## DESERET EVENING NEWS: THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1909.



Delivered in London, His Subject Being, "The White Man's Burden."

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NO TOUCH OF JINGOISM IN IT.

Dwelt Upon Responsibilities of Future, Not on the Glories of the Past.

London, July 4 .- William J. Bryan was the central figure at the annual Independence day dinner of the American society at the Hotel Cecil tonight. Nearly 500 members and guests surrounded the society's board an cheered patriotic sentiments with th peculiar zest born of exile. Ambanisa dor Reid and Mr. Bryan engaged in some sharp, but good-humored, fall-lery and banter over political differences, the crowd evincing its colog-ment of the sport with cheers and shouts of laughter,

REID REFERS TO BRYAN.

Mr. Reid, in responding to Sir W. E. Richmond's graceful proposal of his health, said, with reference to Mr. Bryan

"At home, as a clitzen, I have openly and squarely opposed bim at every stage of his conspicuous career. I um reasonably sure that when I return home I shall continue to do the same. I believe he tonight is as well satis-fied as I am, though by different rea-soning, that the country we both love and try to serve has not been rained by its gold abroad. As the official presentative of the American prophe representative of the American people without distinction as to party, glad to welcome him here as a typical American whose whole life has been Hved in the daylight and one whom such a great host of my countrymen have long trusted and honored."

## BRYAN'S REPLY.

Mr. Bryan, rising, amid laughter and

cheers, said: "The temptation to make a political' speech is strong within me. I have not had a chance to do so for 10 months. However, I will restrain myself. With reference to the ambassador's remarks on gold, I wish to say that when I see the progress my country has made walking on one leg I wonder what it would have done walking on two legs? It is pleasing to testify that the am-bassador not only has fought me, but that he has done it well. No Ameri-can rejoices more than I that he is 3,000 miles from his base. While 2,090 miles from his base. While abroad I have met many good Repub-licans-holding office-and I only wish there were enough offices abroad to take all the Republicans out of the country.

Chairman W. J. Jones proposed the chairman w. J. Janus proposed the health of King Edward, and Hayward Greenwood, president of the Camdian society and member of parliament for the city of York, proposed the health of President Roosevelt

When they arose to drink the toasts the crowd discovered Mrs. Nicholas Longworth in the gallery and cheered and drank her health.

Following the passage between the mbassador and Mr. Bryan the latter read his formal speech:

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

ALL OVER BODY

Eruptions Appeared on Chest, and Face and Neck Were All Broken Out --- Scales and Crusts Formed - Iowa Lady Has Great Faith In Cuticura Remedies for Skin Diseases.

# ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA

"I had an eruption appear on my chest and body and extend upwards and downwards, so that my neck and face were all broken out; also my arms and the lower limbs as far as the knees. I at first thought it was prickly heat. But soon scales or crusts formed where the breaking out was. Instead of going to a physician, I purchased a complete treatment of the Cuticura Romedies, in which I had great faith, and all was satisfactory. A year or two later the eruption appeared again, only a little lower; but before it had time to spread I procured another supply of the Cuticura Remedies, and continued their use until the cure was complete. It is now five years since the last attack, and have not seen any signs of a return. have taken about three bottles of the Cuticura Resolvent, and do not know how much of the Scap or Ointment, as I always keep them with me; probably

one half dozen of each. "I decided to give the Cuticura Rem-edies a trial after I had seen the results of their treatment of eczema on an infant belonging to one of our neighbors. The parent took the child to the nearest physician, but his treatment did no good. So they procured the Cuticura Remedies and cured her with them. When they began using Cuticura Remedies her face was terribly disfigured with sores, but she was entirely cured, for I saw the same child at the age of five years, and her mother told me the eczema had never broken out since. I have more faith in Cuticura Remedies for skin diseases than anything I know of. I am, respectfully yours, Emma E. Wilson, Liscomb, Iowa, Oct. 1, 1905."

