

Cuba Libre

"They will fight for freedom undertake the nobler task which mankind can have at stake."

The right of right, though oft delayed, will triumph in the end.

"Three armed in his whose cause is just."

Vol. 1.
No. 1.

(See COPY.
\$1.00 A YEAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 29, 1898.

CUBA.

(Coo-bah.)

Discovered by Columbus, October 28, 1492, he named it Juano in honor of Prince John, son of Ferdinand and Isabella. After the death of Ferdinand it was called Fernandina. Later it received the name of Santiago in honor of the patron saint of Spain. Still later it was named Ave Maria in honor of the Holy Virgin, but the name given it by the Indians, Cuba, long before Columbus discovered it, has survived all others, and by this name it will doubtless be known throughout the coming centuries.

Its area is about 43,320 square miles; the Isle of Pines and smaller islands along the coast contain about 1,350 square miles, making a total area of 44,670 square miles, or about the size of Pennsylvania. Its coast line is about 2,200 miles. Its length from east to west is about 775 miles, and varies from 20 to 130 miles in width.

The temperature during the hottest months of July and August varies between 80° and 85° F. During the coldest months of December and January it varies between 62° and 69° F. The decade of 1703-1803 the extremes ranged between 98° and 100° F., but 94° F. is now regarded as phenomenal.

The town of La Asencion, now known as Baracoa, was the first that was founded, and became the capital of the island in 1518. In the year 1514 the towns of Santiago and Trinidad were founded on the southern side, to facilitate communications with the Spanish inhabitants of Jamaica.

Gov. Gonzalez Perez de Angulo upon arriving at the Havana in 1549 decided to make it his residence. Subsequent governors

continued to make it their residence.

The English captured the island in August, 1762. A treaty of peace was effected and the island was delivered to Donde de Rical, on whom the government had been conferred, and the English embarked for Europe in July, 1768.

The island was desolated by a hurricane June 21-22, 1791, when the water rose to a height of 28 feet above the parapets of the bridge across the Rio del Calabaz.

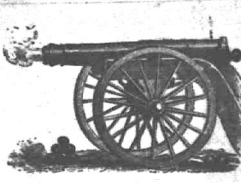
Salaries of Spanish Officials in Cuba.

Governor General	850 000
Director General of the Treasury	18 500
Archbishop of Santiago	18 000
Bishop of Havana	15 000
Commander General of the Naval Station	10 302
The General Segundo Cabo	15 000
President of the Audiencia	35 000
Governor of Havana	8 000
Secretary of the General Government	8 000
Postmaster General	5 000
Collector of Havana Custom House	4 000
Manager of the Lotteries	4 000
Chief Clerks of Admiralty—1st class	3 000
Chief Clerks of Admiralty—2d class, each	4 000
Chief Clerks of Admiralty—3d class, each	3 000
Major Generals, each	7 500
Brigadier Generals, each	4 500
Colonels, increased in command	3 450
Commanders of Men-of-War	6 300
Captains of Privateers	4 360
Lieutenants of the first class	3 570

Besides innumerable minor officials. It should be remembered that Cuba is not quite as large as the single State of Pennsylvania.

SPANISH BLUSTER.

If the Government of the United States sends one war ship to Cuba, a thing they are no longer likely to do, Spain would act with energy and without vacillation.—*Editorial from Madrid El Heraldico, Jan. 16.*



FROM THE BATTLEFIELD.

Jan. 19.—The insurgents bombarded the town of Campechuelo, Santiago de Cuba province, for five hours and a half, firing fifty-six cannon shots and many rifle volleys. The siege was raised on account of a Spanish gunboat. Spaniards report two killed.

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Jan. 21.—Two sharp engagements, in which from 5,000 to 5,000 engaged, were fought near Esperanza in the Cubitas mountains. From their fortified position the insurgents poured a galling fire into the enemy, hitting their ranks in a frightful manner. Owing to superior numbers the insurgents retired to Najana, saving their documents and files. The Spanish losses must have been enormous.

Jan. 22.—Gen. Calixto Garcia entered and occupied the town of Guines, thirty miles southeast of Havana. It is reported that Gen. Gomez shot the insurgent captain, Nestor Alvarez, for inducing others to surrender.

Jan. 24.—Gen. Blanco, with his staff and a strong personal escort, left to-day for the east to take personal command of the battalions now awaiting him at the Port of Gibara, Santiago de Cuba.

