

"A glutted market makes provisions cheap," but you will never know anything about markets unless you read the ads.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1906. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

CLEARING STREETS OF SAN FRANCISCO

Plans for Construction of New
Buildings to Replace Destroyed
Ones Are Under Way.

MANY ON MUCH LARGER SCALE

Exodus From the City Continues,
Thousands Wending Their
Way to the Ferries.

Mayor Schmitz' Letter to Gen. Koster
Complaining of Drastic Measures of
His Men Has Good Effect.

San Francisco, April 25.—It is a week today since this city was visited by an earthquake which laid low the metropolis of the Pacific coast and started a conflagration unequalled in the history of this country. Although the ruddy glow of the dying embers of the fire which devastated San Francisco, made homeless 300,000 people, caused the loss of many lives, and left a black trail of utter desolation and ruin in its wake, still nightly illuminate the sky, the work of restoration is already well under way, showing a spirit unbroken, a courage undaunted and a determination seldom equalled and which has never been surpassed.

NEW BUILDING PLANS.

Plans for the construction of the new buildings to replace those destroyed by earthquake and flames are rapidly being drawn and work on some of them will begin as soon as the ruins on the old sites are cleared. Many of the new buildings planned are on a larger scale than those licked up by the flames, giving promise that from the ashes will rise a new San Francisco, greater and more beautiful than the old. Within the past week the people of this city have gone through the entire gamut of distress, misery and suffering indescribable, and in the face of a disaster and calamity of such magnitude, with poverty, privation and utter ruin staring them in the face, they have maintained Spartan courage and an unconquerable spirit. At no time has there been any panic, disorder or crime.

HAULING AWAY DEBRIS.

In addition to the large force of men and teams already at work, about 50 teams of government mules were put to work yesterday hauling away debris. Several more streets were cleared for traffic, numerous street car lines are ready for operation, while the repairing of the water mains and the work of restoring the gas and electric systems is making rapid headway. Work on taking down and rebuilding the ferry tower will begin today.

EXODUS CONTINUES.

The exodus from the city continues. All day yesterday from early morning until dark a constant stream of men, women and children, a foot and on every conceivable vehicle, wended their way down Market street toward the ferries. A little bundle on a stick, carried over the shoulder represented all the worldly possessions of some, others had grips and baskets and a great many had saved trunks and furniture. It is estimated that 60,000 people were turned out yesterday, and transportation to the different parts of the state by the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railways. The relief work is now thoroughly organized and rapidly becoming systematized. Many carloads of provisions and supplies are being received daily. Five cars were received from Southern California yesterday, among other things 3,000 blankets, which were immediately distributed at the transport docks by the marines. The blankets came at an opportune time, but are insufficient in number to what are actually required, in fact imperatively necessary to alleviate the distress of the suffering, many of the refugees who are poorly protected against exposure.

DISTRESS IN CAMPS.

The rain was followed by a clear, cold night, causing a distress in the camps and crowded camps for want of dry bedding, blankets, coats and waterproof tents. Many people walked for hours to keep warm, others huddled around camp fires shivering with cold, in some instances their clothing being still wet from the rain. Everything possible was done to alleviate their distress by putting women and children in houses, but as no fires are allowed and there is a lack of blankets, it helped but little.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT GUARDS.

As a result of Mayor Schmitz' sharp letter yesterday evening to Gen. Koster, commanding the national guard, in which the mayor called the general's attention to the fact that this city was not under martial law, and that the drastic measures and arbitrary actions of some of his men which have caused so much complaint were illegal and requesting him to put a stop to it, there was but little shooting last night in the district over which the militia hold sway.

A marine has reported that finding a light burning in a house on lower Fillmore street after 10 o'clock last night, the militia sentry on the post shot through the window. A soldier, who, it is stated broke into several places on Vallejo street was reported to have been shot by a marine sentry at Vallejo and East street.

PROMISCUOUS SHOOTING.

