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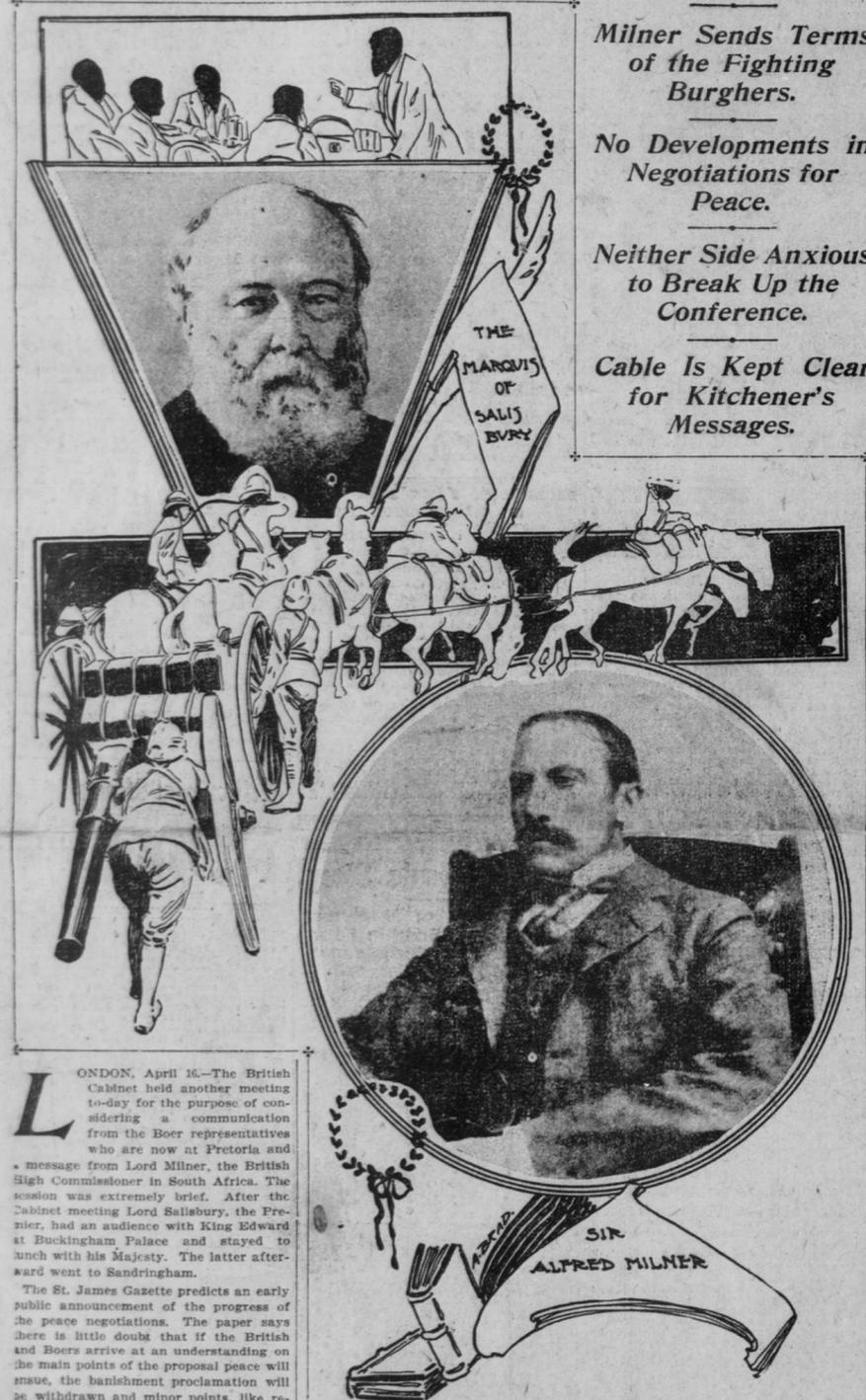
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## SENATE PASSES BILL CONTINUING PRESENT CHINESE EXCLUSION LAWS

### BOERS AND THE BRITISH ARE SPARRING FOR TIME



**L**ONDON, April 16.—The British Cabinet held another meeting to-day for the purpose of considering a communication from the Boer representatives who are now at Pretoria and a message from Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa. The session was extremely brief. After the Cabinet meeting Lord Salisbury, the Premier, had an audience with King Edward at Buckingham Palace and stayed to lunch with his Majesty. The latter afterward went to Sandringham.

The St. James Gazette predicts an early public announcement of the progress of the peace negotiations. The paper says there is little doubt that if the British and Boers arrive at an understanding on the main points of the proposal peace will ensue, the banishment proclamation will be withdrawn and minor points, like re-stocking the farms, will be referred to a board composed of British and Boer representatives.

#### "SPARRING FOR TIME."

The Associated Press has excellent authority for saying that up to a late hour to-night there have been no definite developments in the peace negotiations. It is learned that Lord Milner defined certain propositions on which peace may be almost immediately secured, but the Cabinet at its meeting to-day is said to have disagreed upon the merits of Lord Milner's terms.

#### WHAT BOERS DEMAND.

The broad lines of Great Britain's terms are now known to the Government representatives at Pretoria, and on these reports the Cabinet is apparently shifting the responsibility of taking advantage of all opportunities, provided no cardinal principles be sacrificed. The Government has ordered the cable and telegraph lines between London and Pretoria to be kept clear to insure the prompt transmission of Lord Kitchener's messages. There is good reason to believe that the Boers are vigorously demanding a representative government and that this demand is opposed with equal vigor by the British representatives. It is understood that the Boers strongly oppose the long delay proposed by Great Britain before a representative government be granted the former republics, and that they also insist on the number of Boer seats in the council being specified. It is expected that the Cabinet will re-

#### BRAVE STAND IS APPROVED.

Boers Given Sympathy by the Holland Society.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Resolutions declaring sympathy for the Boers and asking President Roosevelt to break up the alleged British camp near New Orleans were adopted by the Holland Society of Chicago during a banquet at Kinsley's to-night. The resolutions urge the consolidation of all the leagues in the United States now engaged separately in raising money for the benefit of the Boer prisoners, reconcentrated and sick and wounded.

The principal speech of the evening was made by Dr. Nicholas Senn, who replied to the toast, "Holland as a Power of Civilization." He said the Boers had waged war for two years with the sympathy of the entire world. He said: "They have taught proud England an important and expensive lesson. Never has England been so deeply humiliated since the birth of our own country."

#### INVESTIGATING THE "CAMPS"

General Pearson, the Burgher, Advokes for Information. NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—General Pearson, the South African burgher, returned from Washington to-day in response to a telegraphed request from Colonel Crowder, who is conducting the Government investigation into the alleged British army post at Chalmette. Imme-

BRITISH PREMIER AND THE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN SOUTH AFRICA, WHO IS BELIEVED TO HAVE TRANSMITTED THE TERMS UPON WHICH BOERS ARE WILLING TO QUIT FIGHTING.

ALFRED MILNER

### Milner Sends Terms of the Fighting Burghers.

No Developments in Negotiations for Peace.

Neither Side Anxious to Break Up the Conference.

Cable Is Kept Clear for Kitchener's Messages.

### FALCONI GETS THE MISSION

Pope Leo Selects the New Delegate to America.

Experience in Canada Fits Archbishop for Post.

Failing Health of His Holiness Causes Watchfulness.

ROME, April 16.—Archbishop Falconi, the papal delegate in Canada, has been definitely selected to succeed Cardinal Martinelli, the papal delegate to the United States. This appointment will not be officially announced, however, until the meeting of the consistory next October. It was felt that Archbishop Falconi's experience in Canada, his learning, his command of the English language and his diplomatic abilities especially qualified him for the Washington post.

#### ASPIRANTS FOR PONTIFICATE.

The recent signs of the increased feebleness of the Pope, which led, at the end of last week, to alarming reports of his sudden death, have caused a marked re-emergence of activity among the Cardinals aspiring to the Pontificate. The campaign preparatory to the next conclave proceeds incessantly, the Sacred College being divided into two distinct forces, headed respectively by Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, and Cardinal Vannutelli. The latter and Cardinal Gotti, now constitute the most probable successors to Leo XIII. Those who are not now considered to be dangerous candidates are fond, however, of pointing out that almost 150 Cardinals have been buried during the Pontificate of Leo XIII, and that the prolongation of the life of his Holiness for a few years is liable to cool, through death, many more ambitious calculations.

#### TRAFFIC IN TICKETS.

Traffic in tickets to the ceremonies at St. Peter's and the Sistine Chapel, held in honor of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the Pope's coronation, has assumed such proportions that it has developed into a veritable scandal. Americans and English people are the principal victims of this traffic and the bartering in tickets, of which some 50,000 to 60,000 are often issued for the ceremonies at St. Peter's, is carried on at all the principal hotels here by groups of speculators who are in league with the hotel employes. M. Bissetti is indignant at this scandal and has spread broadcast notices that all tickets to pontifical ceremonies are absolutely gratuitous and that every one trying to sell such tickets must be regarded as a dishonest person.

#### SERIOUS TROUBLE BREWS AMONG JAMAICA PEOPLE

Fifty Arrests Are Made in Connection With Recent Riots in the North.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 16.—Nearly fifty arrests have been made in connection with the riots at Montego Bay, on the north coast of this island, which began April 5, and in which a number of policemen and rioters were wounded. In accordance with a request made by Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, the Governor of Jamaica has appointed a commission to inquire into the riots.

While the legislative council was engaged in a discussion of taxation measures to-day the elected members of the council warned the Government to exercise caution, in view of the serious state of unrest prevailing throughout the island. There will be no further increase in taxation this year.

#### GOES BACK AS NEW BILL.

The Senate failed to substitute the enacting clause of the House bill for the Senate measure, so that the bill now will go to the House as an original measure and from a parliamentary standpoint will have to be acted on and treated the same as though the House had not passed a Chinese exclusion bill already.

Pursuant to yesterday's agreement the Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock, two hours in advance of the usual hour of meeting. This hour was fixed in order to permit more extended debate on the Chinese exclusion bill prior to the voting on that measure.

The President pro tem, laid before the Senate a number of telegrams bearing upon the Chinese bill. These messages were all from the Pacific Coast, sixty-one of them being favorable to the Platt substitute and twelve opposed to it.

#### TURNER ARRAYS CHINESE.

Turner of Washington then proceeded, explaining a casual remark made yesterday concerning the Republican party. He said he had no bitterness toward that party and that he had been a member of it so long as it was true to its principles. He declared that the party now on all occasions prefers the dollar to the man, and that this fact is dem-



### Plan of Platt Is Finally Adopted.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The drastic Chinese exclusion bill originally framed by the Senators and Representatives from the Pacific Coast, and in its place was substituted a measure offered by Platt of Connecticut, extending the provisions of the present exclusion law and also applying that exclusion to all insular territory under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The vote by which the substitute took the place of the original was ayes 48 to noes 23. Once the substitution had been made all the Senators joined in its support, with the single exception of Hoar, the substitute being passed, 75 to 1. The friends of the substitute showed their strength throughout the voting on amendments that preceded final action and succeeded in preventing any material change in its features. Some minor conditions were made, admitting Chinese persons connected with national exhibitions and providing for certificates of identification of Chinese in our insular possessions. Otherwise, however, the substitute was adopted substantially in the form that Platt presented it.

#### REJECTS THE HOUSE MEASURE AND EXTENDS THE GEARY ACT TO 1904.

onstrated by the Republican organization's attitude toward the Philippines. In that proceeding, he said, there had been no regard for principles of liberty and democratic government, and they were, he declared, allowing this tendency to "drown in a sea of blood the aspirations of an allied people for freedom." He said that the shipping interests and the transcontinental railroads have agents in Washington using their strongest efforts to defeat the pending bill.

Turner then entered upon a discussion of the merits of the Chinese exclusion bill. He spoke of the Chinese, declaring that two-facedness is a characteristic of that people, from which not even the Emperor is free. He also declared that the great Chinese Viceroy who had recently died had amassed his colossal fortune by the corrupt use of office, and followed this remark with the statement that if Chinese were to be admitted to the United States upon the certificates of Chinese officials there might be no pretense of a check upon it.

When Turner concluded, Quay of Pennsylvania asked how much time he would be allowed in speaking upon an amendment he would offer for the admission of Christianized Chinamen. He said he did not desire to make a speech in the usual acceptance of the term, "as that practice," he said, "I am content to leave to the senior wranglers of the Senate, being entirely satisfied to sit at their feet while they explain the mysteries of legislation." He added that he desired to have read some printed extracts bearing upon the conduct of these converted Chinese during the Boxer uprising. He was assured that he would be heard.

#### POINTS BY PATTERSON.

Patterson spoke with especial reference to the Platt amendment, calling attention to the fact that as at present constituted

AUTHOR OF THE SUBSTITUTE FOR THE MITCHELL-KAHN BILL; THE ONLY MEMBER OF THE SENATE WHO VOTED AGAINST EXCLUSION, AND OHIO STATESMAN WHO SCORED DUNN.

### Rejects the House Measure and Extends the Geary Act to 1904.

that amendment fails to prohibit the Chinese from going into the Philippines. Whatever the motive of Senators in this omission, he said, he was quite sure that those outside the Senate who were opposing the pending bill have a well-defined and clearly-determined policy, and that that policy is to leave the Philippines in such a condition that those islands shall be cultivated by the aid of Chinese labor, no matter what the result to the real inhabitants of the islands or to the honor of the United States. He quoted with approbation the report of General McArthur, and said that the proposed legislation is equivalent to a notice that the policy of exclusion is looked upon with disfavor and he could not conceive a more indefensible act than during the formative period in the Philippines to flood that country with a people whom the natives hate and who, they believe, would drive them from their land and its trade and commerce.

Patterson also defended the section in the Mitchell bill excluding Chinese from American ships, declaring that it is essential to the protection of American labor on the sea. The opposition to this provision meant, he said, that it was intended to subsidize the ships and then allow their owners to go into the cheapest markets to secure labor, leaving the American seamen to their fate. The effect would be to drive American sailors from the American flag and which would be contrary to the policy of the American people, who want American ships under the American flag and manned by American sailors. As for the flag, it was a mere piece of cloth, its only significance being attached to what it stood for. If it was to be raised at the masthead of ships manned by yellow skins and white-livered men, the representatives of a

Continued on Page Three.