

Colorado Springs; the Black Hills of Wyoming and South Dakota; the suburbs of Salt Lake City; the Mount Rainier section of Washington; northern Minnesota; the summer resort section of Michigan; and the vicinity of San Francisco. The choice, however, is understood to be limited by the Rocky Mountains as a westward extreme, in the interest of accessibility to Washington.

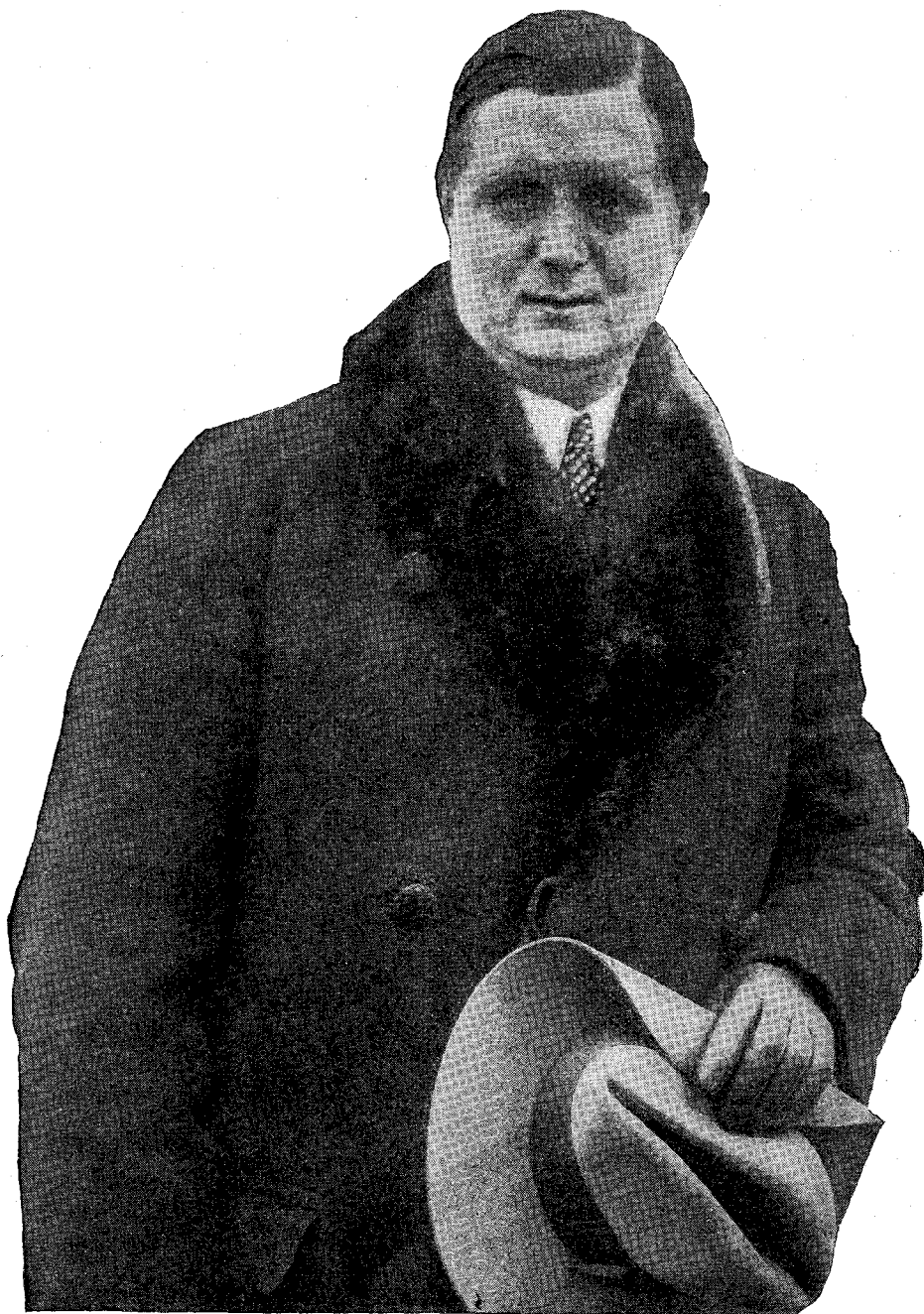
The obvious significance of the President's plan is that he will go to a West which feels remote from Presidents and which will take pride and interest in having a President in its midst. The West has many things in common with Mr. Coolidge. In many ways the West is conservative with just Mr. Coolidge's sort of conservatism. Even though he goes to an agricultural West dotted with resentment of his veto of the outstanding Farm Relief Bill, his presence cannot fail to revivify to the West his personality and to palliate the opposition to an appreciable extent.

Prohibition and Customs

PERHAPS the most feverish activity that administrative Washington has known in years is just now in evidence in the effort to do the things necessary to put into effect on time the Customs and Prohibition Reorganization Law, approved on the next to the last day of the recent session of Congress. It was intended that the law should go into effect on July 1, but an amendment was approved almost at the last minute making it effective on April 1.

The Secretary of the Treasury is under the necessity of appointing, without much time for consideration, a Commissioner of Customs, a Commissioner of Prohibition, and some subordinate officials in both of the newly created bureaus. The burden of speedy action, however, falls less heavily upon the Secretary of the Treasury than upon the Civil Service Commission. About 2,500 enforcement positions, until now exempt from Civil Service requirements, must be filled and classified under Civil Service regulations. This, one of the best features of the new law, would doubtless have been better complied with if more time had been allowed.

Under the new law, the Commissioner of Prohibition will have larger duties than those which have heretofore rested on the head of the Prohibition Unit. Until now the duty of enforcing the Prohibition Law has rested upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The Prohibition Unit has been merely a piece of machinery under his direction. The new



Wide World

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law places the duty of prohibition enforcement directly upon the Secretary of the Treasury, with authority to delegate the duty to the Commissioner of Prohibition, who will be the chief official of the Bureau of Prohibition.

The connection of General Lincoln C. Andrews with prohibition enforcement will not be changed. He is Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the representative of the Secretary with regard to prohibition enforcement and some other things, including customs.

Little has been said about the creation by the new law of a Bureau of Customs, and there is apparently no fight for the position of Commissioner of Customs; but this change is hardly less important than the other. Heretofore the collec-

tion of customs duties, our oldest source of revenue, has somehow gone on without a head. The duty rested upon the Secretary of the Treasury, with no subordinate official upon whom to place it.

Ontario's Liquor Plan

A BILL by which Ontario proposes to set up the Government control of liquor has been introduced into the Legislature of that Canadian province. Its primary object is to put an end to bootlegging and the evils that accompany it.

Experiences in five other Government control provinces, however, prove that bootlegging cannot be eliminated by the sale of liquor by the Government. Boot-

legging thrives under such conditions, with liquor bought from the Government, immediately after the Government agencies close for the day, as well as on Sundays and holidays. And if the hours of sale are extended for that reason, and the places of sale multiplied, the secondary object of the bill, the promotion of temperance, is defeated.

The claim made that Government control, outside of Ontario, is an advanced temperance measure has appeared absurd in view of the columns of liquor advertising in the daily newspapers and the multitude of billboards inciting people to drink. But Ontario proposes to prohibit public advertising of liquor, and with it the practice of the liquor interests to subsidize the newspapers, indirectly, by buying large advertising space.

The new law forbids drinking in public places. It imposes a penalty of imprisonment, without the option of a fine, for every one who buys or sells liquor except through a Government agency. It authorizes the Liquor Control Board to set up stores for the sale of beer, other stores for the sale of beer and wines, and still others for the sale of all kinds of alcoholic beverages. It does not permit the Board to open a store of any kind in a district that voted itself dry under local option before prohibition became law.

Liquor may be bought by any resident more than twenty-one years of age who obtains a yearly permit. The quantities and dates of purchases must be indorsed upon the back of the permit. Visitors may obtain a monthly permit on payment of a small fee. Rooms in hotels and auto camps will be considered places of residence. Ontario will have a system under which hundreds of citizens will be walking the streets every day carrying in their pockets bottles of hard stuff they have just bought from Government stores.

In some of the provinces under Government control the breweries have run amuck. In spite of British Columbia's failure, Ontario will try to prevent anything of the kind by putting a Government official in each brewery.

Under the regulating powers of the Liquor Board, persons who sell native wines are not to be required to take out licenses.

The new law will be administered by a commission headed by D. M. Hanna, formerly the head of the Canadian National Railways. The hotel men are already saying that it will give rise to intolerable conditions. An agitation for the sale of beer and wines with meals is assuming considerable proportions.

Biased Justice in Ohio

THE United States Supreme Court has decided that a certain tooth in the Ohio statutes for enforcing prohibition is more than properly sharp—improperly barbed. By the statute in question prohibition fines are ordained to be divided equally between the State treasury and the township, municipality, or county where the prosecution is held.

In the particular case under appeal, the Mayor of the village of North College Hill, Ohio, had convicted one Ed Tumey of violating the State Prohibition Law, had fined him \$100, and had ordered him imprisoned until the fine should be paid. The Supreme Court supported Tumey's contention that his conviction had been without due process of law, on the ground that the Mayor was disqualified from trying him, not only because he had an official interest in the village, which would profit financially from conviction, but also because under a North College Hill ordinance he would be reimbursed for his own costs in the case only from the fine which would follow a conviction. The Supreme Court decided that those two provisions might normally be considered motives for conviction and that they might have deprived the defendant of a fair trial.

The Ohio prohibition enforcement statutes were deliberately devised to encourage energetic prosecution of violations of the law. But more important even than stopping flagrant law violation is it that no man shall be deprived of justice, no matter if he be shamefully guilty. The Supreme Court has helped, not hurt, the cause of prohibition enforcement by this decision; for it has removed a wrong begotten by a right.

The Sea Powers and Their Navies

GREAT BRITAIN and Japan have accepted the suggestion of President Coolidge of a three-Power conference at Geneva in June on the subject of limitation of auxiliary naval armaments. In replying, the United States has voiced a hope that France and Italy may decide to be represented in some manner, and President Coolidge has invited them to send observers. Thus, with a conference on cruisers and submarines made a certainty, the way is opened for France and Italy to reconsider their unwillingness to agree to President Coolidge's first proposal for a five-Power conference.

It remains a question whether they will change their minds. In any case, even if the weight of the great sea Powers does swing them into line, they will not take any whole-hearted part in the discussions and resolutions of the con-

ference. Both of them contend that questions of naval strength are inseparable from army strength, and that the whole problem of reduction of armaments must be considered as a unity. Their position serves to bring into sharper relief a division between the great nations which has been increasingly revealed since the war. That is the division between the land and the sea Powers.

Great Britain and Japan are primarily interested, for their security and self-support, in the safety of the sea lanes of commerce. France, despite her colonial holdings in Africa and Asia, is more interested in security on the Continent of Europe. Italy, with her long coast-lines and also with colonies in Africa, is more concerned with sea power than France, but remains most vitally concerned with the maintenance of order on the Continent.

The United States occupies a unique position between the two groups. So far as security and self-support are concerned, it enjoys command of the resources of a continent. But so far as international relations are concerned, its interests lie with the sea Powers. Consequently, our Government desires to have the problems of naval limitation dealt with separately.

Meanwhile Great Britain and Japan are proceeding with their navy-building programs, and our Navy Department has called for bids on the construction of six new cruisers. These include three which—we are glad to record—the President approved in signing the appropriation bill that was passed against his own original recommendations. So the stakes of the sea Powers are on the conference table.

King and Saklatvala

SENATOR KING, of Utah, has just enacted the rôle played about a year and a half ago by the British member of Parliament, Saklatvala. The Republic of Haiti is playing the rôle that in the Saklatvala case was taken by our Department of State. In announcing the exclusion of Senator King, President Borno, of Haiti, has said that his presence within the territory of the Haitian Republic would create disturbance because he had "publicly uttered in the United States a false and offensive declaration against the President of Haiti and his coadjutors" and had "made himself in the United States the agent of the worst element of disorder in Haitian politics." It is not possible to suppose that President Borno would have made this protest without feeling sure that his