The San Francisco Call

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THREE WOMEN KILLED IN A TRAIN WRECK AT FAMOSO

Northbound Southern Pacific Passenger Train Crashes Into a Caboose While Running at Full Speed.

KILLED.

MRS. MAGGIE MAJORS, Los Angeles.
MRS. ROSS, her mother.
MRS. LARUE.

INJURED.

ENGINEER WRIGHT.
FIREMAN KELLAR.
TRACKWALKER, name unknown.

BAKERSFIELD, Sept. 14.—Northbound Southern Pacific passenger train No. 8 ran into a caboose of a freight train at 10 o'clock last evening at Famoso station. Three women were killed. Engineer E. W. Wright was badly burned and scalded. The fireman is not expected to recover, and a trackwalker, name unknown, was also badly injured. One woman was also slightly injured.

The caboose belonged to the Porterville freight. It was standing on the main line when struck, where it had been switched a short time before. It appears that the passenger train was going at full speed when it struck the caboose. Famoso is a flag station, and the train had no occasion to stop there this evening.

The mail and baggage cars were badly wrecked and the caboose smashed to flinders.

Fireman Keeler jumped and was severely injured. Engineer Wright was pinioned against the head of the engine and was badly scalded and mashed. He may recover. An unknown man in the front end of the caboose had a splinter run through his wrist.

Mrs. Maggie Majors was instantly killed; also Mrs. Ross, her mother. The other woman who was killed is unknown, but she is believed to be Mrs. Larue, who resided in the neighborhood of Porterville.

It appears that the Porterville train was occupying the passenger's track when the wreck occurred, yet the passenger violated the rules by running into the station at full speed.

The dispatcher at Kern denied for some time that the women had been hurt, even after the special train had left for the scene with physicians. Later reports say that Mrs. Majors resided at Santa Monica and was going home with her mother, Mrs. Ross. The fireman was badly injured. The unknown man is a track walker; he is unconscious and may die. The dead and injured were taken to the depot. Beds were made for the injured, and they were resting well when the physicians arrived.

Mrs. Majors and Mrs. Larue were both dead when taken from the wreck, but Mrs. Ross was still alive, although she died about midnight. The bodies of the three women were frightfully mangled and bruised, that of the woman supposed to be Mrs. Larue having hardly a whole bone left. A railroad physician happened to be aboard the passenger train and superintended removal of the injured to the depot waiting room, where they were made as comfortable as possible until the arrival of the wrecking train, bringing physicians from Bakersfield.

A sad feature of the accident is the anguish of the friends and relatives of the dead ladies who were awaiting their arrival at Porterville. Mrs. Majors had been absent nearly a year and her arrival was to be the occasion for a reception in her honor.

Engineer Wright has a family living in Fresno and he will be taken there.

Fireman Keller came here but recently from Los Angeles and is thought to be unmarried, as he is quite a young man.

TRAINS COLLIDE NEAR SANTA CRUZ

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SANTA CRUZ, Sept. 13.—A mixed train and a freight train collided this afternoon at the curve this side of Capitola shortly after 2 o'clock. Engineer Jones of the mixed train which leaves Santa Cruz at 1:45 had orders to lay over at the switch this side of Capitola, but thought he would be able to make Capitola before the arrival of the afternoon freight bound for Santa Cruz. He had passed the switch, and was about to round the curve when he saw the freight a few feet ahead. The trains collided, and the engineer and fireman on the train coming from Pajaro jumped, as did the fireman on Jones' train. The freight plunged into the mixed, and the whole head was knocked out of the boiler. The fore tender was badly smashed, as was the platform of the caboose and one end of the passenger coach.

The only person injured was Engineer Jones, who was very badly scalded by escaping steam. Dr. Knight was summoned, and Jones was taken to Pajaro, where his family reside.

The freight train was backed to Capitola, and Conductor Gayton's train went to the scene of the wreck and cleared the track. The evening train was over two hours late on account of the collision.

