

scientious, and painstaking. He gives the following figures for three towns:

GUINES.		
Population Jan. 1897.....	6,000	
Reconcentrados	3,000	
Deaths to Dec. 1, (11 months).....		15,000
SAN NICOLAS.		
Population	1,500	
Reconcentrados	4,000	
Deaths to Nov. 26, (11 months).....		5,500
MADRUGE.		
Population	2,289	
Reconcentrados	5,833	
Deaths to Nov. 1, (10 months).....		8,122

Here is a death rate for between ten and eleven months of 354 in 1,000. As the reconcentrados were three-fifths of the entire population, and as most of the deaths must have been among them, their death rate was probably fully 700 in 1,000 for the year. The total deaths in the town of Guines for the three previous years, in a population of 6,000, was 1,809, or 600 per year, an average of 100 per 1,000. This of itself is a very high normal death rate. The policy of the Spanish raised it among the victims of that policy sevenfold. In some cases, as in Jaruco, the death rate was still more terrible—3,475 dying out of 6,070 reconcentrados.

These people were not killed in war. Most of them were old men, women, and children. They were slain, as Mr. MARTIN says, as the result of "an inhuman and bloodthirsty effort to blot out a people by starvation." And this was an effort made not in a small district by one subordinate in command, but over all Cuba, by the organized forces of Spain, acting under the direction of the responsible military and civil Governor of the island. The process has been checked so far as is now possible by the stern protest of the Government of the United States. But its history remains in damning proof of what Spanish rule is guided by uncontrolled Spaniards.

A CHAPTER IN SPANISH RULE.

The Spanish policy of "reconcentration" in Cuba is of peculiar interest as showing the spirit and the capacity of the Spanish rule. It was adopted as a means of preventing Cuban sympathizers among the nominal non-combatants and directly aiding the insurgents and also as a means of depriving the insurgents of the crops and animals which the non-combatants generally would raise if left on their farms. Both of these objects were legitimate. The pursuit of them was no more to be condemned than the policy of SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah Valley, of which he declared that after it was completed "a crow could not fly across the valley unless he took his rations with him."

Concentrating and guarding the non-combatants were legitimate. Exterminating them by starvation and disease was the work of cruelty or incapacity or both. To what extent the work was done is shown in figures given by HAROLD MARTIN in Harper's Weekly for April 9. He is a gentleman of cool judgment, con-