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NO. 52.

SAN FRANCISCO LAID IN ASHES

Completed Work of
the Earthquake.

1,000,000 PEOPLE HOMELESS

Every Business Block, Many Magnificent Mansions Costing Millions and 30,000 Dwellings Swept Away.

FEARING FROM HUNGER AND THIRST

People Dazed as Doom Fell on the City—Property Damage Estimated at \$500,000,000—Hoards Camp in the Parks and Uncollected Districts, and Many Flew the City—Chinatown Wiped Out—Palaces of the Bonanza Kings Reduced to Ruins—People Living in Makeshift Tents—Hastening Burial of Dead.

Oakland, Cal.—The San Francisco has become a colossal calamity. The metropolis of the Pacific Coast is a heap of ashes. There remains little of the city except outlying suburbs, a few blocks on the water front and a narrow district of middle class residences lying along Golden Gate park. No American city was ever so early destroyed as this, and outside the earthquake, the fire is the greatest American history. Beside it the Chicago, Boston and Baltimore fires are almost unimportant.

The city had a population of more than 400,000 people. Not more than a fourth can have escaped to Oakland or the peninsula, and at least 100,000 people are homeless in the parks or the Presidio military reservation.

Hunger, thirst and the terror of pestilence have been added to the fire horror. The municipal authorities, aided by Federal troops, are doing everything in their power to relieve distress. It was at first unable to provide sufficient food. Water was at first unobtainable in the stricken city and scores of thousands suffered for days.

There are all told about 50,000 refugees in Oakland, all that can be safely accommodated. There are more than 100,000 camping out in San Francisco, living from square to square, and basing on whatever food can be obtained through the kind services of the Army and Navy, the Department of Health and the police.

The men who estimate the losses put a money damage at \$500,000,000. No one ridiculous estimate ever has been made. They take offhand the assessed value of San Francisco, divide it three-fourths and then give the cold figures. The loss will go beyond \$1,000,000,000, utterly ruin more than 40,000 families and destroy the honest earnings of years of hard work.

The statisticians who figure out the loss of \$900,000,000 so blimply do not take into consideration that the thousands of modest storekeepers have lost everything on earth, including their stock and their trade. They fail to count in that more than 30,000 households are homeless, having lost everything from furniture to clothing, and lost their employment also. There is a great poor district west of the city, given almost over to complete destruction, has not been taken into consideration. Every living house is in ruins. Only smoke and the stink of the sites of what were once factories. Several thousand workmen have lost everything that they possessed. What is true of the working class is also true of the great business class and of Non Hill, where millionaires have the finest homes on the Pacific slope. When these personal effects are taken into account the total loss is appalling, and the suffering which must follow is sure to appeal to the very short line to the great nation of the United States.

Probably 200,000 refugees are struggling to get out of the city. The streets are swarming with people, some crying and begging and calling for missing relatives. Crowding all sidewalks, blind leads upon hundreds of households attempting to drag some of their effects to places of safety. In some instances men with ropes are being swung tandem style, others carrying sewing machines strapped to their backs. Again, women are rushing for the hills carrying on their arms the family cat or a bird cage. The flames spread everywhere on the second day of the fire, borne by never changing wind. The section of the city west of Van Ness avenue, which contains the homes of the city, was fired at 6 o'clock p. m. The district was soon surrounded by the fire. Mayor Schmitz and Chief of Police Dignan decided that the only

hope of saving the western addition, was to check the fire at Van Ness avenue. This avenue is ninety feet wide, and the possibility of checking the march of the flames there looked hopeful. Orders were given to concentrate every fire engine in the city at this avenue, to marshal soldiers, police and all workers, and make one last stand to save the remainder of the city.

