

THE FALLING BUILDINGS KILL MANY PERSONS

Hundreds of Lives Have Been Lost Through Collapse of Hotels and Lodging Houses---People Are Dropping Dead From the Heat and Suffocation---Firemen Fighting to Save Remaining Portion of the City.

WORK OF FEEDING THE HUNGRY THOUSANDS

DEATH ROLL INCREASING

San Francisco, April 20.—(Special).—The three-story lodging house at Fifth and Minna streets has collapsed, and over seventy-five dead bodies have been taken out. There are at least fifty other dead bodies exposed.

This building was one of the first to take fire on Fifth street. At least one hundred people were lost in the Cosmopolitan on Fourth street.

The only building standing between Mission, Howard East and Stewart streets is the San Pablo hotel, which is occupied and running.

The shot tower at First and Howard streets is gone. This landmark was built forty years ago.

The Risdon Iron Works is partially destroyed.

The Great Western Smelting & Refining Works escaped damage, also the Mutual Electric Light Works. The American Rubber Company and the Vieta Gas Engine Company buildings were slightly damaged.

Ploger Bros' coffee and spice house is uninjured, and the firm is giving away large quantities of bread and milk.

Many are dropping dead from heat and from suffocation.

Over 150 people are reported lost in the Brunswick hotel, Seventh and Mission streets.

It was decided to swear in immediately 1,000 special policemen, armed with rifles, furnished by the federal government.

It was reported to-night that three men had been shot and killed while attempting to work their way into the ruins of the United States sub-treasury, on Commercial street.

Two Chinamen were shot and killed on Market street for refusing to obey orders of the soldiery.

Reports of babies being born in the refuge camp were frequently received. Five women became mothers in Golden Gate park.

To-night the principal remaining fire was confined east of Van Ness avenue and north of Union street, but was burning its way to the shore.

Late this afternoon the police broke open every saloon and corner grocery in the saved district, and poured all malt and spirituous liquors into the gutters.

FIGHTING FLAMES IN WESTERN DIVISION.

San Francisco, April 20.—At 7 p.m. the fire was raging over fifty acres of the water front lying between Bay street and the end of Meigs & Fisherman's wharf. To the eastward the flames extended down to the sea wall but had not reached the piers, which lie a quarter of a mile to the east.

The canneries and buildings of the Central California Canneries Company, together with many thousand cases of canned fruit, was totally destroyed, as was also the Simpson and other lumber companies yards.

The flames had reached the tanks of the San Francisco Gas Company, which had been pumped out and were burning the ends of the grain sheds, five in number, which extend further out toward the point.

Flame and smoke hid from view the vessels that lay off shore, vainly attempting to check the fire.

No water was available except from the water side, and it was not until almost dark before the department was able to turn its attention to this point.

At 8 o'clock it was believed that the fire had been checked at Van Ness avenue and Filbert streets. The buildings on a high slope between Van Ness and Polk Union and Filbert streets were blazing fiercely, fanned by a high wind, but the blocks were so sparsely settled that the fire appeared to have a slender chance of crossing Van Ness at this point.

Mayor Schmitz, who directed operations at this point, conferred with the military authorities and decided that it was not necessary to dynamite the buildings on the west side of Van Ness avenue. This would seem to assure the safety of what remains of the Western Addition. It is the only point of exposure to which this section of the city was subjected.

As much of the fire department as could be collected was assembled to make a stand at this point.

WORK OF FEEDING HUNGRY THOUSANDS.

San Francisco, April 20.—Although every effort of the various relief committees to-day was bent to appease the gnawing hunger of the destitute thousands, efforts that were in a large measure entirely successful, there are to-night in this city many persons either without sufficient food or entirely without it.

The government officials took charge of every grocery store in that part of the city still standing, and gave out foodstuffs to all those who were hungry.

Bread lines were established at Fillmore and Turk streets, at Golden Gate Park, and at the Presidio, and every person who stood in line was given a whole loaf of bread.

The line at Fillmore and Turk streets was four blocks long all afternoon, and those at the parks were even longer.

