

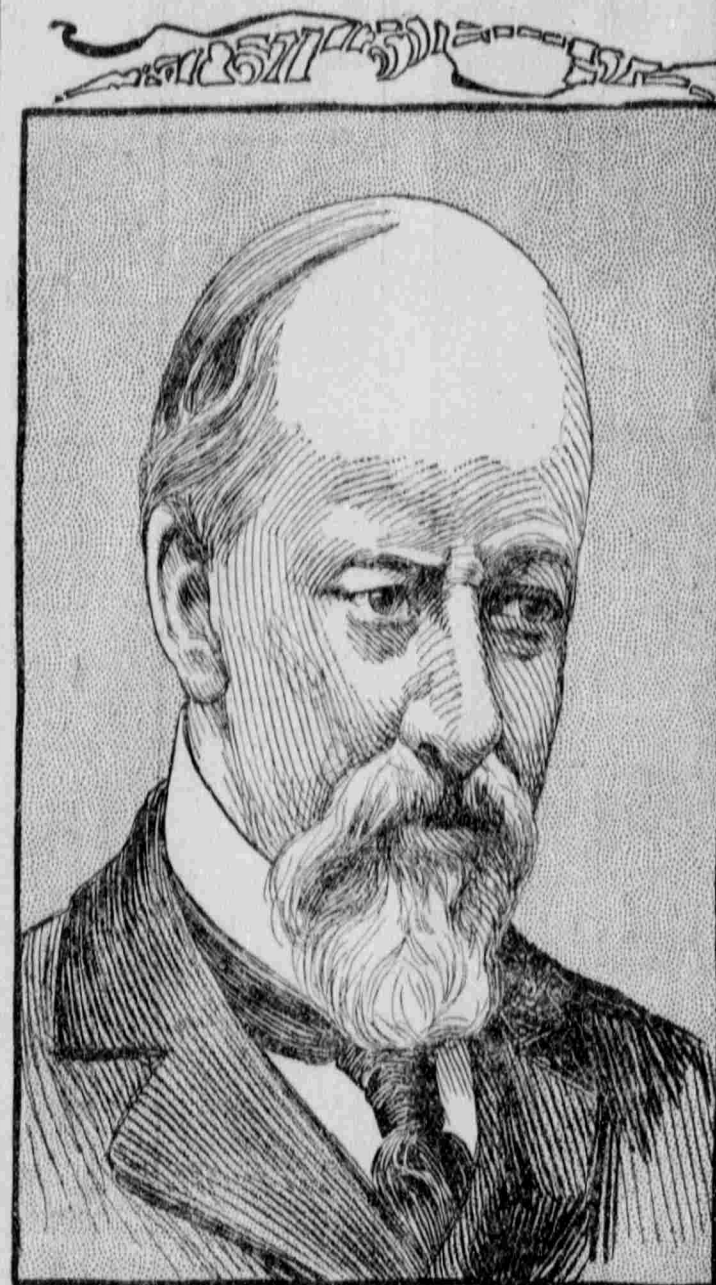
THE GREATEST MEN IN SOUTH AMERICA

So far as mere personality is concerned, perhaps no two men could be found more nearly typical of their respective nationalities than the presidents of two South American republics, Roca of Argentina and Risco of Chile. According to report, they are high spirited, ambitious, intelligent and politically acute, having risen from the ranks. More is known of Argentina's president, Don Julio A. Roca, than of Chile's, Don German Riesco. The former has been in the public eye for almost a generation, though he is still on the sunny side of sixty. Born of fighting stock in the little city of Tucuman, northern Argentina, President Roca upheld the family tradition by running away from school when a boy and entering the army. His father had fought the Chileans under General San Martin, but his first act of war was in the quadrangular fight between Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay and Argentina. He kept at it for five years, coming out of the conflict a seasoned veteran as a captain. Military life suited him so well that he continued in it until he had risen to the rank of general. Being of a bellicose disposition, he sought opportunity for a career and found it down in Patagonia, which vast and uncivilized territory he was mainly instrumental in throwing open to immigration and agriculture, thereby adding millions of acres to the productive area of his native country.

Roca was first elected president of the republic in 1880, just in time to take a prominent part in the squabbles of the following year, when the long pending boundary question became acute. This problem of fixing an international boundary line between Chile and Argentina had been left over from previous administrations, and President Roca set himself vigorously to the task of effecting a satisfactory solution with advantage to his own country, of course. The two republics agreed upon a general line of delimitation, but it was not determined definitely owing to a misunderstanding as to the provisions of the several treaties of 1851, 1853 and 1860 of 1893. They even agreed to submit the matter to arbitration, choosing Queen Victoria as the supreme arbitrator, and then finally refused to accept the decision of the judges selected by her.

