

URNS TO FUTURE

Hope Rises in San Francisco When Fire Is Out

Survivors Take Courage, Though Loss Is \$400,000,000.

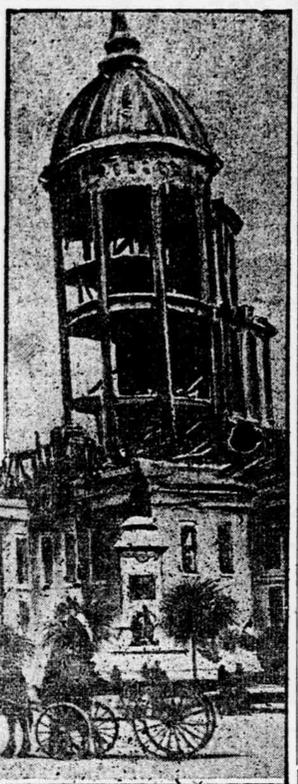
Heartstrings of Continent Touched by the City's Desolation.

Tide of Gold Flows Westward to Relieve Suffering of Stricken.

San Francisco's four days' battle with the flames came to an end Saturday. The homeless people found shelter—such as it was—in parks and across the bay, and all remaining in the city were fed. San Francisco's heroic

viewing the scene from the center of the business district. Golden Gate Park and the Presidio are great camps in which over 200,000 men, women and children are patiently waiting until they can say they have homes of their own. They are living under martial rule with an uncomplaining resignation, enduring hardships which they never dreamed of, yet without a murmur.

All day the sight is presented of thousands standing in line before the food supply depots, waiting for their daily allotment of rations. The man who counted his wealth by thousands is not above standing elbow to elbow with the man who was in the humblest circumstances four days before the disaster. The woman who rode in an au-



WRECK OF SAN FRANCISCO'S FAMOUS CITY HALL.

fire fighters at last triumphed, and the flames which devastated three-fourths of the city were finally under complete control.

The long and heroic struggle to subdue the flames reached its successful conclusion Saturday morning near the ferry-house, where thousands were trapped on the wharves, to which they had been driven by the relentless ad-

tomobile and commanded an army of servants receives her bread after the poor washerwoman has been supplied, and shows no sign of pride.

Hope Rises Anew.
When the reign of terror was over in the stricken city, reason returned to its throne. Public confidence in the future of San Francisco—the belief that the worst had happened and that the day had passed for grieving—was made

REVISED DETAILS OF LOSS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Number of dead, estimated	2,500
Number of injured, estimated	15,000
Number of homeless, estimated	300,000
Property loss, estimated	\$400,000,000
Area burned, square miles	10
City blocks burned	1,000

In Other Cities.

City, Town or Village	Damage	Dead
Oakland	\$ 500,000	5
Alameda	400,000	...
San Jose	3,000,000	10
Agnew (State hospital for insane)	400,000	270
Palo Alto (Stanford University)	4,000,000	3
Napa	250,000	...
Salinas	2,000,000	...
Hollister	200,000	1
Valejo	40,000	...
Sacramento	25,000	...
Redwood City	30,000	...
Port Richmond
Suisun	50,000	...
Santa Rosa	800,000	300
Watsonville	70,000	...
Monterey	25,000	8
Loma Prieta	40,000	10
Stockton	100,000	...
Brawley	100,000	...
Santa Cruz	150,000	...
Port Bragg	150,000	5

Downtown wholesale and retail districts are complete ruins, few buildings in these districts standing. The greater part of the residence section also is ruined and the fire swept through sections where homes of wealthier class resided.

Temporary business houses have been opened at Oakland, across the bay, and every preparation possible is being made for reopening business houses in San Francisco itself. As fast as ruins can be cleared away temporary structures will replace destroyed business houses.

Just a week after the shock of earthquake workmen began dynamiting standing walls to make way for the new San Francisco. It will require a fortnight or more to tear down all the menacing monuments of cracked brick and stone. The blasted debris is being removed fast, and no sooner is the earth cleared of broken brick and burned wood than carpenters and masons appear, ready to begin the construction of another house. Hundreds of architects and draughtsmen from Denver, Chicago, St. Louis and New York have hurried to the stricken city.

