

Political Scraps in Brazil

VARIETY THE SPICE OF LIFE.
The Situation of Sao Paulo.

Friends of Brazil will read with great interest a state of revolution exists in and about Sao Paulo. Exporters to that country will, also feel some anxiety as such events tend to depress business and effect the rates of exchange. The City of Sao Paulo with well over 65,000 inhabitants, is a modern progressive city, situated over 2,000 feet above the sea level. The railway connecting the State of Sao Paulo with the lowlands, built by an English Company, is a splendid engineering feat. From the year 1827 to 1836 no less than 493,535 Italians emigrated to Sao Paulo State, whilst throughout the Republic of Brazil, it is estimated the number reached 1,000,000. Since then the numbers have increased if anything. Many large industries are being run by Italians with Italian labor, and appear to be flourishing. Sao Paulo is the great coffee producing State of the Union, the crop being valued at about \$18,000,000. The Port for Sao Paulo is Santos, which until recent years was considered one of the most unhealthy ports in South America. It was rarely if ever spoken of as a "clean port." However as the result of excellent work on the part of the health authorities, Santos is today healthy, and a port of considerable importance. It may surprise some of your readers to learn that from January to June 1921, the value of fish and fish products entering Santos was placed at \$72,440, computed at the rate of exchange at that time. In years gone by, I understand Newfoundland exported fairly large quantities of codfish to Southern Brazil. Reverting to coffee—a very few years ago, the coffee planters suffered a severe setback by a frost which swept over the plantations. Frost in the tropics is very inconceivable to those sweltering in the heat of the low lying parts of the country.

An idea of the size of Brazil can be gained when one thinks of its area which is 3,298,870 square miles, with a 3,700 mile coast line, whilst the River Amazon has a length of 4,000 miles. It is very difficult to arrive at the exact population of Brazil which according to the 1920 census was 30,635,695. The system of taking the census is somewhat faulty, at the same time one has to realize that the inhabitants are scattered over a huge tract of country, many living in the forests far away from any village. The population are invited rather than compelled to register and many of them fail to do so, partly because they fear the object of taking the census is for the purpose of registering the numbers of military age, and mainly because a great number are illiterate and fail to grasp the meaning of the numerous notices calling upon them to give the nearest Municipal authorities the required information. Although at the point there is no color distinction in Brazil, especially in the North where one often sees white troops officered by a colored gentleman, and families having some black members and some white, many predict that in years to come, the color question is bound to arise. Brazil has other problems to face, such as a possible parting of North and South, as the North, being so far away from the seat of the Government situated in the South, (one may say the extreme South) feels rightly or wrongly that all the "plums" are possessed by the Southern States.

The Union is comprised of 20 States

FOR HAY CUTTING IMPLEMENTS

Come right here, we have everything at lowest prices.

HAY FORKS.
HAY KNIVES
HAY RAKES.
SCYTHES.
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SCALES.

We have a selected few of Brades Rivetted Back Scythes just in and selling at \$1.60 and \$1.85 each.

SCYTHE HANDLES.
MACHINE OIL.
BLOCKS.
HAY ROPE.
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We are clearing out some scythe handles at a greatly reduced price. Regular 95c. now 65c.

G. KNOWLING LTD.

July 25, 1924, St. J. N. F.

A 7-Piece
Berry Set Bargain.

One large napple in full size and 6 individuals, exactly like the cuts shown above, for

75 cents.

This is but a single hint, our stock includes—

COMMON GLASS BERRY SETS

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52c., 69c. & 75c.

FANCY CHINA BERRY SETS

at

\$1.85 & \$2.45

CRYSTAL GLASS BERRY SETS—At, set, . . .

\$2.70

CUT GLASS BERRY SETS

at

\$3.50 & \$5.70

The Royal Stores, Ltd.,

Crockery Department.

each under a State Governor with a house of Deputies, along the same lines as the Great Republic of the North. Friction between the State Governors and the Federal authorities is often the cause of unrest. Although there are many very able men governing the States, it cannot be denied that at times some of them have defied the President and the Federal Government. One case in mind which demonstrated this, was an occasion when one of the Governors, although beaten at the polls, refused to resign his governorship. Whether he had cause to feel that the election was not quite "straight" history does not say. However he refused to resign, consequently a few warships were sent from Rio, and promptly bombarded the Governor's Palace. A few people were injured and it was found when the palace was more or less demolished, the Governor had taken refuge in one of the Consulates (the French I think) and escaped uninjured. It took time and money to rebuild the palace, and one imagines that less drastic measures would have met the case. Slavery was only abolished on 13th May, 1888, and the remains of the old slave markets can still be seen in parts of the North. Whilst in the South there are quite good educational facilities, the North enjoys no such advantages, and are consequently far behind in development.

