

Uluslararası İrkçilik Kongresi
(gazete k p rleri)

TDV İSAM
K t phanesi Arşivi
No 872-24

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From YORKSHIRE DAILY OBSERVER,
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31/7/11

TOWNSEND
NEWSPAPERS

BETHNAL GREEN ELECTION.

MR. MASTERMAN RETURNED.

Polling took place in South-west Bethnal Green on Saturday to fill the Parliamentary vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr. E. H. Pickersgill (Liberal) as a London magistrate. Mr. Masterman, Under Secretary at the Home Office, who was unseated for North West Ham on petition, was opposed by the old Conservative candidate, Mr. Hoffgaard, and a Socialist was also nominated. The result was declared on Saturday night as follows:—

Mr. C. F. G. Masterman (L)	2,745
Mr. Eric Hoffgaard (C)	2,561
Mr. John Scurr (Soc)	134
Liberal majority	184

Mr. Pickersgill had represented the division ever since 1885, with the single exception of the Parliament elected in 1900. Mr. Masterman was new to the constituency, while Mr. Hoffgaard had fought the two elections of last year. With the December election, when there was a straight fight, and no Socialist candidate, Saturday's figures compare as follows:—

Increase in total poll	586
Decrease in Liberal vote	23
Increase in Conservative vote	475
Decrease in Liberal majority	488

PREVIOUS ELECTIONS.

The four elections in South-West Bethnal Green previous to Saturday resulted as follows:—

1900.		January, 1910.	
S. F. Ridley (C)	2,862	E. H. Pickersgill (L)	3,328
E. H. Pickersgill (L)	2,514	E. Hoffgaard (C)	2,380
Cons. majority	348	Liberal majority	948
1905.		December, 1910.	
Mr. M. Pickersgill (L)	3,642	E. H. Pickersgill (L)	2,765

RACES CONGRESS.

THE CONCLUDING MEETINGS.

FUTURE WORK.

From the standpoint of the audience it was obviously unfortunate that the closing sessions of the Races Congress should have had to be held on Saturday. When the proceedings began at 10 o'clock great tracts of the immense hall remained bare, and the rows of prominent men on the platform had suffered severe depletion. The heat, unmerciful since the first morning, had not abated in the smallest degree, and fans worked vigorously on all hands.

"Practical proposals for encouraging inter-racial harmony" was the subject of discussion, and the proposals which had found place in the volume of papers dealt with treaties, conferences, and international law, the press, an international language, ethical teaching in schools, the cosmopolitan club movement, and other things which, as anyone who has seen, provide less opportunity for fresh and individual treatment than most other matters which have come within the range of the Congress. Dr. Walker, well known as an authority on international agreements, led off, and then we had a useful speech, in German, outlining the possibilities of a cosmopolitan institute from Professor Schücking.

There was little of what one commonly means by practical in the impassioned harangue of Principal Brajendranath Seal, to whom was entrusted the duty of opening the first debate of the Congress. Standing in prophetic attitude, with the great dark head thrown back, declaiming in a voice that rose and shook with fervour, he declared the message of the Ganges and the Himalayas to be "the sanctity of all life and sentience" and pictured India as "standing alone in the silent background of history," calling the world to lay down the instruments of destruction and to find rest in the vision of the universal spirit. It was a singular break in the string of speeches telling of international gatherings and the other everyday means of intercourse between peoples.

A business meeting intervened before the final session, and then in the late afternoon the remnant of the faithful who had borne the burden and heat (in this case no merely conventional figure of speech) to the closing hour of the four strenuous days distributed themselves among the South Kensington tea-shops for the exchange of impressions and farewells.

The concluding sessions of the Inter-racial Congress were held at the University of London, South Kensington, on Saturday. Sulliman-el-Bustani Effendi presided in the morning, Lord Weardale being the acting chairman. During the morning a statement was made by Mr. Spiller with reference to the criticisms which had been passed on the Congress, and the matter was also referred to by other speakers.

