

UNCLE SAM AGAIN IN CUBA

The First Recurrence of the National Mania For Revolution Surprised Nobody --- The Wonder Is That It Held Off So Long. The Flag of the Cuban Republic Still Floats.

NOW that the expected has happened in Cuba everybody seems to be wondering how it was delayed so long. It surprised no one to see the island in a state of revolution. It has become the fashion to regard the young republic as nothing more than a prospective state of the American Union. There has seemed to be no other way out of it.

For it has been a matter of common knowledge all along that Cuba has not

only failed to come to the traditional years of discretion, but has shown few signs of progress toward that end. In fact it is quite likely that if permitted to run at large, she would never become discreet. A score of times since her brave and rather defiant attempt to walk alone she has deserved correction. Her guardian has been a model of amiability. He has stood far off and permitted her to amble along at her own gait and has even winked at her open violation of the proprieties. Of course such a condition of affairs

could not endure. Even the faraway and rather critical European powers understood that and admitted it. The time was certain to come when the lenient guardian must assert himself, must find an occasion to restrain his imprudent ward. This would come from necessity and not from choice.

It came. The moment arrived when Uncle Sam found it necessary to step in and administer his incompetent ward's estate with the view of conserving it. Thus far the task does not seem to have been difficult, embarrassing or even especially disagreeable. It was only a matter of the landing of a few troops, the presence of a few warships and the firm, albeit paternal, insistence of a dignified and very competent hand. Once again Secretary Taft seems to have played his role of peacemaker with patience, firmness and tact and to have secured the confidence

of the Cuban people. The constitution which the republic had adopted was neither abolished nor tinkered with. It remained in force, and its provisions are being complied with as far as is practicable under the circumstances. That the Cuban public has not been especially inconvenienced is proved by the fact that the tide of industry and commerce has begun promptly to flow in its wonted channels.

The only apparent difference that has come into the life of the Cuban citizen is that behind the genial and very pensive gentleman who has established his temporary residence in the palace of the president is the power of the United States. He does not know, nor do the rest of us, how far that power may be invoked before this episode is ended. It is safe to believe that

worth, but nothing came of it. Some of the most prominent men in the nation were enthusiastic advocates of the acquisition of Cuba. Stephen A. Douglas was the most eloquent exponent of the cult, and the "Young America" that sat at his feet was eager for its accomplishment. It is a fact that more than one filibustering

whistle. An American ship had been fired on by a Spanish cruiser. According to the usual form of Castilian diplomacy the settlement of the matter would have involved a correspondence of several years. That was not the method of Pierre Soule. He demanded either an ample and instant apology or his passport. His manner

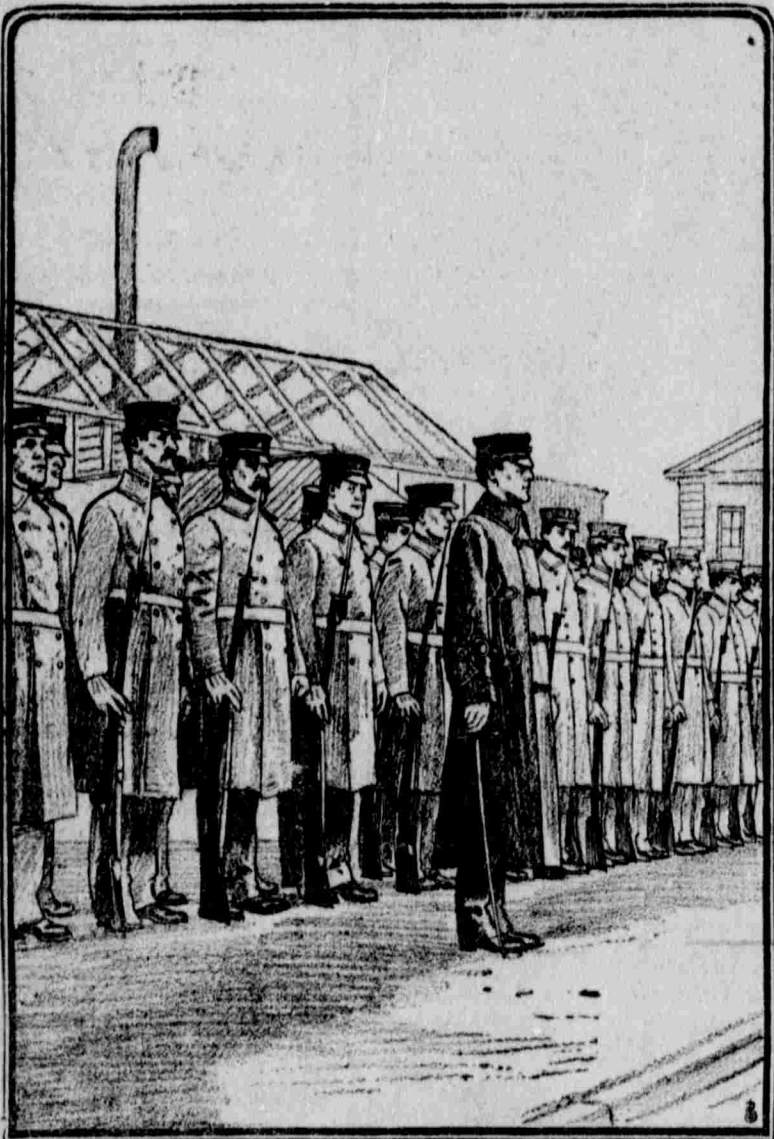
less agitated over it than were we ourselves. In view of the tremendous opposition which arose in America Spain hesitated. That, however, did not make her more prudent. It did not prevent the sinking of the Maine, free Cuba all, is only the ostend manifesto modification to suit the times.

What Uncle Sam has actually undertaken to do—leaving the question of annexation to work out its own solution—is to restore, establish and maintain order and peace in Cuba. It is for that reason and for no other that General James F. Bell, chief of the island sent an armed force to the island and for that reason also that the secretary of war took his temporary abode in the executive residence until such time as a provisional governor should relieve him. Charles E. Macdon, governor of the canal zone, is the man.

There are elements that will aid Uncle Sam in his undertaking, and there are those that will hinder. It is well to remember that Cuba is very rich in resources and very poor in population, both as to number and character. It has about the area of Pennsylvania, some 44,000 square miles, but it is much more fertile and possesses greater mineral wealth. Its population at the present time is 1,600,000, about thirty-five to the square mile. Pennsylvania has 110 to the square mile, and even then is by no means densely populated. Cuba could easily support 10,000,000 persons. This a third of its population is negro.

It is principally in the country regions that the recent disorder occurred. It is in these remote regions that Uncle Sam's efforts at pacification will be most likely met with resistance. The inhabitants of the larger cities will not be difficult to manage. Many of the most energetic among the insurgent leaders at once announced their intention of supporting the American plan of pacification. Alfredo Zayas, the Liberal leader, accepted Secretary Taft's suggestion with a readiness that was almost disconcerting. All these men maintained stoutly that they never would have yielded had Uncle Sam attempted to uphold the Palma administration. While all parties were perfectly willing to yield to the United States, it would appear that none was willing to acknowledge the supremacy of any other. At present the whole matter seems to resolve itself into a question of time. A system of native mounted patrols, active, mobile and well trained, will be essential.

It has been a glorious opportunity for Mr. Taft to exploit his remarkable taste for diplomacy. Never before has his talent for bringing order out of chaos shone forth so brilliantly. In recent address to the students of the University of Havana was almost not quite as effective as was the handling of the marines. After the general peacemaker had spoken the Cubans were convinced that they were the gainers by the coming of Uncle Sam. GEORGE H. PICARD.



COMPANY OF UNITED STATES MARINES.



CUBAN REGULARS OF TODAY.

of all classes in the island. There are malcontents still, but they are not incorrigible and already show signs of temporizing.

Best proof of Uncle Sam's fairness in the matter is the fact that the flag of the Cuban republic still floats in all its accustomed places. No department in the little nation has been wrested from the hand of a Cuban. Secretary Taft made himself comfortable in the old palace of the captains general, but in doing so he displaced nobody. The

neither Uncle Sam nor Secretary Taft will be influenced by the oratorical outbreaks of those publicity seekers who are making the autumn atmosphere re-sound with their demands for annexation.

