

AMUSEMENTS

Los Angeles Theater C. M. WOOD, Lessee and Treasurer. H. C. WYATT, Manager.

Three Nights BEGINNING Monday, March 14

THE ACCOMPLISHED AND EMINENT ACTRESS

Marie Wainwright

IN A NEW DOMESTIC DRAMA FAULTLESSLY STAGED

"Shall We Forgive Her?"

A stirring wholesome human play, from the great Adelphi Theater, London.

Seats now on sale. Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Telephone Main 70

Los Angeles Society Vaudeville Theater.

Orpheum Monday, March 14.

Table listing performers: Lina Pantzer, So. H. Wood, Drawee, So. W. Day, Filson and Errol, Mathews and Harris, Carl Damman Troupe.

Startling Additional Features in the Wonderful Specialties of the Great Equestrian Star

Matinee Today Any Seat, 25c. Children, 10c. Gallery, 10c.

PRICES NEVER CHANGING—Evening Reserved Seats, 25c and 50c; Gallery, 10c. Regular times Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday.

Zurbank Theater JOHN C. FISHER, Manager

The Corner Grocery

The Burbank will be closed for two weeks, beginning Monday, for renovation and repairs.

Agricultural Park F. D. BLACK, Lessee and Manager.

La Fiesta Training Meet Run off of Saturday's ties and finish today (rain or shine) commencing at 10:30 a. m.

Blanchard-Fitzgerald Recital Hall

Piano and Song Recital, Tuesday Evening, March 15 at 8 p. m.

JUSTIN KAY TOLES, Pianist. MR. and MRS. T. E. ROWAN, Jr., Vocalists

California Limited

Via Santa Fe Route

Leaves Los Angeles 8:00 a. m. Tuesday and Friday. Leaves Pasadena 8:25 a. m. Tuesday and Friday.

Kite-Shaped Track...

DONE IN A DAY ON THE TUESDAY AND SATURDAY SPECIALS addition to the regular train service the Santa Fe runs on every Tuesday a special express

San Diego and Coronado Beach

San Diego and Coronado Beach Santa Fe Route Office, 200 Spring St., corner Second.

Strich Farm

Open daily to visitors. Tips, Plumes, Boas and Capes for sale direct from the producer.

Fourth Hall

Fourth Popular Concert The Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra

Hotel Brainerd

A new and elegantly-furnished family and tourist hotel.

AMNESTY PROMISED

General Puentes Will Now Return to Guatemala SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Gen. Puentes, one of the most prominent of the exiles of the late President Barrios

A PRINTERS' STRIKE

Based on a Demand For Nine Hours' Work SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The Chronicle tomorrow will say: A great strike is impending in San Francisco

ANGLO-SAXONS

Are Strongly Urged to Act Together

THE CUBAN SITUATION

CERTAINLY JUSTIFIES EARLY INTERFERENCE

PENDING WAR IN THE ORIENT

Offers Opportunity For an Exchange of Moral Support Between the English-Speaking Countries

Associated Press Special Wire

LONDON, March 12.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon, in an editorial headed "Together With America," says: "The Cuban situation cannot be allowed to go on much longer."

"It has every claim to insist upon making its voice heard it must needs have a seat at any conference on the Chinese question, and we can calculate it will be found in agreement with ours."

"It has heretofore been the ruling principle in American politics to abstain from alliances with European powers, but the time for alliances has come for the United States. They can no longer afford to view the conflicts of the European powers as something remote and no concern of theirs."

THE GENERAL FEELING

A diplomat, who probably is the recipient of more confidence than any other man in London, has expressed himself as follows on the Cuban question.

"Such is undoubtedly the general feeling. Everyone here now recognizes that the United States does not desire war, but is actuated by humanitarian sentiments, and will not shrink from war if it is necessary to right the wrongs of Cuba and exact satisfaction from Spain."

"On the other hand, the Spectator, although contending that preparation is generally the surest way of avoiding war, thinks that the proposition does not hold good in the case of the United States, and says: 'The circumstances steadily tending towards intervention cannot be altered by any amount of preparation, because Spain cannot end the rebellion and will not grant independence, and thus comply with the American demands.'"

The Rebel Yell

OWOSSO, Mich., March 12.—Gen. J. B. Gordon of Georgia, who lectured here last evening on "The Last of the Confederacy," has received a telegram from his state saying: "One hundred and fifty thousand of your comrades stand ready to follow you in the protection of our national honor."

A Powder Pool

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The Examiner this morning says that evidence against the powder pool, which is alleged to be a combination in restraint of trade, has been placed in the hands of Attorney-General Fitzgerald, who stated in an interview: "There needs be very little doubt of my permission to allow a suit to be brought in the name of the state against the powder trust. It is to my mind one of the most gigantic trusts in the world. Its operations extend from this country to Europe, Asia and South America."

MADRID JOURNALISM

In the meantime, Madrid is deluged with sensational journalism. Canard is piled on canard, to be denied. The next edition eventually abandoned in favor of fresh pretenses. The jingo tirades of the Imperial and papers of its class are keeping

SHOWING THE WHITE FEATHER

SPAIN NEGOTIATING TO WITHDRAW HER TROOPS FROM CUBA

While the Proposal Might Satisfy President McKinley and the American People the Leaders of the Cuban Rebellion Reject the Offer and Will Accept Nothing Short of Absolute Freedom

CHICAGO, Ill., March 12.—(Special to The Herald.) The Tribune's Washington correspondent, Mr. R. A. Patterson, a warm personal friend of members of President McKinley's official family, telegraphs his paper tonight as follows:

Spain has shown the white feather. The supposed haughty Spaniards have at last become impressed by the hostile preparations of the United States and have begun secret negotiations to withdraw their troops from Cuba and to restore peace there.

President McKinley declined to consider the offer until he knew how the insurgents looked upon it. The president himself referred the secret envoy to Secretary Quesada, who represents the Cuban republic in this city.

The Spanish agent swallowed his pride and sued for peace from the rebel representative. His offer was declined with the statement that the Cuban republic would not accept loyalty to Spain even in name only.

Spain's peace commissioner left for New York today to make a final appeal to Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate to this country and head of the junta. The objects of his journey have been telegraphed to Palma and there is little or no doubt that the representative of the Spanish monarchy will be further humiliated by the diplomatic agent of the republic of Cuba.

For the first time since the rebellion broke out the insurgents have been diplomatically recognized by Spain. The insurgents are in a position to demand absolute independence and this is what they have done. It looks like the beginning of the end, for if Spain fights now, it must be for an empty name and nothing more.

On the same steamer with the new Spanish minister, Polo y Bernabe, there was a well-known resident of Madrid, whose wealth, political affiliations and confidential relations with Prime Minister Sagasta are beyond question. He had authority from the queen regent of Spain to conduct the preliminary negotiations looking toward a peaceable settlement of the Cuban question.

There is no doubt as to the authority under which he acted or the fact that he came here for the specific purpose of acknowledging the defeat of Spain and begging for peace, with the single proviso that it should come in such a way as not to touch the quick sensibilities of the Spanish people, and thus induce them to overthrow the monarchy, or force the country into a war with the United States, which the Spanish government knows would have but one ending.

Armed with extraordinary powers and with credentials which gave him immediate standing, this confidential agent of the Spanish government made his way here to Washington. Before he came here, however, the charge d'affaires of the Spanish legation, Senor du Bos, had informed the state department that Spain still had one last card to play and that it was of a character which would be likely to settle the unfortunate affair without recourse to hostilities.

The crisis was so imminent that today the confidential representative of the Sagasta government, through the direct influence of the Spanish legation here, was granted an interview with President McKinley, to whom he proceeded to unfold a proposition for peace peculiarly Spanish. He offered in behalf of Spain, and he backed up his offer with proofs as to his authority, to end the war in Cuba on any basis short of an independence which should be recognized by foreign nations.

He proposed that Spain should abandon every attempt to coerce the insurgents and should permit the island to become practically free, to settle its own government on any basis satisfactory to the people of Cuba; he agreed, on behalf of Spain, to withdraw all her troops and ships and to turn over the island to the people. His idea was that they should proceed to form a government for themselves, which should be to all intents and purposes, a republic, retaining only the faintest possible trace of allegiance to Spain. He offered to give them absolute home rule, a basis far beyond even that of Canada, with the single reservation that the people of Cuba should acknowledge the ownership of Spain in the island, although they should be free from the direct supervision of the monarchy and not made subject to laws enacted by the Spanish cortes.

The secret negotiations declared that the existence of the Spanish monarchy was at stake, and that absolute independence would be conceded if it were not for fear of the Spanish people. He came bearing proposals of peace, he said, on the basis that Spain would grant absolute independence in everything but name, believing that if Cuba would agree to acknowledge allegiance to the crown the Spanish people could be induced to look at it as a partial victory and therefore refrain from the revolution which would be certain to follow upon the admission of political independence acknowledged by the other nations of the earth.

President McKinley listened attentively to the pitiful surrender, but so far as can be learned did not give any intimation as to how he would act in the matter beyond expressing his willingness that Minister Sagasta's representative should conduct the preliminary proposals for peace with the insurgents themselves.

IRISH INCREDULITY

NEW YORK, March 12.—A dispatch to the World from London says: The Irish members are openly incredulous of the possibility of any genuine rapprochement between Great Britain and the United States. Davitt has put down for Monday questions to the ministers avowedly designed to elicit replies showing that the representations of Queen Victoria's rumored mediation and of Sir Julian Pauncefote's interview on the same subject with President McKinley are baseless.

THE PACIFIC CABLE

Slowly But Surely Approaching the Construction Stage WASHINGTON, March 12.—Representative Corliss of Michigan today completed the minority report of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce against the bill reported by that committee for the establishment of a Pacific cable.

The original bill provided for the subsidy of the Pacific Cable company at the rate of \$100,000 for twenty years, and provides for the completion of the cable to Honolulu by 1900 and to Japan and China by 1901. The substitute offered by Mr. Corliss and Mr. Fletcher of Minnesota also provides for a subsidy of not exceeding \$200,000, but it eliminates the name of the corporation and has a provision for advertisement by the postmaster general and the co-operation of the government of Japan.

The report endorses the proposition for a cable but objects to the bill of the majority because it grants an exclusive monopoly and a subsidy of \$2,000,000 and holds that all franchises should be open to competition; also that an American corporation is ready to enter into a contract to construct the cable.

INDEX

TO TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

The presentation of Senor Polo y Bernabe, the new Spanish minister, to President McKinley, accompanied by the usual perfunctory professions of deep friendship.

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NATION'S NEED

Finds a Quick Response by the People

THE SPLENDID RECORD

OF SIX DAYS' PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENSE

VAST RESOURCES PROVIDED

Forces by Land and Sea Reduced to Order—Provision Made For All Possible Needs

Associated Press Special Wire

WASHINGTON, March 12.—While today was not marked by particularly important events, the history of the week just closed will form a splendid record of what can be accomplished by the nation in a short space of time under the necessity of providing for the national defense. Beginning with the appropriation of \$50,000,000 to be expended by the president without limitation, there followed rapidly the placing of orders for enormous quantities of war supplies, the institution of negotiations for the purchase of ships abroad, the enlistment of men for the navy, the assignment of two regiments of artillery, the commissioning of monitors, cruisers and rams, the manning of new posts along the sea coasts, and, finally, the rearrangement of the great military departments to meet modern conditions in military practice.

LOOKING AHEAD

The sending of the Oregon, now at Mare Island, away from San Francisco is an exhibition of the far-sightedness with which the secretary of the navy is observing the situation today. The vessel's orders are to cruise down the Pacific coast, touching from time to time at various ports where cable connections exist, to receive any orders that the department may have to give. In this way it is expected that she will work as far south as Valparaiso, Chile, where she will wait orders. Valparaiso is very much nearer to Cuba and to Admiral Sigsbee's fleet than Mare Island, while if it should be desired to send the ship to the Asiatic station this can be done almost as conveniently from Valparaiso as from San Francisco. At Valparaiso the Oregon will be where she can be most usefully manipulated in case of an emergency.

THE COURT REPORT

The president held conference at the White House about noon today with Secretaries Alger, Long and Gage. It is presumed that the subject of discussion was the finances of the situation, a subject which could not be fully treated at the cabinet meeting yesterday, owing to the short session. After the conference the cabinet was again made, with the emphasis that has characterized every utterance on the subject by the president's constitutional advisers, that up to date the administration has absolutely no knowledge of the cause of the disaster to the Maine, and that it has no present or any hind from the court of inquiry, or any one connected with it.

INSPECTION OF SHIPS

The board of naval bureau chiefs find it impossible to pass judgment at Washington upon the fitness for naval service of vessels that may be offered for the auxiliary branch of the navy at various ports, so they have been aided in their work by the creation of a special board, which will undertake to visit each of the ports where ships may be offered and make a careful personal inspection of the various craft. The board will consist of Lieutenant-Commander G. W. B. Mason, Assistant Engineer Dixon, Assistant Naval Constructor Tawrey and Lieut. Sargent. Lieut. Kelley, having been specially charged with the inspection of merchant vessels suitable for naval service, will be of great service as a member of the board. The Nashville torpedo shells, the number and character of which were examined by the Marblehead arrived at Tampa. The naval officials will not state the purpose of the Marblehead's visit to Tampa.

THE CRANK LOOSE

The war talk has had the usual result of bringing before the war and navy departments a perfect flood of suggestions and inventions. Many of these are most remarkable—balloons, flying machines, kites and the like, centipede-like steamers with manifold propellers and torpedoes of fearful and wonderful destructive powers. All of them are given attention and are offered to the proper authorities for investigation, but not much is expected from them.

BIDS FOR MUNITIONS

The war department will, on Monday, open bids for one of the largest orders of shot and shell for heavy caliber guns ever given, including armor piercing projectiles and deck piercing torpedoes shells. The number and character of these are as follows: Nine hundred and thirty-nine twelve-inch deck-piercing shells weighing 1000 pounds each; 1241 twelve-inch deck-piercing shells weighing 800 pounds each; 481 ten-inch armor piercing shot, capped; 149 eight-inch armor-piercing shells; 150 eight-inch armor-piercing shot, capped.

These projectiles are for the heavy fortification guns mounted along the coast. The purchase is not to be made under the fifty million defense appropriation bill, but is in anticipation of the fortification bill, which grants \$50,000,000 for a reserve supply of projectiles and shells. The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder, and those to be put in place during the coming year, a full quota of projectiles and powder. The twelve-inch shot are among the largest made. The cost of a single round of this class of projectiles is \$511. Aside from the large order to be placed Monday, the emergency bill will permit additional orders to meet the requirements of such fortification guns as may be mounted for emergency. The present order is for the actual needs of the guns