

brought into action for the common benefit;" and, second, with regard to the so-called executive usurpation, as exemplified in the Nation by the President, and in the State by the Governor. Yet here is an eminent Democrat recognizing the need of an ample exercise of Federal powers, and putting most persuasively the argument on behalf of the Executive duty to mold and direct legislation. Dr. Wilson made clear his opinion that the modern corporation is in no sense a private concern, and that in the exercise of adequate Government authority the Governor has a right to make his recommendations in the form of specific bills. If some Gulliver should visit us, would he not be amused at the trivialities which keep this Progressive Democrat and Progressive Republicans in opposite parties?

A NAVY ON STRIKE

The most extraordinary event in naval history since the mutiny of the Russian war-ships in the Black Sea has just taken place in Brazil, and its ending was even more extraordinary than its outbreak. The mutineers seem to have won a complete victory, for the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies passed and President da Fonseca signed a bill granting the rebels amnesty, and also agreed to the demand of the mutineers as to the future. This seems almost like an abdication of the national powers; such a yielding to threats has never perhaps before been recorded in history, and the humiliation and mortification of the Brazilian Government must be complete. Only one thing could add to the disgrace—and this, we are sure, will not take place—namely, the failure to carry out in any particular the promises made. The outbreak was thus briefly described in the cable despatches from Rio Janeiro under date of November 24, although the events described took place on November 22: "The crews of the two new Dreadnoughts and other vessels of the Brazilian navy have mutinied, have killed three officers, have turned their guns upon the loyal ships, and have thrown shells into this city which have killed three persons." The two large war-ships were the Minas-Geraes and the São Paulo. These were purchased by Brazil at an enormous cost, and it may be surmised that the deciding

element in the surrender of the Brazilian Government to the mutineers was the feeling that anything would be better than to lose these two ships, which form the backbone of the new Brazilian navy. The Minas-Geraes and her sister ship were built in England, and a rumor was at one time prevalent that Brazil intended to sell them to Germany for twenty million dollars. The mutinous ships, after the events above described, ran up the red flag, assumed a threatening attitude toward the city, and later went to sea, entered a harbor at some distance from the capital, and there stayed until negotiations with the Government were concluded. All this, if the reports sent to this country are true, was accomplished under the orders of a plain sailor of the first class named Jean Candido. There seems to have been nothing at all of a political nature in the revolt; it was simply what would be called in industrial matters a strike. Mutiny is in no case conceivably a proper measure through which to express dissatisfaction, nor one which ought to be condoned; but if we may judge from the report of the debates in the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies, the sailors had reason to be dissatisfied. The claim was made in their behalf that they were overburdened with work because of incomplete crews; that they were not being paid according to the understanding they had when engaged; and, worst of all, that they were not only treated harshly, but that corporal punishment of the severest kind was common, although it is distinctly forbidden by the law of Brazil. We in the United States have been accustomed to regard Brazil as one of the very foremost nations of South America, and to believe that only Argentina could claim a superiority in progress and civilization. It is evident that in the naval department, at least, there is needed searching examination and such a reorganization as will make the navy a power and a tool ready for the nation's use rather than a danger of terrible import.

AN AMERICAN REVIVAL OF AN ANCIENT CRAFT

What sojourner in Italy has not visited the rag markets there? Few visitors used to come away without finding some bargain suited to their purses. Nowadays, however, the

"finds" of old embroideries are growing rarer. Private collectors and the museums have absorbed most of the "genuine antiques." But the taste for the beautiful, and for this kind of the beautiful, is ever growing. If the supply of antique embroideries fails to meet the demand, why confine the search to antiques? Why not reproduce in articles of daily use the loveliness of the old designs and the thoroughness of the old "hand-made" workmanship? And it is possible. It is not only possible in Italy, it is possible right here in America—though with Italian workers and under Italian direction. The enterprise to this end is known as the Scuola d'Industrie Italiane—or, as we would say, the School of Italian Industries. It was founded by those who wanted to take advantage of the traditional deftness of Italian women in the art of the needle in order to reproduce in America the Italian interpretation of that ancient feminine handicraft. The Scuola has never been a mere training-school of artisans; it has been a Scuola in the word's old-time meaning, that is to say, a place where master and artisan work together, side by side, in the production of things of beauty and worth. This spirit may be noted to-day in Tuscany, where the carpenter is called *maestro*—master—by his young apprentices, who, as such, learn from him something finer and more individual than the mere trade of the hammer and the saw. And so this modern guild is like those old Italian guilds which ruled that their members must work, not merely for their own private advantage, but for the reputation and good of their trade. The Scuola represents no attempt to do by hand that which can be done as well, and certainly less expensively, by machinery, but it fosters a trade in which each piece is individual and into which the artisan can impress his own feeling and distinction. Americans are beginning to feel the need of a greater and more personal expression of the art instinct in every-day life. The love of art may be expressed not alone by pictures and sculptures but also by the hangings on our walls and windows, the draperies and embroideries about our rooms, the vase near the window, or the candlestick on the mantel. In the effort towards this expression, this Scuola d'Industrie Ital-

iane, during the five years of its existence, has done capital service. It was established not to be a charity but a self-supporting center. It looks to no philanthropic aid to settle its ever-increasing pay-rolls. For the Scuola was to be not only a producer, but a seller, and in time set up its shop at 59 West Thirty-ninth Street. The articles offered for sale there range from altar sets and chalice veils to curtains and table-covers and scarfs and doilies and card-cases and pillows, and even sandals and opera hoods and motor cloaks. All these things have intrinsic worth. But they also represent the serenity and charm and thoroughgoingness of an essentially Italian industry, successfully transplanted into nervous, restless New York. Incidentally, this Scuola's conditions of labor are also noteworthy. The work of production was to be accomplished with full recognition of the fact that the modern artisan in America must be paid an American living wage. No one works for nothing in the Scuola, and the weekly wage increases in just relation to the workers' increased ability. Moreover, the prohibition of all home work prevents the killing pace which "piece work" only too often necessitates, and the best results have been insured by constant, expert supervision. When to all these things we add the fact that the girls have been working amid pleasant settlement surroundings and in a sympathetic atmosphere, we may be glad that in our country there has been a revival of the spirit, alike æsthetic and self-respecting, which animated the mediæval guilds. Christmas shoppers may well put the shop of the Scuola on their list.

MARK TWAIN
COMMEMORATED

The meeting in commemoration of Mark Twain held in Carnegie Hall in New York City on Tuesday night of last week was a striking demonstration of the hold on the popular imagination and affection of the author of "Innocents Abroad." Five thousand people completely filled the hall and listened with pleasure to a long series of speeches. Mr. Howells presided, and in a few introductory remarks gave the keynote of the occasion, at once familiar and intimate: the note of rejoicing in the work