HOW FLAMES SWEPT THE STRICKEN CITY

Firemen Work Heroically But Efforts to Stay Fire Are in Vain.

LOOTERS ARE SHOT BY SOLDIERS

Mayor Appoints Committee of Safety---Incidents of the Disaster.

San Francisco, April 19.—Although the work of the firemen is seemingly vain, the flames leaping across the spaces where the hard-working fire-fighters have blown up the buildings to make a space, the work is being continued with desperation. The city seems doomed, though; it seems that nothing but the lack of fuel will stay the spreading flames which are wiping out the city. The destruction of Wednesday was very heavy, the flames cutting a wide swath in the business sections of the city, and at 7 p. m. last night the fire swept from the south side of the town across Market street into the district called the Western addition and was burning houses on Golden Gate avenue and Octavia street. This result was reached after almost the entire southern district from Ninth street to the eastern water front had been converted into a blackened waste. In this section were hundreds of factories, wholesale houses and many business firms in addition to thousands of homes.

On the north side the fire was not making such rapid progress. In the Western addition, where there is a limited water supply available, the firemen are making desperate efforts to prevent the encroachments of devastation.

Temporary headquarters were established in tents in Portsmouth square last night for Mayor Schmitz, Chief of Police Dinan and Gen. Funston, but this site became too dangerous about 6 o'clock and was abandoned. Later the flames swept the square.

In the south-side district, on Rincon hill, St. Mary's hospital, a landmark, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, was reduced to ashes.

Throughout the city wherever there is a public square a scene of desolation is presented. Tents have been pitched by the fortunate possessors of canvas, but the majority of the homeless people are huddled in frightened groups about the household belongings they managed to save from the general ruin.

From Golden Gate park comes news of the total destruction of the immense building covering a portion of the children's playground. The walls are shattered beyond repair and the roof has fallen in. The pillars of the new stone gate at the park entrance are twisted and torn from their foundations. Some of the pillars, weighing nearly four tons each, were shifted as though they were constructed of staff.

Dewey Monument Racked

If Union Square park, where a number of homeless are now being given temporary shelter, the mighty Dewey monument has been shifted from its base. It now stands leaning at an angle of ten degrees and there is danger of the immense stone structure falling.

The ferry boats resumed running from Oakland, and thousands of homeless and panic-stricken people are leaving the city and are seeking shelter in Oakland and other suburban towns.

The suffering and hardship beggars description. Countless numbers of residents of the poorer section of the city, including the Chinese, Japanese and Italian quarters, have been rendered homeless, and unless supplies and aid reach the city within twenty-four hours starvation will add to the awful calamity.

Landmarks Are Gone

Nearly every landmark that has made San Francisco famous over the whole world has been laid in ruins or burned to the ground in the dire catastrophe. Never has the fate of a city been more disastrous.

For three miles along the water front buildings have been swept clean and tonight the blackened beams and great skeletons of factories and office buildings stand silhouetted against a background of flame that is slowly spreading over the entire city.

The whole commercial and office section of the city on the north side of Market street, has been consumed in the flames, while hardly a building is standing in the district south of Market street.

Despite the heroic work of the firemen and the troops of dynamiters, who razed building after building, and blew up property valued at millions, the flames spread across Market street to the north side and swept up Montgomery street practically to Washington street.

Bank Buildings Destroyed

Along Montgomery street are some of the richest banks and commercial houses in San Francisco. The famous Mills building and the new Merchants' Exchange in which is situated the marine and stock exchanges, are still standing but the Mutual Life insurance building and scores of bank and office buildings are on fire, while blocks of other houses are in the path of the flames, and nothing seems to be at hand to stay their progress. Block after block of banking houses are now masses of red-hot ruins, and it will be months before the money that was housed in their vaults can be reached.

The earthquake caused the wreck of the California hotel on Bush and Kearney streets, and the falling chimney and cornice of the hotel crashed through the firehouse adjoining, severely injuring Fire Chief Sullivan, so that he was unable to direct the work of fire fighting. He is now in a hospital in a precarious condition.

Many Heroic Acts

Despite this disheartening accident, the entire fire department, assisted by part of the Oakland department and many volunteers from outside districts, did heroic service, many brave men losing their lives while performing the work of succor. The earthquake, however, had broken most of the water mains, and the men were without water to battle with the fire fiend. Whatever water was obtained to fight the flames in the horbor front and in the factory districts was pumped from the bay. This compelled dynamiting as the only possible method of saving the city.

The flames were kept confined to the south of Market street in the business section until about 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, when the wind carried sheets of flames into the richest part of the city.

The Palace hotel, which has sheltered famous people from all parts of the world, was burned clean. Nothing except the gutted framework of its 1,000 rooms now stands.

Among the other notable buildings destroyed were the Grand opera house, on Mission street, where the Conreid Opera company opened its season Monday night. The members of the troupe are now at the St. Francis hotel, one of the few big hotels that still stand. The Majestid theatre, at Market and Eighth streets, was burned, the Columbia was wrecked by the earthquake, and the Central razed by the flames.

The $2,000,000 Fairmount hotel is still standing, and suffered little damage. The Odd Fellows' Temple on Market street; the St. Nicholas hotel and the Call and the Examiner buildings and the Parrot building are gone, while the big city hall caved in completely when the earthquake shook the city.

Nearly every big factory building has been wiped out of existence, and a complete enumeration of them would look like a copy of the city directory.

Many of the finest buildings in the city were leveled to the dust by the terrific charges of dynamite in the hopeless effort to stay the horror of fire. In this work many heroic soldiers, policemen and firemen were maimed or killed outright.

Scene of Devastation

An Associated Press man, who went to High Hill overlooking the city last night noted that the sky in the east and south sides was illuminated for a distance of four or five miles. The illumination from the south side was of a duller glow, showing that the flames were not consuming property of such great proportions as was the case on the east side.

In the business district toward the water front the flames were either checked or blocked out about Washington street, and at the corner of Kearney the hall of justice could be noted standing, but it was impossible to determine what damage had been done to the interior.

From the hall of justice to the south the fire cut its way through some of the choicest buildings in the city, the Pacific Mutual and the Canadian American bank being gradually reduced to ashes.

Down Kearney street on both sides, at 10 o'clock, the conflagration was still raging with fury, but the direction of the wind prevented its advance up the hills to the west.

The greater portion of the structures to the west of Kearney up to Dupont were burned as far south as California.

All around the new fourteen-story Merchants' Exchange building the fire burned fiercely, licking the sides of the steel giants, but it resisted the flames and heat.

Then came the destruction of the Western Union building, at the corner of Pine and Montgomery streets. In this building was located the office of the Western division of the Associated Press.

Work of Newspaper Men

been ordered out by the authorities, on account of the danger, and the Associated Press established a temporary station in the Bulletin editorial rooms. Then the latter place was closed, and this despatch was written on a doorstep near Chinatown, the illumination of the burning buildings furnishing light for the writer.

A Thousand Troops

from the Presidio arrived down town to patrol the city's streets. The Thirteenth infantry, 1,000 strong, arrived from Angel island a little later and went on patrol duty at once.

The First California artillery, 200 strong, two companies, have been detailed to patrol duty on Ellis street. Two more companies are patroling Broadway, in the Italian section.

The soldiers have been ordered to shoot down thieves caught in the act of robbing the dead and to guard with their lives the millions of dollars' worth of property which has been placed in the streets that it may escape the ravages of the flames.

Three Thieves Were Shot

by the soldiers and there are reports of others being similarly executed. Martial law has been proclaimed and all saloons closed. Liquor cannot be had anywhere, and the formidable presence of federal troops, militia and naval reserves has had its effect on any element that might be disposed to be disorderly.

The mayor's proclamation authorizing the shooting of looters on sight has been scattered broadcast on circulars, and few reports of thieving are being received.

It is impossible to give anything like an accurate statement concerning the killed. Unquestionably many people were either killed outright, imprisoned or rendered unconscious in collapsing buildings which were afterward burned.

Artillery men from the Presidio, with their supply wagons and the army commissary wagons, are aiding in getting the fleeing inhabitants and their baggage out of the threatened grounds.

Despite the vigilance of the police, and soldiers, many

Places Were Pillaged

in the wholesale district. Liquor stores were broken into and stripped clean. As a result scores of vagabonds were lying dead drunk in the streets.

The ruin in the commission and wholesale district is complete, the flames tonight having completed the paralysis of the early morning.

Under the fateful shock all the rookeries used as commission houses, many of them relics of the days of '49, collapsed.

Under the debris were killed and buried hundreds of horses hitched to the vegetable wagons which were drawn up to receive their day's supply. The dead horses were piled high and the wreckage blocked the streets until the advancing conflagration turned all that section of the town into a vast funeral pyre.

Ferry Building Damaged

The new ferry building did not escape the wrath of the "trembler," and the tower of this California landmark is badly shattered.

At the corner of Seventh and Howard streets a great lodging house took fire after the first shock, and before the guests had a chance to escape. There were hardly any exits and it is believed nearly all the lodgers perished.

On Geary street the Albert Pike Memorial temple of the California bodies of the Scottish Rite Masons, containing scenery that cost $20,000 and costumes valued at $15,000 collapsed.

The new Jewish synagogue adjoining was cracked to its foundations.

While five badly injured men were being taken from the collapsed building at Second and Jessie streets, Fathers Shogan, Rogers and Huber, of St. Patrick's church, granted them the last rites of the Catholic church. This ceremony was performed while a mass of coping overhead threatened to crush the priests to death.

Three of the men died.

Miraculous Escape

A shoemaker named Joseph Lindsay was four hours in a demolished building and when dug out it was found that he had not been hurt.

The entire Larkin street frontage of the city hall for a distance of several hundred feet was thrown out on to the street and that thoroughfare for two blocks is piled high with masses of mortared brick and twisted iron.

At 10 o'clock tonight the fire was abated and thousands of people were fleeing to the hills and clamoring for places on the ferryboats at the ferry building.

Kneel in Prayer

The pastor of St. Francis' church, on the slope of Telegraph hill, a few blocks from the raging furnace below, gathered his flock about him on the sidewalk, where all knelt in prayer.

The Chinese were greatly alarmed, and though not in apparent danger, many of them flocked to the public squares with their families. The tower of the hall of justice was badly damaged.

In the basement of the building, Mayor Schmitz established his headquarters, using candles for light. There is neither gas nor electric light in San Francisco tonight. The plant of one of the gas companies blew up this morning and as a measure of precaution all the other gas in the city was turned off.

It will be many days before the complete story of the ruin wrought by the calamity of earthquake and fire that visited San Francisco today will be written, and then there will still remain untold countless tales of pitiful tragedy. The exact loss of life will never be known, as hundreds of unfortunates have been incinerated in the flames which made the rescue of those buried under the toppling steeples and falling walls impossible.

Temporary morgues were improvised at many points, only to be razed by the flames.

Committee of Safety

Mayor Schmitz has appointed a committee of safety, as follows: James D. Phelan, Herbert Law, Thomas McGee, Charles Fee, W. P. Herrin, Thornwell Mullaly, Garret W. McEnerney, W. H. Leahy, J. Downey Harney, Jeremiah Dinan, John K. Mahoney, Henry T. Scott, I. W. Hellman, George A. Knight, I. G. Steinhart, S. G. Murphy, Homer King, Frank Anderson, W. J. Hartnett, John Martin, Allan Pollock, Mark Gerstle, H. V. Ramsdell, W. G. Harrison, R. A. Crothers, Paul Cowles, M. H. De Young, Claus Spreckles, Adolph Spreckels, C. W. Fay, John McNaught, Dent Robert, Thomas Garrett, Frank Shea, James Reed, Robert Pisis T. P. Woodward, Howard Holmes, George Dillman, J. B. Rogers, David Rich, H. T. Crosswell, J. A. Howell, Frank Mastretti, Clem Tobin, George Toumey, E. B. Pond, George A. Newhall and Wm. Watson.

Mayor Schmitz sent out word to the bakeries and milk stations throughout the city that their food supply must be harbored for the homeless. Provisions have already been made to place tents in every park in the city, and in these those who have lost all will be given food and shelter.

The prisoners confined in the city prison, on the fifth floor of the hall of justice, were transferred to the basement of the structure. Later they were removed to the Broadway jail, and if necessity arises they will be taken to the branch county jail, on the Mission road.

Closing of Saloons

Chief Dinan's order to have all the saloons closed was a step to prevent drunk-crazed men from rioting in the streets.

There was little dynamite available in the city. At 9 o'clock Mayor Schmitz sent a tug to Pinole for several cans of the explosive. He also sent a telegram to Mayor Mott, of Oakland. At 10:30 he received this reply to his Oakland message:

"Three engines with hose companies leave here immediately. Will forward dynamite as soon as obtained."

Mayor Schmitz sent out orders that physical necessities of the sufferers be first attended to.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., sent word that they have placed all their stores at the disposal of the city, including the provisions contained therein.

Railroad Sheds Collapse

The sheds over the Southern Pacific's long wharf on San Francisco bay have completely collapsed and thousands of tons of coal went into the bay. The long wharf was one of the most important shipping points about the bay and freight traffic will be interrupted considerably.

