ROOSEVELT GIVES NOBEL LECTURE

As Recipient of Peace Prize He Talks in Christiania.

ENDING OF WARS NIG HOPELESS

Treaties of Arbitration, Development of Hague Tribunal and Check on Growth of Armaments Urged by the Ex-President.

Christiania.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, former president of the United States, lectured on "International Peace" Saturday night in the Christiania Nobel prize committee which awarded him the peace prize for his successful efforts in ending the war between Russia and Japan. The great hall where the lecture was delivered was filled to the doors, many distinguished persons being in the audience. and Colonel Roosevelt's address was heartily applauded. His lecture followed:

Need of Industrial Peace.

It is with peculiar pleasure that I stand here today to express the deep appreciation I feel of the high honor conferred upon me by the presentation of the Nobel peace prize. The gold medal which accompanies the prize I shall always keep, and I shall hand it on to my children as a precious heirloom. The sum of money provided as part of the prize by the wise generosity of the illustrious founder of this world-famous prize system, I did not, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, feel at liberty to accept. I think it eminently just and proper that in some way the recipient of the prize should keep for his own use the prize in its entirety. But in this case, while I did not cease to be president of the United States, it was nevertheless only because I was president that I became entitled to it, and I felt that the money must be considered as having been given to me in trust for the United States. I therefore used it as a nucleus for a foundation to forward the cause of industrial peace, as being well within the general purpose of your committee; for in our present civilization the question of today the peace of righteousness and justice, the only kind of peace worth having, is at least as necessary in the industrial world as it is among nations. Nay, it is at least as much need to curb the cruel greed and arrogance of part of the world of capital, to curb the cruel greed and violence of part of the world of labor, as to check a cruel and unhealthy militarism in international relationships.

When Peace May Be Hideous.

We must never lose sight of the great end in view is righteousness, justice as between man and man, as bind each nation, the chance to hold our lives on a somewhat higher level, with a broader outlook upon life and with one for another. Peace is generally good in itself, but it is never the highest good unless it comes as the handmaid of righteousness; and it becomes a very evil thing if it serves merely as a mask for cowardice and sloth, or as an instrument to further the ends of despotism or oppression. We despise and abhor the bully, the brawler, the oppressor, whether in private or public life; but we should no less the coward and the voluptuary. No man is worth calling a man who will not fight rather than submit to infamy or see those that are dear to him suffer wrong; and we do no service to exist if it permits itself to lose the stern and virile virtues; and this without regard to the fact that it loses in due to the growth of a heartless and all-absorbing commercialism, to prolonged indulgence in ease and soft effortless ease, or to the deification of a warpful and twisted sentimentality.

Moreover, and above all, let us remember that world courts only when they give expression to deeds or are to be translated into them. The leaders of the Hot Terror preach that peace while they steeped their hands in the blood of the innocent, and many a tyrant has called it peace when he has scourged honest protest into silence. Peace must be judged by our deeds; and in striving for a lofty ideal we must use practical methods; and if we would claim all one leap, we must advance towards it step by step, reasonable content so long as we do actually make some progress in the right direction.

Now, having freely admitted the limitations to our work, and the qualifications to be borne in mind, I feel that I have the right to have my words taken seriously when I point out where, in my judgment, great advance can be made in the cause of international peace. I speak as a practical man, and whatever I now advocate I actually tried to do when I was for the time being the head of a great nation, and keenly jealous of its honor and interests, and of the duties to do only what I should be glad to see my own nation do.

Treaties of Arbitration.

The advance can be made along several lines. First of all there can be treaties of arbitration. There are, of course, states so backward that a civilized community ought not to enter into a like arbitration treaty with them, at least until we have gone much further than at present in securing some kind of international police action. But all really civilized communities should have effective arbitration treaties among themselves. I believe that these treaties can cover almost all questions liable to arise between such nations, if they are drawn with the explicit agreement that each contracting party will respect the other's territory and absolute sovereignty within that territory, and with the explicit agreement that (aside from the very rare cases where the nation's honor is deeply concerned) all possible subjects of controversy will be submitted to arbitration. Such a treaty should insure peace until one party deliberately violated it. Of course, as yet there is no adequate safeguard against such deliberate violation, but the establishment of a sufficient number of these treaties would go a long way towards creating a world opinion which would finally force violators to the dreadfully hard methods to forbid or punish any such violation.

Work of Hague Tribunal.

Secondly, there is the further development of The Hague tribunal, of the work of the conferences and court at The Hague. It has been well said that the first Hague conference signed a Magna Charta for the nations; it set before us an ideal which has already to some extent been realized, and towards the full realization of which we can all steadily strive. The second conference made further progress; the third should do yet more. Meanwhile the American government has entered into more tentatively suggested methods for coupling the court of arbitral justice, constituted at the second Hague conference, and for rendering it effective. It is certainly to be hoped that the various governments of Europe, working with those of America and of Asia, shall at the next conference, or in the task of devising some method which shall accomplish this result. If I may venture to suggest, it would be well for the statesmen of the world, in planning for the creation of this world court, to study what has been done in the United States by the Supreme court. I cannot help thinking that the Constitution of the United States, notably in the establishment of the Supreme court, and in the methods adopted for securing peace and good relations among and between the different states, offers certain valuable analogies to what should be striven for in order to secure, through The Hague courts and conferences, a species of world federation for international purposes and justice. There are, of course, fundamental differences between the United States Constitution does and what we should ever attempt in the time to secure at The Hague; but the methods adopted in the American Constitution to prevent hostilities between the states, and to secure the supremacy of the federal court in certain classes of cases, are well worth the study of those who seek at The Hague to obtain the same result on a world scale.

Undue Growth of Armaments.

In the higher sense, something should be done as soon as possible to check the growth of armaments, especially of naval armaments, by international agreement. No one power could do much by itself in this; for it is entirely undesirable, from the standpoint of the peace of righteousness, that a power which by its mere loss would in peace should place itself at the mercy of some rival which may at bottom be no more peaceful and no desirous of acting on it. But, granted also a spirit of purpose, the great powers of the world should find no insurmountable difficulty in reaching an agreement which would be about to the present costly and growing extravagance of expenditure on naval armaments. An agreement merely to limit the size of the ships would have been very useful a few years ago, and would still be of use; but the agreement should go much further.

Finally, it would be a master stroke if a great power honestly bent on peace would form a league of peace not only to keep its own among itself, but to prevent, by force if necessary, its being broken by others. The majority can be protected with developing the peace work of The Hague arises from the lack of any executive power, of any police power to enforce the decree of the court. In any community of any size the majority of the law courts rests upon actual or potential force; on the existence of a police, or on the knowledge that a able-bodied men of the country are both ready and willing to see that the decrees of judicial and legislative bodies are put into effect. In new and wild communities where there is no police, as Bancroft has shown, each man protect himself; and until other means of equally his and are devised, it is both foolish and wicked to persuade him to surrender his arms while the man who is dangerous to the community retain theirs. He should not renounce the right to protect himself and his kin until the world or his community is so organized that it can effectively relieve the individual of the duty of putting down violence. So it is with nations. Each nation must keep well prepared to defend itself until the establishment of some form of international police power, compact and willing to prevent violence as between nations. As things are now, such a police command of peace throughout the world could best be assured by some combination between the great nations which sincerely desire peace and have no thought themselves of committing aggression. The combination might at first be only to secure peace within certain definite limits and certain definite conditions; but the ruler or statesman who should bring about such a combination would have earned the best by right' is 'bugs' ny night' in old Bibles."

SOME SMART LITTLE GIRLS

Some Notable Achievements Accomplished by Them in Various Parts of Country.

The boys of this country must not get the idea that they are the only wonders. A little girl in the Mississippi who lost both hands three years ago, but has learned to do good sewing with her feet. There is a little girl in Ohio with a wooden foot who plays football and runs races and beats all the boys.

In Wisconsin a girl 12 years old saved the life of a woman driver and saved a passenger train from disaster. Michigan has a girl of 14 who can do any sum in mathematics you give her and not be over ten seconds about it. Pennsylvania has one of 11 years who has already written a book about the Bible in 20 minutes.

Delaware has a miss, now 16 years old, who went into the grocery business when she was only ten, and at the present date she is making $2,000 a year; and Connecticut has one of 15 who has traded horses and got the best of it ever since.

The American boy is pretty cute, but the American girl isn't going to be left very far behind in the race.

HOW TO MAKE TWIN SQUARES

Interesting Method of Arranging Figures So That Sums of Squares Will Equal Ten.

Fill each square by repeating two of its figures in the vacant cells. Then

1	5	6	2	3
7			8	4
3	7	8	4	5
9			5	6
2	9	1	3	7

Filling Each Square

rearrange them all, so that the sums of the figures in each row, in each square are equal, and the sums of the squares of the corresponding cells of

1	2	3	2	3
5			5	6
7	8	4	8	9
9			1	7
6	4	9	3	2

How Squares Are Evolved.

these rows are also equal; and so that the sums of the four diagonals are equal and the sum of the squares of the cells in corresponding diagonals are equal.

Solution: The second diagram shows how the twin squares are evolved from the diagram.

The sums of the corresponding rows in each square are now equal, and the sums of each of the squares of the corresponding rows are also found to be equal. The sums of the four diagonals are also equal and the sums of the squares of the corresponding diagonals are equal. The sum of any two numbers symmetrically placed with respect to the diagonals, as between the seven and the three is always ten.

SAVE THE LITTLE SONGSTERS

Estimated That Robin Is Worth $10 Yearly to Farmer for Bugs and Worms Devoured.

Every boy and girl living in a village or on a farm should be a member of the Bird Protective Club and save the birds. They can form clubs and organize. There are laws to help them in their good work.

It should be against the law to shoot robins, blue birds, wrens, thrushes, robin, blue bird, lark, woodpecker, blue jay, chickadee or other native bird, or to destroy their nests, or rob the owl, though he has a taste for chicken, will destroy some chicks and mice in a year than the farmer can catch in half a dozen traps.

The English sparrows have driven the native birds out of the parks in most cities, and they themselves are a pestiferous and costly nuisance. Due to the country at large is figured at millions of thousands of dollars. It is well to get rid of them, but all other birds should be protected and encouraged to stay with us. The robin is worth $10 a year to the farmer for what bugs and worms it devours.

"Bug" No Suggestion of Terror.

"In connection with bumbug, 'bugbear' and gold-bug,' it may be observed," says the London Chronicle, "that the last has probably the clearest suggestion of 'terror' to the American mind. 'Bug' is freely used in American for any kind of terrifying. The English word, however, is directly affiliated to the Celtic word, which means a demon or bogey. It is conjectured that when the objectionable insect became acclimated here, which was not many centuries ago, the terror of its attacks earned it its name. We get 'bug' in the old sense in Shakespeare. The Warwick was a bug that feared us all. 'bugs' in Biblics."

GAMES ARE STILL UNALTERED

Children May Grow Up, Develop and Alter, But Pastimes Remain Unchangeable.

Youngsters grow up, develop and alter, but their games, the frivolities of the school yards, recesses and vacations, are unchangable.

A man who knows kids has investigated. He romped with half a dozen little bundles of humkiness in his neighborhood the other day, parrying blows, both to dignity and loss of breath, says Kansas City Times. He vouches for the statement that little folks' games never change. Further he reports as follows:

"The games are precisely the same as when I was small and robust, only maybe a little more rough-and-tumble. 'Technicolor haven't changed a bit.

"'Hide and go seek'—why, I understand they played it years and years ago in England, as I judge from Dickens and the way the children play it now. Nobody is hid in the open and everybody else scrambles away to hide, and then after 'it' has counted 50 or 60 or 100, everybody shouts in a loud voice 'I'm ready!' or 'I'm hid!' Of course you remember that whoever is caught first has to be 'it' the next time.

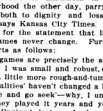
"And 'Pussy Wants a Corner,' where 'pussy' or 'it' tries to slip into a corner while one boy or girl is changing places with another. Not a trivial change can be found in it, and 'London Bridge is Falling Down,' where some one is caught by the bridge holders and has to pay a penalty or choose to support one of the bridge holders in its tug of war that finally results. Can you find any alteration?

"And all of the varieties of 'tag'—wood, iron, grass or paper 'tag'—how could it be supplemented to make it any more enjoyable? And 'Run, Sheep, Run'—you remember it, of course, don't you? And 'Chicken,' another sort of 'Hide and Seek,' where you can run only while 'it' is counting ten and holding 'its' eyes shut. And 'King, King Callico,' another abridgement of 'tag' in which the little folks try to run across the street before 'it' tags 'em. And 'Saratoga,' or 'Guess,' or 'New York,' as it used to be called, when I played it, with the procedure all the same. One kids' illustrates some process, as picking cherries, for instance, and the other side guesses what they're doing. And as soon as they guess it, it flies to tag members of the other side and include them in their party. Of course you know all about it. Didn't you play it the same way 20, 30 years ago?

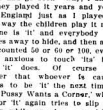
"Kids have to abridge and revise their games and sports every year to keep up interest. They're jaded and blasted by 18 years of age, and consistent and more simply satisfied. They like to their games and there are enough of them for variety."

FRAME FOR CREEPING VINES

Arranged in Shape of Pyramid, It Makes Ideal House for Children Or Pets.



A very nice frame for creeping vines is made in pyramid shape. Leaving it open to the north, next summer when it is well covered with plant foliage, it will be an ideal place for the children's play house. For the



Creeping Vine Frame.

four corners use 1x4s, setting them in the ground about one foot, and extend them up about five feet. One may use the best judgment about the distance apart to set them, it depending upon the ability of the vine one wishes to train, as it is much nicer to have a small frame well covered than a large frame half covered. The frame at the top should be 2x4s. Lath or two-inch strips may be used for stripping.

His Plausible Reason.

Seymour—Grizzler looks taller than he did before he was taken to the hospital.

Ashley—No wonder; he was carried there on a stretcher!

NEWS NUGGETS FROM ILLINOIS

Sterling—Heirs of Solomon Barlow are to receive from the government $100,000, and of this amount Mrs. William Pantzhaer and William Coleback of Morrison each will have $20,000. The claim is the result of the French seizure of the United States frigate Betsey in 1798. Solomon Barlow owned a half interest in the boat, his share being valued at $1,825. In 1858, when Mr. Barlow was 78 years old, he filed a with the treasury office of this country in which he bemoaned to his five living children each a one-fifth share of his claim to the vessel. Since that time all of the children have died and there are seven five of their children living. For 49 years this case had been in the court of claims for adjudication, no claimants have received the announcement that their money would be forthcoming. Original claims with interest has increased to $100,000.

Chicago,—A bullet was run down and cut in two by a Nickel Plate train in full view of her son, who tried in vain to save her impending death. Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, fifty years old, and her seventeen-year-old son left home at 8041 Woodlawn avenue to go to their work, and they started cross the railroad tracks which run near their house. At the East Seventy-sixth street crossing they separated, the mother turning north, while the son turned down the street. Just after leaving the tracks the boy glanced back and saw a man with an empty passenger coach drawing up behind his mother. In his terror he screamed a warning, but she did not seem to hear either her son's outcry or the Judge of the approaching train. A moment later the woman was knocked down and crushed beneath the wheels.

Sterling—The heirs of the late Solomon Barlow soon to be in receive from the government $100,000, this being the result of the French seizure of the United States in the year 1798, and at that time valued at $1,825. The war department has been investigating Barlow's claim for the five of his grandchildren are to receive from the government the sum of $100,000, that being the amount of the claim after a lapse of 112 years. Mrs. Pantzhaer and Mrs. William Colebaugh, both of Morrison, are two of the heirs.

Chicago,—Structural iron workers at a meeting held in the number of Commerce decided unanimously to refuse to grant any increase in wages to the nonunion men. The contractors also agreed that none of them would sign the contract with the union as an individual. The union asked for 70 cents an hour and other conditions. The contractors declared that the union committee unless it had full power to act. This the union would not grant. A strike is, therefore, scheduled.

Chicago—The police are responsible for clear up the seven-teenth 'black hand' murder in Chicago within the last two years, committed within three days. Gaetano Dissaire, a well-to-do Italian, was found dead on the sidewalk near his home in the Italian district, with two bullet holes and three knife wounds in his breast.

Alton,—Frightened by a fake Ad. this committed suicide in school at the presence of her teacher and 30 schoolmates. Miss Gertrude Bolic acid. She left a note on her desk in which she said that her heart broken because her foster mother scolded her and asked that she be buried with her mother's child and sister.

Springfield. — Springfield won all the high honors at the opening day of the annual tournament given by the Illinois Gun club. The club won the team shoot with gun clubs representing Norfolk, Bloomington, Decatur and Farmer City. Bart Lewis made a 25 straight and was with a total of 97 out of a possible 100.

Havana.—Pearl Millison, aged thirteen, was drowned in ten feet of water in a ditch by the roadside when a blind horse stumbled over the edge of a high embankment near Havana. The girl's mother saved her self by jumping. She hurled her infant daughter from her buggy into the water and she was saved.

Chicago—Shots were fired at an alleged burglar leaving an apartment building at 1290 Dearborn avenue this morning. Twelve shots were fired by Edward Knox, the janitor. He chased the burglar almost five blocks and finally succeeded in arresting the fugitive. He gave his name as John Lewis.

Streator—The police have quit dragging Rock river in the search for the body of John Dixon, who is believed to have been murdered. Bert Schults has disappeared and is also believed to be dead.

Dixon—Rev. A. E. Randall of the West Side Congregational church has left for a vacation which is call from the First Congregational church at Naperville, and will take up his work May 1.

Aurora.—J. A. Grover, a well-known Leland merchant, has filed a complaint against his wife when gossip linked her name with that of Rev. L. A. Hamilton, a prominent member of the Methodist church in Leland, has repeated their meetings at their home with the latter's father, Martin Olson, one of Leland's wealthiest men. The couple slipped quietly away from Leland when rumor had Mrs. Grover instituting divorce proceedings.

Springfield.—Freeport has been awarded the 1911 state convention of the Y. M. C. A. Four hundred delegates will meet here February 9 to 12.

VERY MANY.

"Oh! you're not so many!"

"I guess I am; I'm one of triplets."

AWFUL BURNING ITCH CURED IN A DAY

"In the middle of the night of March 6th I woke up with a burning itch in my two hands and I felt as if I could pull them apart. In the morning the burning had gone to my chest and during that day it spread all over my body. I was red and raw from the top of my head to the soles of my feet and I was in continual agony from the itching. I could neither lie down nor sit. I tossed in agony. I used Cuticura Remedies and I thought I would give them a trial. I took a good bath with the Cuticura Soap and used the Cuticura Ointment. I put it on from my head down to my feet and then went to bed. On the first of April I felt like a new man. The itching was almost gone. I continued using the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and during that day the itching completely left me. Frank Gridley, 325 East 43rd Street, New York City, Apr. 27, 1907." Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props, Boston, Mass.

Our Hebrew Fellow Citizens.

The total number of Hebrews of Jews in the United States is now not less than 1,600,000, and may reach a total of 2,000,000. There are more than 1,000,000 Jews in New York city, 180,000 in Chicago, and 100,000 in Philadelphia. Several other American cities contain from 30,000 to 80,000 Jews. throughout the world, and the largest towns the Jews are coming to exercise no mean influence as factors in the business world, and the positions of influence occupied by many of the people gives the race a power far beyond what might be indicated by its numbers. It is said that there are about 1,000 Jewish lawyers and 1,000 Jewish physicians in New York city. Jews own some of the greatest daily papers in the country, such as the Philadelphia Public Ledger, the New York Times, World and Press, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and the Chattanooga Times.

A "Crisis."

A mother of a seven-year-old lad was daily expecting a visit from the stork and found the little fellow's conduct so annoying that his father was called upon to interfere.

"Bobby," said papa, "mamma is quite ill, and we are afraid that if you are not a better boy and mind your mother, it may cause her death. Now, my boy, perhaps you don't know what a crisis is."

"Oh, yes, I do, papa," said Bobby, blithely, "it's where a boy or a girl."—Judge.

Of Another Feather.

"Did you folks want any algo to-day?" called the grocery boy from the back steps.

"Yes," answered the cook who was busy kneading dough. "Just lay 'em under the refrigerator."

"I ain't Hen; I'm the other boy," replied the lad from the grocery.—Chicago Post.

His Last.

Poet's Wife—Why, husband read this poem at a public celebration before thousands of people. Alas! it was the last poem he ever wrote.

Publisher—I see. Did they lynch him or shoot him?—Leslie's Weekly.

Comfort and New Strength

Await the person who discovers that a long train of coffee ills can be thrown off by using

POSTUM

in place of Coffee

The comfort and strength come from a rebuilding of new nerve cells by the food elements in the roasted wheat used in making Postum.

And the relief from coffee ills come from the absence of *caffine* —the natural drug in coffee.

Ten days trial will show any one—

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM