

the establishment of the republic. It was an actual contest, with speeches, editorials and other literature. While the vote was very light in some places—there were less than five thousand votes polled in Rio, for instance—still the campaign was in itself a step in advance. In Brazil they are passing from personal politics to party contests; they will in due time reach the platform stage, as we did, and make their fights over principles and policies.

In San Paulo I visited the Normal School, a flourishing institution established by an American, Miss Brown, and still conducted along American lines. Two addresses of welcome were delivered in English, one by a professor, and one by a young man chosen from the student body; a young lady recited an appropriate poem in English, and the school then sang America in English. The friendly sentiments expressed by those in attendance at this meeting were even more significant than the courtesies extended by officials; it was one of the most pleasant incidents of my visit to Brazil.

Speaking of education, it is a matter to be regretted that Brazil has not made more progress in decreasing the percentage of illiteracy, but it must be remembered that Brazil has been at a disadvantage in having a considerable African element which emerged from slavery less than a quarter of a century ago. The leaders of thought here, as in the other countries of South America, recognize that ignorance is the greatest foe to national advancement, and are exerting themselves in behalf of popular education.

The American school, the most valuable export that goes from our shores, is doing excellent work in Brazil; in fact, the attendance at the schools established and conducted by men and women from the United States is greater than in any other southern republic. Mackenzie College, at San Paulo, with the five schools connected with it (four of them in other towns) has an enrollment of nearly eleven hundred. During the last twenty-five years more than twelve thousand students have attended these schools, twenty-seven hundred with tuition free, nearly six hundred with board free, and twenty-eight hundred more partially aided. It was established by the Presbyterians who have several other schools in the republic. The Baptists have a girls' school in San Paulo, a school at Bahia, and a boys' school in Rio. The Methodists have twelve colleges and schools, with an enrollment of 1,440 pupils. The Granbery College at Juiz de Fora is the principal school of this denomination, and has an attendance of 375.

I can not conclude without referring to the fact that prices are high in Brazil, and to the further fact that Brazilian money makes the prices seem even higher than they really are. The monetary unit here is the real (plural reis). The value of the real is one-thirtieth of a cent, and the coin most used, the milreis (1,000 reis) is therefore worth 30 cents. It sounds strange at first to hear small bargains made in such large figures, and when prices are printed the ciphers overwhelm you. Think of 3,000 reis for a pair of hose and 12,000 for a shirt! I bought a big parrot for the park at Lincoln—an arara as it is called in Portuguese, for, as the reader knows, they speak Portuguese instead of Spanish in Brazil. The owner asked 30,000 reis for the bird, but this sounded like so high a price that I persuaded him to knock off 10,000 reis and let me have it for 20,000—six dollars in the coin of our country.

The vast resources of Brazil are in the very beginning of their development. The nation is capable of supporting a population of one hundred million, or even one hundred and fifty millions. Having visited Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, I am persuaded that South America is able to do for the nations of Europe, during the present century, what the United States did during the century just passed, namely, furnish homes for their surplus population. The climate is not, in most places, as favorable as that of the United States, but at its worst it is bearable, and the hardships of the pioneers will not be as great as those endured by the first settlers of our country. In matters of transportation and communication they will be much better off than the three millions who won our independence.

Our nation must link itself to the republics to the south of us by indissoluble bands; it must send them its best blood and brain. Our people, from their over-flowing abundance, must aid in the educational work so much needed. Our nation must not only be their shield from foreign aggression but their generous and sympathetic friend. If our influence is to be paramount in the southern half of the western hem-

isphere we must make it so by disinterested and helpful service in the development of the younger republics, and in the advancement of their welfare.

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Dolliver's Great Speech

The following report of Senator Dolliver's great speech in the senate is made by the Washington correspondent for the Philadelphia North American, a republican newspaper:

Washington, June 13.—In the strongest speech of his brilliant oratorical career, Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, this afternoon discussed the control of the republican party, the effort to stifle independent thought and action, the manner in which the president has been used by the unscrupulous political manipulators and the betrayal of the public interest in the legislation of this and the preceding session.

His arraignment of President Taft and the reactionary leaders of both houses was the strongest ever heard in the senate. The senator's speech was in support of a tariff commission and, necessarily, dealt with the tariff law and methods pursued in its preparation with the greatest possible frankness.

The speech is conceded by senators to be probably Dolliver's greatest effort, and as it was a presentation of the stand taken by all the progressive republicans and a reply to the attacks upon them by the president and others, it will unquestionably prove the strongest possible campaign document in the fight for purity in politics and honesty in legislation which has been started within the republican party.

This speech removes all possibility of restoring harmony between the president and the progressives, but as the president himself had made this impossible by permitting himself to become a follower of Senator Aldrich, it hardly changes the situation.

Senators regard the speech as the most impressive oratory the senate has listened to in many years. Unquestionably it will take rank among the foremost examples of American eloquence.

It is not possible in a newspaper report to present adequately its full strength. There was no part of it that was better than any other, and the work of selecting the impressive features is a work of guessing, because every line was strong and virile and worthy of reproduction. It abounded in humorous illustration, which, while they made the senate laugh, contributed also to the force of the attack upon the existing system and the deplorable conditions against which the speech will be a lasting protest. Added to this there was Dolliver's characteristic delivery, his expressive, natural gestures, the richness of his vocal tones, the manliness of his bearing.

Altogether the speech is one that will live in history and in all probability will mark the beginning of a new political era in the United States.

The first portion of the speech dealt with the division in the republican party which developed in connection with the tariff fight and is now a fight of the reactionaries to discredit those who are fighting for progress. Senator Dolliver said:

"What sort of degeneration has come to the republican party that the speaker of the house of representatives, before a great public assemblage, should refer to his colleagues as traitors fit not to be shot, but to be hanged? I no more take the venerable speaker seriously than does anybody else; but fortunately there are some who still look reverently upon the great offices and dignities of our government. Why should badges be passed about between high public officials of our government insulting not only a little group of people in the two houses of congress, but millions of people scattered everywhere throughout the United States?"

"What has come over the republican party that freedom of debate and freedom of opinion have suddenly become infamous within its ranks? I had hoped when the last session of congress had adjourned and I went back to my home worn out by labors in which we all participated, that the unfortunate differences of opinion which had arisen in the course of a very long and a very bitter controversy might be permitted to adjust themselves without sacrificing any man's self-respect, without sending any man to apologize to political overseers for the exercise of his own judgment and for the honest effort he had made to represent his people in pursuing a course approved then, and

I believe sanctioned ever since, by the enlightened judgment of the whole community.

Fighting for the Party

"I regret that in that pleasant anticipation I have been disappointed; and as time has gone on, though I have managed to keep perfectly quiet myself, it has become more and more obvious that new terms of fellowship in the republican party have been prescribed, and that hereafter members of congress are to be given a very narrow choice in the exercise of their representative functions—the choice of becoming either understudies or Ishmaelites. For one I reject the terms, and while I hold a seat, however humble it may be, on this floor, I shall hold the purpose to contend for the absolute independence of those two great popular assemblies representing the legislative power of the American people.

"When it is said that I betray my party, that I fight against the republican party, I deny it. I fight for the republican party and propose, with millions of other people, to do what I can to make it more than ever the servant of the great community which it has represented for so many years.

"Without undertaking to speak for others, and measuring, as well as I have been able to do so, the organized forces of politics and business, so-called, already arrayed actively against me, I propose to tell the American people exactly what went on here last summer and exactly what is going on here now.

"It is a disagreeable duty, but it could have been avoided altogether if the president, who had nothing or next to nothing to do with the framing of the tariff law, had felt content to leave members of congress to settle with their own constituencies the question of their party relations, without interposing the prestige of the greatest political office in the world to humiliate and discredit and disparage men who, in a failing effort to carry into effect his own campaign utterances, had already been expelled from the party on the floor of both houses of congress by 'constructive statesmen,' who derided the candidate's opinions when they were uttered in the campaign and laughed out loud when they were repeated in the senate debates.

"If those who were unable to vote to make the republican support of the tariff act of 1909 unanimous have made any mistake, it is that we have remained silent too long, while an organized defamation of our political characters has been set on foot, proceeding from the highest public officers of the government, executive and legislative, and from a so-called 'campaign committee,' presided over by a multi-millionaire promoter of street car franchises, with a treasury filled with rotten money, out of which is flowing a steady stream of campaign literature, vest pocket literature, much of it bearing the mark of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and a dull, muddied stream of parasitic eloquence.

Sharp Warning for Taft

"The president is in error. It is not necessary for men to swallow every tariff law that is set before them or in conscience abandon the party. It is going to be a very difficult thing to get me out of the old republican party. It can not be done by lying about me, as those have done who said that I held a brief for foreign importers. It can not be done by calling me names, like free trader, democrat, or whatever names may be selected to prejudice me in a republican community. Least of all can it be done by taking from about my neck the millstone of political patronage through which even presidents of the United States have more than once been drowned in the midst of the sea.

"In common with good citizens everywhere, I share the universal disgust which has arisen on seeing the greatest executive departments, those departments which touch the business of the nation most intimately, made a headquarters for the awkward squad of politics, bucket-shops, for dealing in political futures upon margins calculated daily from the record of yeas and nays.

"It does not trouble me very much to be relieved from participating in a business like that. But I can not forbear to express my sorrow that, with nearly three full years to win the confidence of the American people by an intelligent interpretation of the public will, it should be thought necessary, in order to bolster a failing political enterprise, to revive the most odious degradations of parliamentary government in other lands and in past generations by doling out the offices, which belong to the people, in exchange for the votes which their representatives hold by a solemn trust.

"If those of us in the two houses who felt constrained to challenge the program of party leadership had represented a merely personal