

# BOUNDLESS BRAZIL

We entertain a surprising number and variety of misconceptions with regard to South America. It is a revelation to many a well-informed person to learn that North America is very little larger than the twin continent.

To take a few test illustrations: Is the reader aware that Brazil is larger than the United States by 200,000 square miles? Has the reader ever heard of Sao Paulo, or the Parana? One is a thoroughly modern city with more than 300,000 population; the other a river of twice the volume of the Mississippi.

At present, Brazil, with its vast areas of undeveloped and practically uninhabited lands, is commercially important only as a source of supply of rubber, cacao and coffee; but it is safe to predict that before the close of the current century it will be one of the world's greatest granaries, with a population much in excess of 100,000,000.

The territory of Brazil is divisible into three zones which are distinguishable for differences of climate, products and physical characteristics. The first of these, the tropical regions of the great Amazon valley, was described in a recent article; the second is the subtropical area, including the central plateau and the populous coastal belt from Sao Paulo to Recife, and the third, the wholly temperate southern section, which abuts on Argentina and Uruguay.

The great central portion of the country, well-watered and fertile, will some day produce cotton, corn, wheat and tobacco in abundance, and support large herds of cattle. It is now noted for its coffee. Of the 15,000,000 bags, more or less, of that commodity that are marketed annually, 11,000,000 come from here.

The southernmost division is admirably adapted to cattle-raising, and that is the chief industry, but its extent is insignificant, in comparison with the possibilities. In this section of the country, yerba mate, or Paraguayan tea, is grown in large quantities, and forms a considerable item of commerce. Yerba mate has been prized as a beverage by the Indians of South America since time immemorial. The mate is a small tree. Its fleshy, heart-shaped leaves have aromatic properties which are extracted by infusion. The liquor is sucked from a gourd through a bombilla, or reed. The gourd is passed in turn from one to another of the company, and to decline it is a breach of good manners, even on the part of a foreigner. The tea has a bitter taste but is very stimulating. It is said to have no bad effects and the hope is entertained that it will be ultimately used in northern latitudes to a considerable extent as a substitute for the oriental tea and coffee. The center of the mate trade is at Parana, and 15,000,000 worth of the leaf is shipped annually from the two ports of Parana. As the tree is not cultivated, but grows wild and abundantly in the forest, large profits are secured in this business.

Brazil is not a young country economically. It has been occupied by whites for 300 years and from the earliest times has yielded large crops of sugar, tobacco, cotton, coffee, gold, diamonds, Bahia, Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro are the oldest cities. In the early days they were the centers of an



extensive sugar trade and the outlets for the products of the mines of the interior.

The centers of the latter-day development are Para and Manaus, in the rubber country, and Sao Paulo, in the coffee belt. In both districts the progress and accumulation of wealth have been wonderful.

Sao Paulo is by far the most populous and prosperous state in Brazil. It has a population of 2,800,000 being one-seventh of the total population of the country. About 2,500,000 acres are under cultivation as coffee fazendas. The industry is maintained in a state of stable prosperity by the system of valorisation instituted by the government a few years ago. This legalizes the purchase of coffee by the state and enables growers to find immediate sale for their output without glutting the market when the crop is excessively large, as it has been more than once in recent years. The method is not without its dangerous features, however. The state has already accumulated a supply in excess of 8,000,000 bags, and unless a short crop occurs within the next few years, a loss is inevitable. Then, of course, cost of storage and interest on money sunk in this protective investment must be considered.

Coffee is best grown in an altitude of about 2,000 feet and, as the efforts of the Paulista landowners and the capitalists have been concentrated on coffee growing for 30 years, the fertile valleys of the state remain neglected. There is great opportunity here for diversified agriculture in the midst of a prosperous community, and with easily accessible markets.

The city of Sao Paulo is a great produce exchange and labor mart. The bustle and animation that pervades it are seldom experienced in a Latin-

American city. Here the stream of immigration from Europe is received and distributed over the coffee zone. Italians are the principal element, and they compose one-third of the population of the state. The city is connected with Rio by railroad and has constant business with the capital. There is a marked difference of spirit in the people of these cities. In Sao Paulo, the all-absorbing subject of business is the greater attention is paid to social affairs, literature and pleasure. Nevertheless, the young city is justly proud of its educational facilities, which are second to none in Brazil.

