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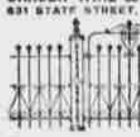

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She—"The furniture objects to very low cut dresses."

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"I failed to show up at her house every evening, she expected me to bring a written review, signed by my mother."

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"No, we have decided not to have anything more to do with her. She really isn't in our set. When she wanted to change her fall she never received a single steamer letter."

MODERN CIVILIZATION IS ROOSEVELT'S TOPIC

Interesting Lecture on "The World Movement" Delivered at the University of Berlin by the Ex-President of the United States

Berlin. — Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt appeared Thursday before an audience that tested the capacity of the aula at the University of Berlin, and delivered a lecture on "The World Movement." He spoke in English and was listened to with the deepest interest.

Beginning with an eloquent eulogy of the German race and its achievements, the lecturer soon reached the main theme of his discourse, and showed the civilization and culture, so far as we know them, of the earliest peoples and their contributions to the modern world. He then continued:

"At last, a little over 400 years ago, the movement towards a world civilization took up its interrupted march. The beginning of the modern movement was roughly to be taken as synchronizing with the discovery of printing, and with that series of bold sea ventures which culminated in the discovery of America, and after these two special feats had begun to produce their full effects in material and intellectual life, it became inevitable that civilization should thereafter differ not only in degree but even in kind from all that had gone before. Immediately after the voyage of Columbus and Vasco da Gama there began a tremendous religious ferment; the awakening of intellect went hand in hand with the revolutionizing the great scheme of Copernicus, Bruno, Kepler, and Galileo show that the mind of man was breaking the fetters that had cramped it, and for the first time experimentation was used as a check upon observation and speculation. Since then, century by century, the changes have increased in rapidity and complexity, and have attained their maximum in both respects during the century just past.

"Instead of being directed to one or two dominant peoples, as was the case with all similar movements of the past, this new movement was shared by many different nations. From every standpoint it has been of infinitely greater moment than any other historic area. Not in one but in many different peoples there has been extraordinary growth in wealth, in population, in power of organization, and in mastery over mechanical activity and natural resources. All of this has been accompanied and signalized by an immense outburst of energy and restless initiative. The result is varied as it is striking.

Conquest of the World.

"In the first place, representatives of this civilization, by their conquest of space, were enabled to spread into all the practically vacant continents, while at the same time, by their triumphs in organization and mechanical invention, they acquired an unheard-of military superiority as compared with their former rivals. To these two facts is primarily due the further fact that for the first time there is really something that approaches a world civilization, a world movement. The spread of the European peoples since the days of Ferdinand the Catholic and Ivan the Terrible has been across every sea and over every continent. In places the conquests have been exhaustive; that is, there has been a new wandering of the peoples, and new commonwealths have sprung up in which the people are entirely or mainly of European blood. This is what happened in the temperate and subtropical regions of the Western Hemisphere, in Australia, in portions of northern Asia and southern Africa. In other places the conquest has been mainly political, the Europeans representing for the most part merely a small caste of soldiers and administrators, as in most of tropical Asia and Africa, and in some of tropical America. Finally, here and there backwaters, or areas there has been no conquest at all, but where an alien people is profoundly and radically changed by the mere fact of western civilization.

"There are of course many grades between these different types of influence, but the net outcome of what has occurred during the last four centuries is that civilization of the European type now exercises a more or less profound effect over practically the entire world. There are nooks and cranies as to which it has not yet penetrated, but there is no longer any large space of territory in which the general movement of civilized activity does not make itself more or less felt. This represents something wholly different from what has ever hitherto been seen. In the greatest days of Roman dominion the influence of Rome was felt over only a relatively small portion of the world's surface. Well as the Roman Empire of the world the process of change and development was absolutely unaffected by anything that occurred in the Roman empire, and those communities the plan of whose influence was felt in the East and Southeast, and in Indo-China, among themselves, were grouped immediately around the Mediterranean. Now, however, the whole world is bound together as never before; the bonds are sometimes those of hatred rather than love, but they are bonds nevertheless.

All the Nations Linked.

