ROOSEVELT GIVES FORMAL LECTURE

First of Series of Addresses in Europe is Greeted With Warmest Applause.

Paris.—The literary and scientific world of Paris has paid its tribute to Theodore Roosevelt, ex-president of the United States. The distinguished American delivered his lecture in the Sorbonne, the first of the series of formal addresses he is to make in European cities, and was the recipient of the highest honors and the warmest applause.

Colonel Roosevelt was driven from his hotel to the Sorbonne early in the afternoon, and the street through which he passed were thronged with men, women and children who cheered him enthusiastically. He genially acknowledged their greetings, as he did those of the immense crowd that had assembled outside the Sorbonne, unable to gain admittance, but determined to see the famous visitor.

Lecture in the Sorbonne.

When the applause that greeted his appearance had died down, the ex-president was introduced by the rector and at once began the delivery of his lecture. His subject was "Citizenship in a Republic," and his words were addressed especially to young men. Speaking easily and fluenNy in French so excellent that it caused his auditors to wonder, the lecturer set forth vigorously and eloquently his ideas of the opportunities, and more particularly the duties of citizens under such governments as those of the United States and France. At the close of his address the applause was long and hearty, and Mr. Roosevelt was warmly congratulated by a number of the distinguished men who had heard him.

Mr. Roosevelt's Speech.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke as follows:

Strange and impressive associations rise in the mind of a man in the world who speaks before this august body in this ancient institution of learning. Before his eyes pass the shadows of mighty kings and warlike nobles, of great masters of law, and theology; through the shining dust of the dead centuries he sees crowded figures that tell of the power and learning and splendor of times gone by; and he sees also the innumerable host of humble students to whom clerkship meant emancipation, to whom it was well nigh the only outlet in the dark thraldom of the middle ages.

Service Stretched Far Back.

This was the most famous university of medieval Europe at a time when no one dreamed that there was a new world to discover. Its services to the cause of human knowledge already stretched far back into the remote past at the time when my forefathers, three centuries ago, were among the sparse bands of traders, plowmen, wood choppers and fisherfolk who, in hard struggle with the iron unfriendliness of the Indian-haunted land, were laying the foundations of what has now become the giant republic of the west.

Meet Primeval Conditions.

To conquer a continent, to tame the shaggy roughness of wild nature means grim warfare; and the generations engaged in it cannot keep, still less add to the stores of garnered wisdom which were theirs, and which are still in the hands of their brethren who dwell in the old land. To conquer the wilderness means to wrest victory from the same hostile forces with which mankind struggled in the immemorial infancy of our race. The primeval conditions must be met by primeval qualities which are incompatible with the retention of much that has been painfully acquired by humanity as through the ages it has striven upward toward civilization. In condition so primitive there can be but a primitve culture. At first only the rudest schools can be established, for no others would meet the needs of the hard driven, sinewy folk who thrust forward the frontier in the teeth of the savage and savage nature; and many years elapse before any of these schools can develop into seats of higher learning and broader culture.

As the country grows, its people who have won success in so many lines, turn back to try to recover the possessions of the mind and the spirit, which perforce their fathers threw aside in order better to wage the first rough battles for the continent their children inherit. The leaders of thought and of action grope their way forward to a new life, realizing, sometimes dimly, sometimes clear-sightedly, that the life of material gain, whether for a nation or an individual, is of value only as a foundation, only as there is added to it the uplift that comes from devotion to loftier ideals. The new life thus sought can in part be developed afresh from what is round about in the new world; but it can be developed in full only by freely drawing upon the treasure houses of the old world, upon the treasures stored in the ancient abodes of wisdom and learning, such as this whereof I speak to-day. It is a mistake for any nation merely to copy another; but it is an even greater mistake, it is a proof of weakness in any nation, not to be anxious to learn from another, and willing and able to adapt that learning to the new national conditions and make it fruitful and productive therein. It is for us of the new world to sit at the feet of Gamaliel of the old; then if we have the right stuff in us, we can show that Paul in his turn can become a teacher as well as a scholar.

Individual Citizenship.

To-day, I shall speak to you on the subject of individual citizenship, the one subject of vital importance to you, my hearers, and to me and my countrymen, because you and we are citizens of great democratic republics. A democratic republic such as each of ours—an effort to realize in its full sense, government by, of and for the people—represents the most gigantic of all possible social experiments, the one fraught with the greatest possibilities alike for good and for evil. The success of republicans like yours and like ours means the glory, and our failure the despair, of mankind; and for you and for us the question of the quality of the individual citiben is supreme.

