



The San Francisco Call.

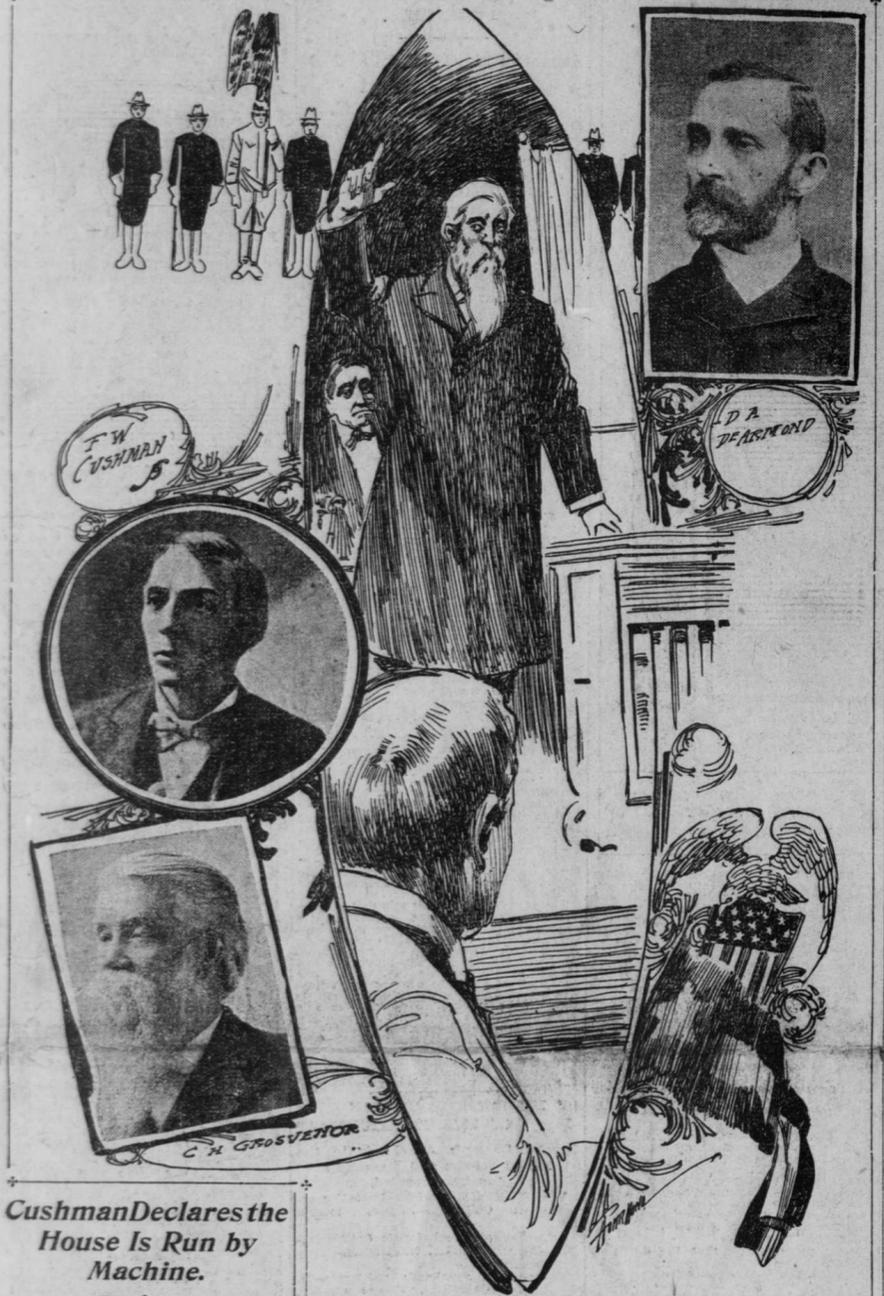
This Paper not to be taken from the Library.++++

