

TO CUBA.

Uncle Sam's Prompt and Vigorous Measures For Making the Stirring Slogan a Reality.

There can be no doubt from what Uncle Sam has already so thoroughly performed in his work of extermination of one of the most principal military machinists has been to starve women and children, when not engaged in more deplorable practices than the cry of "To Cuba!" has met with ready acquiescence from the hearts of an enthusiastic people who have so ardently aided him in his purpose. They are only too willing to do more, for there is almost no one who does not believe that the world's history was there such a just cause for an aggressive movement or more sufficient reason for stern, unrelenting punishment.

"On to Cuba!" has been the war cry of the people of the United States—the merchant, the farmer, the miner, the plowboy, the clerk, the soldier and the civilian—whatever it may have been in the more reserved and diplomatic phraseology of the government. "Let us hasten," they have said, "to end that reign of barbarian despotism, of cruelty to helpless females, that lustre and diabolism which have been in reality a condemnation of the virility and intelligence of the race existing factor of the western hemisphere known as the United States of America."

And the means are two—war, army and navy, our twin "Angels of war." The latter can continue to bombard and lay in ruins the fortifications and defenses of the ports of entry, and under cover of that fire, though it is not always necessary, armies of men may be landed to combat with the military force Spain has on the island. This is not a necessity, because after the destruction of forts and inferior defenses, the military force of the island, no military body would appear on the coast line to obstruct the disembarkation of soldiers so long as a private fleet within gun range to guard the transportation of men to the shore.

Again, our troops may land in sheltered bays, as suits their purpose, far from any frowning citadel or gloomy fortress which is more formidable in color than dangerous as a means of attack. There is neither desire nor intention upon the part of our military authorities to lay waste the towns or cities of Cuba. It will not be done except in such cases where it may be absolutely necessary, and it is not even contemplated that that will be probable. They contain too many non-combatants, including Cuban and residents of foreign origin to render such a proceeding advisable even if the dictate of humanity did not serve as an intervening motive. Then many commercial interests affecting us are involved. A large portion of Cuba belongs to Americans. There is, perhaps, unknown to some, an immense amount of valuable property, millions in total, throughout Cuba owned by native born American citizens.

Among more than a hundred individuals in New York city alone who have invested money in Cuba, there is one who has expended \$200,000 in plantations and sugar houses, the latter now in ruins, though the Spanish government has kept a platoon of soldiers on its property and charged him for their support. This is their pretext for interfering with the commerce of the island.

There are many Americans also in Havana, Philadelphia, Chicago and elsewhere who have had for years large landed investments in Cuba, which they will not be able to reclaim until peace shall have been declared.

The demolition of the outside defenses renders the military occupation of Cuba more and more difficult. United States soldiers not only cannot, but comparatively easy. There will always naturally be some fighting. A dozen men may attempt to defend the advance of a company or a battalion in one place, or a regiment may charge upon a brigade at another. The opposing forces may be evenly matched in number of men at some other time, but there will and can be only one final result. If the remainder will continue the struggle long enough, they will not only be exterminated, but virtually exterminated.

Our soldiers can be very effectively landed at Guantanamo, just west of Havana, or in the vicinity of Port Antonio and even farther west at Matanzas or Cardenas, as is well known. For a larger base of supplies and as an excellent point of landing down to the gulf of Matanzas, on the southern coast, and creating a new strategic base that will make distinctly apparent

which the actual desire of the majority of the Cuban people should be ascertained. Certain things will naturally be excluded from the voting booths. The revolution will be peaceful, and subsequent action by our government or the orders of the military dictator, as our governing representative would certainly be for a time, will determine the method of procedure. The United States will generally not take hold of the territory acquired by conquest, because, sentimentally it has interfered to aid the inhabitants who have been struggling to free themselves from Spanish domination. It could not consistently have any such purpose in view, an action of that kind would antagonize the humane policy of the world and might even be regarded as an act of overt warfare, for the reason "might is right," is no longer accepted as a claim outside of Sengulandia.

Very similar is our position toward Puerto Rico, though diplomatic tactics would determine whether it be held by us or placed in the hands of its patriots to exist as an independent republic. There is in the opinion of many prominent men here a doubt that the latter disposition of it will be made. There has been a determined feeling throughout the United States ever since the Virginia affair that Spain owes us something more than the money indemnity that was then paid for the blood of helpless victims, though diplomatic action upon a cash payment as a satisfaction for this grievous wrong. It was a butchery only comparable with the days of the Dutch and Vandals, the triumphant march of a Roman legion or the time when a Duke of Alva caused the streets of Antwerp to run with blood.