Professor Schücking (Germany) took a prominent part in the discussion of the suggestions made by those who had prepared papers for the Congress urging the promotion of inter-racial friendliness. Dr. Schücking's paper had been on international law and treaties, while Baron D'Estournelles de Constant had written one on the respect which the white race owed to the other races. Dr. Schücking said that the intense development of commercial relations had extended the range of international law to non-Christian and non-European States. Turkey, in the first place, then Japan, then China, and finally San Domingo, a mulatto Republic, and Haiti, a negro Republic, had entered the society of States, so that the three races of men were now represented in it, while the non-European parts of the world were being gradually Europeanised. The international judiciary life had become more active with a corresponding community of international interests, and the constitution of a human society with a common control of law was in a fair way of being realised. He looked forward to the time when museums would contain the cannon of this age and these weapons of war would be looked upon as great curiosities of the armour of ancient days.—(Cheers.)

Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, in his paper, said that for centuries a minority of unscrupulous whites had exploited a majority of less privileged human beings; being the dominant race they had entitled themselves the superior race, and so had put many abuses to the charge of civilisation.

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1908
E. H. Pickersill (Ed.), 276

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Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, in his paper, said that for centuries a minority of unscrupulous whites had exploited a majority of less privileged human beings; being the dominant race they had entitled themselves the superior race, and so had put many abuses to the charge of civilisation. But both our individual and our national interest counselled us to respect other races.

International Law.

The Rev. Thomas A. Walker (Lecturer on International Law at Cambridge University), in opening the discussion, said what they wanted was a just system of international law effectively administered. They had first of all to determine the field of international law. It used to be defined as rules of conduct observed by certain civilised States in their dealings with each other. Was that a proper definition? Should it not be extended, and should not the civilised States observe their international law in their dealings with States which were not civilised? They had in the Hague Conference a body voicing international law. Let it be a Parliament of Mankind! It could be that if the civilised countries willed it.—(Applause.) There were newspapers which called the members of the Congress "cranks." Twenty-five years ago he met a gentleman who had something to say on a special subject: he had ideas concerning flying machines, and thought it possible to supply electricity to flying. Sitting on a music stool, and with the assistance of a grey goose's wing, he demonstrated how birds flew. His brother whispered that he was a crank and he had got his ideas from the bird from which he had got the wing. That crank was last year president of a great aero club in this kingdom, and they all knew how, within the last few days, the King had been honouring the winner of a £10,000 prize race.—(Cheers.) That was a happy augury. The idea of the cranks to-day would be the realised facts of the men of the next generation.—(Cheers.)

Dr. Brajendranath Seal (India) said that India called for individual sacrifice, which would alone enable the nations to arrive at universal peace.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Zacharias (Malay) said that during the last few days they had been laying the foundation of international solidarity, and he thought they might learn a little from the Malay Peninsula, which would assist them in considering how the races should be consolidated. In that peninsula they had more Chinese than Malays, and having to deal with cosmopolitan races these had been compelled to live in amity, with the result that in one of the principal towns they had established a library to which all races would have to go if they wanted to read books.—(Applause.) Referring to Mr. Millholland's offer, made on Friday, to establish an inter-racial club in London, with approval and amid sympathetic cheers, he said that it was not sufficient to establish a club, as its influence must be very circumscribed. They ought to establish an institute such as they had in the Malay Peninsula, and in that most cosmopolitan city they could carry out the latter idea with ease and benefit to the races.—(Loud applause.)

Dr. Constanza (Chile) in London said that in Chile there never could be an inter-racial problem. The Spanish and the native races had combined, and all lived in equality. The result had been that Chile had been free from the trouble that had assailed other South American Republics. She had always been victorious in her conflicts, but her chief glory was that she had never provoked one.—(Cheers.)

Mrs. Elmore Black (U.S.A.) remarked that all nationalities might unite in the United States. The Germans did not fight the French in New York; they got married.—(Laughter.) This century was the beginning of a world movement as the last century saw the completion of national movements; there were now no new nations to discover.—(Cheers.) In conclusion she said that they must set before them the motto of "each for all and all for each," and make a declaration of inter-dependence.—(Applause.)

Dr. Charles Gilbert Davis (Chicago) said a

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EAST AND WEST.

HOW THE TWO MAY MEET.

DISCUSSION AT RACES
CONGRESS.

The Universal Races Congress was continued yesterday morning at the University of London, South Kensington, Dr. Lim Boon Keng (the representative of China) presiding, in the absence of the Chinese Minister.

The Chairman appealed for practical suggestions which might be carried into effect. The Chinese, he said, had no race prejudice to the extent that would make the colour line a question in their country. The Chinese race was the result of the fusion of highly-civilised peoples three or four thousand years ago with savages, which the genius of their civilisation had always endeavoured to raise up. They must not, however, be blind to the fact that there was race prejudice and repugnance, and their first step must be to try to break this down.

The conference then proceeded to discuss the question of conditions of progress. The debate was based on a large number of papers, in which the problems of China, Japan, Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Hayti, and elsewhere were treated, generally speaking, by representatives of the respective nationalities.

PARLIAMENTARY RULE.

In a paper on "Tendencies towards Parliamentary rule," Dr. C. L. Lange (Brussels, the general secretary of the Inter-Parliamentary Union) said he did not think the International Parliament of the future, which was no doubt coming, would lay down a common law for mankind except in certain restricted departments, which were really common to all. This international Parliament would chiefly favour the parallel development of national legislation, and would endeavour to bring about the unification of law in those respects in which it was feasible and desirable. He regarded national and racial diversity as a condition of progress and life.

Dr. Wu Ting Fang, the distinguished Chinese statesman and diplomat, especially for Orientals.

Dr. Riza Tevrik, the Turkish deputy, said that the most imperative question for constitutional Turkey was the establishment of a good understanding between its ethnic elements.

THE PROBLEM IN INDIA.

Dealing with "East and West in India," the Hon. G. K. Bokhale stated that there was no doubt whatever that the reform measures of two years ago arrested the growing estrangement between Europeans and Indians, and, since then, the situation had undergone a steady and continuous change for the better. The political evolution to which Indian reformers looked forward was representative government on a democratic basis. The course of this evolution must be slow in India, but it need not be as slow as some imagined. The first requisite of improved relations on an enduring basis between Englishmen and Indians was an unequivocal declaration on England's part of her resolve to help forward the growth of representative institutions in India.

Opening the discussion, Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P., said the very inception of the congress excluded the idea of any pretension of superiority in any race whatever—(applause)—and the West might heartily welcome from any representative of the East criticisms of our civilisation.

EAST AND WEST MAY MEET.

Mr. Manuel E. Quezon (of the Philippines) referred to the experiences of the Archipelago since the framing of the Constitution. He believed that all the institutions of the West, whether political, social, or religious, could be implanted and adopted by the people of the East provided they were first convinced it was for their betterment and welfare. Kipling said "East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet," but the gulf could be bridged by the recognition of the fundamental principle of justice between man and man.

Dr. Gilbert Reid said that China was at the turning of the road. If it appeared to be on the grounds of equity and righteousness she desired peace and arbitration, but if she could not preserve her rights and territory by these means then the only alternative for her to pursue was the policy of militarism.

Professor A. Caldecott (University of London) remarked that they had been criticised as "soppy sentimentalists." In reply he might say that it only took a few minutes' explanation for the Senate of the University to welcome the Congress with acclamation, and they could not generally charge such a body with being overcharged with sentimentality at the expense of intellect. (Hear, hear.)

PRAISE FOR CHINA.

Mrs. Archibald Little, formerly resident in China, was of opinion that as a democracy the United States was not in it with China. There anyone might rise to the highest position, and the meanest coolie knew how to behave himself. If it became England and America who least taught manners in their schools, to talk of teaching civilisation to the East. The Chinese had always despised the soldier, and it was only now that they were being taught to admire them. The West had insisted on entering China, Japan, and Korea. The Congress should send a protest to the people of Australia and the United States asking for fair play for honest Chinese workmen—the most sober, industrious, peaceable, and law-abiding of the working men of any nation of the world. (Applause.)

Mrs. Annie Besant said that India asked that her children might be free to travel, work, and live in countries of the white races of the world.

TOY ISAM
KUTIPHAKSARU
2-18-2

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Mrs. Annie Besant said that India asked that her children might be free to travel, work, and live in countries of the white races as the white people claimed the right to live, work, and inhabit India. It was monstrous that white men should claim to take the best-paid posts in a coloured man's country and claim at the same time the right to shut him out of the white men's country.

INTER-RACIAL ECONOMICS.

Mr. S. Watanabe, a member of the Japanese Diet, presided at the afternoon session, when questions of inter-racial economics were discussed.

Dr. G. B. Clark pointed out that the policy of the colonies with regard to the coloured races was dictated by economic rather than racial considerations. If an Indian came to reduce wages and the standard of comfort they could not be surprised at attempts being made to stop him coming in.

Mr. Tse-Yoi Chang-Chang Lu (China) said that his countrymen did not fear the commercial and industrial development of China, but they did fear that as they developed the country by foreign loans there would be some political schemes underneath. If that fear were removed the Chinese would certainly welcome loans from any Western country to help them to raise themselves to the level of other countries.

PEACEFUL CONTACT BETWEEN RACES.

Opening a discussion on "Peaceful Contact between Civilisations," Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead described the work of the School Peace League formed in America.

Dr. F. Toanies, Professor of Sociology at Kiel, made several suggestions for making the peaceful contact between nations more effective, among them being the creation of a universal language, possibly by the revival of Latin in a new form; the translating of masterpieces; the establishment of scholarships in foreign countries; and of an international academy of social and moral sciences, and the reorganisation of the press, so that it might promote kindlier feelings between nations and races.

The conference adjourned till to-day.

Dr Tewfik

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From

Sheffield Daily Telegraph

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Kütüphane Arşivi

31/7/11

K.Ö.181-3

A DISTURBED EDEN.

ADAM AND EVE PLEAD FOR PEACE.

DISTURBED BY NOISES OF WAR.

At the meeting of the Universal Races Congress at South Kensington on Saturday, a dramatic incident took place.

Mr. Thoumiain, an Armenian, referred to the fact that he had been sentenced to death under the old regime in Turkey, but under the present regime the different races in the Turkish Empire were friendly.

Then, amidst loud cheering, he approached Dr. Riza Tewfik Bey, a member of the Turkish Parliament, who was sitting upon the platform, and warmly shook hands with him, saying as he did so "My friend, the eyes of this Congress and of Europe are upon the doings of the Turkish Parliament. As we have solved our race problem, so may all race problems be solved."

The two gentlemen then embraced each other amidst vociferous cheering.

Then came something of an anti-climax. Mr. Thoumiain explained that in Armenia was the old Garden of Eden, and he said he was the bearer of a letter from Adam and Eve in which they pleaded for peace, because they could not sleep in the graves for the noise of the cannon and of warfare. (Loud laughter.) *RTG-181-3*

The subject for discussion was "Positive Suggestions for Promoting Inter-Racial Proceedings," and Principe de Cassano (Italy) moved a resolution voicing the opinion of the Congress that cordial relations amongst all divisions of mankind could be materially advanced by the extension of the powers of The Hague Court.

Dr. C. G. Davis (United States of America) said a great deal of the "civilisation of the West" was not civilised. Their Western civilisation had its danger from degeneracy; and amongst the sources of degeneracy were drink and tobacco, but most of all amongst these was the neglect of the childhood of the Western Empire. They were not taking sufficient care of their children. Let them go to the East End of London to-day. They sent out their battleships and armies with the idea of civilising the East, but insanity was increasing at home.

Professor Adler and other speakers followed, and addresses were given with reference to the value of cosmopolitan clubs and Esperanto.

Mr. Harold Johnson urged the teaching in schools of the principle of friendship between the races.

After further speeches, the Congress concluded.

Amfak

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From MORNING ADVERTISER,

Fleet Street, E.C.

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

UNIVERSAL RACES CONGRESS.

The proceedings of the Universal Races Congress were resumed on Saturday morning at the University of London, under the presidency of Sulaiman-al-Bustani (Constantinople), Lord Weardale being acting-chairman.

The Rev. Dr. THOMAS A. WALKER (lecturer on international law, Cambridge) said that what we wanted was a just international law effectively administered. We had first of all to determine the field of international law. It used to be defined as rules of conduct observed by certain civilised States in their dealings with each other. Was that a proper definition? Should it not be extended, and should not the civilised States observe their international law in their dealings with States which were not civilised? They had in the Hague conference a body voiding international law. Let it be a Parliament for all mankind. It could be that, if the civilised countries willed it.— (Applause.) There were newspapers which called the members of the congress "cranks."

A dramatic incident aroused much enthusiasm during a speech by the Rev. Professor G. Thounaian (Armenia). After referring to the Turkish question he stepped forward and shook hands cordially with M. Riza Tewfik (a Turkish delegate) who occupied a seat on the platform. Madame Thounaian and M. Hadji Mirzo Yaha (Persian delegate) also joined in the demonstration of goodwill, and on concluding his speech M. Thounaiar, still grasping the hand of the Turkish delegate, kissed him on both cheeks.

Lord WEARDALE, in a concluding address, said his mind went back more than 20 years when a few of them met in Paris in order to discuss the possibility of establishing a great international tribunal for the settlement of the world's disputes. They were scoffed at then. They were called cranks, enthusiasts, idealists, and people of no consequence, who had no value in the politics of the hour. They had lived to see within a comparatively short period of time the great principle of international justice established at the Hague. They had lived, and should live, he hoped, to see in a very short time, indeed, treaties of arbitration between great nations of the world which ought to render almost impossible in future the resort to arms under any conditions whatever. These were great results and surely should encourage others who had great humanitarian views and who wished to see the backward races of the world uplifted and recognised, and who wanted to see the spread of education. Their cause was a great one and their courage was, he hoped, equal to it.

Dr Tewfik

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Westgate Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

31/7/11

TURKEY'S RACE PROBLEM.

A Plea from the Garden of Eden.

At the meeting of the Universal Races Congress at South Kensington, on Saturday, a dramatic incident took place. Mr. Thomain referred to the fact that he had been sentenced to death under the old regime in Turkey, but under the present regime the different races in the Turkish Empire were friendly. Then, amidst loud cheering, he approached Dr. Riza Tewfik Bey, a member of the Turkish Parliament, who was sitting upon the platform, and warmly shook hands with him, saying, as he did so—"My friend, the eyes of this Congress and of Europe are upon the doings of the Turkish Parliament. As we have solved our race's problem, so may all race problems be solved." The two gentlemen then embraced each other, amidst vociferous cheering. Then came something of an anti-climax. Mr. Thomain explained that in Armenia was the old garden of Eden, and he said he was the bearer of a letter from Adam and Eve, in which they pleaded for peace, because they could not sleep in their graves for the noise of the cannon and of warfare. (Loud laughter.)

by a Jew

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From **MORNING LEADER,**
Stonecutter Street, E.C.

31 JUL 1911

CLOSE OF UNIVERSAL RACE CONGRESS.

REPLY TO TAUNTS OF BEING "CRANKS."

A general discussion on positive suggestions for the promotion of inter-racial friendliness occupied the greater part of the closing sitting of the Universal Race Congress on Saturday. Sulaiman-al-Bustani (Constantinople) presided.

Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Walker (Lecturer on International Law, Cambridge) laid emphasis on the importance of a just international law effectively administered. They had in The Hague Conference a body voicing international law; let it be a Parliament for all mankind. It could be that, if the civilised countries willed it. (Cheers.)

There were newspapers, continued the speaker, which called the members of the congress "cranks." Twenty-five years ago he met a gentleman who had something to say on a special subject; he had ideas concerning flying machines, and thought it possible to apply electricity to flying. Sitting on a music-stool, and, with the assistance of a grey goose's wing, he demonstrated how birds flew. His brothers whispered that he was a "crank," and that he had got his ideas from the bird from which he had got the wing. That "crank" was last year the president of a great aero club in this kingdom, and they all knew how within the last few days the King had been honoring the winner of a £10,000 prize race. (Cheers.) That was a happy augury. The idea of the "cranks" to-day would be the realised facts of the men of the next generation. (Cheers.)

Turk and Armenian Fraternise.

A dramatic incident created much enthusiasm during the speech of Rev. Prof. G. Thoumaian (Armenia). After referring to the Turkish question, he stepped forward and shook hands cordially with M. Kisa Tewfik (a Turkish delegate), who occupied a seat on the platform. Mme. Thoumaian and M. Hadji Mirzo Yaha (Persian delegate) also joined in the demonstration of goodwill, and on concluding his speech M. Thoumaian, still grasping the hand of the Turkish delegate, kissed him on both cheeks.

Dr. C. J. Davis (United States) declared that a great deal of the civilisation of the West was not civilised. Western civilisation was in danger from degeneracy from many causes—the use of alcohol and tobacco, bad living, and most of all from the neglect of childhood. "You Englishmen," he declared, "are not taking care of the children! Go into the East-end of London, and look what you see there to-day." While they were sending their battleships and armies to the East to civilise the people, he added, insanity was increasing at home.

Sense and Sentimentality.

Mr. Spiller (secretary to the congress) replied to certain criticisms that had appeared in the Press. That morning, he said, the "Daily News" had a leader on sense and sentimentality, and suggested that there was more of sentiment than of sense among them. It was as well to mention that they had had two meetings of anthropologists, which were attended by about 80, and amongst them many of the most representative experts on the subject. They had discussed the whole question at the two sittings, and they found that both sentimentality and science were in perfect agreement, and some of the greatest anthropologists had expressed themselves on that platform definitely on that point of view. Take, again, the question of international law; they had had two sittings on that subject, and the international lawyers had passed several resolutions with perfect unanimity.

Mr. George Calderon (an English delegate), referring to what had been said in regard to the Press, said that as a matter of fact, many of them agreed with the criticism that the Press made of the Congress. (Applause and cries of "No!") There were no sections at which varied questions might be discussed, and instead of serious discussion on the scientific side, there had been a rather sloppy expression of sentiment, and the same tune had been played in different keys over and over again at intervals during the past two or three days.

What "Crank" have Achieved.

Lord Weardale, who had to leave early, in a concluding address, said it had been to him a profound satisfaction to take part in a work which, although at present in its infancy, would, he hoped, develop into a great world's work. (Applause.) They must not be discouraged—and no brave men and women were discouraged—by scoffers, in the early stages of their exertions.

His mind went back more than 20 years when a few of them met in Paris in order to discuss the possibility of establishing a great International Tribunal for the settlement of the world's disputes. They were scoffed at then. They were called cranks, enthusiasts, idealists, and people of no consequence, who had no value in the politics of the hour. They had lived to see within a comparatively short period of time the great principle of international justice established at The Hague. They had lived, and should live, he hoped, to see in a very short time indeed, treaties of arbitration between great nations of the world which ought to render almost impossible in future the resort to arms under any conditions whatever.

With the afternoon session the proceedings of the Congress concluded.

*Un. Cong. of Races
Scene of the Rd. & Thourmayan
Kissing me on both cheeks when
I had finished my speech.*

LONI

THE COWES WEEK OPENS.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING
AND QUEEN.

GAY SCENES.

SOCIETY NOTABILITIES

FLOCK TO THE SOUTH.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Cowes, Sunday.

The turmoil of the season is over. After the tremendous pageantry of the last two months, and the hot hustle of a Coronation summer that has never yet found a parallel, the Lilliput sea and the plaything ships that make the setting of Cowes Week bring a sense of profound relief to that great army of the aristocratic unemployed, who have worked so hard since June dawned, with her flaming suns and her illimitable revelry.

After what has gone before Cowes seems to have shrunk. It is a miniature theatre wherein a little comedy is being played. The players are men and women, so spruce, so brown, and so exactly dressed to the part, and so supremely schooled in the etiquette of the Solent, that one may be excused for imagining a green-room in the background and a rigorous series of rehearsals, a stage manager of commanding presence, a lime-light man, and a clever army of tarpaulined scene shifters. Really, it is Torland, and quite charming.

THE KING'S DELAYED ARRIVAL.

Last night the King and Queen arrived in the great royal yacht. They were due at four o'clock from Portsmouth, but five came and then six, but no King, no Queen, and no royal yacht. There were anxious times at the Squadron; it was incredible for King George, of all monarchs, to be posted on the overdue list. Lord Ormonde, the commodore, and the Duke of Leeds, who were going out in a launch to welcome his Majesty, paced the smooth slope of the R.Y.S. lawn anxiously, and there was a great deal of flutter among the ladies, and much peering through long telescopes eastward to the Solent.

A thunderstorm black and grim was brooding high overhead in the ominous cauldron of the clouds. The brisk breeze of the early afternoon had died away to sultry breathlessness, and the island was a stewpan for heat. Great splashes of rain began to fall, and a miniature whirlwind swept along the esplanade, tossing hats in the air like feathers, and at this moment under a purple sky shot with vivid streaks of amber the royal yacht steamed slowly in from the westward. This explained the mystery of her delay; she had been cruising round the island. The squadron poggins barked their salute and the two warships in the road followed suit as the Victoria and Albert crept in amid the smaller yachts to pick up her anchorage. These two ships are the cruiser Inflexible, which is here as guard ship, and the Hindustan.

PRINCE AS MIDSHIPMAN.

It is not customary for more than one warship to be in attendance on the King at Cowes. The explanation of the Hindustan's presence here is no doubt a compliment to the young Prince of Wales, who was yesterday entered upon her books as a midshipman, and who was on board the royal yacht swinging his new dirk and sporting his new uniform most gallantly. He looked very smart and sailorlike, and proud of being a real fighting man at last—and the Hindustan from stem to stern is proud of him. His health was drunk on the lower deck last night, bumpingly, in the ship's nectar, and the whole company means to give him a real good time.

The thunder of the Hindustan's guns

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FRIENDSHIP AMONG THE NATIONS.

RACES CONGRESS CRITICISED

The proceedings of the Universal Races Congress were resumed in London on Saturday under the presidency of Sulaiman-al-Bustani (Constantinople). The subject for discussion was positive suggestions for promoting inter-racial friendliness.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Walker (Lecturer on International Law, Cambridge), in opening the discussion, said that what we wanted was a just international law effectively administered. We had first of all to determine the field of international law. It used to be defined as rules of conduct observed by certain civilised States in their dealings with each other. Was that a proper definition? Should it not be extended, and should not the civilised States observe their international law in their dealings with States which were not civilised? They had in The Hague Conference a body voicing international law. Let it be a Parliament for all mankind. It could be that if the civilised countries would it. (Applause.)

Prince Cassano (Italy) submitted a resolution expressing the opinion of the congress that cordial relations among all divisions of mankind could be materially advanced by an extension of the powers of The Hague Court.

Mr. Zacharias (Malay States) remarked that during the last few days they had been laying the foundation of an international solidarity, and they might learn a little from the Malay Peninsula which would assist them in considering how the race should be consolidated. Having to deal with cosmopolitan races they had been compelled to live in amity, with the result that in one of the principal towns they had established a library and institute to which all races had to go if they wanted to read books. He alluded to the offer of Mr. Mubolland to establish an inter-racial club in London, and pointed out that it was not sufficient to establish a club, as its influence must be very circumscribed. They ought to establish an institute such as they had in Malay. (Applause.)

Dr. C. J. Davis (United States) declared that a great deal of the civilisation of the West was not criticised. Western civilisation was in danger from degeneracy from many causes—the use of alcohol and tobacco, bad living, and most of all from the neglect of childhood. "You Englishmen," he declared, "are not taking care of the children. Go into the East End of London, and look what you see there to-day." While they were sending their battleships and armies to the East to civilise the people, he added, insanity was increasing at home.

Mr. George Calderon (an English delegate) referring to the criticism passed on the congress by the Press, said that a great deal of good feeling was engendered by a congress like that, but that good feeling was endangered by the conduct of the congress. Let them be candid and admit the imperfections of the first trial of a difficult task. They had been all obliged to listen to the same speeches at the same time. There were no sections at which varied questions might be discussed, and instead of serious discussion on the scientific side, there had been a rather sloppy expression of sentiment and the same tune had been played in different keys over and over again at intervals during the past two or three days. It was not fair to the scientists who had been asked to contribute papers to the volume of proceedings that those papers had not been read—possibly they had not been read at home—and had not even been discussed at the congress. But the congress had not failed. It had been a success, as it had shown them how to organise the next, if only they had not frightened all the scientists away. (Applause.)

A dramatic incident created much enthusiasm during the speech of Rev. Professor G. Thoumanian (Armenia). After referring to the Turkish question, he stepped forward and shook hands cordially with M. Riza Tewfik (a Turkish delegate) who occupied a seat on the platform. Madame Thoumanian and M. Hadji Mirza Yaha (Persian delegate) also joined in the demonstration of goodwill, and on concluding his speech, M. Thoumanian, still grasping the hand of the Turkish delegate, kissed him on both cheeks.

At the close of the morning session the general business of the congress was held when a number of resolutions were passed, and it was announced that suggestions had been received that the next congress should be held at Shanghai or Honolulu.

Lord Wardle, who had to leave early, in a concluding address, said it had been to him a profound satisfaction to take part in a work which, although at present in its infancy, would, he hoped, develop into a great world's work. (Applause.) They must not be discouraged—and no brave men and women were discouraged—by scoffers in the early stages of their exertions. His mind went back more than twenty years when a few of them met in Paris in order to discuss the possibility of establishing a great international tribunal for the settlement of the world's disputes. They were scoffed at then, but they had lived to see within a comparatively short period of time the great principle of international justice established at The Hague. They had lived, and should live, he hoped, to see in a very short time indeed, treaties of arbitration between great nations of the world, which ought to render impossible in future the resort to arms under any conditions whatever. These were great results and surely should encourage others who had great humanitarian views and who wished to see the backward races of the world uplifted and recognised and who wanted to see the spread of education. Their cause was a great one and their courage was, he hoped, equal to it.

Hadji Mirza Jahaja (Persia) presided at the concluding session in the afternoon and extending a greeting from the people of Persia said that all Persia desired was to be left to herself without any foreign intrigue at this time when engaged in settling internal aggressions and troubles.

In the course of discussion several speakers commended the use of Esperanto in the consolidation of the nations.

Mr. Johnson (Liberia) spoke in commendation of the work of the missionaries not only in Liberia, which practically owed its existence to them, but throughout the west coast of Africa.

Prince Zbawca Riedelski (Poland) expressed on behalf of all true and unselfish patriots and in the name of Christian Poland the hope that some practical result might come from the labours of the conference, and appealed for independence for the Poles.