A dynamite bomb was exploded at Esperanza, province of Santa Clara, shattering all the buildings in town. The insurgents entered the town under cover of the darkness, and despite the firing from the fort plundered several stores. A part of the garrison turned out and a battle took place in the street. The insurgents retired. Several were killed and wounded on both sides.

The insurgents are burning the cane fields on the central plantation, Teresa, at Calixto Hueca; also of the plantation Dos Hermanos and Puria.

Jan. 25.—The Spanish forces, in reconnoitering near Adacuato and Tapate in the province of Havana, came upon a cavalry force under the insurgent general, Aranguren, with a troop of cavalry. An engagement took place with losses on both sides. The Spaniards claim to have captured Aranguren's correspondence.

A reconnoitering party under the command of the Spanish Col. Rubin, near Trinidad, province of Santa Clara, came upon an insurgent force. From their entrenched position they wrought great havoc in the Spanish ranks, killing a major, a captain, a surgeon and wounding several soldiers.

It is reported that Gen. Gomez has crossed the Moron Juacero trocha into Camaguey district.

Blanco has arrived at Juacero. Successful landing is reported of the Insens, a new destructive engine of war, the dynamite, "Inferno"—an American invention.

Cuba in U. S. Congress.

In discussing the question of granting belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents in the House on the 19th and 20th instants, Mr. Hitt opened the general debate, sketching the course of Cuban affairs since Mr. McKinley's advent to power. He said the President had immediately demanded the release of the American prisoners in Cuba. In many cases his demand was complied with, but not in all. Then, by the hand of an assassin, the leader of the policy of stern conservative oppression in Spain had fallen. His successors pursued the same policy until overthrow.

When the Liberal Ministry came in the President had again pressed for the release of the American prisoners. The Ministry yielded and all had been given their freedom. But the President had gone even farther. He had protested with such emphasis and energy against the barbarities of the war and the policy of concentration that Gen. Weyler had been recalled in disgrace and the policy of concentration had been abandoned.

The President's representatives had been treated by Spain, said Mr. Hitt, and the scheme of self-government, modeled upon that of Canada had been issued. Perhaps it would be a harsh judgment now to say it had already failed. But that it was sincere events had made plain.

Mr. Hitt gave an emphasis to a portion of his speech which has led some Senators to believe that the President made no idle threat when he said in his recent message to Congress that the time might come when our duty

"I will read the words in which the President so plainly suggests what could not with propriety be broadly stated as to future events in the intercourse of nations.

"It is hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, civilization and humanity, to intervene with force, it shall be without fault to our party and only because the necessity for such action shall be so clear as to demand the support and approval of the civilized world."

"Holds," Mr. Hitt said, "that a belligerency resolution would be a declaration of war between the contending powers. It is not an act in itself, and in effect an act in favor of Spain and against Cuba. The practical result would be this: The cruiser of the two contending powers would be at once clothed with the rights of search, the right to stop American ships anywhere, and search them for all articles contraband of war. We have a right to load a ship with guns of with cannon and powder and shot and send it anywhere in the world and sell it if we can, but after you recognize the existence of war in Cuba it makes all these things contraband of war."

"Now herein lies the inequality. The Cubans have no cruisers, they have no ports, they have no marines. The Spaniard has a great fleet. The three-mile limit of Cuba now holds him. He cannot touch an American ship three miles from the coast of Cuba. That is the limit of his jurisdiction. A declaration of belligerency widens that limit to the ocean's width."

Mr. Hitt spoke of the recent tamtits in Havana as follows: "The Government, forcing between an armed insurgent force in front and a tumultuous party behind ourselves—all the time the President was ready at a moment's notice to see that American property and American citizens were protected."

He closed his speech by saying: "An officer of experience and ability is at Havana, in hourly communication with the President. Our great ships are not far away. They ought not to be at such a time. And I believe, whatever event may arise, though we may in passing sometimes have a sharp word about certain matters, we shall as usual when the President took ground in the Venezuela question, draw all other voices in the ocean of Americans to stand by the President, to stand by the Government, to present a united front to the greatest wrong or complication that may come. It is not

proper to anticipate or to pretend to have knowledge of particular events, or intentions in the future; but I know as to all Americans who love their country that we can count upon their standing by their President when he goes on to the next step before him, in pursuance of the same line of policy he has followed in the last eight months.

Mr. Dinsmore, a Democrat, member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said that the time had come for giving to the Cubans the recognition they had so long sought. He attacked the alleged inconsistency, citing the speeches under the Cleveland administration and then branched off to tariff, civil service, bi-metalism and various other topics, saying that this Government could bring war with Spain, for a bankrupt monarchy which could not put down 35,000 ragged Cuban soldiers would not enter upon a contest with the United States.