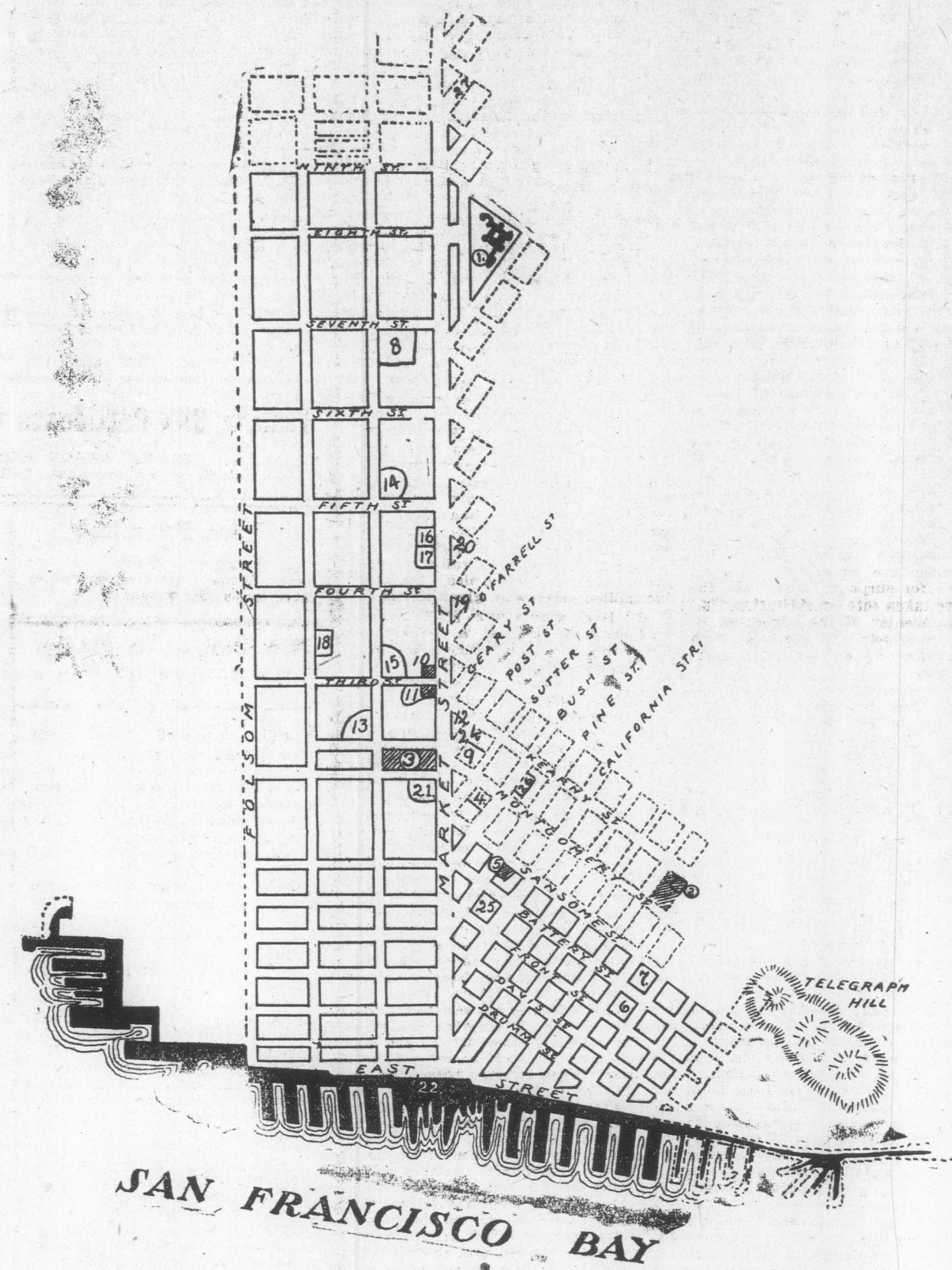
A large supply of milk came from Oakland this morning, and this was distributed to women and children wherever they were found in need. A great deal of this milk was used for the exhausted women.

The line at the ferry throughout the day, and proved a great boon to them.

