

the peoples of Europe in exactly this manner. I always wonder how a person can judge a nation from an individual—from less than that, sometimes, from an incident; and I recall an amusing adventure that happened to a French lady who was traveling in Switzerland with her maid. She was desirous that the latter should derive some profit from her travels, and therefore, on setting out, she had given her a small blankbook and urged her to write down therein daily the names of the places through which they should pass and a memorandum of what was interesting there. On their return she wished to learn her maid's impressions of travel and asked for the blankbook. In it she found this solitary reflection, dated from Zurich: "To-day, for the second time, we have had an umbrella stolen. The Swiss steal umbrellas by preference because there is a great deal of rain in their country in winter." How many educated persons exercise no more conscientiousness or care in forming their judgments on a nation.—Baron Pierre de Coubertin, in the Review of Reviews.

THE CHARACTER MADE BY POVERTY.

It is the children that constitute the East side's greatest charm, and no doubt it is especially due to them that a veracious man who often walks northward or eastward from Mulberry Bend late in the afternoon is able to testify that he invariably reaches Bleecker street with modified and softened sentiments towards his fellows, and increased tolerance for creation and its perplexing incidents. It cannot be said that the East side children are clean. Some of them are clean sometimes. It is stamped upon an observer's memory that on a Saturday early in April he passed a little girl in Hester street who had one of the cleanest heads of sunshiny hair he ever saw. Some East side children are cleaner than others, but as a rule they are pretty dirty. The streets are clean for streets, and the children are clean for children who play in the streets.

To be very clean indeed is a luxury of high price. People are apt to look upon it as a mere virtue, but that is a modern notion born of hot and cold running water and a bathroom on every floor. Saints in old times usually went very dirty from religious conviction. East siders don't do that, but they put up with a moderate amount of dirt because it is one of the unavoidable conditions of their existence. Their children are usually dirty, but only moderately dirty, as any normal child will

be after playing in the street or anywhere out of doors. Dirt or no dirt, in good weather the children of the East side are very interesting to watch. Some of them look sick, and a sick child is a pathetic sight wherever seen, but except in midsummer the great majority of them seem to be in good health and well nourished and lively. They play together very much as children do everywhere, and if they are more amusing than a lot of Fifth avenue children it is doubtless because they are under less supervision and are more natural. The most natural behavior we are used to see obtains in a cage of monkeys. The East side children are nearly as untrammelled as the monkeys, but they are a great deal kinder to one another. Little girls tending babies and carrying them from doorstep to doorstep are a common sight.

The little mothers are famous, but it seems to be in the nature of little girls to love babies and be good to them. What is more remarkable, and yet not uncommon on the East side, is kind and responsible little boys who look after still smaller children, and drag them around in ramshackle carts or amuse them and keep them out of harm's way. Of course one sees something of the other side of human nature too. There are crying children, and mothers whose patience is worn out, and bullying older boys, but the East side would not soften the heart of the sympathetic passer-by, and make him happier for passing through it, if the evidences of human kindness were not more plenty than the signs of the other side of human nature. It is what you see in people's faces that affects your spirits, not what they wear on their backs, or even on their heads. Fine birds in fine feathers are a gladdening sight. Really fine people with proper souls, whose faces show really superior qualities, and whose clothes and cleanliness and gentility are becoming to them, adorn creation in their way, and are folks that observers looking on at life are thankful for. You do not see people of that sort on the East side; but, on the other hand, you are not shocked there by the contrast between the individual and his circumstances. There are no "chappies" there; there is nothing to be seen there quite so astonishing and amusing and queer and pathetic as such chappies as one may sometimes see sipping green mint and smoking cigarettes in the purlieu of the Waldorf hotel. The East side is thoroughly disciplined. Faces there show rarely dejection, except what comes from illness, but endurance, patience, the practical education that comes of daily labor. In

