

THE MOROCCAN QUESTION

KING VISITS PRESIDENT.

Anglo-French Demonstration for Benefit of Germany.

Paris, April 6.—The arrival of King Edward in Paris to-day, on his way to join Queen Alexandra at Marseilles, was the occasion for a notable manifestation of Anglo-French cordiality, which is being generally interpreted to-night as a conspicuous response to Germany's attitude regarding Morocco. King Edward was met outside the city by President Loubet, who held a private conversation with his majesty, lasting nearly an hour. The details of the conversation excite a wide range of speculation, but its actual purport has not been disclosed. However, a semi-official outgoing recites that the meeting had far less reserve than that between King Edward and President Loubet last year, and that it was marked by the freedom of the confidences exchanged. Beyond this private conversation King Edward confined himself to the usual public expressions of good will. He spoke at the station of the pleasure a visit to France always gave him, but there was not the slightest public utterance having significance upon pending political affairs. In this respect the King's reserve is being compared with the freedom of Emperor William's recent utterances. The passage of the King was unattended by any spectacular features, as it was the earnest wish of the authorities to avoid a political demonstration.

President Loubet joined the royal train at the station, where, surrounded by distinguished officials of both governments, the two rulers exchanged their first greetings. The King conducted President Loubet to his private car, where conversation continued until the Lyons railway station was reached. Outside the station the crowd was held back by cordons of police, the absence of military display being noticeable. During the half hour at the station King Edward continued to talk with President Loubet, and held an extended conference with the British Ambassador at Paris, Sir Francis Leveson Bertie.

King Edward left Paris at 7:10 o'clock for Marseilles, where he will join Queen Alexandra on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. The semi-official communication relative to the meeting of King Edward and President Loubet, says:

It is natural to suppose the conversation between the King and the President led to an exchange of views upon all diplomatic questions of the day; but as neither has divulged the contents, it is necessary to receive with reserve the more or less ingenious versions which will be placed in circulation. Judging, however, from external appearances, one cannot but be only by less reserve than that of last year, but notably by the greater freedom of the confidences exchanged.

Despite this official reserve, the public and press herald the meeting as most significant. The "Journal des Debats" says: "It is a new affirmation of the Anglo-French entente, which will be followed by naval demonstrations by British and French squadrons." This, says the "Debats," is the response to the attitude Germany has taken toward France, and the paper adds: "It will be imprudent if statesmen at Lyons reaffirmed the Anglo-French entente." The "Temps" also says that the interview emphasizes the endurance of the Anglo-French entente.

WILL DEVELOP CLIMAX.

Action of France May Bring Moroccan Question to Head.

London, April 6.—The British government has not received from the German Ambassador, Count Wolf-Meternich, or any other source a memorandum regarding Morocco similar to that handed to Secretary Taft by Baron Speck von Sternberg yesterday. German action in singling out the United States for an official notification of her attitude toward Morocco has created some feeling in official circles, while no attempt is made to conceal the leaning of Great Britain toward France in the Moroccan controversy.

The memorandum to the American government is generally regarded in London as a bid on the part of Germany for the sympathy and support of the United States in maintaining the "open door" and the status quo in Morocco.

While there is intense interest in the situation and the Moroccan question is discussed in all its phases in diplomatic circles, the British government is not taking any part in it, merely awaiting the next move.

A well informed official of the British government informed The Associated Press to-day that France would continue her policy in Morocco, and it is firmly believed that the next step on the part of France is likely to develop a climax and bring the situation to a head.

FRANCE STATES POLICY.

She Also Is for the Open Door in Morocco.

Washington, April 6.—M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, called on Secretary Taft to-day to make inquiries relative to the visit of the German Ambassador yesterday, and the representations he made relative to Morocco. He was informed that Baron von Sternberg's note had been forwarded to the President. M. Jusserand assured Secretary Taft that the "open door" was the policy in Morocco now and there was no intention on the part of the French government to change that policy.

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GERMAN EMPEROR IN ITALY

Imperial Guest Warmly Welcomed by King Victor Emmanuel.

Naples, April 6.—King Victor Emmanuel arrived here to-day from Rome, accompanied by Foreign Minister Tittoni and Naval Minister Mirabello, to meet Emperor William. The harbor presented a magnificent spectacle. An Italian squadron was anchored around the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, and the docks, steamers and small craft were crowded with thousands of spectators. The royal launch approached the Hohenzollern amid the booming of cannon and with the Italian sailors cheering the Germans, and the Germans responding with cheers for the Italians.

Emperor William received the royal visitor at the gangway, and their majesties embraced and kissed each other in the most cordial manner. The Emperor then shook hands with the Italian Ministers, whom he already knew, after which the sovereigns presented to each other the members of their respective suites. The whole party lunched on board the Hohenzollern.

Emperor William and King Victor Emmanuel conversed at length about the International Chamber of Agriculture, planned by the latter, who had previously been openly congratulated on the subject by all the European rulers, with the exception of Emperor William.

A gala dinner was given at the Royal Palace to-night in honor of Emperor William. There were present Prince Adelt, Foreign Minister Tittoni, Admiral Mirabello, Minister of Marine, and the suites of the two sovereigns. King Victor Emmanuel, toasting the German Emperor, said in Italian that the presence of the Emperor in Italy gave him pleasure, arousing dear remembrances of earlier days. He recalled the recent presence in Italy of two of the German princes, and said that on their arrival the Queen and he had been glad to meet and welcome them. "These," said the King, "are reciprocal bonds of intimate affection, which for two allied peoples are pledges of peace and a prosperous future." He ended with drinking to the imperial family, which, he said, rejoices in an approaching happy marriage, and also to the noble German nation, the loyal ally of Italy.

Emperor William answered in German, saying: "Nothing is dearer to me than to spend some weeks in the beautiful country of your majesty. This sentiment is heightened by the presence here of your majesty, who kindly came to see me, insuring me the happy occasion to meet you and exchange words and ideas. With true satisfaction I salute your majesty after it has pleased God to give you and your Queen an heir to the throne, a prince who, I am sure, will be an expression of the most legitimate hopes of this beautiful country. I am happy and proud that I was the sponsor at his christening."

The Emperor then thanked the King for the reception given the Emperor of Germany and Princes Eitel and Oscar, and expressed the hope that the splendid sun of Italy and the mild climate of Sicily would give them strength and health. He continued:

The Triple Alliance is a sure and solid pledge of peace. Under its protection our peoples, allied, march happily toward a future of constant progress, firmly trusting to the loyal alliance and intimate friendship of Italy and her august sovereign. I raise my glass and drink to the prosperity of the royal family, sending contemporaneously a salutation to the Italian people, for whom I feel a deep affection.

The young Princesses Yolanda and Mafalda sent Emperor William baskets of beautiful flowers.

RUSSIA IS CRITICAL.

Views Germany's Action in Morocco with Suspicion.

St. Petersburg, April 6.—The publication in Washington of correspondence officially giving Emperor William the credit of inspiring Secretary Hay's note, which resulted in pledging Russia and Japan to limit the area of hostilities and the powers' maintenance of the integrity of Chinese territory and the open door policy in China, is regarded here as being an extremely friendly act to Germany. The theory is that the universal commendation of that action will tend to disarm criticism of the German Emperor's present insistence on the preservation of similar integrity and the open door policy for Morocco.

The official revelation of Emperor William's inspiration of the action of the United States regarding China has aroused a good deal of criticism in certain official circles where Germany's attitude has always been viewed with more or less suspicion, and where it is now pointed out that Germany, when Secretary Hay's note was issued, was taking special pains to manifest friendship for Russia.

GERMANY WILL HOLD TO HER POLICY.

Dr. Rosen Appointed to Succeed Baron Mentzingen in Morocco.

Berlin, April 6.—The report of the appointment of Privy Councillor Dr. Rosen, who until recently was special envoy of Germany at the court of King Menelik of Abyssinia, as German Minister to Morocco, in succession to the deceased Baron von Mentzingen, has been confirmed.

Dr. Rosen, who has deep scholarly knowledge of ancient and modern Oriental languages, is reputed to know more of the present day Oriental civilization than any other German. He is also personally sympathetic to Orientals, and his easy and complete acquaintance with the Arabic tongue and manner is expected to make him personally the most influential foreign diplomat in Morocco.

There is every indication that Germany designs to hold on tenaciously to her policy toward Morocco.

MUSSELMANS LYNCH SERVIANS.

Exasperated at Government's Inaction Against Marauders.

Constantinople, April 6.—The Musselmans of Uskub Province, of Macedonia, are so exasperated at the government's inaction against marauding bands that they are lynching prisoners. Nine Servians were captured after a fight with Turkish troops in Uskub Province were taken to Kumanovo, sixteen miles from the town of Uskub, where the inhabitants lynched them.

TURKEY TO BUY KRUPP GUNS.

Constantinople, April 6.—An imperial trade just issued sanctions the conclusion of a loan in Germany to pay for war material. It is understood that immediate orders will be given to the Krupp company for sixty-two batteries of field guns and three batteries of fifteen centimetre howitzers, at an approximate cost of \$2,500,000. An trade similarly approving of a French loan is expected to be issued immediately.

REVOLUTION IN CRETE.

Canea, island of Crete, April 6.—A revolution has broken out at the eastern extremity of this island, at Sitia. The French gunboat Condor has gone there.

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APPROACHING CHINA SEA.

BOTH FLEETS REPORTED.

Togo May Pass Balabac Strait and Meet Russian Ships.

Chicago, April 6.—A special to "The Daily News" from Batavia, Java, says Togo's fleet was sighted this morning south of the island of Mindanao, the southernmost of the Philippine group.

St. Petersburg, April 6.—The Admiralty professes ignorance of the exact whereabouts of Vice-Admiral Rojstevsky's squadron and has no information showing that the three vessels sighted by the steamer Marmora, which arrived at Colombo, Ceylon, yesterday, three hundred and fifty miles southeast of Ceylon on April 4 belonged to the Russian squadron. Nevertheless, the belief prevails in naval circles that the squadron will go through the Strait of Malacca, but that Admiral Togo's heavy division will not be encountered until Rojstevsky reaches the Eastern Sea.

Tung Hai, on the Eastern Sea, is north of the island of Formosa (off the east coast of China and belonging to Japan).

The Strait of Malacca separates the Malay Peninsula from the island of Sumatra.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

Agitation Increasing Throughout the Czar's Territory.

Moscow, April 6.—The central committee of the Social Revolutionary party has drawn up a document containing the main points of its programme, and hundreds of thousands of copies are being printed for circulation in all parts of European Russia. The first and main point of the programme is the establishment of a democratic republic on the ruins of the autocracy, and besides the usual points of Social Democratic doctrine it includes many arguments especially directed to Russian conditions and designed to appeal to the self-interest of the Russian proletariat, both agricultural and industrial. It voices phrases familiar to the American ear, such as "initiative and referendum," "public ownership of public utilities," etc.

The programme is divided under two heads, the first being the politico-legal domain, under which it demands the institution of a democratic republic with broad autonomy for the provinces, municipalities and communes; the widest application of the federative principle of the relations between the various nationalities; a direct secret universal ballot without distinction as to sex, nationality or religion; proportional representation; direct popular legislation, with the initiative and referendum; that all officials be made elective, responsible and subject to removal; separation of church and state; complete freedom of conscience, speech, the press, assembly and association; right to strike; compulsory popular and gratuitous education; abolition of the standing army and substitution of a national militia.

Under the second head, "National Economy and Domain," the party favors the eight hour day, with a reduction for the more dangerous and unsanitary occupations; a minimum wage scale; State insurance for all, the forms regulated by the insured at the expense of the State and employers; regulation of factory construction; prohibition of child labor below sixteen and of female labor at certain occupations; professional organization of workmen, with an increasing share in the internal management of institutions. In agrarian policy the party declares that the earth is the common heritage of all citizens and demands the socialization of all land or such approach to abolition of private ownership as is practicable, including the sequestration of crown, church and state lands, turning them over to the communes, and the limitation and conversion of rents into an income tax payable to the commune. In finance the party favors progressive income and inheritance taxes, inapplicable to small incomes; the abolition of indirect taxes and the protective system, except as to objects of luxury. It also favors the common ownership of all utilities, free medical assistance, development of co-operation on strictly democratic principles, and measures tending to the independence of the working classes of governmental bureaucracy.

The document closes with a warning to workmen against "state socialism," which it declares to be a system of half measures, deluding workers, concentrating industry and commerce in the hands of the governing bureaucracy, and urging the summoning of a constituent Assembly, wherein it proposes to conduct the campaign for the dissolution of the autocratic regime and the transformation of the existing order.

St. Petersburg, April 6.—The reports of peasant uprisings in the Baltic provinces, especially in Lithuania and Courland, continue to be extremely disquieting. At Werra, where a regiment of Cossacks fired on a mob which had complete possession of the town, the rioters were dispersed, but the latter broke up into smaller bands, which terrorized the neighboring landowners. Despatches from dozens of places tell of panic strikes and the depredations of roving bands of peasants.

The agrarian agitation is regarded as the result of irritation of the peasants against the controlling privileged classes, the savage character of the movement being due to the non-civilization of Russian village life and the absence of peaceable means of protest.

Moscow, April 6.—The last act of the Congress of Doctors from all parts of Russia, which was in session here yesterday, was to despatch a telegram to Maxim Gorky, addressed to him as "a valiant defender of the rights of man," and saying:

Sympathizing with your misfortunes, the Congress wishes you a speedy recovery, a suspension of the proceedings against you, and the restoration of your complete liberty.

A general meeting of representatives of the higher schools of Russia here to-day adopted a series of strong resolutions, not only demanding a revision of the whole educational system of the empire, including freeing the schools and universities from government control, but declaring for a constitutional régime.

Samara, Southeast Russia, April 6.—The Exchange here, representing commercial connections over a region inhabited by seven million people, has telegraphed to M. Bouligan, Minister of the Interior, that the whole area is in a condition of extreme excitement, and that a terrible catastrophe is only avoidable by immediately summoning representatives of the people in accordance with the terms of the imperial rescript.

The Exchange also demanded representation upon the commission which is considering the subject.

The peasants are greatly aroused over the reports that the Intellectuals are seeking to return them to a condition of slavery.

Borisoff, Minsk, Russia, April 6.—At many places in the Minsk government the peasants are refusing to pay rent for their land, declaring that it belongs to them. The landowners are powerless, as the peasants threaten to destroy everything if troops are summoned.

Orloff, April 6.—The zemstvos of the govern-

ment of Orloff have telegraphed to the Minister of the Interior, M. Bouligan, demanding that the government be directed to revoke the order prohibiting petitions on the subject of the imperial rescript.

Nijn Novgorod, April 6.—Grave troubles are anticipated in the cities and towns along the Volga on the opening of navigation and with the influx of steamboat freight handlers.

M. WITTE RESPONSIBLE.

Started Movement to Release Church from Bureaucracy.

St. Petersburg, April 7.—The inside history of the movement for the freedom of the Orthodox Church from the bureaucracy of the Holy Synod shows that it owed its initiation to President Witte. At a meeting of the Committee of Ministers during the consideration of the question of tolerance for all faiths, which was raised by the ukase of December 25, 1904, M. Witte delivered an eloquent speech on the necessity of keeping alive the faith among the ignorant, poverty stricken mujiks, who comprise 120,000,000 of the population of Russia. He declared that for all the bitterness and despair of their lives religion was the only compensation. Without faith, he said, the foundation of the whole Russian state would be destroyed. Antonius, the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, who was present, was greatly impressed, and discussed with M. Witte the deplorable condition of the Church, and as a result of this discussion M. Witte drew up a memorial to the throne in favor of calling an ecclesiastical council to reform the Church administrative system. This document was followed by a petition in a similar vein, signed by the Metropolitan, Antonius, and bishops and priests. Procurator Pobledonostseff is represented to have been furious, and to have locked horns with M. Witte. He wrote to Emperor Nicholas advising that the whole question of religious toleration be turned over to the Holy Synod. The venerable Procurator, however, finding that he could not even command a majority of the Synod for his proposition, and much less against convening a church council, acted from the field. His aid, Stabler, tried to create the impression that M. Pobledonostseff himself favored the council. But the Procurator really was so chagrined that he is reported to have resigned. This, however, is denied.

The "Rusky Slovo," in giving an account of M. Pobledonostseff's defeat, says: "The dried up idol will fall soon or the Church will be paralyzed."

MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND.

Warsaw, April 6.—All persons participating in disorders will be tried by martial law. The new regime commenced yesterday, when two workmen were thus tried and condemned to death. One of them fired a revolver at a policeman and the other struck a policeman with an iron bar.

IN JAPANESE ARMY.

Adjutant of Oku's Fifth Division Russian Professor.

St. Petersburg, April 7.—Invalided Russians who left Moukden on March 25 report that the Hun River bridge had not been restored. The Japanese, in removing Russian wounded from Moukden, carried them as far as the river in bamboo litters and entrained them on the further side.

Chinese parties pillaged the hospitals in Moukden on March 19 before the arrival of the Japanese, but did not harm the wounded or attendants, acted most humanely toward Russian wounded on the field, assisting the Japanese to gather them.

Russian medical army officers recognized in the adjutant of General Oku's 5th Division a former professor of languages in the seminary of Vladivostok. They also met other Japanese officers who formerly were in the Russian service in Manchuria.

The returned soldiers describe the confusion in the evacuation of Moukden and the fighting in narrow streets and at the gates, where Japanese and Chinese ambushed the last detachments, and where General Galafeldt was wounded and captured. The losses of the Japanese, according to the foreigners accompanying them, was nearly one hundred thousand, the Eighth Division, for instance, losing seven thousand, being considered one of the moderate sufferers. The greatest losses were in the troops operating against General Linvitch, where the struggle was much longer and of more intensity than elsewhere. The Japanese placed the number of guns captured during the retreat at twenty-six.

The Japanese army is healthy, excellently clothed and well shod, and its morale is excellent, according to the soldiers.

Japanese officers admitted that they concentrated every last effort to win the battle, and threw their entire reserves into the fighting line, leaving the rear communications entirely unprotected. They realized that had the Russians thrown a heavy force even of cavalry in the rear their position would have been critical, but they counted rightly on Russian inertia, and were confident of victory.

JAPANESE OCCUPY KUYUSHU.

Small Engagements Reported Along Both Lines.

Tokio, April 6.—Imperial army headquarters, reporting to-day, says:

Part of our Kalyuan force engaged in driving the enemy, occupied Kuyushu, three miles northeast of Mienhuachieh, on the afternoon of April 4.

On the afternoon of April 3 the enemy, with mounted artillery and machine guns, advanced south from the direction of Tawo, on the Feng-hua road, and on the morning of April 4 opened a bombardment on Chingcheatun.

Simultaneously a large force of infantry advanced from the vicinity of the main road, two other columns detouring to cover both our flanks.

They approached within 400 metres of our position, but at 6 o'clock in the evening we entirely repulsed them.

Our casualties were 27 men wounded. The enemy's loss is uncertain, but it is estimated at over 200 killed and wounded.

DESIRES SCANDINAVIAN EQUALITY.

Regent Addresses Committee on Separate Consulates.

Stockholm, April 6.—The Crown Prince Regent Gustave addressed to-day the special committee of nineteen Norwegian and Swedish members of Parliament to whom was referred the question of establishing separate consulates for Sweden and Norway. He instructed them to commence free and amicable negotiations looking to an entirely new arrangement of all matters connected with the Union, taking as the fundamental basis a desire to realize perfect equality between the two countries.

Continuing, the Crown Prince outlined the scheme as follows:—

First—A common Swedish or Norwegian Foreign Minister.

Second—A special consular service for each country, the consuls to be under the direct control of the Foreign Minister in all matters affecting relations with foreign countries.

The Crown Prince added that if any other form could be suggested for the organization of the affairs of the Union he would be ready to give it serious consideration.

NO SUBSTITUTE

has yet been found for cod liver oil. There are so-called extracts, wines and cordials of cod liver oil that are said to contain the active principles but not the oil itself. This is absurd on its face. You might as well extract the active principles of wheat and make bread with them. The best form of cod liver oil, that can be digested and assimilated most easily, is Scott's Emulsion. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

HEAVY MORTALITY AT DHARMSALA.

Eighty Per Cent Killed—Government Sends Relief Train.

Lahore, Punjab, India, April 6.—It is reported here that 80 per cent of the inhabitants of Dharmasala, the hill station ninety-five miles northwest of Simla, were killed as a result of the recent earthquake. The government has dispatched from Lahore tents, food, blankets, doctors, nurses, etc., for the sufferers at Dharmasala.

It is reported that the vice-regal lodge at Simla was damaged as well as the public office. The earthquake was severely felt at Kasauli, but no lives were lost and the Pasteur Institute escaped.

A second shock at Simla Tuesday evening caused such a panic that the residents rushed from their houses and slept all night in the open air.

GREATER PITTSBURG BILL PASSED.

Harrisburg, Penn., April 6.—The Senate to-day unanimously passed finally the Greater Pittsburg bill, providing for the consolidation of Pittsburg and Allegheny. It now goes to the Governor.

GARMENTS FOR MOTORING. B. Altman & Co. DISPLAY MOTORING APPAREL FOR WOMEN IN SELECTIONS WHICH INCLUDE COATS OF SATIN RUBBER, LEATHER AND VARIOUS CLOTHS, PLAIN OR WITH LEATHER TRIMMINGS; CAPS AND HOODS OF APPROPRIATE STYLES; AND ACCESSORIES SUCH AS GLOVES AND VEILS. MOTORING COATS AND CAPS FOR MEN.

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Points of Difference

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