The suffering of the Cubans had stirred our sympathies. The war was forced upon us to relieve them of their deplorable condition. But of Puerto Rico we have known little, and its people have not had the torture and starvation that have been meted out to their brethren in the sister isle to the west of them. They have had their wrongs and justly felt the need of independence from a tyrannical government, but no such state of constant misery has been inflicted upon them as has crushed Cuba.

The mentioned intelligible which nearly caused a war between this country and Spain in 1872, was one of those incidents which are likely at any moment to occur in troublous times. In 1872 the Virginia, a ship flying the American flag, was captured by a Spanish man-of-war near Jamaica, and the captain, who was a filibuster and was carrying men and warlike material to Cuba to aid the insurgents during the Ten Years' war, was then shot.

The ship was taken to a Cuban port, and Captain Joseph Fry, an ex-Confederate soldier, and it is here recorded that in Santiago de Cuba by the Spanish authorities. The affair made an immense sensation at the time, and the demand was immediately made upon our government to Spain for the release of the vessel and of the survivors of the crew and of the passengers.

A long controversy ensued, resulting finally in the giving up of the ship and the men by the Spanish authorities, who disclaimed any intention of invading our flag. The vessel sank on the voyage between Cuba and New York. It is supposed to have been scuttled or rendered unworthy by the Spaniards, and the incident was with apologies and reparations by Spain.

If these two incidents of the West Indies had occurred in the same conditions, there would have been no controversy. It would have been added to the long list of incidents to the waters of the Caribbean sea, but of their future there is much to be said. It is not probable that the same impunity for stable self-government that is typical of so many of the Central American and South American states, they will be a menace to the commercial interests of the world.

Like several Haiti, they will be constantly subject to reprisals and humiliations from more powerful nations or, if prosperous and thriving, will excite the enmity of some European power, who will attempt upon slight pretext to control their finances or not their destinies. There are many who believe that they will become sturdy little republics like San Marino, Andorra and Switzerland, of such inherent strength and strong character as to be free from outside complications or internal dissensions.

It is the opinion of others that there will be a succession of revolutions among themselves that, leaving their military capacity and destroying their own financial strength and by that means coming into the possession of their foreign bondholders, will ultimately compel the United States to interfere for the preservation of its own interests, and that annexation is the only true solution of the problem. Still, both Puerto Rico and Cuba may have another Diaz who will prove a fortress of strength. If these two islands are to be constantly involved in controversy with other nations and always generally certain monarchial powers of Europe and the United States is to be continuously called upon to act as arbitrator, it will find this undignified position in the course of this millennium.

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As an independent country Cuba may possibly be subjected to an attempt at reconquest on the part of Spain. Our necessary action would then be perfectly clear and determined, and there could not be any method of evasion by which we would shrink from an unpleasant duty. The Monroe doctrine is there strength as the years roll by. But the complications of the future are in reality more portentous and threatening to us as a nation than this present conflict with a body of inferior, vicious soldiers. Just what the effect of our noble work of liberation of an oppressed people will be, however, time alone can determine.

A Wacry Which Has Found Ready Response In the Heart of Every True American.

and when fortresses shall have ceased to be a virtue it will be forced to move against them.

A war between ourselves and the countries on a virtually free to become a war of self-defense, and it is a good will, we were nevertheless fighting her a quarter of a century later. Again, in 1872, it was the insubordination and repeated recognition of our state department that compelled Louis Napoleon to withdraw his French troops, com-

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SUBMARINE CABLES.

Submarine cables are not protected in time of war by any formal convention. At an international conference held in Paris on March 11, 1864, at which practically all the maritime powers of the world, including Spain and the United States, were represented, a treaty was agreed to making the destruction of submarine telegraphic cables or injury of the same by submarine negligence criminally punishable, and other regulations for their protection were made. Laws were subsequently passed by the legislative power of all the high contracting parties to carry out the provisions of the convention into effect. The delegates to the conference from Great Britain and the United States, however, declared their understanding of the agreement to be that of a war of self-defense, and in time of war as free to act in regard to submarine cables as though the convention did not exist, and the agreement was subscribed with the tacit assent of all parties to this limitation of its effect.

The only safeguard, therefore, among nations desirous to prevent international marine cables by a bettered war is the common law of nations. There are no precedents, however, applicable to their case, the provisions of the convention being inapplicable to the situation in London of the Institute of International Law in 1872 that in

THE MAINE REMEMBERED.

What was the thunder crash that boomed across the harbor wide?
What was the fountain glare that lit Havana's evening tide?
The birth of war, the life of hate, the leap from peace to arms,
The death of man, the death of ship, knelled in the heart of storms.

The tossing waves and washing sands will stow the dead away,
The vanquished ship will hide her hulk beneath the ocean's play,
Columbia has heard the groans from sea and wreckage pile
And spreads the vengeance of her flag from Spain to Spanish isle.

When calmer pens of later days shall chronicle this age,
There shall appear a double fate upon the doleful page,
And men who read with grieving hearts the murder of the Maine
Will read in that a wilder deed—the suicide of Spain!

J. A. COLL.

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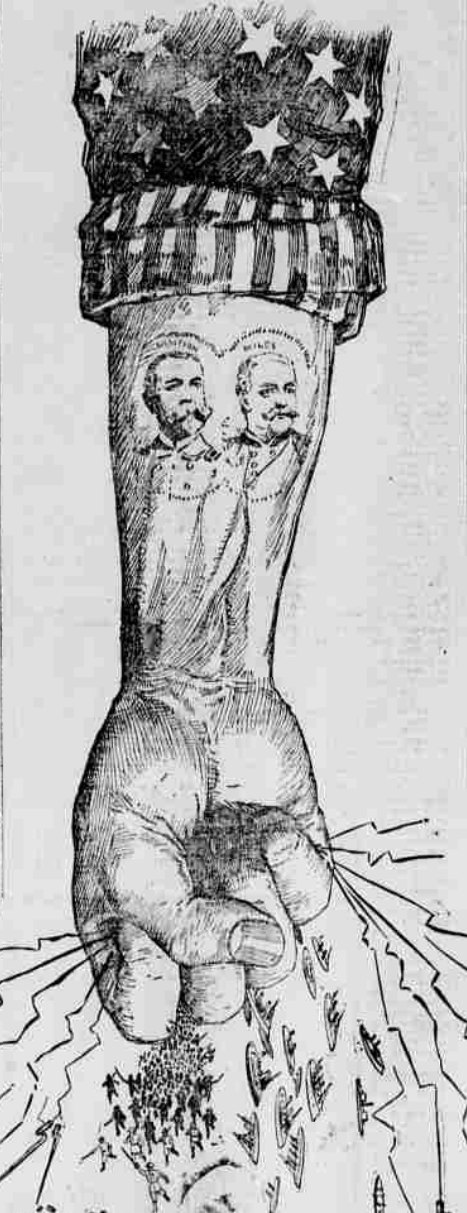
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side the two most populous provinces of Manila and Pampanga. The latter is the most fertile and best land in the island, with the most abundant supply of food and comfort. Cebu is an island and an excellent base of supplies and as an excellent point of landing down to the gulf of Matanzas, on the southern coast, and creating a new strategic base that will make distinctly apparent

The situation in the Philippines is entirely different. By the lack of international money we have a perfect right to hold that the islands known as "The Pearl of the Orient" are territory annexed under the designation "spoils of war" just as we did Cuba and the vast tracts of land north of the Rio Grande in 1849.

There are said to be 300 or more persons in London earning a living as "pavement artists"—that is, by drawing pictures on the pavement and collecting pennies from the crowds that look on. The ranks of this artistic fraternity now include several lady artists who, well educated and of considerable skill with the pencil, have adopted this "profession" as a means of supporting themselves.

There are several ways in which submarine mines guarding an enemy's harbor are destroyed by a fleet inflicting a mine. One method is by catching the electric cables running to the mines of "reeping," as it is termed. This is done by towing two grapnels, one containing an explosive charge of gun cotton, and the other, a simple grapnel, containing a small quantity of dynamite, behind at a distance of 20 or 40 feet. The explosive grapnel first picks up the cable, and when a tug is felt on the line the charge is electrically exploded from the vessel.

INTERESTING COMPARISONS.

The Spanish West India has an area of 48,000 square miles, little larger than Tennessee.

It contains two enormous territories, claiming 42,000 square miles of area, 21

the smaller than Colorado and Idaho combined.

Belgium, 11,000 square miles, is about the combined size of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Asia is the largest continent, 44,000,000 square miles.

Cuba is a little larger than Texas.

The former has 240,000 square miles, the latter 100,000.

Korea is exactly the size of Kansas, 36,000 square miles.

Alaska has an area of 432,436 square miles.

The British empire and its dependencies and colonies embrace 11,000,000 square miles, or about the size of all Africa.

Israel has one province larger than any three of our states.

Japan is almost as large as California, having 147,000 square miles, while the American state has 153,000.

The Netherlands have 12,000 square miles, being about the combined area of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The empire of the Spaniards founded about 1492 after the discovery of America, covered about 11,000,000 square miles of territory.

Italy has 114,000 square miles, 1,000 miles more than Arizona, or about the

combined area of Kansas and the Indian Territory.

The empire of Charlemagne covered about 600,000 square miles.

The empire of Alexander the Great was a little smaller than Texas.

Roumania has 114,000 square miles, about the size of New Mexico.