

The Outlook

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THE END OF MR. ROOSEVELT'S JOURNEY

On Friday of last week Mr. Roosevelt and his family sailed for home on the steamship Kaiserin Auguste Victoria. The arrival in New York will be on the morning of Saturday, June 18; the plans of the steamship company have been so made that there is very little probability of delay. The committee appointed by Mayor Gaynor to make arrangements for the reception to Mr. Roosevelt have done all in their power to make the welcome home suitable and dignified; it certainly will be hearty, and will be participated in by large numbers of people, many of whom are coming a long distance for the purpose. The list of men of official distinction who will take part is a long one. The programme includes the accompanying of the Kaiserin up the bay by several vessels filled with members of the reception committee, Congressional and other delegations, press representatives, and personal friends, the delivery of addresses of welcome and of response from a platform in an inclosure at the Battery, and the escorting of Mr. Roosevelt and his party through the city; the streets of which will be lined by welcoming visitors and by the crowds of people who are evidently eager to express their good will. Elsewhere in this issue The Outlook prints messages of welcome extended through this journal to Mr. Roosevelt by the President of the United States, the Governor of New York, and the Mayor of New York City, to which The Outlook adds other words of welcome from its Editor-in-Chief. Mr. Roosevelt's last week in England was in a way the culmination of his whole European trip; indeed, in a speech at the Oxford town hall he said that before receiving Vice-Chancellor Warren's invitation to deliver

the Romanes Lecture, which reached him while he was still President, his purpose had been to return direct to the United States from Africa, so that he owed to the Vice-Chancellor what might be called "a fairly lively three months in Europe." The entire text of the Romanes Lecture was published in The Outlook of last week. The Sheldonian Theater was packed with a notable crowd of distinguished visitors and university dignitaries, while an enthusiastic but orderly body of undergraduates filled their own gallery. The Chancellor, Lord Curzon, opened the convocation, and, after the usual formalities, conferred the degree of Doctor of Civil Law upon Mr. Roosevelt in a brief Latin address which had in it a vein of friendly pleasantry as well as of high and serious commendation. The Romanes Lecture has been received as a valuable contribution to what may be called the philosophy of science, displaying special research and reading extraordinary in a man whose activities have been chiefly exercised in different fields. Thus, the New York "Sun" finds in the lecture "a fresh illustration of the ability and marvelous versatility of Theodore Roosevelt." It adds: "It is only doing him justice to say that his discourse was in every respect worthy of the occasion and the audience, and manifested not merely a superficial acquaintance with the subject which he had chosen for discussion but a degree of sound scholarship in history and science for which we had hardly given him credit."



THE GUILDHALL ADDRESS AGAIN

The New York "Times" gave to its readers last week by cable a full report of Mr. Roosevelt's Guildhall address—a notable journalistic feat. This

. 323*

report makes it clear that, while the previous fragmentary report was accurate, it gave an erroneous impression. From that report it might easily have appeared to many readers that Mr. Roosevelt incidentally commended the English policy in other parts of Africa in order to give point to his criticism of the English administration in Egypt. In fact, the burden of his address is a hearty appreciation of the work which England is doing in Africa, with a plain and urgent counsel that she carry out the same policy with the same spirit in Egypt. Most of those who have criticised this address as lacking in tact would retract their criticism if they were to read the entire address unless perchance they held the opinion either that a man of one country visiting another country should not express any public appreciation of its governmental services to humanity, or that, if he did express such appreciation, he must not qualify it with any words of criticism. But the so-called anti-imperialists will find in the full report plenty of material for attack, though from our point of view they might better find in it valuable material for their own instruction. For example :

I do not believe that in the whole world there is to be found any nook of territory which has shown such astonishing progress from the most hideous misery—misery which you cannot conceive of and which in many details I could not state before this audience (there are crimes so dark that they are protected by their very hideousness from relation)—such astonishing progress, I say, from the most hideous misery to well-being and prosperity as that in the Sudan under British rule. Up to that time it was independent and governed itself, and independence and self-government in the hands of the Sudanese proved to be much what independence and self-government would be in a wolf-pack. During the decade and a half that White Mahdism controlled the country there flourished a tyranny which for cruelty, bloodthirstiness, unintelligence, and wanton destructiveness surpassed anything which civilized people can even imagine. The keystones of the Mahdist body were religious intolerance and slavery, with murder and most abominable cruelty as the methods of sustaining each.

I stopped at village after village in the Sudan, and in many of them—most of them—was struck by the fact that while there were plenty of children, they were all under twelve years of age. Inquiry always elicited that these children were known as Govern-

ment children, because in the days of Mahdism it was the literal truth in a very large proportion of the communities that every child was either killed or died of starvation and hardship, whereas under the peace brought by English rule families are flourishing, men and women are no longer hunted to death, and children are brought up under more favorable circumstances for soul and body than ever previously obtained in the entire history of the Sudan.

We find it difficult to comprehend how the most sordid soul can, in view of these facts, even ask the question whether the British occupation of the Sudan will pay, or how the most extreme doctrinaire can desire for the Sudan independence.



AN ANTI-IMPERIALIST
CORRESPONDENT

This is the answer to a criticism which we have received from an esteemed correspondent on a recent editorial utterance of Mr. Roosevelt in our columns. This criticism is as follows :

Ex-President Roosevelt, in his article on "The Negro in America" in *The Outlook* of June 4, says, regarding the Government's policy in the Philippines and San Domingo : "It will always remain a marvel that the loudest self-styled champions of devotion to a high ideal of international righteousness should have been either lukewarm or violently hostile in their attitude towards both these movements for National morality and decency." The "marvel" referred to would cease to be a marvel even to Mr. Roosevelt were it recognized that our Government was never limited to one of the three policies which so many people asserted ten years ago were the only ones: viz., giving the islands back to Spain; deserting them and leaving them defenseless from aggression; or retaining them. There was a fourth perfectly feasible policy: *first*, neutralization of the islands by mutual consent of the Powers, which would forever have secured them against invasion, for no nation would have refused our request for this; *second*, a comparatively trifling expenditure in providing expert advice and help to education. Anti-imperialism does not imply desertion of the weak by the strong and intelligent, the shirking of any duty by the privileged races. It means opposition to sovereignty over an unwilling alien people by a strong nation without promise or intention of granting either ultimate independence or incorporation with political equality.

Nothing is gained to the cause of either truth or justice by a failure to see clearly the issue joined between opposing opinions. There is great advantage in the official neutralization of a small civilized