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or studies at home there is no other language so useful at the present time as that which we employ at this banquet board, and the nation which is instrumental in spreading this language an inestimable boon even though the conferring of it be not included in its general purpose. Ergland has rendered this service to the people of India and the United States is rendering the same service to the people of the Philippine Islands, while both England and the United States have been helpful to Japan and China in

GREATNESS OF NATIONS.

onfers

this way,

"But the advanced nations cannot ontent themselves with the conferring of incidental benefits, if they would justify their leadership they must put forth conscious and constant effort for the promotion of the welfare of the na-tions which lag behind. Incidental benefits may follow even though the real purpose of a nation is a wholly selfish one, for as the sale of Joseph

American revolution and the Declaration of Independence down to the present, no language has been to much employed for the propagation of that theory of government which traces governmental authority to the consent of the governed. Our own nation presents the most illusirious example known to history of a great example known to history of a great population working out it destiny through laws of its own making and under officials of its own choosing, although. I may add, we scarcely go beyond Engladd in recognising the emnipotence of a parliament tresh from the people. It is difficult to overestimate the potency of this con-ception of enveronment mon the prof-

ception of government upon the prog-ress of a nation and, in turning the thought of the world away from des-potism to the possibilities of self gov-ernment, the pioneers of freedom made western civilization possible. An will sometimes revolutionize an individual, a community, a state, a nation or even a world, and the ldea that man possesses fualienable rights which the state did not give and which

the state, though it can deay, cannot take away, has made millions of human beings stand erect and claim their God-given inheritance. While the era of constitutional liberty is ever widening, while the tyranny and Insolence of arbitrary power are every year decreasing, the leaders of the world's thought, not only the English speaking nations, but the other Chrisian nations as well, have yet much o do in teaching reverence for the ill of the majority and respect for the public servants upon whom the DUTY OF CHRISTIAN NATIONS.

"The Christian nations must lead the movement for the promotion of peace not only because they are enlisted under the banner of the Prince of Peace, but also because they have attained such a degree of intelligence that they can no longer take pride in a purely physical victory. The bellef that mor-al questions can be settled by the shedding of human bloed is a relic of barbarism; to doubt the dynamic power of righteousness is infidelity to itself. That nation which is unwill-ing to trust its cause to the universal conscience or which shrinks from the presentation of its claims before a tribunal where reason holds sway be-trays a lack of faith in the soundness of its position. I venture to suggest that the wrold's peace would be greatly promoted by an agreement among the leading nations that no declaration of war should be made until the submission of the question in con-troversy to an impartial court for investigation, each ration reserving the right to accept or reject the decision, The preliminary investigation would in almost every, instance insure an amicable settlement and the reserved rights would be a sufficient protection against any possible injustice

## DIGNITY OF LABOR.

"Let me go a step farther and appeal for a clearer recognition of the dignity of labor. The odium which rests upon the work of the hand has exerted a baneful influence the world around. The theory that idleness is around. more honorable than toil-that more respectable to consume what others have produced than to be a producer of wealth-has not only robbed society of an enormous sum but it has created an almost impassable gulf be-tween the leisure classes and those who support them. Tolstoy is right in asserting that most of the perplexing problems of society grow out of the lack of sympathy between man and man. Because some imagine them-selves above work while others see hefore them nothing but a life drudgery there is constant warring and much of bitterness. While men and women become ashamed of doing noth-ing and strive to give to society full compensation for all they receive from society, there will be harmony between

the classes. A HIGHER IDEAL.

"While Europe and America have advanced far beyond the orient in placing a proper estimate upon those

legislative body and China sends commissions abroad with a view to inviting the people to share the responsibilities of government. ALTRUISM OF TODAY.

"While in America and in Europe there is much to be corrected and abun-dant room for improvement there has never been so much altruism in the world as there is today-never so many who acknowledge the indissoluble the that binds each to every other member of the race. I have felt more pride in my own countrymen than ever before as I have visited the circuit of schools hospitals and churches which Amerimoney has built around the world. he example of the Christian nations, ough but feebly reflecting the light of the master, is gradually reforming society.

### THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

Society has passed through a period argrandizement, the nations taking hat they had the strength to take and olding what they had the power to old. But we are already entering a and era-an era in which the nations do not merely what they can do, but what they should do, considering justice to be more important than physical prowess. In tribunals like that of The Hague, the chosen representatives of the nations weigh questions of right and wrong and give a small nation an equal hearing with a great, decree according to conscience. This marks an immeas-urable advance. But is another step yet to be taken? Justice, after all, is cold and puineless, a negative virtue. The world needs something warmer, more account Harmiseness is betmore generous. Harmlessness is bet er than harmfulness, but positive helpfulness is vastly superior to harmless-ness, and we still have before us a large, higher destiny of service. Even now there are signs of the approach of this third era, not so much in the actions of governments, as in the growing tendency of men and women in many lands to contribute their means, in some cases their lives, for the intellectual, morel awakening of those who sit in darkness. Nowhere are these signs more abundant than in our beloved land. Before the sun sets on one of these centers of civilization it arises upon another.

TEMPLE OF CARNAK.

"On the walls of the temple of Kar-nak an ancient artist carved the like-ness of an Egyptian king, represented as holding a group of captives by the hair and in the other hand is raised a club with which to strike the captives What king would be willing to confess himself so cruci today? In some of the capitals of Europe are monuments built and ornamented with cannon tak-en in war. This form of beasting, once popular, is still tolerated, though in time must give way to some emblem of victory less suggestive of slaughter.

ALBERT AND VICTORIA.

"As we are gathered tonight in Eng land's capital, permit me to conclude with a sentiment suggested by a piece of statuary at Windsor castle. It rep-resents Queen Victoria beside her con-sort. One of his arms is about her and the other points upward. The sculptor told in marble an eloquent story of strength coupled with tenderness, love rewarded by trust, sorrow brightened by hope. He told the story so plainly that it was hardly necessary to chisel the words 'Allared to brighter worlds and led the way.

"It was a beautiful conception, more beautiful than that which gave the world the Greek slave, the Dying Gladworld the Greek slave, the Dying Glad-lator or the goldess Athene. It em-bodied the idea which, with the expand-ing feeling of comradeship, makes ap-plicable the association of nations as well as the relations of husband and wife. Let us indulge in the hope that our nation may so measure up to its great opportunities and so bear its share in the white man's burden as to earn the right to symbolize its pro-

earn the right to symbolize its bro-gress by a stimilar furre. If it has been allured by Providence to a higher ground, may it lead the way in win-ning the confidence of those who fol-low it, and in exhibiting the spirit of Him who said: 'If I am lifted up, I





The subject of Mr. Bryan's address as "The White Man's Burden," He said

"The memory of the evening spent with the American society. Thanksgiv-ing day two and a half years ago, is such a pleasant one that I esteem myself fortunate to be able to accept the invitation so kindly extended by your distinguished ambaasador, Hon. distinguished ambaizador, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, to be your guest on this occasion. Our English friends, under whose flag we meet tonight, recalling that this is the anniversary of our nation's birth, would doubtless pardon us if our rejoicing contained something of self-congratulation, for it is at such times as this that we are not to review these varianced achieves wont to review those national achieve. ments which have given to the United States its prominence among the na-tions. But I hope I shall not be thought lacking in patriotism if I re-frain from painting a picture of the past, bright with bereic deeds and unrather to a serious consideration of the responsibility ressing upon these nations which aspire to premiership. This line of thought is suggested by a sense of propriety as well as by re-cent experiences by a sense of propriety because such a subject will lu-terest the Briton as well as the American, and by recent experiences be-cause they have impressed me not less with our national duty than with the superiority of western over eastern civilization

### QUOTES KIPLING.

Asking your attention to such theme it is not unfitting to adopt a phrase coincd by a post to whom America as well as England can lay some laim, and take for my text The White Man's Burden.

