

SLOW AS THE ELEPHANT

(Troilus and Cressida, Act I, Scene 2)

Bushnell for the Central Press Association



CHEER UP, G. O. P., THE FISHING SEASON HAS ONLY BEGUN!

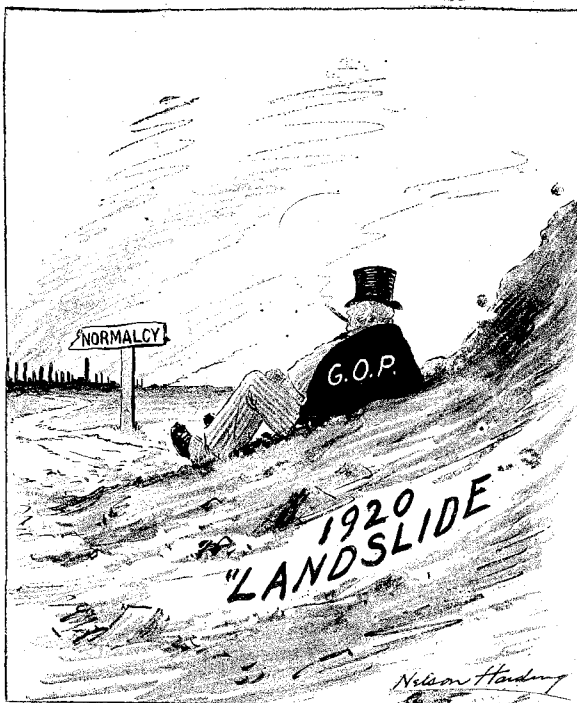
Darling in the Washington Herald



POLITICAL UNREST

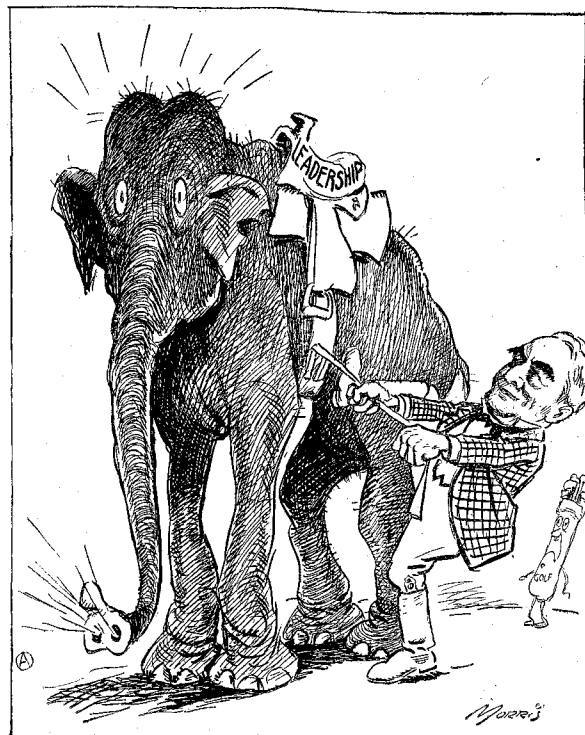
From Julius J. H. Hayn, Buffalo, N. Y.

Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle

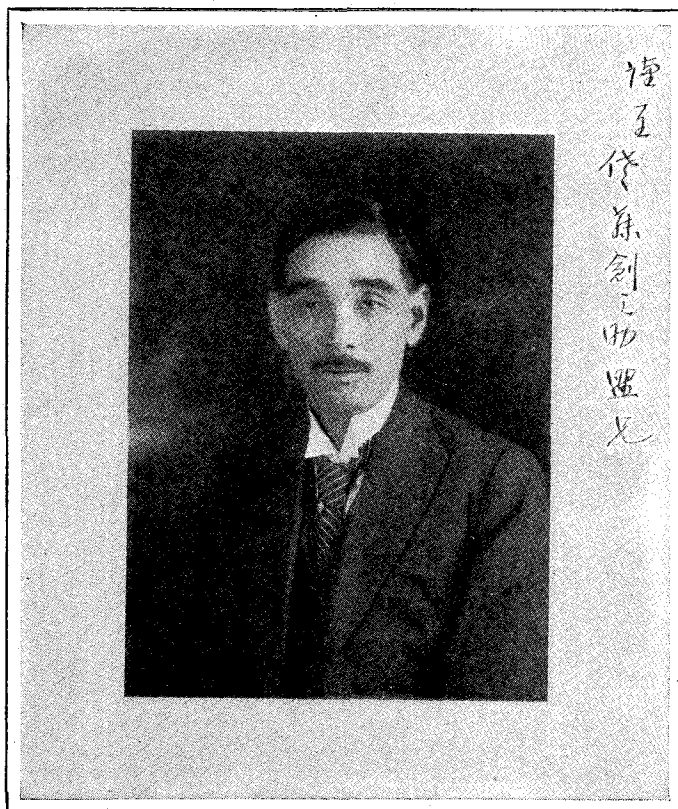


CAN'T DEPEND ON A LANDSLIDE TO CARRY YOU ALL THE WAY

Morris for the George Matthews Adams Service



THE PRESIDENT DECIDES TO TAKE UP RIDING



MR. NAOMICHI
OSHIMA,
COUNSELOR AND
CHIEF INSPECTOR
OF THE
JAPANESE
DEPARTMENT OF
HOME AFFAIRS

much greater than that of any other Soviet leader. Most people believe that both Tchitcherin and Krassin are abler men, but they have not Lenine's popularity among the extremists, while Trotsky is chiefly an organizer and executive agent who shrinks from nothing. It would seem reasonable at least to hope that if Lenine is out altogether there should be some gradual lessening of the grip held over the people of Russia by the brute force exercised through soldiers and agents by the centralized Soviet Government, which has not now and never had any mandate from the people at large.

TEACHABLE JAPAN

WHATEVER the change in the Japanese Government may be, there remains unchanged the Japanese thirst for knowledge of other nations. One of the most dramatic contrasts in history is that between the hermit life of Japan for generations and the eager interest of Japan in other peoples, characteristic of her modern period. Indeed, it may have been the very capacity of the Japanese to respond to foreign influences that caused the Shogun to shut out foreigners from Japan for so many years. Japan's language and literature and religion are just as truly derived from foreign sources as the language, literature, and religion of America are. And to-day no country surpasses Japan in the search for the best that other countries can give her.

One of the recent eminent visitors to this country is Mr. Naomichi Oshima,

Counselor and Chief Inspector of the Japanese Department of Home Affairs, who recently sailed from New York after investigating some of the social and economic problems of America and who is now continuing his investigation of social and economic problems in Europe. He is a graduate of the Tokyo Imperial University, where he studied political science. Immediately after his graduation he entered the Government service and, after filling several subordinate offices, was appointed the Vice-Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture. After a few years by promotion he became second Superintendent-General of the Police, and then, finally, Counselor to the Minister of Home Affairs and Chief Inspector of the Provincial and Local Governments. He is an influential man in the Seiyukai party.

Japan's sudden rise from obscurity to a position where she is one of the three great naval Powers in the world is due to her eagerness to learn from all sources, and her skill in sending students of life, of customs, and inventions to all parts of the world that they may gather knowledge of the best that men have achieved and bring their knowledge back to their country. In this respect Japan is worthy of imitation.

MOVING TOWARD AN IRISH FREE STATE

THE elections held in Southern Ireland last week afford a favorable indication of the future of the Irish Free State. In a way, the elections were pre-

arranged; that is, under the agreement reached some weeks ago between the two factions of the Sinn Fein, there was a compact as to candidates who should be supported by both factions so that the result would be a total made up in some such proportion as had also been agreed upon as to the composition of the Ministry. Thus when we see allusions in the accounts of the elections of the "panel" candidates it is much as we might say in this country, "The slate will go through." Many independent candidates ran, however; and the results in these cases seem to have favored the Free State Party rather than the Republican Party. Altogether a good working majority will exist for the liberal as opposed to the "die hard" party. The vote has not been fully analyzed as we write; the matter is complicated by the fact that a sort of proportionate representation system of voting was included in that voters indicated second preferences. This affects particularly the independent vote cast by the Labor Party, and it is said that that vote stands at least three to one in favor of the Free State.

The body to which members have thus been elected is variously spoken of in the despatches as a new Provisional Parliament, a new Dail Eireann, and a Constitutional Assembly. In point of fact, it will partake of the nature of all three. It will presumably ratify the Constitution agreed upon by the British Government and the present provisional Irish Free State Ministry; it will then present this to the popular electorate for further ratification, and thereafter a permanent Free State Government will be set up.

All this, however, is provided that the Republican minority does not bolt, refuse to consider any kind of peace compromise, and encourage and maintain its so-called Republican army.

THE IRISH CONSTITUTION

THE proposed Constitution of the Irish Free State declares itself to be "the Constitution of a free democratic state." It puts into form and substance the agreement known as the London Treaty. Constitution and treaty alike set up in Southern Ireland a Dominion known as the Irish Free State which in all its broad principles and in many details conforms to the Dominion of Canada and is part of "the British Commonwealth of Nations"—a phrase used purposely in the Constitution instead of "the British Empire." It is a very modern form of government, for it contains provisions for woman suffrage, proportional representation, a referendum, and the power of initiative. It exempts the