

Applications in advance of publication (at large concessions in prices, but without immediate payments) are invited for the NEW (11th) EDITION of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, of which the earliest copies will be ready, it is expected, about February 1.

Prospectus (40 pp.), 56 Specimen pages on India paper (in which form the 20 volumes are each one inch thick), and form of application for those who order in advance, may be obtained post free from

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, (Encyclopaedia Britannica Dept.), 35 West 32d St., New York.

The first edition of this celebrated work was issued at Edinburgh in 1768-71; successive editions have been published at an average interval of 14 years, and the last completely new edition was the 9th, issued volume by volume between 1875 and 1889.

General Knowledge and Special Knowledge

THE function of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica is to enable a reader to learn, quickly, as much about any subject as any one, except a specialist, need know. If his need, at the moment, is for a general view of any branch of knowledge, he will find clear and comprehensive outlines under the heading to which he will instinctively turn. If his need is for particulars about a definite place, a machine, a substance, a process, a man or a theory, he will find the details he desires in a concise article that deals with that one item of information only. The amount of service the volumes can render is limited only by the extent of the reader's recognition of the usefulness of knowledge and his ability to assimilate it. The limit of the time he can spare does not determine the value of that service, because a single fact, acquired by glancing at one page, may be of incalculable importance.

NEEDS OF THE DAY.

THE new Encyclopaedia Britannica is designed to meet the requirements of the present day. And it is quite as accurate to describe the present day as a period of general ignorance as to repeat the popular formula that describes it as a period of general knowledge. A modern schoolboy possesses information that was beyond the reach of the most learned men of the past age, but there is now so much to know that the best informed man considers himself ignorant, because his knowledge can cover no more than a fraction of the mass of available learning. The extent of his ignorance (or the percentage of knowable facts that he does not know) is always being brought to his attention and always causing him inconvenience.

DAILY CONTINGENCIES.

THE power of ignorance to do harm must grow with the power of knowledge to do good. Every branch of science is applied in the making and to some extent in the use of the common appliances of life, and everything a man does not know tends to leave him helpless in daily contingencies. It is not pedantic to call him ignorant when so many of his deficiencies embarrass him. That he can read at most but half a dozen of the six hundred languages in which the Bible is printed is no calamity, because for the others he would have no use. But it is a serious matter that he does not know whether things he buys are good or bad, that he cannot judge whether a great part of the work that is done for him is well done or ill done. He is not ashamed of his ignorance, because he recognizes that it arises from two causes over which he has no control. One is the complexity of modern life, which brings him into immediate relation with so many forms of human activity, with so many substances and with so many processes, many of which are of but recent origin. The other cause is that his own occupation, whatever it may be, has become so highly specialized, and requires so much study and thought, that he has little time to give to any other subject.

THE LIMITS OF INDIVIDUAL KNOWLEDGE.

FOR this general ignorance there is no remedy. It must increase rather than decrease. No one can know all that there is to know, all that specialists know, about his own body, about the language he speaks, the food he eats, the laws he tries to obey, about the air he breathes, about the mechanical devices his house contains and about the education his children need. But just as each man's highly developed efficiency in his own occupation, under modern conditions, contrasts with his enforced ignorance of other specialized fields of knowledge, so his facilities for acquiring isolated items of information are in striking contrast with the impossibility of his learning all that there is to know.

The new Encyclopaedia Britannica (which contains more than 40,000,000 words) enables him to select from the mass of information which specialists have accumulated, in connection with every field of inquiry, the one fact that at any moment will solve his difficulty. He need not waste time over generalizations. The page that gives him what he wants is the only page he looks at. The answer to his question comes as directly as if the expert who wrote the article were at hand to furnish in person the practical guidance demanded. Vast as is the scope of modern knowledge, the 40,000 articles in the new Eleventh Edition are numerous enough to divide it all into subdivisions so minute that the seeker is never at a loss. Specialization in the arrangement of facts is carried so far that the reader's lack of special knowledge ceases to embarrass him.

THE USES OF A LIBRARY.

THE new Encyclopaedia Britannica is for convenience described as a library of reference, because no other phrase so clearly indicates its nature. The phrase is generally used to denote a collection of miscellaneous books of information such as very few persons can either possess or habitually use; some books on history, some on each of the sciences, and so on through the list of all subjects. The new Encyclopaedia Britannica contains as much matter as five or six hundred volumes of the usual size, and the word library therefore gives a fair idea of the vastness of its contents as well as of the comprehensiveness of its scope.

Yet to call the new work a library is misleading, because it is not a substitute for other books, but something quite unlike other books, no matter how many of them might be collected in order to serve the purpose it serves. The possessor of the largest private library needs the new Encyclopaedia Britannica just as much as does a man who has no books at all. This statement may seem perplexing. The contributors who wrote the articles are among the highest authorities in England, America, France, Germany and Italy, and are the authors of books upon all sorts of subjects. The more recent of these books must, it would seem, duplicate the articles. Yet they do not.

UNLIKE OTHER BOOKS BY THE SAME WRITERS.

THE new Encyclopaedia Britannica does not compete with these books. Even if instead of these articles by 1,500 contributors one had constant access to 1,500 volumes, and had time to search through one or more of them each time he wanted to find the answer to a question, they would not give him the information he needs. The explanation is very simple. The specialists who write books write them for specialists. A book on engineering, for example, is written either as a textbook for engineering students, or as a more advanced work to be read by engineering experts. The textbook is to be used during a long course of study, the other as the end of a long course of study. The description of a bridge or a dam in such an advanced work is designed for a reader who is not expected to understand it unless he has spent months or years in the preparatory study of one science. The engineer who contributed to the new Encyclopaedia Britannica an article describing a bridge so that any intelligent man can understand it would have wasted his time if he had written a book on bridges equally adapted to the use of the general reader. No publisher would have issued it, because if the general reader would buy such a book, to provide against the chance that he might some day want to know about a certain bridge, he would also buy a thousand other books each dealing with a subject just as special. And the general reader would not spend his money so quickly nor would he have house-room for the books even if they cost nothing. No such library could be formed; there is no demand for such books.

THE NEWEST LIGHT ON ALL SUBJECTS.

ANOTHER mistake that arises from comparing the new Encyclopaedia Britannica to any ordinary library is due to the fact that the idea of a collection of miscellaneous books is not generally associated with the idea of the most recent, NOTE.—Those who possess copies of the 9th edition of the ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA (now out of date) are requested to advise us of the fact (giving name of publisher and number of volumes), and if they wish to purchase the new edition, they will be informed how they can dispose of their old editions at a fair valuation.

information. Such a library has in almost every case been gradually formed. Even if the contents of the various volumes were in such a form that the reader could quickly find and easily understand any page, much of the information would be obsolete. This was equally true of the old-fashioned works of reference. The last edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, for example, occupied 14 years in publication, so that many of the articles under A and B were quite out of date before those under Y or Z were printed. The whole of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, on the other hand, comes fresh from the hands of the contributors and editors, all the volumes having been simultaneously prepared. Recent events and recent developments in every field of study and experiment are fully represented in every part of the work. In many cases distinguished specialists have made in their articles the first announcements of new discoveries and conclusions which will be described in many books published during the next few years.

The description of the new Encyclopaedia as a library must therefore, for many reasons, be taken as indicating the comprehensiveness of the work, not as fairly suggesting the nature of its usefulness.

A RESERVOIR OF KNOWLEDGE.

THE new Encyclopaedia Britannica is one of the most valuable and original of modern achievements. The sum of human energy devoted to one purpose, the co-operation in the task of many of the foremost men in various parts of the world, and the incalculable usefulness of the result, combine to make the production of the work an event of the greatest international importance.

The dissemination of knowledge resembles the irrigation of a desert, in that the creation of a vast reservoir, with an adequate system of ramifying channels, is exceedingly difficult. The lecture rooms of a university and the laboratories of an institution of research are fountainsheads inaccessible to all but a small minority, and although that minority includes students who will in turn become teachers, it is not possible that in every part of the English-speaking world education of more than the most rudimentary kind should be available to all who have the intelligence to assimilate it. Furthermore, the university and the laboratory are not the only sources of knowledge. Every great engineering, manufacturing and commercial enterprise succeeds by the application of novel methods developed by the practical experts who apply them.

The only reservoir into which the essence of all kinds of knowledge can be gathered, and by which unimpeded distribution can be assured, is a great library of reference. And the new Encyclopaedia Britannica is the first library of reference upon the broadest lines that has been planned in any country during a long and fruitful period which has seen surprising changes in every department of endeavour.

UNIMPEACHABLE AUTHORITY.

THE new work possesses, by virtue of the accumulated authority of its writers, the dignity of an international tribunal. Its summaries of all controverted questions, and the considered opinions it formulates, must be accepted as conclusive by the world of scholarship and science. No legislative body has ever brought to the enactment of statutes the deliberative thought of a body of men better entitled to general confidence than are the 1,500 authors of the work.

The articles in the new Encyclopaedia Britannica are founded upon the fullest knowledge. Nothing in the volumes is mere hearsay or mechanical repetition from other books. The contributors were selected with a sole view to their commanding knowledge of the subjects upon which they were invited to write. In branches of knowledge where Germany, France or Italy has taken the lead the highest authorities in these countries were chosen in preference to English or American specialists. The reader cannot, in the most technical works in any language, find more recent or more trustworthy information.

INFORMATION PLAINLY CONVEYED.

THE new Encyclopaedia Britannica is unique in the direct and universal nature of its assured usefulness. Authoritative writings are often too difficult for the general public. Statutes must be interpreted by law courts and the decisions of the courts in turn explained to the layman by the lawyer; textbooks call for the comments of teachers; but the 40,000 articles in the new work are fitted, as they stand, for the use of every English-speaking person of ordinary intelligence and education.

The specialists who collaborated upon the new Encyclopaedia Britannica show throughout their work a precise recognition of the requirements of the untechnical reader. When he has occasion for the first time to interest himself in any branch of science or to familiarize himself with a new machine or a new process he finds no obstacles in his way. Brief "dictionary headings" define such words as might be unfamiliar to him. The free use of illustrations and diagrams facilitates the comprehension of such articles as deal with the most recent additions to knowledge. The relation between the general articles upon every science and the articles dealing with the special applications of that science is such that no one need be at a loss to trace the principles by which the newest results have been obtained.

THIN VOLUMES—LIGHT IN WEIGHT AND EASY TO HOLD AND TO READ—LEGIBLY PRINTED ON OPAQUE INDIA PAPER.

THE volumes of the 9th edition were 2 1/2 inches in thickness. For most persons their size militated greatly against their usefulness. The old cumbersome volumes are now to be superseded by thin, light, flexible volumes, 1 inch thick, printed on opaque and strong India paper. (The new edition is also being printed for those who may prefer it on ordinary book paper, similar to that used for the Ninth Edition.) In the India paper impression the volumes of the Eleventh Edition will be as easy to hold as a novel or pamphlet. Bound in flexible leather covers, a volume may be doubled back, cover to cover, without injury, held in one hand and so read in comfort.

IMPORTANCE OF IMMEDIATE APPLICATION.

IN view of the magnitude of the printing and binding (19 vols. of 960 to 980 pages each), the Cambridge University Press is desirous that all who are interested in the new Encyclopaedia Britannica should as soon as possible be in possession of full particulars concerning the work, for its issue in two forms (India paper and ordinary paper) renders it imperative that orders for paper, printing and binding be given in good time, and these must be based upon an accurate forecast of the demand in either form and in the various styles of binding. To those who apply at once, in advance of publication, there is offered a great advantage in price, for such advance applications will be accepted at the rate of \$4.00 a volume (cloth) or \$4.50 a volume for India paper, instead of \$7.50, which will be the ultimate price of the new edition in its cheapest form, as it was the price at which the volumes of the 9th edition were originally sold. Leather bindings (full sheep, flexible, and full morocco, flexible) are now correspondingly low in price.

Illustrated prospectus (40 pp.), 56 specimen pages on India paper, 4 specimen plates, and form of application showing the special advance terms will be sent by return of post if the reader will writing name and address below, tear off this corner and post to

Cambridge University Press,

Encyclopaedia Britannica Department, 35 W. 32d St., New York.

Name Address

ELLEN TERRY SAYS GOOD-BYE.

A Fear That It Is Forever, but Perhaps It Is Not.

Echoing to her audience and to New York the final good night of the distraught Ophelia, Ellen Terry bowed her way off the stage of Carnegie Hall last evening and closed the series of lectures which in her last appearance in America—unless of course Miss Terry's last appearances are like those of other great artists, Mme. Bernhardt for many examples.

"Good night! * * * Yes, and in my own person, too, it is good night," said Ellen Terry. "Good night to you and to Shakespeare's sweet ladies, but say good night to them only to say good morning another day. For the better you know them the better you will love them. Love is like a child in the measure of the truth which it discovers."

