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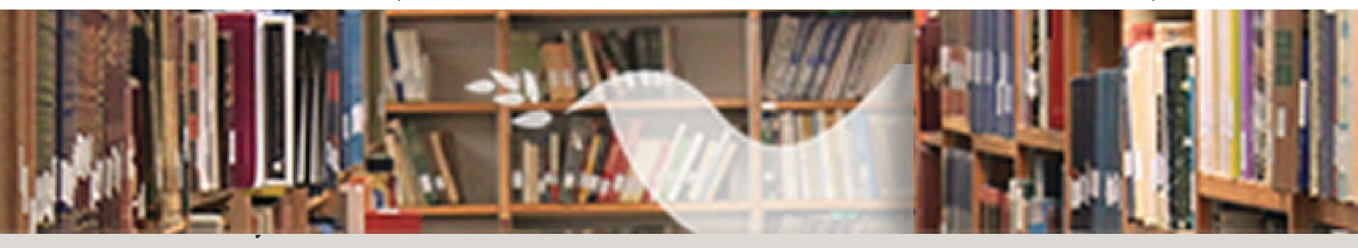

Mr. Andrew Carnegie was then introduced and said:

Mr. Chairman, Mr. President, Diplomats, Ladies, and Gentlemen: As one of the remaining members of the First International Conference of the American Republics, whose interest in the cause has increased with the years, no duty could be assigned me more pleasing than that I am now called upon to perform by the favor of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics—that of participating in the dedication of this beautiful structure to its noble mission of promoting the reign of peace and good will, and of progress, moral and material, over the Republics of this vast continent. Nor would we exclude from friendly cooperation our growing neighbor of the north, who enjoys like ourselves government of, and for, and by the people, should she in the course of time decide, with the cordial approval of her illustrious parent land, to enter the brotherhood, thus extending it over the entire continent, an area nearly four times as large as Europe. Surely such a spectacle would soon lead the whole civilized world to follow.

Upon such an occasion as this our thoughts naturally revert to the past services of Secretary Blaine, who stands forth preeminent, presiding as he did over the First Conference of the Republics held in Washington, which conference he had called into being. We rejoice that upon these walls a permanent tribute to his memory is soon to appear. His successor, Senator Root (then Secretary of State, and to whom we chiefly owe this beautiful structure), was an honorary president of the recent and third conference and was the pioneer among high officials in visiting our southern brethren in their own countries. Much has he done for the cause, and in due time a similar tribute to him will no doubt be erected. His successor, our chairman, Mr Knox, is already to be credited with a notable success in suggesting that the International Prize Court, agreed to by the delegates of the eight leading naval powers, be converted into an arbitral court composed of the most eminent jurists of the respective countries, authorized to decide any international disputes brought before it. Should this pregnant suggestion be approved, of which there is strong hope, the world will have at last its greatest need supplied and the young Secretary of State's everlasting monument be thus provided by one stroke of his pen.

My neighbor in the first conference was Señor Don Manuel Quintana, of Argentina, afterwards elevated to the presidency of his country. He also, like Mr. Blaine, has passed away. We have to mourn also the untimely death of our chairman of the Pan-American Committee, William I. Buchanan, whose devotion to the work and the ability displayed had given him high place among those who rank as internationalists and whose fame is secure not only in his own country but in all the Republics. It was feared Mr. Buchanan's loss would be irremediable, but a great, noble cause such as that of Pan-Americanism, in which we are engaged, inspires and develops unusual talents and earnest souls, whose hearts are in the work. I venture to speak of Director Barrett in this connection, whose ability to meet all emergencies has been truly surprising. Three or four times what has been offered in other lines of opportunity has failed—as I happen to know—to shake his devotion to his mission. His heart and brain are in the cause. His reward lies in beholding its progress.

The last of our grievous losses still lingers in our hearts, that of the able, devoted, beloved Pan-American, Senhor Nabuco, Brazil's notable Ambassador. When shall we look upon his like again?

Would that all these leaders who have passed beyond were cognizant of the wonderful progress the Pan-American idea has made and is making in recent times. It occurs to me that this edifice may be destined to become the Pantheon of departed heroes in the cause of continental peace and brotherhood.