"Take up the White man's burden-

- In patience to abide, To well the ihreat of terror And check the show of pride.
- By open speech and simple, An hundred times made plain,
- To seek another's profit.
- And work another's gain,'

"Thus sings Kipling and, with the exception of the third line (of the meaning of which I am not quite sure). the stanza embodies the throught which is uppermost in my mind to-night. No one can travel among the dark-skinned races of the orient with-out feeling that the white man occupies an especially favored position among the children of men and the recogni-tion of this fact is accompanied by the conviction that there is a duty in-separably connected with the advantages enjoyed. There is a while man's burden-a burden which the white man should not shirk even if he could, a burden which he could not shirk even if he would. That no one livelh unto himself or dieth unto himself has a national as well as an individual appliration. Our destinies are so interwoven that each exerts an influence directly or indirectly upon all others.

#### THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Sometimes this influence is unconsciously exerted as when, for instance, the good or bad precedent set by one nation in dealing with its own affairs is followed by some other nation. Sometimes the influence is incidentally exerted as when, for example, a nation In the extension of its commerce introfuces its language and enlarges the horizon of the people with whom it trades. This incidental benefit conferred by the opening of new markets must be apparent to any one who has watched the stimultating influence of the new ideas which have been intro-fuced into Asia and Africa through the medium of the English language. This is not only the mother tongue of very nany of the world's leaders in religion statesmanship, science and literature; but it has received through translation the best that has been written and speken in other countries. He who searns this language, therefore, is like

into Egypt resulted in blessings to amily and to the land of the Pharaohs, so capilves taken in war have some. times spread civilization and blacks carried away into slavery have been improved by contact with the whites. But nations cannot afford to do evil in the hope that Providence will transmute the evil into good and bring bless-ings out of sin. Nations, if they would be great in the better sense of the term. must intend benefit as well as confer it, they must plan advantage, and not eave the results to chance.

## DUTY TO INFERIOR RACES.

"I take it for granted that our duty to the so-called inferior races is not discharaged by merely feeding them in times of famine or by contributing to their temporary support when some other calamity overtakes them. nuch greater assistance is rendered them when they are led to a more ele-vated plane of thought and activity by ideals which stimulate them to reff-development. The development of the people themselves should be the parameters object in all intersurve with the orient. "Among the bicsstogs which the

Christian pations are at this time able —and in duty bound—to carry to the test of the world, I may mention five; education, knowledge of the science of government, arbitration as a substitute for war, appreciation of the dignity of inhor and a high conception of life.

### AS TO CLASSES.

"Education comes first, and in noth-ng have the United States and Eng-and been more clearly helpful than in advocacy of universal educatio the advocacy of universal education. If the designs of God are disclosed by His handiwork, then the creation of the human mind is indubitable proof that the Almighty never intended that learning should be monopolized by a few, and he arrays himself against the plaus of Jchovah, who would deny intellectual training to any part of the human race. It is a false civilization, not a true one, that counterances the permanent separation of society into two distinct classes, the one encourtwo distinct classes, the one one aged to improve the mind and the other condemned to hopcless ignor-ance. Equally false is that conception of international politics which would make the prosperity of one naion depend upon the exploitation of mother. While no one is far sighted mough to estimate with accuracy the cenote, or even the immediate, con-equences of human action, yet as we say, rely upon the principle that each ndividual profits rather than loses by he progress and prosperity of his neighbors, so we cannot doubt that if to the advantage of each nation that every other nation shall make the largest possible use of its own reources and the capabilities of its peo-

#### JAPAN'S INFLUENCE.

"No one questions that Japan's in-fusince has been a beneficent one since she has emerged from Illiteracy and endowed her people with public schools open to all her boys and girls. The transition from a position of obscurity into a world power was scatterly more appld than her trapsi-tion from a more base of the fit n from a manace into an ally, China a cutering upon a similar experience and I am confident that her cra of eform will make her, not a yellow orll but a powerful co-laborer, in the eternational vineyard. In India, in he Philippines, in Egypt and even he Turkey statistics show a gradual stension of education and I trust a will be pardoned if I say that neither the armles, nor the navies, nor yet the commerce of our nations, have given us so just a claim to the gratitude of the people of Asia as have our school teachers, setti, many of them, by private rather than by public funds. will be pardoned if I say that neither

AMERICA'S DESTINY.

