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COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT BEATS LIBERALS IN BATTLE AND BREAKS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH VENEZUELA

TWENTY-SIX MEN MEET AWFUL FATE

Boiler Explosion at Detroit Causes a Harvest of Death.

Without Warning a Building Is Blown to Shreds and Debris Set on Fire.

Five of the Killed Are Charred Beyond Identification and the List of the Injured Runs Up to Nearly Forty.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 26.—Twenty-six men are dead, five of them unidentified and so terribly burned and blackened that identification is almost impossible, and twenty-four others are lying in the various hospitals of the city, suffering from burns and other injuries, all resulting from the explosion of one of the boilers in the Penberthy Injector Company's large plant at Abbott street and Brooklyn avenue at 9:30 o'clock this morning. The dead:

- A. E. HOFFMAN.
- LOUIS HENNING.
- PATRICK MALLOY.
- A. E. MILLER.
- EUGENE BERTRAM.
- R. MULKEY.
- JOSEPH COFFEY.
- CHARLES MARVIN.
- JOSEPH KOSEK.
- STEPHEN CHRISP.
- GEORGE SCHENOR.
- CHARLES LYDI.
- JACOB KEOBEL.
- WILLIAM MANN.
- CHRISTOPHER WALMAN.
- ROBERT CREER.
- EDWARD BURCH.
- JOHN SCHABBLE.
- RICHARD RYAN.
- DOUGLAS DICKINSON, boy.
- PETER DOLL.

FIVE UNIDENTIFIED BODIES.

Injured at the Hospitals.

The injured at the hospitals are: Samuel Riley, engineer, condition critical; A. T. Gidday, burns; John Hoffman, badly burned; John Klinowicz, very badly burned, will probably die; German Goldner, burned; Tony Walker, foreman molding department, badly burned; John Voght, bruised; James Hall, back injured; Saul Graupe, slight burns; Bert Dickson, minor injuries; John Dingal, injured about head; Julius Lieben, arm broken and slightly burned; Edward Lieben, boy, burned; George Kelsey, head badly cut; Stephen Nachtiget, slight; Ignatius Brock, slight; Gus Galley, head and arm injured; William Knapp, head cut; Bert Martin, leg broken; T. D. Crowley, slight; Louis Miller, slight; Mike Duranger, burned about head; William Ager, boy, severely burned; William Begeman, arm cut.

Dozen Taken to Homes.

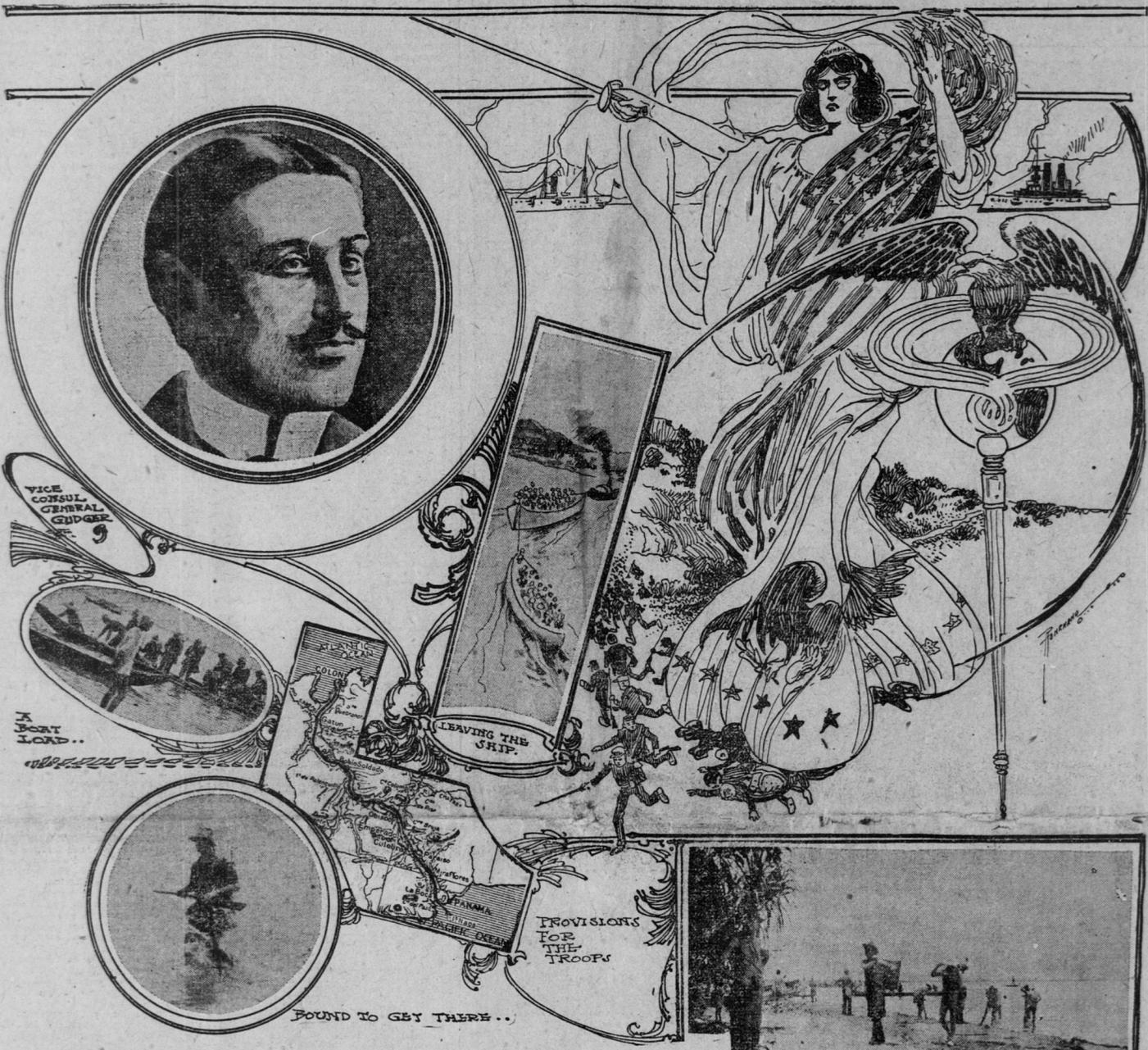
In addition to these a dozen or more of the employees who suffered slight injuries were taken directly to their homes. Eighteen men and boys have not as yet been located. The five unidentified bodies account for ten of these and the officers of the company say they feel positive that the majority of the remaining fifteen are by to-night at their homes.

To-night a great force of men is searching the ruins and the work will not be stopped until every foot of the debris has been explored. The Penberthy Injector Company's plant occupied half a square of ground. It was composed of two brick buildings, separated by a sixteen-foot alley. The rear building, in which the boiler was located and which was destroyed, was three stories in height, fifty-four feet in depth and one hundred feet wide. The boiler and engine room was located at the northwest corner of the building on the first floor. Also on the first floor was the department for testing the output of the plant. The finishing and brass manufacturing department was located on the second floor, and the third floor was devoted to the foundry. It is impossible to tell exactly how many men were at work in the various departments of this rear building when the explosion occurred, but the company officials insist that the number was not over eighty-five. There were four boilers in the plant—two horizontal ones, which furnished steam for the engines, and two vertical boilers, which were used solely to test injectors. It was the horizontal boilers that were in use this morning which caused the awful loss of life.

Awful Crash Comes.

The awful crash came without the slightest warning. Those in the front building said it seemed like the concussion of an immense cannon. The floors and roof of the rear building bulged upward and then crashed down with their heavy loads of machinery and foundry apparatus. Walls, roof and all dropped into a shapeless mass of debris. Windows in houses for a block around were broken by the concussion, and flying bricks filled the neighborhood. A dense cloud of dust arose and as it settled and was succeeded by denser clouds of smoke and steam agonized cries began to come from the heap of tangled wood, metal and bricks. Those who were only partly buried frantically dug themselves out and then as energetically turned to dig.

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Barbacoas Bridge, Midway Between Panama and Colon, the Scene of an Engagement in Which the Insurgents Are Compelled to Retreat, After Heavy Losses and Exhausting Their Ammunition

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COLON, Nov. 26.—A battle between the Government troops and the revolutionists took place to-day at Barbacoas bridge, which is near the middle of the isthmus of Panama. The insurgents were forced to retreat toward this town because their ammunition was practically exhausted. The retreat was conducted in good order. Before their ammunition gave out the revolutionists repulsed the Government troops three times. The latter force lost a hundred men killed and wounded. The insurgents' loss was comparatively insignificant. Two were killed and seven wounded on their side. The Government's wounded were taken to Panama.

There was severe fighting. The battle was begun at 7:30 o'clock in the morning and ended at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The Barbacoas bridge crosses the Chagres River. It is a strategic point, and the Government troops, it is admitted, gained an important victory in obtaining possession of it. Their march toward Colon will now be less difficult.

