



UNION SQUARE, SHOWING TALL CLAU SPRECKELS BUILDING AND OTHER STRUCTURES WHICH WERE WRECKED BY EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE.

SAN FRANCISCO WILL RISE AGAIN.

A Systematic Search Being Made for Victims of the Disaster—Millions of Dollars for Relief Pouring in from all Sections of the Country. Twenty-six Miles Burned Over—Loss Will Aggregate \$300,000,000.

San Francisco, April 24.—The new San Francisco that will rise from the ashes of the old is in its first stages of rebuilding. After five days of confusion and almost superhuman effort on the part of citizens of California's metropolis, the great task of sheltering, feeding and otherwise caring for the homeless thousands, complete order has been established and attention turned to the future.

Throughout the great business quarter, where the devastation by fire was the most complete, dangerous walls were razed, buildings that had not been disintegrated by fire were inspected with a view of re-occupancy, and ground was cleared for the immediate construction of buildings in which to resume business at the earliest possible time.

Confidence has been restored. The assurance of insurance companies, the measures taken by the financial institutions, the prompt and reassuring words that have reached the business men of San Francisco from eastern financial centers, all these things have dispelled the feeling of uncertainty.

The generally encouraging situation temporarily suffered a setback because of a chilling rain which fell on the thousands protected only by canvas coverings and even less impervious shelterings. While the rain caused considerable suffering for the time being, conditions were quickly ameliorated by the prompt action of every relief committee, as well as by the voluntary acts of householders.

Homeless people are fed in a systematic manner. From the water front, where the boatloads of provisions docked, there was an endless procession of carts and drays carrying food to the scores of sub-stations established throughout the city and the parks. At these stations food and drink, comprising bread, prepared meats and canned goods, milk and a limited amount of hot coffee and even fruit were served to all those who applied. About 1500 tons of provisions are moved daily from the water front.

Large supplies of blankets, tenting and other material, to provide coverings for those who have been scantily

supplied, are reaching the supply stations rapidly. Barracks have been completed at several points, and in these many people have found comfort and shelter against the inclemencies of the weather. The situation in the congested camps, such as Golden Gate Park and the various public squares throughout the city has been considerably relieved by the departure of many people for points on the other side of the bay.

General health conditions are satisfactory. While the number of cases at the various hospitals have increased each day, sickness is mostly due to exposure and worry. The most encouraging feature is the absence of anything like contagion or an epidemic of disease of any nature whatever.

General A. W. Greely took command of the federal troops at his post, superseding General Frederick Funston, who will act under Greely's orders.

The condition of the 5000 persons camped in Jefferson Square is terrible. Not more than 5 per cent. have even an army tent, and makeshifts are constructed of carpets, bed sheets and every imaginable substance. They were inadequate to keep out the heavy rain that fell. Houses are requisitioned for these people as fast as possible.

Sanitary work is going forward as rapidly as possible. Many cesspools have been dug, and all refuse is hauled away and burned promptly. There is so far little sickness in camp. No contagious disease has appeared.

Five Hundred Bodies Buried.

