

Knapp commanded the cruiser force in the Caribbean and he was, during the American occupation, Military Governor of Santo Domingo. This important post he left to become naval adviser to the Peace Conference at Paris, and as Vice-Admiral, succeeded Admiral Sims in command of the United States naval force operating in European waters.

His career justified Secretary Denby's final statement that the naval officer's success was certain with English as his native tongue, with Spanish in the Western Continent, with French in the world at large, with an instant knowledge of the law of nations and a competent understanding of the ways of diplomacy.

Admiral Knapp loved the sea, and at his own request his ashes were scattered in the sea.

JAMES BROWN SCOTT.

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RUY BARBOSA

November 5, 1849—March 1, 1923

In 1907, at the second of the Peace Conferences held at The Hague, the world at large, especially Europe, made a great discovery—that the American Continent had not only produced great men in the past, but that it was then producing them; and that not only the America of English speech, but the America of Spanish and Portuguese origin was destined to be a factor in the Old World which is ever new.

In the early days of the conference all eyes were turned to Dr. Drago, a former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, and they saw before them a beautiful, stately figure. Later in the conference itself, they heard a voice—strident, insistent, dominating. It was that of Ruy Barbosa. He had something to say, and he said it.

In person he was not attractive. He had none of the graces of the orator; he only had genius. He made himself the leader of every Latin American State, insisting rightly that Latin America should be heard, and that each and every Latin American Republic should be treated upon a plane of equality with the strongest of monarchies or empires. And he stated their claims in such a way as to become the embodiment of equality not merely of the small states of America, but of the small states everywhere. Great as was his career at home, this was easily the greatest service which he rendered his country. The doctrine of equality was never more clearly stated, more uncompromisingly enforced. What stood in its way fell, but the doctrine itself stood; it had to be counted with then, it has to be counted with now, and if it be not recognized in the future, the Society of Nations can only rest upon power, not upon the principles of justice and equity.

In 1907, when he achieved international distinction at The Hague, he was about fifty-eight years of age, having been born in Brazil on the 5th of

November, 1849. He was a lawyer by profession, an orator by temperament. A republican by conviction, he advocated the establishment of a republic, and when the empire was overthrown, he became Minister of Finance and Vice President of the Provisional Government. From this day until the day of his death, on March 1, 1923, he lived in the public eye—whether as representative of Brazil at the Hague Conference, Senator of Brazil, or a member of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague upon its establishment in 1921.

A great lawyer, a great statesman, a great orator he was, and more. He was a great man.

JAMES BROWN SCOTT.