Mr. Berry eloquently pledged Cuba's cause. After 200,000 Cubans had gone down to their death during the last four years, he said it was absurd for members to stand outside of the House and deny that a state of war exists on the island to-day.

"I do not fear war," said Mr. Berry. "I think a little blood-letting would be good for us. Let Spain fire on the American flag just once and the flame will be kindled that will free Cuba."

Mr. Williams (Miss.), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, followed. He sneered at the statement of Mr. Hitt yesterday that the granting of belligerent rights to the Cubans would afford them no advantage. "Shades of history and all its people who have ever rebelled against tyranny!" he exclaimed. "What a pity that George Wash-

ington should have been so much more generous to them! What a pity that George E. Lee, Jefferson Davis and other Confederate statesmen were not informed that belligerency would not aid their cause when they were seeking that recognition abroad!"

"Have the Cubans a government to recognize?" asked Mr. Dalzell (Pa.). "They have the same sort of government other Spanish colonies had when they were rebelling against Spain."

"Who is their president?" Mr. Williams did not answer. Mr. Dalzell reiterated the question. Again Mr. Williams did not answer. Mr. Dalzell smiled, but Mr. Williams was by a sudden inspiration, answered him.

"At fault," exclaimed Mr. Williams. "I will resort to you Yankee trick and ask you who is the king of Romania?"

Mr. Williams proceeded to say that he did not remember Spanish-American names, but he had seen it frequently in the newspapers.

"It is Bartholomew Mass," interposed Mr. King (Utah).

"Where is the capital?" asked Mr. King.

"At Cuba," responded Mr. Williams, if answering a catchism.

"At how many places was the American Capital located during the Revolution?" asked Mr. Clark of Mr. Dalzell, while others besieged him with questions as to the name of the President of the United States during the Revolution.

He described the harrowing conditions then characterized the scheme of anti-slavery as a delusion and declared if passed on on that basis Spain would saddle the world on Cuba. There would be resistance and once more the fires of revolution would be kindled. Ferdinand's cause could not come to the island and independent was achieved.

In conclusion, he declares that the dream of those who believed peace could come to Cuba without independence would soon be rudely shattered. We stay our hand, and in the language of the Swedish minister, let the Spaniard and Cuban cut each other's throats or intercede for the protection of humanity.

In response to the request of Chairman Adams of the Sub-committee on Cuba, of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for information on the status of affairs in Cuba, Assistant Secretary Day has answered that the information is being prepared.

"I warn my Republican colleagues that we have delayed too long the recognition of the insurgents. If we do not act we will be swept out of power and while I shall vote to sustain the chair in this instance, if the Committee on Foreign Affairs does not give to the House a chance to be heard and to vote on this all-important question, I am one of those who will join in the revolutionary tactics which may be necessary to let expression be given to the sentiment and will of the American people."

(Applause.) The Representative Colson of Kentucky, a Republican, in the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Williams (Miss.) offered an amendment to direct the President to appoint three commissioners to proceed to Cuba and, if possible, negotiate a treaty of peace, amity and commerce with the Republic of Cuba, and appropriating \$15,000 for defraying the expenses of the commissioners. It was ruled out of order.

Mr. Lewis (Wash.) offered another amendment providing that to emphasize the fact that estate of war existed in Cuba the consular general of the United States at Havana be withdrawn and the government of Spain be deprived of the suspension of diplomatic relations at that point.

Mr. Lewis then drew a parallel between his amendment and one offered by Mr. Hepburn of the last Congress instructing the President to demand the removal of the American legation at Turkey at the capital as a means of emphasizing the disapproval of this government of Turkey's conduct during the Armenian atrocities.

The whole question is bearing a relation to the weight Spain is bankrupt. She cannot send another man to Cuba. There are 100,000 in Havana. The handwriting has appeared on the wall.

Mr. Schurz (N. Y.) offered an amendment directing the President to notify Spain that unless she withdraws in thirty days we would recognize the independence of Cuba and announce our position by force of arms.

Mr. Pitt had said, Mr. Adams is chairman of the sub-committee, which has charge of the subject, and is proving untrue, the fact that his efforts to pigeon-hole the Cuban question, are bringing upon him a good deal of indignation from his constituents.