Fighting Delays Trains.
Owing to the fighting along the line of the railroad the morning train from Panama, due here at 11 o'clock, was delayed. The train did not reach Colon until 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The revolutionists under General Lugo are now at Bohia Soldado, near the railroad, while the Government force is occupying Tabemilla, a few miles away. Another battle is promised to-morrow.

General Alban did not leave Panama to-day. The trains which crossed the isthmus had United States marines as guards. No further news has reached here concerning the revolutionary force under command of General Domingo Diaz, who is supposed to be at San Pablo, near the middle of the isthmus.

It is announced that the Government's loss in killed and wounded at Culabra and Empire station was eighty-three and that the insurgents' was sixty.

Troops Land From Pinzon.
The Colombian warship General Pinzon returned to this port this morning with only one hundred soldiers on board. She landed the other five hundred men at Puerto Bello, which is about twenty-five miles from Colon. It is said that the force intends to march overland to join the Government force marching toward Colon.

Another conference was held on board the French cruiser Suchet at 10 o'clock this morning. Among those present were the commanders of the foreign warships, the captain of the General Pinzon and a representative of the insurgents. The General Pinzon left the harbor again this evening.

There is considerable excitement in Colon, but the insurgents are confident that they will hold the town.

About one hundred marines who were to relieve others on the battleship Iowa arrived here this morning on the steamship Orizaba. They left for Panama in the afternoon.

MAY BOMBARD COLON.

Colombian Gunboat May Defy the Edict of the United States.

CALL BUREAU, 1406 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Is Colon to be bombarded by the Colombian forces despite the prohibition imposed by this Government? This is a question administration officials are asking as a result of dispatches received by Secretary Long late this afternoon from Captain Perry, in command of the naval forces on the isthmus of Panama, announcing that the Colombian gunboat General Pinzon has returned to Colon. This vessel, after announcing her purpose to bombard, mysteriously disappeared yesterday. If she attempts to fire upon Colon either the Marietta or Machias will take station between her and the city and thus prevent her from making an attack.

The return of the General Pinzon to Colon is the only alarming feature of an otherwise peaceful situation. Consul General Gudder wired the State Department this afternoon that trains are running between Colon and Panama without interruption.

Bluejackets on Guard.
Detachments of American bluejackets are on the trains and other detachments are stationed at various points where stops are made. An interesting question has arisen in connection with the claim of the Government forces to transportation on the road. The presence of Government troops might precipitate an attack upon the railroad, and on the general principle that it would lead to an interruption of transit Captain Perry will probably decline to permit either the Government or insurgent forces to use the road. The authorities say the situation is quite satisfactory, and they do not believe the insurgents have any intention of taking action which will bring them into conflict with the United States.

PREDICTS LIBERALS' DEFEAT.

General Castro of Colombia Believes the Federal Forces Will Triumph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Consul General de Brigard of Colombia said to-day that he had received a cablegram from General Alban describing the situation at the isthmus. Alban, he said, denied that Panama was full of Liberal sympathizers. General Diego Castro, who was at the consulate, said that both Colon and Panama were free ports, that the temporary occupation by the rebels would not amount to much, and that under existing treaties the United States was bound to preserve order in that section. He said that at the present time Colombia had 32,000 trained soldiers in the field. Of this force 15,000 men were with General Valencia on the Venezuelan border, in the Department of Santander, and another large force was protecting Bogota, the capital. At Barranquilla, he said, there were 1500 men; at Cartagena 2000, and at Rio Hacha there were 3000 men. The general said that this force of 7000 men could be concentrated to support General Alban on the isthmus, but the Government did not consider it necessary at the present time to make an assault upon the little rebel bands. General Castro said that General Alban with his force of 1100 men, sent to take Colon and now on board the General Pinzon, would be able to break up the Liberal bands.

THE UNITED STATES IS AGAIN PREPARED TO OFFER TO PREVENT HOSTILITIES BETWEEN THE TWO BELLIGERENT LITTLE REPUBLICS

BOGOTA, Colombia, Nov. 26.—The Colombian Government has issued a decree declaring that diplomatic relations with Venezuela have ceased and that the Colombian legation in Caracas has been withdrawn.

Senor Concha, Minister of War, says that the Government has 80,000 men armed for action.

CALL BUREAU, 1406 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Colombia's severance of diplomatic relations with Venezuela has created a sensation in official and diplomatic Washington.

Rather than that war should take place the United States would undoubtedly again tender the use of its good offices with a view of effecting an amicable settlement of the differences between the two republics.

An intimation was given to the Caracas and Bogota Governments in August last that the President was disposed to peacefully intervene. Colombia gracefully acknowledged Secretary Hay's note and expressed willingness that the United States should act as mediator. President Castro presented a reply which was a practical rejection of the American proposal, and he subsequently showed that his refusal was due to a feeling of enmity entertained for the United States by accepting the good offices of Chile.

Does Not Mean War.
Senor Herran, Colombian Charge d'Affaires, said to-night that the rupture in diplomatic relations did not necessarily carry with it the inauguration of hostilities.

"To sever diplomatic relations," he said, "is to give notice to an offending nation that you do not desire to be on speaking terms. Such action does not necessarily mean war. Relations between France and Venezuela were severed for more than eight years. Italy and Colombia to-day are without direct diplomatic intercourse.

Turks and Armenians Battle.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 26.—Reports have been received of fighting between Turkish troops and Armenians at Sasoun. No details are available.

French Cruiser Protet Coming.
SAN DIEGO, Nov. 26.—The French cruiser Protet arrived outside from Panama this afternoon. She and the Amphion are on their way to Esquimaut. The Protet will put in at San Francisco on Saturday.

GIRL SAVES THE LIFE OF A BURGLAR

Urges Him to Escape Before Brother Arrives.

Prowler Flees Just in Time to Avoid Volley of Bullets.

His Capture Soon Follows and No Time Is Wasted in Sending Him to Do Time in Penitentiary.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

REDWOOD CITY, Nov. 26.—But for the tender-heartedness of Miss Gertrude Beeger of this city Burglar David Miller might now be reclining upon a slab in the city morgue instead of being maintained at the expense of the State. The young lady, while the midnight prowler was at her window and her brother was scurrying for his revolver with which to open fire upon Miller, decided that she did not wish to be a party to the shedding of human blood.

"My brother is coming with a revolver to kill you," she said to the man at her window. "You had better hurry away."

The fellow, without pausing to thank her for the warning, made his escape, just as the brother entered the room with a cocked revolver in his hand. Miller attempted to force an entrance into the residence of Mrs. Henry Beeger early Sunday morning. Miss Pauline Beeger awakened her sister at about 1 o'clock, saying that she heard somebody at the window. They listened and were not mistaken. In a moment they saw a man's face. The elder sister arose and went to call her brother, Carl Beeger. The two returned to the room, by which time the burglar had forced up the window and was about to enter. He saw the two persons in the room, but did not move.

Carl Beeger then left the room to get his revolver. The burglar remained at the window gazing at Gertrude, and she stood her ground and gazed at him. Finally she asked him what he wanted, and told him he would better flee before her brother returned. He accepted this advice, descending the ladder he had used to reach the window, and dashed away just as the brother reappeared, revolver in hand.

The Sheriff's office was notified by telephone, and two young men, George Botch and Charles Cullen, hearing of the affair and being friends of the Beegers, started out and captured the man within three blocks of the scene of the attempted burglary.

Miller's trip to the penitentiary by way of the courts was a rapid one. On Monday his preliminary examination for burglary was held, and he was committed to answer to the Superior Court. This morning an information was filed against him, to which he pleaded guilty. He waived time for sentence, and Judge Buck gave him a term of ten years in State prison.

KING GIVES HONOR TO A DEAD DIPLOMAT

Remains of Germany's Late Ambassador Are Escorted by Troops in London.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Full military honors were paid to the remains of Count von Hatzfeld-Wildenburg, the late German Ambassador to the Court of St. James, who died here November 22, when the body was removed from the embassy there this evening and taken to the Victoria Railway station on its way to Germany.

This exceptional step was entirely due to the initiative of King Edward, who quite unexpectedly notified the relatives of the deceased diplomat that he desired to pay this unusual tribute to the Ambassador, who had untrillingly labored in the interests of the good relations between the two nations.

Half a battalion of foot guards was stationed at the German embassy and half a battalion of the same troops was on duty at the railroad station. The coffin was borne to Victoria station on a gun carriage and escorted by the First Life Guards. One battalion of the Coldstream Guards and 100 of the First Grenadiers formed a special guard of honor. Representatives of the British Foreign Office and other departments were in the funeral procession.

Much significance is attached here to this unusual military tribute. It is explained that King Edward commanded that these honors be paid and it is understood that the British Government in so doing desired to show that it was not affected by the anti-English tempest in Germany.

Calcutta Damaged by Storm.
CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.—The wind blew here yesterday with hurricane violence from noon until 7 o'clock and did much damage. Warning signals of the approach of a cyclone of exceptional severity were displayed and caused great excitement. It is feared that the steamers at the mouth of the Hoogly received the brunt of the storm. Telegraph communication is interrupted and news is anxiously awaited from Allahabad.