

NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS.

AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

Varying Views of Crisis in Far East—Mr. Bryan's Trip.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.)

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London, Dec. 5.—Fleet Street has remained more pessimistic than the City respecting the conflict between Russia and Japan.

The barometer has not fallen on the exchanges, although the war correspondents have been setting out for Japan, and ominous forecasts have been printed in regard to the momentous meeting of the Diet.

Among diplomatists there has been a general agreement that war will be avoided.

Their first reason is that the newspapers are never well informed and must be wrong in assuming that war is inevitable.

Their second reason is that the last moment concessions which will satisfy Japan.

These grounds are not conclusive, since the newspapers have correspondents in Japan and in European capitals who know their business and the situation may be forced if the Japanese become weary of Russian procrastination and declare war on the theory that it must come some time and that their own chances will not improve with delay.

The diplomatic influence of Great Britain and France is strongly exerted in favor of the maintenance of peace, but apparently a compromise cannot be arranged unless Russia is prepared to allow the Japanese to entrench themselves on the mainland of Korea and Japan is willing to acquiesce in the permanent occupation of Manchuria by Russia.

The immediate cause of danger is the excitability of the Japanese when the results of diplomatic negotiations are disclosed at the meeting of the Diet.

On the other hand, the Japanese Government must shrink from prolonged military campaign and Russia must find war inconvenient at present, and, furthermore, two Western powers are deeply interested in the preservation of peace.

France is not prepared to break away from her Russian alliance, yet does not court a naval war with Great Britain, which may become imminent under the condition of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

This contingency has been distinctly forecast by the purchase of two powerful Chilian battleships by the Admiralty.

This is not only an extremely good bargain but wise precaution in view of the possibilities of naval warfare and the negotiations from both Russia and Japan for the purchase of those ships.

The foreign complications have diverted public interest from the fiscal controversy.

Debate continues in the provinces, but there are unmistakable signs that Mr. Chamberlain has not yet carried the country and that Mr. Balfour perceives the necessity of prolonging the interregnum.

Cabinet meetings have been concerned with foreign affairs, purchase of the Chilian ships and the programme for the session and opening in February.

The Unionist members of Parliament assert that Parliament will not be dissolved for two years.

This involves the assumption that the support of the Irish members has been secured by the promise of a bill for the creation of a Roman Catholic university at Dublin.

The Irish members themselves nod their heads complacently and intimate that Mr. Wyndham has already conferred with them respecting the university bill that the Nationalist support may be secured in this way as an offset to the defections of the Free Trade Unionists.

The Roman Catholic university scheme may follow the Land bill and another year a Home Rule Parliament may be thrown in.

Englishmen are entirely outclassed by Irishmen in the game of politics.

Interesting scientific discussions have followed Sir William Ramsay's address on the transmutation of metals, and Mme. Curie's exploit in receiving the Davy medal for the discovery of radium has been accounted as an offset to Miss Cave's failure to obtain the privileges of a baronet at the English bar, but the most important question of the day is the cotton supply.

The shortage in the American supply after the recent cotton corner fills Lancashire with dismay, for apart from the sharp advance in prices there is a general admission among manufacturers that cotton cannot be obtained for existing contracts, and that factories must be closed and working people left without employment.

The various incidents this year, beginning with heartless speculations and ending with an alarming shortage in the raw material supply, have convinced Lancashire that a movement must be organized for developing the vast cotton growing resources of the British Empire and releasing England from dependence on American supply.

This is the moral drawn at Liverpool and Manchester, where great excitement prevails, and a hard winter is forecast.

Statisticians demonstrate that the American supply will speedily be inadequate for filling the American demand, and that it will not matter whether Lancashire has its own intelligence bureau in the United States if there be inadequate stock for export.

There is a popular agitation in favor of empire grown cotton which cannot be controlled by foreign speculators. It may lead to organized measures for restoring the cotton industry to the British West Indies, promoting the expansion of British colonies in West Africa and enlarging the cotton growing area of Egypt and India.

Mr. Bryan has disappeared from England without disclosing the objects of his European journey.

He is an indefatigable traveler, having included Ireland, Scotland and the Midlands in a mad revel of sightseeing, and personally investigating the methods of English canvassing, the fiscal question and the processes of local administration.