Miss Terry appeared in her familiar manner, wearing her Greek draperies of gray and bearing at her first entrance a sheaf of long stemmed red roses, while other flowers banked the lectern from which she read.

Miss Terry kept close to the lectern, for nowadays in retirement she is gentler with the memory that has done her long and arduous service. But in reading Juliet and Ophelia, and Portia's speech on the quality of mercy she played with the detachment of old.

"I have been asked to do this by a gentleman about a year ago," she said of the Portia speech, indicating the height of the seat of a chair. "He once played Portia, would I had been there to see him! There was the least rasp to the violin in the Ellen Terry voice, which she explained at her second entrance.

"I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance, "I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance, "I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance.

MR. CLEMENTS RECITAL.

Tenor Gives a Pleasant Afternoon of Songs at Carnegie Hall.

Edmond Clement, the French tenor, who was a member of the Metropolitan Opera House company last season, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall.

These were the songs which he sang in English with clear and correct enunciation, thus giving one more demonstration of the truth that any singer who has mastered the fundamental principles of enunciation can sing in one language as readily as in another.

NEWS OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Ellen Terry to Get a Medal From New Theatre Founders Today.

In recognition of her services to dramatic art the founders of the New Theatre will give Miss Terry a gold medal this afternoon, following a gala matinee of "Sister Beatrice," which begins at 3 o'clock.

SAILS TO MARRY DE LENSEPS.

Sir William Mackenzie's Daughter Will Wed the Count in London.

Sir William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway, sailed yesterday on the Lusitania with Lady Mackenzie, their daughter, Miss Grace Mackenzie, and her son, Joseph. They are going to London, where the marriage of Miss Mackenzie to Comte Jacques de Lenseps is to take place on January 25.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

Walter Damrosch's orchestra treats him to the same kind of a birthday present on the thirtieth of every January.

The orchestra, every man of it, meets at his house at some hour arranged beforehand, sometimes early in the morning, sometimes at dinner time, sometimes late at night. But it always comes and it always plays Mr. Damrosch's favorite avenue that serves to remind me, if indeed anything of the sort was necessary, how the town has lengthened out," said an old New Yorker.

"I came across something in the window of a cigar store," he said, "that I had not seen before. It was a small, round, gold-colored object, and I was wondering in what part of the universe he had been set down. According to the description of the statue it was erected by the patriotic City Fathers after the Revolution to mark the place of the statue of King George that was hauled down to the tip end of the city."

"LA BOHEME" AT THE OPERA.

Alice Nielsen Makes Her Appearance as the Happy Mimì.

"La Bohème" was given once more at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The reappearance of Alice Nielsen as Mimì, Miss Nielsen is a member of the Boston Opera Company and was borrowed under the working agreement among all the cities having opera organizations with directors scattered all over the world.

WINSLOW HOMER EXHIBITION.

Representative Oil and Water Color Paintings for the Memorial.

The committee in charge of the memorial exhibition of the pictures of Winslow Homer, which opens at the Metropolitan Museum on February 6 to continue until March 19, expects to make the show a brilliant one. It already has selected several characteristic oil paintings and water colors, and many owners of Homer's pictures have agreed to cooperate.

THE SEAGOOES.

Sailing to-day by the French liner La Provence, for Havre:

Mrs. S. P. Col, comtesse de Bré, William Dyer, Capt. and Mrs. Isaac Sewell, Julian H. White, Edwin Colman, and Miss Florence Worthington.

Passengers by the United Fruit steamship Santa Marta, for the West Indies and Colon:

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Anderson, H. F. Engle, Judge S. S. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Whitson, H. S. Storer, Jr. and Mrs. F. J. Stanton and R. B. Rogers.

Travellers by the Bermuda-Atlantic liner Osceola, for Bermuda:

Mr. and Mrs. James Osborn Wright, Major Jacob Hassing of Newark and Mr. P. Hassing, M. H. Willard, Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Jones, Miss Catherine Beecher, Dr. and Mrs. James R. Fairbanks, and more than 100 members of Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine, making an annual pilgrimage.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Anderson, H. F. Engle, Judge S. S. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Whitson, H. S. Storer, Jr. and Mrs. F. J. Stanton and R. B. Rogers.