"Pausing on trivial, every man of leading in our day, out of thought or effort must now take world as his sphere in his own country. The student of sociology may live in Berlin, or St. Petersburg, Rome or London, or he may live in Melbourne or San Francisco or Buenos Aires, but no matter where he may be he must pay heed to the studies of men who live in each of the other cities. Which in America we study labor problems and attempt to deal with subjects such as life insurance for wage-workers we turn to see what you do here in Germany, and we also turn to see what the far-off commonwealth of New Zealand is doing. When a great nation is wrestling against the most dreaded enemies of man, and creatures of infinitesimal size which the microscope reveals to his hand, he may speak the indicator of study in Central Africa, or in Samoa Islands, and he must know what is accomplished in the laboratories of Tokyo, just as he must know the details of the practical application of science which has changed the latitude of Panama from a death-trap into what is almost a health resort. Every progressive in China is striving to introduce western methods of education, and adopt western methods of government, and Japanese books are now translated into Chinese. The influence of European governmental principles is strikingly illustrated by the fact that adaptations of them has broken down the iron barriers of Moslem conservatism so that their introduction has become a burning question in Turkey and Persia, while the very names of the inventors of Europe or America are quoted in India, Egypt or the Philippines, when the time of demanding that the government be centralized more closely is at hand.

"It is what it is in England or the United States.

"So much for the conventional side of the expansion of modern civilization. But side a few of the more and intense activities of modern civilization have found their expression on this side. The movement has been just as striking in its consequences on natural forces, in its searching inquiry into and about the soul of things.

Conquest Over Nature.

"The conquest over nature has included an extraordinary increase in every form of knowledge of the world we live in, and also an extraordinary increase in the power of utilizing forces of nature. In both directions the advance has been very great during the past four or five centuries, and in both directions it has gone on with ever increasing rapidity during the last century. After the great age of Rome had passed, the boundaries of knowledge shrank, and in many cases it was not until well nigh our own times that lost bounds was once again pushed beyond the ancient landmarks. About the year 150 A. D. Ptolemy, the geographer published his map of central Africa and the sources of the Nile, and this map was more accurate than any which we had as late as 1858 A. D. Mine was known in physical science, and some of the truth about the physical world was guessed at in the days of Pliny, than was known or guessed until the modern movement began. The case was the same as regards military science. At the close of the Middle Ages the weapons were what they had always been—sword, shield, bow, spear; and any improvement in them was more than offset by the loss in knowledge of military organization, in the science of war, and in military leadership since the days of Hannibal and Caesar.

"A hundred years ago, when this movement began, the methods of transportation did not differ in the last wealth from what they had been among the highly civilized nations of antiquity. Travelers and merchandise went by land in wheeled vehicles or on beasts of burden, and by sea in boats propelled by sails or by oars; and none was conceived as it always had been conceived. A graduate of your university today can go to Cape Town or Kilimanjaro with far less expenditure of performing a feat of more than would have been the case a hundred years ago with a student who visited Sicily and Ambrosia.

"Moreover, the invention and use of machinery run by steam or electricity have worked a revolution in industry as great as the revolution in transportation; so that here again the difference between ancient and modern civilization is one not merely of degree but of kind. In many vital respects the huge modern city differs more from all preceding cities than any of these differed one from the other, and the giant factory town is of and by itself one of the most formidable positions of modern life.

"Steam and electricity have given the race dominion over land and water such as it never had before, and now the conquest of the air is directly impending. As books preserve thought through time, so the telegraph and the telephone transmit it through the space they annihilate, and therefore minds are assured one to another without regard to the limitations of space and time which formerly forced each community to work in comparative isolation. It is the same with the body as with the brain. The machinery of the factory and the farm enormously multiplies bodily skill and vigor. Countless trained intelligences are at work to teach us how to avoid or counteract the effects of waste.

"The advances in the realm of pure intellect have been of equal note, and they have been both intensive and extensive. Great virgin fields of learning and knowledge have been discovered by the few, and at the same time knowledge has spread among the many to a degree never dreamed of before. Of course nothing we have seen in their own generation rival in the first national science of the evolution of life. The astronomer and the chemist, the psychologist and the biologist, and all their brethren in many different fields of able endeavor, work with a training and knowledge and method which are in effect instruments of positive differentiating their labors from the labors of their predecessors as the side is differentiated from the low.

"The play of new forces is as evident in the moral and spiritual world as in the world of the mind and the body.

One Danger of Civilization.

"One of the prime dangers of civilization has always been its tendency to cause the loss of the virile fighting virtues of the fighting edge. When men get too comfortable and too large a share of the knowledge that is always danger lest the softness creep in and take into their manliness of fiber. The Barbarian, because of the very conditions of his life, is forced to keep and develop certain fighting qualities which the civilized man tends to lose, whether he be a state, factory hand, merchant, or even a certain type of farmer. Now I will not argue that these qualities, civilized soldiers these backsliders have lost which we come, but there has been a much more successful effort to overcome them than was the case in the early civilizations. This is certainly shown by the military history of the Graeco-Roman world as compared with the history of the last four or five centuries here in Europe and among nations of European descent. In the Greek and Roman worlds military service was strictly from a citizen army to an army of mercenaries. In the days of the early greatness of Athens, Thebes, and Sparta, in the days when the Roman republic conquered what world it knew, the armies were filled with citizen soldiers. But gradually the citizens ceased to serve in the army, or became unable to render good service. The Greek states described by Pausanias, with only four exceptions, hired others to do their fighting for them. The Romans of the days of Augustus had utterly ceased to fight for themselves, and were rapidly adding a Teutonic auxiliary to the legions of colonies. When the civilization came to an end, there was no longer citizen in the ranks of the soldiery. The change from the citizen army to the army of mercenaries had been completed.

Modern Citizens' Armies.

"Now, the exact reverse has been the case with all the modern peoples. In the civilization and the democracy which was the outcome of the Middle Ages, a very great number of men the necessity of serve the necessity of serve in the army, or, if necessary, to fight for their country. In the Thirty Years' war, in Germany, in the wars that broke out after the beginning of the break-up of the great Polish kingdom, the regiments and brigades of troops which fought were formed a striking and lasting resemblance to the citizen armies. The sons of the country in which the fighting took place played a very large part in the armies, the burghers and peasants as

[illegible] in but limited numbers in the mercenary armies by which they were hundered. Gradually this has all changed, till now practically every army is a citizen army, and the mercenary has almost disappeared, while the army exists on a vaster scale than ever before in the world. This is so among the military superiors of Europe.

"In our own civil war of the United States the more civilized, powerful people as we are. At the time more than two generations had passed since the war of Independence. During the whole of that period the people had been engaged in so life-and-death struggle and so, when the Civil war broke out and after some early and great losses at the beginning, the fighting spirit of the people was shown to better advantage than ever before. The war was prolonged, war for a principle, a war waged on both sides for an ideal, and with faith and enthusiasm. There was gloriously abundant combatants, there was comparatively little worldliness of motive or conduct. In such a great struggle, where across the party of an ideal thousands in and the end of an many purposes, dark strands and bright strands weaver and intwined, an always interwoven, inevitably there was corruption here and there in the Civil war, but all the leaders on both sides, and the great majority of the private masses of fighting men, whole disregarded, and were wholly unaffected by, pecuniary considerations.

Wealth and Politics.

"Another striking contrast in the course of modern civilization as compared with the later stages of the Graeco-Roman or classic civilization is to be found in the influence of wealth and politics. In these we think as the civilization advanced (as we need to assert) politics became a recognized means of accumulating great wealth. Career was made and again on the verge of bankruptcy, to spend an immense fortune, and he recouped himself by the money which he made out of his political-military career. Augustus established Imperial Rome on firm foundations by the use he made of the huge fortune he had acquired by plunder. What a contrast is offered by the careers of Washington and Lincoln! There were a few exceptions in ancient days, but the immense majority of the Greeks and the Romans, as their civilizations advanced, accepted money-making on a large scale as one of the incidents of a successful public career. Now all of this is in sharp contrast to what has happened within the last two or three centuries. In this time there has been a steady growth year from the theory that money-making is permissible in an honorable public career.

"In this respect the standard has been constantly elevated, and things which Cateraman had as hesitation in doing three centuries ago, and which Washington would have hurt in our own a century ago, are now utterly impossible. Wealthy men still exercise a great, and sometimes an improper, influence in politics, but it is apt to be in the direct influence of the rich in the advantages the more suspicion that the wealth of public men is obtained or added to as an incident of their public careers all go to show from public life. Speaking generally, wealth may very greatly influence modern political life, but it is not acquired in political life.

Optimistic for the Future.

