

HEROIC DAYS OF CUBA LIBRE

Story of Grand Struggle for
Freedom of a Little Peo-
ple Against Tyranny—
American Intervention—
The Coming Exodus.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.
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Havana, Jan. 15.—On Tuesday, Jan-
uary 12, two weeks hence, the United
States will again withdraw from the
administration of governmental affairs
in Cuba, and for the second time this
toddling republic will try to go its way
alone. January 23 is the day which
Cubans hold sacred to the memory of
Jose Marti, the apostle of Cuban free-
dom. His selection for the day of the
inauguration of the new government is
regarded by hopeful Cubans as a good
omen, as an augury of continued and
prosperous independence.

But while the United States is with-
drawing, it is with the clear under-
standing that another intervention will
follow another failure to preserve the
peace of the island. The Cuban gov-
ernment must make itself effective, or
the United States will again assume the
burden. That understanding means
simply that Cuba has not yet attained
the full measure of freedom. But it
is no way detracts from the justness
of the glory of that long and bloody strug-
gle made by the patriots for "Cuba
Libre."

Jefferson Had to Refuse Prize.
The United States has been associ-
ated with the cause of the Cuban pa-
triot from the beginning. When sold
Spain was passing under the rod of Na-
poleon, a committee of the leading citi-
zens of Cuba came to Washington pro-
posing annexation. President Jeff-
erson had already "stretched the consti-
tution until it cracked" by the pur-
chase of Louisiana, and he declined the
proposition. From that day until this
there has rarely been a session of con-
gress at Washington that has not heard
some discussion of the proposition to
annex Cuba. A greater number of peo-
ple believe in it now than ever be-
fore, not because they are advocates of
annexation but because they believe an-
nexation is the only possible means of
settling a vexatious question.

**American Filibusters Were in Partner-
ship with Cuban Patriots from the early
days of the Union until Spain was
driven from the western hemisphere.
For many decades the struggles in
Cuba were apocryphal, and their only ef-
fect was to cause the purblind Spanish
government to adopt harsher and more
restrictive measures to crush the spirit of
liberty. The revolutionary spirit feeds
on oppression, and the Cubans
knew what the Spaniards did not, that
the time for the great and final strug-
gle could not be long delayed.**

The Ten Years' War.
The ten years' war, which began in
1895 and ended in 1898, was waged by
the people of the eastern end of the
island and did not affect the richer
provinces of the west. It succeeded,
largely on account of the revolutionary
politics at Madrid, in forcing the gov-

ernment to grant many concessions.
For the first time the Cubans were
given representation in the Spanish
Cortes, and Cubans were permitted to
hold office in the local government. The
liberal concessions looked well on pa-
per, but the Cubans soon found that
they were on paper only.

At the outbreak of the ten years' war
were in exile, some in Spain, some in
Santo Domingo, some in Costa Rica and
some in the United States. They did not
cease to dream of "Cuba Libre," and
they resolved that the next revolution
should be successful. The conserva-
tives were contenting themselves with
agitating the demand for autonomy. But
out among the plain people, in secret
meetings and by all sorts of methods,
the apostle of freedom, Jose Marti, was
preaching the doctrine of liberty.

Finally the time came to strike. Jose
Marti offered the command of the revo-
lutionary army to Maximo Gomez, who
was in Santo Domingo, and a high place
was given to Antonio Maceo, who was in
Central America. In the United States
the Cubans found a hard at work in
the United States, and each was doing
the most effective work. Palma lived to
be the first president of the recognized re-
public, but he himself was overthrown by
a revolution, and died in poverty and ob-
scure. Quesada is still the Cuban min-
ister in Washington.

Within a few weeks after the war
was started, Marti gave up his life for
the cause. Gomez and Maceo worked
together. They evolved and carried out
to effect a general plan of military op-
erations which would have reflected
credit upon any commander under like
circumstances. They carried the war
from the eastern provinces straight
through the island to the westernmost
tip of land. Maceo's "western invasion"
was devastating, but it was war. That
testimony to the souls of Cuban patriots
but he is not forgotten in Cuba, where
the anniversary of his death is a na-
tional holiday, nor in Spain where of-
ficers proudly wear the medals that
prove they faced Maceo on the battle-
field.

Spain's Horrid Brutalities.
Spain did not recognize the belliger-
ent rights of the Cuban patriots. Men
suspected of conspiracy with the insur-
rectionists were sent to the penal col-
onies of Africa without the semblance
of a trial. Prisoners taken in the field
were shot without mercy. The bullet-
scarred walls of Laurel ditch in the
great fortress of Cabañas bear mute
testimony to the deeds of Cuban patriots
who went to their inglorious death
shouting "Viva Cuba Libre!"

Then came the famous reconcentra-
tion camps. The non-combatants, mostly
women and children and a few old men,
were gathered into prison camps. This
is a recognized and legitimate principle
of war, but it is also required that the
prisoners be fed. Weyler never issued
orders. The prisoners found food with-
in the enclosure if they could, starved
if they could not, or were shot down by
the Spanish soldiery if they attempted
to go outside the lines.

When the situation reached this
stage, Spain had 100,000 regulars in
Cuba. The revolutionists had perhaps
15,000. But the Cubans were fighting
with the torch and machete, they had
the advantage of the craft of the forest
and the fact that they were fighting
for their homes. It became evident that
Weyler could not pacify the island and
he was replaced by Blanco. That offi-
cer pretended to alleviate the sufferings
of the reconcentrated and he did stop
the military murders at the Laurel ditch.

American Intervention.
All this time the people of the United
States were becoming more and more
sympathetic with the Cuban cause. The
atrocities of General Weyler's admin-
istration caused a great protest to go
up all over the country. President
Cleveland, nearing the close of his ad-
ministration, had sent a message to
congress asserting the right of the
United States to intervene in Cuba. But
the Cleveland administration, through
Richard Olney, secretary of state, suc-
cessfully opposed what was called the
Jingo element in congress.

Mr. McKinley came to the presidency.
He reasserted the right of intervention,
but kept down all efforts to intervene

NO PASSES FOR PRESIDENT WILL

Accepts State Office and
Will Pay Fare, Even
on His Own Road.

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Minneapolis, Jan. 15.—Louis W. Hill,
president of the Great Northern rail-
road, will hereafter pay his fare when
riding in this state on railroads, even
though he be on the lines of whistling
his president. Today his name will be
sent to the state senate as a member
of the highway commission. According
to the law a state official cannot ac-
cept railroad passes. Mr. Hill has not
accepted Governor Johnson he will accept
the state position and cut off his
passes.

by the use of force. Finally, through
diplomatic pressure exerted by the
United States at Madrid, the Spanish
government granted the long desired
boom of autonomy to Cuba. But it was
too late. Cuba had suffered too much
for liberty to be put off with an auton-
omy which was distrusted. The auton-
omous government was established
on January 1, 1898. The Americans
were no more satisfied with the auton-
omy, and the voice of the United
States was for war. Still Washington
counseled peace and Mr. McKinley was
unmoved.

"Remember the Maine."
Early in February came the exposure
of the letter written by the Spanish
minister to Washington. Dupuy de
Lome, which contained insulting refer-
ences to the president. And above all
and beyond all, came the terrible tra-
gedy of the blowing up of the Maine in
Havana harbor. From that moment
there was no doubt that Cuba would be
free, so far as Spain was concerned.

The war began in April, was ended
before the middle of July and on the
first day of January, 1899, Spain trans-
ferred the sovereignty of the island of
Cuba to the United States, in trust, un-
til the new Cuban government could be
organized. The first American occupa-
tion of Cuba worked wonders. There
were delays and some setbacks, but
there were also results. The scourge
of yellow fever was destroyed. The
people were given a practical lib-
erty the like of which they had never
known, a liberty from exorbitant taxes
and taxation which had kept them in po-
verty.

First American Exodus.
Many people questioned the good
faith of the American nation, many
predicted that the Stars and Stripes
would never fly over Cuba. But those
prophets were mistaken. On May
20, 1902, the flag of Cuba Libre was un-
furled over the palace where the Span-
ish governor general had ruled for so
many years. Tomas Estrada Palma
was made president. For almost four
years the republic prospered and was
peaceful, but it could not withstand the
trial of a general presidential election.
The "Liberal party adherents" took to
the bushes, and an American naval com-
mander had to land marines to save the
city from pillage.

Finally it became evident that the
Cuban government was not strong
enough to cope with the situation. The
revolutionists came within sight of
Havana, and an American naval com-
mander had to land marines to save the
city from pillage.

Taft in Cuba.
Then came William Howard Taft, sec-
retary of war, who proclaimed himself
provisional governor of Cuba, and who
immediately undertook the task of paci-
fication of the island. The Cuban flag
continued to fly, and the Cubans were
given places of honor in the government,
but the general administration was
placed entirely under American control.
The second intervention began on Sep-
tember 29, 1906. After a little more
than two years the political peace of
the island was restored, ceased to
have been taken, elections held, and the
governmental machinery repaired and
oiled. Now the Americans are again
proposing to withdraw, to leave the
Cubans to the last battle of their long
and bloody struggle for liberty—the
battle with themselves.

HOW TO MAKE WATERWAYS PAY

Man Who Has Been Abroad Says
Germany Has Solved
Problem.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Chicago, Jan. 15.—Two essentials for
the successful development of inland
waterways in the Mississippi valley are
suitable boats and proper terminal fa-
cilities, according to John L. Mathews
of Boston in an address before members
of the City club.

Mr. Mathews made an extended in-
vestigation of waterways in Europe last
summer. Rivers in Germany, he pointed
out, carry millions of tons of traffic
without having the depth of the Missis-
sippi river.

Proper terminals and proper boats
are two of the secrets of the success
achieved in Germany in adapting water-
ways to commercial purposes, said Mr.
Mathews. "Every ton of freight going
to St. Louis by water is handled with-
out proper facilities. In Germany
there are boats of a special design, ply-
ing the rivers and handling an enormous
amount of freight. There also are
terminals in every river town, no
matter how small it is. The city of
Breisau spent large sums of money for
harbor improvements, building big
warehouses and installing hoisting ap-
paratus. As a result its coal trade dou-
bled within four years.

You will find in Germany many
barges and canal boats with capacity
of only 60 to 70 tons. Cranes are used
to a large extent in lifting the freight
and those used in inland waterways
in the Mississippi valley will have to
do the same in order to better condi-
tions. As far as Chicago is concerned,
I believe the Calumet region is bound to
be the center of heavy water traffic.
Another thing I would like to suggest
is that in the completion of your pro-
posed waterway to the Gulf cars be
taken that it be made suitable for small
boats.

"You should also have railways near
the docks and derricks to move the car-
goes back and forth. Also believe in
the establishment of an open port
harbor. Germany, with its extended
system of waterways, enables its man-
ufacturers to export their goods to sea-
board and market them in South
America more cheaply than American
manufacturers can do."

SAYS THE INNOCENT CHILD IS NO MORE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Chicago, Jan. 15.—"The real innocent
old-time child is no more. Instead we
have the prematurely old child, world-
weary, satiated with the pleasure of life
and leading an artificial existence."
Dr. Isaac Abt spoke thus against the
modern method of rearing children. He
delivered an address on "Nervous Chil-
dren" at the regular lecture under the
auspices of the Chicago Medical society
in the public library building.

"We will have a nation of nervous
persons," prophesied Dr. Abt. "If this
manner of raising children is continued,
instead of a life in the quiet family
circle they are allowed to attend even-
ing theatre parties, dances—in fact,
adopt the life of adults."

Dr. Abt gave hints on the proper up-
bringing of children, dwelling on the
necessity of a certain discipline, the
need of health, exercise and proper men-
tal suggestion.

Metzger fits your eyes for \$1.

Store Open Till 10:30 P. M.

SURPRISED Beyond a Doubt

Store Open Till 10:30 P. M.

That's all we heard all day yesterday. We hardly expected it, was the com-
mon expression of the hundreds of eager buyers that attended the opening
of our great

Water Damage Sale

Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats and Cravenettes, Hats, Shoes, Pants and Furnishings

Almost Given Away—Only Slightly Water Damaged

For tomorrow we add many additional bargains. Just as fast as we can dry our damaged by water stock we
place it on sale, so come early. Nothing reserved—every article goes at

20c, 30c, 40c and 50c on the Dollar

\$10 Overcoats \$3.95	\$12 Men's Suits \$4.65	\$10 Cravenettes \$3.95
\$12 Overcoats \$4.85	\$15 Men's Suits \$5.85	\$12 Cravenettes \$4.85
\$15 Overcoats \$6.35	\$18 Men's Suits \$7.75	\$15 Cravenettes \$6.35
\$18 Overcoats \$7.15	\$20 Men's Suits \$9.15	\$18 Cravenettes \$7.15
\$20 Overcoats \$9.35	\$25 Men's Suits \$10.45	\$20 Cravenettes \$9.35
\$25 Overcoats \$11.75	\$30 Men's Suits \$11.50	\$25 Cravenettes \$11.75
\$30 Overcoats \$13.85	\$35 Men's Suits \$12.85	\$30 Cravenettes \$13.85

Men's Underwear 15c	25c Bows, 6 for 25c	500 Boys' Suits, Worth From \$5.00 Up to \$8.00, Sizes 3 to 10, Your Choice \$2.65	\$2.50 Men's Shoes \$1.15	\$3.00 Men's Shoes \$1.65
\$4.00 and \$6.00 Sweaters \$1.85	Men's Overalls 25c		\$3.50 Men's Shoes \$1.85	\$4.00 Men's Shoes \$2.15
Wool Sox all 12c	Men's Work Shirts 30c		\$1.50 Men's Hats 39c	\$2.00 Men's Hats 59c
Boys' Puritan Waists 23c	Waiter Coats 25c	200 Boys' Overcoats, Worth \$5.00, Sizes 3 to 10, Your Choice \$1.85	\$2.50 Men's Hats 79c	\$3.00 Men's Hats 98c
\$1.00 Lambsdown Underwear 59c	\$1.00 Golf Shirts 25c		\$1.50 Men's Pants 75c	\$2.00 Men's Pants 85c
\$2.00 Brown Ribbed Underwear 95c	50c Boys' Knee Pants 15c		\$3.00 Men's Pants \$1.45	\$3.50 Men's Pants \$1.95
\$3.50 Union Suits \$1.05	Blue Flannel Shirts 93c		\$4.00 Men's Pants \$2.15	\$5.00 Men's Pants \$2.65

Remember that we carry only the best merchandise, always priced the lowest. We want all our customers to
take advantage of this great sale. The landlord's loss is your gain. Come early—avoid the rush that always
packs our store when we offer any specials.

OUTLET CLOTHING CO.

FIRST AND MORRISON STREETS

ANNUAL REPORT OF O. R. & N.

SHOWS ENORMOUS DIVIDENDS

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Salem, Or., Jan. 15.—The annual re-
port of the Oregon Railway & Naviga-
tion company has just been received by
the railroad commission. It shows the
enormous profits and dividends paid by
the company during the period covered
by the report, from July 1, 1907, to
June 30, 1908.

Operating revenues for the period
were \$14,110,704.19; operating expenses
\$8,297,472.12; net operating revenue,
\$5,813,232.07; other revenues, \$532,
971.02; the total net revenues were \$6,
346,203.09; total operating income, \$6,
346,203.09.

The net revenue from boat lines was
\$28,000.50; net income from parcel car
service was \$6600; from dining car ser-
vice the profit was small, 1907, though
the business was large. The income
from gas producing plants was \$265.55.
According to this report the company
employed during the period covered
4552 men including the general officers.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Washington, Jan. 15.—The national
headquarters committee of the Anti-Sa-
loon League of America at a meeting in
this city has decided to erect a printing
plant of approximately \$100,000,
near Columbus, Ohio, to be known as a
Lincoln Temperance Memorial as head-
quarters for the league's official organ,
The American Issue.

The committee pledged the support of
the league to local option by reman-
dram petition to protect the residence
section of the District of Columbia as a

TEMPLE AT CHICAGO FOR SPIRITUALISTS

Chicago, Jan. 15.—At a meeting of
the Chicago Spiritualists' league at
Hendel hall it was decided to inaugurate
a movement to secure a building in Chi-
cago to be known as Spiritualist temple.

THIS SPLENDID STOMACH TONIC WILL CURE YOU OF INDIGESTION

stomach trouble of all kinds. Putrefying
the intestines and digestive canal, caus-
ing such misery as Bloating, Consti-
pation, Griping, etc. Your case is no
different—you are a stomach sufferer,
though you may call it by some other
name; your real and only trouble is
that which you eat does not digest, but
quickly ferments and sours, producing
almost any unhealthy condition.

A case of Pape's Diapiesin will cost
fifty cents at any Pharmacy here, and
will convince any stomach sufferer five
minutes after taking one Triangule
Fermentation and Sour Stomach is
causing the misery of Indigestion.

No matter if you call your trouble
Catarrh of the Stomach, Nervousness
or Gastritis, or by any other name—
always remember that a certain cure
is waiting at your Pharmacy, and
any time you decide to begin its use.
Pape's Diapiesin will purify the
sourdest and most acid stomach within
five minutes, and digest promptly, with-
out any fuss or discomfort all of any
kind of food you could eat.

Eat Your Favorite Foods
Without Fear of Distress
From an Upset Stomach.

A Sherlock Holmes Deduction

Is not necessary to explain the reason why OUR JANU-
ARY CLEARANCE SALE is such a great success. Con-
sistently following our well known plan of carrying high
grade goods only, of marking them close at the beginning
and cutting deep at the end of each season, IS THE
WHY AND WHEREFORE. We mention here a few
good things picked at random from our great stocks of
UP TO DATE MERCHANDISE:

- Men's \$20 and \$25 Suits, Overcoats and Craven-
ettes \$14.85
- Men's \$15 and \$18 Suits, Overcoats and Ulsters \$8.65
- Men's \$5 and \$6 Pants, sizes up to 50 \$3.85
- Men's \$4 and \$5 Jno. B. Stetson Hats, broken lines \$3.35
- Men's \$2 and \$2.50 Derby and Soft Hats, broken lines 85c
- Men's \$1.50 Stiff Bosom Shirts, fancy patterns 75c
- Men's \$3 All Wool Sweaters, a good 'un \$1.35
- Men's \$4 and \$4.50 High Grade Shoes \$2.65

We Advertise Facts Only

Boys' All wool
Sweaters
59c
Value \$1.25

Boys' Knee
Pants
79c
Value \$1.50

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