

# SAN FRANCISCO DESTROYED; FIRE SWEEPS OVER THE CITY.

San Francisco despatch: The people of San Francisco, homeless and starving, are facing the calamity which has overtaken them and practically swept out of existence the great city of which all were so proud. There are no evidences of weakness to be seen among the large crowds of stricken people moving back reluctantly upon each advance of the destroying flames, which continue to sweep toward the ocean. Appalled for the moment, but undaunted, the brave exhibited by men, women and children in face of overwhelming disaster, is that of a race destined to arise stronger than ever out of the ruins which now surround them.

There is little left to-day of the gay city by the Golden Gate.

There seems little hope now of saving the choicest residence section of the city lying west and north of Van Ness avenue. The men of the fire department who have throughout the entire conflagration done splendid work are still making strenuous efforts to check the all-devouring flames, but without avail. Water is in better supply but of little use apparently against the headway now gained by the fire. Owing to the intense heat the buildings for some distance from the fire are as dry as tinder and seem to disappear like a flash the minute the flames reach them.

The care of the three hundred thousand homeless, hungry refugees now gathered in the city's public squares and parks, is now the main problem the local authorities have to solve. They must be fed and bread meat and drink in sufficient quantities are lacking. All the leading cities and towns throughout the country are now exerting themselves to lend assistance and provisions are now headed for them from many points.

Bread has already sold as high as \$1 a loaf, and two loaves and a can of sardines brought, in one instance, \$3.50. But this condition of affairs will not be permitted to last long. In towns across the bay the master bakers have met and fixed the price of bread at five cents a loaf with the understanding that they will refuse to sell to retailers who attempt to charge famine prices. The committee of citizens now in charge of the situation in the stricken city will also use every effort to keep the price of food down to the ordinary price.

This Committee of Safety, composed of fifty leading citizens, with Mayor Schmidt at its head, will meet to-day to make all necessary steps for the protection and assistance of the victims. Three relief stations for the homeless have already been established. They are at Golden Gate Park, Presidio, and San Bruno road.

By order of the General Committee, all remaining stores were entered by the fire last night and their goods confiscated. The caravans of provisions are now on their way to the three relief stations.

In the meantime the hills and beaches of San Francisco look like an immense tented city. As the flames sweep through the park and along the beaches from Ingleside to the sea wall at North Beach the homeless are camped in tents, makeshifts rigged up from a few sticks of wood and a blanket or sheet. Some few of the more fortunate secured vehicles, on which they loaded regular tent, and are thus a little more comfortably housed than the great majority.

Golden Gate and the Panhandle look like one vast camping ground. It is said that fully 100,000 persons sought refuge in Golden Gate Park alone, and 200,000 more homeless are located at the other places of refuge.

Portsmouth Square yesterday became for a time a public morgue. Twenty or thirty corpses were laid upon the trodden grass in the absence of more suitable accommodations.

It is said when the flames threatened to reach the square, the dead, mostly unknown, were removed to Columbia Square, where they were buried, as danger threatened that quarter.

## FIRE GOING FAST.

Men, Women and Children in a Scramble to Get Away.

Washington despatch: The following despatch was received at the War Department to-day:

"San Francisco, April 20, 5:19 a.m.—The fire, which heretofore had crept around the base of Telegraph Hill and left the few houses standing there, has crept back from the west, and is now in full possession of the houses on the hill, and will no doubt take everything down to the water front on Van Ness avenue and west of there. The main fire has reached Octavia street, and is going at a fast rate. There is no one in from the fire since midnight. At that time it had started afresh on the south end of the line of fire, and was burning fast.

"The ferry landing presented a fearful scene of men, women, children and a few articles they have tried to save. They will leave the city by the first boat they can get away on.

"The roads leading from the ferry north and around the shore of the bay as far as Fort Mason are strewn with all sorts of vehicles that have broken down. Baby carriages, wheelbarrows, etc., that would not stand the loads over the rough way, have been abandoned, and in some cases with their loads.

"The fire came very close to Fort Mason last night, and the big Fontaine warehouse and nearby canneries will no doubt go to-day. I think the fire will make a clean sweep of everything as far as Golden Gate Park. Would not be surprised to see it take the Eucalyptus trees that line the park and burn the shrubbery clear to the ocean beach."

## BURNED OUT.

The Fire Confined to Telegraph Hill in Residence Section.

