

Minor Revolutionary Movements.

An insurrection has been for some time in progress in the State of Matto Grosso in the extreme northwest of Brazil. It is now reported that an army of 50,000 rebels is on the march to Rio Janeiro and that it is being swelled daily by the addition of numerous bands of malcontents. On July 5 the governor of Matto Grosso was killed by the insurgents. The vice-governor is reported to have been an accomplice in the assassination. On the ground that the vice-governor, although a revolutionist, is now legally in authority, the Brazilian Congress has refused to approve of placing the province under martial law.

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The revolutionary spirit seems to have reached the far corners of the earth, for from Johannesburg, So. Africa, come rumors of an intended uprising of the Negroes of the Rand (vol. viii, p. 764); and from Teheran, Persia, news of an outbreak of religious students and professors who have made insistent demands for the immediate granting of reforms promised last January.

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Russia Finding Herself.

In spite of deeds of violence, such as the attempted assassination of the Grand Duke Vladimir, in Prussia, on the 16th, and the successful assassination of Vice Admiral Chouknin, commander of the Black Sea fleet, at Sevastopol on the 11th, and of General Kozloff, almost under the shadow of the Czar's palace at Peterhof, on the 14th (almost certainly on the supposition that he was General Trepoff (vol. viii, p. 247) whom he resembled); in spite of strikes, such as a strike among the police of St. Petersburg, ostensibly for economic reasons; and in spite of very serious agrarian uprisings, as in the province of Voronezh, where on the night of July 16 over 20 estates were burned and many of the proprietors killed, the influence of the Douma (p. 321) in producing a new order of things becomes more and more manifest. Its first bill to become a law was signed by the Czar on the 17th, though opposed by the Goremykin ministry. The bill was an appropriation of \$7,600,000 for famine relief.

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In regard to the voting of the Douma a press dispatch states that "there have been no roll calls on any of the measures passed. The reason for this is the fear of members that the reactionists may come into power again and base prosecutions on the attitude of the members toward reform measures." A special correspondent of the Chicago Tribune at St. Petersburg thus describes the influence and value of the Douma:

The Douma has been sitting a little over a month, but one can see already the influence its existence has had on the country at large. It has been a great educating factor. As at the time of the war, the people are devouring the newspapers. Travelers tell how the stations are crowded with peasants begging for newspapers. The reports from the Douma are read word by word. I saw a letter written to one deputy from his village saying that they had read all the speeches made in the Douma and saw that he had not spoken yet. Had he gone to

sleep? Some people say the Douma is talking too much. But it is for the country that the deputies get up and talk on for over an hour. . . . Whatever the Douma has done, whatever may be its merits or defects, its very existence during six weeks in which it has had time to express itself fully and clearly cannot but be fraught with consequence in a country where up to a few months ago free political speech was an unheard of thing and where during the last three months a frank expression of political opinion might result in your being elected a member of the Douma, but might far more probably land you in prison. It is difficult for people who have never been here to realize that although the old regime has not yet been destroyed, there is an enormous difference in the general state of things owing to the fact that up to last year the expression of public opinion was impossible and that now it is not only echoed under the protection of the Douma, all over Russia, but finds a vehicle in innumerable newspapers and pamphlets.

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Dreyfus Vindicated at Last.

The spectacular Dreyfus case is now happily closed (vol. vi, p. 777). In 1894, Captain Alfred Dreyfus was convicted by a secret court martial on evidence now known to have been forged, of treachery in the handling of secret military papers. In January, 1895, he was publicly degraded and sent to life imprisonment in close confinement on Devil's Island off the coast of French Guiana. A suspicion developed in many quarters that a great wrong had been done an innocent man. This grew, and in 1899 a new trial was ordered, and Dreyfus was brought back to France, where he was again tried at Rennes. He was again convicted as a sort of compromise measure to avoid a frightful scandal in the war office; but as a recognition of the general belief in his innocence the sentence was commuted. On the 12th of this month the Supreme Court of France annulled the verdict of the Rennes court martial, and accorded a complete vindication to Captain Dreyfus, now an old, white-haired man, though only 42 years of age. On the following day, with so much turbulence that a serious duel resulted from the disorder, the French parliament reinstated Dreyfus, who obtains the rank he would have attained to if he had not been interrupted in his promotion—that of chief of squadron of artillery. Colonel Georges Picquart, who had been dismissed from the army for proclaiming his discovery of the character of the evidence against Dreyfus, was also reinstated, with the rank of brigadier general. With the memory of the unusually shameful scenes of the degradation of the now fully vindicated man, it is interesting to compare the press reports of the scene of the decision of vindication in the Palace of Justice, where among those present were Mathew Dreyfus, brother of Alfred Dreyfus; Maitre Mornard, counsel for Captain Dreyfus; Joseph Reinach, the historian of the Dreyfus affair; Colonel Picquart, Mme. Zola and many others who have figured in various stages of the celebrated case. Captain Dreyfus was not present, continuing his habitual secrecy by remaining secluded in the garret where he hitherto has been cut off from the outer world.

The court, consisting of forty-nine judges, gowned in flowing red robes, solemnly mounted the bench. Deep silence prevailed as the presiding judge read the lengthy decision, minutely reviewing the series of sensational