Many Bodies Blotted Out.

After a thorough investigation in San Francisco a conservative newspaper estimate of the number of dead is 2,500. It is singular that information concerning the most vital feature of this calamity has been all but lacking. The facts for which the outside world, and especially the people of the United States, have been looking up to this time have been unavailable. This is a condition due to two causes. First, the suddenness of the calamity, and, second, its widespread effect.

CLEARING AWAY RUINS.

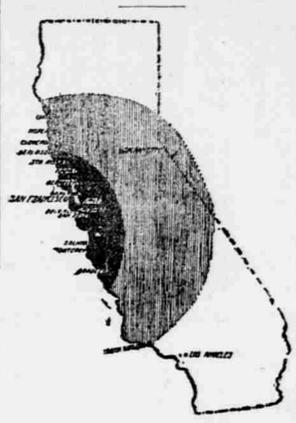
Work of Removing the Debris Is Progressing Actively.

The lapse of a week from the earthquake found tens of thousands homeless and hopeless in San Francisco. The general condition could be best described by the term Sherman applied to war. It is — and repeat. And it will be that for some time to come. What is left of the population is still camped in streets, public squares, Golden Gate Park, at the Presidio and around Fort Mason.

After all the carnage and the heart-rending tragedies of the Civil War, however, when the smoke of battle had cleared away, reconstruction came. With the ruins still smoldering, with the dead lying under smoking ruins for many miles, where half-starved dogs have been found eating them, San Francisco has passed through the active stage of the calamity and has entered on a period of reconstruction. Gangs of men are working here and there, a dispatch of Wednesday says, clearing away the debris preparatory to the erection of new buildings on the sites of the old—new and better buildings, for the spirit in the air is to make San Francisco greater and more beautiful than ever before.

Business men of all classes are uniting in this spirit, and the same sentiment is expressed by all. Along Market street and elsewhere the deep booming of dynamite is heard at intervals, as dangerous walls are torn from their foundations and toppled to the earth, making room for the new walls that

FIELD OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

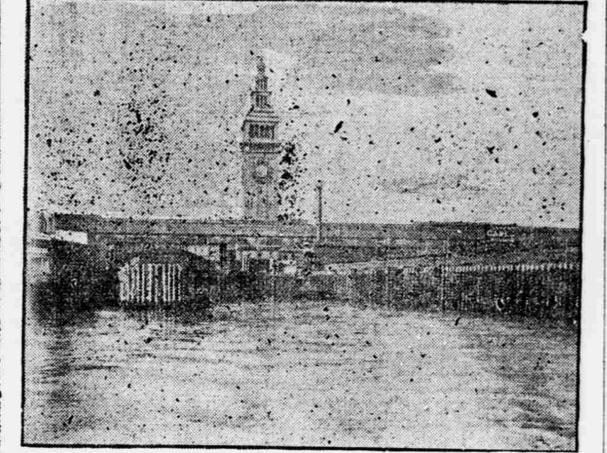


In the territory cross-shaded the earthquake was destructive. In the territory shaded by single perpendicular lines the earthquake was felt, but did no material damage. The zone of greatest force is about 250 miles long by sixty miles wide, while the field of relatively harmless activity extended 400 miles up and down the coast and 250 miles eastward into Nevada.

ALL HUMANITY HEEDS APPEAL.

Flood of Material Aid to Stricken City Has No Parallel in History.

With spontaneity and liberality without a parallel in history the whole civilized world answered the unvoiced appeal of ruined San Francisco. Not only from



GREAT FERRY HOUSE, SPARED BY THE FLAMES.

are to go up in their places. Merchants are hanging out signs or advertising in the papers that they are preparing to resume business. Posted on heaps of still hot bricks are signs notifying employees where to report for work—for there is work to do, and work for pay, not labor performed at the point of bayonets held by soldiers.

LIFE RECORDS BURN.

