

LAST OF THE DESPOTS INTERESTS AMERICANS

Correspondents With Secretary Knox Received in Royal State by Cabrera.

HEAVY HAND RULES LAND

And the Dictator of Guatemala Is Not Averse to Receiving Birthday Presents.

From THE SUN'S Special Correspondent with Secretary Knox.

ON BOARD U. S. S. WASHINGTON, EN ROUTE PUERTO FROM BARRIOS, GUATEMALA TO LA GUAYRA, VENEZUELA, MARCH 19. The visit of Secretary of State Knox to Guatemala was the climax of his tour of the Central American republics, and especially notable because it brought him into contact with the last survivor of a famous group of dictators of the Western Hemisphere, Manuel Estrada Cabrera, President of Guatemala for fourteen years, which firmly seated in the saddle, from which position he has seen Castro of Venezuela, Zelaya of Nicaragua and Diaz of Mexico stripped of their powers and exiled. With the fate of these gentlemen in mind one cannot but incline to fatalism and wonder when it will be the turn of the ruler of Guatemala to find safety in flight.

The personality of President Cabrera and the system of despotic government which he has built up in Guatemala are the most interesting studies in all Central America. They do not attract the interest of the visitor so much as compel it. One cannot enter the borders of Guatemala in any capacity without at once being made to feel the force of Cabrera's hand. Within a few hours the stranger finds himself unconsciously imitating the Guatemalans and lowering his tones when speaking of the President and his Government and referring to the ruler as "the old man" or "this fellow." In Guatemala one seldom hears the President's name in private conversation. Yet no Government official fails to end his speeches with praise of Manuel Estrada Cabrera. The President himself does everything he can to keep his name before the people, even going to the extent of having it inscribed on the very bed linen and towels of the Government hospital.

The correspondents accompanying Mr. Knox to Guatemala were granted an interview by President Estrada Cabrera in which they were invited to ask any and all questions. Owing to the limited acquaintance with English of the gentlemen who acted as interpreters, however, the newspaper men did not succeed as well as was hoped in drawing out the personality of the President.

The correspondents were received at the clock in the President's residence across the street from the building known as the Presidential Palace. They found the street closed to traffic and guarded by soldiers. Once beyond this barrier they were passed from one officer to another, each dressed in uniforms fairly glistening with gold lace, until they were shown into the reception room of the residence itself.

The day before had been the anniversary of the last inauguration of President Cabrera and the reception room was filled with flowers sent him by Guatemalans. The huge set pieces gave a most funeral appearance to the room and the air was heavy with the odors of the blooms; it was as if the corpse had just been taken away to the cemetery.

Further evidences of the monarchical taste for gifts were on every side. In one corner was a bronze bust of Napoleon. In another corner a smaller one and on the walls two pictures of the Emperor. With an indescribable wave of the hand and the blandest smile President Cabrera explained that his friends, knowing his admiration for Napoleon as a politician, had sent him these gifts on his birthdays. The only other pictures on the walls were scenes of Rome in the days of the Caesars.

The President entered, accompanied by his son, a dark, slim youth of 16, who was to act as interpreter. The President is a Guatemalan Indian, taller and more heavily built than the average of his race. About 60 years old, his hair and mustache are gray, though he stands erect and has a vigorous step. His head is massive and quite bald. When not speaking his features showed the repose of the strong man; when he talked his eyes lighted up and he smiled continually. His manners were charming and his whole attitude toward his visitors most cordial and pleasant. His bearing brought from the group of correspondents an extravagant courtesy and an exaggerated politeness and deference which no American official would ever expect or receive from newspapermen. The fact that the interviewers were in evening dress, the official afternoon attire in Guatemala, may have had something to do with their manner.

The opening question addressed to the President was one calculated to lead to the run down the back of a faithful Guatemalan. He was asked how far he thought it was to grant suffrage to the people of Guatemala, considering the ignorance of the masses. With great gravity and considerable naïveté President Cabrera explained through his son that every one in the republic voted for a President, that the ignorant Indians (who form no less than 85 per cent of the population of Guatemala) were properly instructed in the exercise of the ballot. The whole world knows that elections in Guatemala are a farce, that there is no such thing as the free ballot, that the Indians are misled to the polls and instructed by the President's agents how to vote for his reelection. Yet the President insists that the presence of popular government should be kept up; official papers invariably refer to him as the "constitutional President."

The question, however, brought the conversation around to the subject of education, the great hobby of the President. He has had a law passed making education compulsory, this schooling to include the learning of English. Though the law is observed only in the large towns, according to statements made in Guatemala the President loses no opportunity to play the rôle of a great educator of the common people. In the capital he has erected schools, and a "Temple of Minerva," the last being a replica of the Greek temples, and dedicated to the student youth of the country. All bear the name of the President. Those who know the Guatemalan Indian declare that he is capable of education and civilization, though his present state is not the result of anything from what it was 500 years ago.

President Cabrera having been named all through Central America as the moving spirit behind the project of a Central American union, he was asked as to his views on the matter. He dodged, declaring that the physical union of the Central American republics, through the means of better communications, and better acquaintance one with another, must precede a political union. Yet, the governments of the Central American republics are convinced that Cabrera is determined to force a union, and they are in great fear lest he prove strong enough to do so.

The President extended a warm invitation to all Americans to make increased investments in Guatemala and launched into a description of the rich resources of the land. He also took occasion to predict that currency reform would soon be a reality in Guatemala, praised the enterprise of the United States in digging the Panama Canal, and declared it would prove a great development of Central American commerce. The interview ended with the revelation of what he had said many times before, that the Government and people of Guatemala were the best friends of the United States in all Central America.

The audience was interesting chiefly for its glimpse of the personality of the man who not only has Guatemala in his fist, but dominates all Central America. He is feared in every other Central American republic, and in Salvador his name is the national bugaboo. The following commentary upon the interview made by a Guatemalan, a guest at the President's dinner to Mr. Knox, seemed to reflect the general opinion of the value of his statements:

"The President, he is a most charming man when he pleases to be. But can you depend upon what he says? Never," and this opinion was concluded with the shrug of the shoulders and upthrowing of the hands common to the Spanish-American mode of expression.

Manuel Estrada Cabrera became President of Guatemala in 1898, with the assassination of the then President Rufino Barrios. He was at that time the second designated, or Vice-President, and known only as an Indian who had absorbed enough education to become a lawyer. The assassin of Barrios was instantly despatched by the hand of a man who was never identified. The inference drawn by the President's enemies is that he had a hand in the affair; at any rate the murder of the assassin cut off all knowledge as to his reasons for killing Barrios. When the news of the assassination reached the palace Cabrera is reported to have drawn a pistol from his pocket, laid it on the table and declared: "Gentlemen, I am President of Guatemala." Though only the second designated, he made good his statement, and has been President ever since. Last year he was elected for his second term of six years.

The President is the absolute ruler of the entire country; every detail of the Government centres in him, and he has shown an infinite capacity for detail in keeping absolute control in his hands. The members of the Assembly are his creatures; his Ministers and subordinate officials are his slaves. No man enters or leaves Guatemala without the President's knowledge and permission. He is President, Secretary and Treasurer of the body politic.

The members of his Ministry serve for a salary of about \$20 a month in gold. The President makes these positions desirable, however, by letting his favorites in various profitable transactions. Grants of land or business privileges keep his subordinates bound to him by the ties of self-interest.

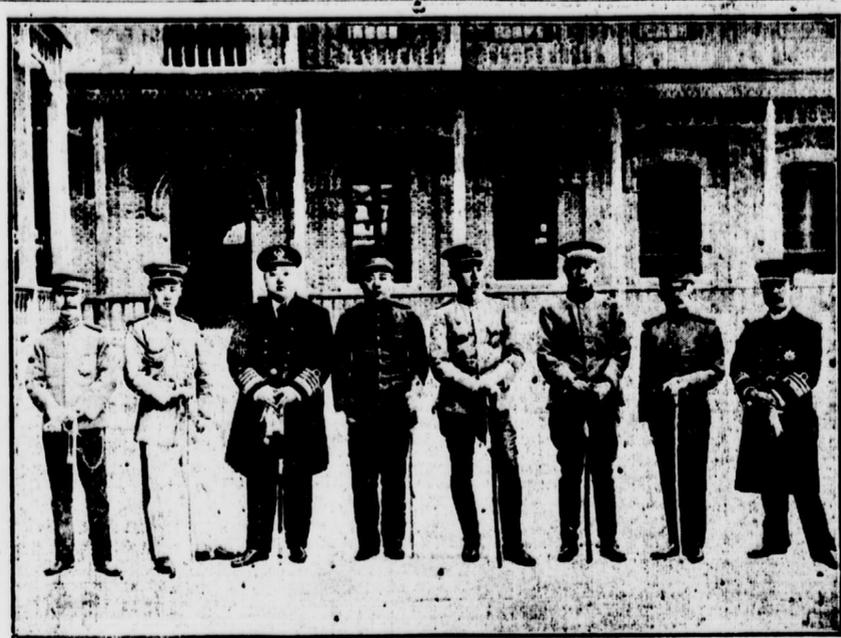
Going lower in the scale, the President has his creatures in every department and district of Guatemala. These men are usually the jefe politico, and padrones of the peonage system of labor in their districts. Thus they not only control the Indian populace and derive good profit from the manipulation of the labor supply for the big plantations but they are strong weapons against any plantation owner inclined to rebel against the will of the President. For it is simple enough to bring disaster upon any planter in disfavor by withdrawing his supply of labor when most needed, or sending an officer to recruit for the army from the peons on his place.

On the other hand, any district officer found to be seeking his own aggrandizement at the expense of the President is summoned to the capital. Terrible stories are told of those who are never seen in public again after such a summons; those who do escape with their lives are slow to offend again. These jefe politico, or comandantes, serve without salary; their reward for service is the privilege to make all they can just as in the case of the officials above them. They in turn have their subordinate creatures working under a similar arrangement. Thus a despotic government which at first appears to be the most expensive is in amount of actual expenditure for services very cheap. Its real cost to the country is another matter.

The President maintains a large army, which would seem to be a matter of great expense. The soldiers, however, are forcibly recruited, and the officers serve practically without salary. In proportion to their rank they are in an opportunity for fattening their pockets. The common soldier serves for about ten cents a day, on which he is obliged to take care of himself. He usually does so, by hook or crook. It was stated in Guatemala that 100,000 men can be put in the field on short notice. It is the logical result, the absolute necessity in fact, of a government which maintains itself by military despotism. Mr. Knox found Guatemala city an armed camp. Soldiers were everywhere, on all occasions. On his arrival the Secretary rode for two miles through streets lined on both sides with barefoot soldiers.

The splendid reception accorded the Secretary was itself a forcible demonstration of the power of the President of Guatemala. There was no detail of the entertainment of the Americans which was not the result of his personal direction. He ordered all stations along the railroad over which Mr. Knox passed decorated in his honor; he ordered the school children to turn out, dressed in special costumes for the occasion; he ordered the bands to play and the jefe politico to extend greeting to Mr. Knox in his name. All these things were done; the whole country was busy for days preparing for Mr. Knox's arrival. In Guatemala city the word went forth that every house was to be decorated. They were decorated, the people supplying the decorations. The ladies in the official set of the capital were instructed to go to the photographer and have their pictures taken. They did so, and these portraits were made up in a book of photographs of Guatemala scenes and presented to Mr. Knox on his departure.

The jefe politico of the outlying Indian districts were directed to have in Guatemala city the night of Mr. Knox's arrival



CHINESE PRINCES WHO HAVE ABDICATED.

not less than 5,000 Indians of different tribes dressed in native costumes.

Following the dinner given the first evening in the capital these Indians paraded past the banquet hall. Each carried a torch, which it was said he had to provide himself. It was also said that each Indian received a money allowance of about 50 cents for making the journey from his home to the capital and return, this journey occupying in many cases two weeks. Besides the torchlight, banners bearing the picture of Estrada Cabrera were carried in this procession, and as each band passed the banquet hall "vivas" were given for the President. It was noticeable that each division of Indians was in charge of a sort of captain, who followed on the sidewalk, and that the "vivas" were given at his order. It was a picturesque spectacle, but as far as the spirit of it was concerned it might almost as well have been a parade of a circus menagerie.

From his subordinates President Estrada Cabrera exacts the same sort of tribute as from the Indians. Americans with Mr. Knox saw Cabinet officers and Ministers fairly grovel before the President. During the exhibition given by the school children at the Temple of Minerva the President gathered his Cabinet Ministers and his escort of about a dozen Major-Generals about him in one corner. The Minister of Foreign Affairs then proceeded to make a speech to the President of about ten minutes duration, during which he unloosed the reins of his imagination in the most extravagant praise of Manuel Estrada Cabrera. The President seemed to lose no opportunity to remind his subordinates that he held their fates in his hand. It was impossible to learn of any other men gaining prominence in the affairs of Guatemala, except through exceptional devotion to the will of the President.

Naturally, having built up a government of military despotism in imitation of the emperors and dictators of old, President Cabrera is subjected to all the menaces which such a government inevitably brings. For his own self-protection and to maintain popular dread of his power he fosters the general impression that he has an elaborate system of espionage throughout the country. There is no doubt that he does use many spies, but it is doubtful if the system is so widespread as is popularly believed. The result is that every man looks carefully about him before speaking of the President, and then in subdued tones. Those in his service are afraid to disobey, lest their disaffection be reported by a subordinate in the secret pay of Cabrera. Those not in the Government service are equally careful, lest they bring down upon them the displeasure of the President. It is a land in which every man suspects his neighbor of being a spy.

The press is absolutely subservient to the will of the President. There is no censorship; it is not necessary when every editor knows that the continuance of his publication depends upon the pleasure of the Government. Oftentimes the President, it is told in Guatemala city, will investigate in some newspaper a campaign of opposition to one of his own supposed policies. He orders it taken up in the Assembly, and the matter is hotly discussed in print and in speech with all the semblances of genuineness and freedom. Perhaps the assembly will bow to this feigned opposition; perhaps it will not, depending upon the word emanating from the President's palace. In any event the President can say that it is the will of the people which rules in Guatemala.

Despite his system of espionage, however, several attempts have been made upon the life of Estrada Cabrera. The last was four years ago, when the cadets forming a guard of honor on the occasion of the presentation of his credentials by former United States Minister Heimlich shot at the President, wounding him in the hand. The shot was fired before the appointed moment, otherwise it is probable that the plot would have been successful. Failing, however, it was made

PARIS COMPLAINS OF A SURPLUS OF STATUES

Memorials of Statesmen and Others for Which Sites Cannot Be Found.

PARIS, March 29.—Parisians are beginning to complain of the multitude of statues and memorials that adorn or disfigure the city, according to the beholder's taste. At the present time seventy-two great monuments are in course of execution, and where to place them puzzles the municipal authorities.

There is talk of using them to fill the open spaces made by the demolition of the last of the old Paris ramparts; but the objection to this is that there would be no room left for the trees to grow. A recent pamphlet on the "statuomania" of Paris says that most of the Paris statues are anything but works of art; many are located in unsuitable surroundings, and besides it is not necessary that every man of a little more than average ability should monopolize space with a statue bigger than himself.

Let exceptionally meritorious citizens, it says, be commemorated by simple busts on public buildings, but not by the immense monuments that are now in vogue. Really great men, the author points out, are already honored more than sufficiently in Paris by statues. There are, for instance, seven of Voltaire, four of Richelieu, three of Molière and as many of Joan of Arc, three each of Victor Hugo and Alfred de Musset, who are each getting a fourth; George Sand will soon have three, and Beethoven and Chopin have two each.