Mayor's Proclamation

At a meeting of the committee of safety today Mayor Schmitz issued the following proclamation:

"To the Citizens of San Francisco:

"The federal troops which are now policing a portion of the city, as well as the regular and special members of the police force, have been authorized by me to kill any persons whomsoever found engaged in looting the effects of any citizen or otherwise engaged in the commission of crime.

"Under these circumstances I request that all citizens whose business does not imperatively require their absence from home after dark to remain at home during the night until order shall have been restored.

"I beg to warn all citizens of the danger of fire on account of the defective or destroyed chimneys, gas pipes, gas fixtures and the like.

"E. E. SCHMITZ, Mayor."

Chinatown in Flames

Last night the fire spread to Chinatown in common with other districts. The flames swept around the hall of justice and communicated to Chinatown, thence proceeding westward into the heart of that colony. It then began rapidly eating its way southward on both sides of Kearney street and neared the plant of the Bulletin, an evening paper, in which the three morning papers had agreed to issue newspapers, but they were driven out by the fire.

Smoke Visible Miles Away

The dense smoke that arose from the entire business district spread out like an immense funnel and could have been seen for miles out at sea. Occasionally, as chemicals was reached, most fantastic flames and smoke which rolled out against the darker background.

All efforts to prevent the fire from reaching the Palace and Grand hotels were unsuccessful, and both were completely destroyed, together with all their contents.

All of San Francisco's best play houses, including the Majestic, Columbia, Orpheum, and Grand opera house, are a mass of ruins. The earthquake demolished them for all practical purposes, and the fire completed the work of destruction. The handsome Rialto and Casserly buildings were burned to the ground, as was everything in that district.

The scene at the Mechanics' pavilion during the early hours of the morning and up to noon, when all the injured and dead were removed because of the threatened destruction of the building by fire, was one of indescribable sadness.

Search for Missing Relatives

Sisters, brothers, wives and sweethearts searched for some missing dear one. Thousands of persons hurriedly went through the building inspecting the cots on which the sufferers lay, in the hope that they would find some loved one that was missing. The dead were placed in one portion of the building, and the remainder was devoted to hospital purposes. After the fire forced the nurses and physicians to desert the building, the eager crowds followed them to the Presidio and the Children's hospital, where they renewed their search for missing relatives.

Up to a late hour this afternoon more than 750 persons who were seriously injured by the earthquake and the fire had been treated at the various hospitals throughout the city.

Gen. Funstan Gives Up Hope of Saving the City

Washington, April 19.—The war department has received the following from General Funston: "Fire crossed Van Ness avenue to the west at 3:30 p. m. Almost certain now that the entire city will be destroyed. Have ordered troops from Monterey and everything going as well as could be expected. On account of confusion it has been impossible to locate individuals enquired for, but attention will be given that matter as soon as practicable."

Another despatch from Gen. Funston tonight says: "Official report at police headquarters states that the sub-treasury is entirely destroyed by fire with the exception of the vaults, which contain all the cash on hand. Guards have been ordered to protect this money."

New York, April 19.—The Western Union Telegraph Company is in receipt of a despatch, timed 5 p. m. Pacific Coast time, giving the area destroyed by the fire. It shows that practically all of San Francisco has been burned or is burning. The information was brought by Sergeant Binkley, U. S. A., who said: "A section bounded by Union and Octavia streets and Golden Gate avenue, and another lying between Market, Hayes and Fillmore streets are about all that is left of the city north of Market street which has not yet been burned. The prospects are, however, that it will go, because nothing can stop the flames until they reach the straggling outskirts of the city."

RELIEF FROM VICTORIA FOR QUAKE VICTIMS

City Sends Carload of Provisions --Licensed Vintners and Firemen Send Money.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Relief is urgently needed at San Francisco. Victoria will send a carload of supplies by the first available steamer, and telegrams were sent yesterday to endeavor to secure space on any steamer leaving Seattle. The Victoria fire department has wired $100, and the Licenced Vintners of Victoria have wired $200. C. H. Gibbons, manager of the Gerardy concert, has offered 10 per cent. of the receipts as a subscription to the relief fund and other subStates government has given $1,000,000 for relief, Seattle $50,000, Tocoma $10,000 and other American cities are contributing.

Yesterday morning His Worship Mayor Morley sent the following telegram to Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco:

Victoria, April 19, 1906.

Mayor Schmitz, San Francisco:

Citizens here deeply sympathize with you in your great calamity. Are prepared to render prompt assistance in any manner required.

A. J. MORLEY, Mayor.

A similar message was sent to Governor Pardee, of California, and the following reply was received:

A. J. Morley, Mayor of Victoria:

I thank you for your sympathy and offer of help. The greatest need of the homeless people of San Francisco is for provisions. Whatever is sent should be sent quickly.

(Sgd) GEO. C. PARDEE, Governor of California.

The Licenced Vintners were quick to act. Yesterday afternoon they wired $200 to San Francisco, starting the subscriptions from Victoria to the relief fund. The treasurer sent the following telegram to Mayor Schmitz:

Victoria, B. C., April 19, 1906.

To Mayor Schmitz, San Francisco, Cal.:

We wired you two hundred dollars pr. Wells, Fargo Express, for San Francisco relief fund from Victoria Licensed Vintners' association.

H. H. MALONY, President.
H. F. W. BEHNSEN, Treasurer.

A special meeting of the Victoria Firemen's Relief association was held yesterday at the headquarters fire hall for the purpose of considering a means of aiding the members of the fire department in the stricken city of San Francisco. The secretary and treasurer of the local firemen were instructed to forward $100 from the funds of the local association. This, together with a suitable expression of their sympathy, will be attended to today. The officers of the local association are: H. P. McDowell, president; Joseph Wauchter, secretary; George E. Moss, treasurer.

REFUGEES TELL OF NIGHT OF HORRORS

Interviews With Sufferers in the Great San Francisco Earthquake.

HOPELESS CONFUSION IN DARKNESS

Market Street Sank Six Feet in Several Portions of Length.

Portland, Ore., April 19.—(Special.)—The first train out of San Francisco since the horrible holocaust, reached this city at 10 o'clock tonight, four hours late. It brought a number of people who witnessed the fall of the great city.

J. F. Baker, of Portland, traveling agent for Wells Fargo Express company described his experience as follows: "I had a room on the third floor of the Palace hotel and the dislodged plaster, falling on my head awakened me.

"It seemed to me the hotel swayed at least two feet and the maximum duration of the shock was two minutes.

"The hotel was thrown into turmoil. The halls were crowded by excited guests.

"Men screamed and rushed about. Women called for help, alternately adding prayers to their entreaties and conducting themselves as though they had not the slightest realization of the destruction.

"Most of them gathered what clothing was possible and made their way to Market street.

"From both Palace and Grand hotels, frightened occupants poured in throngs and the sidewalks were jammed with crowds that stood like so many sheep, unable to determine in which direction to seek flight.

"Just at that time a herd of steers broke from their quarters on Howard street and came charging through the crowded streets. About 20 of them were caught beneath a falling wall and buried alive, while others were shot by officers. Two, however, made their way into Market street and rushed madly down that thoroughfare.

"I saw a commercial man heading in their direction, carrying two grips. He seemed to be under a spell and made no effort to evade the frenzied animals. One struck him beneath the shoulder and he was tossed into the air and he was rolled about as though he was a baby. He was not injured and the steers were killed.

"I remained in the neighborhood an hour and saw fires in every direction.

"Wrecked buildings could be seen everywhere one gazed, and on parts of Market street the sidewalks were five feet above the street. The entire front of the Columbia building fell outward and it was reported some members of the Babes in Toyland company, who occupied rooms above the Columbia theatre were killed.

"The tower on the ferry building was wrecked and water leaked through the floors everywhere.

"When the shock started, master of the Southern Pacific Railway steamer, said the craft danced about on the water as though the hull was a cork.

"I saw a metal ornament which was on the old masonic temple that had been thrown fully half a block."

A. White, the news agent on the train saw seven dead bodies on Market street and had to fight his way through fires near the ferry building in order to reach the boat.

J. Campbell, another news agent, who was on train No. 11, entering the affected district yesterday morning, says that at 5:15 he was awakened by the quivering of the train and as he passed Edgewood, he noticed the water tanks swaying so hard their contents were spilled over the edge. It was also severely felt at Dunsmuir and residents of Sissons, at the foot of Mount Shasta are excited today, fearing another upheaval.

C. E. Elerick, of Pittsburg, Pa., was at the McCormick House, 30 Turk street and the shock threw his room mate almost across the bed. As they arose there was a terrific crashing of doors and windows mingled with breaking glass and for a time they could not walk about the room.

They saw the roofs of buildings opposite were falling, and as soon as possible made their way to the street.

"Market street below third has sunk six or eight feet," said Mr. Elerick, "and blow Second street the water has seeped in from the bay and was six or eight inches deep.

"So much debris lay about that we had to make a detour to reach the ferry," continued Mr. Elerick.

"The people were jammed in the street and moved about aimlessly, not seeming to know what to do.

"We crossed on the 7:40 ferry, and there were not more than forty persons aboard. After the next ferry, which was crowded, the authorities refused to permit others to cross."

George Oben, who was rooming on Eighth and Bernard streets, off Taylor, said:

"Everything seemed to go over and then was jerked back when the first shock came.

"I ran out of the building. On Market street I saw a number of bodies lying where they had been crushed by flying glass and falling masonry."

E. S. Bramer, a traveling man of Chicago, was in the Occidental hotel, and though he fled arrayed only in pajamas, he returned twice for his effects, and on the last trip rescued two bewildered women. He said:

"After leaving the hotel I saw the engines working near First and Mission streets, and was told by a police officer that a fire was burning there when the earthquake occurred.

"On my last trip into the building I found two women who were lost in the hall on the second floor. They were screaming for assistance. I told one to place her hands on my shoulder and took the other by the hand, and by this means guided them through the darkness to the street.

"I noticed the flagstaffs on buildings leaned either to the northeast or to the southwest, and think that was the path of the earthquake."

C. E. Broughton, of Savannah, Ga., who was in the memorable earthquake at Charleston in 1886, says he could not begin to compare that catastrophe with the San Francisco disaster. He said:

"I was at Sacramento and I felt the shock distinctly. It made me seasick, and lasted for forty or fifty seconds.

"I saw the dome of the capitol building swaying, and the telegraph poles rocked as though in a severe windstorm."

H. K. Dent, formerly a resident of Seattle, was a guest at the Palace hotel, having a room on the sixth floor. "I was awakened by the shock, accompanied by an uncanny roaring and rumbling noise," he said.

"The bureau fell to the floor, and everything on the walls came down. The electric lights remained on for a time, but after it was extinguished there was an awful clamor.

"Conreid's opera troupe had quarters on the same floor, and the women were frantic. Most of the guests assembled in the main lobby, where men and women donned their clothing. It was the worst confusion imaginable.

"Autos were summoned from all portions of the city, and I saw many of them loaded with bodies, the arms and legs of which were protruding from the sides.

"At one point on Market street I saw barrels of whisky forced through the sidewalk. At the ferry the police seized every vehicle that arrived and pressed them into service as ambulances."

Henry Hahn, manager of Wadhams & Co., occupied a room on the second floor of the Palace. He was awakened by the first shock and found himself covered with plaster and broken glass, but escaped without a scratch.

"I will never forget that horrible grating sound when the building swayed and rocked like a tall tree in a storm. It was something awful and I can hear it yet. I was awakened by the first shock and immediately the plaster began to fall. The bureau and bed were shifted almost to the middle of the room, and while I did not seem to realize that I was in great danger, I got out of the room when the second, third and fourth shocks followed, although they were less severe. Everything was excitement in the corridor, and darkness made it difficult to find the exits

"The damage in the building, however, was nothing compared with the scenes that met our eyes upon reaching the street. Great masses of timbers were strewn about the middle of the pavement, and it was impossible to get away excepting by taking the middle of the streets. The firemen responded promptly and were in the midst of the business district almost as quickly as we got out of the hotel; but it soon became apparent that they were helpless, the water mains having bursted from the swaying of the ground. In some places the streets had sunk to the depth of a foot or more. Some water was pumped from the bay, but it availed nothing against the many fires that were springing up everywhere. I am certain that within half an hour twenty of the fallen structures were ablaze, and that will be only so far as I could see.

"I saw only two bodies. One was lying on the sidewalk and another under timbers in a fallen building. Many maimed and crippled were rushing about the streets, apparently dazed and not knowing in which direction to seek relief."

ONLY TEN WERE KILLED AT SAN JOSE

San Jose, April 19.—The latest reports here today show that ten people were killed in the earthquake. The Hall of Records is wrecked, as well as the Hall of Justice. All the main buildings are badly damaged.

R. H. Tucker, in charge of the Lick observatory, says:

"No damage was done to the instruments or the building of the observatory by the earthquake. The original heavy shock was followed at intervals of two or three hours by very slight shocks. The tremor of the earth could be determined by observations with the meridian itself for a period of six hours."

TWO THIRDS OF CITY ALREADY DESTROYED

Chicago, April 19.—The Postal Telegraph Company at 6 p. m. received the following message from Oakland:

"Fire Chief Marshall of San Francisco advises that more than two-third of the area of the city of San Francisco has been destroyed, and there is no possibility of saving the balance of the city. The following is the district north of Market street now devastated: Sansome street to Market, to Sacramento, to Buchanan, thence to California, to Hyde, to Eddy, to Larkin, to Gough and to Market. On the south side of Market street the fire extends along Market street to Fourteenth and below the Southern Pacific tracks to the boundary."