ONE OF THE BAND OF TRAIN-ROBBERS CAPTURED

PHOENIX, Ariz., Sept. 13.—One of the bandits who held up the Southern Pacific train at Cochise Saturday night has been arrested at Willcox, but the officers refuse to disclose his identity. A second posse has gone to the Chiricahua Mountains in pursuit of the bandits.

AUDIENCES WITH POPE TEMPORARILY STOPPED

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A special dispatch from Rome says the Pope is only suffering from a cold, unaccompanied by fever, but as a precautionary measure his audiences have been temporarily suspended.

ROME, Sept. 13.—An official note announces that the Pope will be unable to grant separate audiences to the immense number of pilgrims expected to come to Rome during the holy year, but as he is anxious not to deprive them of the benefits of the apostolic benediction he will follow the example of his predecessors in similar circumstances and will pronounce a solemn benediction in the court of Belvidere or elsewhere, as may be convenient.

The arrangement, which comes into force forthwith, caused various comment. It is supposed that the decision is due to the advice of his physicians. One of the first effects will be that the Pope will not receive the French pilgrimage that is due here next week. In this way Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, will gain his desire that the Pope shall not speak publicly on the Dreyfus affair.

FIRE IN A HOP CAMP.

Twelve Men Are Left Homeless at Pleasanton.

PLEASANTON, Sept. 13.—Twelve men are homeless to-night as the result of a fire at the hop yards to-day, which destroyed their camp and effects. The men were camped along the creek, and the fire broke out in the straw in a tent. Before it could be stopped it had destroyed twelve in the line.

THERE WAS NO NECESSITY FOR WAR IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

General Reeve Says Otis Was Inconsiderate

Natives Were Ignored and Made Enemies Instead of Friends.

GENERAL C. McC. REEVE, who sailed from San Francisco June 27, 1898, as colonel commanding the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, and who was subsequently promoted to the rank of brigadier general for meritorious conduct in action, is a frequent and welcome visitor in the camp of the Minnesotas at the Presidio.

Shortly after the occupation of Manila by the American troops General Reeve was assigned to duty as chief of police, and while serving in that capacity met many of the leading merchants and professional men of the city of Manila.

At the Occidental Hotel yesterday the general was asked on behalf of The Call to express his opinion touching the situation of affairs in the Philippines. He reluctantly consented to an interview, but desired at the outset to disclaim any intention to criticize the national policy of dealing with affairs in the archipelago, or to pass judgment on the direction of military operations on the island of Luzon. He was willing to speak of what he saw and heard while on duty at Manila and to express his judgment regarding the capacity of Filipinos for self-government. On these topics he remarked:

"When I was appointed chief of police of a city of 350,000 inhabitants I deemed it wise to ascertain as soon as possible somehing definite and to the point regarding the character, traits, disposition and intelligence of the native population. Accordingly I sought the counsel of the leading English, Scotch and German merchants. They told me that the Filipinos were intelligent, industrious, peaceable and fond of home life. Personal investigation convinced me that the natives were engaged in all branches of industry. In the professions of law and medicine were many of the natives.

"The best dentist in Luzon was an officer in Aguinaldo's army. In the field of mechanical and railway pursuits the Filipinos were active and promising. I was surprised to ascertain that the diffusion of knowledge was general. The percentage of natives able to read and write was large. The enrollment of students in the San Tomas and Dominican universities and the attention paid to such branches of knowledge as law, medicine, liberal arts and civil engineering excited my surprise. Five thousand students were enrolled at the Dominican University. I mention these facts to dispel the impression that the Filipinos are ignorant and unlettered savages. Throughout the provinces in the island of Luzon good common schools and high schools are maintained, the teachers being native priests."

General Reeve was asked what was the disposition of the natives toward Americans, and what progress the Filipinos had made in the direction of self-government.