"The English language has become when he comes into daily contact with the world. Without disparaging other modern languages it may be said with truth that whether one travels abroad \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

ur nations fully learned the lesson that employment at some useful avocation is essential to the physical health, intelectual development and moral growth. America and England are to meet the requirements of their high posi-tions they must be prepared to present in the lives of their citizens examples, increasing in number, of men and wo-men who find delight in contributing to the welfare of their feilows, and this ought not to be difficult, for every department of human activity has a fas-cination of its own. The agricultural colleges and industrial schools which have sprung up in so many localities are evidence that a higher ideal is spreading among the people.

NEED OF THE ORIENT. "And now we come to the most imand how we come to the most im-portant need of the orient-a concep-tion of life which recognizes individual responsibility to God, teaches the brotherhood of man and measures greatness by the service rendered. The first establishes a solutional solution of the first establishes a rational relation be-tween the creature and his Creator, the second lays the foundation for justice between man and his fellows and the third furnishes an ambition large enough to fill each life with poble

enough to fill each life with noble effort. No service which we can ren-der to the less favored nations can compare in value to this service, for if we can but bring their people to ac-cept such an ideal they will rival the occident in their contribution to civilization. If this ideal-which must be accepted as the true one if our re-ligion is true-had been more perfectly illustrated in the lives of Christians and in the conduct of Christian na-tions there would now be less of the 'White Man's Burden.'

"SEEKING ANOTHER'S PROFIT." "If it is legitimate to 'seek another's profit' and 'to work another's gain,' how can this service best be rendered? This has been the disputed point. In-dividuals and nations have differed less about the purpose to be accomplished than about the methods to be employed. Persecutions have been carried on avowedly for the benefit of the persecuted, wars have been waged for the alleged improvement of those attacked and still more frequently philanthropy has been adulterated with selfish inter-est. If the superior nations have a mission it is not to wound but to heal-not to cast down but to lift up, and the means must be examples-a far more powerful and enduring means than vio-lence. Example may be likened to the aim whose genial rays constantly coax the buried seed into life and clothe the the earth, first with verdure and after-ward with ripened grain, while violence is the occasional tempest which can ruin but cannot give life.

EFFICACY OF EXAMPLE.

# "Can we doubt the efficacy of example in the light of history? There has been great increase in education during the last century and the schoolhouses have not been opened by the bayonet, they owe their existence largely to the moral influence which neighboring nations ex-ert upon each other. And the spread of popular government during the same period, how rapid. Constitution after constitution has been adopted and limi-tation after limitation has been placed upon arbitrary power until Russis, yielding to public opinion, establishes a

 Coffee dyspepsia isn't always suspected, but 10 days leaving off coffee and using

POSTUM

Clears all doubts.

draw all m The reading of the speech proved a disappointment to the crowd, who vanted oratory unhampered by manuscript.

CONSUL GENERAL GRIFFITHS. John L. Griffiths, the American con-sul general at Liverpool, answered for the guests, and won rounds of applause when he compared the financial and meat packing scandals of the United States to spots on the sun, and paid his respects to those persons who could see the spots, but not the sun.

The American and British flags were draped on the walls of the diningroom, and the orchestrn played a program of American melodies.

The guests included Sir Laurence Al-ma-Tadema, Paul Morton of New York, ma-Tadema, Paul Morton of New York, Franklin MacVeagh of Chicago, Consul General Wynne, Isaac Seligman of New York, Representative Nicholas Long-worth of Cincinnati, George Harvey of New York, J. S. A. Leishman, Ameri-can ambassador to Turkey, Sir H. S. Maxim and Admiral Sterling. During the dinner Ambassador Reid read a letter from Queen Alexandra

read a letter from Queen Alexandra, expressing the keenest sorrow over the Salisbury rallway disaster and tender. ing her heartfelt sympathy to all concerned, "especially the young bride so suddenly bereaved"-meaning Mrs. Frederick H. Cossitt of New York.

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