REFUGEES CROWD THE STREETS OF OAKLAND

Oakland, April 19.—Oakland, the largest suburb of San Francisco, tonight housed and fed probably 50,000 refugees of the fire stricken city across the bay. All day the stream of humanity has poured from the ferries, everyone carrying some sort of hand baggage and other articles saved from the conflagration. Thousands of Chinese, men, women and children, all carrying luggage to the limit of their strength and fleeing from their quarters that have long been one of the show places for San Francisco visitors, mingled with the crowds and poured into the limited Chinese section of Oakland.

Thousands besieged the telegraph offices, and the rush became so great that soldiers were stationed at the doors to keep them in line and allow only as many to pass as could find standing room at the counters. During the greater part of the day there has been a throng of people loitering around the Seventh street depot. Many of them are residents of Oakland who have no work to do and who are simply killing time. Some of them are refugees from San Francisco who have no place to go and are satisfied to stand around and take part in the

Scene of Excitement

attending the arrival of trains. This morning this sign, in large characters, was hung in the vestibule of the Seventh street depot:

"Southern Pacific Railroad company, office of the superintendent, Oakland—To agents: At 8:40 o'clock a. m. an order from General Funston, the commanding officer at San Francisco, was received as follows: 'Do not furnish passage to a single person to San Francisco until further orders.' We cannot handle them. (signed) W. R. Scott, superintendent."

This refusal was inspired by the idea of keeping San Francisco from becoming congested with people. Every train from San Francisco brings hundreds of refugees, carrying luggage and bedding in large quantities. Many of the women are bareheaded, and all of them show the result of sleeplessness and exposure. Early this morning representatives of the Oakland general relief committee appeared on the streets, and especially at the Broadway depot. One of the immediate effects has been the raising of restaurant prices from 25 to 100 per cent.

LOCAL SCIENTIST TALKS OF EARTHQUAKE

F. Napier Denison of Meteorological Office Describes Causes of the Upheaval.

MAKES AN INTERESTING STATEMENT

Cooling of Planet and Other Causes Acting Conjointly Responsible for Quake.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Mr. F. Napier Denison, of the meteorological department, at the request of a Colonist reporter, yesterday made an interesting statement outlining the cause of earthquakes. The well known local scientist is fitted by considerable study to furnish adequate information concerning such upheavals as that which has just occurred at San Francisco. He spent a year on the Isle of Wight studying with Prof. Milne, the noted seismic expert, who invented the wonderful seismograph, one of which instruments recorded the recent earthquake in this city, and Mr. Denison also made a prolonged visit to Vesuvius and examined that crater and those of neighboring volcanoes, having many opportunities to study his chosen subject with the noted Italian savants who are making investigations in this locality.

Speaking of the cause of earthquakes yesterday, Mr. Denison said:

"The cause of this most dreaded force of nature is still under the careful consideration of many able experts, and chief of these, from a British point of view, is Prof. Milne, of the Isle of Wight. Though much remains in mystery regarding the forces ever active beneath the earth's surface, some light has been thrown upon the subject which now is of particular interest to all living on the Pacific coast. There are different forms of earth movements. The first to consider is the steady rising of portions of the earth's crust, as is shown in the more recent mountain ranges, such as the Andes, which contain upon their summits fossil remains of marine life still existing in the adjacent ocean. At the same time other portions are sinking year by year. The coal measures were probably formed during such slow movements.

"The movement of greatest interest called an 'earthquake' is caused by the sudden fracture of the earth's crust under the

Enormous Upheaving

or bending strain from below, which in most cases occur in districts where mountains are forming and indicate lines of weakness near the surface. The rock mass composing the earth's crust is elastic and responds to the thrusting force from below until its limit of resistance is reached, and a sudden break or 'fault' is made which sets up huge earth waves which near to the point of origin cause buildings to totter and fall. These earth waves decrease in destructive force as they spread out, but in most cases are transmitted to all sections of the globe, where they are recorded upon delicate seismographs similar to the one installed here.

"There are several causes for these quakes which probably act conjointly. One is that our

Planet Is Cooling

and contraction therefore taking place a folding or wrinkling of the surface is set up. These folds occur along the lines of greatest weakness which correspond to the growth of mountains. Mountain ranges are usually situated upon continental coasts, and in them volcanoes are to be found.