front of an uptown club is a cab loaded with traveling bags. Inside are two young fellows just starting for some railroad station. A servant stands bare-headed at the cab door. One of the young men inside is dissatisfied with something. His arrogant face, as he makes complaint, is the face of a youth who has never earned his salt; who has been overfed, overstimulated, over-amused; who has always had all material luxuries within his reach, has accepted all as his due, is grateful for nothing, is appreciative of nothing, and whose conception of his obligations in life is pretty well fulfilled if he does what he considers his part in keeping club servants thoroughly well up to his notion of their duties. Faces of the type of his face are not prevalent on the East side. Persons whose business in life is to be carried, and to kick at their carriers when they stumble, do not abound down there. There are coarse people there, but they wear cheap clothes and work hard. There is no such disconcerting contrast between their outside and what one reads in their faces as afflicts the observer in more opulent parts of the town. If their looks are often enough commonplace and sometimes disagreeable, their environment and their clothes modify instead of aggravating them. Beggars may be picturesque, but beggars on horseback are grotesque.—E. S. Martin, in Harper's Magazine.

THE INSURGENT GOVERNMENT IN CUBA.

Extracts from an article by Horatio L. Rubens, published in the North American Review for May.

The Cuban rebellion of 1868 proved the power of endurance and resistance of the Cuban people. The present uprising proves that the Cubans are good organizers, thoroughly practical and amenable to discipline. The ten years' war was projected by the more educated part of the community; the present insurrection is the result of a popular upheaval.

The great secret of the success of the present Cuban movement lies in its organization. It is claimed that the Cuban people are incapable of self-government, but the facts prove the falsity of this statement.

It must be borne in mind that on the termination of the ten years' war, and the failure of Spain to keep faith with the Cubans and give them that home rule for which alone they laid down their arms, a large number of Cubans left the Island to live in the United States, Central America and the West Indies. Most of these were veteran

fighters; all were opposed to Spanish rule.

Time passed; Spanish rule had become more intolerable than ever. The Cubans on the island looked to the veteran leaders abroad for counsel and aid. The spirit of revolt was there, but organization was needed.

Jose Marti assumed the great task. He organized the Cubans abroad into clubs, and these clubs were associated to constitute the Cuban revolutionary party. Every member of the party became not only a worker, but a regular contributor to the revolutionary fund. The veterans were pledged to lead in the coming conflict. It was agreed that Gen. Maximo Gomez, then in Santo Domingo, should have supreme command. On the island were established secret committees which completed the organization there, in accordance with Marti's plans.

It might be asked why, if the movement was a popular one, there was not from the first a general uprising. It must be remembered that the Cubans were not allowed under Spanish rule to bear arms. Every rifle had to be secretly bought or smuggled into the country. In the western districts those which had been provided were seized by the Spanish government. To rush into the field unarmed would have been madness. A nucleus had to be formed, and it was much safer to do this in the mountainous east. The 24th of February, 1895, the day set by Marti for the uprising, saw the formation of this nucleus in the province of Santiago. In April the celebrated Maceo brothers landed, as did Gen. Gomez and Marti shortly after. Professional and business men, engineers and men of leisure flocked from the cities to the insurgent standards, leaving their families behind them. The country people applied for admission to the ranks in great numbers, until the leaders decided to take no man unless he could be armed with a rifle. . . .

There has been, especially of late, much criticism of those Cubans who reside abroad, it being claimed that they are too cowardly to fight. There never was need for them in the field, but for the money which they laboriously earned, and which they have given so freely, there was much need. The constant sacrifice of the Cubans abroad to supply the patriots in the field with arms and ammunition, is as remarkable as it is touching. These men, who have been called cowards, have proved themselves to be endowed with the highest moral courage and capacity for self-sacrifice, and they are an indispensable part of the revolutionary movement.

The so-called Cuban Junta, which is really the American delegation of the Cuban Revolutionary Party, and also the representatives abroad of the Cuban Republic, is responsible to the civil government for the fulfillment of its various and onerous duties.

On September 13, 1895, delegates from the several provinces met at Jimaguayu, adopted a constitution which was to last for two years, and elected the officers provided for. Salvador Cisneros, who renounced the Spanish title of Marquis of Santa Lucia, was elected president and Bartolome Maso, vice president. These, together with a government council, consisting of a secretary of war, a secretary of foreign affairs, a secretary of the treasury, and a secretary of the interior, were vested with legislative functions. Subsecretaries, governors of provinces, and their lieutenants, were then appointed. The entire island was divided into small districts, called prefectures, and responsible persons were appointed as prefects. These prefects, besides being charged with the safety of those residing within their jurisdiction, have judicial functions and are responsible for the local property and interests of the Republic.

Tanneries, smithies for the repair of arms, shops for manufacturing saddlery, shoes and clothing, the raising of crops, the herding and propagation of cattle in secure places, and the care of spare or overworked horses are all in charge of the prefects. A department of communications, with its chiefs and subordinates, facilitates correspondence on the island. Responsible tax-collectors receive the imposts decreed by the government. In the year ending 1897 over \$400,000 was collected by the Republic by way of taxes. The organized Cubans abroad constituted a source of steady revenue, besides which there were large extraordinary donations by individual patriots. One lady contributed more than \$120,000. On the occasion of Gen. Antonio Maceo's death an extraordinary contribution was made by the Paris colony of more than \$100,000. Little more than \$100,000, face value, of the bonds issued by the Republic, have been sold, at an average of forty cents on the dollar. The sale or grant of concessions or privileges has been absolutely refused. In short, the utmost care has been exercised to avoid the creation of liabilities.

The army is subordinate to the civil government. No military commissions, except the lowest grades, can be given except on recommendation by the commander-in-chief and the approval of the government. The army was

wholly volunteer without pay, until the government passed a law providing for the payment of salaries, after the establishment of peace, for the term of actual service. The pay ranges from \$30 per month for privates up to \$500 per month for major-generals. The object of this legislation was to provide for the speedy disbandment of the army when the war ends, by enabling its members to return immediately to their peaceful pursuits, and placing a considerable sum in circulation. It is also the intention of the government to supply with tools and implements those who are in need, so that they may at once resume their former trades and occupations. To accomplish this purpose a loan will be easily floated, as the credit of the island has been kept unpledged. The civil government was at first confined to the east, but broadened with the spread of the military occupation.

In October, 1897, at the expiration of the term fixed by the constitution, a new constituent assembly was elected in the manner prescribed by law. This assembly amended the old constitution, and elected a new set of government officials. Bartolome Maso is now president and Mendez Capote vice president. The council of government consists of the president, vice president and secretary of war, Jose B. Aleman; a secretary of foreign relations, Andres Moreno de la Torre; a secretary of the treasury, Ernesto Fonts Stirling; and a secretary of the interior, Manuel Ramon Silva. The secretary of the council is Jose Clemente Vivanco. The constitution provides that upon the establishment of peace there shall be an immediate general election of a new government at which everyone shall have free voice and vote.

There was no attempt on the part of the military element to influence the elections. The seat of the government was formerly at Cubitas, in Puerto Principe province; it is now at Agramonte, in the same province.

In the eastern districts, where the country is in almost undisputed possession of the Cubans, newspapers are published, and even schools have been established. The constituent assembly of 1895, and again that of 1897, elected Maximo Gomez commander-in-chief. There are six army corps. The First, Second and Third army corps are commanded by Gen. Calixto Garcia, but the First is under the immediate command of Pedro Perez; Jesus Rabi is in charge of the Second, and Gen. Xavier Vega of the Third. The Fourth army corps is commanded by Gen. Francisco Carrillo; the Fifth, in two divisions, by Gens. Pedro

Betancourt and Alejandro Rodriguez, and finally, the Sixth is under Gen. Pedro Diaz. The Fifth and Sixth are, however, subject to the superior command of Gen. Jose Maria Rodriguez.

There are now about 40,000 well-armed Cubans in the field. There are, besides, the impedimenta and others who have sought safety within the Cuban lines, amounting to about 100,000 additional men, all waiting for rifles.

A people capable of such organization, civil and military, and of fighting a European power to a standstill on a little island like Cuba, without a navy and at first utterly unarmed, have surely given sufficient promise of capability of self-government. Nor is there danger of future internecine strife. The turbulent Indian blood which has proven unfortunate to some Spanish-American countries is entirely absent in Cuba. The racial question is not apt to prove troublesome. Only 30 per cent. of the population is of the negro race, including in this calculation the mixed races, even to the one-sixteenth of African blood.

Education has helped to develop the Cubans, and the fact that most of them have been educated in France and the United States goes far to prove that they understand the principles of republican institutions.

The Cubans have looked to the United States as the great model and protector of American republics, and, firm in the belief of the sympathy and justice of the American people, they have appealed for recognition as an independent nation. Once free, there are many Cubans who may doubtless desire to follow the example of Texas; but even as an independent republic, Cuba will always be bound to the United States by the strongest commercial ties, and the conditions of intercourse on Cuba's side must of necessity be the more liberal, since the speedy attainment of her independence shall have been the result of the friendly alliance and intervention of this country.

THE HUNGER IN ITALY.

Sympathy with the starving was undoubtedly the cause of what was intended to be a peaceful demonstration in Milan and ended in revolt. There are very serious reasons for revolt. The outbreaks in all parts of Italy are caused by grievances of long standing. Each year 100,000 people go mad from hunger in Italy. This is according to official statistics and does not include the thousands in a half demented state called la melancolia, from lack of nourishment. There are hundreds of thousands who never have enough to eat,

or live on moldy corn year in and year out, till soul and body can barely stay together. The general suffering in Italy is so great that nothing like it exists in any other country. The Hispano-American conflict may have aggravated the conditions, for the increase of a centesimo, the fifth of a cent, on a pound of corn meal is felt by the poor. There are 4,965 cantons where the use of meat is unknown, except in moneyed families, and there are 1,700 where food made of flour or grain is rarely eaten except on holidays, or in cases of sickness. What do they eat? Roots and acorns are largely used in some parts of Italy.—Mrs. Fidelia Papa, in the New York Sun.

HOW MEN FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

Casper Whitney writes to Harper's Weekly from Tampa, Fla., that Capt. Dorst, in talking of the first of his two recent trips to Cuba, seemed most impressed by the contempt the insurgents showed for the Spanish troops.

There were about 200 insurgents at the rendezvous, fully half of them not armed, and every last one of them literally in rags. They appeared little like soldiers or men able to withstand the fatigues of a campaign, so hungry-looking and worn were they. Yet the known presence of Spanish cavalry in the immediate vicinity seemed no occasion for alarm. They worked with unconcern at stowing away the ammunition, and when attack came, as it did before their work was completed, they retired to the bush, and by a straggling fire drove the Spaniards beyond danger. That these half-starved, half-armed patriots can successfully and repeatedly repulse the Spaniards with the greater loss to the latter bespeaks a determination and courage of an order that comes only to those fighting for liberty.

Mr. A. G. Hall, of Nashville, has been at pains to trace back the expression "are, and of right ought to be," which occurs in the Declaration of Independence and in the Mechlenburg Declaration, and was used the other day in the resolutions of congress about Cuba. He finds that on March 16, 1766, the English parliament repealed the stamp act and passed a "declaration act" in which is set forth "that parliament had, and of right ought to have, power to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever."—Harper's Weekly.

The possibility that the future offers of every man residing in a cottage of his own, can best be appreciated by people who have visited Australia. In Victoria and South Australia, more than two-fifths of the entire population dwell in the capital cities. No such

concentration of population as this is known anywhere else in the world. Only one-seventh of the population of England and Wales is concentrated in the metropolis of London. But the large agglomerations in Australia are by no means "plague-spots," or "wens on the face of the earth," the explanation being that their population is not congested, but scattered over a large area.—A. F. Weber, in North American Review.

A man is startled sometimes when he thinks of his former ignorance; but he generally feels that his present knowledge is ample.—Puck.

The Almighty never created the black man in order that sugar or cotton might be sold a cent a pound cheaper.—Channing.

"And he is kind-hearted, is he?"
"Kind-hearted! why, I don't believe he ever said an unkind word, even to an alarm clock."

What stamps a man as great is not freedom from faults, but abundance of powers.—Prof. George H. Palmer.

From panic, pride and terror,
Revenge that knows no rein,
Light haste and lawless error,
Protect us yet again.
Cloak thou our undeserving,
Make firm the shuddering breath,
In silence and unswerving
To taste thy lesser death.
—Hymn before Action, by Rudyard Kipling.

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