BLUEJACKETS ARE REPORTED TO BE IN CHASE OF CASTRO AMID FIERCE BATTLE IN STREETS

Uncle Sam Watches Closely the Moves of the Threatening Nations in Southern Waters.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—In addition to previous statements in The Call of the limitations under which Great Britain and Germany must act in Venezuela in order to avoid a collision with the United States, The Call correspondent is permitted to make this explanation on high authority:

Neither Great Britain nor Germany has a free hand in Venezuela as that term is understood to apply in Asiatic or African countries, where the influence of other countries does not prevail. Both countries have freely informed the United States that it is not their intention to violate the principles of the Monroe doctrine. They have explained that the debts are lawfully due their subjects; that President Castro's Government has failed to acknowledge the indebtedness and has flouted all efforts on their part to obtain payment or to fix a time when payment might be expected to begin.

The United States has been prevented from being of assistance to President Castro's Government by the Quixotic attitude of President Castro himself. This has been in many instances exasperating and always unsatisfactory. He has his own interpretation of the Monroe doctrine. This appears to be that the United States must stand between any debtor South American republic and a foreign invader inasmuch as territorial indemnity under the Monroe doctrine is out of the question.

Leaving out of consideration entirely the financial misfortunes of Venezuela which President Castro inherited, the earthquakes which distracted his country, the revolution which he has had to put down and the agricultural and financial crisis which he has had to meet, this Government feels that at no time has he shown a disposition to act the part of anything but a dictator with a banditti at his back.

The frank statement by Great Britain and Germany that they were only going to collect debts of their subjects, or prepare the way to the collection of these debts, has been satisfactory to the United States. This Government has been perfectly willing that they should try. At the same time it has never consented to any proposition of reprisal contemplating the subjection of the country and the holding of any ports for an indefinite period. It is not possible to squeeze blood from a turnip, nor it is the American idea to throw a debtor into jail. The United States stands ready at all times to act the part of a mediator, although it has not offered its services as such. The United States would be willing if both parties united in a request to go over the claims and audit them. Finally it can be stated that beyond the establishment of this blockade and the taking of two or three custom-houses, the United States has not assented to the operations in Venezuela. It reserves the right at any moment to step in and tell Germany and Great Britain to stop. If they do not stop should the United States request them to it reserves the right to step in and compel them to do so. An invasion of Venezuela by an army involving the capture of Caracas would undoubtedly be a matter about which the United States would want to be consulted.

TROOPS ARE GATHERING TO MAKE RESISTANCE

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Central News says it was reported in the lobby of the House of Commons this afternoon that the allies have landed blue-jackets at La Guaira for the purpose of effecting the capture of President Castro, and that fighting is going on in the streets. The Foreign Office had no information to this effect.

LA GUAIRA, Dec. 11.—General Ferrer, Minister of War, has arrived here with 2000 troops. Eight hundred men under President Castro's brother are expected here at 10 o'clock. Only the British cruiser Indefatigable is now here. All the other warships have left La Guaira.

Minister Haggard and Minister Herr von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, it was learned here to-day, left here last night. The former was on board the Retribution, and the latter on the Vineta, which sailed for Trinidad.

Admiral Dewey Commands Great Fleet Within a Day's Sail of the Coast of Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Admiral Dewey, in command of the strongest fleet of warships ever assembled, is within a day's sail of the Venezuelan coast. What his instructions are the Secretary of the Navy declines to make public.

This is Dewey's first sea service since he returned from Manila. He is admiral of the navy, and he has the confidence of President Roosevelt now as he had when on February 25, 1898, he was directed by Roosevelt as acting Secretary of the Navy to get ready for offensive operations in the Philippines and prepare to move at once on a declaration of war.

Dewey has with him five battleships and fifteen cruisers. The battleship Texas and the cruiser Topeka left Portsmouth Navy Yard hurriedly last night to join Dewey's fleet. With Dewey in command of such a fleet only twenty-four hours distant from La Guaira the Government in Washington has no fear that England and Germany will go beyond a peaceful blockade at that port or do anything that will question their recognition of the Monroe doctrine.