"In the provinces," said General Reeve, "we found courts and schools established and found local authorities administering affairs of government. Here was a system of collecting taxes and disbursing the money so collected in the interests of the governed. The disposition of the natives was that of extreme friendship toward Americans. In the city of Manila the Filipinos, especially those who were wealthy, were anxious to remove the impression that they were ignorant of the requirements of modern life and the usages of civilization. They readily extended the hospitality of their homes to American officers of the military and civil service."

"Did General E. S. Otis object to the interchange of social amenities?"

"There was no official objection, but it was well understood at headquarters that these social visits excited the displeasure of General Otis. One incident I particularly recall. General Garcia, though an officer of Aguinaldo's army, invited me to a fiesta at Caloocan. Quite a number of officers accepted the invitation, among them Colonel Frost of the South Dakotas. We were entertained most hospitably. The after dinner speeches evidenced many sentiments of friendship. A full account of the function was published in the Manila newspapers. The topic was discussed at headquarters and the officers who attended were not commended. Thereafter it was chilly for those who exchanged social greetings with the Filipinos.

"While I was General Garcia's guest," resumed General Reeve, "I met an officer of his staff who spoke English fluently. Naturally the future of the islands was the topic of conversation, which brought forward the question whether the natives were capable of self-government. General Garcia's talk was interpreted. He favored a policy of permitting the natives to test their ability to govern themselves under the protection of the United States. The same sentiments were expressed by Aguinaldo. At Malolos in October I saw Aguinaldo and had extended talks with him. Then he did not signify a desire that the Filipinos should have absolute independence at once, but expressed the thought that protection guaranteed by the United States would be acceptable. He had in mind that the natives should conduct the local government and the United States should protect them against foreign oppression or interference. When Aguinaldo was asked if the Filipinos were united on that point he frankly said no, but assured us that he could bring the dissenters into line. He said one party was for absolute independence while the other party favored a protectorate."

General Reeve was asked if the bloodshed—the conflict of arms—could have been averted by an intelligent policy of conciliation, and to the question he replied:

"Conciliatory methods would have prevented the war. Now, we all agree to the proposition that the insurrection must be suppressed, but in the beginning a conciliatory course was not adopted. General Otis' unfortunate proclamation of January 4 rendered conciliation almost impossible. He adopted the policy of ignoring the natives, of treating them as half-civilized savages. No indication was given to the Filipinos as to the future intentions of the Government. In August, September and October immediately following the capture of Manila the Filipinos kept inquiring what we were going to do, and our authorities replied, 'We cannot tell until the Paris Commission gets through.' The Filipinos would ask, 'What will you do if you acquire the islands?' And still no hint was given to them by General Otis until it was too late. He ignored them completely. At every step of the peace negotiations he stipulated that nothing should be considered until the Filipinos laid down their arms. Herein is where the natives mistrusted the Americans. The Filipinos had many lessons from Spain in the folly of laying down arms. They were not able to comprehend the difference between Spanish and American promises.

"While Aguinaldo was seeking to obtain from General Otis some outline of the future policy of the United States the war party in the Cabinet, headed by General Luna, was gaining strength daily. Instead of Aguinaldo controlling those who demanded absolute independence the parties making the demand succeeded in getting him under control.

"Admiral Dewey entertains a high opinion of the industry and intelligence of the natives. He employed many of them at Cavite Arsenal and spoke highly of them. The natives expressed great admiration for the admiral. He holds to the opinion that the Filipinos are capable of self-government and in my judgment he firmly believes that the war could have been honorably avoided by an enlightened policy of conciliation in dealing with the natives. The Filipinos are much better fitted for independence and self-government than are the Cubans. It is my understanding that Admiral Dewey has on several occasions stated that the Filipinos were capable of self-government and that a wise policy of conciliation would have averted the war against the natives."

