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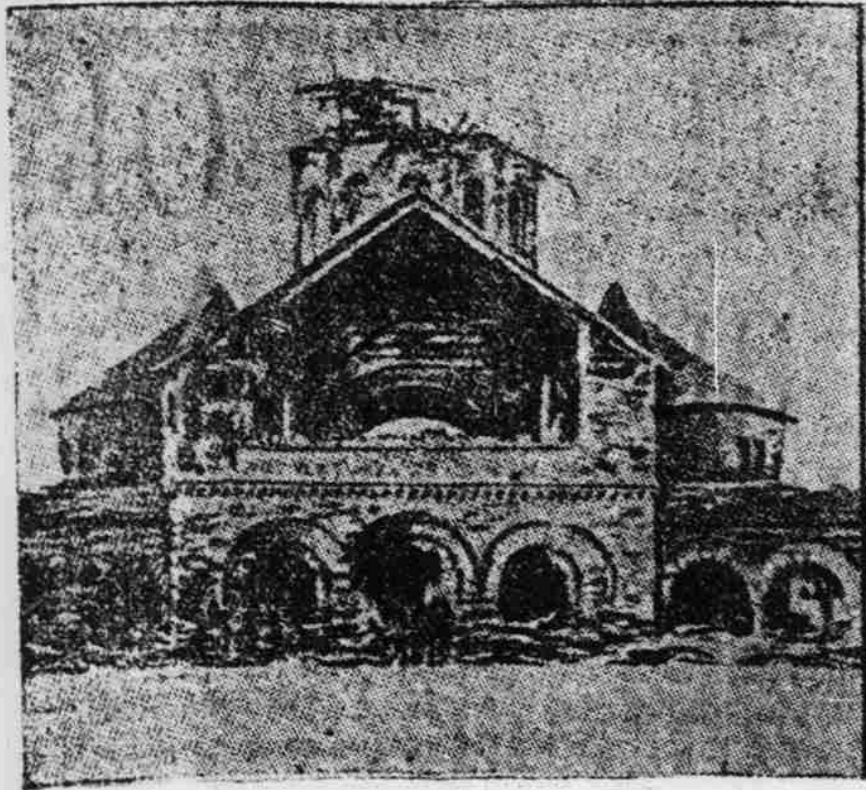
Subscription Price, \$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

VOL XII.

COLUMBUS, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1906.

NO. 1.

## Views Showing the Devastating Effects of Earthquake and Fire in San Francisco.



THE RUINS OF THE STANFORD MEMORIAL CHURCH.



A SECTION OF THE CITY DURING THE FIRE.

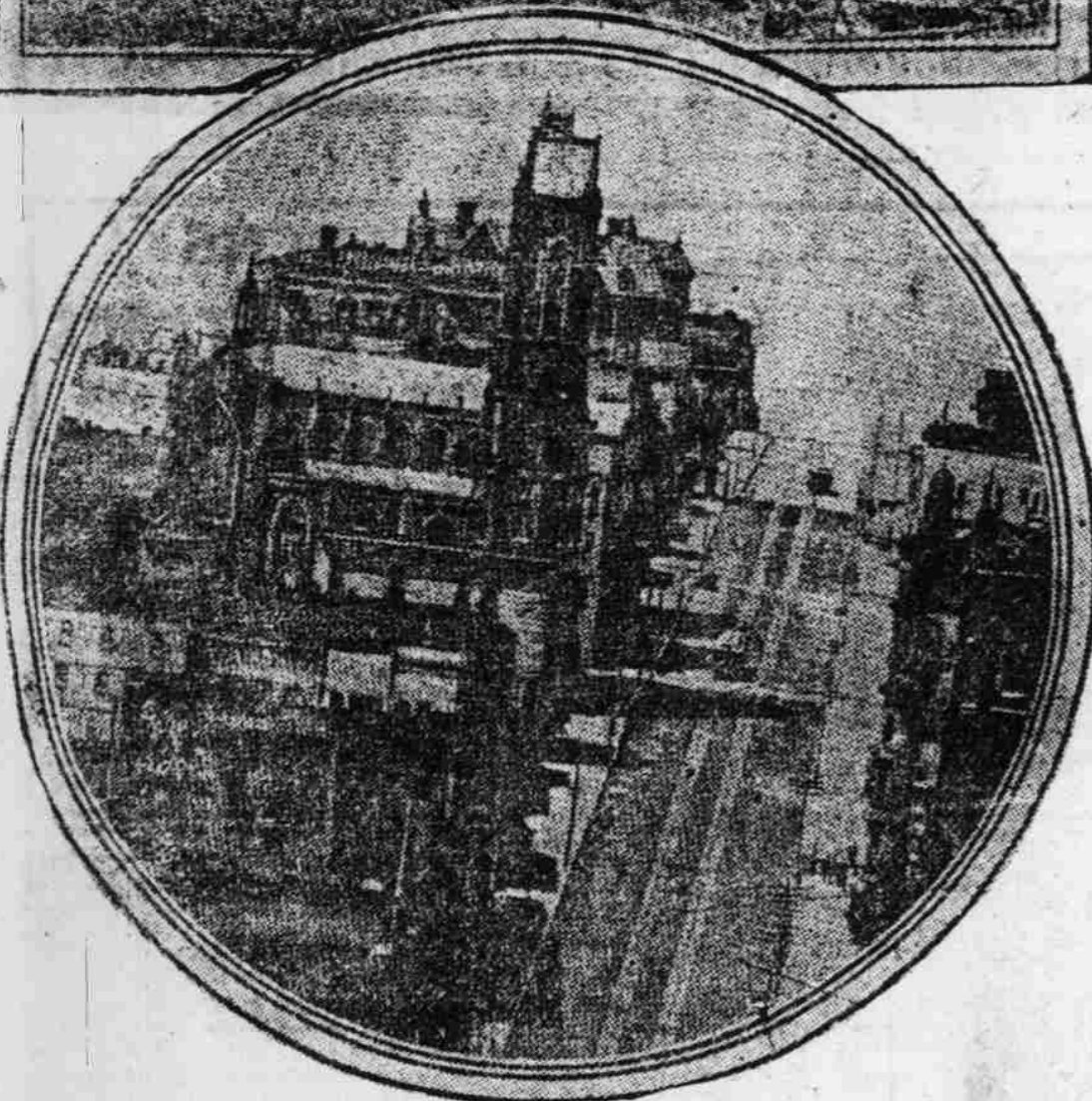
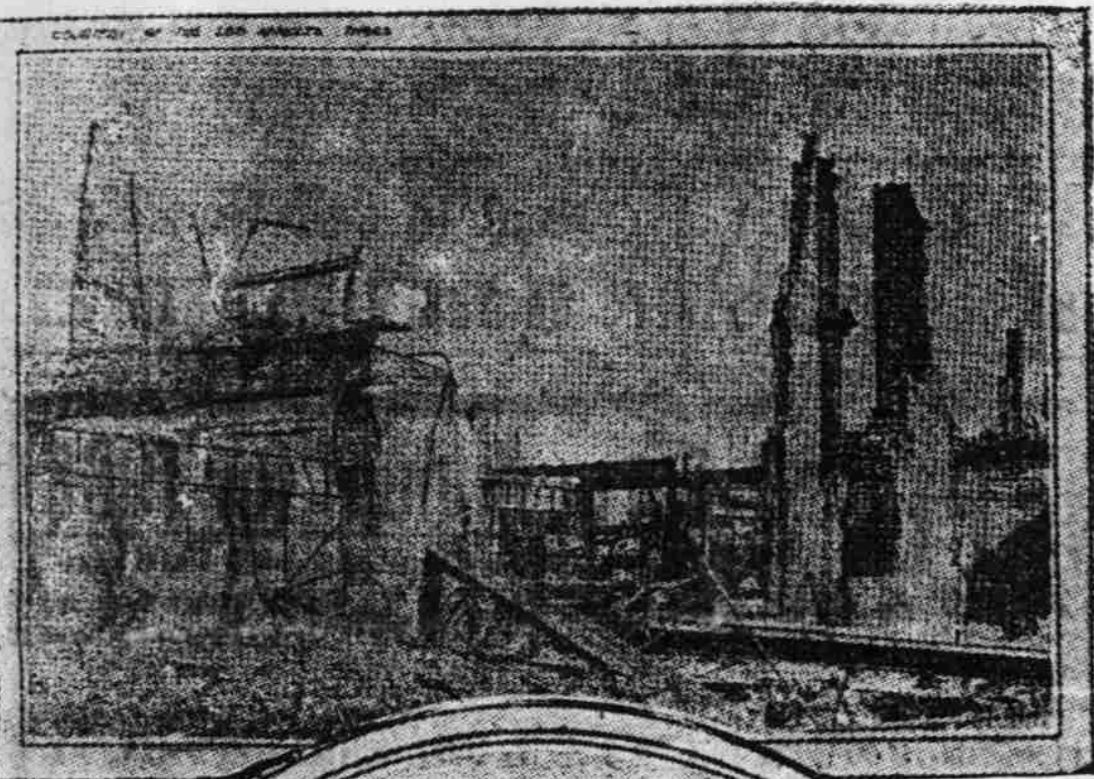
The eastern section of the country is only now beginning to realize the widespread nature of the San Francisco disaster. The pictures of the wrecked and burning city now coming in tell the story as it was impossible to tell it in any other way.