Lately there has been a furor to perpetuate in marble or stone popular characters such as D'Artagnan of the "Three Musketeers." If this has to go on, where is it to end? the writer exclaims. There are now in Paris 335 big memorials, 323 statues of eminent Parisians, and counting the figures on the Place de la Concorde and other sculptures like the "Lion of Belfort," and various nondescript statues of Liberty, the total exceeds 900.

HANS RICHTER'S ENGLISH.

Amusing Mistakes Made by the Musical Conductor.

LONDON, March 29.—Hans Richter, the musical conductor, never quite mastered the mysteries of the English language. He was once explaining the proper way to play a pizzicato passage and told the violinists that in plucking the strings they were not to touch them with their fingernails but to "play only with the meat of the fingers."

On another occasion, when some of the musicians were absent from rehearsal, a thick fog prevailing, he said: "I do see several who is not here."

The doctor once was telling a friend that his wife was subject to giddiness. "When she is not lying she swindles," he said.

Of course, he had in his mind his own native phrase, "es schwindelt sie" (she becomes giddy).

KNOX LEAVES SANTIAGO.

Secretary Goes to Guantanamo After Viewing Old Forts.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 6.—Secretary Knox sailed on the United States gunboat Eagle for Guantanamo at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He spent the morning here going about Santiago and the old forts. He also received unofficially six members of the Veterans Association.

INVENTED WORKMAN'S SMOKE.

England's Famous "Screw of Tobacco" the Late Mr. Faulkner's Idea.

LONDON, March 30.—William Rowland Faulkner, inventor of the "screw of tobacco," is dead. He was the son of a tobaccoist in Blackfriars road and became a manufacturer of tobacco and put on the market his famous "screws" which sold for a penny, and while intended for a pipeful only, contained enough of the weed for several smokes.

The "screw" became popular among workmen and was and is to be found in most of the public houses that frequent. Indeed it became so well known that it was recognized by the Inland Revenue Department as a standard weight.

Miller and Motley Out on Bail. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, April 6.—Clark A. Miller and Alfred H. Motley, Jr., the two Americans locked up in Bow street awaiting extradition on a charge of having secured \$100,000 from the United States Lithographing Company through false representations, were released on bail to-day.

The two Americans must await the taking of evidence in the case.

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ZAZA'S AUTHOR HAS ANOTHER.

His New Play Shocks Audience, but He Insists on Gritty Scene.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, April 6.—Pierre Berton, the septuagenarian author of "Zaza," has a new piece called "Mioche" at the Vaudeville Theatre which has occasioned an unprecedented legal action. Mioche, which is Mile. Polaire's rôle, is a Montmartre born operetta singer and dancer returning from a tour of Indo-China who dies of consumption aboard a steamer on which the entire action of the play occurs. The last scene, or rather the death scene, is the set, and this effect so shocked the audience at the dressmakers' rehearsal that Director Porel of the theatre notified Berton that he intended to cut it out at the regular dress rehearsal. Berton, however, would not agree to this.

His health not permitting him to attend the theatre his wife, who was last before the public eye through accusing two years ago her son Claude's American wife, née Phipps, with attempting to poison her, was present with a sheriff's officer to establish the fact that the author's will had been ignored. The rehearsal being finished Berton obtained an injunction preventing Porel from again playing the piece. M. Porel then undertook to play the piece as accepted, though he said he was convinced that it was contrary to the author's interests as well as to his own.

CHINA TO PAY BOXER LOAN.

Yuan Sends Peremptory Note to Provinces.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. TIENTSIN, China, April 6.—Yuan Shih Kai, the President of the Chinese republic, to-day took significant action to obtain funds from the provincial authorities with which to pay the Boxer loan. He sent a peremptory note to these provincial authorities in which he demanded that they deliver money to him sufficient to pay the debt. Yuan took this action to-day owing to the fact that his previous intimations to the officials have proved failures.

President Yuan fears that if the Boxer instalment is not paid Japan and Russia will find cause further to encroach on China's territory.

IF YOU LOSE A BAGGAGE CHECK

You Needn't Pay a Penalty of 50 Cents, Commerce Commission Decides.

