

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1939.

The Latest.

The latest dispatches, received today, announce that the European powers are again trying to prevent war between the United States and Spain. They ask that time be given to bring about peace in Cuba. That the man who had the name for destruction of the Maine has been discovered; that the Spanish Minister will leave Washington soon as war is declared, and that the House resolution will probably not come before the Senate till tomorrow.

Time for Action.

After all the effort made to enlist an interest in some means for taking care of and marketing Thurston county products, less than fifty people responded to the call for a mass convention Saturday afternoon, and they were mostly from the country. When it is taken into account that the weather was decidedly inclement, the farmers deserve credit for coming, some of them many miles at personal discomfort, while our townspeople deserve censure for their apathetic reception of a proposition that, with unity and zeal, cannot fail of success.

The plan that individual business ties a man so closely to his bench or counter that he cannot without loss get out to rustle for more, is illogical and delusive. The idea that other people will willingly carry burdens that all should share is based upon an altogether too high conception of earthly philanthropy. The impression which so merits to prevail that the object is so meritorious everybody else will respond and lift the burden from self, is too widespread for the plan to survive such treatment. Too many, unfortunately, have adopted that plan. Like the donors to the dominion's wine-bud, when each emptied a flagon of water into it under the impression that all others would deposit wine, and the reverend gentleman found that each having conceived the same idea, he had a cask of sparkling water as a result of the beneficence, our people stand back, when nothing is asked but the invigoration of a cheering voice or the magnanimity of personal presence to start the project into activity, and rely with the most complaisant confidence upon the belief that no neighbor will be so mean as to shirk his share of the labor and responsibility.

It is a patent fact that unless some well-directed effort is made to keep the trade we have—to say nothing of extending its scope—the time may come when even the few brisk hours on Saturday, which our people show the assiduity of the busy bee to improve, may not continue to be "shining" hours of prosperity. The temper of quite a number of our country people, we fear, is expressed in a communication by "A Farmer Fruit Grower," to the daily paper, in which it is broadly hinted that a co-operative (or rather company) store may be the result of further apathy of our business men. While we deprecate retaliatory action in business matters, it will not down at mere bidding, when prejudice is aroused.

On the other hand, the attendance of the farming class was not what it should have been, even considering the inclemency of the weather. One of these gentlemen declared that he had obtained no knowledge of the meeting until he came to town, which is not speaking in very flattering terms of the circulation of Olympia's five newspapers; or it may be that the gentleman's ambition to be enlightened by the local press is not of a very high order, and if he is a representative of the rural class (which we do not concede) that it accounts for the "milk in the cocconut."

Let us hope that the example of a few of our enterprising citizens in subscribing to the capital stock of the enterprise, Saturday, may awaken a spirit that will carry the project on to a successful result.

WORDS THAT MISLEAD.—The Olympia says it was "unfair to Olympia" that Mahara's minstrel-came by special boat and left the same way, without leaving as much as "the price of a bed" in town. The fact is—and Oly knew it—that the company missed the morning train at Tacoma and went to the extra expense of chartering a special steamer only as an alternative for keeping their contract. While it may be true that the company did not leave "the price of a bed" in town, it left the price of quite a number of meals, and the cost of some other creature comforts while here. They certainly left more money here than they took away, and probably would not have played more than "even" had the company arrived on time, as the performance occurred on Good Friday, when many theatergoers are giving their chief attention to sacred obligations. Oly's captiousness is, however, easily explained, and is the result of another "failure to connect" from a multiplicity of duties occurring on the "busy day" of the week.

A NEW element that has arisen in Spain to complicate matters and result in much embarrassment is an uprising at Valencia, in which the populace carried a red flag and sang the Marseillaise Hymn. With dissonance at home and Cuba to conquer, Spain will soon find that she has more eggs to hatch than she can conveniently cover.

SPAIN has ordered her Minister at Washington, Polo, to return home which is the usual prelude to war by civilized nations.

It seems that Fate has cast some potent spell over the land of gold to the north of us, whereby its wonderful yield of the precious metal must be attended by a corresponding degree of suffering and sorrow. It seems that the portals of wealth in the hidden recesses of the bleak northland, are guarded by gnomes armed with Nature's powers of repulsion, and that many and inexplicable are the means that spring up to impede man's progress.

The disaster at Chilcoat pass, to which our correspondent McKeown incidentally refers, was of a much greater magnitude than was supposed at its date of writing, the 3d inst. Accounts from Sheep Camp, two days later, give some account of the origin of the casualty by which certainly 57 lives were sacrificed, with a prospect that the number will be increased, as the track is cleared and the victims are brought to light.

The great slide occurred on Sunday, the 3d inst. For three days previous to that event, a raging snow storm had prevailed between Sheep Camp and the summit, and by Sunday morning several feet of fresh snow had fallen on the heavily-freshed mountain side, leaving those who had encamped on the trail in imminent but unsuspected danger. From 150 to 300 were known to be encamped within the track of the avalanche.

Sunday morning a small slide came down from the mountain crushing several tents. This caused some anxiety and it was resolved to abandon the camps along the treacherous pathway. A correspondent thus graphically describes the scene:

A hundred or more people grasped the life-line and began the descent, but scarcely had the string of struggling humanity reached the center of the largest fall between the Stone House and the Scales when without a warning sound the mountain of new fallen snow came down, completely swallowing them up. A few on the upper end of the line escaped the white, cruel shroud of death and gave the alarm as soon as possible. A blinding snowstorm being in progress it took some time to reach Sheep Camp. When the place was notified, however, an army of 300 men with shovels faced the storm and hurried to the rescue. By 3 o'clock some had been recovered, and by night time seventeen dead bodies had been taken out. Yesterday the work was resumed, and the day's work finished by the men who have lost their lives in the effort to reach the land of gold.

The steamer Cottage City, which arrived from Juneau on the 11th brings advices to the 7th. It says that 57 bodies had been recovered and 100 persons were known to be missing. The killed number 14 from Seattle, 6 from Tacoma, 6 from Portland, 5 from San Francisco, and the remainder from destinations mostly east of the Rocky mountains.

It is a matter of surprise that the editor of the STANDARD, who is also manager of Olympia Theater, should rebuke Frederick Ward, the great actor, for the rebuke he administered last Saturday evening from the stage to the gallery gods who would not keep still while the performance was in progress. "Olympian," the "surprise," he it said, is all on Oly's part. A rebuke is in order whenever deserved, and the STANDARD has the fairness to express its opinion of the mighty just as it does of the weak; or of the exalted as it does of those who have never succeeded in climbing many of the rounds of life's step ladder. Notwithstanding our contemporary says that the noise in the gallery was "pronounced," we find many present on that occasion who say they failed to hear it.

Now one word for the special enlightenment of the editor of the Olympia. Had he possessed even a tithe of the experience of the writer, on dramatic matters, he would know that many eminent actors are just as cranky as leading men in other vocations of life. Some delight in posing in one attitude and some in another. Mr. Ward, while a splendid actor and genial gentleman, is one of these, and little Oly didn't drop on the fact that the interruption in "Virginia" may have been the finest of artistic side-play, which like the discord in music, is introduced only by experts to attune the ear a fuller appreciation of the grand harmony to follow.

Nor is it true that the "noise in the gallery" is peculiar to Olympia Theater, as one would infer from the Olympia's comments. It is the same at the Baldwin, in San Francisco, at the Marquam, in Portland, and in the Seattle and Tacoma theaters. It is the same in leading theaters in New York and Chicago. In fact the "treadmill step," which prevails in the gallery of nearly every theater in the land, has seldom been heard here and the gallery gods are as well-behaved here as anywhere else.

MOODY CONVICTED.—The case of L. E. Moody, commonly known as "Doc" Moody, terminated at Montesano, this week, in the conviction of defendant, of murder in the second degree and his sentence to twenty years of hard labor in the State penitentiary. He was indicted for the killing of E. May Benn, at Elma, July 27, 1896, a daughter of J. B. Forbes, of Kamilleh. The prosecution was conducted by R. L. Abel, the Prosecuting Attorney of that district, assisted by George Israel, of this city; the defense by George B. Scofield. The ground of defense was insanity, and it was shown that defendant was at times subject to erratic impulses, which doubtless mitigated the degree of punishment from that which would have followed conviction in accordance with the indictment.

LITTLE Alfonso who has doffed his boy's clothes and is now addressed by the Spanish officials as "Yonn majesty," the 12 year old king having assumed the legal title according to said Castilian law. So in case of war, the fun will between Uncle Sam and His majesty.

The President of the American Red Cross and representatives of other contributory organizations have generally visited Cuba and co-operated with the Council General and the local authorities to make effective distribution of the relief collected through the efforts of the central committee. Nearly \$200,000 in money and supplies have already reached the sufferers and more is forthcoming. The supplies are admitted duty free and transportation to the interior has been arranged, so that the relief, at first necessarily confined to Havana and the larger cities, is now extending to all parts of the island where suffering exists. Thousands of lives have already been saved.

EXTERRINATION FEARABLE. The necessity of relieving the condition of the reconcentrados is recognized by the Spanish government. Within a few days past the orders of General Weyler have been revoked, the reconcentrados are to be permitted to return to their homes and aided to resume the self-supporting pursuits of peace; public works have been started to give them employment and a sum of \$600,000 has been appropriated for their relief.

The prospect of such a protraction and conclusion of the present strife is a contingency hardly to be contemplated with equanimity by the civilized world, and least of all by the United States, affected and injured as we are so deeply and intimately by its very existence.

Realizing this, it appeared to be my duty, in a spirit of true friendliness, no less to Spain than the Cubans, who have been so much to lose by the prolongation of the struggle to seek for about an immediate termination of the war. To this end I submitted, on the 27th ultimo, as a result of much representation and correspondence through the United States minister at Madrid, propositions to the Spanish government looking to a cessation of hostilities until October 1, for the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the President.

In addition I asked the revocation of the order of reconcentration, so as to permit the people to return to their farms and the needy to be supplied with provisions and supplies, in the United States co-operating with the Spanish authorities so as to afford full relief.

The reply of the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of the 31st ultimo. It offered as a condition for peace to confide the preparation thereof to the insular department, inasmuch as the concurrence of that body would be necessary to establish a final result, without being, however, understood that the powers conferred by the constitution to the central government are lessened or diminished.

As the Cuban parliament does not meet until the 4th of May next, the Spanish government would not object, for its part, to accept at once a suspension of hostilities if asked for by the insurgents, provided the chief, to whom it would pertain to determine the duration and conditions of the armistice. The propositions submitted by General Woodford and the reply of the Spanish government were in the form of brief memoranda before mentioned, and substantially in the language above given. The function of the Cuban parliament in the matter of "preparing" peace and the manner of doing so are not explained in the Spanish memorandum, but from General Woodford's explanatory report, it is understood that the reports of preliminary discussions preceding the final conference it is understood that the Spanish government stands ready to give the insular control full power to settle the terms of peace with the insurgents, whether by direct negotiation or indirectly by means of legislation, does not appear.

INTERVENTION OR RECOGNITION. With this last overture in the direction of immediate peace and the appointing reception by Spain, the effort was brought to the end of his effort. In my annual message of December last, I said: "Of the untold measures there remain—Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents; recognition of the independence of Cuba; and intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of; more, by our code of morality, it would be criminal aggression."

Thereupon I reviewed these alternatives in the light of President Grant's measure in the words uttered in 1875, in which, after seven years of sanguinary destructive and cruel barbarities in Cuba, he reached the conclusion that the recognition of the independence of Cuba was impracticable and indefensible, and that the recognition of the belligerency was not warranted by the facts according to the texts of public law. I commented upon the phase of the question relating to the inconveniences and positive dangers of recognition of belligerency, which, while adding to the already onerous burdens of neutrality within our jurisdiction, could not in any way extend our influence or effective officers to the territory of hostilities. Nothing has since occurred to change my views in this regard, and I recognize as fully now as then that the issuance of a proclamation of neutrality by which procedure the recognition of belligerency is published, could, of itself, and unaided by other action, accomplish nothing toward the one end for which we labor—the instant pacification of Cuba, and the abandonment of the evils that infect the island.

PRECEDENT SET BY JACKSON. Turning to the question of recognizing at this time the independence of the present insurgent government in Cuba, we find safe precedents in our history from an early day. They are well summed up, in President Jackson's message to congress, December 21, 1836, on the subject of recognition of the independence of Texas, he said: "In all the contests that have arisen out of the revolution of France, out of the disputes relating to Portugal and Spain, out of the separation of the American possessions of both from the European governments and numerous and constantly recurring struggles for dominion in Spanish-America, we have consistently with just principles been the action of our government that we have uniformly refused to recognize any such usurped authority, and no other evil has arisen than that produced by a

transient re-establisment of 2000 will in those against whom we have been on by force of arms, and the friends of freedom has thus been made known to the world that the insular people of the United States are not to be deterred by the tactics which merely relate to the internal concerns of a foreign nation, from recognizing the authority of the prevailing party without reference to our own principles and views. In the merits of the organic controversy; but in this case, in every other occasion, safety is to be found in rigid adherence to principles. In the contest between Spain and the revolting colonies we stood without wavering and our ability of the new States to protect themselves was fully established, but until Texas had been admitted, and Mexico had entirely passed away. Then, and not until then, were they recognized. It is true that with regard to Texas the on account of Mexico has been expelled, its invading army defeated, the chief of the republic himself captured, and the present government of the newly organized government of Texas annihilated within its confines, and the United States has been in possession at least, an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Texas. The United States has been gathering its forces under a new leader and menacing a fresh invasion to Texas, and the United States has been in possession of the issue of this threatened invasion the independence of Texas may be considered as established, and the United States peculiar in the situation of the United States and our acknowledgment of its independence at such a crisis would be regarded as a consistent with the policy of the United States, and it is to be hoped that the United States will hold themselves bound to treat all similar questions.

MUST BE A STATE DE FACTO. Thereupon Andrew Jackson proceeded to consider the risk that there might be imputed to the United States' motives of selfish interest, in view of the former debt of our country to the territory of Texas and of the avowed purpose of the Texans in seeking recognition as an incident to the incorporation of Texas in the Union, concluding thus:

"I believe, therefore, seems to dictate that we should not recognize the present state of affairs, if not until Mexico itself or one of the great powers shall have assumed the responsibility of a government at least until the lapse of a reasonable course of events shall have proved beyond cavil and beyond dispute the people of that country to maintain their independence and to uphold the government constituted by them. Neither of the contending parties can be justly held responsible for the present state of affairs, if not until Mexico itself or one of the great powers shall have assumed the responsibility of a government at least until the lapse of a reasonable course of events shall have proved beyond cavil and beyond dispute the people of that country to maintain their independence and to uphold the government constituted by them. 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