The bread lines at the parks furnished striking instances of the absolute patience and fortitude that has marked the behaviour of the people throughout their trying experiences. There were no disorders when the hungry thousands were told to form a line and receive their bread and canned goods. All were content to wait their turn. Silk hatted men of affairs followed good-naturedly behind Chinese and took their loaf from the same hand.

Soup kitchens were established in the streets, and many hungry persons were fed here.

Bread and such other food stuffs as



SECTION OF CITY WHICH SUFFERED WORST.

The location of principal buildings is indicated by the following numbers: 1, City Hall; 2, Hall of Justice; 3, Palace Hotel; 4, Occidental Hotel; 5, Canadian Bank of Commerce; 6, British Consulate; 7, Old Post Office; 8, New Post Office; 9, Lick House; 10, Call Building; 11, Examiner Building; 12, Chronicle Building; 13, Rialto Building; 14, United States Mint; 15, Winchester Hotel; 16, Emporium; 17, Academy of Sciences; 18, Grand Opera House; 19, Phelan Building; 20, Flood Building; 21, Monandock Building; 22, Ferry Building; 23, Western Union Telegraph; 24, Mechanics' Library; 25, Upham Building; 26, California Hotel and Theatre; 27, Hayes street (thoroughfare through Hayes Valley).

may be at hand will be distributed at the various stations twice a day.

At the ferry station there were some pathetic scenes.

Among the hungry people. When the boat came in from Stockton with tons of supplies, a number of small children were the first to spy a large box of sandwiches with cries of delight. They made a rush for the food, seized as much as they could hold, and rushed to their mothers with shouts of "Oh, mama, look at the sandwiches."

Seated around the ferry building sat hundreds of people sucking canned fruits from the tins. Some were drinking condensed cream and others were lucky enough to have sardines or cheese.

At several places along Market street scores of men were digging with their hands among the still smoking debris of some large grocery house for canned goods. When they found it, which they did without molestation from anybody, they broke the tins and devoured the contents.

At Filbert and Van Ness avenue at 6 o'clock to-night a wagon of supplies conveyed by soldiers was

Besieged by a Crowd of hungry people. They appealed to the soldiers for food, and their appeals were quickly heeded. Seizing an axe, a soldier smashed the boxes and tossed the supplies to the crowd, which took time to cheer lustily.

A later estimate places the number of refugees camping in Golden Gate park from the Panhandle to the beach at 100,000 men, women and children. So far their privations have been comparatively insignificant.

It is feared by the health authorities that great suffering will result unless shelter can be found in the near future for these thousands. They are of course living wholly in the open.

The most unsanitary conditions prevail. Hillsides and copests are being utilized as cesspools, with the result that in certain portions of the park, a heavy foetid odor hangs like a pall. The refuse will, it is declared, infect the water supply seeping into the broken mains, and so the health officers fear breeding pestilence.

There was to-day ample food to feed the park refugees. Bread stations were established at the park police station

and in the streets near the east and west boundaries of the park. All day thousands stood in the line in the intense heat waiting for their share of the food.

Similar conditions prevailed in the other parks, vacant lots and open places in the city.

In all these camps representatives from Berkeley, Alameda and Oakland relief committees are urging the homeless to leave the San Francisco peninsula and flee across the bay.

THE FLIGHT FROM DEVASTATED CITY.

San Francisco, April 20.—Twenty-five thousand persons left devastated San Francisco to-day, and as many as could be carried by the ferries, probably twice the number which left to-day, are seeking to depart to-night.

All those who seek to cross the bay are given to understand that they may go to any point in the state on any transportation line free of charge, but that they may not return.

This condition is imposed to relieve the food situation and is cheerfully complied with by the fleeing people. They are going to every point around the bay and even to Los Angeles, San

Diego and other far-off cities in the south. It is

Anywhere to Get Away, anything but the sight of the skeleton walls and smoking ruins of the city. Oakland received the greatest number of the refugees, though Alameda, San Rafael, Vallejo and every other bay point is crowded to the limit. Hundreds of others trekked southward over the roads leading toward San Mateo, Redwood City and other places on the west side of the bay.