His journey will be extended from France to Germany, and he will have only a single day in England before returning to America.

The handsome dinner arranged by T. P. O'Connor at the National Liberal Club gave him a final opportunity for explaining his mission, and with so genial a host he

might have been expected to take the large company completely into his confidence.

He delivered a long and most interesting speech in a melodious voice and with the facility of a practised speaker, and fully earned the compliments showered upon him.

There was neither silver argument nor tariff controversy, but an uninterrupted flow of mellow optimism, with the nations sending one another a wholesome example and competing amiably in the arts of oratory and the science of good government, and journalists enthroned among the elect in the new dispensation of grace.

This was eloquent, but not illuminating. Mr. Bryan is not disposed to be drawn into comments upon Mr. Cleveland's withdrawal or the Panama affair or the conditions in American or English politics.

He expresses emphatic approval of the new Irish Land act and predicts a marked improvement in the fortunes of the island.

He also evinces great interest in the various forms of municipal ownership embodied in the progressive policies of the local administration in Scotch and English cities, and asserts that their example may be followed in America, but he does not explain how the political organizations of New-York, Chicago or Pittsburg can be converted into good government clubs, nor how the sense of moral responsibility for the conduct of local affairs can be imparted to all classes in communities.

The smart sets are evidently retrenching expenses, for there is little entertaining in town or country.

The number of parties at country houses for slaughtering pheasants and killing time with bridge is smaller than usual.

The bridge dinners in town are ordinarily reduced to eight players, and the restaurant dining parties are noticeably smaller.

The skating clubs are in active operation, the interest in them having revived when times are dull.

Jenkins has not even been favored with a series of weddings this week.

The theatres are beginning to tune up for the holidays.

Dion Boucault's version of Dickens's "Cricket on the Hearth" has been produced at the Garrick, with fairly revels and Christmas dreams acted out.

The cricket and the kettle are far from being with Thania, Oberon and many more behind them, and John Peerybingh's cottage is transformed into a palace of delight.

Arthur Boucher's Caleb Plimmer is an excellent performance, alternately humorous, tender and pathetic.

Jessie Bateman is an agreeable Dot, and Violet Vanbrugh is intense as Blind Bertha.

Lady Troubridge's play, entitled "Mrs. Oakleigh," has been produced at a trial matinee at the New Theatre before a fashionable audience.

It recites the social adventures of a fair woman, who trifles with men's affections, and dies in the last act pathetically of love in the presence of a group of weeping sympathizers.

The more sentimental than moral heroine was not allowed a single saving grace, and the atmosphere of the piece was mephitic.

Olga Netherese has appeared at the Coronet Theatre as Magda. "The Tempest" is withdrawn at the Court Theatre after a successful run of many weeks.

The contributions of American artists to the St. Louis exhibits have been under inspection this week by the committee appointed for the purpose.

A strong and varied representation of American work will go to St. Louis.

The International Society has made a wise selection in Rodin, the French sculptor, as Whistler's successor in the presidency.

The society ought now to be strengthened by many non-academic recruits who were expelled by Whistler's "gentle art of making enemies."

A remarkable collection opened at the Goupil Gallery includes thirty-five of Whistler's pastels, etchings, drawings and lithographs.

The pastels with the Venetian themes are the most brilliant works, and the study for the portrait of Carlyle the most interesting sketch.

The same exhibition includes thirty water color drawings by H. B. Brabazon, and works by William Rothenstein, George Clausen and many other painters.

There are masterly drawings by Corot, Millet, Rousseau, Jacque, Troyon and Daubigny in the black and white room.

The jewels belonging to the late Lady Beaujolais Dent and other ladies have been rattled off at moderate prices at Christie's.

L. N. F.

TOPICS IN PARIS.

Reopening of Dreyfus Case—New Humbert Revelations.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.)

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Paris, Dec. 5.—Unless some unforeseen event occurs, it is probable that the reopening of the Dreyfus affair will come up sooner than was generally expected, because the municipal elections in Paris and throughout France, upon which the fate of the present Cabinet depends, are fixed for the first Sunday in May.

M. Combes is consequently determined to have the Dreyfus business fully thrashed out and liquidated during the winter months, so that party passion will have had time to settle down before the spring elections.