Mr. Bentlove, of Minnesota, one of the Republican members of the committee, said today that the greatest indignation prevailed among his constituents in Minnesota over the fact that the starvation of the people of Cuba is allowed to continue and that Spain is not compelled either to feed the starving people or to get out of the island. Mr. Acheson, of Pennsylvania, said that people in his district were equally indignant.

An exaggeration to say that if the Republican members of the House were allowed to discuss this question, four-fifths of them would be Democrats in asking that Spain be compelled to stop her inhuman and unchristian warfare on the Cubans by means of force of arms. It is a question which has been discussed for years.

The feeling on this subject in the House is becoming more intense every day, and many indications suggest that they are rapidly becoming Democrats. It is a question which has been discussed for years.

Probably the next infamed person in Havana is Madrid, and certainly no well-to-do person in this country, is likely to be so angry as the Democrats are over the failure of the House to take prompt action to stop the inhuman starvation of the Cubans by the Spaniards. It is evident that Speaker Reed and his allies in the House will not be able to keep the House from expressing their views on this subject.

Twenty Reasons Why the Spanish Scheme of Autonomy Will Fail.

- 1. It is made by a royal decree and has not been approved by the Cortes and may be approved or withdrawn at pleasure.
2. It is unconstitutional, as the Spanish law requires that all legislation for the nation shall be made by the King and Cortes—so that Cuba could not enact laws.
3. The \$22,000,000 of Spanish products forced on Cuba must continue.
4. The public debt is to be apportioned between Cuba and Spain and the Spanish Cortes is to determine the total, upon the termination of the war.
5. The extension of universal suffrage to Cuba seems plausible, but as the number and the names of the Deputies who shall be returned to the Cortes are always determined beforehand in Spain, by the government in power, what chance would Cuba have? Ridiculous.
6. Entire lack of confidence, in Spain, by the colonists.
7. The qualification that a candidate must have an annual income of \$4,000 in order to be eligible for election or selection to the upper Cuban Chamber, places a premium upon wealth instead of ability.
8. The qualification that a candidate must be a native-born Spaniard, physician, journalist and professional man. Further artificially prepared qualifications for eligibility, enumerating the different positions which they must have occupied, reduces the number of possible candidates and the more years Cuban residence clause would deprive very few Spaniards from selection.
9. Eighteen of the thirty-five members are to be elected, the remainder to be appointed by the Governor-General and the King.
10. The Governor-General and the King.
11. The King.
12. The King.
13. The King.
14. The King.
15. The King.
16. The King.
17. The King.
18. The King.
19. The King.
20. The King.

- expenses of the sovereignty, and the Spanish Cortes will determine every three years its amount and the necessary means to cover it, always reserving to itself the right to alter this provision.
18. An attempt is made to hoodwink the Cubans on the question of commercial treaties by providing that the central government is to be aided by special delegates appointed by the Colonial government to draft such treaties, but the question is always referred to the high court of final appeal, and in every case Spanish products must have the advantage of a differential tariff.
19. All the authorities are subordinate to the Governor-General; he has all the patronage of public service; he has a suspensive veto over legislation; he can suspend all guarantees; he can apply the law of public order, which is another name for martial law, and he has the right and it is his duty in certain special emergencies to make himself dictator.
20. The judiciary, which is to decide as to conflicts of interpretation and all the disputes about rights and privileges, remains in Spanish hands. Nothing is said yet in regard to the army Spain is to keep in Cuba or the disarming of the volunteers or the creation of native militia, as in other autonomous colonies.

FALSTAFF IN HAVANA.

The Spanish news from Cuba again shapes itself to the emergency. During General Weyler's day, whenever the debates in Congress here would take on a vigorous and significant tone, the cable from Havana would bring particulars of the most substantial and assuring Spanish triumphs in the field. With the aid of a writing pad and a few clicks of the telegraph key in his palace, General Weyler purely for American consumption, would put insurgent columns to rout in every direction. Provinces were pacified while one waited. The thing was a marvel in its way.

Again, the marred. The debates in Congress are now warm for Cuba, and Spanish triumphs are coming hot and thick over the wires. General Blanco—with suggestions probably from this end—copies the Weylerian trick. He is performing wonders in Havana. Autonomy is swiftness and the Insular Government is a mere shadow of the whole lawless band with a weapon in its hand. Consider the cause of Cuba in Congress now. Why, it is too late! The jig is up with Cuba.

It was only the other day that the question was asked in derision, "Who is the President of Cuba?" The insinuation was that there was no such person. The individual exploited, or that something like a Cuban relative of "Mrs. Harris." The next day the myth materialized. The Spanish themselves had discovered the President of Cuba. They had made terms of peace with his own brother. They were established now right in the family. The President himself would soon follow. It was all a lie. No brother of the President of Cuba had surrendered. But the lie lived and did service for about twelve hours.

