

**THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA: FOUR BOOKS
OF FACTS PUBLISHED FOR THE BENEFIT
OF THOSE WHO
DESIRE RELIABLE INFORMATION AS TO
EXISTING CONDITIONS IN THIS
INTERESTING ISLAND**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649314386

The Republic of Cuba: Four books of Facts Published for the Benefit of Those who Desire
Reliable information as to Existing Conditions in this Interesting Island by George A. Simms

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

GEORGE A. SIMMS

**THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA: FOUR BOOKS
OF FACTS PUBLISHED FOR THE BENEFIT
OF THOSE WHO
DESIRE RELIABLE INFORMATION AS TO
EXISTING CONDITIONS IN
THIS INTERESTING ISLAND**

[Loose map catalogued & filed with
map collection.]

S.A.S.
3/22/26

**The
REPUBLIC
of
CUBA**

**Four Books of Facts Published for
the Benefit of Those Who De-
sire Reliable Information
as to Existing Condi-
tions in this
Interesting
Island.**

Copyright 1916

by the

BANKERS' LOAN & SECURITIES COMPANY

New Orleans, Louisiana, U. S. A.

America South of us Dec 11, 1925 \$1.80 (4 vol)

Bancroft Library

Bancroft Library
10, 11 University of California
WITHDRAWN

Dedicated to the men
who have served in the
upbuilding of a mod-
ern civilization where
chaos formerly ruled.

Compiled by
GEORGE A. SIMMS

AUTHOR'S NOTE

THESE four small volumes including "The Republic of Cuba," "Industrial Cuba," "Agricultural Cuba," and "Cuban Investments," form an attempt to put in findable shape many of those facts so often sought for, unsuccessfully, regarding one of the most interesting lands adjacent to the United States.

Much time, research and considerable money have been expended in the compilation of facts herein contained and we would be derelict in duty failing to publicly recognize the many who have assisted, directly and by reference, in supplying the information presented.

Mr. George Reno, Chief of Bureau of Information, Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor of Cuba; Mr. George Bradt, of The Havana Post; Mr. Edward F. O'Brien of the Times of Cuba and members of the Advertising Club of Cuba have materially assisted in this respect.

The works of Gral. Dr. Manuel F. Alfonso and T. Valero Martinez, and H. A. Himely, also the writings of Robert Wiles, Mulhall, and Willett & Gray have supplied much valuable information in the preparation of this work.

If it but serves to increase the interest of those who heretofore have known little of the Cuban Republic we will feel that our efforts have been well expended.

CUBA

YOUNGEST of the republics and occupying an area a little larger than that of Indiana, Pennsylvania or Ohio, and not as large as New York, Illinois or Wisconsin, Cuba has shown a greater ratio of development in its limited history than any other country on the globe.

Its population is about the same as that of California, Indiana, Iowa, or Wisconsin.

Laid down on the map of the United States Cuba would extend from New York City almost to Cincinnati and it varies in width from 22 to 160 miles.

The history of Cuba is replete with romance and interest. Since its discovery in 1492 it has been fought for by the nations of the world as the prize of the Caribbean. For more than 300 years its industries were built up only to be periodically demolished by internal and external strife.

In 1895 the final rebellion against Spain broke out and after much devastation ended in the Spanish-American War which resulted in the establishment of the Cuban Republic.

This period of strife was the worst in the entire history of Cuba. Property was burned and destroyed, cattle were killed and reprisals of every sort put into effect for the purpose of cutting off the opponent's livelihood.

The naval battle at Santiago, on the 3rd of July, 1898, forever settled the question of Spanish dominion over Cuba. The conditions of peace presented by the United States were accepted by Spain on August 12th, and the Paris Protocol, prepared on October 1st of the same year, was signed on December 10th.

With the withdrawal of the Spanish troops those of the United States and of Cuba herself, were distributed to preserve order and quiet and to organize departments which guaranteed a good and safe government.

In July 1900, the United States military governor of Cuba decreed an election of delegates to a constitutional convention to be held the following September and to arrange for an election by the people under the constitution so framed. The election was held on September 15, 1900, and in less than three months the constitution was completed on lines very similar to those of the Constitution of the United States.

On December 31st, 1901, an election of officers for the new republic was held with the result that Estrada Palma was chosen as the first President of the Cuban Republic.

On the 24th of March following, the United States began the withdrawal of troops and thus began the real establishment of the Cuban Republic.

The Palma administration continued from May 20, 1902, until October 13, 1906. The policy of the Government did not satisfy the Liberal Party, and soon after the second election, an uprising occurred which resulted in the United States being solicited to intervene, which it did under the direction of President Roosevelt, who appointed a Governor General of the Island. In this second intervention, however, the United States Government took only the position of preserving order. On the 29th of January, 1909, General Jose Miguel Gomez took the chair as the Second President of Cuba—the inauguration being held on the birthday of Jose Marti, called the "Apostle of Cuban Liberty."

At the expiration of the term of General Jose Miguel Gomez, elections were again held, wherein the Liberal Party nominated Dr. Alfredo Zayas, and the Conservative Party, General Mario G. Menocal—the latter being elected President on November 1, 1912, his term of office continuing until May 20, 1917.

THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

Insofar as local conditions of Cuba permit, the system of government is modelled on that of the United States. There are a President and Vice-President, who serve terms of four years. The President appoints a cabinet of nine members, as follows: Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Executive Department, Secretary of Justice, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Public Works, Secretary of Public Instruction, Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, and Secretary of Sanitation.

At the general election, preceding the expiration of the presidential term of office, each of the six provinces elects a number of presidential and vice-presidential electors, equal to the combined number of senators and representatives to which each province is entitled, and a third as many alternates. This body proceeds to the election of the President and Vice-President.

The Senate consists of 24 members, 4 from each of the provinces, elected for terms of eight years—one-half of the number being elected every four years. The Vice-President is the presiding officer, but to provide for contingencies, the Senate also elects one of its members to that office and he is considered to be the leader of the body, especially in the absence of the Vice-President.