The procession began this morning from Golden Gate park, the Presidio and the North Bay shore line as soon as the word went out that it was safe to cross the burned district toward the ferry.

There were two great processions to this point, one down Market street, the thoroughfare which was the pride of San Francisco; the other from the Presidio along the curving shore line of the north bay, thence southward along the water front to the central ferry station. Throughout these routes, probably eight miles long, a

Continuous Flow of Humanity dragged their weary way amidst hundreds of vehicles from the clumsy garbage cart to the modern automobile.

Almost every person and every vehicle carried luggage of some description, women staggering under burdens they were loathe to relinquish, stumbling over obstructions of stone and entangling wires; men hauled trunks on wheelbarrows, shouldered suit cases, bedding or household goods. Some trundled go-carts containing their sleeping children with one hand and assisted their exhausted wives with the other.

Drivers of vehicles were disrespectful of these exhausted hungry refugees, and drove their animals straight through the crowds. So dazed and

Deadened to All Emotion were many of them that they were bumped aside by carriage wheels or shouldered out of the way by the horses.

There were persons with the scantiest sort of clothing, men in shirt sleeves and women in plain skirts and the thinnest of waists, many without hats. Men and women carried children in their arms.

It was a strange and weird procession. There was no complaint from anyone, no disorder. There was no apparent realization of the awful calamity. Two awful days and nights had deadened all fear and left them without other object than to get away. At the ferry station there was utter confusion.

Mingled in Indescribable Masses were people of every race upon the earth. Common misfortune and the paramount emotion of mass hunger obliterated all racial distinctions. Degraded Chinese lying on their pallets of rags, slept near the exhausted white women with babies in their arms. Bedding, household furniture of every description, pet animals and bric-a-brac, luggage and packages of every sort, packed almost every foot of space. Men spread their bedding on the asphalt pavement, and calmly slept the sleep of exhaustion, while all around a bedlam of confusion reigned.

This is a description of the scenes that marked the exodus of San Francisco's population. This is the situation at the ferry station to-night.

FLAMES CHECKED NEAR FERRY BUILDINGS.

Oakland, Cal., April 20.—It was reported at 11:30 p.m. that the fire in the neighborhood of the ferry building had been checked.

AUSTRALIA'S SYMPATHY WITH SUFFERERS.

Sydney, N. S. W., April 20.—The Governor-General of Australia on behalf of the Commonwealth has cabled to the Mayor of San Francisco an expression of Australian sympathy with the sufferers from the earthquake disaster.

PORT TOWNSEND STARTS RELIEF FUND.

Port Townsend, April 20.—Money for California sufferers will be sent from Port Townsend. Lists were started at the local banks this morning and the public generally responded. The amounts are chiefly small, but will probably reach \$1,000 before night. The effort will be continued several days.

Surgeon J. H. Oakley, in charge of the quarantine service here, leaves to-

night overland for San Francisco to join the government's corps of relief surgeons.

The Starrett Mill Company has received telegraphic orders for fifty carloads of bridge timber for San Francisco.

Hundreds of Port Townsend people have relatives in the stricken downs and many are hurrying to the scene.

DESIRE CHANGE IN COMBINE LAW

VIEWS OF MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS

Elections Committee Favors Disfranchising For Term of Years Man Who Neglects to Vote.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, April 21.—The Wholesale Grocers' Guild, Retail Merchants' Guild and Association of Manufacturers of Canada were represented here yesterday by a delegation numbering over fifty representatives. The cities of Montreal, Hamilton, Toronto, Quebec, Ottawa, Kingston and other points were all represented. The delegation waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick. They want the combine law changed to what it was before 1900. Under the act, as it stood in 1899, and for many years previous, a combine must be illegal before it could be declared to be a violation of the act. At present any agreement at all can be considered by a magistrate and may be condemned.

The delegation asked that the law should set forth clearly what was a combine. They desired that this should be done now that they might be able to govern themselves accordingly. The contention is that combines, if properly controlled by the state, the same as is done in Germany, would be an excellent thing for the country. The government is held to be the only proper authority to govern combines. This should be done through the tariff, not by judicial enactment. To control combines it ought to be a political and economical question, and the government ought to handle the weapon that controlled them.

The delegation presented arguments in favor of the case. It is directed against section 720, criminal code, which provides heavy penalties against any one or corporation who conspires, combines, agrees or arranges with any person, railway, steamship, steamboat or transportation company to restrain or injure commerce, etc. It is argued that the word "unlawfully" was omitted inadvertently before enactment. In the 1899 act this word was inserted. The clause is now absolute in form without any qualifying word which makes legitimate competition a combine.

Elections Committee.

The advisability of compulsory voting and also the question of disfranchising a man who neglected to vote were discussed at the Dominion elections committee yesterday. From the discussion it was apparent that the feeling of the committee was not in favor of an out-and-out compulsory voting law, but to recommend that any one who neglected to use his vote should be disfranchised for a period of years.

Hon. C. Fitzpatrick said that compulsory voting would be impossible as far as Quebec was concerned. Dr. Stockton did not think that compulsory voting would be practicable. Such a course would be in the wrong direction.

Mr. Ingram, of East Elgin, was strong for disfranchising the man who did not vote.

Hon. A. B. Aylesworth did not see that it would be of any use.

On the other hand Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick held that the man who did not value his vote should not have one.

A silver coin remains in currency for an average period of twenty-seven years. Instantaneous photography has proved that a horse at full trot has its four feet off the ground at once at one section of its stride.

SITUATION IN SAN FRANCISCO

(From Saturday's Daily News.)
The unfortunate resident of San Francisco have passed through a great tribulation, and we are in a greater trouble, although in a terrifying form, yet in store for them. The sympathies of the world are aroused on their behalf and plenty have been set aside as can be afforded, but that the generosity of the people can avert the hardships encountered as a consequence of the sickness that seems to be enforcing a strict observance of the law of sanitation, and the law of the Pacific Ocean, the California peninsula has long been a center of humanity while itself under no responsibility for the rights and privileges of the world except in so far as it can be enforced by the powers of the peace. At such a time it is inevitable that this element should be given to the authorities who for the sake of humanity have been dealing with them summing up the only possible way while chaos reigns, until the system of municipal government has been mended and the city are once more in control.

In a few days at most and steamships will arrive from the great catastrophe, the necessities of the country and homeless population, and order established, and measures will be taken for the construction of the city, necessary speculation has indulged in as to the consequences of the disaster, the transfer of the line of the destroyed metropolis, centres established upon foundations. Experience such natural convulsions, temporary influence upon the lives of mankind. Similar were indulged in regard to Charleston, South Carolina, Galveston, Texas, after the important cities were all the map by convulsions. Greater cities were built of Charleston and Galveston, it will be in the case of San Francisco. She will rise from the ashes, we trust purified, and we perous as of yore.

"FAIR PLAY IS A

In common with a which seldom opens its certain subjects without in it, we rejoice that the Orphans' Home squabbles tied in a manner that factory to all concerned gratified beyond measure appears to be a prospect "love prevailing where love ought to prevail. time we hope we shall in the density of our cannot perceive the appo quotation from Holy W the latest Sabbath disc ed. "So they hanged H gallowes that he had pre deal." Will our conten kind as to designate th this case and to point of can, the person of th who has been hanged gallowes tree?

Our information, gath reports of the far from ceedings as published in to the effect that the C whom the matter was r tement, intimated that never to have been bro This we take to mean could have been influe panache had the pro been followed in the p adhered to in the futu so, and the judgment of tice expressing the opi whose amour propre h ended by the result of what was the object of tacked the validity of t Was there nothing pe malignantly personal, nothing less commen strong love for the well and the well-being of their attitude? There upon the constitution as as long as the appella elected to the chief p board of management; the plaintiffs were on instantly aroused to of the glaring irregul ceedings, and they cou the wrong had been n machinery properly ad

In common with a of the regenerate and ate, we dearly love t which tell in a harm humored way against gentlemen of the "cle brethren of ordinary weaknesses and the In many cases their the things they take our risibilities. But t tutions they repres tant place in on they do not exert as upon our lives as the which may be more theirs. And so, notw frailties which the re the churches share as heritage of humanity