New York despatch: The Western Union received the following despatch

## The Mansions of the Wealthy Now Burned Up Along With the Houses of the Poor.

## The People Homeless and are Now in Danger of Death by Starvation.

## Graphic Description of the Awful Scenes—Help Being Sent to the Sufferers.

from San Francisco shortly before 9 o'clock, Pacific coast time:

"The fire in the residence section has been stopped at Octavia street, and is now confined to Telegraph Hill. Inasmuch as there is a large burned area between that part of Telegraph Hill now on fire and the section of the city farther west and since the fire is practically out in the burned area the flames will probably not spread much farther in this section. One great danger which may lead to fresh fires about the city is likely to be kindling of the fires in stoves by ignorant persons. There is scarcely a chimney in town that is safe to trust a stove fire."

Out at the Presidio soldiers pressed into service all men who came near, and forced them to aid in burying the dead. So thick were the corpses piled up that they were becoming a menace, and early in the day the order was issued to bury them at any cost. The soldiers were needed for other work, so, at the point of rifles, the citizens were compelled to take to the work of burying. Some objected at first, but the troops stood no trifling, and every man who came in reach was forced to aid in the work of burying the dead.

Rich men unused to physical exertion labored by the side of workmen digging trenches in which to bury the dead. At the present writing many still remain unburied, and the soldiers are still pressing men into service.

To-day and to-morrow have been made legal holidays. This, it is believed, will give the bankers of San Francisco time to be in a position to meet the demands of depositors, and the dangers of a financial crisis will be averted.

The State and banks of the United States in general have telegraphed guaranteeing support to local financial institutions, and arrangements have already been made whereby it can be stated that every depositor will be paid in full.

## TREASURY MEN MISSING.

Assistant Bookkeeper Wires That the City is Destroyed.

Washington despatch: The Treasury Department has so far failed to locate the assistant treasurer or deputy at San Francisco, and grave fears are entertained that they have lost their lives. The only person connected with the treasury who had been heard from is J. M. McClure, an assistant bookkeeper. He has wired Secretary Shaw from Oakland under yesterday's date as follows:

"San Francisco completely destroyed by fire following earthquake; sub-treasury burned yesterday afternoon. Under difficulty reached a wreck of building this morning. Found no guards. Finally communicated with Gen. Funston and secured detail of one company of soldiers. Unable to locate assistant treasurer and therefore acted on own responsibility. Chaotic condition. Mint

building and vaults safe. Please arrange with Secretary of War for military protection to treasury vaults."

Secretary Shaw has wired the superintendent of the mint and also General Funston for information as to what if any, National or private banks are in a position to do business and to suggest measures of relief.

## Fire Under Control.

Ferry building, San Francisco, April 20.—The fire is under control, it having been checked at Van Ness avenue and in the mission. The fire is now raging north of Russian Hill toward the bay, but will not spread west. Probably a fourth of the city is safe. Measures are being taken for the relief of the destitute.

## STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

Student and Fireman Killed—University Severely Damaged.

Sacramento, Cal., despatch: The following signed statement furnished to the Associated Press by President Jordan, of Leland Stanford Junior University, was received last night.

"The earthquake did great damage to the buildings of Stanford University. Only two lives were lost, one a student named J. A. Hanna, of Bradford, Pa., and a fireman, Hans Stroh. Eight students were injured, none seriously. The buildings wrecked are the Memorial Church, the new library, the gymnasium, the Memorial arch and the power house. Many buildings of the outer quadrangle were damaged as well as some of the shops. The chemistry buildings, Encina Hall and inner quadrangle are practically uninjured. The damage will approximate \$4,000,000.

"The books, collections and apparatus are not greatly damaged. This message, together with 400 private messages from the University community are sent from Sacramento as all telegraphic communication to Palo Alto and all around the bay is out of communication."

## FAMINE PRICES.

Bread 75 Cents a Loaf and Crackers 10 Cents.

Oakland, Cal., despatch: Food, except that commandeered by the troops, went up to famine prices to-day. Detachments went about all day taking possession of the supplies in groceries and delicacies in stores and piling them for the common good of all. Before the stores which were spared there stood lines of men and women, which ran in some cases for a block long, offering anything for bread or canned goods. Bread went up to 75 cents a loaf, ten cents apiece was offered for ordinary soda crackers, a dollar a pound for ham and bacon, and a dollar and a half to two dollars for canned



THE CITY HALL.

This magnificent structure, which cost \$7,000,000, was damaged by the earthquake. The great dome was moved, but did not fall. Some of the smaller towers tumbled and portions of the roof fell. The damage is estimated at over half a million.

goods. There are no quotations on meat, because none is to be had. The troops have been ordered to permit no fires to be lighted in houses, so before last night fell there were hundreds of cook stoves in every park, and women in all stages of undress were preparing a supper, which was eaten standing, often without dishes. There was no time for dinner manners. Early this morning the troops passed from park to park in wagons, distributing ground coffee, so that most of the homeless people began the day with at least some stimulant.