Whether purposely or not, the treaty entered into between Chile and Argentina about twenty years ago respecting the Andean delimitation is ambiguous in its wording. At any rate, it is susceptible of at least two interpretations and may afford a reasonable excuse for either republic to declare war upon the other. As matters at present stand there seems a disposition for an "agreement to disagree," and that is why warlike preparations have been making on a vaster scale than ever before. So late as 1896 the two governments agreed to submit any unsettled difficulties to the award of the British government, and commissioners were appointed to draw up a general line of demarcation. The

boundaries submitted, however, were irreconcilable, and there was a prompt call to arms on either side, the Chilean government authorizing the mobilization of 50,000 men and the Argentine of 80,000. No actual hostilities ensued, however, and peace was temporarily patched up between the two governments. But soon after another question of boundary arose, this time respecting a portion of Bolivia claimed by both Chile and Argentina, by the former through right of conquest and by the latter through cession from the Bolivian government. This dispute was referred to an international commission, with the United States minister at Buenos Ayres as arbitrator. This commission met in March, 1899, and within three days settled the question of delimitation by dividing the disputed territory equally between the two claimants. This was not exactly satisfactory to either, and, while accepting the conclusion in the main, they yet had an excuse for war in the settlement of details. Still white winged peace hovered for awhile over the Andean peaks, and prosperity began when President Roca, who was again in the Argentine executive chair, changed the order he had sent to Europe for Krupp cannon into one for railroad material and set himself to the development of the country. He has shown himself a wise and energetic ruler, having studied the needs of Argentina for the purpose of supplying her wants and being intent upon the development of her vast areas of cultivation.



DON JULIO A. ROCA, PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA.



DON GERMAN RIESCO, PRESIDENT OF CHILE.

ble land by means of immigration and assisted agriculture. He has no reason to feel any too well disposed toward the many thousands of Italian immigrants he has been instrumental in bringing into the country, for it was a young man of Italian parentage who attempted his life ten years ago. The causes which led up to this attempted assassination were similar to those alleged as motive for the murder of President McKinley. The young Italian was out of employment, and hearing that General Roca was responsible for the depressed condition of the country, then apparently on the verge of ruin, determined to kill him and nearly succeeded.

It will be seen that President Roca has been prominent in national affairs for many years and has taken a foremost part in international concerns. He is called a monomaniac on the international boundary question, having pressed it on several occasions. President Roca has been called the "Diaz of Argentina" on account of possessing an individuality similar to that of the great president of Mexico. Had he indeed been in continuous possession of the executive office since his first election to the presidency in 1880 and, like Diaz, have become dictator instead of president, the condition of Argentina might be different now. But there was a hiatus of twelve years between his

first and second terms, owing to the law forbidding an executive to hold office for consecutive periods. He was elected president the second time in October, 1898, for a period of six years.

In personal appearance President Roca more resembles the Anglo-Saxon than the Latin type, being fair and florid, tall and broad shouldered. He is simple in dress and habits.

President Riesco's salient qualities are to some extent those of his Chilean rival, Don German Riesco, who succeeded the late Federico Errazuriz as the chief executive of Chile. He is pretty well known as a politician and statesman and had sufficient influence to corral the votes necessary for election to the presidency. He has long been known as a quiet worker in politics, having a local reputation in Santiago, where his chief labors have been expended in civil office. Still he is sufficiently a military man to appreciate the vast importance of an able army and has spent a great deal of time and money in bringing it to a high state of efficiency. So also with the navy, which at one time was Chile's right arm. President Riesco has given orders for the purchase of new gunboats and if possible a first class battleship for immediate service.

To return to the Chilean president: He is, physically, of an entirely different type from Roca, being dark skinned, black eyed and of fiery temperament—a true "South American Yankee." He is quick and energetic in his movements, forceful in his speech, and the crisp syllables of South American Spanish issue from his lips like bullets from a Gatling gun. As he was thoroughly in favor with the party of Errazuriz, who was a pronounced Balnearista, he will probably carry out the policy of his predecessor and advance Chilean interests in whatever direction they seem to need pushing. It is very strange to find in command three such fiery and energetic men as Castro of Venezuela, Roca of Argentina and Riesco of Chile, men whose sympathies and aspirations seem to be in accord on the vital questions of the day, but whose methods of operation are somewhat different. The prevailing opinion in North America that men of force are to be found only in the north temperate zone, or at least far distant from the equator, will have to be revised if the actions of these three furnish any criterion of character.

