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Call subscribers contemplating a change of residence during the summer months can have their paper forwarded by mail to their new addresses by notifying The Call Business Office. This paper will also be on sale at all summer resorts and is represented by a local agent in all towns on the coast.

AMUSEMENTS

Tivoli—"The Fortune Teller." Central—"Dangers of a Great City." Alcazar—"Why Smith Left Home." Columbia—"The Professor's Love Story." Orpheum—Vaudeville. Grand Opera-house—"Fedora." Fischer's Theater—"Fiddle Des Dee." California—"The Sons of Ham." Metropolitan Hall—Piano recital to-morrow night. Oakland Race-track—Races to-day.

SENATOR DEPEW'S PLAN.

SENATOR DEPEW has followed Senator Penrose in devising a means whereby without directly opposing the election of United States Senators by the popular vote the movement toward it can be defeated. Like the Senator from Pennsylvania he has declared on the floor of the Senate a willingness to submit his own candidacy to the people, but in the committee-room he has submitted an amendment that will surely kill the resolution passed by the House.

The amendment declares: "The qualifications of citizens entitled to vote for United States Senators and Representatives in Congress shall be uniform in all the States, and Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation, and to provide for the registration of citizens entitled to vote, the conduct of such elections and the certification of the result."

It will be seen that the Depew amendment is much more ingenious than that of Penrose and is therefore much more dangerous. The proposal of the Pennsylvania Senator that in amending the constitution so as to admit of the election of Senators by direct vote of the people provision should be made for the apportionment of Senators among the States in proportion to population is too crude to be effective. No considerable number of persons could be brought to insist upon such an amendment, and consequently it could not be used to divide the supporters of the original resolution. The Depew amendment is not crude. It will command a very large support. In fact, it has already obtained the support of a majority of the Senate committee, and it will give a good many Senators an excuse for voting against the original resolution unless the amendment be accepted.

Strong, however, as may be the sentiment in favor of equal suffrage laws throughout the Union, it will not be strong enough to set aside the American doctrine that each State should regulate its own elections and determine for itself the qualifications for franchise. Senator Depew doubtless is well aware of that fact, and has introduced his amendment not with any expectation of seeing it adopted, but solely with a view of affording himself and some of his colleagues a chance to escape the necessity of having to vote directly against the resolution.

It is but fair to the New York Senator to say he makes a good and strong argument for his proposition. After referring to the fact that "a number of States have by various devices prevented a third or more of citizens recognized as such by the constitution of the United States from exercising the right of suffrage" and pointing out that the evil does not receive the attention it merits because the House of Representatives being elected by the people, the unjust discrimination is not acutely felt, he goes on to say: "But if in the election of United States Senators a small oligarchy in any State is to send an equal representation here to legislate with great States like New York, which have manhood suffrage; if States in which half of the votes are disfranchised are to have an equal voice in this body with States like Pennsylvania, of five or ten times their population and with manhood suffrage; if New York, because that commonwealth by the manhood suffrage casts 1,547,912 votes, is to be neutralized in legislation affecting her vast interests by Mississippi, casting 55,000 votes, because the majority of her citizens are disfranchised, then the situation becomes intolerable."

No one can question the truth of that statement, and yet the only practical effect of the Senator's proposition will be the defeat of the movement for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people. Thus another much desired reform is blocked by the Southern question and another illustration given of the extent to which a local wrong may prove a national evil.

CUBAN OLIVER TWIST.

BY the defection of Mr. Babcock and the vote of Democratic members a concession of 20 per cent was secured for Cuban products in the Ways and Means Committee. This is not satisfactory to the junta nor to our own War Department, which has assumed control of economic legislation, and works at it what time it has to spare from snubbing the lieutenant general of the army.

President-elect Palma, who has just left his eighteen years' residence in New York to be inaugurated in Havana, and speaks of leaving his "home with regret," also rejects the 20 per cent reduction and prefers free trade. Senior Abad, who has boasted that one member of the junta raises more sugar in Cuba than all the sugar beet farmers in the United States combined, joins in spurning 20 per cent, and wants at least 50 per cent off our tariff if free trade cannot be had now. Governor General Wood, who is about to surrender his satrapy, will return as a lobbyist for free trade.

The American organs of the junta are working daily, none pleased with 20 per cent and all wanting free trade. It will soon puzzle 20 per cent to find any friends. The domestic sugar farmers do not want it, because it is too much. The Department of War and Political Economy does not want it, because it is too little. The junta spurns it and cries famine and ruin if it pass, and if it pass no one will be pleased except the small number of Republican free traders who betray protection by treating it not as a stable economic principle but as a policy of expediency, to be petted one campaign as a pup, and the next butchered for a pig.

It may well be noted now that the hard things said by the advocates of free trade with Cuba are said against the American farmer. The Republicans who are saying them are preparing the way for an anti-protection campaign among the farmers that will sweep the system off our statute-books.

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and the other agricultural States have been the stronghold of protection, when the farmer listened to a purely theoretical statement of its benefit to him. The chance to produce his own sugar took the farmer above theory and gave him his first taste of the profits of protection. Now, from the War Department to Congress, he is being abused because he likes the taste.

The Philadelphia Ledger and other Republican organs of free trade repeat the offense in a no less offensive form. That paper says: "The bill should be passed, and if the reduction were 50 per cent instead of 20 the result would be better for Cuban products and for American manufactures." That is to say, the bill is for the benefit of American manufacturers and Cuban farmers!

We have long feared that the insistence upon this policy would lead to just such an imprudent declaration. The manufacturers have been the constant objects of protection ever since 1789. Their enterprises have grown to enormously profitable proportions. Their business is of such a nature that it lends itself readily to combination, to an aggregation of resources for reaching a profitable market. So on the one side they have protection by tariff and on the other the mighty power of aggregated strength, and yet it is pleaded for them that they must have a reduction in Cuban duties of 50 per cent purchased by a similar subvention to the Cuban farmer. This will not be forgotten. The farmers can combine on only one day in the year, and that is election day, and if these criticisms and declarations are persisted in the responsibility for such combination will be easily fixed.

Professor Barrett Wendell of Harvard is reported to have said in a recent lecture that there is a certain editor in New York who "ought to be in hell." He did not name the fellow, but the audience understood and applauded mightily; and it is now up to the public to guess whom he meant.

CANADIAN PROGRESS.

WHILE Congress is hesitating and halting over the proposed programme of irrigation of the arid lands of the country, the Canadians, according to an official report from Consul General Bittenger at Montreal, have made arrangements for redeeming upward of 3,000,000 acres of arid land between Calgary and Medicine Hat. This action, taken in connection with the plans already put into operation by the Dominion and the Provincial governments for the protection and conservation of the forests of the country, shows that in some important respects Canadian statesmen are wiser than our own.

The proposed irrigation of arid lands in Canada is the more important to us because for some years past the Canadian Government has been trying to induce settlers from the United States to take lands in the Canadian Northwest, make homes there and build up the Dominion. The efforts have been of late remarkably successful, and American migration to Canada has become so extensive as to attract general attention.

A short time ago the Boston Transcript published a report from a correspondent at Minneapolis to the effect that at the present rate of emigration from this country to Central and Western Canada, upward of 2,000,000 Americans will have settled in that country within twenty years. The attraction to settlers has been the rich wheat and pasture lands of Manitoba and Assiniboia, and these are still far from being anything like filled up. In fact the Canadian boomers declare their great Western territories could support a population of 75,000,000, if given proper cultivation. At the present time the vast area of 2,144,796 square miles has a population of only 656,464, of whom more than two-thirds live in Manitoba and British Columbia. Having then so much rich and well watered land to spare, it is significant of a high degree of enterprise on the part of the Canadians that they should undertake to provide further attractions by irrigating arid lands.

Out of the increasing migration of Americans to the new lands there has arisen a curious discussion as to its probable effect on the political future of Canada. It is asserted by some that the American settlers will eventually so far exceed the native Canadians in numbers that the Western provinces will become essentially American, and that through their influence the annexation of Canada to the United States will be peaceably effected. One writer says: "It would at least make it certain that Canada could not adopt easily any policy inimical to the United States. Beyond question this population movement makes for friendly relations and liberal international policies."

Such speculations are ingenious, but do not come within the domain of practical politics. Moreover they overlook altogether the influence of local patriotism which a man draws from the land he lives in. The American may have been born of British, German,

French or Spanish parents, but in this country he develops an American patriotism, and the Canadian settler is very apt to develop a Canadian patriotism, even though his parents may have been Americans. Instead of permitting our people to drift northward, in the expectation that they will annex Canada, it would be better for our Government to enter at once upon the irrigation of arid lands and make room for them at home.

The shocking recital of criminal instincts, dastardly purposes and cruel actions which the court investigation of the attack made upon an aged man in this city reveals discloses a phase of local life which it is better, perhaps, for the public not to know.

THE CONVENTION LESSON.

OUT of the convention of the State League of Republican Clubs there has come a lesson so clear that it cannot be mistaken by any one—the lesson of harmony. There was but a single disturbing feeling among the members from first to last, and that was lest the bosses might attempt by trickery or bulldozing to force an endorsement of Gage's candidacy. There was but one disturbing incident in the proceedings, and that was the letter from Gage flinging insults at every other aspirant for the Governorship. Those facts are significant. No one can mistake their plain meaning. The one menace to Republican harmony and Republican success in this campaign is the persistence of the corporations and the bosses to force upon the party the renomination of the discredited Governor.

The importance of such a demonstration as that at San Jose should not be overlooked. The people of California are well acquainted with the forces that are behind the Gage movement. The assurances he gave in his former campaign of freedom from boss control and railroad affiliations cannot be given again without exciting derisive laughter. The people have not forgotten how promptly after he took office Gage showed himself conspicuously in the railroad camp as an ally of Billy Herrin seeking the election of Dan Burns to the United States Senate. They remember how he has degraded the Normal schools and the charitable institutions of the State to the spoils of politics in order to provide salaries for predatory politicians. They know also that he is a party to the scheme embodied in Assembly constitutional amendment No. 28, by which corporations in control of public utilities would be able to fix rates to suit themselves and laugh at every attempt on the part of the public to obtain redress. Knowing these things, the rank and file of the Republican party will not support the tool of the bosses. Gage must go.

With the elimination of the bosses and their henchmen from the campaign everything will be propitious to Republican success. That much was made abundantly evident at San Jose. Outside of the Gage gang all were for harmony. It was a convention to which the party can point with pride. There were many aspirants for the Governorship present and each of them had a host of friends, but there was no slightest show of ill-feeling except the one ill-bred slur cast by Gage's letter. The bosses, then, are the only menace to the party. Let Billy Herrin's gang be sent to the rear and there will be assured throughout the Republican host a harmony and an enthusiasm that will render victory a foregone conclusion from the day the campaign opens.

There was a very short corn crop last year, and the beef trust officials declare the high price of beef is due solely to that fact, but this year there is every prospect of a big crop and now we shall soon see if that corn rule works both ways.

FIGHTING FOR STATEHOOD.

ARIZONA, Oklahoma and New Mexico have been so far successful in their fight for admission to the Union at this session of Congress as to have obtained from the Committee on Territories a report favorable to their aspirations. It is further claimed by their delegates at Washington that a canvass of the House shows a strong majority in favor of admission. The opposition, however, though in a minority, is formidable, and while the prospects of the measure are bright, success is by no means certain.

The main argument of the opposition to the measure is based upon the plea that the admission of the three States will unduly increase the membership of the Senate in proportion to that of the House. A recent dispatch from Washington giving a summary of the situation says those who are hostile to the bill "have been studying the census report for 1900 and find there are fifteen States with a population combined of 1,064,000 voters. These States are Idaho, Delaware, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Utah and Wyoming, with one member each in the House of Representatives, and Colorado, Florida, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Washington and Vermont, each having two members in the House of Representatives. These fifteen States, with a voting population of less than that of either New York or Illinois, have only twenty-three members of the House, but thirty United States Senators. In the House they have no undue proportion of power, but in the Senate they represent one-third of that body and are able to exercise great power in all legislation."

In this argument we have a curious survival of the old contest between the large States and the little States that disturbed politics at the foundation of the Union and led to the adoption of the plan of giving each State equal representation in the Senate, while proportioning the Representatives to population. In those old days such interstate jealousies were not wholly without cause, but it is difficult to understand why they should be felt in this day and generation. If Arizona, Oklahoma and New Mexico are not to be admitted to the dignity of statehood until they are as populous as New York and Illinois, or even as States of medium population, they will have to wait a long time, and nothing would be gained by compelling them to wait. Senators from small States are not less worthy than Senators from big States. They do not vote solidly on any issue, and so far as practical politics is concerned it matters little whether the Senator who votes for Republican measures comes from Pennsylvania or from Rhode Island, or whether he who votes for Democratic policies hails from Texas or from Delaware.

If the opponents of the claims of the aspiring Territories can support their position with no better arguments than that they had better give up with good grace and vote for admission. Each of the Territories has a much larger area than most of the older States, and there is every prospect they will increase steadily in population. They are already well fitted for bearing the burdens of complete self-government and should be welcomed to statehood without further delay.

MRS. ZEISLER'S SECOND RECITAL DRAWS A MUCH LARGER AUDIENCE



NOTICEABLY larger house greeted Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Temple at her second recital, though it was still an absurd audience in comparison with the eminence of the attraction.

As on the occasion of Mrs. Zeisler's last visit here, the concertgoers are slowing waking to the fact that a great pianist is among them, and probably, as it was then, the later concerts will be crowded. No pianist appearing here has been greeted by more spontaneous and hearty applause than was accorded to Mrs. Zeisler's efforts yesterday afternoon. After the Chopin group, that ended with a brilliant rendering of the G minor "Ballade," the pianist was recalled with thunderous demand, that she gracefully satisfied by giving the "Butterfly" étude of Chopin. The applause broke out again wildly, and Mrs. Zeisler gave a second encore when the tumult of enthusiasm had somewhat subsided.

Scarlatti, with the favorite "Pastorale" and "Capriccio," headed the programme of yesterday afternoon, and his old-world graces were interpreted with crystalline clearness by the distinguished pianist. The Beethoven sonata was the op. 31, No. 3, and throughout was wonderfully handled, the lovely minuetto serving to show an peculiar advantage the beautiful singing quality of Mrs. Zeisler's tone. The Chopin numbers included the "Marche Funebre"; the rarely given "Etude," op. 25, No. 3; the "Mazurka," op. 33, No. 2, and the before-mentioned G minor "Ballade." A Rubinstein nocturne, the Raff "Rigaudon," a chic and characteristic "Serenade Espagnole," by Zarembski; the "Chant Sans Paroles" of Tschalkowski and the Liszt "Rhapsodie No. 12," a heroic rendering, exhibiting the resources of Mrs. Zeisler's marvelous technique, completed the programme.

Mrs. Zeisler's third recital takes place to-night. She will play the following movements: Prelude and Fugue, No. 5, D major, Bach; Sonata, Op. 10, No. 2, Beethoven; "Hark, Hark, the Lark," Schubert-Liszt; "The Erl-king," Schubert-Liszt; "Des Abends," Schumann; "The Prophet-Bird," Schumann; Nocturne, Op. 21, No. 3, Schumann; Valse, Op. 64, No. 1, Chopin; Etude, Op. 10, No. 1, Chopin; Andante Spianato and Polonaise, Op. 22, Chopin; Barcarole, Op. 30, No. 1, Rubinstein; Ballade (first movement from "Pastorale," Op. 143), Godard; Renouveau (Etude, Op. 82), Godard; "Liebestraum" (Nocturne, No. 3), Liszt; Faraphrase on the "Fidelmus" waltz, Strauss-Schuetz; Op. 143, Godard; Renouveau (Etude, Op. 82), Godard; "Liebestraum" (Nocturne, No. 3), Liszt; Faraphrase on the "Fidelmus" waltz, Strauss-Schuetz.

E. S. Willard has won high approval for his artistic performance in Barrie's comedy, "The Professor's Love Story" at the Columbia Theater this week. The play will be the bill up to and including Saturday night. For the third and final week of his stay, the distinguished actor will appear in a repertoire of three of his best performances. On Monday and Friday nights and Saturday matinee T. W. Robertson's "David Garrick"; Charles Dickerson's "Tom Pinch" will be offered on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights and will no doubt prove an attractive novelty, and "The Professor's Love Story" will close the engagement on Saturday night. Following Willard at the Columbia Theater come C. N. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott in "When We Were Twenty-One."

Saturday night will mark the farewell of Williams and Walker and their hilariously funny show at the California, and the only matinee will be given Saturday afternoon. It has been the most popular engagement of the season, large crowds greeting the colored stars at every performance. Sunday the California will be in the hands of decorators and renovators. New carpets throughout, and new furnishings are to be put in, and on Monday night the theater will emerge spick and span for the opening of the Neill season. The Neills are deservedly popular among local theater-goers and their annual home coming to the California is getting to be a distinct event. The play for the first week will be "Captain Lettibrain" in which the Neills are exceptionally good, and for the second week the most recent Eastern success, "The Starbuck's," by Ople Read, will be given.

"Fedora," the current bill at the Grand Opera-house, is doing excellent business this week. Mr. MacDowell as Loris Ippolitoff has a part to which he peculiarly well suited, and Miss Stone in the title

role does one of her strongest pieces of work. The supporting company is quite up to the requirements and the piece is lavishly mounted. Next week, the last of Melbourne MacDowell's engagement, will be given over to the Sardou repertoire. Edward Harrigan follows in his famous comedies.

"The Fortune Teller" is proving a very popular successor to "The Serenade" at the Tivoli. All the Tivoli favorites are very well placed. Anna Lichter in the name role, Cunningham, Gordon and Frances Graham assisting with the singing parts, and Webb, Hartman and Cashman holding up the comedy end of things with notable success. The ensemble work is very effective, the settings bright and smart and the topical songs and jokes kept up to the minute.

"Why Smith Left Home" is convulsing Alcazar audiences this week and keeping the house well filled nightly. It is one of the best of the Broadhurst comedies and done admirably by the Alcazar people. Next week "The Two Escutcheons" will be put on. "When the Heart Was Young" will be staged May 5.

The Central is doing its usual excellent business with "Dangers of a Great City" this week. The management has secured the services of Earle Brown of New York City as leading man, and the clever actor, who has received the best commendations from Eastern press and public, will make his initial appearance at the Central April 23 in the "Slaves of the Orient." Mr. Brown has once before visited San Francisco in Henry Miller's company. He is regarded as one of the handsomest men in the theatrical profession.

The great demand for seats at Fischer's Theater to see "Fiddle Des Dee" continues, and the burlesque will undoubtedly run for many weeks. New features have been added, and there will be changes of the specialties every week hereafter. Harry Hermsen has a song that he will sing to-night that is just new from Weber

Next Sunday Call. The Hottest One-Minute Fight on Record. The Most Exclusive Club in San Francisco. Who Do You Think Are the Members? Sensations of a Man Who Has the Hand of Death Gripping His Heart. Fiction, Fashions, Beauty Quest, and How to Be Healthy and Strong. Story of California's Great Free Food Supply. California's Family of Giants. 16—PAGES OF HUMAN INTEREST STORIES—16