Lauds Gallantry of French.

France has taugh many lessons to other nations; surely one of the most important is the lesson he whole history teaches, that a high artistic and literary development is compatible with notable leadership in arms and statecraft. The brilliant gallantry of the French soldier has for many centuries been proverbial; and during these same centuries at every court in Europe the "Free Masons of Fashion" have treated the French tongue as their common speech; while every artist and man of letters, and every man of science able to appreciate that marvelous instrument of precision, French prose, has turned towards France for aid and inspiration. How long the leadership in arms and letters has lasted is curiously illustrated by the fact that the earliest masterpiece in modern tongue is the splendid French epic which tells of Roland's doom and the vengeance of Charlemagne when the lords of the Frankish host were stricken at Roncesvelles.

Man's Force and Courage.

Let those who have, keep, let those who have not, strive to attain, a high standard of cultivation and scholarship. Yet, let us remember that these stand second to certain other things. There is need of a sound body, and even more need of a sound mind. But above mind and above body stands character, the sum of those qualities which we mean when we speak of a man's force and courage, of his good faith and sense of honor. I believe in exercise of the body, always provided that we keep in mind that physical development is a means and not an end. I believe, of course, in giving to all the people a good education. But the education must contain much besides book learning in order to be really good. We must ever remember that no keenness, and subtleness of intelligence, no polish, no cleverness in any way make up for the lack of the great solid qualities. Self restraint, self mastery, common sense, the power of accepting individual responsibility and yet, of acting in conjunction with others, courage and resolution—these are the qualities which make a masterful people. Without them no people can contol itself, or save itself, from being controlled from the outside. I speak to a brilliant assemblage; I speak in a great university which represents the flower of the highest intellectual development; I pay all homage to intellect, and to elaborate and specialize training of the intellect; and yet I know I shall have the assent of all you present when I add that more important still are the common plans, everyday qualities and virtues.

"Is Right to Prevail?"

In the next place, the good man should be both a strong and a brave man; that is, he should be able to fight, he should be able to serve his country as a soldier if the need arises. There are well meaning philosophers who declaim against the unrighteousness of war. They are right, only they lay all their emphasis upon the unrighteousness. War is a dreadful thing, and unjust war is a crime against humanity. But it is such a crime because it is unjust, not because it is war. The choice must ever be in favor of righteousness, and this whether the alternative be peace or whether the alternative be war. The question must be, is the right to prevail?

Finally, even more important than ity to work, even more important than ability to fight at need, is to remember that the chief of blessings for any nation is that it shall leave its seed to inherit the land. It was the crown of blessings in Biblican times; and it is the crown of blessing now. The greatest of all curses, is the curse of sterility, and the severest of all condemnations should be that visited upon wilful sterility. The first essential, in any civilization is that the man and woman shall be father and mother of healthy children, so that the race shall increase and no decrease. If this be not so, if through no fault of the society there is failure to increase, it is a great misfortune. If the failure is due to deliberate and wilfull fault, then it is not merely a misfortune, it is one of those crimes of ease and self-indulgence, of shrinking from pain and effort and risk, which in the long run nature punishes more heavily than any other.

Are the great laws of righteousness once more to be fulfilled? And the answer from a strong and virile people must be, "Yes," whatever the cost. Every honorable effort should always be made to avoid war, just as every honorable effort should always be made by the individual in private life to keep out of a brawl, to keep out of trouble; but no self-respecting individual, no self-respecting nation, can or ought to submit to wrong.

Hits at Race Suicide.

If we of the great republics, if we the free people who claim to have emancipated ourselves from the thraldom of wrong and error, bring down on our heads the curse that comes upon the wilfully barren, then it will be an idle waste of breath to prattle of our achievements, to boast of all that we have done. No refinement of life, no delicacy of taste, no material progress, no sordid heaping up of riches, no sensuous development of art and literature, can in any way compensate for the loss of the great fundamental virtues; and of these great fundamental virtues, the greatest is the race's power to perpetuate the race.

But if a man's efficiency is not guided and regulated by a moral sense then the more efficient he is the worse he is, the more dangerous to the body politic. Courage, intellect, all the masterful qualities, serve but to make a man more evil if they are used merely for that man's own advancement, with brutal indifference to the rights of others. It speaks ill for the community if the community worships these qualities and treats their possessors as heroes regardless of whether the qualities are used rightly or wrongly. It makes no difference as to the precise way in which this sinister efficiency is shown. It makes no difference whether such a man's force and ability betray themselves in the career of money maker or politician, soldier or orator, journalist or popular leader. If the man works for evil, then the more successful he is the more he should be despised and condemned by all upright and far-seeing men. To judge a man merely by success is an abhorrent wrong; and if the people at large habitually so judge men, if they grow to condone wickedness because the wicked man triumphs, they show their inability to understand that in the last analysis free institutions rest upon the character of citizenship and that by such admiration of evil they prove themselves unfit for liberty.

Test Love of Liberty.

The good citizen will demand liberty for himself, and as a matter of pride he will see to it that others receive the liberty which he thus claims as his own. Probably the best test of true love of liberty in any country is the way in which minorities are treated in that country. Not only should there be complete liberty in matters of religion and opinion, but complete liberty for each man to lead his life as he desires, provided only that in so doing he does not wrong his neighbor. Persecution is bad because it is persecution, and without reference to which side happens at the moment to be the persecutor and which the persecuted. Class hatred is bad in just the same way, and without any regard to the individual who, at a given time, substitutes loyalty to a class for loyalty to a nation, or substitutes hatred of men because they happen to come in a certain social category, for judgment awarded them according to their conduct. Remember always that the same measure of condemnation should be extended to the arrogance which would look down upon or crush any man because he is poor, and to the envy and hatred which would destroy a man because he is wealthy.

Applies to Public Life.

Now, the same principle which applies in private life applies also in public life. If a public man tries to get your vote by saying he will do something wrong in your interest, you can be absolutely certain that if ever it becomes worth his while he will do something wrong against your interest.

And now, my hosts, a word in parting. You and I belong to the only two republics among the great powers of the world. The ancient friendship between France and the United States has been, on the whole, a sincere and disinterested friendship. A calamity to you would be a sorry day to us. But it would be more than that. In the seething turmoil of the history of humanity certain nations stand out as possessing a peculiar power or charm, some special gift of beauty or wisdom of strength, which puts them among the immortals, which makes them rank forever with the leaders of mankind. France is one of the nations. For her to sink would be a loss to all the world. There are certain lessons of brilliance and of generous gallantry that she can teach better than any of her sister nations. When the French peasantry sang of Malbrook, it was to tell how the soul of this warrior-foe took flight upward through the laurels he won. Nearly seven centuries ago Froissart, writing of a time of dire disaster, said that the realm of France was never so stricken that there were not men who would valiantly fight for it. You had a great past. I believe that you will have a great future. Long may you carry yourselves proudly as citizens of a nation which bears a leading part in the teaching and uplifting of mankind.

"What's that prima donna angry about?"

"O, some well meaning critic said she sang like a siren. The only siren she knows anything about is a fog whistle they use on a steamboat."—

HONOR ROOSEVELT

PARIS DECORATES TOWN HALL WITH FLAGS OF REPUBLICS FOR AMERICAN'S VISIT.

200 COVERS LAID AT LUNCHEON

Several Speeches Complimentary to the Former President Were Made—Met Many Prominent in the Official Life of City.

Paris, France.—Mr. Roosevelt was the guest of the city of Paris in the magnificent Hotel de Ville or town hall, which has played so conspicuous a part in French history. The building was decorated with American and French flags.

The former president, accompanied by American Ambassador Bacon and M. Jusserand, French ambassador at Washington, was received at the entrance with great formality by M. Caron, president of the municipal council; M. Deselves, prefect of the Seine; M. Lampue, president of the general council of the Seine, and M. Lepine, prefect of police.

By these he was conducted to the Salles des Deliberations, where he attended a sitting of the city fathers, after which he signed his name in the "Livre d'Or," and made a tour of the building.

At the luncheon which followed and for which 200 covers had been laid, Mr. Roosevelt met personally many persons prominent in the official life of Paris. Several speeches complimentary to the guest of honor were made and Mr. Roosevelt responded.

An immense crowd in the streets acclaimed the former president as he entered and left the building. From the Hotel de Ville Mr. Roosevelt went to the Carnavelt Mussu, which contains the most interesting documents of Paris relative to the history of the city and which were shown by George St. Caen, the curator, who is the author of a series of works on "old Paris."

HETTY GREEN TO RETIRE

Her Daughter, Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilkes, to Succeed in Control of Ready Cash Market.

MRS. HETTY GREEN.

New York City.—A new millionairess to control the loaning money market of New York is likely. She will be Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilkes, better known as Sylvia Green, only daughter of Hetty Green.

Several times Mrs. Green has been reported seriously ill. These reports were denied, but the fact remains that the old woman who, since the death of Russell Sage, has practically controlled the ready cash market, no longer gets to her desk at 9 o'clock and remains there until the market closes. For weeks all business transactions have been made through her attorney. Wall street believes that soon all her business interests will be transferred to her daughter.

GOLD STRIKE IN NEVADA

Big Rush to Two Camps in Northwest, One of Which Has Been Worked Before.

Spokane, Washington.—Prospectors and miners from nearly every camp in the Northwest are rushing to the Elk river district, in northern Idaho, and to Jarbridge, just south of the Idaho-Nevada line, where there is great excitement over recent gold discoveries.

The first-named district, including Ely City, Newsome and what is known as Ten Mile, was the Mecca of placer miners about 45 years ago, when $30,000,000 in gold was the total output between 1864 and 1871. The early operations were confined to the shallow bars, but since 1898 there has been considerable work on the high benches.

Fugitive Banker Arrested.

Chicago, Illinois.—Steadman Thomas, cashier of the Dairymen's National bank of Sheboygan, Wis., charged with misappropriating $10,000 of the bank's money, was arrested here by deputy federal marshals.

Gen. Custer's Aid Dies.

Dover, Delaware.—Colonel James H. Simpson, who served as an aid to Gen. Custer, is dead at his home here. He was 77 years old. He was the first president of the People's bank of Dover.

Giving Papa Away.

London is smiling over a story told regarding little Miss Asquith, who is at that tender age when indiscreet remarks are still pardonable.

Mrs. Asquith had taken her small daughter out to tea, and while her mother was talking to some friends at the other end of the room, little Margaret endeavored to entertain a conservative statesman who sat near her.

"Do you like Mr. Lloyd-George?" she asked when there was a lull in the conversation.

"No," said he, smiling, "I can't say that I do."

"Neither does daddy," said the prime minister's ten-year-old daughter, blithely.

Up to Papa.

"John, I think you would better give Edgar a good whipping."

"What's he been doing?"

"He won't study his lessons or do any chores about the house."

"What reason does he give?"

"No reason that amounts to anything. I tell him that I want him to study and work in order that he may become a great and successful man, and he just says he would rather be like you."

Pennsylvanian's Lapse of Memory.

Forgetting that he had started to draw a gallon of whisky from a barrel in the cellar, A. C. Hidlay, proprietor of the Hotel Hidlay, Bloomsburg, Pa., left the spigot turned on and went upstairs. Two hours later he remembered it and hastened there. He found that it had all run away and into the sewer. His loss because of his lapse of memory will be about $100.—From the Philadelphia Record.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

No man should play practical jokes unless he is a good loser.

Dr. Pierce's pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take.

Men are more or less afraid of a woman who is flattery proof.

There are imitations, don't be fooled. Ask for Lewis' Single Binder cigar for 5c.

Many a man has to be scared into being good.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

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Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called Sarsatabs.

WESTERN CANADA

What J. J. Hill, the Great Railroad Magnate, Says About its Wheat-Producing Powers

"The greatest need of this country [United States] in another generation or two will be the providing of homes for its people and producing sufficient for them. The days of our prominence as a wheat exporting country are gone. Canada is to be the great wheat country."

This great railroad magnate is taking advantage of the situation by extensive railway building to the wheat fields of Western Canada.

Upwards of 125 Million Bushels of Wheat

were harvested in 1909. Average of the three provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba will be upwards of 23 bushels per acre.

Free homesteads of 160 acres, and adjoining pre-emptions of 160 acres (at $3 per acre), are to be had in the choicest districts.

Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil the very best, railways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured; mixed farming a success. Write as to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, descriptive illustrated "Last Best West" (sent free on application), and other information, to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the Canadian Government Agent.

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