Sao Paulo is pronouncedly up to date and its improvements have largely been carried out by American corporations. It has handsome buildings, beautiful parks, electric car service and lights, and one of the finest theaters in South America. The city stands at an elevation of 2,566 feet above sea level and at a distance of 50 miles from Santos, which is its port. A splendidly constructed and equipped railroad connects these points. From the base of the mountain on which Sao Paulo stands, the railroad makes an ascent to the city of five miles, with a grade of 8 per cent. Trains are operated on this line by means of a cable that derives its power from three stationary engines. All the products of the interior of the state find their way to Santos, and all the goods shipped to that port are carried inland over it. Santos is a clean, progressive, modern city, with a population of 75,000.

The Paulista aristocracy forms a distinct and interesting class. They are the large land owners, descended from the early Portuguese settlers. They live upon their fazendas, or plantations, in comfort, and often in luxury, taking active management of

their affairs and enjoying life to the utmost. A marked characteristic of the Brazilian gentry, and one which must have a favorable influence on the future of their country, is their almost universal love of rural life. This taste extends even to the young men, who, when their education is complete, will willingly leave the city for the fazenda. The merchant who has secured a competency retires to the country and its life of otium cum dignitate.

The fazendeiro is the most hospitable of men and the most gracious of hosts. Each member of his family, which is always a large one, vies with the others in paying attention to the guests, even though he be the most casual of visitors. A stranger might spend a lifetime living among the fazendeiros of Sao Paulo, and enjoying the best in the land, without exhausting his welcome.

Further south, a very different population is found, resulting from an immigration of French and German peasants. In this case, as in that of the Italian immigration to Sao Paulo, the government of Brazil and the local administrations have induced the movement by subsidies and various incentives. Whether these alien elements will ever become assimilated is an open question. Their congregation in colonies composed of their own kind is decidedly detrimental to such a result.

Where sugar was cultivated before the abolition of slavery, a considerable negro population is to be found. They are the least desirable portion of the rural population, indifferent and irregular workers, intemperate, inclined to be vicious, and susceptible to disease.

In the north, in the province of Ceara, the laborers are Indians and

half-breeds, with a constantly diminishing strain of Portuguese blood. They are poor, but hardy, acclimated and prolific. They will probably always be the backbone of the population of this region.

River navigation and horseback were until comparatively recent times the only means of travel in Brazil, but they are fast giving way to the railroad, of which the country contains more than 11,000 miles. The roads were always poor and a railway immediately secures enough patronage to make it pay. These lines are very unevenly distributed, as might be expected from the nature of the development. The eastern portion of Sao Paulo is fairly gridironed with rails, whilst the Amazon basin has none, though one is in course of construction. Here the river traffic still maintains its vigor, unimpaired by competition.

Rio is built upon a sandy plain on the edge of the bay. It has an imposing aspect, especially if viewed from one of the granite hills which rise out of its site. The principal street, Central Avenue, was cut through the old city in late years, and upon it are to be found the most important buildings. Forests surround the city and pleasantly relieve the stone and brick of its construction.

The foreign population is large and finds an easy foothold among people who have little taste for business life. German, French and Portuguese predominate, the last being hardly distinguishable from the natives of the same class, with whom they freely fraternize. The other foreigners mix little with the Brazilians, confine their interests to commercial affairs, and look forward to leaving the country as soon as their fortunes shall have been made.

## Votes for Women

### IX.—Women's Political Power.

By Frederic J. Haskin

One of the most important effects of the recent suffrage triumphs in the western states is that for the first time in the history of the country women will have a real influence in the presidential election. As the situation is now, the women may control 37 votes in the electoral college. Presidents Adams, Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Taylor, Hayes and Cleveland were all elected by a majority of 37 votes or less. Dr. William Tindall, secretary to the board of commissioners of Washington, D. C., has just called attention to this matter and expressed his surprise that so many politicians are still "slow in climbing on this band wagon" since women's influence in the nominating conventions will be felt.

It is the addition of Washington and California to the suffrage forces that counts in this election. California has 15 electoral votes and Washington 7, which is more than the other four states combined. Wyoming, the first state to enfranchise women, has only three votes now because of its small population. Idaho and Utah have four each and Colorado has six.