Whatever may be asserted of the Venezuelan Castro, it is certain that he is a strong man, though perhaps a mistaken one. Roca is apparently the greatest statesman of the trio, having had a lifelong training in public affairs. He has been prominent so many years that his future can be pretty safely predicted from his actions in the past. It is, however, different with Riesco, who is not only a younger man, being yet on the right side of middle age, but has not had Roca's wide experience. Of the twin, however, it may be said that they form the strongest pair of statesmen to be found in South America.

A MONUMENT TO THE BOER GENERAL DE WET.

The first monument to be erected to the Boer General De Wet, so far as is known, was recently unveiled at Scherstein, Germany. It consists of a bust of the famous general on a pedestal.



very good likeness, with the figure of a typical young German, presumably a Boer, offering a wreath of oak leaves. The work is by a German sculptor, Herr Pfretzschner, and the unveiling ceremony was attended by more than a thousand persons.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW PIANIST.

In the accompanying illustration is presented the portrait of Percy Grainger, the young pianist who has caused such a furor in musical circles by his "ringing touch," perfect technique and splendid capabilities. He was born in Australia, the home of M. M. Melba, Miss Crossley, Miss Castles and several other celebrities who have achieved fame in the musical world. His father is the chief government architect of Western Australia, and finding his son apparently a musical prodigy at the age of eleven, sent him to Europe to perfect his education.



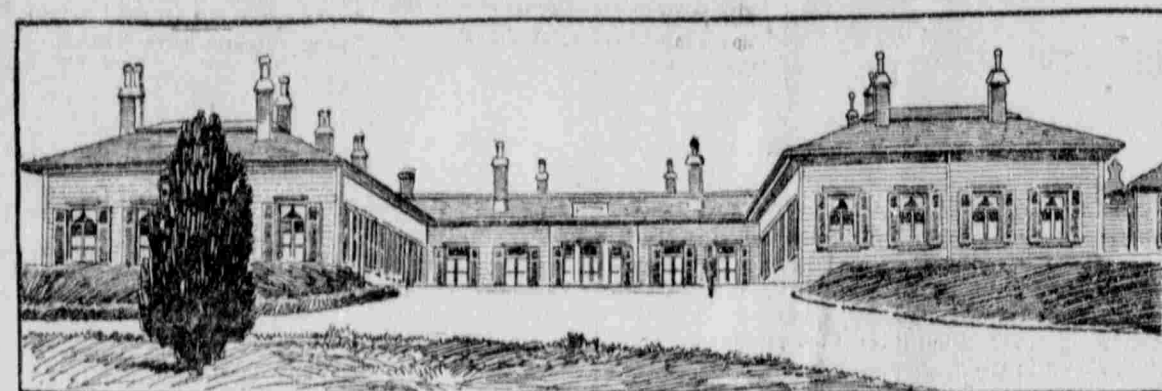
THE PRINCE OF MONACO.

Prince Albert of Monaco, whose large gaming establishments furnish him with funds for so called scientific investigations, now proposes to aid M. Santos-Dumont in his aerial experiments by defraying the expenses of a larger airship than any that has hitherto been constructed, provided Santos-Dumont will move to Monaco. There Prince Albert evidently



thinks he would be a valuable attraction. The prince, absolute monarch of little Monaco, with its eight square miles of area and 14,000 inhabitants, is fifty-three years of age, poses as a practical naval officer and of late years has pursued with ardor the study of oceanography.

THE SMALLEST PALACE OWNED BY KING EDWARD VII. OF ENGLAND.



King Edward of England has several palatial abodes, but the unpretentious structure shown in the accompanying illustration is said to be the smallest one he owns. It can hardly be dignified with the name of palace, however, being more in the nature of a pavilion, and is, in fact, the royal residence at Aldershot used by his majesty and his household when he is engaged in the royal career of inspecting troops. King Edward is very much attached to his bungalow, as he calls it, on account not only of its situation in a fine, healthful locality, but for its associations. The building was commenced by his father in 1854, and there the queen and prince consort passed many happy hours.