Travellers by the Bermuda-Atlantic liner Osceola, for Bermuda:

Mr. and Mrs. James Osborn Wright, Major Jacob Hassing of Newark and Mr. P. Hassing, M. H. Willard, Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Jones, Miss Catherine Beecher, Dr. and Mrs. James R. Fairbanks, and more than 100 members of Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine, making an annual pilgrimage.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Anderson, H. F. Engle, Judge S. S. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Whitson, H. S. Storer, Jr. and Mrs. F. J. Stanton and R. B. Rogers.

Travellers by the Bermuda-Atlantic liner Osceola, for Bermuda:

Mr. and Mrs. James Osborn Wright, Major Jacob Hassing of Newark and Mr. P. Hassing, M. H. Willard, Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Jones, Miss Catherine Beecher, Dr. and Mrs. James R. Fairbanks, and more than 100 members of Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine, making an annual pilgrimage.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Anderson, H. F. Engle, Judge S. S. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Whitson, H. S. Storer, Jr. and Mrs. F. J. Stanton and R. B. Rogers.

Travellers by the Bermuda-Atlantic liner Osceola, for Bermuda:

Mr. and Mrs. James Osborn Wright, Major Jacob Hassing of Newark and Mr. P. Hassing, M. H. Willard, Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Jones, Miss Catherine Beecher, Dr. and Mrs. James R. Fairbanks, and more than 100 members of Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine, making an annual pilgrimage.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Anderson, H. F. Engle, Judge S. S. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Whitson, H. S. Storer, Jr. and Mrs. F. J. Stanton and R. B. Rogers.

Travellers by the Bermuda-Atlantic liner Osceola, for Bermuda:

Mr. and Mrs. James Osborn Wright, Major Jacob Hassing of Newark and Mr. P. Hassing, M. H. Willard, Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Jones, Miss Catherine Beecher, Dr. and Mrs. James R. Fairbanks, and more than 100 members of Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine, making an annual pilgrimage.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Anderson, H. F. Engle, Judge S. S. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Whitson, H. S. Storer, Jr. and Mrs. F. J. Stanton and R. B. Rogers.

Travellers by the Bermuda-Atlantic liner Osceola, for Bermuda:

BEARD IN HOTEL CORRIDORS

TALE OF A CONGRESSMAN WHO RESEMBLES GOV. WILSON.

Cent of California Met a Princeton Man on a Train. Deaf Stranger Liked the Rebounding Room. Mlle. Genie, the Rebounding Room. Mlle. Genie, the Rebounding Room.

Congressman-elect Kent of California, whose arrival at the Holland House was chronicled yesterday, has another scalp in his possession besides that of congressman McKinlay, and this one is not figurative. It used to adorn the pate of Apache Kid, the last of the "band Indians," as he was known by Mr. Kent.

"No, he is ugly. But he looks intelligent," said the other man, who was sitting in the car from Mr. Kent on the train the other day sat a man who smiled genially at the Congressman-elect. By and by he spoke.

"Say, do you know you look like Woodrow Wilson?" he said.

Mr. Kent replied that some of his friends had commented on the likeness.

"He's not what you would call a handsome man," came across the aisle.

"No, Well, I have never boasted about my own looks," returned the Californian.

"Yes, he does," said Mr. Kent, somewhat modified.

"But he isn't at all," roared the other, who proceeded to lambast the New Jersey Executive for his bad timing.

"We have what we call the rebounding room," a hotel clerk said yesterday.

"We have given it that title because everybody who is put in it comes back to the office and kicks. It is on the second floor, next to the elevator, and as the elevator runs on chains there is a terrible racket all the time. We never rent the room when we have any other visitor."

"I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance, "I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance.

"I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance, "I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance.

"I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance, "I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance.

"I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance, "I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance.

"I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance, "I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance.

"I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance, "I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance.

"I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance, "I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance.

"I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance, "I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance.

"I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance, "I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance.

"I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance, "I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance.

"I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance, "I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance.

"I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance, "I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance.

"I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance, "I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance.

"I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance, "I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance.

"I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance, "I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance.

"I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance, "I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance.

"I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance, "I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance.

"I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance, "I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance.

"I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance, "I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance.

"I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance, "I'm so afraid you don't hear me," she said at the first entrance.

Special Clearance Sale of Fine Books. Putnam's. Retail Department, 27 & 29 West 23d St., N. Y.

A VIOLIN for \$15.00. SPECIAL OFFER. Violin Lovers are invited to visit our Violin Warerooms.