Meanwhile the Nationalists, under the lead of Cavaignac, Mercier and the anti-Semitic press are once more striving to inflame public feeling to a dangerous pitch against the opening of the case at any cost, for should it be proved as now may be fairly anticipated, that certain documents upon which the Rennes court martial based its judgment should be proved forgeries the proceedings of that trial will be quashed by the Court of Cassation.

Meanwhile those closest in touch with public opinion express confidence that there is not the slightest danger that the re-opening of the Dreyfus case will cause an upheaval of the fury of fanatic rioting that the mere name of Dreyfus evoked four years ago.

Dreyfus is still an unattractive figure to the great masses of the French people, as he is, indeed, to most persons who have been brought into contact with him, but the people at large at last recognize that it is unfair that he should continue to be the victim of oppression and conspiracy.

The public, however, now that he is free and master of his own movements, refuse to see in the former prisoner of Devil's Island a martyr, but simply a man who has a right to have his character cleared, and if rehabilitated to resume his position as a captain in the French army.

Public feeling is unmistakably opposed to all attempts to bring the case into the political arena, whether such efforts be made by Maitre Labori, Jean Jaures and the Socialists on one hand, or by M. Cavaignac, General Mercier and the Nationalists and anti-Semites on the other.

It is now clear that the masses of the French people will not allow themselves to be unduly excited over the opening of the case, which will be conducted on purely legal and technical grounds.

That the Third Republic has at last found its ablest financier is pretty clearly shown by the debate in the Chamber on the budget on Thursday, when M. Rouvier, Finance Minister, stated that for this year there was a budget surplus of over \$15,000,000.

This is a highly creditable performance in face of the fact that the budget deficits for 1901 and 1902 amounted to \$47,000,000, and that since 1880 the prodigality of the republican Parliaments has increased the purely administrative expenses of the country by \$5,000,000, or something over 10 per cent.

M. Rouvier has hammered away at the Deputies for further economy, and sought to secure an increased tax on coffee in order to make both ends meet for the year 1904.

He succeeded in getting his budget adopted by the chamber by a vote of 470 against 57, but the coffee men raised such a whirlwind of opposition to his proposed increase of the coffee tax that the three million dollars he intended to derive from that source will have to be obtained by the issue of short treasury bonds, much to the annoyance of M. Rouvier and of

all who are striving to put the financial situation of the third republic on a sound basis.

Much amusement is caused by the investigations of the Humbert documents and journals.

Georges Berry, the deputy charged with conducting the examination of the private papers of the facetious Therèse, has brought to light not only visiting cards and formal letters from half the prominent public men in France, including President Loubet, Waldeck-Rousseau, Castelar-Périer, the leading literary men, artists, etc., many of which are, however, claimed to be forgeries, but also a compromising set of photographs, one of which represents Paul Deschanel, former President of the Chamber of Deputies, who Therèse Humbert alleges demanded the hand of Mlle. Eve Humbert in marriage.

The photograph in question depicts Paul Deschanel in a scant bathing costume about to take a header in a pond on the premises of the Humbert country place.

M. Deschanel declares the compromising letters over his signature are forgeries and falsifications, and that the picturesque photograph which caused so much comment is the work of some photographic juggler.

The "Eclair" publishes interesting letters from André Cheradame, its correspondent in the Far East, dated at Tien-Tsin, October 31, stating that Russia is making ample preparations for war, and her land forces, by February, 1904, will be stronger than those of Japan.

M. Cheradame states that the Japanese are fully prepared for mobilization and are ready to throw immediately 150,000 excellent troops into Korea, from which it would be impossible for Russia to dislodge them.

Among the Americans passing through Paris is W. J. Bryan, former Presidential candidate, who has arrived here from London, where he had several long confidential talks with Messrs. Croker and Cram.

Mr. Bryan is making a study of municipal government in Paris. The authorities here are courteously extending him all facilities for the purpose.

"L'Étranger," an opera in two acts, both book and music by Vincent D'Indy, originally brought out two years ago in Brussels, was produced for the first time in France last night at the Grand Opera House.

The score is laid on the Britanny coast. A mystic stranger annoys the fisherfolk by catching all the fish and also the heart of Vita, a French maiden, who forsakes her betrothed officer to follow him.

Vincent D'Indy has concentrated his energy on the dramatic outline and action of the play, and has neglected the music, the score of which presents little interest or novelty.