## Help for Sufferers.

Roosevelt appeals to the people of the United States, to all cities, all chambers of commerce, boards of trade, relief committees and individuals, to express their sympathy and tender their aid by contributions to the American National Red Cross. They can be sent to Hon. Charles Hallam Keep, Red Cross Treasurer, Washington; Jacob H. Schiff, New York Red Cross Treasurer, or other local Red Cross Treasurers, to be forwarded by telegraph from Washington to the Red Cross agents and officers in California.

Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Cable Company, has offered \$100,000 to the University of California, if needed, toward the erection of new buildings.

To-day's big subscription list was headed by John D. Rockefeller, with a contribution of \$100,000. The United Railways Investment Co. subscribed \$75,000; M. Guggenheim Sons contributed \$50,000; the Carnegie Hero Fund and J. P. Morgan Co., \$25,000.

The New York Exchange Brokers contributed \$25,000, in addition to large individual subscriptions.

Mayor Schmidt, of San Francisco, has

announced that the water company has promised a supply of water in this Mission section to-morrow. "Send all supplies and tents possible to Golden Gate Park. Have bakeries in small towns bake all the bread they can. We want bedding, food and tents."

The United States Senate resolution appropriating \$500,000 for the relief of the San Francisco earthquake sufferers was amended by the house committee on appropriations, the amount being increased to \$1,000,000.

## THE EARTHQUAKE DISTRICT.

Report as to the Damage Done Outside the City of San Francisco.

A Sacramento, Cal., despatch C. M. Leach, who has made a complete circuit of the earthquake devastated district around the bay, including San Jose, Niles and Alameda, arrived in Sacramento early to-day and gave out the following review of the catastrophe as he viewed it from the automobile in which the tour was made. He said:

"All telegraphic communication with the nearby cities is cut off. Prof. Durand and Prof. Green, accompanied by myself, started for Sacramento in an automobile carrying over 400 telegrams to be sent to friends and relatives in the east and abroad.

"The roads skirting the bay were slightly injured in places by fissure, but no serious faulting of the underlying rock was observed.

"At San Jose the loss of life is not as great as was at first reported, only 16 dead being reported up to date. The Vendome Annex is completely ruined, as well as the Court House and all brick and stone structures.

"From San Jose to Alviso the road is lowered in places by the shock, and the

front of the principal hotel at Alviso has sunk at least ten feet.

"Beyond Alviso toward Niles the road is in very good shape, and the only evidences of the shock are tumbled down fences and water tanks.

"Haywards escaped damage comparatively, the only damage being confined to flues and smokestacks.

"President Jordan, in an address to the students after the shock, asked them to remain at Stanford and help clear the debris. He thinks the university will be rebuilt as soon as possible. Though he was recently tendered the presidency of an eastern university, he will remain at Stanford. He said that the university did not depend entirely upon its buildings."

## GREAT EARTHQUAKES SINCE 12TH CENTURY.

| Year.   | Place.                              | Persons Killed. |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1137... | Sicily                              | 15,000          |
| 1158... | Syria                               | 20,000          |
| 1268... | Cicilia                             | 60,000          |
| 1456... | Naples                              | 40,000          |
| 1531... | Lisbon                              | 30,000          |
| 1626... | Naples                              | 70,000          |
| 1667... | Schamaki                            | 80,000          |
| 1692... | Jamaica                             | 4,000           |
| 1693... | Sicily                              | 100,000         |
| 1703... | Aquila, Italy                       | 5,000           |
| 1703... | Yeddo, Japan                        | 200,000         |
| 1706... | The Abruzzi                         | 15,000          |
| 1716... | Algiers                             | 20,000          |
| 1726... | Palermo                             | 6,000           |
| 1731... | Pekin                               | 100,000         |
| 1746... | Lima and Callao                     | 18,000          |
| 1754... | Grand Cairo                         | 40,000          |
| 1755... | Kashau, Persia                      | 40,000          |
| 1755... | Lisbon                              | 50,000          |
| 1759... | Syria                               | 20,000          |
| 1784... | Ezingsham, Asia Minor               | 5,000           |
| 1797... | Country between Sante Fe and Panama | 40,000          |
| 1805... | Naples                              | 6,000           |
| 1822... | Aleppo                              | 20,000          |
| 1829... | Murcia                              | 6,000           |
| 1829... | Canton                              | 6,000           |
| 1842... | Cape Haytien                        | 4,000           |
| 1857... | Calabria                            | 10,000          |
| 1859... | Quito                               | 5,000           |
| 1860... | Mendoza, South America              | 7,000           |
| 1868... | Towns in Ecuador and Peru           | 25,000          |
| 1875... | San Jose de Cactus, Colombia        | 14,000          |
| 1881... | Scio                                | 4,000           |
| 1886... | Charleston, S. C.                   | 43              |
| 1891... | Island of Hondo, Japan              | 10,000          |
| 1894... | Venezuela                           | 3,000           |

## TRYING TO GET AWAY.

A New York despatch: A Western Union Telegraph Co. operator, who made a tour of the city with a military escort last night, sent the following despatch to New York to-day:

"The thousands who spent last night out of doors were fairly comfortable, most of them being sheltered by tents. Considerable distress, however, was caused by a heavy fog, which came up during the night, and also by dew. Chinamen are in evidence about the ferry house by the thousands, all of them waiting anxiously to get out of the city, and all of them carrying big bundles. The principal food of those who remain in the city is composed of canned goods and crackers. The refugees who succeeded in getting out of San Francisco are met as soon as they enter the neighboring towns by representatives of bakers, who have made large supplies of bread, and who immediately deal them out to the hungry people."

Three hundred Russian political prisoners have just been deported to Siberia by way of Moscow and Borisliobsk.

# FIVE YEARS' ECZEMA

## Woman's Weakness Caused Skin Torture

IT is not an uncommon thing for serious skin disease to break out as the result of bodily sickness. The skin remains healthy only so long as it is properly nourished; and during illness, when the blood is weak or the system "run-down," the delicate structure suffers to a marked degree. Ulcers, eczema and minor eruptions arising in this manner, or as a result of cold and irregular living, may be effectually overcome by the use of Zam-Buk worked gently into the tissues. Zam-Buk induces a healthy action of the skin, heals sores and dispels disease like no ordinary ointment, salve or toilet cream can possibly do. It is prepared on the lines dictated to us by nature, being composed of juices from rare medicinal herbs, and it "feeds up" the skin. Zam-Buk is both a "skin cure" and a "skin food."

To a "Sunday Echo" reporter Mrs. McKeevan, of Knowle Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham, said:—"About five years ago I was under the doctor, who was treating me for a general breakdown in health and poorness of blood, but I didn't seem to make much improvement. One day I noticed a breaking-out on my hand. When I showed it to the doctor he said it was a result of my poor state of health. He gave me medicine and lotion for it, but it got worse and worse. The sores spread all over the hand, and then commenced breaking out on the other. Thinking I was not properly treated I consulted (separately) two more local doctors. They told me that the disease originated from poorness of blood, and gave me medicine, ointments and lotions, but utterly failed to stay the progress of the disease. It began to spread to my arms, and I became greatly alarmed. Apart from the disfigurement, the pain was excruciating, and sometimes I thought it would drive me mad. I tried various remedies, but none gave me the slightest relief. One night my husband brought home a box of Zam-Buk, and persuaded me to give it a trial, as he had heard splendid accounts of its healing powers for skin eruptions. The same night I applied it to the affected parts, and was very agreeably surprised at its soothing effect. I enjoyed a few hours refreshing sleep that night, the first for many weeks. I persevered with Zam-Buk, and before a week had passed I was delighted to find that the eruption was drying up, and I began to have some use come back into my hands. My husband and myself were delighted. Before a month had elapsed my hands were quite well again. New skin had formed all over the affected parts, and no one would think to look at my hands now that at one time they were such a horrible sight. Altogether I used five boxes of Zam-Buk. I thought at first that the sores might break out again, but nearly six months have elapsed since they were cured, and I have not the slightest sign of an eruption."



## Zam-Buk is a Powerful Remedy for

Cuts, burns, scalds, sore hands, eczema, disfiguring spots, encrustations, scabs, obstinate sores, running wounds, inflammation, peeling or scaling skin, scurf, diseased ankles, sore heads and backs, bad legs, erysipelas, piles, psoriasis, scalp diseases, barber's rash, abscesses, boils, ringworm, chapped hands, chilblains, colds and chills, stiffness, etc. Price per box, fifty cents (50c), or post free from the Zam-Buk Co., 58 Colborne Street, Toronto.

# Zam-Buk

## FREE SAMPLE

A free sample box of Zam-Buk will be sent you if you cut out this coupon and mail it with a one cent stamp (to pay return postage) and full name and address to the Zam-Buk Co., Colborne St., Toronto. Ham. list, week ending April 28, 1906.