Huge cannon were drawn to the avenue to aid the dynamites in blowing up the mansions of the millionaires on the east side of Van Ness avenue. Every available pound of dynamite was hauled to this point, and the slight was one of stupendous and appalling havoc, as the cannon were trained on the palaces and the shot tore into the walls and toppled the buildings in crushing ruins. At other points dynamite was used, and houses after house, the dwellings of the millionaires were lifted into the air by the power of the blast, and dropped to the earth a mass of dust and debris.

The steady booming of the artillery and the roar of the dynamite above the howl and cracking of the flames continued for hours, with monotonous regularity. The work of the fire fighters was not in vain. Roaring across the blocks of San Francisco's handsomest dwellings, the fire reached Van Ness avenue and there paused at the last defense that could be made against it. The conflagration which completed the devastation begun by the earthquake had spent its force, after it had wiped the entire business part of the city, the finest residence section, and the tenement districts. One-fourth of the city is safe. The flames were stopped at Van Ness avenue and Octavia street on the west.

With the fire under control, the chief concern was for the homeless and famishing, estimated to number 300,000 persons. Two-thirds of this number spent the night in Golden Gate Park, on the hills, and on the beaches, under such tents as could be improvised. Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda tried to take care of thousands who were able to get across the bay. The sufferings of the homeless and water were terrible. Both food and water were lacking. At daybreak, however, there was a water supply, and army rations, doctors, nurses, and tents were hurried to the city by land and water. Three main relief stations have been organized in the city.

The military were called to impress men to bury the dead. Their numbers are still unknown. The insurance companies announced that losses would be paid immediately, this put a large sum at the disposal of realty owners. But the people of San Francisco, homeless and famishing, are bravely facing the calamity which has overtaken them, and practically swept out of existence the great city of which they were so proud. There were no evidences of weakness among the crowds of stricken people moving back reluctantly from each advance of the flames. A remarkable bravery was exhibited by men, women and children in face of ever helming disaster.

To the southwest, everything is in ruins for nearly three miles from the bay. Every building of importance is gone, save the mint—hotel, theatres, skyscrapers—everything else. To the north Chinatown is a heap of ashes. There is no business quarter—it is gone. There is no longer a hotel district, a theatre, a place where night beckoned to pleasure. Everything is gone. A part of the residence domain of the city remains.

With black ruin covering more than seven square miles in its very heart the city now waits in a stupor the inevitable reign of starvation and pestilence that must crowd close upon the disaster. The authorities are doing all in their power to remove the bodies in order that pestilence may be prevented. It is impossible to pick out single incidents in this composite picture of human woe and misery. The sufferings and hardships of individuals appear faint and puny in the great sorrow that has overtaken the city of the Golden Gate. The common woe is so great that all details must shrink into the dark picture which the city presents. Loss of home, fortune, relatives and friends are part of the common lot. Men who were wealthy are paupers to-day. Families who had occupied beautiful homes were thankful for the shelter of the open air.

Now and then you recognize some man, dressed like a tramp, dirty, dragging a miserable woman, as a prosperous business man or a sleek clerk whom you may have known. They come hungry, faintly penniless, fairly beggarly, fighting to eat from the public kitchens which the soldiers have set up in the streets. Public halls, the basements of churches and the squares have been set apart for their use.

There are well authenticated stories that people who were taken from their homes, enfeebled and ill, actually died of thirst. Others died of lack of medicine. Among the fugitives from the burned district are more than a dozen persons who have gone insane. There are reports of seven suicides, and of course this is not nearly the worst. There is a dark side, too. At least four men have been shot for looting. There are no wars rats in the world worse than those which infest the San Francisco waterfront. In the early afternoon one of these cattle came straggling out of a wine house on Green street, his arms filled with champagne bottles, and already half drunk with brandy which he had found in the wreck. The soldiers found him in the burning building and shot him to death. Three others were shot in the back on the run. One man in Market street who was found digging in the ruins of a jewelry shop was discovered by a naval reserve man and fired upon three times. He fled, but the reserve man brought him down by running a bayonet through him. A detachment of sailors from one of

the warships assisted the firemen. Officers with drawn pistols forced citizens to take part in the fight. Every man who ventured near was impressed for duty by Lieut. McMillan of the revenue cutter Bear. This young officer had a cool eye and a wicked looking pistol, and the way the men jumped when his gun was pointed was interesting.

It is roughly estimated that the Federal Government has lost in stores and public buildings not less than \$7,000,000 in San Francisco, and approximately \$60,000,000 in nearby towns. The United States Mint in San Francisco, in which is stored \$300,000,000 in gold and silver coin and bullion, is the only building left standing within a space of several squares. Heroic work by Superintendent Leach and his assistants saved the building from destruction.

No accurate estimate can be placed on the amount of damage that has been done outside of San Francisco. Conservatively, it is believed that it will reach between \$50,000,000 and \$75,000,000. First reports about the damage at Stanford University have been confirmed. A dispatch from Palo Alto says that only one of the magnificent group of university buildings remains undamaged. Santa Rosa, once one of the most beautiful towns in the State, is a total wreck. Ten thousand men, women and children are huddled together in a section of the city not reached by the flames. Their homes have been destroyed, and nothing remains but a wilderness of charred timbers and shattered walls. There were about 300 persons killed in the destruction of the three hotels of Santa Rosa, and not fewer than 500 in the whole town of Santa Rosa. The business section collapsed inside of five minutes. Santa Rosa, "The City of Roses," is the home of "Wizard" Burbank, the famous horticulturist.

San Jose has gone the same way. Sixty-five are reported killed there. No building of any prominence is left standing. At Agnews Insane Asylum, just outside of town, 275 inmates were killed. The others are roaming about the country. At Sallinas great loss of life is reported; the Spreckles sugar factory and a score of other buildings have been destroyed. Napa, Hollister, Vallejo, Redwood, Suisun, Watsonville, Monterey, Stockton, Santa Cruz, Gilroy, Berkeley, Caswellville and Petaluma have all been seriously damaged and great loss of life is reported.

A late dispatch from Blawie, a small town on the Southern Pacific, 120 miles south of Los Angeles, reports the practical wiping out of that place by the earthquake. Every brick building in the town was demolished.

VAST WORK FOR RELIEF

Wonderful National Response to the Call from Desolated San Francisco.

New York City.—Perhaps never in the history of the world has there been such a spontaneous outpouring of money for the purpose of relieving the condition of a stricken people as is being made for suffering San Francisco. The entire country is rallying to the relief of the devastated city. Congress passed a joint resolution appropriating \$1,000,000 for the benefit of the sufferers, and President Roosevelt signed it before dark. The money was sent at once.

The President, in behalf of the National Red Cross Society, also issued a proclamation to the country at large urging immediate relief. In Albany, N. Y., Governor Higgins issued a similar proclamation, as did Mayor McClellan in New York City. Contributions came from those in every walk in life. Great amounts were sent direct to the authorities in San Francisco by great capitalists. John D. Rockefeller sent \$100,000, Andrew Carnegie telegraphed \$50,000 and \$50,000 more was sent by Guggenheim Sons.

The Southern Pacific Railroad rushed two special trains of twenty-six cars each to San Francisco, each carrying ten physicians, twenty trained nurses and 300,000 pounds of provisions. The Secretary of War has ordered quantities of tents, camp stoves and provisions to be purchased and forwarded to San Francisco at such nearby cities as may have become places of refuge for homeless citizens of San Francisco and the neighborhood.

From other cities, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago and many others, came dispatches that told of similar efforts there. Within three days a flood of money will be on the way to San Francisco. A well dressed, businesslike looking man entered the Mayor's office in New York City and handed to the Mayor twenty-five \$1000 bills, gold certificates of the United States Treasury, for the San Francisco relief fund. He refused to give his name. The money was accepted and the man received a receipt made out to "Friend of Humanity." This is regarded as the largest anonymous contribution to a public charity ever received in this country. The total of contributions raised in the cities outside of New York on the first day subscriptions were opened exceeded \$1,500,000. The various towns of Massachusetts will swell the \$500,000 pledged by Boston to \$1,000,000 or more, it is believed, while in all the cities named committees are at work increasing the funds started. Hundreds of cities and towns are raising money, but have not made reports of the amounts. In one day the colossal sum of \$5,443,400 had been raised for the San Francisco sufferers, and further contributions are expected which will add materially to the total.

BITS OF NEWS

WASHINGTON.—The House Committee on Claims reported favorably on bills to settle claims of British and German subjects against the United States. The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Major-General Henry C. Borah to be Lieutenant-General.

Alaskan cable and telegraph tolls said the Government \$14,500 in March, a greater amount than in any preceding month. The Navy Department has been notified that three warships at Shanghai have gone to Kobe, Japan, not being needed in Chinese waters. In the three months 243 persons have resigned from the Navy Department and navy yards or refused appointments because of the small salary provided for expert work.

A theatre exclusively for negroes is the object of a corporation formed here, chartered under the laws of Virginia. The capital stock is fixed at \$100,000 and the building is to have a seating capacity of 2000. **OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.** Preparations are making for the early beginning of work on the railroads to be built in the island of Panay, Negros and Cebu, in the Philippines, concessions for the construction of which were recently granted to a syndicate.

In 1897 the value of merchandise shipped from the United States to Porto Rico was less than \$2,000,000; in 1905 it was over \$14,000,000. Porto Rico's shipments to the United States increased from \$3,000,000 in 1900 to almost \$18,000,000 in 1905. Major-General Wood, since assuming command of the troops in the Philippines, has had the troops constantly engaged in maneuvering and practice marching. The officers and men have complained that they are worked excessively in the severe climate.

DOMESTIC. After marking 35 feet above the danger line at Memphis, the Mississippi River is receding. Using a blanket for a rope, Rev. B. A. Blodgett hanged himself in a cell at Marietta, Ga., where he was detained pending an examination of his sanity. Two daughters of W. H. Smith, a farmer living near Dutton, Oklahoma, were instantly killed by the caving in of the roof to a cyclone cellar in which they were taking refuge. Responsibility for the deaths of twenty-two miners in the Para explosion has been placed on T. W. Scarborough and Fred Dixon, who have been indicted at Charleston, W. Va.

Just back from his company's mines in Walker County, Ala., President Paul J. Smith, of the Sull, Coal and Iron Company, at Birmingham, killed himself by shooting.

Ill health caused E. H. Rouse, rector of Ascension Episcopal Church, at St. Paul, Minn., to blow out his brains. Mrs. Martin Van't Hof was burned to death at Grand Rapids, Mich., and her insane husband is held on a charge that he set fire to her clothes. In a decision of the Missouri Supreme Court the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange is declared a trust, invalidating millions of dollars' worth of mortgages.

Jockey Club kept its word with the pastors of New York City and deprived poolrooms of the means of gaining information. Coal operators continued to hoard their supply of steam sizes, but scored the retailers for an advance in price. John C. Rodgers, Jr., an automobile owner, and John Johnson, chauffeur, were indicted for manslaughter in running down and killing two aged women in New Rochelle, N. Y. Mine operators estimate that the first five days of anthracite miners' strike cost the men \$1,773,000. The New York City Aqueduct Commission filed a report showing that since its creation \$55,307,711 had been expended under its direction. In New York City the amount of taxable personal property is \$3,871,565 smaller than last year, due to the swarming off of taxes.

A self-confessed incendiary, Clarence Frank, blew off the top of his head at Columbus Grove, Ohio, when officers were about to arrest him. Suit was filed in St. Louis against the William H. Thompson Trust Company in which Tennessee railroad property valued at \$13,000,000 is involved. The new tax laws in West Virginia, which are just becoming operative, are causing consternation among property owners, all values being tremendously raised. The Government will sell at auction 8,000,000 feet of timber blown down by a blizzard on the Flathead Indian reservation in Montana.

MESSAGE ON INSURANCE

President Roosevelt Urges Congress to Enact a General Law. Every Effort Should be Made to Prevent a Repetition of Scandals Disclosed by the Armstrong Inquiry.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt sent to Congress a message relating to insurance legislation, accompanied by the report and recommendations of the insurance convention, which was held in Chicago last February. The text of the President's message follows: "To the Senate and House of Representatives: I herewith transmit the report and recommendations, with accompanying papers, of the insurance convention which met in February last at Chicago. The extraordinary disclosures of wrong insurance methods recently made by the Armstrong Legislative Committee of the State of New York, the suggestion that it should be called coming to me originally from Governor John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, through Commissioner of Insurance Thomas D. O'Brien, of that State. The convention consisted of about 100 Governors, Attorneys-Generals and Commissioners of Insurance of the States and Territories of the Union. The convention was seeking to accomplish uniformity of insurance legislation throughout the States and Territories, and as a prime step toward this purpose decided to endeavor to secure the enactment of a proper insurance code for the District of Columbia, which might serve as a model for the several States.

"Before adjourning the convention appointed a committee of three Attorneys-Generals and twelve Commissioners of Insurance of the various States to prepare and have presented to the Congress a bill which should embody the features suggested by the convention. The committee recently met in Chicago, and in thorough and painstaking fashion sought to prepare a bill which should be at once protective of policy holders and fair and just to insurance companies, and which should prevent the graver evils and abuses of the business, and at the same time protect any wild or reckless legislation which would be more harmful than beneficial.

"The proposed bill is discussed at length in the accompanying letter by Superintendent Thomas E. Drake, of the Department of Insurance, in the District of Columbia. I very earnestly hope that the Congress at the earliest opportunity will enact this bill into law, with such changes as its wisdom may indicate. I have no expert familiarity with the business, but I have entire faith in the right judgment and single-minded purpose of the insurance convention which met at Chicago and of the committee of that convention which formulated the measure herein advocated.

"We are not to be pardoned if we fail to take every step in our power to prevent the possibility of the repetition of such scandals as those that have occurred in connection with the insurance business as disclosed by the Armstrong Committee."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
"The White House."

STOCK TRANSFER TAX UPHELD

Highest New York Court Decides Against Wall Street Brokers. Albany, N. Y.—The Court of Appeals decided that the stock transfer tax law passed by the last Legislature is constitutional, sustaining the contention of Attorney-General Mayer, who in order that the State might immediately collect the tax amounting to \$3,000,000 a year, took the law to the courts. The decision of the court upholding the constitutionality of the law was unanimous. Wall Street interests are expected to pay up the tax they have withheld, and not to carry the fight to the Supreme Court of the United States.

When the law first went into effect the brokers declared that it would deplete the New York Stock Exchange in Jersey City or Philadelphia, and end in denigrating Wall Street. Instead of having that effect, the transfers of stock upon which the State receives \$2 on each 100 shares, have increased.

COURT OUTLAW CHILDREN

Divorces Void Where One of the Parties is a Non-Resident. Washington, D. C.—Thousands of children were stamped as illegitimate by a decision of the United States Supreme Court. The principle established is that a State cannot grant a divorce when but one party to the marriage is a resident within its jurisdiction. A divorce must be of such a character as to be respected by all other States. The decision was by a vote of five to four—Justices Harlan, Brewer, Brown and Holmes dissenting. It is estimated that at least 20,000 children are affected by the opinion. These are the offspring of marriages based on divorces granted where but one of the parties resided in the State issuing the decree of separation.

The case at issue was that of John Haddock against Harriet Haddock, concerning an appeal from the New York courts. Russia Borrows Money. Write won in the contest with Danton, and Russia succeeded in borrowing \$50,000,000.

A Diplomat, indeed.

"I wonder how it seems to have written so many books that you can't remember the number?" signed a pretty girl, a youthful literary aspirant, after meeting John Burroughs, the naturalist, at the Pen-and-Bush club reception a few days ago.

The gray-bearded sage of Shrewsbury had just remarked that he couldn't always remember how many books he was the author of, and had told the story. "I was dining with a lady recently, and when I made that remark she spoke up, saying, 'Oh, I know. You have written just thirteen for I have them all here in my library.' 'Did I write all those books?' I said. 'Why, it doesn't seem possible.' 'But you see my work has been my play, and it has all been done so gradually that I can scarcely realize how many there are. There will be fourteen in all when the one on which I am now working is finished in June. But, then,' he continued, comfortably, 'when you have worked forty years as I have, you will have something to show for your labors.'—New York Sun.

Joke That Failed Twice.

Miss Adelbert had just returned from a vacation spent at a tiny village on the Maine coast. In recounting her experiences she talked somewhat for the benefit of a cousin, a quiet person, who was visiting her city relative for the first time in many years. "There was just one store in the place," said Miss Adelbert, "and they kept everything that is, everything they had to keep." "One day I went to buy some soap, and just on a venture I asked the clerk if they had Browning. He stared at me a second, then went off and looked under the counters and on the shelves. 'Presently he came back and said, 'No, miss, we ain't got none. We got blacking, an' we got blip, an' we got whitening, but we ain't got a bit of Browning in the store.' Miss Adelbert had to make several protests to assure her audience that this really happened. Finally she concluded gravely, "But cousin, didn't you say vanilla in the first place?"—Youth's Companion.

Finnish Honesty.

Russians all over Russia are glad to employ Finnish servants, because "they never steal and nothing else to be locked up." I remember how once, when I went to the captain of a steamer which was carrying me to Stockholm to find out when I could telegraph to Helsingfors for a valuable gold buckle I had left in a hotel, he replied: "There is no occasion to telegraph; write to the hotel manager when you get to Stockholm and he will send the buckle on to you. No one ever steals in Finland." I wrote as he directed, and the buckle followed me to England, where I received it soon after my arrival.—From Mrs. Meakin's Russia.

Bishop McCabe, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in a public statement declared himself to be opposed to labor unions as now constituted, and said that was also the position of the church.

A BUSY WOMAN.

Can Do the Work of 3 or 4 If Well Fed. An energetic young woman living just outside of N. Y., writes: "I am at present doing all the housework of a dairy farm, caring for 2 children, a vegetable and flower garden, a large number of fowls, besides managing an extensive exchange business through the mails and pursuing my regular avocation as a writer for several newspapers and magazines. In signing fancy work for the latter and all the energy and ability to do this I owe to Grape-Nuts food. "It was not always so, and a year ago when the shock of my husband's death utterly prostrated me and demoralized my stomach and nerves so that I could not assimilate so much as a mouthful of solid food, and was even in worse condition mentally, he would have been a fast prophet who would have predicted that I ever would be so. "Prior to this great grief I had suffered for years with impaired digestion, insomnia, agonizing cramps in the stomach, pain in the side, constipation and other bowel derangements; all these were familiar to my daily life. Medicines gave me no relief, nothing did, until a few months ago, at a friend's suggestion, I began the use of Grape-Nuts food, and subsequently gave up coffee entirely and adopted Postum Food Coffee at all my meals. "To-day I am free from all these troubles I have enumerated. My digestion is simply perfect, I assimilate my food without the least distress, enjoy sweet, restful sleep, and have a buoyant feeling of pleasure in my varied duties. In fact, I am a new woman, entirely made over, and I repeat, I owe it all to Grape-Nuts and Postum Coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.