The State Department is serene, and so is the White House and Navy Department. No high official will give a reason for their serenity and confidence in England and Germany. They admit, however, that the assurances of those two great powers are not only a guarantee that operations in Venezuelan waters will not go beyond the legitimate punishment of President Castro for his defiance of international obligations in regard to rights of foreign residents, the interest on debts guaranteed by the Venezuelan Government and a proper respect due to the Ministers of foreign powers.

There is no sympathy for Castro manifest in Washington. But the way they began yesterday by sinking several Venezuelan vessels is not regarded as a good promise that the naval officers of those powers will observe all the fine diplomatic points which their governments have made in their paper assurances to the United States.

High officials in Washington do not like the brutality of the English and German methods of punishment. It is not in keeping with American ethics. Admiral Dewey may have no orders, but he is where he can be placed in close cable communication with Washington. He can be given orders in an hour and he can reach La Guaira in a day. All indications point to a method in sending Dewey to Culebra to observe the naval maneuvers of the American fleet in West Indian waters. He is there as admiral of the navy to observe the strategic maneuvers of his own commanders, but he is in supreme command of the navy, and while his flag flies from the masthead of the little Mayflower he is at liberty to transfer it to the great battleship Illinois or Alabama at any time and form his column of battleships and cruisers for a tour of observation. He may not do this. One high official to-day said such a move was not expected of Dewey, because this Government did not want a demonstration that would give encouragement to Castro to exaggerate his egotism and belligerency.

POWERFUL NAVIES NEAR DANGER LINE

Continued From Page 1, Column 7.

Venezuelan situation with Secretary Hay, who offered to keep them informed of events. Berlin and London, it is understood, are receiving most of their advices on the Venezuelan situation from Washington.

Secretary Hay is much gratified by Bowen's display of energy. His success in obtaining the release of Castro's prisoners, which he briefly reported to-day, relieved the anxiety. Had Castro kept the Germans and Britishers captives the allies would probably have been forced to march on Caracas to release them. This would have precipitated open war, which, although undeclared, practically exists now. The result would have doubtless been bloody conflict, for approach to Caracas is difficult and the allied fleet could not have landed a very strong force.

FRENCH STEAMER SEIZED.

German Warships Make a Mistake in One Capture.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—A lengthy official dispatch has been received at the Foreign Office here from Caracas, saying that the boats of the German warships in seizing the vessels supposed to belong to Venezuela also captured a French merchant steamer, the Ossun. These advices reached here so late to-day that the officials were unable to say what steps would be taken in the matter, but it is believed that unless the Germans promptly rectify the mistake and release the Ossun representations on the subject will be made to Germany. This is also taken to indicate the delicate state of the situation and the possibilities of international complications beyond those involved in Venezuela alone.

The Ossun was owned by a Frenchman, who used her in the coasting trade of South America. About eight months ago the Ossun was seized by the forces of President Castro on the ground that the step was a military necessity and the Venezuelan flag was hoisted on board the steamer. France protested against the seizure and put in a claim for an indemnity. This is one of the claims which is now to be submitted to arbitration, Venezuela conceding that the Ossun was a French vessel. It is thought here that the seizure of the Ossun by the Germans was due to the enforced service of that vessel under the Venezuelan flag, but the French nationality of the Ossun is considered here to be unquestionable.

The advices from Caracas indicate that some tension is arising between the British and German naval commanders over the methods of enforcing the demands. The German authorities insist on decisive action, and the advices received here show that they have landed a small German force, besides seizing the ships. The British commander desired to proceed slower and more in accordance with the usual course of diplomacy. As a result of this friction some of the leading diplomatic representatives of Caracas have reported that it is not likely that the British will participate in the seizure of the custom-house. If this is borne out the officials here consider that the joint character of the operations will be considerably interrupted.

Leading French officials openly express gratification at the fact that France has secured through diplomacy what other powers were seeking to obtain through force. It is learned from an authoritative source that the French claims, which will be submitted to the coming arbitration, amount to $10,800,000. This includes $2,500,000 demanded for the practical destruction of the French railroads running from the Gulf of Maracaibo to the mountains.

Public and newspaper opinion here tends to sympathize with Venezuela as being the victim of undue severity on the part of the strong powers. The Temps says:

"If the United States has nothing to say on the Monroe doctrine in this affair, it may be time for Europe to speak, in the interest of universal peace."

BRITAIN'S WARSHIPS COALED.

First Class Naval Reserve Ordered to Be in Readiness.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A dispatch to a news agency from Devonport says instructions have been received there that warships of the first class reserve be kept coaled and ready for sea at twenty-four hours' notice.

KINGSTOWN, Island of St. Vincent, Dec. 11.—The Venezuelan troopship Zamora and the coast guard vessel Veinte Tres de Mayo were captured in the Gulf of Paria and taken to Port of Spain, Trinidad, this morning by the British sloop of war Alert.

PLAGUE FAKE IS EXPOSED

Continued From Page 1, Column 1.

have foisted upon the community.

In his investigations into the serious allegations which the Board of Health have made against the healthful conditions of San Francisco, Dr. Glennon, the accredited representative of the United States Government, has been afforded every assistance by Dr. Matthew Gardner, chief surgeon of the Southern Pacific Company, who was commissioned by Governor Gage to represent the State of California in the investigations into the alleged existence of the plague in Chinatown. Dr. Glennon was given every opportunity to pursue his investigations and is now prepared to make his official report that bubonic plague has never existed in Chinatown, the reports of the local Board of Health to the contrary notwithstanding.

Dr. Glennon goes further in his report on the sanitary condition at present existing in Chinatown, and is prepared to report to his superiors in Washington, D. C., that what the Board of Health has continually diagnosed as bubonic plague in specific cases investigated is comparatively a harmless disease known in medical science as chicken cholera.

Dr. Glennon has not only pursued his investigations in this city, but has gone to a number of interior cities, where he has drawn conclusions by searching in a bacteriological way, which in every case exposes the fallacies of the local Board of Health in its charge that bubonic plague has at any time existed in this city.

Dr. S. M. Mouser, who was appointed by Governor Gage to investigate the alleged existence of bubonic plague in the city, was originally and at all times of the same opinion as Dr. Glennon that bubonic plague never existed in this city and that a wrong diagnosis of the particular diseases investigated had been made by the officials of the local Board of Health.

When seen last night Dr. S. M. Mouser said:

"The report that bubonic plague does not exist in this city made to the Government by Dr. A. H. Glennon I consider a thorough vindication of the position I have taken in the matter of the alleged plague. From the very time that I was instructed by the Governor to make bacteriological investigations to ascertain whether bubonic plague existed in this city I concluded and I still maintain that there has been no case of plague in San Francisco. The cases were so reported, I should say, owing to mistaken diagnosis.

"Dr. Glennon's stand corresponds entirely with my own. Naturally I feel delighted that my finding has been vindicated.

"Dr. Glennon is a medical man of great experience. He has been stationed in Cuba and Porto Rico and other places, which have been invaluable to him in his researches and investigations.

"When I contended that there never had been plague in the city there were those who would have cast a doubt upon my conclusion. Even take it in this way: Had there been an outbreak of the plague Chinatown would have been long ago depopulated. Chinamen know what the plague is. When it is around they know it. They are a timid people and at the first outbreak of the fatal disease they would have taken to their heels in quick order.

"There wouldn't be a Chinaman in such an event left in Chinatown, as they can distinguish the disease instantly. Had it existed it would have made terrible ravages in Chinatown and the disease must have spread, whereas after the alleged cases had been reported the idea of it even died away. No, had there been anything at all of the plague we should have seen it and could not have readily prevented its spread.

"In the original report I made after being appointed to make the investigations, I, in conjunction with Dr. Ryfkogel, stated that there was a micro-organism resembling that of plague, but it was not pathogenic to guinea pigs when inoculated in pure culture. After my investigations, too, I did everything in my power to persuade the people of the State that they need have no fear, as there was no plague to hurt them.

"I went further and wrote letters to medical journals East in the hope that the wrong information that had been sent broadcast to the probable detriment of California might be contradicted. But my denial that the plague existed in California, notwithstanding that the denial was the result of my most careful and untiring investigation, was totally ignored.

