

on the reasons for this dismissal; and the fact that Parliamentary representation of trade unions was held to be legal in two out of five opinions has greatly encouraged that section of the Labor party which is looking to a repetition of the procedure followed after the Taff Vale decision, and which desires an amendment of the law which will place the unions on a secure basis.

#### JOAQUIM NABUCO

The most important among diplomatic representatives at Washington from South America has passed away. Joaquim Nabuco died last week. He was born sixty years ago at Recife, Brazil, a place bearing the name of that Marquis of Recife who, in 1824, saved Brazil's national unity. Joaquim Nabuco was the Marquis's great-nephew and was the son of Senator Nabuco, who had been chief of the Brazilian Liberals in the reign of Dom Pedro II. Not only Joaquim Nabuco's father but also his grandfather and his great-grandfather were Senators, so, when he entered Parliament, he represented in it the fourth generation of his name, the only such instance in the Brazilian Empire. The first notable contribution of the latest bearer of the name Nabuco to his Government was his active part in the abolition of slavery, to which he devoted himself long and unremittingly. In 1876 he entered diplomacy, and in that year came for the first time to Washington. He was then an attaché of the Brazilian Legation. Returning to his country on his election to Parliament, he devoted himself to legislative labors, and was regarded as one of the Empire's most intelligent supporters. In 1889 the Empire came to an end. A Republic was proclaimed. Still an Imperialist, Senhor Nabuco now spent ten years in writing a constitutional history of Brazil and in publishing much verse which insures a high place for his name in the poetry of the Portuguese language. Finally reconciling himself with the Republic, he offered to serve his country, and the offer was gladly accepted. He was appointed special commissioner to represent Brazil in the arbitration of her boundary dispute with British Guiana. In 1901 he was made Minister to England, and in 1905 Ambassador to the

United States, being the first Ambassador to this country from South America. Since then his influence towards the spread of Pan-Americanism in general, and a good understanding between North and South America in particular, has been second only to Mr. Root's. Senhor Nabuco was President of the Third Pan-American Conference; it met in 1906 at Rio de Janeiro. He was also a member of the Hague Court of Arbitration. Washington will miss his tall figure, to which his cheery, ruddy face, his white hair and mustache, and his alert, almost youthful carriage, lent a peculiar attractiveness. His manner indicated a purely spontaneous courtesy, and this was emphasized by a command of languages which made him a welcome speaker at many conferences, no matter what the linguistic medium. Aside from other works, he has left such a remarkable record of proficiency in French—the volume entitled “*Pensées Detachées et Souvenirs*”—as to lead academicians to suppose that it had been written by one whose native tongue was French. As a diplomat at Washington, Senhor Nabuco showed far-sightedness in all that tends towards international conciliation and progress. As is appropriate on the death of such a diplomat, our Government tendered the use of an armored cruiser to transport the remains to Brazil. As a further mark of respect, and as an evidence of our Government's esteem, all available troops of the regular army near Washington took part in the funeral ceremonies.

#### THE CHASE EXHIBITION

At the National Arts Club, New York City, there is an exhibition of the works of Mr. William M. Chase which gives to the lover of American art a survey of its development. For Mr. Chase is now almost a veteran. He is sixty years old. He was born fifteen years later than Whistler and seven years earlier than Sargent, the two American contemporaries with whose work his is most frequently compared. The present exhibition is pleasantly retrospective. It discloses all phases of the development of a painter who, like many another American, had acquired his art education in the

Munich school of deep shadows, bitumen, and heavy brushwork, under the direction of Karl von Piloty. The pictures at the Arts Club show how Mr. Chase has emancipated himself from that influence in achieving his present lightness of touch. As one glances at the mass of canvases one is struck, first of all, by their brilliant harmony of tone. This is often evident even in the still-life pieces, though of course not so evident as in Mr. Chase's portraits and landscapes. It is as a portrait painter, we think, that he will stand out most prominently in the history of American art. In this field he is specially well represented at the Arts Club, for surely he never executed works of greater boldness and vigor than the "Ready for a Ride," nor of more delicacy and distinction than the small portrait of his mother and the large "Portrait of a Lady in a White Shawl." In viewing the Chase portraits two impressions come to the observer: first, a notably firm modeling; and, second, a vital characterization. This is particularly the case with the artist's portraits of children and young folk, where his zest, buoyancy, and sympathy find free, facile touch and vivid expression. In the portraits of older folk mere technique sometimes forges to the fore. Sometimes there seems an over-emphasis on craftsmanship. One misses the emphasis which a Whistler, for instance, might lay upon the psychological. But Whistler carried this to such a subtle pitch as to seem merely an "indoors" painter. Mr. Chase, on the other hand, seems in his vivacious portraits, like his friend Señor Sorolla, a robust if at times unidealistic "outdoors" painter. In this regard the landscapes challenge attention. Who has immortalized the transcendent beauty of summer afternoons among the Shinnecock Hills as has Mr. Chase? All Americans can be as proud as he must be that the Italian Government has asked him to paint his own portrait to hang in the Uffizi Gallery at Florence in the famous category of self-painted portraits of artists there. We hope that the Chase portrait will be such a touch-and-go stroke of genius as Mr. Sargent's recent portrait of Mr. Chase was regarded. Both men hark back to Velasquez—the great master of all realists. But to the

Velasquez style both Sargent and Chase have added a distinctly American something—the nervousness, crispness, intensity of American life. And that makes American art.



#### THE LAYMEN'S UPRISING

Religious fraternalism on a world-wide scale was impressively exhibited in the city of New York during the three closing days of the fortnight of meetings held by the band of influential laymen now engaged in rousing the churches to rise to great opportunities in the foreign missionary field. The great snow-storm of January 14 did not hinder eighteen hundred men from assembling at dinner in the great hall of the Hotel Astor to support the undertaking to put thirty million dollars this year into the advancement of Christian missions throughout the world. "Salvationers" is the humorous epithet given to these men by one of the daily newspapers. Salvation in the broadest human sense of the word is their object, through schools and hospitals as well as preaching, renovating social environment as well as individual character, uplifting nations from moral torpor into moral vigor. Urging the present opportunity for this, Mr. John R. Mott, the statesmanlike head of the World Student Christian Federation, said: "Within the next five years you will see that China will have reached the development that Japan has accomplished in the last forty years." On the following day came meetings in the churches, and on Sunday afternoon such a meeting in the Hippodrome as New York had never seen—three thousand men, men only, men enthusiastically responding to inspiring addresses made by laymen only, while many clergymen sat silent and happy on the crowded platform. The scene impressively suggested what reserves of power in the churches can be brought into the field for a great cause. The meeting culminated in the adoption by a standing vote of a resolution to raise \$725,000 this year for foreign missions—an increase by the city churches of \$325,000 on last year's offerings. The logic with which laymen put this matter to laymen is prosaically plain: Can we cover the non-Christian world with a truly Christian