AUTHOR MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

While there exists some doubt as to the poetical ability of Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgian author, whose portrait is presented in the accompanying illustration, he is conceded to be an able writer of prose, and his little dramas have attracted attention. One critic remarked of his "Princess Maeline" that "if properly put on the stage and acted with spirit it would be more fun than a shipload of monkeys." Most of his books have been translated from French into English and are well known. Maeterlinck was born in Belgium in 1862 and as recreations his favorites are beekeeping, canoeing and skating.

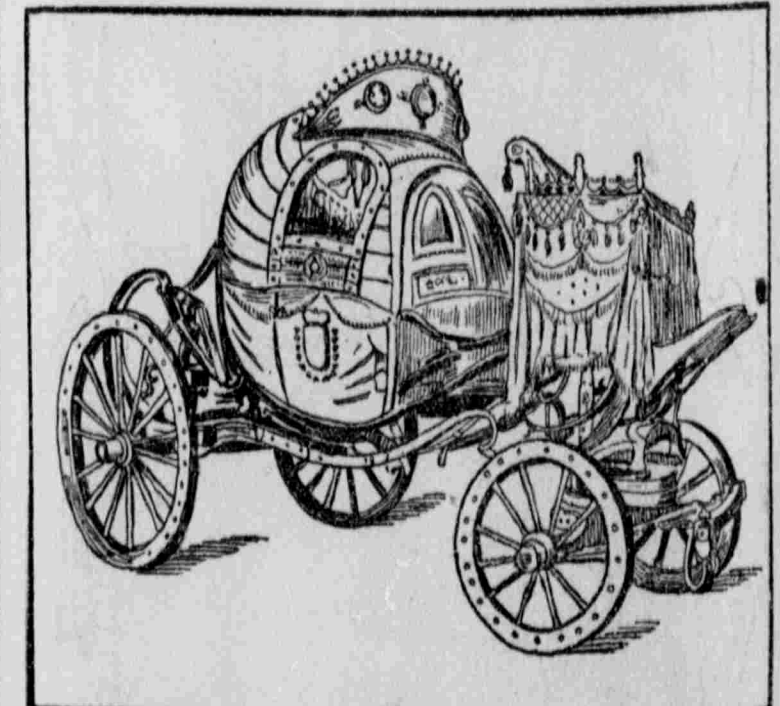


THE VICEROY OF INDIA AS A TIGER HUNTER.



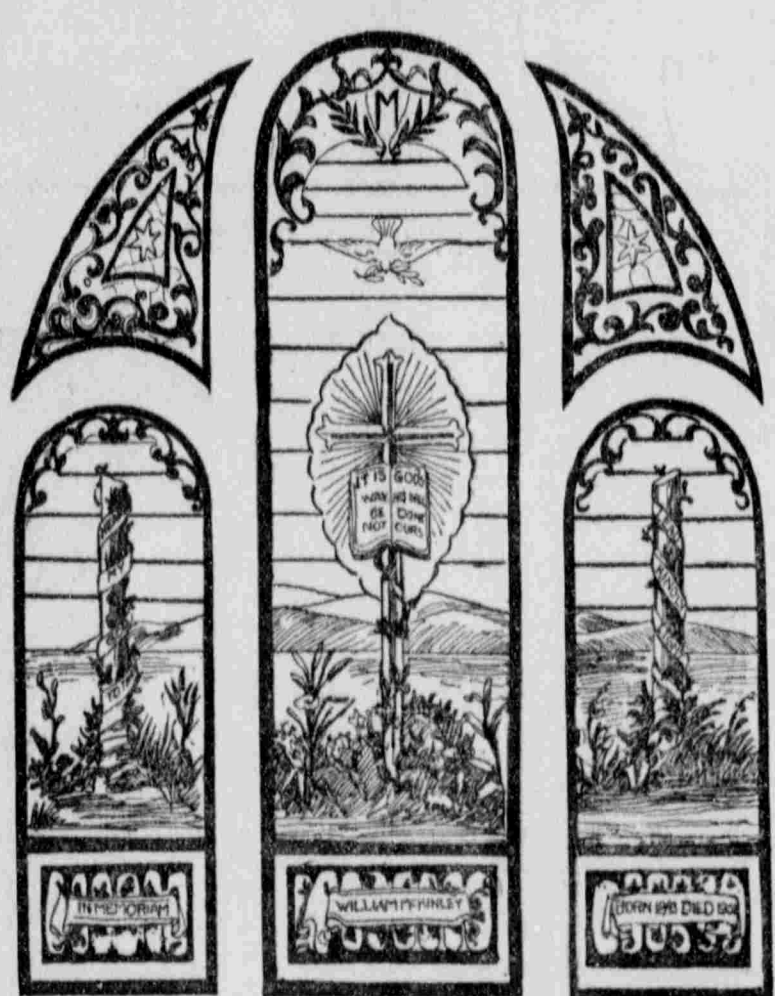
George Nathaniel Curzon, G. M. S. L., G. M. E. L., M. A., P. C., F. R. S., J. P., D. L., etc., viceroy and governor general of India since 1898, has been a pretty good hunter in his time, at least for honors, as his long array of titles shows, but it is only within a few months that he took upon himself to hunt the royal tiger in his native lair. He hunted to very good advantage in America some years ago, and not the least of his achievements was the capture of the beautiful daughter of a millionaire, who now graces his court in India. It is admitted even by his enemies that with her assistance he has made a pretty good record as viceroy of India, and Lady Curzon, born Leiter, has won hosts of native hearts. Lord Curzon and the tigers shown in the illustration after a day's shooting with the maharajah of Seindia.

THE BONAPARTE "DEATH'S HEAD" CARRIAGE.



The curious carriage shown in the accompanying illustration was built by order of Duke August of Saxe-Coburg and Alenbourg in 1807 expressly for the use of Napoleon Bonaparte, whom he had the honor of entertaining in his castle of Frederstein, but when the superstitious conqueror of Europe saw the vehicle he politely but firmly declined even to step into it on account of its having the shape of a death's head. The old carriage is still in existence and is said to be marvelously well preserved, its colors, dark green, black and gold, being fresh and brilliant. The inside is furnished with silk, and the top or ceiling is painted in blue picked out with golden stars to represent the sky.

THE FIRST MCKINLEY MEMORIAL WINDOW.



The first memorial window to President McKinley was placed in position in the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church of Cranford, N. J., within three months of the time he was shot. It was made in Newark, N. J., and is considered a beautiful work of art. As shown in the illustration, it is in three sections or panels, the design of the center one consisting of an ornamental cross, above which hovers a white dove emblematic of the Holy Spirit. Across an open Bible on the cross are the martyr president's last words: "It is God's way; his will be done, not ours." In the side panels are broken pillars bearing on scrolls the titles of Mr. McKinley's favorite hymns, "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Other scrolls beneath the panels contain the inscriptions "In Memoriam," the president's name and dates of his birth and death.

TIMELY TALK IN TABLOID.

The longest span of submarine cable in existence will be that between Vancouver and Fanning Island, 3,600 miles apart. The task of laying it was begun a few weeks ago.

According to the popular tradition, Russell Sage sustains life when down town with a cracker, a red apple and a glass of water. This is as wide of fact

as are many such stories about prominent men. Mr. Sage is not only "nice" in regard to what he eats, but a hearty freemason and an excellent authority on all that goes to make up a satisfactory meal.

During the year 23,562 magazines, illustrated papers, picture cards, etc., which could not be restored to owners

were distributed among the inmates of the various hospitals, asylums and other charitable institutions of the District of Columbia by order of the postmaster general.

The South Carolina legislature looked with disfavor upon a proposition to compel street car lines to provide vestibules on their cars for the protection of the motormen. It being asserted that the vestibules are liable to be the cause

of accidents when the glass becomes frosted or bespattered with rain.

The heaviest silver coin in the world belongs to Anam, where the silver ingot is worth about \$15; then comes the Chinese tael, equal to about 90 cents, and then the Austrian forsterling.

Mason and Dixon's line, the famous old historic boundary of the south, is being reurveyed and will not be permitted to drop out of existence. The old

stone markers or posts which marked the line are being reset in solid cement bases, and iron posts are being substituted in places where the old posts have disappeared.

Conspicuously posted near the exit of a Rumford Falls (Me.) dry goods store is the query in bold print, "Have you forgotten anything?" In the half dozen old years that the sign has been there it has saved innumerable return trips

for forgotten parcels and done away with months of worry on the part of customers with short memories.

The shah is absolutely ruler within his own dominions and master of the lives and goods of all his subjects. The whole revenue of the country being at their disposal, recent shahs have been able to amass large private fortunes. That of the present occupant of the throne is reported to amount to five or

six millions sterling, most of it represented by diamonds.

Dar-es-Salaam, the capital of German East Africa, which seven years ago was a village inhabited by a hundred natives, is now a town with 300 European and 21,000 native inhabitants. It has three hotels, several hundred stores and a newspaper.

In Massachusetts 44 per cent of the population is native born.