There are some fascinating passages, and the orchestration is cleverly handled. The principal parts were excellently sung by Delmas and by Lucienne Breval.

"L'Étranger" is superbly staged, but is not likely to have a success approaching that of "Fervaal," by the same composer, who remains at his best in popular melodies and symphonies for the piano or orchestra.

The jury on admission to the French art section of the St. Louis Exposition, of which M. Bonnet is president, has completed the work of the selection of exhibits and M. Saglio, the French art commissioner, has had a work assigned to him for transportation to the United States.

It will be the first presentation of French art ever sent abroad, comprising works of dead artists such as Puvion de Chavannes and Benjamin-Constant, besides the foremost painters and sculptors of the day, and the younger men and moderate impressionists, such as Claude Monet, Chayley and De Wambe, will this time have a fair showing.

M. Baumgart, director of the Sèvres porcelain factory, is sending a superb show to St. Louis from Sèvres, and this is highly interesting, because there will be several specimens of the newly discovered composition of clay, which has qualities of the famous old pâte tendre, enabling delicacy of color to be produced, and also of the pâte dur, of which the celebrated hard porcelain is made.

Keen discussion and mutual invective on the Jewish question were elicited last night by the successful production at the Opéra-Théâtre of a new play by Maurice Donnay, entitled "Le Retour à Jérusalem." It is a very audacious work in which two consciences, that of Israel and that of Christianity, are brought into conflict.

A Christian falls in love with a Jewess, but the theme of the play is so deftly woven by Maurice Donnay as to show that inherent race prejudice prevents the couple from living happily together, notwithstanding their mutual sympathy, intellectual affinity and physical affection.

Donnay has been reproved for skating on dangerous ice in view of the present phase of the reopening of the Dreyfus case, but the play, which is splendidly acted by Mme. Simone Lebarry, Mme. Andree Megard and Dumény, is a decided dramatic success.

Among the passengers who sailed on the Kaiser Wilhelm II from Cherbourg on Wednesday was James Gordon Bennett, who intends making a four-day visit to New-York.

C. I. B.

COREA'S NEW DILEMMA.

Minister Allen Presents Demand for Opening of Wiju.

Seoul, Dec. 5.—The United States Minister, Horace N. Allen, had a long interview with the Emperor of Korea to-day on the subject of the request of the United States for the opening to the commerce of the world of the Korean port of Wiju, on the Yalu River.

No definite decision was reached. The government has been placed in a dilemma by the demand of the United States.

The Navy Department at Washington received a cable dispatch on November 16 from Rear Admiral Evans, commanding the Asiatic station, announcing the sailing that day of the United States cruiser Albatross from Yokohama, Japan, for Chemulpo, the port of Seoul, Korea, where Horace N. Allen, the United States Minister to Korea, was going to lend weight to the request of the United States for the opening of Wiju to the commerce of the world.

Wiju was selected by the United States as a prospective port, instead of Yungampo, because lying fifty miles above the latter port, which is at the mouth of the Yalu River, the country within that limit will likewise be open to traffic and neutralized.

The United States naval officers at first decided upon Ta-Tung-Kao as the second Manchurian port, but it was rejected because it was claimed that Japan had previously made the same demand and had secured its allowance in her treaty with China, and that the opposite side of the Yalu was necessary, and An-Tung was chosen instead.

The naval officers who examined the reach of the Yalu River on which Ta-Tung-Kao lies, on the Chinese side, found that its position, strategically and from a trade point of view, would be vastly improved were Wiju, on the opposite side, opened to the world, by being made a free port, and this was the object of Minister Allen's visit to the Emperor of Korea to-day.

GERMAN ATTITUDE TO MACEDONIA.

Willingness to Accept International Plan, but Doubts Truth of Report.

Berlin, Dec. 5.—Referring to the London report that Germany may object to the proposition of Russia and Austria for an international administration of Macedonia on the lines of the present government of Crete, the Foreign Office here said to-day that on the contrary Germany had done all in her power to secure the acceptance and enforcement of the programme arranged by the Czar and the Austrian Emperor, which remains the basis of Russo-Austrian action.

These powers, it was added, had arranged the programme to suit their own interests above all, and it could not be supposed that they had altered the scheme to an international administration similar to that of Crete to suit other powers.

The Foreign Office also referred to Chancellor von Billow's speech at the opening of the Reichstag, saying that Germany had consistently done everything possible to prevent serious complications in the Balkans.

TO REMODEL CHINA'S ARMY

EMPRESS ISSUES DECREE.

Yuan Shi Kai in Supreme Command—Doubt of Success.

Peking, Dec. 5.—An edict issued to-day appoints Prince Ching, the Grand Secretary; Yuan Shi Kai, the Governor of Pe-Chi-Li Province, and a Manchou official to be a committee to reorganize the armies of all the Chinese provinces on a national basis, with similar arms, equipments and organization.

While the edict indicates that the Empress Dowager has some appreciation of her country's needs, there is no reason to anticipate greater results than from the recent similar decrees relative to financial, educational and other reforms.

Yuan Shi Kai is the only member of the committee who is competent to undertake the work, but he, like Prince Ching, is overburdened with other offices.

Prince Ching continues to be optimistic on the subject of the restoration of Manchuria. He tells the officials here that the Czar favors its evacuation, and although Viceroy Alexieff desires its annexation, the Czar, according to Prince Ching, will overrule him.

Prince Ching, with other Chinese officials, is apprehensive of the results of the British advance in Tibet. The native press fears it is a step toward partition, which the other powers may imitate.

Reports from Moukden say that numbers of Russian civilians are settling there. The new Tsaitol of Moukden, who was appointed to succeed the Tsaitol who was withdrawn after a recent reoccupation of that city by the Russians, remains at Peking, fearing to go to his post.

Tientsin, Dec. 5.—Yuan Shi Kai, the Governor of Pe-Chi-Li Province, received a telegram from the throne this afternoon promoting him to the command of the imperial army and navy, the highest rank in China.

JAPANESE DIET MEETS.

Measures of Organization—Formal Opening Expected Tuesday.

Tokio, Dec. 5.—The Japanese Diet met to-day and proceeded to organize for the dispatch of the business of the session, which the Emperor is expected to open Tuesday.

Admiral Alexieff, the Russian Viceroy, is still at Po-t Arthur.

The news that the British Admiralty had purchased the two battleships Libertad and Constitution, built on the Clyde for Chili, was heartily welcomed here.

RUSSIAN REPLY ON TUESDAY.

Japan Urges Haste—Count de Witte Speaks in Favor of Trusts.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 5.—Japan has communicated indirectly with the Russian government, urging upon it the desirability for an early reply to the Japanese note regarding affairs in the Far East on account of the political situation in Tokio, and the Foreign Office here has expressed the opinion that the reply will be ready by Tuesday next.

The return to St. Petersburg to-day of Emperor Nicholas will hasten action on the document.

Some Russian financiers are arranging for the establishment of depots along the line of the East China Railroad for the sale of Russian goods by wholesale.

Count de Witte, former Finance Minister and now president of the Council of Ministers, in an address delivered before a congress of Russian exchanges to-day strongly supported the theory of industrial syndicates, contending that they are powerful agencies in regulating the production of labor.

He predicted the gradual disappearance of small trade concerns.

LARGE SUPPLIES FOR RUSSIA.

Danish Company Shipping Quantities of Ammunition to the Far East.

Copenhagen, Dec. 5.—The ships of the Danish East Asiatic Company, which has a number of vessels under the Russian flag, and is connected with the French East Asiatic Company, are carrying unusually large cargoes of ammunition and other war supplies to Russian ports in Asia.

The last steamer of this line leaving Russian Baltic ports prior to the close of navigation has just sailed, loaded to her fullest capacity. Hereafter the shipping will be from Odessa, whence the Danish company is prepared to transport troops.

Every effort has been made to maintain secrecy regarding these war shipments.

Exceptionally well informed persons here believe that, despite the warlike activity, the merchants taken are chiefly precautionary, and they express little doubt of an ultimate peaceable settlement, unless hostilities are precipitated by some unexpected move on the part of Japan.

CZAR AND CZARINA AT THE CAPITAL.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 5.—The Czar and Czarina arrived here to-day from Skerniewice, Russian Poland. Her majesty has completely recovered her health.

MORE DREYFUS CASE SCANDAL.

Forgery and Suppression of Evidence Among the Charges.