Several bullets fired from the water front struck a Red Cross launch in which Dr. Diggins, of the emergency hospital service, was going from the Potrero to the Presidio. The shooting was done while the launch was off the ferry depot. None of the occupants was hit. The blue jackets who patrol that section of the water front disclaim all knowledge of the shooting.

An alleged thief who is said to have jumped out of a window with a bundle of clothes at Pierce and O'Farrell streets early this morning is reported to have been shot by a national guardman.

The fact that two companies of the Fourteenth United States Infantry from Vancouver went to Oakland yesterday to do guard duty in that city

Exclusive Deseret News Photographs Taken of Once Glorious Stanford, on Morning of the Disaster.



SPECIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE
RUIN THAT WAS WROUGHT.

Reading from left to right the pictures are as follows: 1, 2, 3, the completely demolished Library building; 4, the broken statue of a wrestler hurled from its position in the Gymnasium and broken in fragments; 5, the ruined arch which was the pride of all Stanford students; 6, remains of the giant smoke stack; 7, the shattered Gymnasium building; 8, all that is left of the famous Memorial chapel; 9, as the Engineering building looks at present.

In an interview concerning the demolition of Stanford university, a daughter of Prof. James A. Foshay, ex-superintendent of the public schools of Los Angeles, on returning from that institution, where she was a student, said:

"Most of the buildings were thrown down or shattered at Stanford, but only two persons were killed and none seriously injured. There was no fire.

"There was a succession of shocks. They came lightly at first and then grew more severe. It was the last that did the most damage.

"Julius R. Hanna, a student, whose home is in Bradford, Pa., was killed instantly by a falling chimney. An engineer in one of the buildings was also killed in the same manner.

"A few were injured. They were taken to the hospital, but their injuries were so slight that most of them had recovered when I left.

"The greatest trouble now is that the students are without money to get away. They are safe there, however, and can well remain as long as the food supply lasts. I think there will be plenty to keep them until help comes.

"The handsome Memorial church is a wreck. The spire fell in, forcing both ends of the building out.

"Memorial arch is broken and shattered. The Geology building, which is the newest one, is wrecked. The dome fell in. The dome of the new gymnasium also fell. The roofs of all wings

of the museum building fell, destroying all the works of art.

"The chimney of the Chemistry building fell. Damage by exploding chemicals is supposed to have amounted to \$500. The arch forming the gateway to the campus was completely razed. Both chimneys fell on Robb Hall.

"One room in this building sank. Four girl students—May Davis, Florence Gilbert, Ruth Blodgett of Bakersfield, and another—were in it. They stood in the center of the floor and saw the walls fall away about them. They were carried down from the third to the second floor, but escaped injury.

"The total damage is estimated to be \$4,000,000. The college has been closed until next fall. All students in good standing will be given credit then. I heard nothing of the plans of rebuilding. There were 1,600 students.

"I was on the top floor of the Robb hall when the first earthquake came. It shook the building so badly that we could not stand and I saw one girl who tried to make her way down the staircase thrown heavily from one banister to the other.

"Few had time to put on more clothing than a bathrobe and a pair of slippers. As soon as we reached the ground everybody was hurrying to our building, for it was the weakest one on the grounds, and all supposed it must have collapsed. It was owing to its trembling condition that it withstood the shock so well."

Gazing on the Desolate Picture, Doctor Jordan, Head of the Institution. Sadly Said: "And Thus Have Gone in Sixty Seconds, Three and a Half Million Dollars and Sixteen Years of Work."

TELEPHONES TO OAKLAND.

Telephone communication with Oakland has been re-established. For the time being the service will be confined to business communications, but it will be extended very soon. Telephone service will be resumed in the undestroyed portions of the city in a few days.

BELT ROAD OPERATING.

The belt railroad is now operating around the water front, and all sorts of relief supplies are being distributed from there. The electric lights were started on East street last night, and these lights will be extended to the wharves right away. There will be plenty of electric lights almost immediately, perhaps today.