"I made it plain in my letters that California had never had the plague, but those same letters were not published, but instead they were returned to me by mail."

SUICIDES FREQUENT IN HUNGARIAN ARMY

Civil and Military Authorities Are Searching for Cause of Alarming Increase.

VIENNA, Dec. 11.—The startling increase in the number of suicides in the Hungarian army has aroused the military and civil authorities and they are both prosecutng a searching investigation. Six cruits belonging to a single regiment, the First Hungarian Regiment of the National Guard, have committed suicide during the last two months.

QUAY ZEALOUS FOR STATES BILL

Measure Goes Over to Monday as Unfinished Business.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Senate late this afternoon passed, with several amendments, the bill fixing the compensation of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission and it now goes to conference. The sentiment of the Senate was strongly in favor of allowing the members of the commission who are not in the civil or military service of the Government a lump sum for their service and after much debate $4000 was settled upon as the proper amount, thus taking the matter out of the hands of the President as the bill originally provided.

Several other amendments to the bill were adopted, fixing the expenses of the Commissioners and the assistant recorders at $10 per day instead of $15 and leaving the question of the amount of salary of the assistant recorders and employes to the commission. The name of the commission was changed to "Anthracite Coal Strike Arbitration."

An amendment offered by Daniel of Virginia intended to prohibit officers in the civil or military branches of the Government from serving on commissions or performing duties other than called for by law provoked a lengthy discussion and in response to apeals of Allison and Hoar finally was withdrawn.

At 2 o'clock the statehood bill came up and there was a brisk exchange between Quay, who favors the omnibus bill, and Senators who oppose it regarding its consideration.

Beveridge, chairman of the Committee on Territories, asked that the bill go over. He said few Senators were ready to proceed to-day, as there had been little opportunity for Senators to inform themselves, the committee report not being presented.

Quay offered to let the bill go over if a time was fixed for taking a vote.

Bate, representing the Democrats, said his side was ready to vote. The suggestion brought out protests from Beveridge, Lodge and Hale.

Other Senators made suggestions about a reasonable time to prepare for discussion and finally Quay said: "If the Republicans can lie to the people about the admission of the Territories in their platform they can lie about every other provision in the platform. The air is full of rumors about how the bill is to be defeated, not by votes, but by obstruction; that from day to day the vote will be postponed until one by one the votes for the omnibus bill are picked off."

Finally Quay agreed to let the bill go over and a motion that when the Senate adjourned to-day it be until Monday was agreed to. Quay wanted it understood that the bill would retain its place as the unfinished business.

The Pennsylvania Senator has been particularly careful to see that the parliamentary standing of the bill should be understood and his remark brought from President Pro Tem. Frye the statement: "The bill remains the unfinished business if it is in the power of the chair to keep it there and the chair thinks it is."

At 5 o'clock the Senate held a brief executive session, after which it adjourned until Monday.

GOLD PESO UNIT OF VALUE.

Senate Committee Considers Philippine Monetary Situation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Senate Committee on Philippines to-day discussed with Vice Governor Wright the monetary situation in the archipelago. It was generally agreed that there would be difficulties in changing the currency in the islands. The concensus of opinion was expressed that the unit of value in the Philippines should be a gold peso of twelve and nine-tenths grains of gold, which is one-half the value of the United States gold dollar, and the peso in silver should be made legal tender of equal value to the units. Another feature upon which Governor Wright and the members of the committee agreed was that United States currency should not be made legal tender in the islands, as the silver dollar would then be worth twice as much as the peso, containing more silver than the dollar, which would encourage counterfeiting of the United States dollars.

HOUSE CONSIDERS CONTEST.

Limits Taking of Testimony in Wagoner-Butler Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The House to-day devoted practically the whole day to the discussion of a resolution to limit the period of taking testimony in the Wagoner-Butler contested election case to forty days and finally adopted a resolution to that effect by a party vote, 155 to 118.

The purpose of the resolution is to permit the House to pass upon the case at this session. Under the regular method of procedure several months are given to the preparation of a contested election case. Butler, the sitting member, was unseated at the last session and again returned at the last election to fill the vacancy. He had 46,000 plurality on the face of the returns, but the returns are contested. The resignation of Jenkins of Wisconsin from membership on the Committee on Irrigation, Hill of Connecticut from the Committee on Expositions, and Powers of Massachusetts from the Committee on Elections No. 2 were laid before the House and the following committee assignments were announced:

District of Columbia, Powers of Massachusetts; Coinage, Weights and Measures, Brandegee of Connecticut; on Expositions, Gardner of Massachusetts; Elections Committee No. 2, Dwight of New York; Expenditures in the War Department, Brandegee; Irrigation of Arid Lands, Dwight and Brandegee; Census, Gardner.

The following members were appointed to compose the Committee on Accounts during the coming recess: Messrs. Hildebrant of Ohio, Hughes of West Vnrginia, and Bartlett of Georgia.

At 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

SALVADOR ASKS FOR REDUCTION OF AWARD

Holds That Verdict of Arbitration Commission Gives American Corporation Excessive Damages.

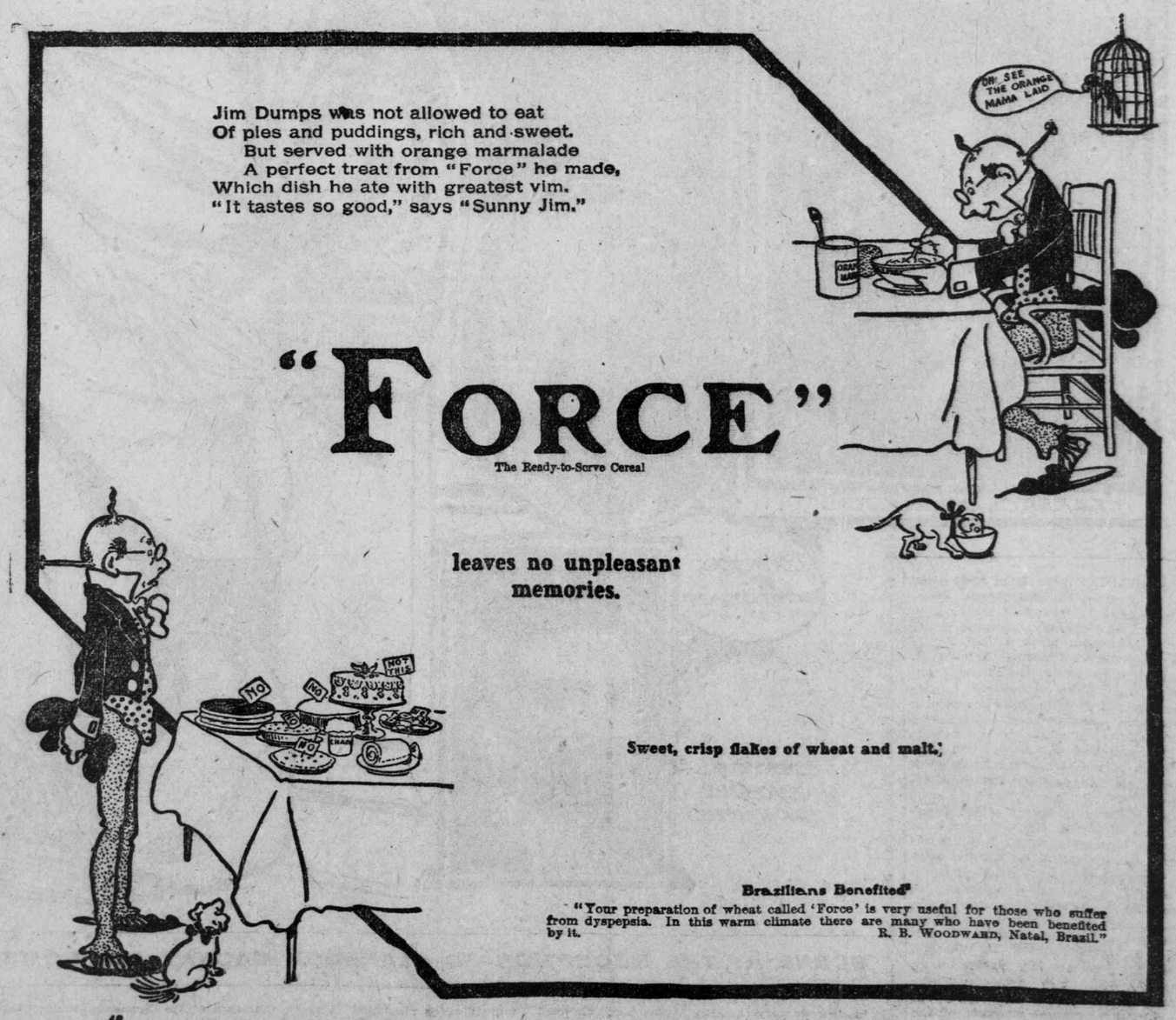
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Salvador has applied for a reduction of the award aggregating $500,000 made by the Arbitration Commission which met in Washington last spring for injuries inflicted upon the Salvador Commercial Company, an American concern, through the appropriation of the franchise. The allegation is made that the award is excessive.

The State Department has for the last three weeks been earnestly considering this matter, but from present indications it has not changed its mind as to the justness of the awards, which must be paid by next February at the latest.

Emperor to Receive Miles.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—General Miles, accompanied by his aids, will arrive in Berlin via the Siberian Railroad January 15. He was presented to Emperor William at the maneuvers here in 1897, and will probably be received again if the Emperor is here when the general reaches Berlin.

KITCHEN REQUISITES.



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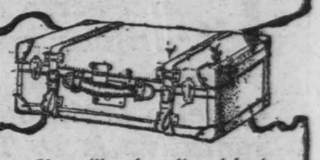

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UNITED STATES BRANCH.

STATEMENT
—OF THE—
CONDITION AND AFFAIRS
—OF THE—
HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HAMBURG, GERMANY, ON THE 31ST day of December, A. D. 1901, and for the year ending on that day, as made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of California, pursuant to the provisions of sections 610 and 611 of the Political Code, condensed as per blank furnished by the Commissioner.

ASSETS.	
Cash Market Value of all Stocks and Bonds owned by Company	$1,352,025 00
Amount of Loans secured by pledge of Bonds, Stocks and other marketable securities as collateral	30,000 00
Cash in Banks	83,214 90
Premiums in due Course of Collection	129,756 48
Total Assets	$1,594,996 38
LIABILITIES.	
Losses adjusted and unpaid	$14,665 00
Losses in process of Adjustment or in Suspense	65,620 00
Losses resisted, including expenses	20,100 00
Gross premiums on Fire Risks running one year or less, $1,055,159 80; reinsurance 50 per cent	527,579 90
Gross premiums on Fire Risks running more than one year, $1,041,336 31; reinsurance pro rata	576,076 99
Commissions and Brokerage due and to become due	35,271 18
Total Liabilities	$1,240,312 98
INCOME.	
Net cash actually received for Fire premiums	$1,434,863 32
Received for interest and dividends on Bonds, Stocks, Loans, and from all other sources	51,813 91
Total Income	$1,486,677 43
EXPENDITURES.	
Net amount paid for Fire Losses (including $40,120 54, losses of previous years)	$899,325 13
Paid or allowed for Commission or Brokerage	270,435 66
Paid for Salaries, Fees and other charges for officers, clerks, etc.	121,238 90
Paid for State, National and Local taxes	39,551 45
All other payments and expenditures	88,396 12
Total Expenditures	$1,418,947 26
Losses incurred during the year	Fire. $937,760 13

Risks and Premiums.	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
Net amount of Risks written during the year	$139,899,505	$1,769,302 48
Net amount of Risks expired during the year	125,222,358	1,574,241 51
Net amount in force December 31, 1901	170,889,339	2,096,496 11

F. O. AFFELD, Resident Manager.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 21st day of January, 1902.
CHARLES EDGAR MILLS,
Commissioner for California.

RUDOLPH HEROLD Jr., General Agent.
HARRY C. BOYD, Assistant Gen'l Agent.
415 CALIFORNIA ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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