Paris, Dec. 5.—"The Soleil," a Nationalist organ, publishes this morning what purports to be a reproduction of a conversation between General André, Minister of War, and Commandant Cuignet, at the War Office, on May 7 last, and affirming that this conversation was overheard. According to "the Soleil," parts of this conversation were as follows:

Commandant Cuignet said that, after denouncing Colonel Henry's forgery, he discovered that the dispatch which was alleged to have emanated from Panizzardi was forged by M. Dejean.

The result of his communication of this fact to the former Minister of War, Commandant Cuignet said, was that his career was wrecked, and he affirmed that General Galfit strove to retaliate him, but that the Cabinet refused. Finally Commandant Cuignet declared that he could give General André convincing proofs of the guilt of Dreyfus.

General André replied that M. Joseph Reinach was equally certain of his ability to prove the innocence of Dreyfus, whereupon Commandant Cuignet asked that he be confronted by M. Reinach.

Nothing resulted from this conversation, and "the Soleil" accuses General André of willfully suppressing testimony hostile to Dreyfus.

THE ST. PAUL'S ARRIVAL.

London, Dec. 5.—The American Line steamer St. Paul, which left New-York on November 28 at 9:30 a. m., one hour and a half ahead of the Cunard Line steamer Lucia, which reached Liverpool yesterday, passed the Scilly Islands at 12:30 p. m. to-day, on her way to Southampton.

THE NEW SPANISH CABINET.

Madrid, Dec. 5.—The new Cabinet is constituted as follows:

SEÑOR MAUÑA—Premier.

SEÑOR EN PEDRO—Minister for Foreign Affairs.

SEÑOR TOCA—Minister of Justice.

SEÑOR GARCIA—Minister of War.

SEÑOR FERNANDEZ—Minister of Marine.

SEÑOR ORMA—Minister of Finance.

SANCTI-SPIRITUS—Minister of the Interior.

DOMINGUEZ Y PASCUAL—Minister of Public Instruction.

CONDÉ DE ALLENDE BALAZAR—Minister of Public Works.

COLONEL LELAND'S YACHT DAMAGED.

Lehigh, Dec. 5.—The American steam yacht Safa-el-Bahr, owned by Colonel Francis L. Leland, who is now in Florence, has arrived here from New-York, after a bad passage of twenty days, in which she sustained some damage.

PONCE'S MISSION FAILS.

The Pope Refuses to Consider the Colombian Proposals.

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Rome, Dec. 5.—The Pope again took a favorable occasion to show the fundamental difference between himself and his predecessor. Although, as he often says, he is thoroughly ignorant of the art of diplomacy, he succeeded in outmanoeuvring Gutierrez Ponce, the Colombian Minister, who came to Rome thinking that he would succeed in causing the Vatican to herald and lead a crusade of Catholic South America against the Protestant North.

The Pontiff insisted that the Holy See must keep outside of questions having a mere political character. When Señor Ponce tried to induce the Pope to assume the function of an arbitrator, plus made it understood that he might consider such action if requested by Colombia, Panama and the United States simultaneously.

A CHILDREN'S WORLD'S FAIR.

Exposition Under Auspices of Empress Dowager Opened at St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 5.—A children's international exposition was opened to-day in the Tauride Palace with favorable success by the Empress Dowager. The opening ceremony was attended by the State ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, including Ambassador McCormick; military officers and high government officials, in full uniform.

The ceremony was followed by a grand ball. This is the first international exposition ever held devoted exclusively to the life of children and is unique in every respect. It owes its origin to a suggestion made by the Empress Dowager, Maria, and is held under her auspices.

All the countries of the world were invited to take part, and almost all of them accepted the invitation. Russia has the largest exhibit, and France, Germany and Austria follow in the order named.

The exhibit of the United States, which is under the direction of Commissioner Schadt, of Philadelphia, is one of the smallest, consisting chiefly of photographs of American schools and school children, but it enjoys the distinction of being displayed under the largest flag in the palace.

When the American colors were unfurled the incident attracted unusual attention, and the flag was greeted with applause and cheers.

The most interesting features of the exposition are the exhibits relating to hygiene and the physical development of children, including the care of new born infants, model nurseries, etc., and the latest exhibits of scientific teaching. All the large exhibits show models of school buildings, playgrounds, while another section, devoted to child life, includes