

message, is getting smaller. We are touching elbows more and more each year, internationalism is in the air, and more and more workers in all lines of progress are extending their activities. Yet always the difficulty of intercommunication has been present. For many years the International Association of This, That or the Other Thing has been making its annual struggle, usually in some place abroad, where only a handful of people attending the "congress" are able to understand the words of the speaker, and the others,—if they are anxious to find out what was said,—may obtain translations, more or less correct, a day or two later. So enormous are the difficulties in the way of the success of such gatherings that the recent Congress of Esperantists at Washington (p. 782) was unique.

Here were several hundred people from at least twenty-five different countries, making themselves perfectly well understood in a common neutral tongue. Not alone were the proceedings of business meetings entirely in Esperanto, but many smaller gatherings employed the international language in their deliberations. For instance, there were meetings of journalists, teachers, pacifists, railway men, lawyers, physicians, theosophists, vegetarians, and other "ists" discussing their "isms"—and not a word of English or of any other national language heard. This should be a sufficient answer to those who think that an "invented" language cannot be utilized where the higher forms must find expression or where the terms employed, as in the arts and sciences, are technical.

The Esperantists are showing that their language is actually being used,—not merely in propaganda work for itself,—but solely as a means to the commercial, scientific, professional or social-economic end toward which they are striving.

It is seldom that a more cosmopolitan gathering has been seen. Fifteen foreign governments sent official delegates—there were only four last year at the Congress in Barcelona,—and four States of the American Union had official representatives.

The bright promise to the world made by this wonderful gathering as well as the marvelous facility with which the language may be used and understood could be appreciated by anyone who attended the reception tendered to Dr. Zamenhof, the inventor of the language, on the night of his arrival. Fifteen or twenty addresses were made by persons from as many different countries, and from the frequent bursts of applause and the occasional laughter it was easy to see that the audience of diverse nationalities had no trouble in "catching on."

On Sunday, nearly everyone attended religious service,—either at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic or St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The services were almost entirely in Esperanto, and the sermon in the latter church (where I personally attended) was a very fine plea for the international language as a necessary feature of the democracy which true religion is bringing about. The remark of one of the English delegates to me, which I had often heard from others during the week, was full of significance. "It seems," said he, "as tho I were hearing my own native tongue; there was absolutely no effort in following every word of the speaker, and understanding it perfectly."

A few days later the Congress had the great pleas-

ure of hearing Mr. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Morrison spoke in English and an interpreter at his elbow rendered his speech, sentence for sentence, into Esperanto. There was no uncertainty about his position on the question of an international language, and the audience could not have asked for a better endorsement of Esperanto. "Particularly in regard to the modern labor movement, growing more and more international in character, modern civilization needs Esperanto," said the speaker, "and I will do all I can to secure its adoption."

The Seventh Annual International Congress of Esperantists will meet at Antwerp, Belgium, next summer, and the succeeding one in either Russia, Austria or Italy. Already the Belgians have done an immense amount of work in the program of preparation, and the indications are that the "Seventh" will far surpass all other Esperanto Congresses in size and importance.

HENRY W. HETZEL.

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## NEWS NARRATIVE

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To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article, on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before, continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

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Week ending Tuesday, August 30, 1910.

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### Roosevelt's Return to Politics.

President Taft's neutral letter regarding the New York State contest between ex-President Roosevelt and the Republican "machine" over the choice of the ex-President or Vice-President Sherman for temporary chairman (p. 801, 802) has not brought the factions together nor ended the contest, although it has stunned the "machine" leaders whose power within the party depends so much upon official recognition.



In an interview on the 23d, William Barnes, Jr., grandson of Thurlow Weed, the first Republican "boss" (in the distinctive sense), and himself the "boss" at Albany, said that the organization will continue its fight with Mr. Roosevelt on the floor of the convention and—

then when the majority's opinion has been recorded it is the duty of all to support the ticket and the platform or quit activity in the party. Two years ago the Republican platform contained a plank calling for a reform of the convention system and practically repudiated direct nominations. The legislature passed a bill in conformity with that platform and Governor Hughes vetoed it. This year it is apparent that we will get a clean cut decision upon this subject.

After describing how the Republican party has fought "populistic ideas," Mr. Barnes continued:

From one end of the country to the other the political agitator is still at work trying to arouse the people to a sense of alleged wrong that they may make him important. What the business man and the worker for wage wants is peace, opportunity to pursue his calling, and to secure happiness without the constant interference of politicians endeavoring to arouse them to a sense of fancied misfortune. When Roosevelt sent a telegram that the method of making nominations in New York should be revised in accordance with the measure which had not been printed and the details of which were known to not half a dozen men, the legislature rightfully resented his action. When Griscom interjected Roosevelt's name as a candidate for the temporary chairmanship of the Republican State convention without the members of the State committee knowing where Roosevelt stood on the issues now before the people, and after the Vice President had been placed in nomination before that committee, thereby forcing an issue which it was not the intention of the majority of the committee to create, he threw a firebrand in the Republican situation. This was entirely unwarranted and was done for a purpose which it is not for me to say. So unwise was this action that President Taft has been called upon to disclaim the charge that he was responsible for the selection of Sherman. Of course, he was not responsible nor was he consulted. Why should he be? The selection of Sherman, a highly proper one, was made by the State committee itself. It is therefore highly sensible on the part of Roosevelt if he hopes to control the policies of the Republican party in this State that he should go to the State convention as a delegate and there thrash out what he thinks ought to be the policy of the party with those who have different opinions from him. It is assumed, of course, that he will abide by the decision of that convention.

When shown Mr. Barnes's statement at Herkimer on the 24th, Mr. Roosevelt, as reported, said in response:

He certainly isn't afraid of fighting, is he? He at least lets everyone know where he stands. Well, if they want a fight—if they are looking for a fight I will try to give them all the fight they want. I am only going to the convention because I feel that the public interest—the interest of the people of New York—demands that the Republican party be given a chance to stand squarely and uncompromisingly for clean, decent, honest politics. I am going to that convention to make a speech exactly as originally planned, and while I hope there will be enough good sense among the delegates to prevent the overthrow of the principles for which I shall stand, if a certain element does oppose them, it is their own affair, and as far as I am concerned the issue shall be absolutely clean cut.

The Republican county convention of Orleans County in selecting delegates to the State convention on the 24th, instructed them to favor Mr. Roosevelt for temporary chairman over Vice-President Sherman

#### Roosevelt's National Speaking Tour.

Arriving at Utica, N. Y., on the 23rd, pursuant to his previously published itinerary for a western speech-making tour (pp. 685, 769, 793), ex-President Roosevelt there addressed the farmers' granges of Herkimer and Oneida counties. His set speech was politically colorless, but before beginning it, he spoke extemporaneously to and of Senator Davenport in such a way as to indicate to the audience his hostility to Vice-President Sherman, whose home is in that region and between whom and Senator Davenport there is notorious factional enmity. Mr. Roosevelt's reported words, as an opening for his formal speech, addressed in part to Senator Davenport and in part to the audience, but wholly in the presence and hearing of the audience, were:

I am glad to see you on the platform, Senator Davenport. The only kind of politics I care for is the kind of politics in which decency is combined with efficiency. I hold that the only way in which a politician can really serve his party is by helping that party efficiently to serve the people. Because the Senator and the men who have acted with him have stood for this principle I am glad to be on the platform with him.

The cheering which followed this utterance having subsided Mr. Roosevelt added:

You will at least notice that my utterances are free from ambiguity.

He then proceeded with his prepared speech.

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From Utica, Mr. Roosevelt went on the 25th to Chicago on his way farther west, speaking briefly at Buffalo, Erie, Ashtabula, Cleveland, Toledo, Elkhart and South Bend. He stopped no long time in Chicago, where he was entertained by the Newspaper Men's Club (the new rival to the Chicago Press Club), and went straightway to his farthest western point—Cheyenne. On the day ride of the 26th through Iowa, he spoke continuously to the crowds that gathered at stations. He was here joined by ex-Secretary Garfield and was accompanied through the state by Senator Cummins and other Insurgents. Congressman Walter I. Smith (Standpat) also accompanied him and at one point introduced him to the audience. Through Nebraska, too, he was attended by both Insurgents and Standpaters, among the latter being Senator Burkett, whom Mr. Roosevelt warmly praised to an audience for helping him carry out his policy of reciprocal tariff relations with Cuba.

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At Cheyenne, Wyoming, Mr. Roosevelt made his scheduled speech on the 27th. Reports had gone out that in this speech he would declare himself politically; but it consisted mostly of historical and personal reminiscences of the frontier and a plea for a monument to Frederick Reming-

ton. Following are his only utterances that may be construed as having political significance. They are taken from the advance sheets as used by the Chicago Tribune of the 28th:

I now travel in every comfort on railways across lands which when I first rode across them were still the home of the Indian and the buffalo; and I find cities where one can obtain not merely comfort, but luxury, in the places where thirty years ago there was not a building beyond a log hut or adobe house. The men who did this work were engaged in the final stages of conquering the continent; and it was their privilege to do one of the great works of all time, to do their part in the performance of an epic feat in the history of the progress of mankind. I have used the word progress. The West stands for growth, for progress. So must the whole American people stand. A great democracy must be progressive or it will soon cease to be either great or democratic. No nation, no State, no party, can stand still. It must either go forward or backward. Therefore I greet you, men of the West, and I stand for progress as all men must stand who are progressive.

. . . There were good men and bad men in the new communities, just as in the old communities, and the conditions on the frontier were such that the qualities of the good and bad alike were more strikingly manifested than in older communities; but among the men who tried to lead hard working, decent lives there was a feeling of genuine democracy, which represented an approach to the American ideal we certainly should do everything in our power to preserve. We did not try to say that men were equal when they were not equal, but we did our best to secure something like an equality of opportunity and an equality of reward for good service; and, moreover, each man expected to be received, and, on the whole, was received, wherever he went, on the footing that his merits warranted. Now, so far as possible these qualities and the conditions that bring about these qualities should be kept in the great States which are growing out of the old frontier communities. We need to strive for the general social betterment of the people as a whole, and yet to encourage individual liberty and set high reward on individual initiative up to the point where they become detrimental to the general welfare. In continually and earnestly striving for this betterment of social and economic conditions in our complex industrial civilization we should work in the old frontier spirit of rugged strength and courage, and yet with the old frontier spirit of brotherly comradeship and good will. I do not mean that we should refrain from hating wrong; on the contrary, I would preach fiery wrath against wrong. But I would, not preach such wrath against the wrongdoers, save in those cases where his wrongdoing really is due to evil moral attributes on his part, and not to a wrong or false system of which he is almost as much the victim as the beneficiary. Sometimes a wrong represents the deliberate wickedness of the wrongdoer, in which case the remedy is to punish him; but sometimes it represents the effects of a false social system, in which case the right course is to alter what is false in the system. Both principles need to be kept in view as guides to our conduct, and it is necessary

sometimes to work in accordance with one and sometimes in accordance with the other.

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At Denver, after making two speeches on his way, Mr. Roosevelt spoke four times on the 29th. In one of his speeches he criticized the Supreme Court of the United States for two decisions, and in another he made this outline of his conservation policy:

Conservation of natural resources has three sides. In the first place, the needless waste of the natural resources must be stopped. Just as the farmer is a good citizen if he leaves his farm improved and not impaired for his children, and a bad citizen if he skins the land in his own selfish interest, so the nation behaves well if it treats the natural resources as assets which it must turn over to the next generation not impaired in value, and behaves badly if it leaves the land poorer to those who come after us.

In the second place, the natural resources must be developed promptly, completely, and in orderly fashion. The forests, the mines, the water powers, and the land must all be put to use. Those who assert that conservation proposes to tie them up, depriving this generation of their benefits in order to hand them on untouched to the next, miss the whole point of the conservation idea.

In the third place, these resources must be kept for the whole people and not handed over for exploitation to single individuals, but we should not discourage individual enterprise by unwisely diminishing the reward. Men of exceptional abilities should have exceptional rewards up to a point where the reward becomes disproportionate to the service. Our aim is to favor the actual settler—the man who takes as much of the public domain as he himself can cultivate, and there makes a permanent home for his children who come after him; but we are against the man who tries to monopolize large masses of public land.

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From Denver Mr. Roosevelt went on the 30th to Colorado Springs, and then to Pueblo, whence he continued his journey to Ossawatimie, Kansas. At Pueblo, being unable to cross over into New Mexico, he urged New Mexico and Arizona to make easily amendable Constitutions for their incoming States.

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#### Bryan's Presidential Declaration.

Regular news dispatches of the 26th from Kalamazoo, Michigan, reported William J. Bryan as having positively stated there on that day that— he would not make an effort to secure the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1912. "I will not be a candidate," said Mr. Bryan. "There is plenty of good material in the party, but who will be the next nominee for President on the Democratic ticket depends upon what the next Congress does. I believe the Democrats will control the next House."