

DIARIO DE LA MARINA
EDICION DE LA TARDE

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ACTUALIDADES

Ahora resulta que entre los Estados Unidos y el Japon reina la mayor armonia y que todos los rumores de conflictos...

¡Pícaro prensa! ¡Si no fuera ella, qué tranquilos viviríamos!

En las páginas inglesas de hoy publicamos una carta de nuestro bien informado corresponsal en Washington...

El costo total de la intervención hasta 1.º de Abril de 1907, según la Oficina de Asuntos Insulares de Washington...

Sobre esto ha escrito el Secretario Taft al Representante Tawney, presidente del Comité sobre Créditos en la Casa de Representantes...

El importe de los gastos extraordinarios que han resultado de enviar al Ejército de Pacificación a Cuba...

Después de especificar los detalles de esa cuenta, añade Mr. Taft: Habrá que añadir a lo anterior los gastos que siguen haciéndose mientras ese ejército está allí...

Además hay \$165,625, de que habla también Mr. Taft, según nuestro corresponsal y que han tenido que sacarse de los fondos extraordinarios del Departamento de la Guerra.

Mr. Taft concluye su carta copiando a Mr. Tawney varios párrafos de su informe anual, el último de los cuales dice:

Queda solo por saber si los ingresos del Gobierno de Cuba son suficientes para pagar sus gastos ordinarios...

En Camagüey, la ciudad histórica, una de valientes y de hermosas, ladalgas y patriota siempre...

Todo eso, como ven nuestros lectores, es muy interesante.

Ya debemos unos cuantos millones a nuestros curadores ejemplares.

Y eso que no nos cobran ni el rancho ni el vestuario ni los haberes ordinarios de sus soldados.

Que si lo cobrasen todo, sabe Dios a lo que ascendería la cuenta, dado lo caro que es el ejército americano.

Y ahora si que vendría bien un telegrama o una carta del general Loizaga al Secretario de la Guerra...

La anciana era Juana de Dios Varona, viuda de Quesada. La joven, su hija...

¡Y luego hay quien se extraña y hasta se indigna al ver que pedimos garantías para que aquí no sean necesarias nuevas intervenciones!

BATURRILLO

Y no queréis que la acerada pluma rasque el papel y al rebotar sus finales, salpiquen de tinta color de luto, la blanca cuartilla...

Allá, en una plana de El Mundo, entre las correspondencias del interior de la Isla, generalmente inspiradas por el chismisillo local...

En Camagüey, la ciudad histórica, una de valientes y de hermosas, ladalgas y patriota siempre...

Hicieron luz; reconocieron la estancia; contemplaron el horrible cuadro. Una anciana moribunda clamaba auxilio...

Se registró en la prensa el homenaje; quedó la huérfana en el hospital, y los guardias rurales 114 y 134 en el cuartel...

¡Buena; así se entiende el deber! ¡Buena; así es ahora el patriotismo!

Juez, alcalde, jefes de policía y de la rural, hicieron algo estimable. Pero pertenecen a una generación que no hace nada por su propio enaltecimiento...

La muchacha idiotizada fué conducida al hospital donde siquiera la daban de comer. La pobre dama expiró, sintiendo bajo el peso de la luz del sol de su patria...

Recordó entonces que ella era hermana de Bernabé de Varona (a) "Bembeta", uno de los próceres de la revolución de 1868...

Y el juez, el Alcalde, el Jefe de Policía; vecinos de significación y compañeros de armas del valeroso joven camagüeyano...

ma, separar de su vista a la hija infeliz y, por suscripción popular, atender a todas las necesidades de la hermana y la sobrina de Bembeta...

País este, agitado desde hace un siglo por invencible sentimiento de rebeldía; con un catálogo inmenso de héroes y de víctimas...

Pues no hay amor por los vivos, ni haya piedad por los muertos. Coronas, discursos, epitafios, capilla ardiente, crónicas de periódicos...

No debe ser menospreciado en vida quien va a ser honrado en muerte. No se debe fingir piedad ante la materia podrida, si no se tuvo lástima...

del dolor, interés por la miseria, ni amor por el espíritu.

Para admirar coronas y ver espectáculos nuevos ¡ahí de los comercios y de los teatros!

Joaquín N. ARAMBURU.

PARA LOS VIAJES

Muchas son las personas que tienen tomado pasaje en La Champagne que el lunes abandonan nuestro puerto.

Todo el que es previsivo y quiere llevar un buen equipaje va por él a La Josefina Muralla y Villegas...

CORREO EXTRANJERO

ESPAÑA

Los delegados a la Conferencia.

"Juan de Aragón", en una de sus crónicas sobre la Conferencia diplomática que actualmente se celebra en La Haya...