It is many years since the suffrage movement began its active work in America and its leaders have had many a hard struggle. In view of the fact that comparatively little has been accomplished in that state for woman suffrage since then, it is rather interesting to note that the first state to give any recognition to women in the management of public affairs was Kentucky, which, in 1828, passed a law permitting widows with children of school age to vote upon school matters.

In 1863, Kansas, which is now considering complete suffrage, gave its women school suffrage, and in 1887, after a hearty campaign Kansas was the first state to grant women the right to vote upon all municipal affairs, and in 1903 a special act of legislature gave the Kansas women the right to vote upon issuing of public bonds.

A number of states through the suffrage campaigns have tried to overcome the old argument of "taxation without representation," which is used as a plea by the suffragist today as by her colonial ancestor, by granting municipal or local suffrage to all taxpayers. Montana was the first state to grant taxpayers suffrage, but it prevails now in Louisiana, New York and a part of Virginia. In Michigan, in 1908, women taxpayers were authorized to vote upon questions of local

taxation and the granting of franchises. As a result of this concession Michigan, over 4,000 nonpaying women turned out in February in Detroit to vote upon the granting of a concession to the street railway company. The men's vote was comparatively small. The concession was defeated, owing entirely, it is claimed, to the votes of the women.

The Idaho people had a proof of one of the results of women suffrage in their state a few years after the amendment passed. A stringent law against gambling was passed, but the gambling element of the state attacked its constitutionality. While the matter remained unsettled, gambling was carried on in some places openly. In the city of Caldwell, the women secured the election of a mayor and in placing one woman member in the council. An ordinance prohibiting gambling within the city limits was duly passed and was so strictly enforced that the wealthy soon went up from the gamblers, "our living is gone." Some merchants, restaurant keepers and other business men were induced to say that the business interests of the town were injured by the ordinance. The repeal of the ordinance looked probable. The women, under the leadership of the president of the Equal Suffrage club, met and discussed the matter. Different members were detailed to talk with the members of the council as to the wishes of the mothers. The saloon men of the town had a petition drawn up by an attorney and presented to the mayor and council asking for the repeal of the ordinance. The Suffrage club prepared a remonstrance against its repeal and arrangements were made to secure the signature of nearly every woman voter in the city. A four-weeks' crusade was waged, at the end of which the matter was decided. The petition from the gamblers was worded in legal form ending "and we will ever pray." It was signed by a large number of men. At the close of its reading, the council woman handed the clerk the remonstrance which in clear, incisive terms demanded that the ordinance be kept upon the statute books of the city and enforced. It was signed by most of the women of the city and a few men. As the names of quiet women, seldom seen outside of their own door yards were read out the faces of the men grew grave in their first realization of the effect of woman suffrage in the affairs of the city. One of the councilmen arose and quoting

from the last clause of the petition repeated: "And we will ever pray" when before did gamblers ever pray and our women demand?" By unanimous vote the vote upon the petition was "indefinitely postponed."

Very similar results according to the claims of the suffragist leaders were obtained first in Seattle and later in Tacoma within a year after the granting of woman suffrage in the state of Washington, while in Los Angeles and in other California towns the effect of woman votes upon vice has been demonstrated even in these few months.

In Wyoming, many laws have been passed which the men of the state credit entirely to the influence of the women voters, which have greatly aided in the social and moral welfare of the commonwealth. Among the most important are acts providing that men and women teachers shall receive equal pay when equally qualified, raising the age of protection for girls to 18 years; making child neglect, abuse or cruelty illegal; forbidding the employment of boys under 14 and of girls of any age in the mines, or of children under 14 in public exhibitions; making it illegal to sell or give cigarettes, liquor or tobacco to persons under 16; establishing free public kindergartens and forbidding the adulteration of candies. Licensing gambling is illegal in Wyoming. There are excellent provisions made for the care and custody of deserted or orphan children and of incompetent persons. As the women of this state have voted since territorial days there is no reform measure in the state which they have not had some connection with.

When it is considered that Wyoming is a sparsely settled country and that the women have more difficulty in meeting for organization and work than the women of most of the other states and, also, that there is not the need for the laws affecting child labor that there is in states having a larger numerical population, these results are most creditable.