I wish to congratulate the 20 Latin nations south of us upon their educational and intellectual progress, their vast resources, and growing prominence and international influence. Their expanding trade and commerce are remarkable. The International

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Bureau of American Republics is performing a great work in keeping the peoples of the world advised of these matters. I confess that the figures surprise me. These 20 Republics have already 70,000,000 of people, and their foreign trade, which has doubled in the last ten years, amounts to $2,000,000,000 (not millions, but billions). Trade between our own country and these has also doubled in that time and reaches $600,000,000. If the Bureau continues keeping the world advised of the progress of Pan-American commerce and Pan-American railways and continues to report such amazing progress and resources, it may soon be questioned whether this twentieth century is after all to be Canada's century. It may be captured, not by the northern, but by the southern part of our continent. My recent visit to the West and the Pacific convinced me that the center nation, winner of the nineteenth century, is still in the race and is not to be regarded as a negligible quantity in the struggle for record progress in the twentieth. In any case, we of the middle portion will heartily congratulate our advancing sister nations, north or south.

Mr. Chairman, fully am I persuaded that the rulers and statesmen of the earth, all of whom are to-day constantly proclaiming their earnest desire for peace, are sincere in their protestations. Why, then, is this universally desired peace not promptly secured? Equally am I persuaded that the true root of the failure lies in the fact that these rulers and statesmen know not each other well. They are strangers, and therefore naturally and mutually suspicious. When a difference arises, they meet as strangers, knowing not the sincerity, the truthfulness, the keen sense of honor, and the earnest desire for peace of their fellow-statesmen. The French have a proverb—"We only hate those we do not know." The reverse is also self-evidently true—"We only love those we do know."

Two men differ; if strangers, the probable result is strife. Two friends differ; the probable result is peaceful settlement either by themselves, or, failing that, by arbitration of friends, and the two friends become dearer to each other than before. Why? Because neither has assumed to sit as judge in his own cause, which violates the first principles of natural justice. The greatest crime that either man or nation can commit is to insist upon doing that which would consign the judge upon the bench to infamy if he ever dared to sit in judgment upon a cause in which he was an interested party. In nations which still tolerate the duel, its practice is rapidly falling into disrepute, and a court of honor is coming into general use, first to determine whether the two foes are justified in breaking the peace.

One of the chief missions of this palace should be, as their natural home, to draw together the diplomats and representative men of all our Republics and enable them to know each other and learn of the sterling virtues of their colleagues, and especially their earnest desire for the prosperity of all their neighbors and their anxious hope that peace shall ever reign between them. Thus these statesmen will become lifelong friends to whom may safely be intrusted the settlement of any international difference that may arise. Above all, we may expect that between such friends no one would insist upon sitting as judge upon his own cause were the other to propose leaving the difference to a mutual friend. This, then, is one of the greatest missions of this international meeting ground in which we are assembled. Nor will its mission be fulfilled until every Republic, and, I fondly hope, Canada also included, shall have agreed to lay aside the sword.

The most momentous declaration ever made upon this subject by the chief of a nation is that of our President recently in New York. He proclaimed that all international disputes should be settled by arbitration; no exceptions. A court of honor should decide whether any dispute involved that phantom of nations called honor. The independence and existing territorial limits of nations would, of course, be sacred and recognized as beyond dispute. He has given us the true solution of the problem of peace against war and placed our Republic in the van, and he is to rank in history with the greatest benefactors of his race.

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The crime of war is inherent—it gives victory not to the nation that is right but to that which is strong.

As I speak there comes to me a new poem, The New Age. I quote two verses:

When navies are forgotten
And fleets are useless things,
When the dove shall warm her bosom
Beneath the eagle's wings,
When memory of battles
At last is strange and old,

When nations have one banner
And creeds have found one fold,
Then hate's last note of discord
In all God's worlds shall cease
In the conquest which is service,
In the victory which is peace.

With the words of WASHINGTON, the father of our country, in my heart: "My first wish is to see the plague of mankind, war, banished from the earth," I now join in dedicating this home of the Bureau of the American Republics to the highest of all its missions, the abolition of the ~~crime of killing~~ man by man as a means of settling international disputes.

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