An official list of the condition of school buildings throughout the city shows that 29 buildings were utterly destroyed and that 44 were at least partially spared. As many of the latter were so damaged that they will either have to be pulled down or thoroughly repaired, it is likely that the resumption of the short term will be made in tents erected in the parks.

IMPROVED HOSPITAL.

Surgeon Gen. Gerard of the United States army has taken possession of the Crocker grammar school on Page street for the benefit of the sick people in the parks; who will be removed to that place for care and shelter. There is ample floor space for 200 patients. A force of 200 physicians and surgeons is now making a house to house inspection of sanitary conditions under orders of the health commission.

INSURANCE LOSS ESTIMATED.

There are 107 companies to share the San Francisco insurance loss. This loss is estimated by the local agents at between \$175,000,000 and \$200,000,000, but New York sends word that the insurance men there think the loss will not exceed \$125,000,000. Chicago's loss was \$125,000,000, and the companies faulted to the amount of \$45,000,000. The loss in Baltimore was paid in full. It amounted to \$25,000,000.

STATE SUPREME COURT ORDER.

The state supreme court has made a sweeping order, granting a rehearing in all cases in which a petition has been filed, and in which the time for granting a rehearing will expire before the first of May. The purpose is to prevent justice which would deprive parties to a suit from completing the record within the time specified within the rule. A similar order was made in respect to appeals in that court from the United States district court of appeals.

KANSAS DEMOCRATS HOLD CONVENTION

Topeka, Kas., April 25.—When the Democratic state convention was called to order here today it was generally expected that ex-United States Senator William A. Harris would be nominated for governor by acclamation.

The convention is the largest held by the Democrats in Kansas in years. There are practically no contests for any office.

Senator Harris, who is in Chicago, had repeatedly wired his friends not to consider his name. Late last night he wired W. F. Sapp, chairman of the state committee:

"I have made business engagements for two years. It would mean ruin to break them. Profoundly grateful."

To this Chairman Sapp replied:

"You are the unanimous choice of the convention. If you will accept we will make the campaign for you and pay all the bills. The people of Kansas call you."

State Chairman Sapp said in part:

"Such a system as has been inaugurated by the machine Republicans of this country ought not to be tolerated longer. Have we arrived at that point in our history when the power delegated by the voter to the congressman is re-delegated to the speaker of the house, to tell the United States what shall and what shall not be done? It is the vilest kind of monarchy."

"We are for free raw material, and we are willing to give to the laborer of the east free hide in competition with our hides, because the best trust robs us even of the hair and then sells the balance to the eastern manufacturer at a higher and fixed price so that the poor are shoeless."

"The aim of the Democracy is to give labor its just reward and it follows a sweeping order, granting a rehearing in all cases in which a petition has been filed, and in which the time for granting a rehearing will expire before the first of May. The purpose is to prevent justice which would deprive parties to a suit from completing the record within the time specified within the rule. A similar order was made in respect to appeals in that court from the United States district court of appeals."

Temporary Chairman Higgins in his speech charged that Gov. Hoch had entered into a combine with the railroads by which he should have a nomination, the railroads to name the



EARTHQUAKE'S FREAK.

How It Imbedded Statue of Scientist, Head Downward, in Pavement.

A decidedly queer freak of action was perpetrated by the earthquake at Stanford, as will be seen by the above picture. It shook from the top of one of the towers over the Hall of Science, the statue of Agassiz, the scientist, weighing a couple of tons, and hurled it head downwards with such violence that it was imbedded to the shoulders in the stone pavement just as it is herewith shown.

remainder of the Republican state ticket. He mentioned W. J. Bryan and Wm. A. Harris and the convention cheered heartily.

Just before the convention took a recess for lunch State Chairman Sapp received a message from former United States Senator Wm. A. Harris, dated Chicago, saying that he would accept the nomination for governor if Hugh F. Farrelly of Chanute and David Overmyer would agree to take the nominations for lieutenant governor and attorney general respectively.

Chairman Sapp declared that Farrelly and Overmyer would accept, and that all three would be nominated by acclamation.

PROCLAMATION TO AMERICAN PEOPLE

Washington, April 25.—In a proclamation issued today, President Roosevelt urges the American people now to send their contributions for the alleviation of the distress of San Francisco directly to former Mayor James D. Phelan, chairman of the finance committee, in San Francisco, instead of to the American Red Cross.

The president pays a high tribute to the work accomplished by the citizens' committee of San Francisco and indicates that the necessity for working through the Red Cross exclusively has passed.

The text of the proclamation follows:

"To the Public:

"When the news of the dreadful disaster at San Francisco first came it was necessary to take immediate steps to provide in some way for the receipt and distribution of the sums of money which at once poured in for the relief of the people of San Francisco. At the moment no one could foresee how soon it would be possible for the people of San Francisco themselves to organize, and to take over the interval the American National Red Cross association was designated to receive and disburse the funds. But the people of San Francisco, with an energy and self-reliance, a cool resourcefulness and a capacity for organized and orderly endeavor which are beyond all praise, have already met the need through committees appointed by the mayor of the city, ex-Mayor James D. Phelan being chairman of the finance committee. The work of these committees has been astonishing in its range, promptness and efficiency. As I am informed by Maj.-Gen. Greeley, although all local transportation was destroyed, as well as practically every supply store in the city, these local committees, with the help of the army have succeeded in caring for 300,000 homeless people in the last five days. Thanks to their efforts, no individual is now suffering severely for food, water or temporary shelter. This work has been done with the minimum of waste and under conditions which would have appalled men less trained in business methods, endowed with less ability or inspired with any but the highest motives of humanity and helpfulness. The need of employing the Red Cross, save as an auxiliary has passed, and I urge that here-

after all contributions from any source be sent to James D. Phelan, chairman of the finance committee, San Francisco. Mr. Devine, of the Red Cross, will disburse any contributions sent to him through ex-Mayor Phelan, and will work in accord with him in all ways.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"The White House, April 25, 1906."

In connection with the proclamation the president authorized the publication of a telegram which he had sent to Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, acknowledging the receipt of a telegram signed by the mayor, Judge Morrow, ex-Mayor Phelan and others. In the telegram the president would be helped simply as a sufferer by your committees as soon as they were organized, and action through the Red Cross was simply to fill them up until your organization was perfected and it would of course have been a negligence on our part if we had not at once taken steps to see that the gap was filled at a time when it was impossible for you to know how soon you would be organized. I have sent a message to Congress today urging an immediate appropriation for the work at Mare Island navy yard, and for an appropriation for the buildings asked for by the war department. In a few days I shall send it a further communication for the rebuilding of the public buildings, but I am not yet able to get details as to the amount needed for these.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHAT STRIKE MEAN.

The strikes in the north, where 40,000 miners are still out, in Paris, where thousands of book printers and employees of the jewelry and paper trades are on strike; at Brest, where all branches of labor have voted for a general strike and at other points, are merely a precursor of the national labor movement to be inaugurated May 1, when it is expected that the entire proletariat will quit for a day and perhaps for a longer period of time. The masses and many other branches of labor decided today to quit from May 1 to May 15 without violence. Employees of grocers, dairymen, butchers and bakers and all purveyors of food supplies, as well as hotels are meeting tonight and there is promise of a decision for a similar cessation of work. A complete suspension of operations throughout the building, food, industrial and commercial and other branches is probable. Fears are entertained that the gas and electricity and other utilities on which the public is dependent will be affected, but the companies assure that they have no fear of interruption of metropolitan and other means of communication.

In the meantime the government appears to have awakened to the necessity of stern measures. This is indicated by the assembling of troops.

ELECTIONS APPROACHING.

One of the chief difficulties is the fact that the political elements hesitate to offend labor by the threat of severe repression. However, the early tempering with the disorderly miners in the Pas de Calais district has been succeeded by vigorous measures, the massing of troops and the arresting of disorderly persons.

