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ADVERTISING

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One square, one month	2.50

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CUBA THE ISLE OF BLOOD

THE story of Cuba is a tragedy, a tragedy as black that the pages of history, not excepting those upon which is written the diabolical doings of the Spanish Inquisition, contain no counterpart. It is a narrative which had its beginning in the discovery of America; it was rooted in Spanish tyranny transplanted into a country of splendid and appalling, vested in an unfertile state, and matured in this terrifying form and its attendant horrors, which have wrested from Cuba the proud title "Pearl of the Antilles," and earned for her the name of "Isle of Blood." The story which for three years ago was begun in the Cuban garrets as a struggle for freedom, afterwards became, on the part of Spain a cause of death to the helpless men, the women and the children who were subjected by the Spanish to force the issue in the country, were huddled into the towns and forts where starvation and disease made such terrible work that the graveyards are crowded

with victims. There was a rapid succession of governors, each one more cruel than his predecessor, and Weyler, who was sent to Cuba in 1896, was only the last of the line. He was the worst of them all, and his name will be handed down to infamy as the author of the most cruel system of warfare ever practiced by a civilized nation.

Before entering upon the history of the present war, it is necessary to look back to the beginning of the struggle for Cuban liberty, and to the causes which led to it. Cuba was discovered by Columbus in 1492, and was settled by the Spaniards in 1511. Its history for the next three hundred years was filled with battles between the Spaniards and the natives, and with struggles between the Spaniards themselves. The island was governed by a captain general, who was appointed by the king of Spain, and who was responsible to him alone. The people had no voice in the government, and were ruled entirely by the will of the captain general. Many of the governors were cruel and tyrannical, but none of them ever equaled Weyler in the atrocity of his methods.

GENERAL WEYLER.

Many revolutions occurred during the first half of the present century, but they were all put down with a strong hand. In 1868 the Cubans began a revolution which lasted for ten years. It was known as the Ten Years' war, and was the most sanguinary struggle that had ever occurred in the history of the island. It was during this war that the system of reconcentration was inaugurated by Spain. Under this system the people were driven from their homes in the country districts into the towns and cities, where they were herded together in the most wretched manner. Thousands died of starvation and disease, and the mortality was appalling. The war was finally ended by the treaty of Zanjon, which was signed in February, 1878. By the terms of this treaty the Cubans were promised a number of reforms, but they were never granted. Spain refused to keep her promises, and the Cubans were left to suffer under the most galling tyranny.

In 1879 Gen. Antonio Maceo, a veteran of the last war, began to plan another revolution. He knew that the discontent against Spain was deep-rooted in the island. He had associated with him Gen. Calixto Garcia, who had been in command of the insurgent forces in the Ten Years' war, and Maceo went to Santo Domingo to see Gen. Gomez and talk with him about the field.

At that grave and decisive moment the total lack of the material requisite to success was the chief obstacle. It is wonderful that with so many apparently appalling facts for consideration, a leader could have been found to lead Spain up to February, 1895, to the sacrifice of so many of her best men, to the expenditure of so much money, and to the creation of such a debt as she has piled up in Cuba, and finally to the loss of the island. Yet such a leader was found in Gen. Gomez, who, although he was a Dominican by birth, had served with distinction in the Cuban army during the Ten Years' war, and had become a naturalized citizen of the island.

On May 19, 1895, Martí was killed in the engagement at Dos Rios, but his work had already been done. He had landed on April 11 at Playitas, a place at Baitiqui in Mar, on the northern coast of Cuba, after meeting at Monte Christo a revolutionary organizing party that had come before his death to represent the interests of all the Cuban parties. A general assembly of Cubans at home and abroad was held, and Martí was elected president of the republic.

The insurrection was organized by Jose Martí, a Cuban exile in this country and a man of genius and courage. He organized here what is called the Cuban Revolutionary Party, an association of clubs of Cuban political exiles, for the purpose of raising money to free their country. Previous to the majority of the few Cubans who lived in the United States before the beginning of the revolution, they devoted to the support of the Spaniards all the time they had on earth to life and Cuba from Spain. Martí was appointed delegate of the party, and his friend and friend Benjamin J. Guerra, was made treasurer. There was not much money then in the cities of the aforesaid Cuban party and these funds were soon exhausted by an unsuccessful attempt to start a revolution in the South. But Martí had obtained the cooperation of Gen. Maceo, Gomez and Gen. Antonio Maceo, the veterans of the last war. He knew that the discontent against Spain was deep-rooted in the island. He had associated with him Gen. Calixto Garcia, who had been in command of the insurgent forces in the Ten Years' war, and Maceo went to Santo Domingo to see Gen. Gomez and talk with him about the field.

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