. Child, he has been an active Progressive in politics. He is a Kansas City business man. In 1902 he was Assistant Postmaster of that place. The previous year he organized the first "Roosevelt for President" club in the United States. Mr. Roosevelt was then Vice-President. In 1919 Mr. Reily announced that Senator Harding was his choice for the Presidency. He thus claims the distinction of having "guessed" two Republican Presidents

before they were generally recognized as active Presidential possibilities.

AMBASSADOR HARVEY MAKES A SPEECH

SOME of those who doubted George Harvey's judgment and power of self-restraint have hoped that his responsibilities as American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's would result in an access of discretion; others, with the same doubt but with added feeling of personal or political animosity, have secretly hoped that their opposition to his appointment would be justified by his indiscretion. His first speech, on the occasion of the welcoming dinner given to him by the Society of the Pilgrims (established to promote mutual understanding between America and Great Britain), did not wholly fulfill the hopes of either class of doubters. It was a speech in which the voice of Harvey the editor was more audible than the voice of America, whose spokesman he was; but what the editorial voice said was, if the substance and not the phraseology is considered, in some respects interpretative of America's present mood.

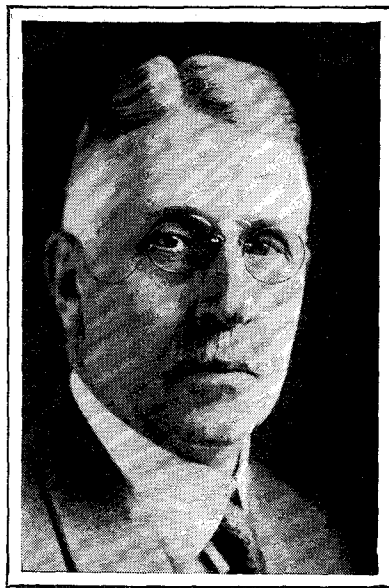
There were three points which Mr. Harvey particularly dwelt upon.

One was that we did not send our soldiers across the ocean to save Great



Paul Thompson

JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN
Named by the President as Minister to China



(C) Underwood

E. MONT REILY
Named by the President as Governor of
Porto Rico



(C) Paul Thompson

RICHARD WASHBURN CHILD
Named by the President as Ambassador to Italy

Britain, France, and Italy, but "solely to save the United States of America, and most reluctantly and laggardly at that." Continuing, he said:

We were not too proud to fight, whatever that may mean. We were afraid not to fight. That is the real truth of the matter. So we came along toward the end and helped you and your allies shorten the war. That is all we did, and that is all we claim to have done.

Another point was that the impression "that in some way or other, by hook or by crook, unwittingly, surely unwillingly, America may yet be beguiled into the League of Nations" is "utterly absurd." Declaring that in the election the vote with the majority of seven millions rendered the decision of the American people against America's participation in the League, he announced:

It follows, then, that the present Government could not, without betrayal of its creators and masters, and will not, I can assure you, have anything whatsoever to do with the League or any commission or committee appointed by it, or responsible to it, directly or indirectly, openly or furtively.

The third point which Mr. Harvey made was the necessity, and, in fact, the inevitableness, of Anglo-American comity. He made this point in the following language:

Now the question arises, have not our countries reached a point with respect to the remotest possibility of a conflict that justifies our forgetting it as completely as the battles of Bosworth Field and Appomattox have faded from our recollection? Such, I am happy to report faithfully in the teeth of all the mischief-makers and scandal-mongers of both nations, has become the settled conviction of our people, and I hope, and doubt not, of yours.

In stating the reason for our part in the war Mr. Harvey does not speak for the Nation. He undoubtedly expresses a natural reaction from an emotionalism that has too often passed for reason and understanding; but in his reaction from that he has failed to understand the heart of the matter. America went in to save herself, it is true; but she went in to save, not her soil, but her soul. The principles of freedom and justice which she undertook to help defend were her life-blood, it is true, but they were also the life-blood of the other free peoples whom Germany menaced.

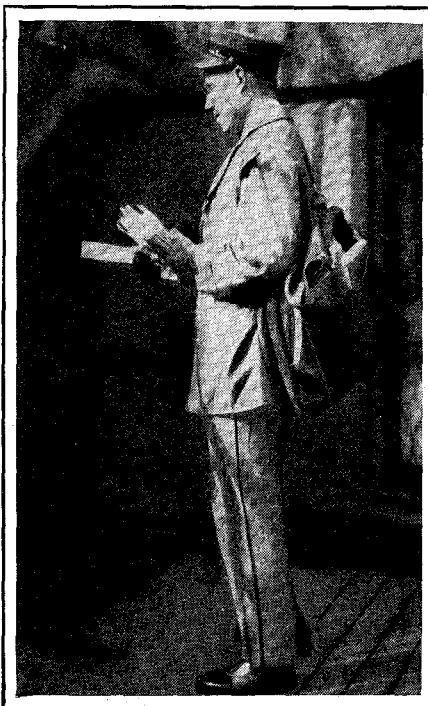
In declaring emphatically against America's ever joining the League Mr. Harvey speaks in familiar accents. What he says may be true, but it may not be. His words undoubtedly state what is at present the feeling in America, and they perhaps state the ultimate policy of the Government; but they were needlessly offensive to a good many people in both this country and

Great Britain and were hardly suitable to the mouth of an Ambassador.

In pronouncing Anglo-American co-operation as a policy of interest alike to America and Great Britain, Mr. Harvey spoke the real and enduring conviction of the American people. It is true this is a policy which certain elements in America have tried to discredit, but it is one which will not be overthrown, because it is not only right but expedient. Neither nation can afford to nurse mutual antagonism. On this point Mr. Harvey spoke wisely and as a representative of the controlling opinion in this country.

ON HIS "APPOINTED ROUNDS"

THE picture of a letter-carrier on the front cover page of this week's Outlook, our readers will no doubt be



Photograph by H. H. Moore, of the Outlook staff
ON HIS APPOINTED ROUNDS

This photograph also appears on the front cover page of this issue, in color

interested to learn, was taken by a member of our staff at the Thirty-fourth Street branch of the New York City Post Office. The superintendent of the branch, on being told that a representative member of his force of carriers was sought as the subject of a photograph to accompany an article by Postmaster-General Hays, at once said, "Why, yes, there's Harry—he's just going out to make deliveries." A good upstanding carrier, neatly dressed and alert, responded cordially to an invitation to pose, and volunteered the information that from time to time he personally delivered mail to The Outlook and would be pleased to assist photo-

graphically in an article to appear in it. Of several snap-shots taken, the one that appears here, and in color on this week's cover, seems to us best to typify this group among Uncle Sam's efficient and faithful postal employees.

It may be added that a phrase in the title of this comment is from the inscription on the façade of the new Post Office Building on Seventh Avenue, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, New York City. It reads in full:

NEITHER SNOW NOR RAIN NOR HEAT
NOR GLOOM OF NIGHT STAYS THESE
COURIERS FROM THE SWIFT COMPLE-
TION OF THEIR APPOINTED ROUNDS

At either end of this inscription appears, we are glad to say, a tribute to our associate and ally, France, for her work as a pioneer of postal advancement. At the northern end are these words:

CARDINAL DE RICHELIEU
PUBLIC POSTAL SERVICE
PIERRE D'ALMERAS MDCXXI
GENERAL DES POSTES

At the southern end:

LOUIS XI, MCCCCXLIV
CREATED THE POSTE ROYALE
FRANZ VON TAXIS MCCCCC
IMPERIAL POSTMASTER

FRANCIS VINTON GREENE

GENERAL FRANCIS VINTON GREENE, who died recently in New York City, had a distinguished military career, was an engineer of ability, and wrote well on military matters and on international problems. Yet we are inclined to think that his finest public service was done as Police Commissioner of New York City during the administration of Mayor Low. His drastic reforms, his encouragement of police efficiency, and his thorough weeding out of grafters in the police force made his service to the city, and indirectly to the country, memorable. The only other Commissioners, within recent times at least, who were equally noteworthy were Theodore Roosevelt, General Bingham, and Arthur Woods. One writer on General Greene's methods says that he was no sooner appointed than "heads began to fall like apples in a wind-blown orchard." There was need of this excision of bad material from the Department, and the results were remarkable. Would that it could be added that the reforms instituted under Mayor Low by General Greene and under Mayor Mitchel by Arthur Woods had continued in the recent history of the metropolitan police force!

General Greene was a West Point graduate and served with credit in the Regular Army for sixteen years, acting as military observer in the Russo-Russian War with the Russian army and later having charge of important