

READY TO START A CUBAN REVOLT.

Disgusted by the Recent Elections,
Patriots in New York Ex-
pect War Soon.

AMPLEY SUPPLIED WITH MONEY.

It Is Believed an Expedition, if De-
cided on in This Country, Will
Be Sent from Here.

CAN MARSHAL 15,000 MEN.

Revolutionary Leaders Claim with Such
an Army in the Field Vic-
tory Is Certain.

In New York is brewing to-day what may
develop into a revolution in Cuba within the
next few months.

The project is one of long standing. The possi-
bility of its climax within a short time is the re-
sult of the recent elections in Cuba, which were
unsatisfactory to the people there and to Cuban
patriots in America.

Instead of starting an expedition from Key
West or Tampa, Fla., it is probable that if one is
undertaken it will be organized here, if not actu-
ally started from this city.

In Hardman Hall, Fifth avenue and Nineteenth
street, was organized last evening the New York
Cuban Revolutionary Party, its avowed purpose
being to uphold the movement for independence
and a lasting republican form of government in
Cuba.

Delegate José Martí, a well known Cuban
patriot and member of the Council of Direction,
presided at the meeting and Gonzalo de Quesada
acted as secretary. Quesada is secretary of the
Council of Direction.

By a unanimous vote the election of the party's
delegates in Cuba was approved, after
which the situation in the island was
discussed at great length. The speakers were
Estrada Palma, Ex-President of Cuba; Juan



TREASURER: BENJAMIN J. GUERRA.

Fraga, president of the New York branch of his
party; Delegate Martí, Carlos Zahonet, Secretary
Quesada and Treasurer Benjamin J. Guerra.

READY FOR ACTION.

While, of course, no open declaration was made
that it was contemplated to start a revolu-
tionary expedition to Cuba in the near
future that idea was clearly conveyed by
statements that money in plenty had been col-
lected to send men, arms and ammuni-
tion the moment it should be decided
that extreme measures were the only resort.

Men enough to fit out not one, but five, six or
seven expeditions, and arms and accoutrements
are within reach, it declared.

Delegate Martí and the Counsel of Direction
alone stand between the government and im-
mediate insurrection. When they are convinced
their plans are perfect and there can be no chance
of failure, as in the ten years' revolt ending in
1878; then the word will be given, and under the
same generals who led the insurgents fifteen years
ago the armies of the Cuban patriots will begin
their fight for absolute independence.

The HERALD on July 21, 1892, gave an account
of the forming of the Cuban revolutionary party
in the United States and its rapid progress
from its inception in April of that year. Its sole
aim was stated to be the securing of the indepen-
dence of Cuba "by peaceful means or otherwise."

Since that time the party has grown until in
the United States alone there are now ninety-
seven clubs or organizations contributing to the
funds and ready to give active assistance to their
compatriots of Cuba.

In New York there are ten clubs. Brooklyn has
one club; Boston, one; Chicago, one; Philadelphia,
two. In Key West there are sixty-one clubs;
Tampa, Fla., fifteen; Jacksonville, Fla., one;



DELEGATE JOSE MARTI.

Atlanta, Ga., one; Ocala, Fla., two; New Orleans,
Miss., one; St. Augustine, Fla., one; Jamaica, six,
and Mexico, two.

The New York clubs generally meet in Military
Hall, at No. 133 Bowery, and their total mem-
bership is more than five hundred. The enrollment
of all the clubs in the United States is consid-
erably more than five thousand.

CORRUPT ELECTIONS.

"Recent events in Cuba," said Secretary
Quesada after last night's meeting, "indicate
that revolution is unavoidable. The elections
were so corrupt and the treatment of the home
rule party so contemptible that the Cubans have
come to the conclusion there is no hope for a
peaceful settlement of the question."

Three months ago the Spanish government
gave a concession to the home rule party in the
hope of conciliating its members. It passed a law
allowing all Cubans to vote providing they
would pay a tax of \$5. At first the home rulers
refused to accept the concession, but under con-
siderable pressure the leaders yielded and resolved
to have the members of the party go to the polls.

The understanding was that the government
was not to meddle and that the conservative
party was not to interfere.

"When the electoral lists were made out, it
was found the Spanish authorities had so
fraudulently compiled them that a majority
of the Cubans had been left out. Property
owners, those who were among the citizens,
were not on the list, while the name of
every Spaniard, no matter whether he was
a good citizen or not, was put on the roll. Even
children not entitled to a vote had their names on
the lists and were given the right to vote.

The elections came on March 17, and
then the last hope of fair treatment by
the government was destroyed. The
people learned they were but puppets
and they had no voice at all. Out of forty rep-
resentatives elected but eight were given the
Home Rule party. The other thirty-two were
Conservatives.

Returns had been doctored to suit the govern-
ment. The concession was a farce. It was a
source of discontent instead of pacification

as intended. The Cubans saw the government
had made up its mind they were not to get into
power and Spain would never permit them to
hold a majority.

"At least three provinces were ready to revolt
then, and the war would have commenced a
month ago had it not been held under by José
Martí and the council.

REVOLUTIONISTS BUSY.

"In the meantime the Cuban revolutionary
party has been working steadily ahead
with but one object in view. It has
been difficult to prevent these three provinces
from starting the conflict, but they are anxiously
waiting for the word to be given.

"The same spirit that animated the Cubans
when the HERALD correspondent visited Cespedes,
President of the Cuban Republic in 1874, animates
them now, and once the revolution is begun it
will not end until Spanish rule is over.

"It would not be policy for us to say how large
an army we can get together in Cuba, but it will
not be short of 15,000. With such an army we
can wipe out Spanish rule, or for that matter
with from 3,000 to 5,000 men the Cuban cause is
won.

"Spain is not in a condition to carry on a ten
years' war now. Bankrupted, her energy gone,
she is in no shape to send troops and ships enough
to conquer the Cubans.

"The main difficulty will be to properly arm
our forces. It will not be necessary to purchase
arms outside of Cuba. They can be obtained
on the island now and when the time comes our
army will be armed as it never was before.

NO KEY WEST EXPEDITION.

"These reports, recently sent from Key West,
about the starting of an expedition are false.
With what object they were sent out I know not,
unless it was a move on the part of the sugar
planters."

Treasurer Guerra said:—
"The party has plenty of funds, and when
the time comes there will be no lack
of money to carry on the revolution.
The war may start at any time. It may come
next month, for the matter of that, but we are
prepared for it.

"These reports of expeditions from Key West
that have been sent out are malicious falsehoods.
Our party has not been fitting out an expedition
to start from Key West or anywhere in that vic-
inity, and for what purpose the stories have been
circulated I don't know."

The Cubans in this city believe that once in pos-
session of their island they can put it
on a good, solid war footing in ten
years. They estimate the net income of
the island at \$40,000,000 per year. This amount
they propose to invest in a navy, calculating they
can at least purchase ten cruisers or battle ships
every year.