"Volcanic action and earthquakes frequently occur at the same time, but in some cases no connection exists. Both phenomena are probably actuated by a similar force, for we know volcanic eruptions are mainly due to the explosive force of super-heater water which escapes as steam.

"It is thought that vast quantities of

Imprisoned Water

within the earth's crust, and under enormous heat and pressure is a factor in causing great quakes where the earth's crust is weakest, and in some instances reach the surface in the form of volcanoes. This theory is borne out by the fact that volcanoes and mountain ranges of recent origin are situated not only near the sea, but where great ocean depths are not far distant. Japan and the "Tuscarora Deep," off the east coast, is an instance, also in the Martinique district.

The Chief Regions

of seismic disturbances extend in zones. One spreads northward from the islands about Java through Japan and across the Aleutian islands, thence southward through Alaska and again becomes pronounced in Mexico, and southward throughout the Andes. Another zone which appears to be diminishing in energy extends from Iceland through the islands off the coasts of Europe and Africa in the Atlantic. These zones are partially connected by a belt of seismic action extending about the equator, and at the present time is most pronounced throughout the West Indies, Central America and Mexico, which is not far distant from the present scene of awful destruction."

HOPES FOR SMALL SECTION OF CITY

New York, April 19.—The officials of the Postal Telegraph company in this city, at 8:35, received the following message from Mr. Storer, the superintendent of their services in San Francisco: "The fire is still going on and will probably consume the whole city except those streets situated between the Golden Gate park and Webster street, in which neighborhood there is water, and where the fire department can work with some chance of success."

SALINAS SUFFERS TWO DISTINCT SHOCKS

Santa Barbara, April 19.—A special telephone message to the Morning Press from Salinas, Cal., states that that town suffered from two distinct earthquake shocks shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon. As the message was coming over the wire still another shock was felt in the city. Although today's earthquakes have done very little damage in Salinas, the inhabitants are greatly disturbed and fear a repetition of Wednesday's disaster which did much damage to property.

THE Hon. Llonel W
does not owe his dis
being the eldest son
schild. At his ma
Tring Park, Tring, Hert
vate zoological garden
animals, of which many
might well boast. He

Farms Under

OUR country is much
in orchard houses,
and so on. This is
reasons. First, the
ritory, and second, advan
tion being unnecessary
rapid transit. But in the
violets, carnations and ce
we are ahead of any othe
world.

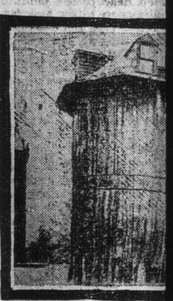
This industry has made
ing the last thirty years
crease in wealth and po
demand for greater varie
vegetables. As the deman
cialization became necess
culturists no longer exist
kinds of plants in large
are divided into three clas
of cut flowers, ornamental
tables.

Roses, carnations and
the greatest advance in flo
annual sale in this country
to $7,000,000 worth of cut ro
sents from 100,000,000 to 1
The industry has been m
the neighborhood of our
The carnation comes nex
and the most successful
in the vicinity of New Yo
There are annually produ
this country from $4,000,
worth of carnations, or f
125,000,000 blooms.

Before this impetus to
came violets were raised
under outdoor frames of
tion. But as the demand
became impracticable and
by cheap greenhouses.
five hundred thousand squa
devoted to the culture of th
vicinity of Poughkeepsie
alone.

The value of the crop o
much less than that of flo
there are 5,000,000 square fe
voted to this industry.
conditions this will bring to
average of fifty cents pe
making the value of the to
$2,500,000.

"A Giant Tree T



A PICTURESQUE struct
in the streets of Was
advertises very fittin
product of California.
ing, which is three storie
made from the trunk of a
walls being formed of bar
signed that it is a decora
high value.

Indian Whe

The wheat exports from
month of January fell from
weight in the correspondin
year to only 20,539 hundr
rice export was 298,110 hund
value of the jute sent al
manufactured, showed a
$4,532,880 over last year.
sumer was Great Britain,
next. The United States
were also large purchas
ments of tea increased
Coal shipments to foreign
29,660 to 73,936 tons, and in
158,029 tons.

Six sailors in the San Fr
Hospital refused to go to
because they deemed the
but the nurse in charge pul
the sailors went to bed at
a .44.

THE Egyptologist reads
story from the time
the pyramids of the N
research among the tom
Pharaohs has been produc
priceless finds. The monu
ished peoples anywhere in
objects of close study and
illuminative information.
Cholulu, in Mexico, is one o
our southern neighbor.
must have been an imposing
lected through years, it bec