VOLUME XCI-NO. 139.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SENSATIONAL SPEECHES ON CUBAN RECIPROCITY



Cushman Declares the House Is Run by Machine.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—General debate on the Cuban reciprocity bill will close to-morrow at 3 o'clock, and it is the intention of the House leaders, if possible, to force a final vote on the passage of the bill before adjournment to-morrow night. All day long the leaders were counting noses and preparing for the final struggle to-morrow. The Democrats are badly split on the bill. The opponents of the bill occupied most of the time of the debate to-day, the feature being a vigorous speech by Cushman (R.) of Washington against the measure. Cushman arraigned the Committee on Rules and the House leaders in a breezy and at times sensational fashion. A portion of his criticism was in a semi-humorous vein, but some of it was decidedly caustic. De Armond, one of the leading Democrats of the House, delivered a forcible speech in favor of tariff reduction on trust articles. The other speakers were Pierce of Tennessee, Douglas of New York and Lacey of Iowa for the bill, and Jenkins of Wisconsin, Gaines of West Virginia, Warner of Illinois, Gardner of Michigan, Jones of Washington and Loud of California against it. Loud declared that directly and indirectly Cuba already had cost the United States one thousand million dollars.

OPPOSITION TO BILL.

The House began its session at 11 o'clock in order to expedite the Cuban reciprocity bill. A veto message was received from President Roosevelt of a bill pensioning Thomas F. Walter, and was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Consideration of the Cuban reciprocity bill was resumed and Jenkins of Wisconsin spoke on the political status of Cuba, maintaining that there could be no suspended sovereignty, and that at the present time Cuba was under the political dominion of the United States.

Jenkins opposed the bill because our relations toward Cuba were not such as to permit of the proposed reciprocity treaty.

Gaines of West Virginia also opposed the bill, declaring that it was unnecessary and unwise.

Warner of Illinois, who followed, was also against the bill. He insisted that the measure was not along Republican lines and when he declared that at least a majority of the members on the Republican side were opposed to the Republican measure, the Republican opponents of the bill gave him a round of applause.

DE ARMOND AND TRUSTS.

De Armond of Missouri made a speech which attracted much attention. He employed his vitriolic comment upon the attitude of members with his accustomed freedom. Calling attention to the fact that members of both sides, whether they opposed or advocated the measure,

CONGRESSMEN WHO FIGURED IN THE SENSATIONAL DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES YESTERDAY DURING CONSIDERATION OF THE CUBAN RECIPROCITY BILL.

justified their course by an appeal to their party principles, he remarked that, viewed from these diverse standpoints, the measure was indeed a remarkable departure in legislation. He commented upon the statement of General Grosvonor a few days ago that later the high rates of the Dingley law would be reduced and revised by friends of that act. If the rates were too high, he saw no reason why the reduction should not occur now and in this connection referred sarcastically to the Babcock bill, to place steel on the free list. Its author had voted against the bill in committee and he introduced broadly that the purpose of its introduction was to hold up the steel trust and other kindred trusts for the benefit of his party in the coming campaign.

Speaking of the sugar trust, he observed that to hear members talk one would think there was nothing so friendless in the House as this trust.

HIDING BEHIND RULES.

"Fortunately," he said ironically, "there will be opportunity later on for members to show by their votes that they have not misrepresented themselves."

It was contended, said he, on the other side, that the tariff which had developed the gigantic trusts should be reformed by its friends.

"I think," he exclaimed, "that the tariff should be reformed by the friends of the American people."

Proceeding, De Armond explained that later on a motion would be made to amend the bill to take the differential off refined sugar—the differential put in the bill for the benefit of the trust. Then, he said, would come the "beautiful spectacle we have witnessed so often—the rules would stand in the way and members would hide behind the rules."

But De Armond warned the members that they could not justify themselves with such a plea.

"That will be our chance," he said. "You are either for this trust or you are against it. If you are against it do not let a spider-web rule stand in your path. I, for one, do not propose to allow such a film to bar my way when I have an opportunity to do service for the American people. The man who votes to sustain the chair will stand in history and before his constituents and this House as opposed to the proposition he refuses to consider." (Democratic applause.)

CUSHMAN SCORES SYSTEM.

Cushman of Washington made a breezy speech against the bill. He declared that a majority of the Republican House today were opposed, although a majority were to-day convinced that it would be better for them to favor it. He intimated

Dictate Terms as Victors

British Consider the Boers as Beaten Foes.

Basis of the Peace Offer Is Agreed Upon.

Burghers to Secure Voice in the New Council.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

LONDON, April 18.—Despite the difficulties previously referred to, the Daily Mail is able to announce that it has obtained reliable information that the basis of peace has been practically agreed on at Pretoria between his Majesty's Government and the Boer delegates. Some time must elapse before the details are fully perfected, but the main fact appears to be established. The first real negotiations commenced on Monday, with Lord Milner, at Pretoria. The first step of the Boers was to make an urgent request for an armistice—this being the second appeal of the kind—the armistice to last during the progress of the negotiations. Precedents were adduced, notably what happened in the Franco-German war.