Mr. Roosevelt called attention to the fact that hitherto every civilization that has arisen has been able to develop only a few activities, its field of endeavor being limited in kind as well as in locality, and each of these civilizations has fallen. What is the lesson to us of today? he asked. Will the crash come, and be all the more terrible because of the immense increase in activities and area? To this he replied:

"Personally, I do not believe that our civilization will fall. I think that on the whole we have grown better and not worse. I think that on the whole the future holds more for us than even the great past has held. But, assuredly, the dream of golden glory in the future will not come true unless, high of heart and strong of hand, we are ready mighty deeds to make them come true. We cannot afford to develop one set of qualities, any one set of activities, at the cost of developing others, equally necessary, although, because the military efficiency of the Middle Ages, the extraordinary business ability of the Phoenician, nor the subtle and polished intellect of the Greek availed to avert destruction.

"We, the men of today and of the future, need to have all these qualities if we are to do our work well. We need, first of all and most important of all, the qualities which stand at the base of individual, of family life, the fundamental and essential virtues, the homely, every-day, all-important virtues. If the average man will not work, if he has not in him the will and the power to be a good husband and father, if the average woman is not a good housekeeper, a good mother of many healthy children, then the state will topple, will go down, no matter what may be its brilliancy of artistic development or its prowess in war. But these qualities are not enough. There must, in addition, be that power of concentration, that power of working in common for a common end, which the German people have shown to such signal fashion during the last half-century. Moreover, the things of the spirit are even more important than the things of the body. We can well do without the hard, brilliant, cold, acid intellectual barrenness of what was worst in the theological scholasticism of the past, but there has never been a greater need of a high and fine religious spirit than at the present time. We may be can laugh good-humoredly at some of the pretensions of modern philosophy in its various branches, it would be worse than folly for us to ignore the need of intellectual leadership.

Must Steer Middle Course.

"Never has philanthropy, humanitarianism, seen such development as now, and though we must all beware of the folly and the wickedness, no worse than folly, which speaks the believer in the possibility of man when his heart runs away with his head, or when vanity usurps the place of conscience, yet we must remember also that it is only by working along the lines laid down by the philanthropists, by the lovers of mankind, that we can be sure of lifting our civilization to a higher and more permanent plane of well-being than was ever attained by any previous civilization. Perfect was it to be achieved, but woe to the nation that does not make ready to hold its own in time of need against all who would harm it; and woe to those over to the nation in which the average man loses the fighting edge, loses the power to serve as a soldier if the day of need should arise.

"It is no impossible dream to hold up a civilization in which wealth, social development, and a true feeling of brotherhood shall alike be divorced from false sentimentality and from the vicious and evil passions which, curiously enough, so often accompany professions of sentimental attachment to the rights of men; in which a high material development in the things of the body shall be accompanied by the acknowledgment of the things of the soul; in which there shall be a genuine desire for peace and justice without loss of those virile qualities without which no love of peace or justice shall avail; and in which the fullest development of scientific research, the great distinguishing feature of our present civilization, shall yet not imply a belief that intellect can ever take the place of character—for, from the standpoint of the nation as of the individual, it is character that is the one vital possession.

A Storekeeper Says:

"A lady came into my store lately and said:

"'I have been using a New Perfection Oil Cook-Stove all winter in my apartment. I want one now for my summer home. I think these oil stoves are wonderful. If only women knew what a comfort they are, they would all have one. I spoke about my stove to a lot of my friends, and they were astonished. They thought that there was smell and smoke from an oil stove, and that it heated a room just like any other stove. I told them of my experience, and one after another they got one, and now, not one of them would give hers up for five times its cost.'"

Cautionary Note: Be sure you get this stove—see that the name-plate reads "New Perfection."

The lady who said this had thought an oil stove was all right for quickly heating milk for a baby, or boiling a kettle of water, or to make coffee quickly in the morning, but she never dreamed of using it for difficult or heavy cooking. Now—she knows.

Do you really appreciate what a New Perfection Oil Cook-Stove means to you? No more coal to carry, no more coming to the dinner table so tired out that you can't eat. Just light a Perfection Stove and immediately the heat from an intense blue flame shoots up to the bottom of pot, kettle or oven. But the room isn't heated. There is no smoke, no smell, no outside heat, no drudgery in the kitchen where one of these stoves is used.

New Perfection
WICK BLUE FLAME
Oil Cook-stove

It has a Cabinet Top with a shelf for keeping plates and food hot. The nickel finish, with the bright blue of the chimneys, makes the stove ornamental and attractive. Made with 1, 2 and 3 burners; the 2 and 3-burner stoves can be had with or without Cabinet.

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