\$50,000,000 in Risks Face Serious Complications.

The destruction of the San Francisco building of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, which was located at Sansome and California streets, may involve 12,000 policy holders carrying an aggregate of \$50,000,000 of insurance in serious complications. All of the records concerning these 12,000 policy holders were destroyed with the building. Complete duplicate records containing all of the late information concerning the Pacific coast policy holders were not kept at the home office in New York.

Officers of the large fire insurance companies having their headquarters in New York City announce that losses by earthquake were not included in the fire insurance policies written for California, and that such losses could not be allowed, even if the companies were so inclined, for the reason that the laws of New York State prohibited it. The rulings on the losses by fire, however, will, it is said, be broad, the insurance companies agreeing that to draw the lines with any severity whatsoever would be extremely unwise, in the face of such an appalling disaster, where the suffering will no doubt be widespread.

Awful Fate of Chinese.

There is another unconsidered factor which adds to the list of probable dead. Chinatown was built three stories above the street and three below it, and all was destroyed. The Chinese had run their tunnels, chambers and secret passages fifty feet below ground. These

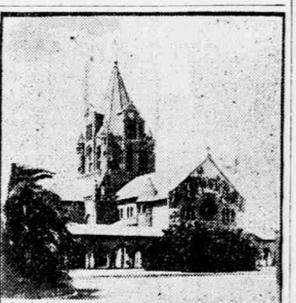
every city, town and hamlet in this country, but from over every sea came news that all humanity in its profound sympathy was showering material aid upon the stricken city and its beggared people. No more amazing instance of world wide generosity ever has been recorded.

In the list of generous contributors, New York City ranked next to the government itself and had far to exceed the federal contribution. Saturday night the New York fund amounted to approxi-

ately \$2,000,000 with contributions coming in fast. The State of Massachusetts undertook to raise \$3,000,000. Chicago's fund, spontaneously subscribed, promised to go beyond \$1,000,000. Philadelphia sent \$500,000. These are but a few of the larger sums. A score or more of cities contributed \$100,000 and more.

Wholly foreign contributions, while deeply appreciated, were not accepted, according to the precedent established by the President in declining a gift of \$25,000 from a German steamship line. America, though touched by the evidence of foreign generosity, felt able to care for its own.

Nor was the work of raising relief funds confined to the large cities. From



LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

The greatest death rate was in the poorer districts. The ruins of one cheap hotel on Eddy street was found filled with bodies.

The fire that overwhelmed the city spared only some of the homes of the rich. The poor lost everything save what they carried away.

The reports indicate that the property loss outside of San Francisco will be enormous, running into the scores of millions of dollars.

Skeleton walls that totter with each breath of air threaten to crush the soldiers guarding the ruins of banks and other property.

The pastor of St. Francis' church, on the slope of Telegraph Hill, gathered his flock about him on the sidewalk and held a prayer meeting.

Chinatown is a ruin. Hundreds of celestials were crushed to death when their rookeries fell. The flames finished the work of destruction.

While the center of the earthquake destruction seems to have been in San Francisco, reports from other cities show appalling loss of life.

For days there was no street car service in San Francisco, and every vehicle was pressed into service to haul away the dead and the dying.

Dynamite, gun cotton and cannon were used to blow up buildings, whole blocks being destroyed at a time in efforts to stop the spread of the fire.

The Cliff House, one of the finest pleasure resorts in the country, was shaken from its place on a rocky cape and plunged out of sight into the sea.

The property loss at Salinas will reach \$2,500,000; San Jose, \$1,000,000; Napa, \$300,000; Palo Alto, \$2,225,000; Valejo, \$10,000; Agnew, \$300,000.

The famous C. P. Huntington art collection, bequeathed to Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York, has been destroyed in the Huntington mansion on Nob Hill.

The State Insurance Commissioner announced that eighty fire insurance companies have decided to pay dollar for dollar of their policies, not distinguishing fire from earthquake losses.

The Metropolitan Grand Opera company, playing at the Grand theater, which was burned, lost all its scenery. The members of the cast, including Caruso, Eames and Fremstad, lost their costumes.

STORY OF THE DISASTER TOLD IN PARAGRAPHS

Here is told in paragraphic form the story of the destruction of San Francisco. It is hard to realize the frightful calamity that has befallen the Golden Gate City until the full import of the subjoined summary has been impressed upon the mind and brain by reading and re-reading the awful record.

Thousands of residents fled from the city.

An embargo was placed on all food supplies.

The \$2,000,000 new postoffice building is a wreck.

Three hundred thousand persons were made homeless.

No newspapers were published Thursday or Friday.

Cavalry and infantry patrolled the downtown streets.

Many dropped dead in the streets from heat and suffocation.

The flame-swept area is nearly fifteen square miles in extent.

The Moreland Academy at Watsonville was wrecked and burned.

Firemen were suffocated in the street by gas from broken mains.

The tunnel on the Santa Fe road, several miles out of town, caved in.

Scores of mansions are in ruins, blasted by dynamite and leveled by fire.

Fearing a tidal wave, steamship companies held in port vessels due to sail.

Most of the docks and warehouses on the water front were saved by fire tugs.

The Leland Stanford, Jr., University at Palo Alto was almost completely destroyed.

The Spreckels sugar factory, three miles from Salinas, was destroyed with loss of \$1,500,000.

The government's estimate of the loss sustained in United States army and navy stores is \$3,500,000.

San Francisco's financiers and merchants, gathered at Oakland to plan rebuilding of the city.

Details of troops guarded the water front to prevent the frantic people from destroying themselves.

Thousands of dollars in money and gems were secretly buried in the earth by the frenzied populace.

The gas works was blown up with dynamite to prevent leaks in the downtown district which caused fires.

The smoke that arose from the business district took the shape of a funnel and could be seen far out at sea.

Scores of injured in the Mechanics Pavilion, which was used as an extemporaneous hospital, were burned to death.

In the collapse of the Kingsley hotel, a cheap hostelry on Seventh street, seventy persons were crushed to death.

Lives by the score and property by the tens of millions of dollars have been lost through a dozen California cities.

The sheds over the Union Pacific's wharf on San Francisco bay collapsed, sending hundreds of tons of coal into the sea.

Living victims of the disaster were dug out of the ruins of buildings collapsed by the earthquake, but which escaped the fire.

Crowds of frantic citizens strove to beat their way into the banks. The troops beat them off. No bank in the city was open.

Nothing worthy of the name of a building in the business district and not more than half of the residence district escaped.

The old adobe mission Dolores, built more than 100 years ago, and the nucleus of the old town of Yerba Buena, was destroyed.

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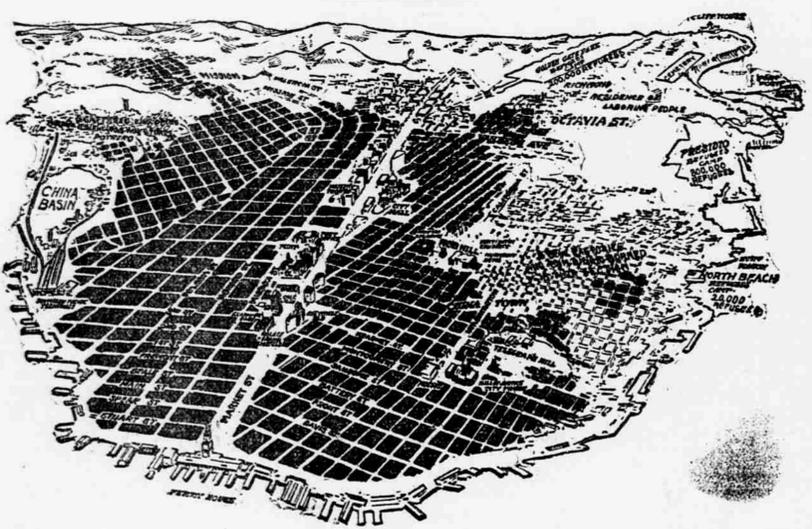
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MAP OF SAN FRANCISCO, SHOWING BURNED DISTRICTS AND CAMPS OF REFUGEES.



vance of the fire. Here the final stand was made by firemen, sailors and citizens, aided by fire tugs and a few engines. Victory rewarded their efforts, and the entrapped people were saved.

50,000 Homeless Chant Hymn.

In the midst of San Francisco's ruin and desolation Sunday 50,000 homeless people in Golden Gate Park united their voices in this hymn:

Other refuge I have none; hangs my helpless soul on Thee.
Leave, oh leave me not alone; still support and comfort me.
All my trust on Thee is stayed, all my help from Thee I bring,
Cover my defenseless head with the shadow of thy wing.

Sunday, for the first time in nearly 200 years, the church bells did not call the people to worship. Most of the churches had been converted into rubbish heaps by earthquake and fire. The few still standing were filled with homeless, sick, and injured. But there were religious services—services in the parks and open spaces where the homeless were camping in tents and under trees—services of thankfulness that so many were saved where so many were in peril and of gratitude for the generosity of a nation which responded so nobly and so promptly to avert a famine.

No better description can be given to the once beautiful city than that of a vast ash heap. Desolation and ruin greet the eye from every direction.

manifest Saturday by a return flow of refugees who fled from the city while it was rocking on its foundations and withering beneath the flames.

In the reckoning up of the extent of the disaster conservative minds hesitated. The nearest approach to the aggregate destruction of life and property



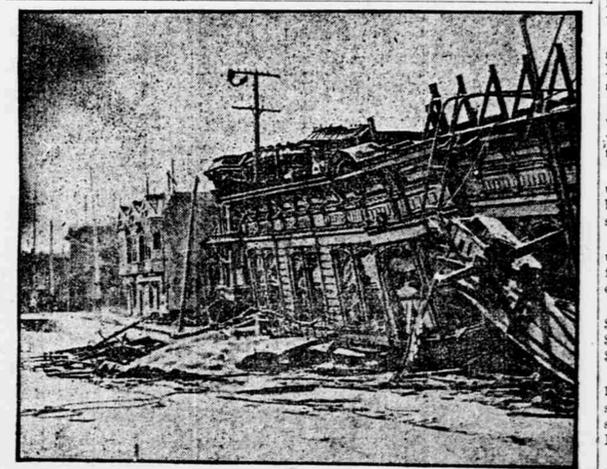
HALL OF JUSTICE.

is estimated as follows: Number of lives lost, 2,500; property destroyed, \$400,000,000. The boundaries of the fire-swept district include at least three-fourths of the city's area.

A correspondent asserts that beyond question 206 men, women and children were killed in the Potrero district. In the Brunswick House 300 perished. The Valencia Hotel, which dropped into a gap opened by the earthquake, is supposed to have carried with it 106 souls. At 7th street and Natoma, where large new buildings utterly collapsed, 200 people—this is merely the estimate of first-class authorities—undoubtedly were incinerated. It is not a wild guess to say that the scattered dead, including the unknown, the remains of scores and hundreds who have been completely blotted out, will be 1,500.

A tragically picturesque and peculiar item in connection with this is the fact that many persons have become lost—they are dead, beyond possible trace. These statements are made by a correspondent in the face of the testimony of the coroner, William Malsh, who declared that the total number of dead resulting from the earthquake shock will be less than 1,000. It is feared that the coroner's office and all the city officials who are cogs in the municipal machine have been stunned by the enormity of the disaster. The official records of the dead are incomplete, and the material upon which to base identification in the future is woefully lacking.

Advertisements in this paper.



VALENCIA HOTEL, WHERE FORTY PERSONS DIED.

were always populated, especially at night. As they were not timbered, these tunnels must have caved in, for the shock was strong enough at the point to overthrow some of the old rookeries. The things which must have happened down there in the bowels of the earth!

of contributions made by small towns. Not large in themselves, but their aggregate has been enormous. Uncounted thousands sent their contributions and the grand total of the relief fund will probably never be known.