

**Corsets,** the best informed physicians say, impair the circulation. THE SUNDAY JOURNAL, therefore, doesn't wear corsets. It is made on the most approved lines of beauty and symmetry, and is the swiftest in all the A Journalistic Diapa, merry chase.

# NEW YORK JOURNAL

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This space is called an "EAR." It hears what appreciative readers say when they look upon the dance of good things in THE SUNDAY JOURNAL and is thrilled by the unaffected laughter of lucky souls who forget their care in the exuberance of The American Hum.

## WILL EUROPE TRY TO COERCE US?

### The Action of the United Powers Toward Greece May Be Regarded as a Precedent.

### Spain Eagerly Waiting Her Opportunity to Again Attempt Formation of an Anti-American League.

### Immediate Recognition of the Cuban Republic by the United States Government Will Prevent Serious Complications.

By James Creelman. (Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.) Paris, Feb. 20.—Within an hour I have learned impressive details of the Spanish conspiracy to form a league of European governments against the United States.

I cabled from Madrid a few weeks ago an exact account of how Minister Hannis Taylor discovered the plot and forced Spain to abandon the appeal to Europe by threatening to ask for his passport. The Duke of Tetuan promptly tore up the note in which his government invited the powers to threaten the United States and dictate the American policy toward the Cuban republic.

**Alarmed the Spaniards.** The Spanish Government groveled at the feet of the courageous American Minister. At that time Mr. Taylor did not know that the appeal to the powers had gone outside of the conference or consultative stage.

I now learn that a copy of the document had already been sent by special messenger to Paris, and that all the secretaries of the Spanish diplomatic establishments in European capitals had been summoned to meet here in order to receive duplicates of the note.

There can be no doubt now that but for Mr. Taylor's boldness in acting without orders from Secretary Olney war would have been inevitable.

**France Not Spain's Ally.** France would have refused to join in the monarchical scheme to coerce America. M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed Ambassador Eustis that not only would France decline to assist in exerting pressure on the United States, but would refuse to do anything that might have a tendency even to wound the sensibility of the American people.

Congress has now before it an illustration in the Cuban troubles of what Spain tried to accomplish against the United States. The arrogant council of European nations refused to allow Greece to protect the Christians of Crete from further massacre at the hands of Turks.

Senior Maret, successor of Sagasta as leader of the Spanish Liberals, has declared

publicly that Cuba is destined to be the Gibraltar of America when the Nicaraguan Canal is finished.

Unless Cuba is promptly detached from Europe, Spain may presently induce the powers to report on a large scale in American waters the tyranny which has stayed the advance of Greece's chivalrous forces and strengthen the power of the pitiless Turks.

One of the greatest financiers in Europe told me to-day that Spain had again attempted to negotiate a war loan and had failed.

**Spain Out of Money.** Spain is now penniless. The last of the money raised by the domestic loan is gone. Army contractors and soldiers are clamoring for their pay.

If the American Government has wisdom and nerve enough to recognize the Cuban republic the whole question will be instantly solved, but if action is delayed Spain will claim that the concert of the powers regarding Greece and Crete is a plain precedent for a concert of the powers regarding the United States and Cuba.

Is there no American leader big enough and broad enough and wise enough to force action at once? There is not a diplomat in Europe who does not foresee the appalling consequences of delay.

### GREECE FITS OUT SHIPS.

An ironclad and flotilla of torpedo boats to sail into Turkish waters.

**Athens, Feb. 20.**—The Greek ironclad war ship Spezia, accompanied by a torpedo flotilla, is about to start for Turkish waters. The Spezia has been lying in the Piræus awaiting orders for several days.

### Warns the Insurgents.

**Canea, Feb. 20.**—The insurgents who are occupying the hills back of Canea sent a warning yesterday of their intention to attack the town from Akrotiri. To this notice Admiral Canavaro, commanding the combined fleets, sent a reply stating that

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Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, Who Was Murdered in a Cuban Prison.

## PROTEST AGAINST RUIZ'S MURDER

### Secretary Olney Cables Consul-General Lee That Our Representatives Must Be Respected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Consul-General Lee, who had been murdered in his cell at Guanabacoa by the Spanish officials, and Secretary of State Olney has laid the matter before the cabinet. Secretary Olney has laid the matter before the cabinet. Secretary Olney has laid the matter before the cabinet.

## CASTILLO TO THE JOURNAL.

### Chief of the Cuban Forces in the Province of Havana Declares That Weyler Is a Thief.

### "Butcher," He Says, Takes Dead Men's Pay and Has Made Over \$1,000,000 in Unfair Tobacco Speculations.

### Insurgent General Sends a Scathing Denunciation from His Headquarters in the Field and Tells of the Work of His Forces.

By Brigadier-General A. del Castillo, Commander of the Cuban Forces in Havana Province, Cuba. (Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.) Headquarters in the Field of the Army of Liberty, near Tapaste, Province of Havana, Cuba, Feb. 15.

The campaign in Havana province this winter has surpassed my expectations. The presence of the patriot forces here, while not sufficient to guarantee safety to life and property absolutely, has yet been a considerable check to the Spanish forces in their policy of assassination, murder, robbery and general outrage of the rights of those whose sympathies are either known or suspected to be on the side of independence.

We have routed the enemy, moreover, in many battles. We had the good fortune to fall in with Major Cienfuegos' boasted column not long ago, but its much longer commander was not at his head. They stood their ground for four hours and then gave up the day. Shortly after we encountered Meiguiz's forces, near Artemisa, a portion of my command having made an attack on the trocha, and we captured the standard of the "America" regiment. That trophy is now among my effects, subject to the order of General Gomez.

**Spanish Soldiers Are Cowards.** I may cite many other instances in which we have humbled the pride of the Spanish army. We can induce them to fight only when they are convinced that they greatly outnumber us, and it is only by the most extraordinary exertions on the part of their officers, moreover, that their men even then will hold the field in the face of sharp resistance.

I do not believe that Weyler will remain in command here much longer. "Business" motives brought him here, and now that his pockets are well filled through collecting the pay of dead men and the like he will undoubtedly soon return to Spain to enjoy his accumulations. One of his faithful sources of income is the Boletín de la Guerra newspaper. The expenses of this paper are met by the State. Weyler made it obligatory upon all officers of the army, regular and volunteers, to take it. The subscription price goes to him in great part. From this source alone he has secured \$25,000.

Tobacco has been, perhaps, his best financial deal. His edict forbidding the sale of this product to the United States enabled him to so manipulate the market, with the

aid of confederates, that he cleared over \$1,000,000. If the Government does not recall him soon he will resign for the oranges is sucked pretty nearly dry. There is little more for him to gain, I should say, by remaining here.

**Hospital Inmates Hatched.** The latest atrocity committed by the Spanish troops in this neighborhood was on January 26, by the Jaraco column. They surprised the San Xavier Hospital and spared neither patients, doctors, nurses nor anybody else connected with the institution who was unable to flee. Cecilia Gutierrez, from all accounts, frayed the worst of all of this pitiful occasion. He was mutilated in the most brutal manner before being killed. He was a cripple, and old and sick. He had never been in the insurgent army, and his presence in the hospital was only due to the charity and humane feelings of the director.

Among those who fell victims of the Spanish troops on this occasion were Gila Lopez and Josefa Ramos, both over eighty years of age. Nieves, Miranda and Jose de la Cruz Lopez, all unknown, Julian Nieves, an elderly man, and Augustin Pizarro, a soldier of the soldiers and officers responsible for this outrage had been prisoners only a short while before of Colonel Aranaque, and had been given their liberty almost within earshot of the scene of their butchery.

Moreover, there would be many more such tales to tell but for the presence of the forces under my command here, there and everywhere giving such protection to widows as the keeping of the Spaniards away means.

**Assassins Think us Bees.** Since my coming into this province a number of attempts have been made to assassinate me. General Figueroa, who was a friend of mine before the war, made the first attempt. He asked for an interview under the guise of our old friendship, and because of that old friendship I should undoubtedly have fallen into the trap but for the following order of the provisional government, to which one of my aides providentially called my attention:

Any communication with territory occupied by the enemy is forbidden, except when absolutely necessary to learn the enemy's plans and movements, or to send or receive foreign correspondence, and then, only when authorized by the general-in-chief.

Subsequently a Spanish civilian named Benito Cabrera, tried to bribe Lieutenant Lorenzo Herrera, of my staff, to kill me. The man was brought into my presence and confessed, saying that he had been employed by Lieutenant Colonel Tejeriza, and had been promised \$2,000 in gold if he succeeded. I ordered him executed.

Another mysterious attempt was made by an elderly dressed lady. She gained an audience with me on some trivial pretext but proved unequal to her task and failed.

Paco Diaz, a gunmaker of Havana, approached us with two rifles recently ostensibly made a present of them to me. The circumstances were so suspicious that he was immediately placed under arrest. One

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## WHAT SOME OF THE JOURNAL'S CUBAN CORRESPONDENTS SAY OF THE RUIZ CASE.



**By Murat Halstead.** RICHMOND Va., Feb. 20.—The treaty between Spain and the United States guarantees any American citizen arrested in Cuba by the Spanish authorities on any charge, civil or criminal, a speedy trial by a civil court, and from his arrest, during his incarceration and to the end of his trial, the protection and services of counsel. Notwithstanding the Ruiz case it is hard for American people to understand a system of law where arrests may be made without charge or warrant, incarceration may be indefinitely continued without habeas corpus or bail, and trial may be had in secret without jury, without the presence of the prisoner and without the knowledge of counsel for the prisoner.



**By Bradley T. Johnson.** RICHMOND Va., Feb. 20.—The treaty between Spain and the United States guarantees any American citizen arrested in Cuba by the Spanish authorities on any charge, civil or criminal, a speedy trial by a civil court, and from his arrest, during his incarceration and to the end of his trial, the protection and services of counsel. Notwithstanding the Ruiz case it is hard for American people to understand a system of law where arrests may be made without charge or warrant, incarceration may be indefinitely continued without habeas corpus or bail, and trial may be had in secret without jury, without the presence of the prisoner and without the knowledge of counsel for the prisoner.



**By Charles B. Pendleton.** KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 20.—The murder of Dr. Ruiz in prison is only one of the thousands of cases that have occurred in the prisons of Cuba, not alone during the present war, but also in the ten years' war, when foul assassinations were practiced to a greater extent than at present.



**By Frederick W. Lawrence.** SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—While all the facts relating to imprisonment and death of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz have not reached me, it would not surprise me in the least if it were proven that he had been murdered. While I was in Cuba murder of prisoners by the Spanish was a matter of every-day occurrence, and excited no more than passing comment.



**By Charles Michelson.** W HENEVER the Spaniards have held an inconvenient prisoner the question has been asked in Cuba, "Will they find him dead by suicide in his cell, or will he be killed in attempting to escape?"



**By Grover Flint.** I HAVE seen the mutilated bodies of non-combatant men, women and children murdered near the scene of a skirmish by Spanish troops, and I have on occasions been able to observe how the Spaniard regards a Cuban who can claim American citizenship. The fact of his citizenship is sufficient to cause him to be subjected to indignity and torture.