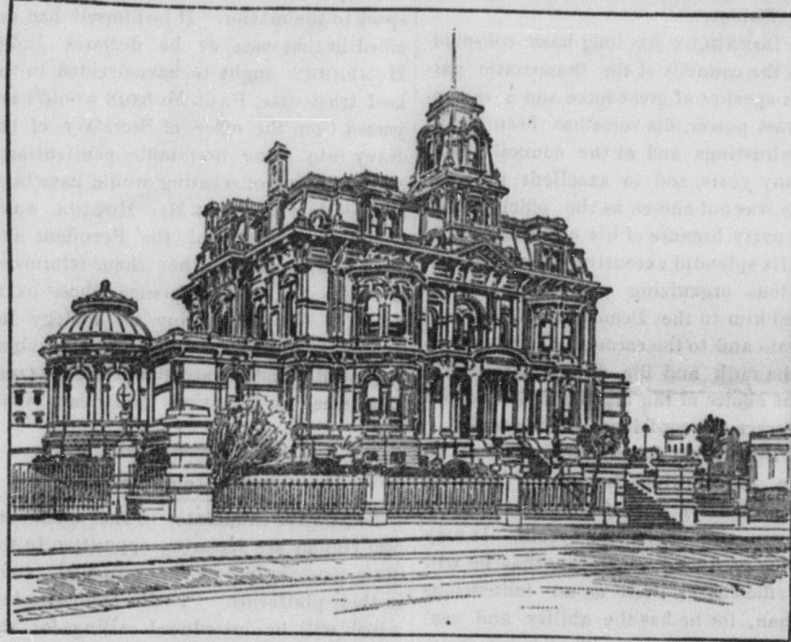
The total number of bodies recovered and buried up to Sunday night is 500. No complete record can be had at this time, as many bodies have been buried without permits from the coroner and the board of health. The searchers of the coroner's and the board of health departments found not more than 20 bodies Sunday. They were buried immediately. It is impossible at the present time to obtain any estimate of the number of casualties. Whenever a body is found it is buried immediately without any formality whatever, and these burials have been made at widely separated points.

The health of the scores of thou-

sands camped in the open air is, under the circumstances, remarkably good. There have, of course, been several cases of pneumonia reported, and colds are quite numerous, but there is nothing like an epidemic of pulmonary troubles. An interesting item from the Golden Gate Park district was the report of the birth of 18 babes. These cases have received prompt and efficient attention, and the mothers and children were removed to the various maternity hospitals.

Temporary Quarters For Homeless.

Vigorous measures are being taken by the board of health and the board of public works to improve the sanitary conditions throughout the city. Eight temporary structures 150 feet in length by 28 feet in width and 13 feet high, have been erected at Golden Gate Park, and in these sheds thousands found reasonably comfortable quarters. The buildings have been divided into compartments large enough to house a family. Those without tent shelter received first consideration in the selection of occupants for these



CROCKER MANSION ON NOB HILL.

temporary buildings. The Associated Press representatives covered the entire area of the burned section. The circumference of the area of the great conflagration, as near as could be ascertained by the marking of a cyclometer, is 26 miles, and comprises the entire business district and a large section of the residence district, all of which was densely populated.

Property Loss \$300,000,000. It was estimated by competent authorities that the loss will aggregate \$300,000,000, and on this vast amount of property the insurance companies carried approximately \$175,000,000 insurance.

Cliff House Not Destroyed.

A thorough inspection made by a representative of the Associated Press who made the trip in an automobile shows that comparatively little damage was done in the vicinity of the Cliff. The Cliff House not only stands, but the damage sustained by it from the earthquake will not exceed \$500. The famous Sutro baths, located near the Cliff House, with its hundreds

of thousands of square feet of glass roofing, also was practically unharmed. Only a few of the windows in the Sutro baths and in the Cliff House were broken, and the lofty chimney of the pumping plant of the former establishment was cracked only very slightly.

Chinese Can't Buy Land.

One of the problems facing the relief committees on both sides of the bay is the sheltering of the Chinese. Many of them are destitute. It has long been a question in San Francisco what should be done with Chinatown, and moving the Chinese in the direction of Colma has been agitated. Now they are without homes and without prospects of securing any. They can get no land. Unless the government undertakes their relief they are in grave danger. Those who have money cannot purchase property, as no one will sell to them. Few, however, even of the richest merchants in Chinatown saved anything of value, for their wealth was invested in the Oriental village which had sprung up in the heart of the area burned.

RELIEF WORKER SHOT DEAD

H. C. Tilden Killed in His Auto By Members of Citizens' Patrol.

San Francisco, April 24.—H. C. Tilden, one of the most prominent members of the general relief committee, was shot and almost instantly killed in his automobile while returning from Menlo Park. He was shot by men supposed to be members of the citizens' patrol.

Hugo Alltschul, a coachman, who was with him in the automobile, was cut in the face by a bullet, and another ball pierced the seat and struck in the back of R. G. Seaman, acting lieutenant of the Second Company of the Signal Corps. The force of the bullet was spent, and Seaman suffered no injury.

Tilden was a commission merchant of this city, a member of Governor Pardee's staff, and was one of the foremost workers in the general relief work. He had taken his three children and a nurse from the Fourteen-Mile house, where they had been since the earthquake, to Menlo Park, where he has a summer cottage. His automobile had been used as an ambulance in conveying sick and wounded to the hospitals, and the Red Cross flag was displayed in his car. Besides



SAN FRANCISCO CHATEAU OF CLAU SPRECKELS.

board of health headquarters. So many dead were found in this limited area that cremation was deemed absolutely necessary to prevent disease. The names of some of the dead were learned, but in the majority of cases identification was impossible, owing to the mutilation of the features. A systematic search for bodies of the victims of the earthquake and fire is being made by the coroner and the state board of health inspectors. The ruins of the burned buildings in the business and the old resident section have sufficiently cooled to make the search possible.

Reports have been made by deputies sent out by the board of health of the finding of 23 bodies in various sections of the city. Few of them could be identified. The bodies were buried in various places and the graves numbered.

The United States Mint, which contained \$290,000,000 of coin and bullion, escaped destruction, although all around it buildings were burned to the ground. The employees of the Mint battled with the encroaching flames for hours, often at the risk of their lives.

Eleven Postal Clerks Saved.

Eleven postal clerks, all alive, were taken from the debris of the postoffice Friday. All at first were thought to be dead, but it was found that although they were buried in the stone, every one was alive. They had been for three days without food or water. All the mail in the postoffice was saved.

The spread of the flames toward the

about 500 feet above the sea level, and gives a magnificent view of San Francisco bay and the country for many miles around. At the southwest corner of California and Powell streets, just on the brink of the hill, was the Stanford residence. At the death of Mrs. Stanford about a year ago in Honolulu the mansion became the property of Leland Stanford, Jr., University. It contained many art treasures of great value. On the southeast corner of the same block stood the home of the late Mark Hopkins, who amassed many millions with Stanford, C. P. Huntington and Charles Crocker in the construction of the Central Pacific railway. The Hopkins home was presented to the University of California by his heirs, and it was known as the Hopkins Art Institute.

All Old Landmarks Gone.

Old landmarks, made famous from association with the early history of California, as well as the new monuments to the commercial prosperity of California's metropolis, have been wiped out of existence by fire. One of the first landmarks to fall a prey to the flames was the Palace Hotel, known the world over to travelers. It was built in the 70's by James Ralston at a cost of \$6,000,000, and was owned by the Sharon estate.

The great new Flood building, built by James Flood at a cost of \$4,000,000 and occupied about a year ago; the new Merchants' Exchange building in California street, erected at a cost of \$2,500,000; the Crocker building, worth \$1,000,000; the Mills building, costing



CLAU SPRECKELS' PAVILION, GOLDEN GATE PARK.

western addition, the best part of the city remaining, has been stayed, and the only portions of the conflagration that demands the attention of the fire-spreckels' house in San Francisco

men is that extending from the Nob Hill section down to the northwestern part of the water front. The western addition danger was averted by the use of gun-cotton, dynamite and two streams of water.

Two men were shot and killed Friday morning. Policeman Flood on returning to his home encountered a stranger, who attacked him. Flood shot him dead.

Special Policeman Snyder killed a man, but the details are not known. The only bank in the huge ruined district that escaped destruction was the Market Street Bank, at the corner of Seventh and Market streets. It is in the gutted Grand building, but the firemen saved the ground floor. It will pay out money just as soon as it hears from the clearing house officials.

Palatial Homes Burned.

The district on California street from Powell to Jones street, known as Nob Hill, which was swept by fire, contained the most palatial homes of San Francisco. The summit of the hill is

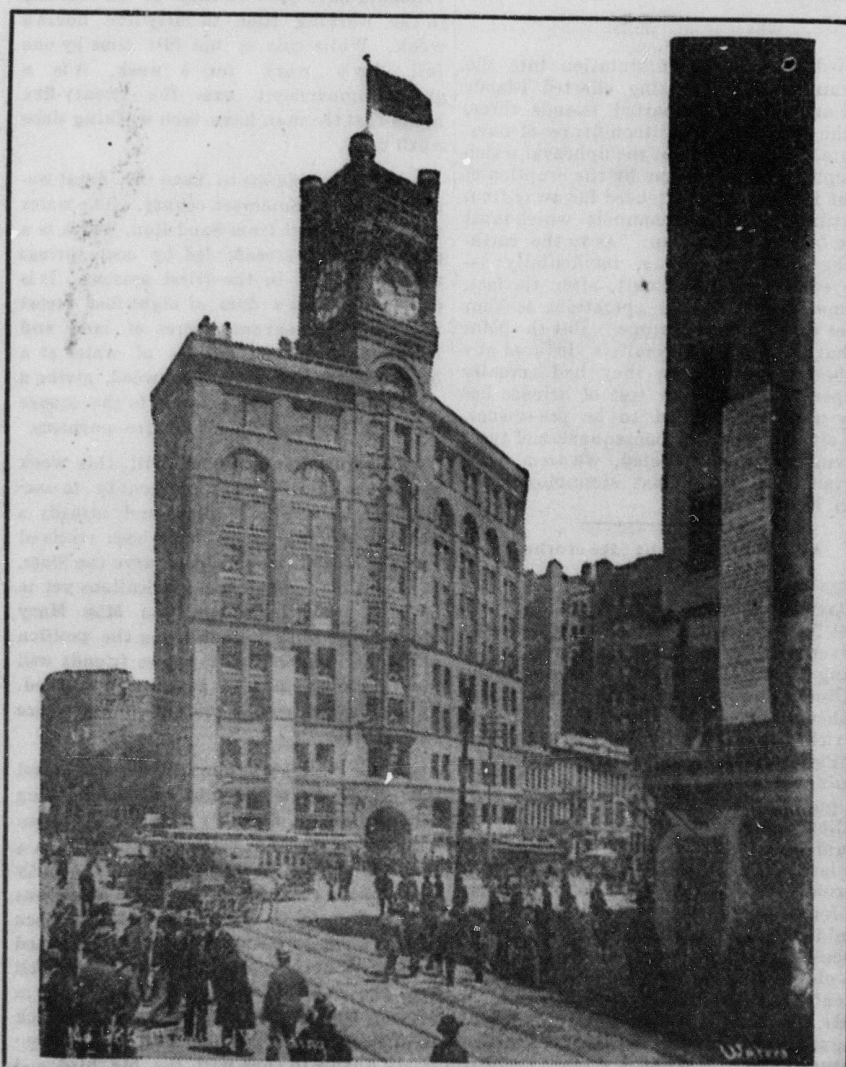
Municipal Buildings Destroyed.

The great group of municipal buildings, standing on a piece of ground bounded by Larkin, McAllister and Grove streets, erected by the city of San Francisco at a cost of \$7,000,000, and known as the city and county buildings, are now a mass of smoldering ruins. With the buildings were probably destroyed the city and county records.

The California hotel and theatre, on Bush street near Montgomery; the Grand Opera house, on Mission street, where the Conreid Grand Opera company had just opened for a series of two-weeks' opera; the Orpheum, the Columbia, the Alcazar, the Magis, the Central and Fisher's were some of the playhouses destroyed.

At the junction of Kearny, Market and Geary streets stood the three great newspaper buildings of San Francisco—the Call (Spreckels), the Examiner and the Chronicle. All were destroyed.

All the large department stores are destroyed.



SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE BUILDING.



HALL OF JUSTICE.



GATEWAY OF LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY.