

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 reviewed 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 may roughly 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 epochal facts had begun to produce their full effects in material and intellectual life, it became inevitable that the modern movement should take 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 into our own times that her domain was once again pushed beyond the ancient landmarks.

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 relations of wealth and politics. In classic times, as the civilization advanced toward its zenith, politics became a recognized means of accumulating great wealth. Caesar again and again on the verge of bankruptcy, he spent an enormous fortune; and he recouped himself by the money which he made out of his political-military career. This established imperial Rome on firm foundations by the use he made of his huge fortune he had acquired by plunder. What 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 civilization 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. During this time there has been a steady growth away 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 were formerly considered as doing three centuries or two centuries ago, and which did not seriously hurt a public career even a century ago, are now utterly reprehensible. Wealthy men still enjoy a large, and sometimes an improper, influence in politics, but it is apt to be an indirect influence, and in the advanced states the mere suspicion that the wealth of public men is obtained or added to as an incident of their public careers will bar them from public life. It is speaking generally, wealth is no longer considered as a necessary condition of success in modern public 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 areas? 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 the past. We are not yet at the end of our road. We cannot say that we have developed any one set of qualities, any one set of activities, at the cost of seeing others atrophy and atrophy. Neither the military efficiency of the Mongol, the extraordinary business ability of the Phoenician, nor the subtle and adroit character of the Greek availed to avert destruction.

We, the men of today and of the future, need many qualities if we are to do our work well. We need, first of all, and most important of all, the ability to stand at the base of individual, family life, the fundamental and essential qualities—the honest, every-day, all-important virtues. If these are lacking, no amount of work, if he is not in him, will and the power to be a good husband and father. If the average woman is not a good housewife, more for her children, the healthy children, then the state will topple, will go down, no matter what may be its brilliance of artistic development or material achievement. But these homely qualities are hard to come by. They must be added to the power of organization, that power of working in common for a common end, which the German people have shown in such a high degree during the last half-century. Moreover, these things of the spirit are even more important than the things of the body. We can see this without the aid of intellect, but what is intellect? It is the power of the mind to go beyond the things of the body, to see the things of the body in their relation to the things of the mind, to see the things of the body in their relation to the things of the spirit.

Never has philanthropy, humanitarianism, seen such development as now; and though we must not be misled by the show and the viciousness no worse than folly, which marks the believer in the perfectibility of man when his heart runs away with his head, or when vanity works 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 our progress. It is not by higher and more permanent plane of well-being than was ever attained by any preceding civilization. It is not by the absorption of the individual into the mass, but by the development of the individual, 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 thing to build up a civilization in which morality, ethical development, and a true feeling of brotherhood shall abide, be divorced from false sentimentality, and from the rancorous and evil passions which, curiously enough, so often accompany professions of sentimental attachment to the rights of man; the things of the body shall be developed without subordination of the things of the soul; in which there shall be a genuine love for peace and justice without loss of the country's pride, without any love of peace or justice shall avail any race; 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.

Modern Citizens' Armies. Now, the exact reverse has been the case with us in modern times. Two centuries ago the mercenary soldier was the principal figure in most armies, and in great numbers of cases the mercenary soldier was an alien. In the wars of religion in France, in the Thirty Years' war in Germany, in the wars that immediately followed the beginning of the break-up of the great Polish kingdom, the regiments and brigades of foreign soldiers formed a striking and leading feature in every army. Too often the men of the country in which the fighting took place played merely the ignoble part of victims, the burghers and peasants appearing in but limited numbers in the mercenary armies by which they were plundered. Finally this civilization, until now practically every army is a citizen army, and the mercenary has almost disappeared, while the army exists on a vast scale as before in history. This is so among the military monarchies of Europe.

In our own Civil war of the United States the same thing occurred, and the people as a whole were engaged in no life-and-death struggle; and yet, when the Civil war broke out, and after some costly and bitter lessons at the beginning, the fighting spirit of the people was shown to be a percentage that never before. The war was peculiarly a war for a principle, a war waged both side for an ideal, and white faults and shortcomings were plentiful among the combatants, there was comparatively little selfishness of motive or conduct. In such a giant struggle, where across the world so many interests are stirred, the wool of so many purposes, dark strands and bright, strands somber and brilliant, are always intertwined; inevitably there was corruption here and there in the Civil war, but all the leaders on both sides, and the great majority of the enormous masses of fighting men, wholly disregarded, and were wholly unshaken by, pecuniary considerations.