To the average man a mention of the Interstate Commerce Commission in connection with any railroad company suggests at once a question of freight or passenger rates, to be handled and settled in a large way with reference solely to the general public and not at all to particular instances. That such a body would devote time to a single complaint involving a trivial sum seems at first glance unlikely, and yet the experience of one man in his desire to find out the reason for a small but unreasonable charge supplies evidence that that is just what the commission is prepared to do.

Two years ago a traveller arrived in Washington about 5 P. M. from Pittsburgh over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. On his arrival he discovered that he had lost his wallet and with it his money and baggage check. The baggage agent at the station demanded proper identification of the trunk and the payment of 50 cents for the lost cardboard check.

The traveller was without money temporarily and because of the demand for the 50 cents was obliged to leave his trunk at the station. The following day when he paid the 50 cents he was met with an additional charge of 25 cents for storage of the trunk over night. On inquiring why the charge was made for the lost check he was told: "That is the company's rule; either pay 75 cents or no trunk." He paid under protest.

The more the traveller thought about this charge of 50 cents for a lost piece of cardboard costing possibly one-tenth of a cent or less the more he thought it was an imposition and he determined to learn by what authority such charge was made. So he went to the main office of the company in Washington and there asked the agent the reason for the charge or for the rule making the charge. The only reply he received was: "It is the rule and has been for many years."

Correspondence was next begun with the general passenger agent at Baltimore. In reply to the first letter stating the case in detail and inquiring as to the right of the company to make, and the reason for, such a rule the agent said: "Would advise our rules require that where passenger is unable to produce the check baggage is delivered upon proper identification and 50 cents collected for the lost check. Our agent at Washington was correct in making the collection, which was entirely in accordance with our rules," and the agent regretted that he could not refund the amount.

To this letter the traveller replied that the agent's answer did not meet the question of what right, legal or moral, the company makes and enforces a rule which enables it to coin cardboard into half dollars. In this second communication to the general passenger agent it was also pointed out that the matter would be laid before the Interstate Commerce Commission unless the rule was abrogated or justified. To this letter the traveller received no reply, whereupon he laid the matter before the commission.

The Interstate Commerce Commission acted promptly, taking the stand that the charge was unjustified—if one can judge by the results—and stating in its acknowledgment of the complaint that the commission "had asked the company to indicate the authority upon which such a charge was made, also to advise the commission as to the grounds upon which it is claimed that the charge of 50 cents in such cases was reasonable and just." That the railroad company was unable to justify its original position became evident when two months later the commission notified the complaining passenger that "the commission is now advised by the general passenger agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad that the company has discontinued the collection of the charge of 50 cents for furnishing duplicates of lost baggage checks."

This was a victory of course and the company was promptly written to, complimented on having so promptly and completely reversed its position and asked to refund the money. In due course came a check for the 50 cents, but it was accompanied by a refusal to refund the 25-cent charge of 25 cents due to the operation of the rule it had discontinued.

Acting further on the traveller's suggestion the commission has taken up the subject of the rule of the company which baggage checks with the Trunk Line Association and the Central Passenger Association.

RUSSIAN MURDERER ANALYZED HIS CRIME

"Vadim the Vampire" Killed a Woman in Order to Record His Sensations.

WROTE ABOUT THE DEED

Influenced by a Man Who Rescued Him From Suicide—Got Off With Eight Year Sentence.

St. Petersburg, March 25.—"Vadim the Vampire" was the name assumed by a young man, the son of a magistrate, whose trial for murder has just been concluded.

Nikolai Ratkevitch, the accused, made an address to the court in which he declared that he was not insane and proceeded to confirm that contention in the minds of his auditors by an analytical exposition of the causes of the degeneracy, in which apparently he took pride. Generally, his argument was that he was a murderer because human nature was imperfect. He asked that mercy should not be shown but a sentence of only eight years' imprisonment at hard labor was imposed.

The victim of the murder was a young girl, described as attractive, whom he had robbed. Her body was found with thirty-five knife wounds. Pinned on the wall was a piece of paper on which Ratkevitch had written: "No. 2. Revenge on the beautiful. The money has been taken for the trouble in despatching her to the other world and also because the dead need no money. The murderer of this woman and also of another woman in the Dunal Hotel is I, Vadim the Vampire."

Ratkevitch's diary indicated that he had committed the murder in order to analyze his feelings when doing so. His wrote: "When I committed the murder I did not experience the least movements of passion."

But previous entries in the diary showed that he was horror-stricken while contemplating the deed. The police have satisfied themselves that Ratkevitch did not commit the murder at the Dunal Hotel, of which he accused himself in the paper pinned on the wall. They ascertained, however, that when Ratkevitch was 13 years old he had attempted to kill a girl at Novgorod when he was a member of a cadet corps. He was tried but acquitted on the ground that he was mentally abnormal.

In his youth he travelled in Germany, Egypt and England and on returning to Russia made an attempt at suicide by hanging, a passerby cut him down. According to the police this rescuer proved to be a degenerate whose passion was killing women. This man, the police learned, killed the woman at the Dunal Hotel and Ratkevitch confessed the murder in order to help his teacher to escape.

VATICAN MANUSCRIPTS.

Steps Taken by the Pope to Insure the Safety of Ancient Documents.

ROME, March 30.—Father Ehrle, the well known historian who has been Prefect of the Vatican Library since 1895, is shortly to retire from his important post, and Monsignor Ratti, director of the Ambrosian Library of Milan, has been selected by the Pope to succeed him. The manuscripts contained in the Vatican Library number over 40,000 and surpass not only in number but also in value and interest those of all other libraries in the world combined because they have been accumulated since practically the beginning of the Christian era. It will be necessary for Father Ehrle to remain in charge for at least another couple of years in order that he may hand over to his successor these manuscript treasures, which must be identified one by one.

The Pope, on the suggestion of the retiring librarian has availed himself of this detailed examination of manuscripts, which takes place whenever a new Prefect is appointed, to reform the methods heretofore adopted for their preservation. The manuscripts are enclosed in low wooden cupboards called "armadii," about five feet high, the doors of which are richly decorated, according to the plan in use for centuries in Rome, which was to combine art galleries and libraries and thus give room to hang pictures on the walls over the books.

While every precaution is taken for the preservation of the manuscripts from moths and dampness this old system of keeping them has its great drawbacks in case of fire, as the cupboards are naturally not fireproof. Father Ehrle suggested to the Pope that every cupboard when possible should be converted into a strong box or safe perfectly fireproof, and that two or three large rooms should be specially built with walls covered with steel plates or other non-inflammable material, to which the manuscripts that cannot be kept in cupboards could be removed.

His suggestion has been fully approved by the Pope, who still recalls the fire in the Vatican Library shortly after his election, which but for the intervention of the Italian firemen might have had disastrous results, and the necessary arrangements have now been made to have the Vatican manuscripts preserved in such a way as to insure their safety and integrity.

American Stage Folk in Paris.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, April 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Selwyn are in Paris arranging for the French production next season of "Baby Mine," the play written by Margaret Mayo (Mrs. Selwyn).

George U. Tyler, managing director of the Lieblers, put in a busy week here. Maxine Elliott is at the Ritz.

New Atlantic Line to Sport the Almost Obsolete Figurehead.

The Hamburg-American Company's new giant liner Imperator, of 50,000 tons, will revive the now almost obsolete figurehead. In front of her bow the ship will carry an immense bronze spread eagle. The bird will wear a fierce look and an imperial crown. It will measure 27 feet from its beak to the tip of its wings, which will lie flat against the sides of the vessel. Prof. Bruno Kruse, who is modelling the Imperator bird, has had to make special arrangements in his studio for the accommodation of a model ship's prow of the size of the Imperator's, which towers high above a moderately sized house in Berlin.



CELESTIAL PLEASURE. A CHINESE MAID SERVANT TO A VISITOR AT WENGEN TOBOGGANING.