There is nothing at all novel about this annexation business. It was quite a lively topic as long ago as antebellum days. At one period there was infinitely more excitement over it than there is now. The "manifest destiny" theory was exploited for all it was

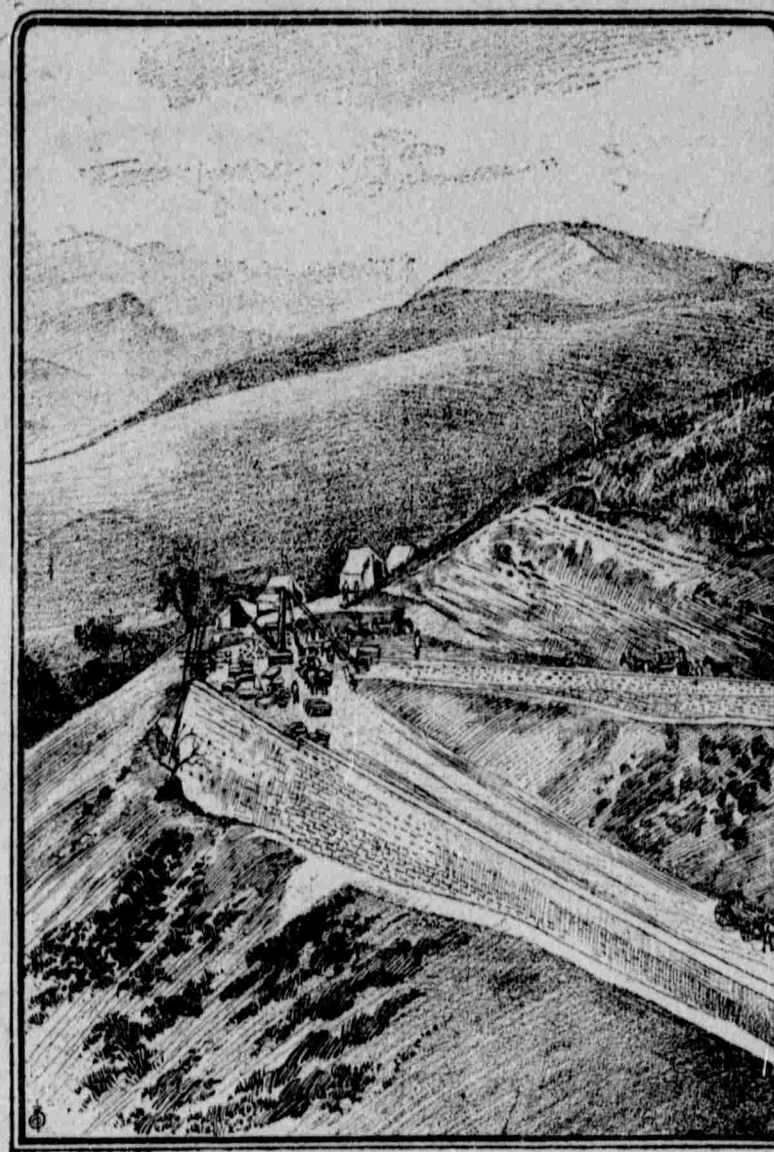
expedition was organized in those days to bring it about. The Little Giant had Cuba in mind when he made his famous apostrophe to the "ocean bound republic of the south." Looking backward, it is a wonder indeed that the Spanish-American war was not fought in the earlier fifties, that it did not come when Franklin Pierce was president instead of being deferred until the time of William McKinley.

There is abundant evidence in the state papers of the time to show that certain hot-headed statesmen of America did their very best to provoke a war with Spain. Pierre Soule was one of them. He was one of the most brilliant of that epoch of brainy men. He got himself appointed minister to Spain for the express purpose of kicking up a row. Although he was a Frenchman he had a wonderful command of the English language, and as United States senator from Louisiana he became the oratorical spellbinder of the upper house. In Spain everything went his way for

left little doubt as to his actual preference.

Had there been a Weyler, the fire eating American minister would have received his passport, with a request to use it as speedily as possible. But the clever old statesman who controlled the destinies of Spain was not fashioned after those lines. The apology came without any attempt at circumlocution, and the quarrel was a failure. Then James Buchanan, minister to England; John Y. Mason, minister to France; and Pierre Soule met at the Belgian seashore resort of Ostend and formulated that remarkable document known as the "Ostend manifesto." Buchanan wrote it and it made him president. That demonstrated the popularity of annexation in those days, for the manifesto declared in substance that whenever the United States was convinced that the time to annex Cuba had arrived it would be done without further notice.

It was a ticklish business, but the nation most interested seemed to be



SCENE ON BONIATA ROAD.

Uncle Sam and the Ingenious Diamond Smugglers; Some of the Tricks Played by Those Who Do Not Pay Duty

CUSTOMS officials say that smuggling is not what it used to be. They declare that the romance of the game has departed and that except for the occasional bungling attempt of some amateur it has sunk to the level of petty criminality. The days of professional smuggling on the great liners are no more, they maintain, owing to the vigorous efforts that have been put forth to suppress it. False bottom trunks and other devices of that nature are seen but rarely nowadays. Out of 188,000 passengers who passed the inspectors last year there were only six who tried to enter the country with false bottomed trunks. All of these were second cabin passengers.

In spite of these confident and reassuring assertions the United States treasury department has recently found it necessary to make an extended inquiry into what has been called the "underground way" of the diamond trade. The scope of this investigation, it seems, is likely to embrace three continents before the exact truth is brought to light. This unwonted activity on the part of the treasury officials is due to the complaints of the Diamond Importers and Cutters' association, which made the statement not long since that as many precious stones are being smuggled into the country as come in openly with duty paid; that gems worth \$30,000,000 came in last year without duty.

Some curious facts have come to light during this investigation. It appears that when the gems are shipped from the South African diamond fields no reliable record of them is obtainable. Although the entire output is sent to London, then distributed to all parts of the globe, they do not appear officially among the exports from the United Kingdom. Thus surreptitious trade is favored greatly by the secrecy with which it is carried on and by the lack of proper European record.

A neat scheme to get the stones into the country without duty has recently come to light. One of the largest importers in America has been receiving large quantities of stones in the rough. There is no duty on uncut diamonds, and the government was getting nothing from these large importations. It happened, however, that an inspector discovered that many of the stones were marked in pale ink lines so faint as scarcely to be detected by the naked eye. These turned out to be marks

showing the line of cleavage. Their presence on the stones saved the importer from the expense of employing a cleaver, who is the high priced artist of the diamond cutting business. These innocent looking lines added greatly to the value of the stones. The department very promptly put a cut stone value on the marked gems.

That diamond smuggling is not precisely a lost art has been proved pretty conclusively during the past year. About a year ago Henry Hoffman, hailing from Brussels, landed in Boston with a tencupful of fine stones in his possession. He succeeded in passing the Boston custom house without detection and proceeded to Chicago, where he began to offer the gems to the dealers. All might have gone well with him had not the apparent inexhaustibility of his stock excited the wonder and roused the suspicion of one of his customers. He was arrested and admitted that he had smuggled the diamonds into the country, but refused absolutely to reveal the method he had used to evade the customs. Nor could he be made to tell how he did it. It is as much of a mystery today as ever it was.

The professional smuggler may not be as picturesque in recent years as formerly, but he exists still. Neither is the amateur extinct. The human conscience still exhibits a remarkable elasticity in matters that concern Uncle Sam. Of course there must also be taken into the consideration the fact that there are some persons who regard smuggling as a highly exhilarating game and who derive infinite amusement, and even comfort, from the contemplation of their own cleverness in eluding the custom house officer.

The secret service agents discovered long ago that most of the gems smuggled into the country come by way of Canada. There is a regular smugglers' route from Montreal to New

York, a track so well covered that no treasury agent has been able to make an accurate map of it. The Dominion admits diamonds free of duty. A smuggler may land in Montreal with as big a load of gems as he can carry and no one need be the wiser. There is no record taken at the point of landing, and Uncle Sam's secret service men cannot obtain profitable information from the Canadian custom officials. Of course there is a thorough search made at all points at which a road crosses the border, but there are

many other ways of making the journey. The treasury department has been very thorough in its efforts to make diamond smuggling unattractive. In Paris, for instance, the United States government maintains several agents whose duty it is to report to our customs officials whenever a valuable stone is purchased by a citizen of this country. If an American traveling abroad becomes the owner of a fine diamond during his stay in Paris and on his return to his native land "for-

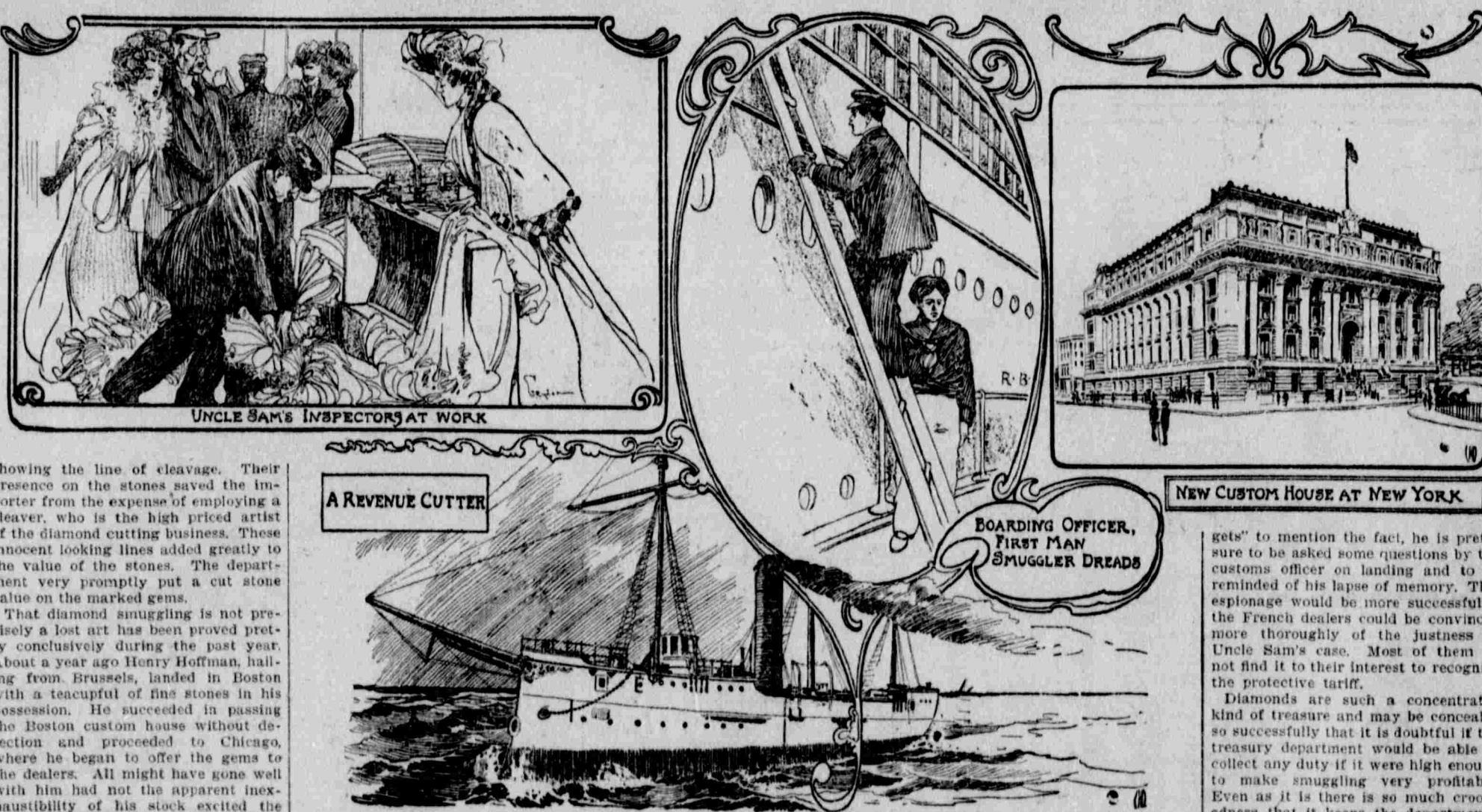
gets" to mention the fact, he is pretty sure to be asked some questions by the customs officer on landing and to be reminded of his lapse of memory. This espionage would be more successful if the French dealers could be convinced more thoroughly of the justness of Uncle Sam's case. Most of them do not find it to their interest to recognize the protective tariff.

Diamonds are such a concentrated kind of treasure and may be concealed so successfully that it is doubtful if the treasury department would be able to collect any duty if it were high enough to make smuggling very profitable. Even as it is there is so much crookedness that it keeps the department's agents on the alert continually. Every means that human ingenuity can devise has been employed to trick the government in its search for tribute money. Some of them are as absurd as they are effective.

A hollow cane belonging to a man who had a taste for such irregularities is said to have made twelve successful transatlantic voyages, returning each time with a load of gems. It might have gone on indefinitely but for the fact that its owner was a victim of the thirteen superstition and would not risk it. There is another record of a

prejudiced observer Dr. Wilby's report settled the matter once and for all. Oil painting was the agents, but was understood by and only revived about the end of the thirteenth century. A.D. 1287 the Duke of Parma had a photograph taken upon his visiting card. The term "cartes de visite" hence to be the term "cartes de visite" Marmalade, then used in the word was known in Henry VIII's reign. The word is derived from "mermelade" and its quince.

away. JAMES R. BENTLEY.



UNCLE SAM'S INSPECTORS AT WORK

A REVENUE CUTTER

BOARDING OFFICER, FIRST MAN SMUGGLER DREADS

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE AT NEW YORK

ODDS AND ENDS.

In the neighborhood of his home in Mississippi John Sharp Williams is always called "John Sharp." This is because the family of the congressman's mother were the Sharps—the great people of that section.

The greatest monument of the mound builders, not only in Ohio, but in the entire country, is the Serpent mound, in Adams county. This immense mass of earth, probably piled up for purposes

of worship, has had a curious history in respect to changes and ownership in recent times.

It has been suggested that African and Asiatic elephants be imported into South and Central America, in the vast forests of which they would multiply and provide a future source of ivory.

Exports of bacon have declined since 1890. In that year 450,000,000 pounds were shipped to the United Kingdom,

37,000,000 to Belgium and 12,000,000 to the Netherlands, while in 1904 the quantity exported to the United Kingdom was only 197,000,000 pounds; to Belgium, 12,000,000, and to the Netherlands, 2,000,000 pounds.

Mrs. William McKinley continues her daily drives to the tomb of her martyred husband and always carries flowers with her. She is constantly attended by nurses, and few people ever see her.

Tigers are greatly on the increase in

Burma, owing to recent legal restrictions on the carrying of arms.

The cotton zone of Argentina lies chiefly north of the thirty-third parallel of south latitude and comprises about 375,000 square miles, being greater in extent than all the gulf states of the United States, including Georgia and South Carolina. Although not more than half of this territory is suitable for growing cotton by reason of altitude and climate, yet there are at least 150,000,000 acres of cotton land, much

of which, under skillful management, is capable of producing excellent crops of cotton.

The first Arctic expedition was made by Corte Real, a Portuguese, in the year 1500. This was fifty-three years before that under Sir Hugh Willoughby.

One of the remarkable incidents of the immunity from damage of an old wood shack owned by a paint company at the corner of Main and Harrison

streets. The ramshackle, half century old building stands unharmed, a little island in a sea of desolation. It reeks with oil and is filled with highly inflammable materials. Near to it a great pile of coal caught fire and burned for nearly a week.

Those who have had time to read the evidence will be struck with the almost complete unanimity of the medical witnesses on the harmful effects produced by lactic acid and its compounds," says Nature. "To the un-