"Where is the Capital of Cuba?" was another question which, put with a frown and in a severe tone of voice, was designed to floor any Spanish person daring to utter a word for Cuba. The insinuation was that no such person existed. The hands laid no capital, unless such a title might be bestowed on General Gomez's saddle bags. The ruffians carried their capital about with them. It was here to-day and there to-morrow. Now the Spaniards boast that they have found the capital of Cuba and have sacked it. There actually was such a place and it was a town. The saddle bags of General Gomez have been stripped of their hoard. The capture of the Spaniards' hoard and the loss of the Spaniards, as usual, proved equal to the emergency. They mused and carried formaldehyde. The insurgents were simply cleaned out and a bull in the name of King and country, accompanied the hoard's business was accomplished.

It is a simple man in proportion to the temper of the Cuban delusion to compare and your Spanish news. General Blanco's news is determined. These Spanish officials in Cuba may not be much as soldiers, but they are superb as fakirs. They are really out of their element with swords at their side. They ought to start a school of fakirs and call it the Fakirs of Cuba. They must all have heard of the Fakirs of the Fakirs.

SPECIAL REPORT.

REPUBLIC OF CUBA, Army of Liberation, 5th Corps, Matanzas Division, General Headquarters.

With deep regret I confirm the death of Major Blas de Leizaola, civil engineer graduate of Philadelphia, recently appointed Chief of Staff of the Brigade of the North of Matanzas. Duties connected with the service kept him in the province of Havana, and being ill, went to a hospital. An infectious disease made it possible for the Spanish column to find him; Major Delgado was very ill with fever and had not the strength to defend himself and fell into the hands of the enemy, who, ignoring all humane sentiment, and trampling upon the rudimentary usages of war, cowardly assassinated the suffering prisoner. This barbarous proceeding, common in all Spanish commanders of the Spanish forces, is an evident proof of the bad faith with which all the decisions of the Spanish Commander in Chief are dictated, prohibiting the assassination of innocent and defenseless prisoners, and even combatants, or it proves that the bloodthirsty habit is so strong in these ferocious chiefs of the troops who had for an example the butchered Spaniards, as so many Weylers in Spain, that it is impossible for them to curb their wild beast instincts.

I can relate many more of these deeds of heroism! The brothers Postana, distinguished young gentlemen from Havana, cruelly assassinated in the Valley of Guamaicuro while gathering vegetables; the Chilean Captain Lara, sick in a hospital; the member of the Sanitary Corps, Justo Tomas, of a distinguished Matanzas family, made a prisoner while nursing the sick and wounded, whose fate was the same as his own. Dr. Cabada, an American citizen and a graduate of Philadelphia, assassinated four days ago in San Francisco de Paula, where he went to establish a hospital, and many others, too many to mention, which justify my assertion, and which daily fill our hearts with sorrow and bitterness, and influence our hatred to the tyrant, the one sentiment that they have ever cultivated in our hearts.

Major Delgado, who was always worthy of the consideration and affection of his superiors, has been killed by the Spanish ferocity has added to our holy cause.

Chief of Division, P. F. BELASQUET.

of the 30th of December, 1897, the following Generals in Cuba:

- Captain-General—D. Ramon Blanco y Encinas.
Lieutenant-Generals—D. Luis Manuel Pando y Sanchez, Jose Valera y Alvarez.
Generals of Division—D. Juan Salcedo y Mantilla, D. Pedro Jimenez Fernandez, D. Julian Gonzalez y Barrado, D. Adolfo Jimenez Castellanos y Tapia, D. Augustin de Linquez y Coca, D. Arsenio Linarez y Ponce, D. Juan Arduas y Estigarribia, D. Benito de Molino y Louaou, D. Felipe Martinez y Gutierrez, D. Jose Teral y Velazquez, D. Francisco Fernandez Bernal, D. Ernesto de Aguirre y Bengos, D. Vicente Manterola y Taxonera, D. Osmario Fernandez y Fernandez.
Generals of Brigade—D. Pablo Gonzalez del Corral, S. Carlos Barraquer y Bovira, D. Luis Valderama y Rodriguez, D. Jorge Garrich y Allo, D. Emilio Serrano Altamira, D. Luis Lopez Ballesteros, don Jose Garcia Alvarez, D. Enrique Solana y Llandero, D. Calixto Ruiz Ortega, D. Eduardo Lopez de Ochoa y Aldana, Don Jose Lopez Arce y Villasanté, D. Diego Figueroa y Hernandez, D. Vicente Gomez Elberter, D. Gaudilo Hernandez de Velasco, D. Luis Molina Olivera, D. Enrique Segura Campoy, D. Andres Maroto y Alba, D. Juan Manrique de Lara y Jimenez, de Melgar, D. Santiago Diaz de Ceballos y Visgras, D. Fernando Alvarez de Sotomayor y Flores, D. Juan Vazquez de Arce y Rubio, D. Julio Fuentes y Forner, D. Ignacio Estruch y Llaseras, D. Felix Paraja Mossa, D. Juan Homero y Maldonado, D. Cristobal Mas y Bouneul don Victoriano Araujo y Paredelo, D. Luis Pastor Landero.