The Cabinet on Tuesday met this demand with a point blank refusal! Such was the uncertainty prevailing in official circles as to how the Boer delegates would take it that there was a distinct feeling of pessimism. The Boer delegates, however, accepted refusal. Then came discussion. There were many attempts by the Boers to alter the terms which the British had laid down.

TERMS TO BEATEN FOE.

There never was any question, it now seems, of the Boer terms being considered as a basis of negotiations. In point of fact, they have made no formal proposals whatever to the Government. The Cabinet took the view that there could be no treaty of convention of settlement, as after the Crimea campaign or war of 1870-71. It is simply a question of terms to be given by the victor to the beaten foe upon surrender.

The Boers, however, obtained in sufficient concrete form from Lord Milner the British proposals, but they proved very stubborn, particularly on the question of amnesty, banishment proclamation, early restoration of responsible government and their representation on the executive council to succeed the military administration, which would terminate at the earliest practicable date.

This was on Tuesday, when it seemed likely, in view of the firmness of the British Government and the stubbornness of the Boers, that negotiations were heading straight for deadlock and collapse.

BOERS SAID TO AGREE.

The result of Tuesday's deliberations was cabled to the Cabinet, which on Wednesday reaffirmed the British position, refusing to alter any of the terms. The Boer delegates met again on Thursday at Pretoria, when the decision of the Cabinet was laid before them, practically placing them in the position of agreeing to peace on the British terms or rejecting them and terminating the conference.

In the interval, however, their general disposition had undergone a change. They displayed, according to the Daily Mail, a more reasonable attitude. Lord Milner was empowered to grant them one or two seats on the executive council, subject to the approval of his Majesty's Government, pending restoration of responsible government.

As a result of this conference the Boers practically agreed to accept the British terms. As an instance of how matters are progressing Lord Milner has summoned to Pretoria from Johannesburg an Australian expert to afford him assistance in estimating the cost of rebuilding and restocking the Boer farms, for which a money grant will be made to the Boers.

Up to the present the Boer delegates at Pretoria have acted quite independently of the Boer representatives in Holland.

DISCORD IS ALLEGED.

Serious difficulties, it is said, have arisen among the Transvaal and Free State delegates who are discussing peace terms at Pretoria. General Botha and Acting President Schalkburger, it is reported, have given the Free State representatives until April 21 to come to a decision, threatening that thereafter the Transvaal delegation will continue the peace negotiations independently of the Free State delegates. It is further declared that Botha and Schalkburger had practically agreed upon terms of surrender prior to their visit to Klerksdorp, but that out of loyalty to their allies they insisted on a conference, though with slight hopes that their views would be shared by General Dewet and the other Free State leaders.

GENERAL BULLER'S BLUNDER.

All the official dispatches referring to the defeat sustained by the British troops under General Buller at Spion Kop, Natal, January 24, 1900, were published yesterday. Those hitherto unpublished merely emphasize how hopelessly muddled were the preparations for the engagement. The controversy between General Buller and General Sir Charles Warren is proved to have been even more bitter than previously hinted at, while a news extract from one of Lord Roberts' dispatches brings additional censure on General Buller. Lord Roberts declared that General Buller's endeavor to put the responsibility for the defeat on General Warren was not justifiable. Roberts holds that it was Buller's duty to intervene when he saw things were going wrong. This remark was caused by a dispatch from Buller, in which he said:

"I saw no attempt on the part of War-

MAKE THREATS OF CIVIL WAR



Socialists Gain One Point in Exciting Debate.

RUSSELS, April 17.—The debate on the proposed revision of the Belgian constitution was resumed in the Chamber of Representatives to-day. M. Braun, Liberal, advocated a speedy closing of the debate in the interest of the whole country, and the Premier, M. de Smet de Mayer, heartily indorsed the suggestion and proposed that the House continue sitting to-day until the question is settled.

The Socialists protested against the adoption of the proposal, but the Premier insisted. M. Van Derveide, the Socialist leader, criticized the Government's attitude. Instead of extending the olive branch, he asserted, the Premier offered fresh provocation. The Socialists were absolutely opposed to the conclusion of the discussion to-day on the ground that it is believed important events may occur.

The Speaker then pointed to the fact that there were 300,000 men on strike and that they enjoyed the respect of the middle classes.

SIGNAL FOR REVOLUTION.

This statement was greeted with Socialists' shouts of "The Government thirsts for blood."

The Premier maintained the wisdom of the proposal for a speedy close of the debate.

Socialist shouts arose of "Trickery," "Treachery," "It will be the signal for a revolution."

At this juncture M. Van Derveide crossed the floor and held a brief conversation with the Premier, during which M. Trochet, Socialist, cried: "Then you want blood to flow to-morrow!"

The Premier having reiterated his unalterable adherence to the proposal to close the debate, the Socialists broke out into considerable uproar and clenched their fists threateningly, but they confined themselves to that and to uttering shouts of defiance.

The debate was then continued by the Premier, who, amid frequent interruptions, declared that a further revision of the constitution would not accord with the desires of the country. He did not believe that universal suffrage would be conducive to the maintenance of free institutions in Belgium. The Government was prepared to examine hereafter an arrangement calculated to improve the condition of the country, but it would not agree to adopt universal suffrage, pure and simple, which, he asserted, the Socialists alone desired. A revision of the constitution, the Premier asserted, would plunge the country into turmoil and the Government utterly refused to be driven at the direction of the populace and under threats of strike agitation and violence.

CLOSURE IS WITHDRAWN.

Renewed Socialist uproar, including threats of civil war, and shouts of "You shall not pass!"

ren to either grapple with the situation or command his force himself. We lost our chance by Warren's slowness. He seems to me to be a man who can do well what he can do himself, but who cannot command. I can never employ him again on an independent command. I ought to have assumed command myself when I saw things were not going well. I blame myself now for not doing so."

Buller explains that he failed to supersede Warren because it might have discredited the latter with the troops, which was an especially serious matter, as, if Buller had been shot Warren would have succeeded to the supreme command.

The question of the responsibility for the actual retreat from Spion Kop is shrouded in a maze of dispatches proving that a mistake was made in sending a heliogram and that there was a general desire to shirk the onus. Beyond this washing of dirty linen nothing appears to have been accomplished by the publication of the dispatches.

MILLIONAIRE WHO IS THE LEADER OF THE SOCIALISTS OF BELGIUM.

have murdered one of the people" followed the announcement. The Premier, remarking that he declined to notice such calumnies, said the existence of these national institutions was at stake. The Government was responsible for the honor and destiny of the country and was conscious of its duty. He then invited the Chamber to reject the proposed consideration of the proposal to revise the constitution.

After a violent speech by M. Janson (Progressionist), who declared the Government was forcing the country over the brink of civil war, the Premier said the Government was willing, for the sake of peace, to withdraw the closure proposal.

M. Van Derveide agreed to this and the Chamber unanimously fixed the hour for the vote on the question of a revision of the constitution at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

LEADER A MILLIONAIRE.

M. Van Derveide, the leader of the Socialist party in Belgium, although an advocate of the partition of wealth, is a millionaire. He is a lawyer in Brussels, is a doctor of laws, and is professor of the school for higher studies. He is 36 years old, and has been in Parliament for a number of years, being for several sessions the youngest member. He is one of the most active men in the Chamber, taking part energetically in all discussions, and the King's fiercest critic. His arrest on Saturday was due to mistaken identity, and after his release he addressed the mobs and asked them to desist from violence.

The strikers in the Liege district now number 40,000, and the strike at Vervier has extended to all the surrounding communes. The striking miners at La Louviere, however, declared to-day that they would resume work shortly. At Herstal 2000 men have returned to work.

The strike in the Brussels district has practically ended. The diamond workers of Antwerp did not strike.

FINAL APPEAL IS MADE.

King Leopold Still Refuses to Dissolve Parliament.

BRUSSELS, April 17.—After the adjournment of the Chamber to-day a monster Socialist meeting was held in the Maison du Peuple. M. Van Derveide and others made speeches, but the gathering was orderly.

Senator La Fontaine to-night made a final appeal to King Leopold to avert a struggle by some concessions. According to the best information, however, the King is not inclined to dissolve the Parliament.

Rioting is reported to have occurred at Arlon, where several strikers and a member of the Civic Guard were wounded.

It is rumored that a company of the Civic Guard has mutilated at Schaerbeek, a suburb of Brussels.

The strikers are receiving money and assistance from England and Germany.

GRAND DUCHESS HELENA IS SAID TO HAVE ELOPED

Vienna Newspaper Reports That She Was Caught and Her Companion Sent to Siberia.

VIENNA, April 18.—A newspaper here reports that the Grand Duchess Helena of Russia recently eloped with a student, that they were arrested at Warsaw and that the student was sent to Siberia. The report is discredited here.

The Grand Duchess Helena of Russia is the only daughter of the Grand Duke Vladimir, uncle of the Czar. She was born January 22, 1882.

MOOTED TRAFFIC CORNER

Southern Pacific and Rock Island May Combine.

Harriman Hand Visible in San Diego Meeting.

Santa Fe Road's Business Liable to Injury.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO, April 17.—The master hand of President E. H. Harriman of the Southern Pacific was very evident at the meeting of the Transcontinental Passenger Association to-day. In fact there were two railroad meetings being held and have been ever since the railroad men arrived here. There is the association meeting, and another between Harriman's representatives, General Passenger Traffic Manager E. O. McCormick and John Sebastian, passenger manager of the Rock Island, with headquarters in Chicago.

From the present outlook every indication points to the fact that the Southern Pacific and the Rock Island men are having a grand love feast, and within a short time they will come to an agreement whereby they will corner the freight and passenger traffic in Southern California.

Ever since the opening of the meeting McCormick and Sebastian have been in a number of consultations which lasted for hours. Both railroad men have been conspicuous by their absence at association meetings, and have only dropped into them for a few minutes as a mere matter of form. For several weeks there have been rumors to the effect that the Rock Island would withdraw from the association, but as yet no formal communication to this effect has been received by Chairman Chaffin. At the same time it is generally conceded that the railroad will do so in the near future.

HARRIMAN INDEPENDENT.

President Harriman is a railroad man who is strongly averse to combinations or pools. He believes that any road that he is connected with is able to take care of itself. Should the Rock Island withdraw from the association, it will be looked upon by railroad men at this meeting as the advance signal for the Harriman system of roads to follow suit. Should the Rock Island and Southern Pacific come to an agreement they will seriously injure the traffic of the Santa Fe in Southern California, as at the present time the Southern Pacific-Rock Island connection makes better time to Chicago than the Santa Fe, with the exception of the California limited, which the latter road runs.

The Santa Fe representatives at the meeting here appear to understand that there is something in the air. To say that there is a chilliness arising between the Southern Pacific representatives and the Santa Fe men would exaggerate the matter, but at the same time there is not the friendliness shown here between the two roads that there was in the past. Although both the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe roads disclaim that there ever was an agreement in regard to rates and the distribution of traffic it is a known fact that such an agreement was made. Should the Southern Pacific leave the association this agreement would immediately be dissolved.

NEW RATE SCHEDULES.

At the meeting to-day a rate was made to those who wish to attend the "Summer School" at the University of California. They were given a \$50 rate from Chicago, the same rate as to the Shriners' meeting, with the exception that they are allowed till August 20, while the Shriners' ticket will expire August 10. The latter carriers hold a convention at Denver September 1-6. A committee will consider a rate and report later to Chairman Chaffin.

The Negro People's Christian Congress at Atlanta, Ga., August 6-11, was then acted upon. The rate is one fare and a third, with a nine-month ticket. The Iron Molders' Union of North America, in Canada, July 7-23, is also one fare and a third, with nine months' time. For the National Grand Army Encampment at Washington, D. C., October 6-11, the rate will be one first-class ticket one way, with thirty days' time. The Southern Pacific and Santa Fe roads will send representatives to this encampment and endeavor to bring the next annual reunion to the coast. The Old Guard of New York will come to this coast in May, 1903. There will be about 500 in the party. The railroad men decided that action on this matter was premature and it was deferred. Military business and interchangeable mileage are again on the docket for to-morrow.

SANTOS DUMONT TO GIVE EXHIBITION IN NEW YORK

He Will Attempt to Sail His Airship Around the Statue of Liberty.

NEW YORK, April 17.—M. Santos Dumont, who circled the Eiffel Tower in Paris, will attempt to sail his airship over and around the Statue of Liberty early in the summer. A syndicate of \$60,000 has been formed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit officials and prominent New Yorkers to defray the expenses of the daring Brazilian aeronaut's demonstrations. The exhibitions will open at Brighton Beach and continue one month. M. Santos Dumont has verbally agreed to the arrangements, and he will sign a written contract when he returns in ten days from St. Louis. He will send to Paris for his balloon.