M. Clemenceau, who as minister of interior bears the brunt of the responsibility, has sought to avoid intervention by the military but now is energetically gathering the civil and military forces. When three of the chief agitators visited M. Clemenceau yesterday he brusquely declared that they were outside the breasting works, as they had favored violence, and he therefore refused to treat with them.

San Francisco, April 25.—The names of the finance committee have been changed to the Finance Committee of Relief and Red Cross Funds. It is composed of the principal merchants, bankers and jurists of the city. Following are the members of the committee:

James D. Phelan, chairman; W. Downey Harvey, secretary; William Back, Horace Davis, M. H. De Young, Frank G. Drumm, Jas. L. Flood, I. V. Hollman, Jr., William F. Herrin, Rufus P. Jennings, Herbert E. Law, Thomas Magee, Garrett McEnerney, John F. Merrill, W. W. Morrow, Judge United States circuit court; Rudolph Spreckels, Charles Suto, Jr., Joseph S. Tobin.

FINANCE COMMITTEE OF
RELIEF AND R. C. FUNDS.

FRANCE PREPARING FOR MAY 1 TROUBLES

In Paris Effort Will be Made to
Confine Demonstrations to
Place de la Concorde.

SITUATION IS THREATENING.

Paris Garrison Being Strength-
ened and Precautions Taken
At Other Centers.

Some Newspapers Assert Labor Move-
ment is Preclude to Revolution to
Overthrow Existing Regime.

Paris, April 25.—According to a semi-official statement made by a high functionary of the prefecture of police today the military and police are prepared to meet every eventuality May 1. He said the police canvass shows that 80,000 men have stopped work of which number the disorderly element does not exceed 20,000. Against these can be massed 42,000 to 45,000 troops, namely 20,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry and 15,000 Republican guards and police, with large additional reserves. The police will endeavor to localize the manifestation to the Place de la Republique, which is the great labor center. This will prevent the manifestation from gaining the center of Paris or getting west of the Place de la Concorde into the residential sections of the Champs Elysee or Passy. It is expected the strength of the military and police will readily enable them to confine the disorderly element within its section, thus reducing the demonstration to isolated spots, easily controlled.

The police are convinced that there is no danger of lack of food supplies owing to the strike in the provision trades. They declare that the dealers in provisions are reaping a harvest by spreading alarmist reports. The police are in favor of closing the stores altogether.

In conclusion, the official of the prefecture stated that the situation, while serious, does not warrant being represented as tragic. The painters have decided to stop work May 1 and to remain out until granted an eight hour day and a weekly holiday.

STRIKE SITUATION.

The gravity of the strike movement throughout the country, which assumed alarming proportions last week during the height of the excitement caused by the San Francisco disaster, has momentarily improved, but they have been brought up to a state of apprehension concerning the imminence of a crisis May 1, when all the ranks of labor will make a gigantic eight-hour demonstration.

Whether this will be accomplished by violence and bloodshed is only conjectural, but the people are intensely alarmed and the authorities are adopting extreme military and police precautions. The garrison at Paris is being rapidly strengthened and it is expected that 60,000 troops will be available here May 1. In the mining regions, another camp in which an army corps is ready for eventualities, and similar precautions are being taken at other centers.

PUBLIC ALARMED.

The labor organizations do not conceal the fact that it is their intention to make a supreme effort. These bodies are partly composed of anarchists and revolutionists, who are not without influence. The movement has a pacific object, similar to the American eight-hour demonstration. Nevertheless it is feared that the lawless element may get the upper hand, and this inspires the public with a feeling of terror bordering on panic.

REVOLUTION PREDICTED.

Some of the newspapers freely assert that the movement is the prelude of a revolution in which the proletariat intends to overthrow the existing regime. The alarmist rumors add to the real danger of the situation. Some of the reports picture the business and residential parts of Paris as about to be sacked, the streets barricaded and, in brief, a veritable renewal of the commune. This is not the case, but of greatly alarming the more nervous people some of whom are sending their valuables abroad and are preparing their residences to resist attack.

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