Recapitulation:
Generals 1
Lieutenant-Generals 1
General of Division 28
Generals of brigade 28
Total 45

SPAIN MUST MAKE PROGRESS.

Spain must make progress. It is clear that Spain will have to make great progress toward the pacification of Cuba in the very near future or she will have further interference in the Cuban trouble to deal with. Commodore Ingersoll and his fleet are in the bay of Havana, and the sending of the fleet to the bay of Havana is an

General GOMEZ. It is a simple man in proportion to the temper of the Cuban delusion to compare and your Spanish news. General Blanco's news is determined. These Spanish officials in Cuba may not be much as soldiers, but they are superb as fakirs. They are really out of their element with swords at their side. They ought to start a school of fakirs and call it the Fakirs of Cuba. They must all have heard of the Fakirs of the Fakirs.

To conclusion... of those who... Cuba without... solely... in the... COMMENTS.

THE CALL OF HUMANITY IN CUBA.

The demonstration in the House for the past two days ostensibly on behalf of Cuba has not been an honest effort in the interest of the hapless island. It has simply been an unworthy attempt to force a transcendent question which should have been treated on a petty partisan account.

The House refused to sanction the propositions which were presented because they were thrust forward in violation of all parliamentary order, because the recognition of Cuban belligerency does not meet the present situation and because the House is disposed to leave the matter with the President in the expectation that, with more accurate knowledge and in its diplomatic form, he will at the right time meet the requirements of the case.

These considerations fully justify the attitude of the majority. For the present it reserves expression with faith in the President's watchfulness and purpose. In his message he commends the course which the Government and policy, but indicated that if this policy proved fruitless and exigencies demanded action he would not hesitate to follow their demands.

The appalling evidence that 400,000 Cubans have perished of starvation within the past year and that thousands more are on the verge of starvation could not be denied. This more than Armenian horror is at our very door. How can we be indifferent? How can we escape our responsibility? What ought we to do? We need not be immediately concerned about belligerency, but how long can we wait before intervening against sweeping starvation?—Phila. Press.

OPPING FOR LACK OF MEDICINE.

Cuban Relief Committee Receives Prescriptions from Consul Lee.

The Central Cuban Relief Committee, appointed by President McKinley, with offices at Temple Court, yesterday received a letter from William B. Day, Assistant Secretary of State, and a cablegram from Consul-General Day's letter contained an inclosure from Charles Hyatt at Santiago de Cuba to the effect that one-third of the people in that district are sick and in need of medicines.

One of the usual kaleidoscopic changes in American politics has just been effected. The Cuban question is evidently more grave than it was two days ago, and the Government is not any stronger. An accident may precipitate anything.—Phila. Press.

BRITISH VIEW OF CUBA.

The "Times" Debates the Stability of the President's Policy.

London, Jan. 21.—The Times, in an editorial on Representative Hill's speech in the House of Representatives, says: "We assume that President McKinley does not wish his hands to be forced by the opposite party. He does not want war with Spain because his heart is set upon promoting the economical and commercial development of the United States. Yet it seems doubtful whether he will prove strong enough to resist the pressure brought to bear upon him."

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WHAT IT ALL MEANS.

Mr. Hill and other Republican leaders at Washington tell us that if we will only have patience the Administration will eventually do something for Cuba. It is easy enough for us to have patience. Now that the Government has allowed Cuba to be bled for a period of two years more or less, without a cessation and outrage in the island as we have for the past three years. But let us see what the very next step will be by any means. The fact that the number of deaths from starvation in Cuba during the last nine months is estimated at 400,000, Mr. McKinley's Administration

ration is 200,000. From this the figures range to 600,000. Probably nobody familiar with the facts would call an estimate of 300,000 other than extremely moderate. It is uniformly admitted that the death rate has not been reduced in the slightest degree since the advent of Blanco and "autonomy." The Cubans are dying now at least as fast as they ever were.

We begin to see the meaning of patience now. In nine months of patience President McKinley caused the loss of at least 360,000 Cuban lives. That is 40,000 per month, 1,333 per day, and 55 per hour. Starvation is going on again at this rate now. If Mr. Hill occupied a... Cuban old men, women, girls and children died while he was talking. Every period of his address was punctuated with the death pang of a starving Cuban. Every day through which Speaker McCreedy succeeds in staving off action means the sacrifice of over thirteen hundred lives. Sixty thousand Cubans have perished since President McKinley sent in his message asking Congress to give the Spaniards a little more time. When the House adjourns at 5 o'clock every afternoon it can eat its dinner in the cheering reflection that more than a thousand people will starve to death in Cuba before it meets again the next day.

In such circumstances who would not be patient? If we can only cultivate that virtue a little longer the Cuban question will settle itself by the disappearance of the Cubans.—N. Y. Journal.

FRESH PRECAUTIONS AT HAVANA.

Government Prohibits Officers from Passing Through a Certain Street.

Havana, Jan. 23.—The cigar manufacturers and the offices of El Diario de la Marina and La Discusion are still guarded day and night. The Government to-day prohibited officers passing through Calle Real, on which is situated the university and the printing office of La Reconstruccion. Detachments of the Orden Publico are patrolling the streets in the vicinity of Central Park and in other localities. These new precautions give rise to the belief that the authorities fear fresh outbreaks.—Washington Post.

London, Jan. 21.—The Times, in an editorial this morning on Representative Hill's speech in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, says: "We assume that President McKinley does not wish his hands to be forced by the opposite party. He does not want war with Spain because his heart is set upon promoting the economical and commercial developments of the United States. Yet it remains doubtful whether he will prove strong enough to resist the pressure brought to bear upon him."

One of the usual kaleidoscopic changes in American politics has just been effected. The Cuban question is evidently more grave than it was two days ago, and the Government is not any stronger. An accident may precipitate anything.—N. Y. Journal.

FROM A CUBAN PATRIOT.

Editor of the Journal: I am a native of this great and humane country, where I found friendship and protection, I thank the American people for helping my poor brothers who are suffering outrages and starving in the Spanish Colonies. I also thank the officers of "The Big Store," who grant one per cent of their combined gross sales to the noble charity advocated by President McKinley.

Let us get our heads and we will build up the "most beautiful land which human eyes ever saw," a country of liberty and civilization. Very truly yours, LORENZO E. AVILA.—N. Y. Journal.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Representative King, of Utah, who recently returned from a trip through Cuba, made a vigorous speech in the House, yesterday, in which he denounced autonomy.

He described the bartering conditions there, characterized the scheme of autonomy as a "sell-out," and declared if peace came on that basis Spain would saddle the war debt on Cuba. There would be resistance, and once more the fires of revolution would be kindled.

Permanence peace could not come to the island until independence was achieved. Mr. King alluded that those in Havana who were openly committed to autonomy were secretly helping the Spaniards. In every city the Spaniards decided and scorned their vote. The island was aflame with revolution. Not a foot was pacified except under the frowning guns of Spanish soldiers and forts. Thirty thousand well armed men were in the field. Insurgents were in the field.

In conclusion, he declared that the dream of those who believed peace would come to Cuba without independence would soon be rudely shattered.—N. Y. Journal.

Consul General Lee recently, in a dispatch to the State Department, stated that the only real way to stop the starvation was to bring about peace. Contributions such as are being made by the United States now have practically no effect, and as The Press correspondent has shown in his letters from Cuba, hundreds of people are dying daily at the present time from starvation. The death rate from that cause is greater now in proportion to the population than at any previous time.—Phila. Press.

THINKS NOW IS THE TIME.

One of the arguments advanced against intervening in the matter of Cuba is, that as the Spanish cause is now dead it will presently fall of its own weight. This is not a good argument. Nothing affecting or threatening to affect human comfort or life should ever be left to chance.

The cause of Spain in Cuba is dead. Antonomy was the last card, and that has failed. Why not intervene now as a humane thing? It would be both a wise and humane thing to do.

The presence of an American warship or two in the harbor of Havana would serve a general good purpose. Primarily, American interests would be considered. But it is also generally likely that other interests would be subserved.—Washington Star.