Cuando he visto que España es considerada como la Potencia que está dentro del íntimo concierto europeo...

Gabriel Maura, que de su bolsillo particular ha hecho una soberbia instalación, con automóvil, coches y criados...

En esta ocasión no podemos quejarnos, ni como elogio, sino como acto de justicia, lo consigno.

No nos sorprenden estos elogios, que estimamos justificados, no sólo por las personas a quienes se dirigen...

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ENGLISH PAGES OF THE DIARIO DE LA MARINA

Havana, July 12, 1907

THE REAL ISSUE

When Admiral Evans said that because some Japanese restaurant keepers were insulted in San Francisco it would be silly for two great nations such as the United States and Japan to go to war, he was unquestionably right.

The same might be said of the wild utterances of the jingo party in Japan and sensational stories and editorial comments made by irresponsible newspapers in both countries.

It is hard to admit that such incidents could bring about a contest as formidable as that one would be, perhaps the most destructive and terrible naval war that ever stained the seas with human blood.

But when the real latent cause of Japan's grudge is discovered, when it is known that her main purpose, more than to deprive America of her Asiatic possessions, would be to force an entrance for many millions of Japanese immigrants into the United States, then it is perfectly justifiable to entertain the most serious apprehensions lest minor irritations bring on war between the two great countries.

We have pointed out repeatedly the economic aspect of the question and now we find in a letter from Tokio addressed to The New York Herald the following interesting data on the subject:

The necessity of providing some outlet for its excess population is one of the greatest problems with which the Japanese government is faced. Every foot of cultivable land in this empire is now under extensive cultivation; every industry is, apparently, filled to overflowing, and yet each year adds approximately 800,000 people who must be provided for in some way.

The following table present in condensed form the story of steady and continuous increase, and shows how comparatively small has been the offset through the channels of emigration:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Increase of Population, Emigration. Rows from 1894 to 1904.

Following the close of the war with Russia there was a marked revival of immigration, especially to the United States and Hawaii, the figures reaching approximately the totals for 1900, but this has been of necessity reduced, owing to the stricter enforcement of the American immigration regulations, and especially to the new law. Now only fifteen hundred per month are allowed to go to Hawaii.

The government authorities have not as yet had much success in their efforts to send Japanese to Corea and Manchuria. A good many have gone, but for the most part these have been of the merchant class or a class that the government would prefer to keep out of this newly acquired territory, since their presence has been more productive of trouble than of peace.

When Japan took over Formosa it was expected this island would furnish an outlet for the excess population. But the colonization experiment has not worked well there; it was found that the desirable parts of the island were already taken up by Chinese, and proper development of its resources has demanded that these be not disturbed.

More than half of Formosa is still in the possession of the wild and savage natives. The aggressive campaign now being waged by the Japanese soldiery and police forces there has as its purpose the subjugation of the savage formosans, but it will necessarily be a long time before the undeveloped portions of the island are ready for immigration, and even then it is doubtful whether any number of Japanese could ever be induced to settle there.

Neither Corea nor Manchuria hold out any allurements to the youth of Japan. To them the United States has always stood out as the land of promise. From the time they quit

school those who have not exceptionally good prospects at home work and save with the idea that some day they may be able to go to America. As the head of the Emigration Bureau of the government said to me to-day:

"Our young men feel that in America they will be brought into contact with a higher civilization from which they have much to learn. This, as well as the money attractions, has made them anxious to emigrate to your country. Corea and Manchuria present entirely different prospects. In those countries they are brought in contact with lower civilizations, and they feel that the result of such contact would be in a sense degrading—that is, instead of being elevated by a higher civilization they would of necessity be dragged down by the influences of the lower civilization. No Japanese wants that."

Mexico, Chili and Peru are holding out many inducements to Japanese immigration. The people of those countries see no menace in the presence of the thrifty little people, and opportunities of all kinds are promised them. Already a good many thousands have gone. It is expected that the investigations undertaken by the government will result in many others following.

But the United States still looks the Dorado to these people, and they cling to the hope that may yet be a change in the attitude of our government which will make it possible for them to go there.

One of the subtle influences contributing to the agitation of the immigration question at this end is that of the several emigration companies operating under charter of the government. Many members of the Diet are shareholders in these companies. To them the first interest is their own pockets.

For two reasons these men are glad to see the "American question" discussed. One is that they believe agitation will operate toward bringing about a definite settlement of the exclusion problem; the other, that if the extent of Japanese sentiment on the question is made clear to the people of America the great majority will refuse to be influenced by Pacific coast sentiment and will bring about a settlement that will be satisfactory to Japan and profitable to the emigration companies.

In considering the possibilities of future agitation in Japan this element must be taken into account. It might not, under ordinary circumstances, be allied with the elements seeking the overthrow of the present ministry, but the emigration question touches its pocket nerve, and pocket comes before party.

CONCERNING BILLS FOR PACIFICATION

Secretary Taft to Chairman Tawney on Subject of Extraordinary Cost to Army in Cuba.

THE RIGHT TO EXPEND

Assumption of Government Implies Right to Administer Revenues of Occupied Territory.

(From our special correspondent) Washington, D. C., July 8.—It is about time that the responsible people of Cuba, who in the last analysis pay the bills of the Republic, begin asking themselves how much will have to come out of their pockets to pay for the insurrection of last autumn and the intervention of the United States. The total cost of the intervention to April 1, 1907, as reckoned by the Bureau of Insular Affairs, was \$2,969,395.87. In this connection the following letter by Secretary Taft to Representative Tawney, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriation will be of present interest:

"My dear Mr. Tawney: The cost to the United States for the unusual expenditure resulting from the sending of the army of pacification to Cuba amounted on November 30, 1906 to \$2,012,632.77, distributed as follows:

Table showing expenditure distribution: Quartermaster's Department, Regular supplies, Clothing and camp, etc.

"In addition there will be a continued expense so long as this army remains there, of which an itemized account is being kept. As near as

KILLED BY IGNORANCE

By Associated Press.

Hazleton, Pa., July 11.—Seven Italian mine workers were killed by mine gas in an abandoned mine at Honeybrook today and three others are missing. It is not known whether the latter are in the mine or not. The deaths were due to ignorance.

can be estimated, this will be for the remainder of the current fiscal year as follows: "Quartermaster's Department for the period Nov. 30, 1906 to June 30, 1907:

Table showing expenditure for Quartermaster's Department, Signal Corps, Engineer Department, etc.

So far these expenditures have been made out of the regular appropriations, supplemented in the case of the Quartermaster's, the Signal Corps, and the Engineer Department out of the allotments made to them from the emergency fund of the War Department. Expenditures from such allotments, so far as reported are as follows:

Table showing expenditures from emergency fund: Quartermaster's Department, Signal Corps, Engineer Department, etc.

"In my current annual report I say: "An insurrection against the Government of Cuba that arose during the past summer attained such proportions by September that the President of the Republic requested the intervention of the United States, under the authority derived from the so-called 'Platt amendment'; and in connection with the establishment for a provisional government for Cuba for the purposes of pacification an expeditionary force of regular troops aggregating 5,369 men, was dispatched to Cuba and is now there.

"During our first military occupation of Cuba, and while the Army was employed in putting down the insurrection in the Philippines, a large part of the expense involved in such use of the United States Army was made a charge against the revenues of Cuba and the Philippines respectively.

"Among the classes of army expenditure thus paid out of the Cuban and Philippine treasuries were the following: "Rent of barracks, hospitals, storehouses, quarters for officers and enlisted men entitled thereto by the regulations of the United States Army; rent of target ranges, pastures, drill grounds, and similar expenditures; repairs for quarters and material used for such repairs, services, such as scavengers and policing not

required to be performed by troops and prisoners; all expense necessary in the supply of water; such expenditures as are made from the appropriation for transportation of the Army, as the repairs of wagons, transportation material, shoeing of horses and mules, maintenance of vessels and crews used by the Quartermaster's Department in Cuba; surveying instruments and books; expenses connected with the establishment and maintenance of detention camps, material used in disinfection, and similar emergency expenditures; maintenance and operation of telephones and telegraph lines used by the Army; and hire of scouts, guides, and interpreters.

"The sending of an expeditionary force to Cuba of course involves a very considerable expenditure for army purposes additional to that which would be necessary if the same force were employed in their ordinary places of duty. An itemized account of such expenditures is being kept by the Department, and it seems just and proper that the increased cost to the United States of sending expeditionary forces to Cuba should be paid out of the funds of the Cuban treasury."

"The authority for the use of revenues of 'occupied territory' is found in the familiar principle of international law which is referred to by Hon. Elihu Root, then Secretary of War, in his letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, dated May 31, 1902.

"While the present provisional administration of the affairs of the Republic of Cuba is not military but civil in its form, it is in effect an assumption of the function of government. As a necessary corollary to its obligation to maintain stability and to preserve life, liberty, and property, there comes the right to administer and expend such portions of the revenues of the occupied territory as may be necessary for those purposes. Under military occupation the governing control is lodged in the President of the United States. Under the former occupation there was a general direction by the President of the United States for the expenditure of such portions of the revenues of Cuba as might be necessary to maintain peace and order, which extended to all necessary instrumentalities to attain the same. By direction of the Secretary of War, under his order, various expenditures were made by the military governor of Cuba for those objects.

"The present government of the island is actually exercised by the President, through the provisional

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