The laws secured by the women of Colorado fill a long list and all are made with a thorough understanding of the peculiar needs of that state which naturally differ materially from the eastern states in many particulars. There is a law forbidding inuring the lives of all children under 10 years. The state home for dependent children, which is acknowledged to be one of the finest institutions of its kind in the world, is a monument to the women voters of that state, as is also the Industrial Home School for girls. Each of these institutions is required by law to have women upon the board of management. Colorado mothers are joint guardians of their children with the fathers and they are equal heirs

in the property of a deceased child. The joint signature of husband and wife is required for every chattel mortgage, sale of household goods used by the family, or conveyance or mortgage of the homestead. It is a criminal offense to employ a child under 14 in a mine and the offender is punishable by imprisonment in addition to fine. It is a misdemeanor to fail to support aged or infirm parents. In the city of Denver, the women have brought about municipal reforms contributing to the beauty, health and comfort of the city.

Says one ardent suffragist: "The large registration of votes where women have been enfranchised gives the state the advantage of the trained feminine mind. For the majority of the women who vote are educated and the average American woman is now better educated than the average man. In Santa Monica, California, 500 more women than men registered at the last election, although there are more men than women in the population of the town. This will result in a majority of the intelligent people who are working for the best conditions of the community."

"Another result of woman suffrage is the improved condition of the voting places. The polls are now clean and attractive. They have to be, because an increasing number of women are serving upon election boards and the old, smoky room, with its tobacco

polluted floor, is not found where women wield the ballot. Incidentally, women purify the intellectual political atmosphere also. The mayor of a Kansas town, whose women have municipal suffrage, says that a campaign orator no longer dares to tell a questionable story in a stump speech, because the women will hear of it even if they are not present at the meeting and it may defeat him.

"The women reduced the municipal election expenses in Los Angeles to an average of less than 15 cents per vote, which is only a fraction of what former elections have cost. With such a proof of feminine economy the California state legislature felt justified in passing a bill last month making women eligible to any office in the state."

(Tomorrow—Votes for Women. X—In Other Countries.)

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"What made you so late?"  
"I met Smithson."  
"Well, that is no reason why you should be an hour late getting home to supper."  
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VIA

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St. Louis, Mo.; Rock Island, Ill.; Davenport, Ia., and return \$54.00  
Peoria, Ill., and return \$55.15  
St. Paul and Minneapolis and return (rate applies from Butte and Anaconda only) \$45.00  
Missouri river terminals, Sioux City to Kansas City and return \$45.00  
Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and return \$37.50  
Des Moines, Iowa, and return \$47.60  
Tickets on sale May 11, 18, 25, 27; June 1, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 29; July 3, 12, 20; Aug. 1, 2, 23, 31; Sept. 4, 5; open going transit limit 10 days; final return limit Oct. 31.  
\$48.90 round-trip rate to Minneapolis will be in effect April 29, May 1 and May 8, with final return limit, June 10.

### From Butte and Anaconda to--

San Francisco, going via Ogden or Salt Lake City, returning same route \$50.00  
San Francisco, going via Ogden or Salt Lake City, returning via Portland and Huntington, or vice versa \$61.50  
Los Angeles, going via Salt Lake Route, returning same route \$52.40  
Los Angeles, going via Salt Lake City, returning via San Francisco and Ogden or Salt Lake City, or vice versa \$52.40  
Los Angeles, going via Ogden or Salt Lake City and San Francisco, returning same route \$52.40  
Los Angeles, going either of the above routes, returning via Portland and Huntington, or vice versa \$71.50  
Tickets on sale April 29 and 30, May 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, final return limit June 27; June 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, final return limit August 12; August 31, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, final return limit October 31.  
In addition to above, tickets via Portland in one direction will also be on sale May 17, 18 and 19, final return limit July 15; May 29 and 30, June 5, 6, 7 and 8, final return limit July 27; June 29 and 30, July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, final return limit August 27; July 12 and 14, final return limit September 11; October 14, 16 and 17, final return limit November 15.

### Make Pullman Reservations Early

For rates from other Montana points, information as to diverse routes and full particulars, call at or address this office.

Montana Shriners have chosen the O. S. L. and Salt Lake route as their official route to Los Angeles convention. Special train will leave Butte evening of May 3. Sleeping car reservations should be made at once through Mr. Norman Hicks, care Hennessy Co., Butte.

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