Translated from Spanish. Coruna.—Arrived from Havana on the mail steamer "Santo Domingo," with 734 soldiers, sick, wounded or maimed. While calling at a port on Porto Rico it left 14 soldiers at the point of death, and picked up 9 that had been left on the deck of the mail steamer. During the voyage 16 soldiers died.

DE LOME ALARMED.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The tall, gaunt figure of the venerable Secretary of State by his side Senator Dupuy de Lome, wife of the Spanish Minister. She leaned upon his arm, and with gentle insistence piloted her stately companion up and down the length of the East Room at the White House reception last night. It was a prearranged programme, to which Secretary Sherman had been made an innocent partner. Great would be the effect at Madrid.

Yet for three hours before this Minister De Lome had gnashed his teeth in helpless rage. He had read a stenographic report of Chairman Hill's speech in the House on the Cuban situation, and had learned that every United States citizen who had been in Cuba during the past year had been a witness to the horrors of the Spanish policy. The menace found corroborated in the assembling of the fleet near Oporto, with fast torpedo boats at the key. To take the warning should the cable bring the summons.

Among the movements of American naval ships which have particularly exercised Dupuy de Lome was the departure of the "Helena" by the way to the Asiatic station with permission to make a slow passage and stop frequently on the way. When she arrived at Funchal, Madeira, she was authorized by cable to stop at Lisbon, Portugal, and to send the "San Francisco" but this plan has been suspended for a time, and the gunboat is now under orders to go to Port Royal, S. C., to join the "Amphitrite" there at that port.

Two vessels of the South Atlantic squadron, the "Albatross" and the "Castine" are coming northward from the lower to the upper portion of the station. The former is going in dock, probably at Rio, while the "Castine" comes to Iles Grande, near the same port.

There are no changes yet in contemplation for the Asiatic and Pacific stations, and while the movements noted are doubtless to be explained as a part of the regular routine of the fleet, it is believed they will attract the notice and disapproval of the Spanish authorities.

The movements of the American navy have to Minister De Lome his significance: When the word comes from Havana every Cuban port will be struck with a simultaneous blow. Havana alone, but Sagua, Cienfuegos, Matanzas and Santiago. To-day Minister De Lome makes no concealment of his rage at Chairman Hill's speech or at the hostility which it attracts behind it. He is not a man of sudden evolutions. Mr. Hill came fresh from a conference with the President and Assistant Secretary Day. From him the Administration had no secrets, and he too found a most astonishing confirmation of his leads to the conclusion that forcible intervention is at hand.—N. Y. Journal.

AUTONOMY'S TWIN TRICK.

As the Star pointed out yesterday, this proposition for a reciprocity treaty under Spanish auspices between Cuba and the United States is hollow and wholly insincere. It is the twin of the autonomy trick. When it was apparent that all other means for dealing with the difficulty in the island had failed, autonomy was brought forward. But an examination of the details showed that the scheme was a sham. There was no real home rule in it. Spain's veto would still have suspended over everything attempted in autonomy's name. And, as a sham, autonomy has been rejected.

It has dawned upon Spain at last that intervention by the United States is close at hand; that the American patriotism is also exhausted. How then may still further delay be secured? What will arrest action here in Washington? Why dicker with the grasping Yankees about trade. Trade is their god. They worship at that shrine. Offer to put them at an advantage in the Cuban markets, and their talk about liberty for a liberty-loving people and humanity will cease at once. In this way Spain has reasoned, and in this way the reciprocity scheme has been evolved.

It will deceive nobody not anxious to be deceived. It does not touch the question as the United States stands to it at all. If it were our purpose to intervene simply for trade sake the American position is already declared for the independence of Cuba at once. That would bring every scrap of Cuban trade here, and leave no doubt as to the future. A reciprocity treaty negotiated with Spain would, on the other hand, be subject to the denunciation of the Cortes at any time, and that denunciation would be certain to come whenever Spanish manufacturers found themselves wasted in the Cuban markets—something that would be certain to happen as against American competition.

We can afford to swap compliments with Spain in this matter. She suspects us of taking only a mercenary view of the Cuban question. We know that she takes no other. Her vaunted pride of territorial control is another of her shams. She prescribes nothing about Cuba except as a source of revenue. She has oppressed the island for years, selling her goods at three prices, and quartering rascally officials by the thousands on the people. The good news now to be approaching, when the Spanish flag, which has long stood only for shame and inhumanity on this side of the Atlantic, will disappear from Cuba forever.—Washington Star.

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