The most troubled and tangled district in the city is not the southern fringe of Market street, the area where the devastation was widest and the

Valencia there is a hole ten feet wide. The asphalt is turned up from the center of this hole like the petals of a flower, and from it comes a stream of clear water. No one can tell whether this stream comes from a broken main or from a brook which used to run down Eighteenth street.

Valencia Hotel sank ten feet into the earth and pitched forward into the street. When the debris of the hotel

ALL THAT REMAINS OF GRACE CHURCH, STOCKTON AND CALIFORNIA STREETS.



GRACE CHURCH BEFORE THE EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE.

loss of life greatest, but on a little strip between Harrison and Valencia, Seventeenth and Nineteenth streets. It was in this area that the Valencia Hotel sank into the earth. The block between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets and Valencia is twisted out of all appearance of houses. The car tracks at one place run in a wavy line from one side of the curb to the other. The asphalt is broken as though great bubbles had forced their way through it.

At the corner of Eighteenth and Va-

lencia there is a hole ten feet wide. The asphalt is turned up from the center of this hole like the petals of a flower, and from it comes a stream of clear water. No one can tell whether this stream comes from a broken main or from a brook which used to run down Eighteenth street.

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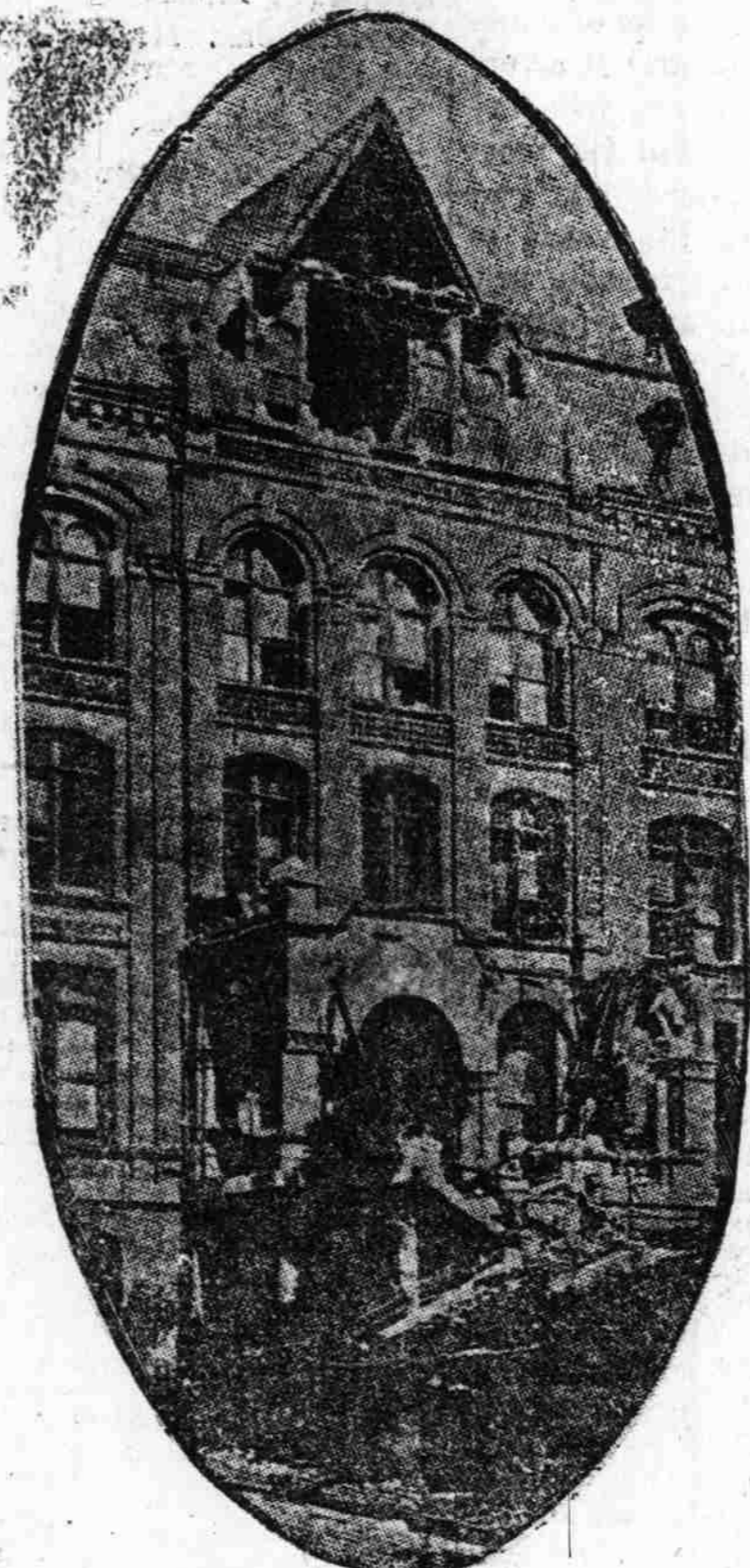


VIEW AMONG THE RUINS.

It is now decided that the old lines of the city will not be followed, but that instead new thoroughfares will be traced, all streets made wider than formerly, and a uniform style of architecture adopted. For two years Daniel Burnham, an architect, had been agitating for a city beautiful. He had rallied many business men to his support, but his plans were abandoned by the city authorities only two months ago as beyond all reason in cost.

Now, the twin disaster of earthquake and fire has made possible the accomplishment of Burnham's dream, which it had been admitted by every one would transform San Francisco into the most beautiful city in the world. Work will begin at once in pushing Burnham's ideas to complete development, and all the municipal officials are enthusiastic over the outlook. Mayor Schmitz expressed his delight with the plan for the new San Francisco.

"The whole city will be remodeled," said Mayor Schmitz. "We will start work right at the water front. Even the ferry house, which survived the fire, will be torn down and replaced



FRONT OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, SHOWING DAMAGE DONE BY EARTHQUAKE.

the bay shore. It is several miles distant from the old Chinatown. All Chinese who have left the city and who return to it will be concentrated at the new point.

by a magnificent structure on the Burnham designs. In the water front section alone we will spend \$25,000,000. New wharves and depot will be built, and market street from end to end



MARKET STREET AT CORNER OF FIRST.

will offer two unbroken lines of skyscrapers. Throughout the city improvement will be carried out exactly as Mr. Burnham has advocated for two years.

"We will have a great boulevard and terrace at Twin Peaks, and the several new parks and other beauty spots conceived by the architect now will be constructed. The changes will cost tens of millions, but the result will be that San Francisco will stand as the most beautiful of all cities. I predict that there will be nothing to compare to the new city in beauty and utility. We were too cramped in our business quarters. Now we are going to have plenty of elbow-room, and, besides, we will have a city that will delight the eye. All the old ugliness has gone forever.

"The new San Francisco will be better than the old, as was the case in Boston, Chicago, Seattle, Galveston and Baltimore, but on a much larger scale. Thirty days will see 50,000 men at work in the burned district."

The delivery of telegraphic messages to persons in San Francisco was an impossibility. The messenger service of both the big companies was paralyzed.

## FATAL TEXAS TORNADO

Village of Bellevue Wiped Out by Wind and Fire.

Much Damage Caused by Storm in Stoneberg, Montague, Buffalo Springs, Shannon and Other Places.

Bowie, Texas.—The tornado which destroyed the town of Bellevue, five miles northwest of here, did much damage to the towns of Stoneberg, Montague, Buffalo Springs, Shannon and other smaller places.

The path of the storm was about five miles wide and nearly thirty miles long. Many farm houses were destroyed.

Only one building is left standing in the town of Bellevue. Fire caught in the wreckage and completed the work of destruction. The town had a population of several hundred persons, and they are all homeless.

The dead are: Robert Carr, Mrs. R. L. Russell and five children, R. L. Russell, Mrs. Robert Carr, Tom Mount, two children of J. B. Greer, W. W. Bell, of Henrietta.

About twenty-five persons were injured. The property loss is more than \$200,000.

The first news came to Bowie. A horseman covered with sweat and dust galloped in at 8 o'clock p. m. and breathlessly reported that Bellevue had been entirely wiped out by a tornado which struck at 6 o'clock, and only about three of all its houses were left standing. Soon after the storm, he said, fire had broken out and threatened to complete the devastation.

Bowie was aroused and immediately got into communication with Dallas, which at once started out relief trains for the scene of the catastrophe. Shortly after the sky in the direction of Bellevue became red, and the people of Bowie could see that what was left of the town was burning up.

Bowie received a message from the City Marshal of Hico, another town in the path of the storm, saying that Hico had been badly injured, and Hamilton, a town near by, had been nearly destroyed by the force of the wind. He reported, however, that as far as he knew, there was no loss of life. Stoneberg, the other town in the path of the storm, is reported to have been injured almost as badly as Bellevue.

The inhabitants throughout Clay County are used to tornadoes of greater or less force and are equipped with cyclone cellars and other means of dodging the force of the wind. This storm, however, one of the severest in years—struck just at the time when most of the people were at supper.

At this time of year cyclones are frequent in this part of Texas, but it is seldom that one causes destruction over such a large area. The houses are built low and for the most part of adobe to withstand such storms, and one that could complete such destruction must have been of unusual force.

Area Covered by the San Francisco Fire Compared With the Chicago, Baltimore and Paterson Fires.



The burned district of San Francisco is represented by the whole area of the diagram. The relative areas of the burned districts of Chicago, in 1871; Baltimore, in 1904, and Paterson, in 1902, are included in the area representing San Francisco. Put together they would not equal the area covered by the San Francisco fire. The area devastated by fire in San Francisco approximates 10,000 acres, or about fifteen square miles. Within this fifteen square miles were nearly 100 banks, some of the finest buildings in the world, thousands of mercantile and manufacturing establishments and more than 230,000 inhabitants, besides 40,000 transients. The homes of 150,000 people are still standing and practically uninjured. There still remain the great shipyards at the Potrero, the Pacific Mail docks, the stockyards at South San Francisco, the docks and manufactories along the water front from Mission Creek to Hunter's Point, the Mint, postoffices and a large retail district in Fillmore and Devisadero streets.

Flour Trade Dull.

Trade in flour is far from satisfactory in the millers in the Northwest. There is a gradual expansion of manufacturing activity from week to week, but on the sales end of the equation there is a general disposition to buy only the flour required for current needs.

Winter Wheat Uninjured.

A special canvass of the winter wheat situation by Dun's Review shows little injury and large acreage.

## HONORS FOR PAUL JONES

Admiral's Body Laid to Rest at the Naval Academy.

FRANCE JOINS IN CEREMONIES

Casket in Which Rests Remains of the Founder of America's Navy Transferred to a Temporary Tomb in Bancroft Hall, Annapolis—Roosevelt, Jusserand, Porter and Warfield Speak

Annapolis, Md.—Reverently attended by the official head of the Nation he loved and served so well, by the Ambassador of the land in which he died, by the Governor of the State and by thousands of men and women, the body of John Paul Jones was placed in the crypt beneath the grand marble stairway of Bancroft Hall, in the Naval Academy grounds, where it will rest until the completion of the chapel which is to be its final resting place.

The day was also the anniversary of the engagement in which John Paul Jones with his little sloop of war, Ranger, whipped the British frigate, Drake.

The impressive ceremonies began with the arrival of the President, who reached Annapolis shortly after noon in a special train from Washington. With him was a party of distinguished men, among whom were Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, M. Jusserand, Ambassador of France to the United States; Viscount Charles de Chambrun, Admiral George Dewey, Secretary of State Root, General Horace Porter, Secretary and Mrs. Loeb, Surgeon-General Rixey, Admiral Cowles and Postmaster-General Cortelyou.

The party was driven directly to the Naval Academy, where formal honors were paid to the President, the National salute being fired and a battalion of marines with the Naval Academy Band being drawn up in front of the residence of the superintendent.

The President and other guests were then entertained at luncheon by the superintendent of the Naval Academy. The guests were the Presidential party, the heads of departments of the Naval Academy and the following officers from the French and American fleets: Admiral Charles H. Davis, Admiral R. B. Bradford, Admiral Paul Crampton, Captain E. P. A. Gulpratte of the Marseilles, Captain A. L. M. Huguet of the Conde, Captain G. M. Lefevre of the Admiral Aube, and the commanding officers of the American vessels now off Annapolis.

At 2 o'clock the ceremonies in the armory began. The President was the first speaker, followed by M. Jusserand, General Horace Porter and Governor Edwin Warfield, of Maryland, in the order named. Between each speech there was music by a special choir of 300 trained voices.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies in the armory the casket with the body of John Paul Jones, which up to that time had been supported on a platform in front of the speaker's stand, was carried in formal procession by representatives of the sailors of America and France to Bancroft Hall, where it was deposited in the room designated as Memorial Hall. The public was not admitted to Bancroft Hall, the President and a very few of the special guests acting as the mourners, and these with the body bearers and guards constituted the procession from the armory. When the body was deposited, Chaplain H. H. Clark, of the Naval Academy, delivered the prayer.

Later, when the crypt of the magnificent new chapel is completed, the body of John Paul Jones will be removed to it, the occasion being attended with no other ceremony than the simple prayer of commitment. The chapel, which is the architectural crown of the whole new Naval Academy, will form a fitting monument to the Father of the American Navy, and the monument, as well as the casket which encloses his remains, will be constantly in the sight of the youths who are being trained to hold the Nation's commission in her naval force.

ROCKEFELLER PASTOR SUES.

Wife Charged With Desertion to a Band of Colored People.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The Rev. I. R. B. Arnold, associate pastor of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, the religious home of John D. Rockefeller, filed suit for divorce from Adelia Arnold. He charges her with deserting him to live with a band of colored believers of "Holiness" religion in Chicago. They were married in 1867 and have five daughters, all adults.

In his petition Mr. Arnold says that the found employment for his daughters, but she (his wife) compelled the girls to abandon their work and go with her to reside with a company of colored people in Chicago, because, as she said, it was wicked to earn money or engage in any business.

Hobson Wins Congress Fight.

Late returns from the Sixth District Democratic Congressional primary, in Alabama, confirm the nomination of Captain Richmond P. Hobson, hero of the Merrimac, over Congressman John H. Bankhead. The nomination is equivalent to an election.

Auto Obstacles Tried.

Raised cross walks in Chatham, N. J., to prevent automobile speeding were tested and found successful. Machines going over them at high speed received a terrible jolting, and side-combs, hairpins, cigars and goggles were left behind.