Doubtless the American public would read with much interest a dispatch which Admiral Dewey cabled to the President last December in response to a message wired by the President requesting the admiral's views of the situation in the Philippines.

Regarding the apprehension that the natives were bent on pillage, riot and murder in Manila, General Reeve said there never was the slightest danger in that direction. "There were five thousand insurgents in the city at the time of the American occupation. On the Calle Real they had as many posts as the Americans had and not an act of rioting or pillage was reported.

"Another example of their good behavior in this respect was given at Iloilo. The natives had possession of the town before the Americans went there and their first act was to send in a force of 500 men to protect the city. The protection was ample. There was no destruction of property until they executed the threat to destroy in the event of Americans landing to take possession."

GENERAL REEVE EXPLAINS HOW THE WAR COULD EASILY HAVE BEEN PREVENTED.

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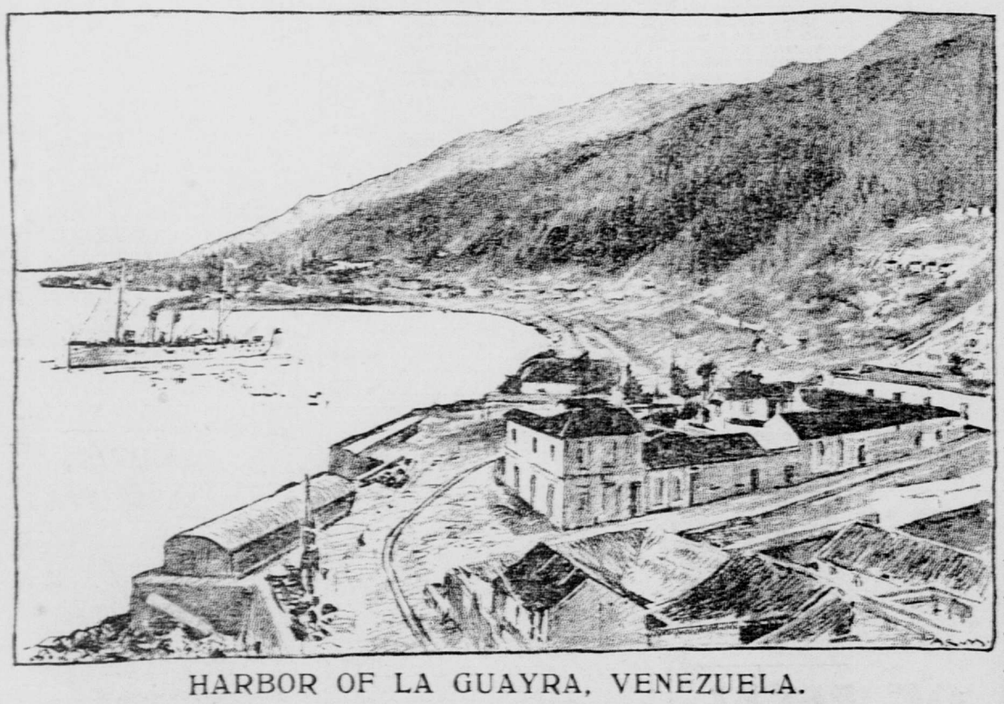
GENERAL C. McC. REEVE OF MINNESOTA.

REBELS OF VENEZUELA ROUT FEDERAL TROOPS

General Castro With an Army of Six Thousand Insurgents Is Reported to Have Annihilated the Government Forces at Carora.



HARBOR OF LA GUAYRA, VENEZUELA.

The United States cruiser Detroit was expected to reach La Guayra yesterday. The vessel was dispatched there to protect the interests of American citizens. La Guayra is but two hours' ride from Caracas, with which it is connected by rail.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—News of the progress of the Venezuelan revolution was received to-day by a prominent South American in this city from the vice president of the military committee in charge of the affairs of the rebels. This committee is now located in one of the West Indian islands and consists of five generals. In his letter, which is dated September 2, the writer says that the revolution is progressing rapidly and has spread to all parts of the republic. The commanders in various states are as follows: In Guayana, Brothers Hernandez; in Apure, General Galindez; in Carabolo, Salvador Gordils and Samuel Acosta; in Lamora, Montenegro, Masqueda, Matote and Mercado; in Lora and Yaracuy, Isava, Melindez, Germendia and Liscano; in Maturin and Aragua, Rendon and others.

The letter further says that in Corro the whole state is in arms, and that General Cipriano Castro with an army of 6000 men left Valeria on August 19, and on August 26 annihilated the Government forces at Carora under Torres, Aular, Guevara and Planas.

It is reported, according to the writer, at Porto Cabella and Caracas that Castro pursued the Government troops to Barquisimeto and captured that town.

VANDERBILT'S FUNERAL TO BE SEMI-PUBLIC

Dr. Greer Will Conduct the Services in St. Bartholomew's Church.

No One Knows the Exact Value of the Estate, as It Has Greatly Increased in the Year.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The funeral of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who died yesterday morning, is to be held at 10 o'clock on Friday morning in St. Bartholomew's Church, in which Mr. Vanderbilt was a pew holder. The service will be conducted by Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, the rector. Bishop Potter will be present. The clergy of the church will assist the rector. Dr. Greer will be at the Vanderbilt residence at 9:30 o'clock to conduct a short service of prayer before the church service.

The main body of the church, including the pews along the central aisle, is to be reserved for the members of the family and the associates of Mr. Vanderbilt in the various businesses and charitable institutions in which he was directly interested. The pews opening from the two side aisles are to be opened to the general public. There are to be no tickets of admission. A squad of police is to be assigned to keep order outside the church. As the body is carried into the church the organist will play Chopin's funeral march. The following named honorary pall bearers will walk behind the coffin: John Hone, George R. Fearing, Chauncey M. Depew, J. Pierpont Morgan, H. B. Ledyard, Frederick Bronson, Samuel F. Barger, W. Bayard Cutting, George A. Crocker and George MacCulloch Miller.

The music at the church will be furnished by a choir of sixty voices. Immediately after the service the casket will be taken to the foot of Forty-second street, where a boat is to be in waiting to convey the funeral party to Staten Island for the burial at Newdorp in the Vanderbilt tomb. The party is to be numerous enough to fill twenty coaches.

Senator Depew to-night denied the report which had gained currency that Mrs. Vanderbilt was dangerously ill. Mr. Depew said that she had suffered from shock, as was natural, but was in good health to-night.

A death mask was taken to-night by a representative of Augustus St. Gaudens, who will make a bust.

There has been no word from Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who was cabled to at Yokohama, Japan.

"Mr. Vanderbilt's death will have no effect on the Vanderbilt properties," said Mr. Depew to-day. "William K. Vanderbilt, with his brother's consent, took his position at their head two years ago. Nothing will have to be sold in the settlement of the estate. Mr. Vanderbilt's life was not insured."

The friends of the family are yet in ignorance of the provisions of the will. Mr. Depew said that William K. Vanderbilt is in charge of everything, as he is the head of the family.

A gentleman familiar with the Vanderbilt interests said to-day: "No one knows the exact value of Cornelius Vanderbilt's estate. Although he kept his properties carefully itemized he could not tell their value, as the values fluctuated. His estate increased about one-third in value during the last eighteen months. I do not think the general public will be made familiar with the items of his estate. Some time the gross value of it may be known, so as to comply with the law concerning the inheritance tax, but I don't believe the estate of Cornelius Vanderbilt will be laid bare as was that of Jay Gould. It is also probable that several trust funds have been formed under the will, so that the estate may be entailed for at least two generations. Mr. Vanderbilt left some large sums to charitable projects, undoubtedly, and these figures may be made public. I would not be surprised if a special trust fund had been formed for the benefit of the infant son of Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr."