

THE KAISER SHOWED MARKED HOSPITALITY TO UNITED STATES OFFICERS WHO WITNESSED HIS ARMY'S MANŒUVRES



AT THE CLOSE OF THE MANŒUVRES NEAR POSEN THIS FALL THE EMPEROR ASKED THE AMERICAN OFFICERS TO POSE FOR HIM AND HAD HIS COURT PHOTOGRAPHER TAKE THIS PICTURE.

Figures in the group are: (1 and 2) Officers of imperial staff, white bands on arms indicating that they are umpires; (3) the German Emperor; (4) officer of the imperial staff (umpire); (5) Major General H. C. Corbin, U. S. A.; (6) Lieutenant Colonel John A. Johnston, U. S. A., General Corbin's aid; (7) First Lieutenant James F. McKinley, 14th Cavalry, U. S. A., General Young's aid; (8) Brigadier General Leonard Wood, U. S. A.; (9) Major General S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.; (10) Earl Roberts, commander-in-chief of the army of Great Britain; (11) the Crown Prince of Germany.

THE KAISER'S GIFT.

REPLICA OF THE BERLIN STATUE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT TO STAND IN WASHINGTON.

The bronze statue of Frederick the Great which is to be presented by the Kaiser to this nation, and which will before long be unveiled at Washington, is not an original. It is a replica of the statue by Schadow, which was erected at Berlin in 1793. The statue will stand on the arsenal grounds, by order of President Roosevelt, who by having it placed there showed that the great German interests the people of this country because of his qualities as a soldier. The German Emperor is always anxious to bring the greatness and progressive spirit of his people before the world, and it was because he looks upon the Great Frederick as the pioneer of Germany's greatness that he was anxious that the man should be honored in this country, where there are so many Germans. In his letter bestowing the gift, the Emperor said:

"Here is the figure of a great German, who belongs in part to you, and who was intimately concerned with a crisis of history out of which your people emerged as a nation. Put his statue where your legislators may see it, and remember that there are ties of history and ties of blood between Germany and the United States."

He has shown his friendship toward this country since then by his hospitable treatment of the officers of the United States Army who went to Germany on the invitation of the Emperor to witness the autumn manœuvres of the German army. The invitation came to President Roosevelt through Prince Henry while the Prince was a visitor in this country, and the President appointed Generals H. C. Corbin, S. B. M. Young and Leonard Wood, and they were accompanied by their aids, Colonel Johnston, Lieutenant McCoy and Lieutenant McKinley. They arrived at Berlin on September 5, and remained with the Emperor until September 12. Lord Roberts and General Kelly-Kenny were also guests of the Emperor as representatives of the British army.

The American officers were looked upon wherever they went as the personal guests of the Emperor, and every opportunity was afforded to them to see whatever there was of interest to them. They returned delighted with the experience, and, although the marches, camps, battles and skirmishes of the soldiers will form the main features of the official reports, the pleasant hours in the company of the German Emperor, who speaks English like an Englishman, who is thoroughly familiar with the affairs of this country, and who made his guests comfortable and removed the barriers with which royalty is usually surrounded, will always be the most noteworthy part of their visit to Germany. In speaking of the Kaiser General Corbin said that he was, in his opinion, "the busiest man in the world." He was with the army throughout its field service, and shared the experiences of march, bivouac and battle with his troops, and the spirit with which he entered into the work showed that he would not be far away from his troops if the occasion were a more serious one. The Emperor arose with the early birds and retired late, and earned

the title of "hard and industrious worker" from the men who were his guests.

"If Kaiser Wilhelm were a merchant, manufacturer or financier," one of his guests said, "he would become a leader, and a powerful one. But no matter what direction his work may

have taken, he would always have been a patriot and an enthusiast as to Germany. It is this predominating characteristic, this passion to see his country and the great ones of his country recognized, that prompts such acts as the gift of the Frederick the Great statue to this country."



THE KAISER'S GIFT TO AMERICA.

This statue of Frederick the Great, by G. Schadow, erected in Germany in 1793, will be copied in bronze, and the copy will be presented to the United States by the German Emperor. Reprinted from Harper's Weekly by permission.

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TRAVELLED STATESMEN.

CABINET MINISTERS SHOULD SEE THE WORLD.

COLONIAL SECRETARY CHAMBERLAIN TO GO TO SOUTH AFRICA—COUNT WITTE'S VISIT TO EASTERN SIBERIA.

Count Witte, the Muscovite Minister of Finance, and Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, are the foremost and most influential statesmen of their respective empires. The predominance of their power and the striking character of their individuality are universally admitted, even by their most jealous rivals and most bitter political foes. Count Witte furnishes food for thought that just at the present moment Count Witte should be on his way home to St. Petersburg from an official trip to Russia's possessions on the Pacific coast of the Asiatic continent, and that Joseph Chamberlain should be engaged in the final preparations for an official visit to South Africa, where he hopes not only to find a solution for the grave difficulties by which England is confronted in that particular portion of her huge transpontine empire, but likewise to lay the foundation stone of South African federation, which when accomplished will bring us within sight of the realization of that pet project of King Edward, of Lord Rosebery, of Mr. Chamberlain and of many English statesmen of both political parties, namely, imperial federation—that is to say, a federation of great colonial commonwealths, with representation at the seat of the empire, on the banks of the Thames.

A number of statesmen have indulged in extensive travel in a private capacity, but there are relatively few precedents for official journeys such as those which Count Witte is now bringing to a close and that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain is about to undertake. Prince Hilko, the Czar's Minister of Railroads and of Communications, and undoubtedly the most remarkable and enlightened of all the colleagues of Count Witte, a few years ago travelled in his official capacity, not only right across the Russian Empire in Europe and in Asia from Moscow to Vladivostok, but completed the circuit of the globe by taking ship across the Pacific, and then traversing this continent from San Francisco to New-York, visiting here familiar scenes and old friends of the days when, after the loss of one fortune and prior to the inheritance of another, he spent several years in America with his wife, earning his living by hard railroad work, beginning on the lowest rungs of the ladder—namely, those of brakeman on freight trains and of fireman on locomotives. In those days he was accustomed to see the country from the roof of a freight car or through the grimy window of an engine cab. But when he returned here as minister he travelled in state in the private cars of the presidents of the railroads which he had formerly served in so humble a capacity.

Emperor William last spring sent over to this country Admiral von Tirpitz, his Secretary of State for the Naval Department, who came here in the train of Prince Henry, and accompanied the latter throughout his American tour, from which he derived, according to his own admis-