Peculiar Form Of Amusement.

So called revolutions are of frequent occurrence, so life is not dull for those who enjoy that particular form of amusement. Although there are revolts against the Government, the term revolution really does not apply. A better way of describing the affairs is "political scraps" as they really are the work of political agitators. During the past Presidential elections, trouble occurred in Rio and was ascribed to some Northern politicians. The facts however were that the rising was engineered by an army officer high rank, who aspires to the Presidential chair. It appears the plans were fairly well laid, and the execution failed, but not until the garrison of one of the forts were either killed or severely wounded. Two forts and the officers training school were to have taken part in the fray, and it was timed to take place at a date when it was known the available warships were either due to dock or were receiving boiler repairs, so could not move. At "zero" one fort opened fire on some of the public buildings, the other however for some reason remained silent leaving one fort only to be dealt with by the authorities. Infantry were rushed to the spot, whilst bombing planes were employed. The bombing, however, did little or no damage, due, it is said, to the officers employed having certain sympathies for the garrison of the fort. The officer commanding the fort, or commanding the garrison at the time, managed to escape early in the game, leaving the troops to carry on the work. This they did only too faithfully fighting against great odds. The officer mentioned, I understand, was the son of the would be President, and was later arrested at his father's house. It was unfortunate that the Cadets were drawn into the affair, as it finished their chosen career on which many of them were rather keen, and they would have made good officers. For a time a state of excitement prevailed in Rio and the Officers' Club was closed, whilst many senior officers were put under arrest. Dr. Arthur da Silva Bernardes, who was President elect, had already done good work as a Governor of one of the States, and as he

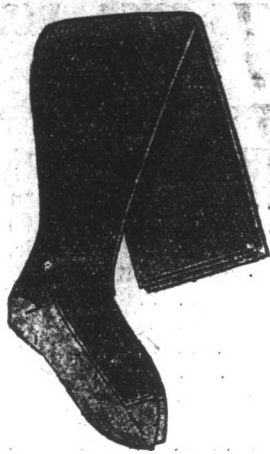
appears to have been popular in both Sao Paulo and Minas Geraes, one is at a loss to understand the cause of the present trouble. If it is true that the rebels number some 20,000 and occupy strategic positions favorable to them, it is quite conceivable they may hold out some time, as Brazil's standing army is small, although it is probably better equipped. Even those in parts of Brazil itself know less than the outside world of a rising, and during such times the censorship is very strict indeed, and somewhat annoying to business people, more especially to banks doing exchange work. An army officer is usually employed as Censor, and takes up his position in the cable offices. All code books, private and otherwise, must be produced together with a translation of the message. As some of the private code books are very complicated much time is lost in getting messages through, and no sooner has the code book left one's office than it may be wanted again. The inspection is undertaken very leisurely, and at times much unnecessary discussion takes place.

Caught Between Fires.

One experience I had leaves a vivid impression on my mind, firstly because of the suddenness of the uprising, and secondly because in a moment I came almost in the direct line of fire, and much resentment being involved in a scrap so soon after our 1914-18 experiences. It was during an election campaign and some members of the band which escorted the successful candidate to the Governor's Palace, were returning by way of the main commercial street, when one of the opposing forces made a remark which was resented. Before one could say "knife" the shooting occurred. The police, knowing nothing of the cause of the outbreak opened fire on all and sundry, and practically ran amuck when one of their number was fired at from an office window and instantly killed. The trouble lasted for the best part of nine days during which time, as the Officer Commanding the Federal Troops would not guarantee the safety of commerce, business was done behind closed doors, and one had to more or less run the gauntlet in going to and from his place of business. Eventually the General Commanding placed a squadron of cavalry in the streets and all was once again quiet. I do not remember any of the offenders being brought to justice. About the same time fighting was going on up country and troops were sent from Rio to go into the interior, as it was stated a mob of 1,000 were marching towards the city, burning villages on the way. It was rather interesting to study the troops and their equipment. The medical service was very badly off for transport, the ambulance being anything but inviting, and one could well imagine the discomfort the wounded would undergo in being evacuated. There appeared to be an absence of supply trains and so forth. The country these troops were to face was very difficult indeed, lacking roads or railways, whilst in parts water was unobtainable. The rebels knew the country from A to Z, and could subsist where the troops could not. The result was that little or nothing was accomplished, but the show of force was sufficient to bring the rebels to their senses. One felt very sorry for the troops who were undoubtedly a fine body of men, poorly kitted for a Tropical campaign, and their sufferings must have been almost unbearable.

The Experiences of a Free Lance.
An Englishman whom I knew very well had rather an unique experience with respect to South American revolutions. It appears he had fought during the South African war, after which he proceeded to Canada with the intention of making his fortune and returning in due course to the Old Country to settle down in comfort. He had not been there long before he and some of his pals who had also gone through the South African war (one of whom was a retired regular officer) noticed an advertisement in a paper which interested them somewhat. Satisfying their curiosity they learnt that the advertisement which was rather guardedly worded, called for volunteers to take part in a rising designed to overthrow the Brazilian Government of the day and restore the Monarchy. After having made an appointment with a gentleman from Brazil who was then in New York, they were told a large force was at their disposal on arrival at I—, which only needed leaders to carry them to victory. Most of them being young and out for adventure immediately came to terms. It was accordingly arranged that they should equip themselves with saddles, firearms and a few other necessary articles and take passage by the S.S. (over at this late date it is perhaps advisable to suppress names) for a northern Brazilian port. They were warned that it would be necessary for them to board the steamer in small parties and make as little show as possible. They

BEECHAM'S PILLS
Sweeter
the Stomach

YOU Will Always Find US With THE BEST
SELLING GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES

Ladies' American Hose

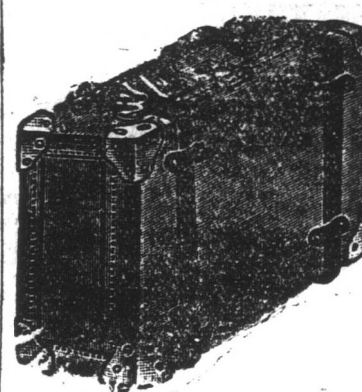
Beautiful! Yes, and good wearing too.
25c. 39c. per pair.



Toilet Paper.
Guaranteed 4-oz. Roll
Manilla Crepe.
2 for 15c.



Flour Sifters.
Only 39c. each.

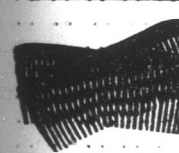


Fibre Suit Cases

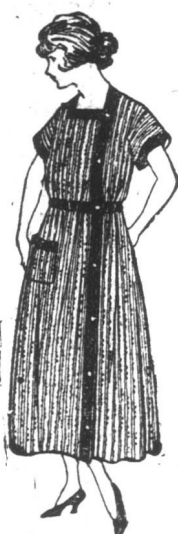
With Leather and Metal ends, at
\$1.95, \$2.90, \$5.95, \$6.50 ea.



Mirrors.
Metal frame Mirrors.
This is a good kitchen mirror for only . . . 25c.



Side Combs.
Heavy backs with finely polished teeth.
20c. 25c. 39c. per pr.



Ladies House Dress.
Made from good American Gingham.
Only \$1.65 each.

Boys' Khaki Overalls.

Real little play suits, to fit
2 to 4 years. Only 49c. per pair.

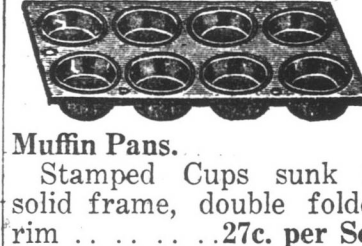
Men's Overalls.
Blue Denim. Men this is an Overall you will be proud to wear, made from Stifel Denim.
Only \$1.50 per pair.

Black Sateen Shirts.
Triple stitched. This is a superior quality Sateen Shirt.
Only \$1.95 each.

Boys' Blouses.
Striped Percale Blue and White Helio and White assorted colors Only 78c. each.



Ladies' Wing Sleeve Singlet.
Just the Singlet for warm weather . . 39c. each.



Muffin Pans.
Stamped Cups sunk in solid frame, double folded rim 27c. per Set.

Enameled Coffee Pots

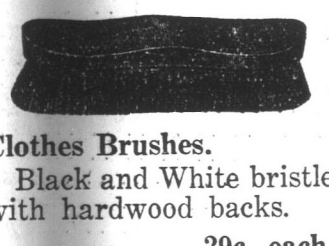
With Metal cover.
Only 39c. each.



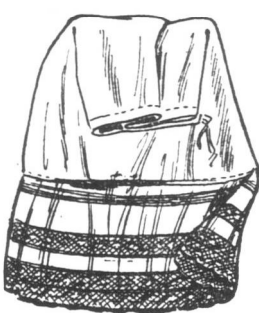
Sand Pails.
Bright colors, with shovel, 15c.
20c. 25c. ea.

Insect Powder

A most efficient Remedy for mosquitoes, flies, fleas and moths.
Only 19c. per tin.



Clothes Brushes.
Black and White bristle with hardwood backs.
29c. each.



Women's Petticoats.
White Nainsook, embroidery flounces, at
\$1.25. \$1.59. \$1.75. \$1.80. \$2.40 each.

Boys' Fancy Shirts.
This is a Job Lot without collars. Worth \$1.25 to \$1.75 each for only 98c.

Men's Fancy Shirts.
Without collars, made from good Percale; nice pin stripes. Our Price, all sizes, \$1.39

Men's Silk Hose.
This is a Job Lot, all colors and sizes. Worth up to \$1.25 per pair. Only 49c.

Men's Tweed Pants.
Men's Work Pants, made from a heavy English Tweed, at Only \$2.50 per pair.



Soap Dishes.
Assorted shapes in wire and aluminum, at 19c. ea.



Enamel Boilers.
With two handles, also in wire handle. Only 98c.



Alarm Clocks.
A good reliable time-keeper \$1.94 each



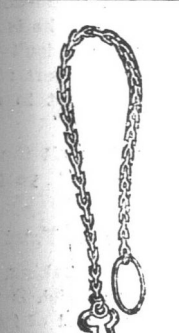
English Rock Teapots.
39c. 49c. each



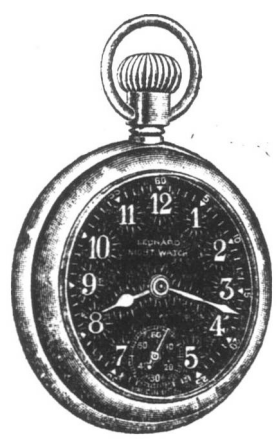
Special Corsets.
Made from good White Twill, embroidered top.
Only \$1.29 per pair



Spittoons.
Janned, in assorted colors 35c. each



Key Chains.
Only 10c. each



Watches
A reliable timekeeper.
Only \$1.98 each

W. R. GOOBIE Is Just Opposite
The Post Office

July 25, 21

decided that if they were questioned they would pose as members of a circus, which they actually did on arrival at their destination, where they created quite a stir in the small town which was to be their base. Here they purchased ponies and proceeded to play their part as rough riders, etc., etc. Knowing nothing of the language, and being approached by no one with reference to the venture, they were in rather an uncomfortable position. They, however, held a council of war and it was decided they would improve their time by cautiously looking about them and becoming posted with reference to the disposition of troops in the town, their quarters, etc., etc. In case of

alarm, they told off several of the party to immediately run to the barracks and remove the bolts of all the rifles within range, and endeavor to overpower the troops, after which they would retire up country (little knowing what that meant) and fight a rearguard action until joined by the forces they supposed were lying low round and about them, only waiting for some signal to take part in the fighting. As days went by they became rather anxious, as they noted by certain signs that the police were taking quite an interest in their movements. A few days later they knew the time had arrived, as whilst exercising their horses without saddles, their quarters, etc., etc. In case of

movements, an unkind wind blew the saddle covers aside thus exposing the firearms on each saddle, and a small boy gave the alarm. This goes to show that the police authorities had "got wind" of the purpose of their visit. As soon as the alarm was given there was nothing for it but fight, which they proceeded to do. Two of their numbers were killed instantly, the remainder retiring into the bush. They did all possible to wreck the few wooden bridges, and also cut the telegraph wires. To make a long story short, they were eventually rounded up and cast into prison. Whilst awaiting trial and after they were treated with the greatest consideration, being allowed to do as

bathing under guard, and go into the town. However, they were all sentenced to death in due course, and spent the best part of a year awaiting the final act. In the meantime they had mastered the language, and became quite popular with their jailors and people in the small town. About this time there was a change in Government, and representation being made to the new administration, the

adventurers received their pardon. My friend was immediately given a government post up country, which I believe was the collection of taxes of some sort or another, and, as may be imagined, was not a very popular position with the inhabitants. However, he managed to collect something from time to time, and kept in with the people he had to deal with, until such time as he could conveniently resign. The story appeared in many of the American papers, but unfortunately was given away when they might have received quite a decent sum for it.



Pearlina for easy washing. July 17, 14

The Lab

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