Conquest of the World. In the first place, representatives of this civilization, by their conquest of space, were enabled to spread into all the practical corners of the globe, and at the same time, by their triumph in transportation and mechanical invention, they succeeded in uniting the world together. As compared with their former condition, these two facts are primarily due to the further fact that for the first time there is a world-wide civilization that approaches a world civilization. The spread of the European people since the days of Ferdinand the Catholic and Ivan the Terrible has been such that every sea adds over every continent. In places the conquest has been ethnic; that is, there has been a new wandering of the peoples, and new communities have sprung up in which the people are of a different blood. This is what happened to the temperate and sub-tropical regions of the Western Hemisphere, in Australia, in New Zealand, in the southern and southern Africa. In other places the conquest has been purely political, the European representing for the most part merely a stronger element in the government, as in most of tropical Asia and Africa, and in much of tropical America. Finally, here and there instances occur in which the conquest has been a conquest of ideas, and where the conqueror has not only won, but has been profoundly and radically changed by the more important of western civilization.

The art of the conqueror has been taken 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 has exerted a more or less profound effect over practically the entire world. There are nooks and corners to which it has not yet penetrated, but there is at present no 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 before 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, the larger part of the world the process of change and development was absolutely unaffected by any influence of the Roman empire, and those communities the play of whose influence was felt in action and reaction, and in interaction, among themselves, were groups immediately around the Mediterranean. Now, however, the whole world is bound together as never before; the bonds are sometimes those of hatred, but they are bonds nevertheless.

All the Nations Linked. Prospering or perishing, every man of leadership in any line of thought or effort must now look beyond the limits of 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 in whatever city he lives, he must pay heed to the studies of men who live in each of the other cities. When in America we study labor problems and life insurance, we must remember that we are to see what you do here in Germany, and we also must see what the far-off communities of New Zealand are doing. When a great German scientist is warring against the most dreaded enemies of mankind, creators of infinitesimal size which the microscope shows, he must know that he may spend his holidays of study in central Africa or in eastern Asia, and he must know what is accomplished in the laboratories of Tokyo, just as he must know the details of that practical application of science which has changed the isthmus of Panama from a death-trap to a highway, and the progress of China in striving to introduce western methods of education and administration, and hundreds of European and American heads are now directed into China. The influence of European governmental principles is strikingly illustrated by the fact that admiration for 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 strength of the influence of European or American centralism, in India, Egypt, or the Philippines, takes the form of demanding that the government be assimilated there close-

THE LATE KING EDWARD VII.



CAREER OF EDWARD VII., KING OF GREAT BRITAIN

England's dead king, Edward VII., whose full title was "King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the British dominions beyond the seas, emperor of India," was the eldest son and the second child of Queen Victoria and Albert, the prince consort. He was born November 9, 1841, in Buckingham palace and was christened Albert Edward.

At his birth he was created prince of Wales and by virtue of that dignity he became also knight of the garter. As heir apparent to the British throne he succeeded to the title of duke of Cornwall and its emoluments, and as heir to the crown of Scotland, he became great steward of Scotland, duke of Rothesay, earl of Carrick, baron of Renfrew and lord of the isles.

Edward was always a liberal patron of art and science and manifested a lively interest in exhibitions, charitable institutions, the housing of the poor, agriculture and other matters that concerned the welfare of his subjects. He assisted in promoting the Royal College of Music, and the Imperial institute was due to his suggestion. While prince of Wales he carefully abstained from participation in politics and from all action that could be construed into preference of one party over another.

He cultivated the most friendly relations with public men, wherever their opinions differed from his, and he was equally courteous to all. At peculiar crises of public opinion his visits to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright and other prominent members of the liberal party did much to counterbalance in the public mind Queen Victoria's preference for her conservative ministers. It was said that Edward was always inclined to the nationalistic restrictions in relation to the Emerald Isle.

As a diplomat Edward was unequalled among the monarchs of Europe. His influence was always thrown to the side of international peace where compatible with national honor, and his advice and example had a steady effect on all Europe. He looked with amused tolerance on the vulgarities and extravagances of his nephew, the emperor of Germany, but occasionally that ruler exasperated him to such an extent that he could not refrain from giving him some stern advice. Such admonition was not received by William in a submissive spirit, and once in a while there were sensational rumors that the peaceful relations between the two countries were about to be ruptured.

The development of the king's character in his later years was especially gratifying to the nation. In addition to the love of his people, which he had always had, he gained their admiration and respect. They had the utmost confidence in his good judgment, and as was amply exemplified during the late crisis over the budget, and they were always sure he would do the right thing at the right time.

To Edward and Alexandra were born six children. The first, Prince Albert, duke of Clarence, died in 1892, aged twenty-eight years. The second, George Frederick Ernest Albert, born on June 3, 1865, succeeded to the throne. The other children are: Princess Louise Victoria, married to the duke of Fife; Princess Victoria Alexandra; Princess Maude Charlotte, married to Prince Charles of Denmark; and Prince Alexander John, who died the day after his birth in 1871.

ties well. But the deadly monotony of such a life was too much for the vigorous man, and he found relaxation in amusements that frequently gave rise to scandals and that gave the world a wrong impression of his real character. He was especially fond of the theater and among his boon companions for years were actresses and actors. Also he developed a great liking for Paris and often visited that gay capital incognito. The Riviera and Biarritz likewise were familiar with the face of the prince of Wales.

But all this, as has been said, was only his relaxation, and after coming to the throne his conduct always was so circumspect that not the most capricious critic could find any fault with it.

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During the long years of his principality Edward's public duties consisted solely in the office of representing the royal family at all manner of public events, and he performed these du-

ASSESSMENTS MADE

RAILROAD PROPERTY OF STATE GIVEN ATTENTION.

NO TAX AGENTS TO PROTEST

Work Done on the Shortest Time Ever Recorded—Other Matters at the State Capital.

The State Board of Assessment assessed the railroad property of the state without a speech having been made by any railroad tax agent. The increase over the valuation last year is \$1,161,392. The increase is confined to the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha and the Kearney, Central City and North Platte branches of the Union Pacific. This makes the total full value of all railroad property in the state \$273,893,217. The governor was absent, being out of the city. Those present were Brian, Cowley, Junkin and Barton. After an informal discussion the board concluded to make the assessment at once, and this was done. The vote was unanimous. No other railroad valuation in the state was changed. A. W. Scribner of the Union Pacific reached the state house just a moment after the work had been completed, so did not get to delay his speech. The following table shows the changes:

Table with 3 columns: Value Per Mile, 1909, 1910. Rows include Union Pacific, Kearney branch, Central City branch, St. Paul, M. & O.

The action of the State Board of Assessment marks the shortest time on record that any Nebraska board ever completed the valuation of this class of property. Heretofore it has been the custom of the assessing board to listen to addresses of railroad tax agents and spend many weeks in consideration of the question. So far as the present board is concerned it arrived at the conclusion that it could fix the valuation of the property just as well on the reports made as it could by listening to the tax agents recite their pleas for a reduction.

In the afternoon the board met again and added to the Burlington the 2.5 miles of new road from Lincoln to Denton. This was valued at \$25,000 a mile, which increases the total valuation that much.

Lighting Plant Not Profitable. At the meeting of the Nebraska State Electrical association, President Scout of the County Electric Light and Water company, asserted that the city of Lincoln lost about \$3,000 during the last year on its lighting plant and at that no estimated loss is given for depreciation of property.

Site for Goose Farm. An enterprising capitalist who wants the Lincoln Commercial club to furnish him the site for a goose farm somewhere around this city has submitted a financial prospectus in detail. In it he shows how an investment of \$600 can be made to produce returns of \$339,700 in three years, time.

Apportion School Money. State Superintendent Bishop has certified to the state auditor the amount of money to be apportioned to the various counties of the state, derived from the forest reserve fund. The total amount distributed amounted to \$2,837,34, involving a total acreage of 589,002.93.

National Guard Rifle Contest. Adjutant General Hartigan has issued an order directing that the state competitive rifle and revolver shoot of the Nebraska national guard shall be held at the state range at Ashland commencing Monday, July 18.

The Postmasters' Meeting. It is probable that the next convention of Nebraska postmasters will be held in Omaha. This was the sentiment expressed by most of the members of the executive committee, which met at the Lincoln hotel recently. The convention this year will be held in Lincoln.

The Sibley Rates. The American Express company has filed a statement with the state railway commissions that the Sibley rate will be put into effect on shipments between Nebraska points routed through Julesburg. The Pacific Express company, which formerly operated on the Union Pacific Express company, refused to put in the reduced rates on such shipments, claiming that business passing through Julesburg, Colo., was interstate. This contention deprived the far western Nebraskans of the benefit of the act.

Bars to Go Down. The bars will be wide open on May 9. Date will be wide open on that date and every man, woman and child in the city who has the price may ship in a case of beer or more and it will be delivered to any home in Lincoln.

Another Petition for Dean. A numerously signed petition from Blaine county was filed with the secretary of state in behalf of James R. Dean, candidate for the democratic nomination for congress in the Sixth district.

KEEP MOUTH CLOSED.

Law Regulating Census Enumerators is Strict.

The census enumerators are not supposed to open their mouths in so much as even a guess as to the figures that will show in the end. The taking of the census is supposed to be a strictly confidential operation and Uncle Sam is going to see that the enumerators do not talk so much as to betray the confidence that is placed in them when they take the oath for the work. In other words, the census is for a public record to be given out by the government in due time and not to be gossiped about by individual enumerators while the work is being done.

Supervisor of Census Helvey of the First district says that the law is very plain as well as severe on this point. The penalty the law has fixed on an enumerator who divulges any information obtained while in the progress of his official duties is \$1,000 fine or not over five years of imprisonment. The census enumerator is constantly pestered with questions concerning his work and what he has found and especially is he daily asked dozens of times for an opinion as to what the population will be found to number at the final count. The law, aside from restricting him from giving out definite information, provides that he shall not even make a guess at final figures of any kind connected with the taking of the census. This provision is made because it is presumed that if the enumerator gave out his guess he would be basing that opinion on something that his official work so far had showed him.

Since the law provides that the individual or the corporation accurately divulge all required information to the enumerator, it at once provides for the absolute secrecy of the enumerator in order that no unfair advantages shall be taken at any point, or in any way. The enumerator of manufacturers' census backed by the authority of Uncle Sam, probes into the most secret books of all firms and corporations, and the government protects that manufacturer from having his business secrets gossiped about in the neighborhood at once by attaching the penalty to the sin of divulging the facts.

All in due time the director of census at Washington, D. C., will give out the official reports, and it is presumed that until he does no one should know any more about the census than does another. It is thought that the official statements will be ready some time in July.

Cash in State Treasury. The state treasurer's report for the month of April shows that there is still plenty of cash in the state treasury.

The balance the first of the month was \$684,889.28. Saturday night the balance was \$628,403.43. The receipts during the month were \$169,819.77 and the disbursements were \$226,305.62. The permanent funds invested amount to \$5,758,584.08, divided as follows: Perm. school \$7,803,087.29 Perm. university 201,637.39 A. C. E. 496,031.56 Normal endowment 77,817.21

Grigware, the Train Robber. Several people in Lincoln are convinced that Frank Grigware, the convicted train robber who escaped from the federal penitentiary April 2, is hiding here. Several persons, among them women, have called up the police and insisted that a man answering the description of Grigware had been seen in their neighborhood.

Escaped Fugitive Overhauled. Axel Johnson, for over two years a fugitive from justice under indictment in the Lincoln division of federal court, has been captured at Twin Falls, Mont., and will be brought back to this city for trial. He is charged with counterfeiting.

Omaha Debaters Defeated. Taking the affirmative on the question that labor unions are, on the whole beneficial, the Omaha high school debating squad was judged to be defeated in the contest with the Lincoln high school trio.

Cost of the Campaign. The published report of the committee of fifty which had charge of the dry campaign here shows that the receipts were \$3,158.63 and the expenditures amounted to \$3,142.89.

Voss Gets Office. A writ of mandamus asked for by Wilfred E. Voss to compel Mary V. Quinn to deliver to him the office of county superintendent of Dakota county, has been allowed by the supreme court. It was alleged that Voss did not possess a teachers' first grade certificate when elected county superintendent and was therefore ineligible to the office. His certificate had expired on October 20. Prior to that date he took a teacher's examination before the county superintendent of Thurston county and completed examination October 16.

New School Location. Providing the park board will submit a proposition for \$50,000 for park purposes, the school board will agree to locate the high school building on the Davenport tract. This the school board finally decided, following a wrangle for many months. The Davenport tract contains eight acres and was bought by the school board some years ago. Some one objected to the construction of the building on the ground because it was considered too low, so the school board held the matter up for discussion.