

DYNAMITE RAZES TOTTERING WALLS

All Day Sunday the Work of Removing Menaces to Life Is Kept Up.

SOLDIER'S NARROW ESCAPE

While Placing a Third Charge in the Ruins of the Old McCormick Hotel the Entire Mass Is Suddenly Precipitated.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—The first accident in connection with the dynamiting of dangerous walls by the engineers of the Army took place today. Smaller quantities of explosives, than were used last week are now being fired and this necessitates two or more charges of dynamite being exploded before the desired result is attained.

This morning the engineers were working in the downtown district. Twice had dynamite been exploded under the facade of a tall ruin, and a third charge was being inserted when the wall fell. Three soldiers were buried, but a mass of twisted iron partly shielded them, and no one was seriously hurt.

This has been the first day of official rest that the city has had since the beginning of its distress. All of the municipal departments were closed, with the exception of the police stations and hospitals, and Franklin Hall, the seat of San Francisco's government, was deserted. The police have had little or nothing to engage their attention.

Services in the Open Air.

Among the churches the same condition prevailed as upon the preceding Sunday, open-air services being the rule, even where the buildings were unharmed. At Golden Gate Park the usual Sunday afternoon concert was given and was attended by thousands. That the people as a whole are beginning to look for some diversion was shown last night when a great crowd assembled to witness a vaudeville show in a hall on Fillmore street. The authorities, however, at the last moment, refused to permit the performance.

Two arrests for selling liquor were made today, as an indication of the determination to suppress the traffic in intoxicants until the saloons are allowed to reopen, one of the offenders was fined \$100, and the other's bond was fixed at \$500.

Revised List of Dead.

Coroner Walsh, after revising his list of victims of fire and earthquake, informed General Greely that the total number of cases handled by his office was 219, of which 154 were identified and 155 unidentified. This report shows 29 less than given by a previous account.

The streets of the burned districts were thronged today with sightseers. Every train from nearby towns on peninsula, and every ferryboat in the bay counties, was packed with people eager to get their first glimpse of the city's devastation, and almost every passenger carried a camera or kodak.

Jokes of Street Fakers.

In expectation of the crush of people booths of street fakers sprung up over night along the curbs on the cleared streets, prepared to furnish refreshments, and most of them enjoyed a profitable trade. In many instances the booths were labeled with the names of former famous hostesses, and the incongruity of "Hot Frankfurters, 5 cents," beneath the "Palm Hotel," provoked a smile from each passerby.

The work of construction and tearing down continued today on all sides, notwithstanding Sunday. Several hundred frame buildings now appear among the destroyed structures, and foundations are being prepared for as many more. The slow process of taking down standing walls with pick and shovel is being employed by many of the men who are impatient to resume business, but the bulk of this work is being done by steamrollers, who are using donkey engine power to raise the walls.

CAUGHT BY FALLING WALL.

Noncommissioned Officer in Battery Is Very Badly Injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Quartermaster Sergeant C. H. Robbins, attached to the First Battery of Engineers, stationed at Fort Mason, is the latest victim of the recent calamity. Today, in charge of a squad of engineers, he was detailed to raise the dangerous walls in the vicinity of Turk and Mason streets with dynamite, and just before 12 o'clock, with two men, he entered the ruins of the old McCormick Hotel at 22 Turk street.

Two charges had been exploded, and the three men were at work placing the third charge under the ruins of the hotel, when suddenly the walls began to topple. Robbins' companions fled clear of the falling wall and escaped with a few bruises, but Robbins was caught under tons of debris.

In some miraculous manner an iron beam fell over him in such a position as to act as a shield, and a portion of the falling debris dropped as a sort of cage-like protection over him. For fully an hour, and a half the police and soldiers in the vicinity labored in order to release the imprisoned and mangled soldier. He was hurriedly taken to the General Hospital at the Presidio, where his wounds were pronounced dangerous, but not necessarily fatal.

GREELY GIVEN READY MONEY

About \$300,000 of the Sum Appropriated by Congress for Relief.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Following representation made to the War Department by General Greely, commanding the Department of the Pacific, Secretary Taft has placed at the disposal of that officer an amount approximating \$300,000 of the relief fund of \$2,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the relief of the San Francisco sufferers. With this money General Greely will pay for supplies already purchased and others which are needed, including fresh meat, which he says is indispensable.

THE UNIVERSAL TAINT.

Mad Desire to Get Rich Quickly at Any Cost.

New York Mail.

"He that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent," says the proverb. The American people have been making haste to be rich, and the sickening, reiterate, cumulative revelation of the varied phenomena of moral dereliction classed under the single head of "graft" raise the question, Which of those who have been elevated to posts of honor and profit is innocent?

We are living in the midst of these revelations and scarcely realize even yet their proportions, extent and enormity, or their significance. We should come nearer realizing them if we would only analyze our own dull attitude of expectancy—the state of mind that leads us to count on a daily doom of disgrace, as the inhabitants of a beleaguered city count on the daily boom of artillery.

What branches these last years have made in the intrenchments of American pride and honor. We look around us and see everywhere Senators, Governors, Mayors, legislators, Aldermen under the fire of specific and disgraceful charges, and the honorable names of these men regarded with sneering disfavor. We see "high finance" unmasked and the chiefs of the great corporations, bankers and business houses whose names were once while great big and whose posts should guarantee their probity, exhibited in the intolerable guise of tricksters "caught with the goods."

Certain new and sinister moral shadings have been introduced between the outward honesty and "disposition" of the old ethical universe. To comprehend all the figures in our political and business life we must adopt some such classification as this: "Convinced," "caught with the goods," "indicted," "statute of limitations," "graft," "honest," "law honest," "dishonest."

A new standard of appraisal of great and commanding business success has been established. It may be unjust and cynical, but it is a fair deduction from the discovered facts in the careers of a score of multi-millionaires. To make a captain of finance or industry, take an alert man of good abilities—say, a \$500,000 a year man—perform a surgical operation on the character of his mind, and he has an opportunity. "He that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent."

It is "money madness." The curious thing is that the cumulative power of possessed wealth nor the advantage of "inside lines" in the fact of exceptional opportunity will satisfy the men who enjoy both. The evil of American life is that the man who has as much as those that want is the passion to secure the opposite of what President Roosevelt called the square deal. The problem of American life, after the present tanks of corruption are complete, will be to compel people to observe "the rules of the game."

From college football up to the rebate question of the largest railroad, the lobbying of the public service corporation, the "syndicate participations" of the insurance "magnate" and the grafting operations of public officials, the whole evil begins and ends with the unwillingness to play fair.

The square deal really accomplished, would smash some of the great trusts, and some colossal fortunes, reduce some football heads, but it would mightily purify American life, redress its unequal balances, withdraw the source that patient merit of the unworthy takes.

A \$50 Wedding—No Tour.

Cleveland, O., Plaindealer.

"Ten" Joplin going on a wedding tour "No, he can't afford it. You see, he was so nervous he gave the minister \$50 when he meant to give him 25 cents."

Mayor Schmitz' One Big Error

HIS ORDER GIVING MILITIA POWER TO SHOOT LOOTERS AND SUSPECTS CAUSED A REIGN OF TERROR WHICH LED TO MERCILESS KILLING BY BEARDESS DESPOTS

The San Francisco fire was hardly checked when two immediate necessities forced recognition in the tumult—protection and aid for the homeless. The whole population of San Francisco was spilled into one heap; law and order, food and shelter had to come from somewhere and quickly. How they came was the story of the third day of the fire, and the story of the fourth and succeeding days after the earthquake.

Law and order were preserved, but in a manner that should be commented upon, as there was a terrible lesson learned there that none who lived through those days of terror will ever forget. All came to a marvelous way that admits of nothing but praise and respect for the resourceful people who carried on the rescue.

As to the law, it was preserved, and in this manner: When the tumult came General Funston gave orders to his troops to act as if there were actual marauding law. This meant the shooting of looters and the summary punishment by the bullet for a good many offenses the penalty of which in times of peace would be as trifling as 30 days in jail. If it was crucial, it was martial law. General Funston gave this order, knowing that it would be taken properly, for he knew his men. He was sure of the commission officers, and he was sure of the noncommissioned officers, and he knew that any recruit who did not know how to exercise his discretion would have been shot in the back behind him that he would soon learn.

SLACK DAMS CREEK

Inhabitants of Capay Valley Take to Hills.

RESULT OF EARTHQUAKE

Mass of Soft Earth Holds Back Water a Hundred Feet Deep And About a Thousand Feet in Width.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 6.—A special from Woodland to the Sacramento Union says: The threat of flood in the Capay Valley, resulting from the slide of earth that has fallen from the mountain side, is assumed that the slide in question was in some way the result of the recent earthquake, and it is now found that the contents of the water course. Ever since the occurrence the waters have been steadily sinking up behind it and was found by measurement in this morning that a depth of 150 feet had been reached.

If it had been taken at an earlier stage the dam might have been blown up with dynamite and the waters released without danger to any locality, but it is now too late to do this, as it would be to prestate the flood that is feared. The dam is of soft earth and debris, and there is some hope that it may absorb the water or out out gradually and the water pass in harmless quantities. Should it give way to the pressure the results will be very serious and a large area of country will be flooded.

The towns in immediate danger are Capay, with a population of something over 400; Rumney, with a population of 200, and Guinda, with a population of 250. All in the Capay Valley. The people of these towns are so far impressed with the possible danger that confronts them that they have abandoned their houses and removed their belongings, even the contents of the stores, to the hillsides, where they are camping with their families.

The railway company is taking precautions for the protection of the line and for prompt repair of any damages that may be caused, and watches have been placed upon all the Yale bridges to keep the fear of brush and trees if a break occurs.

And the Cat Came Back.

Boston Herald.

Some 30 years ago there lived in Stamford, Conn., the Hon. Truman Smith, well advanced in years and highly respected. Among his pets was a cat which had taken to killing young chickens, and the family was anxious to dispose of it, but did not wish to kill it.

"Uncle Truman" was going one day to

Westcott's, about a mile to the east of the town. He put the cat in a basket and took her along, letting her out when he reached there. When he reached home that night pussy sat on the piazza looking very comfortable.

A few days later, being obliged to go to Dumpling Pond, some four miles distant, he again put pussy in the basket and took her along, letting her out when he reached there. When he reached home that evening, great was his surprise to see pussy again sitting on the piazza.

As he was obliged to go to New York for a few days, he took pussy with him. New York being 36 miles distant. He therefore again put pussy in the basket and took her with him on the train. He was very curious among his friends, and he told several of the story of the cat's adventures, and it occurred to one of them to play a joke on him. The next time he was at New York and let the cat out of the basket, one of his friends waited until he had gone, caught pussy again and gave her to the landlady, with instructions to put her off at Stamford on his return trip.

It therefore happened that when "Uncle Truman" returned that night, pussy was once more sitting on the piazza to meet him. His astonishment at this could hardly be described, as he supposed the cat had traveled the 36 miles within about eight hours. So, after caressing the cat, he said: "Well, well, pussy, if you care enough for your home to come back all that distance, you shall never be sent away again."

TALKS TO BENCHES.

La Follette's Speech on Rates Employs Senate.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, May 6.—Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, as a legislative star, is a force to be reckoned with. To make his three-day speech on the railroad rate bill; the older Senators with few exceptions declined to listen and left their seats as soon as he started his speech. All of which has been predicted over and over again. The United States Senate makes no exception to its rule that new Senators must suppress themselves, even when the new Senators are men of recognized ability such as La Follette. The Senate does not want to hear speeches from Senators who are now serving their first term, and it won't hear them.

Mr. La Follette was informed of this, but he waved aside the advice of his friends and broke into debate. To make matters worse, he chose a very bad time for his speech, the days when the San Francisco fire was at its height, and he suffered in consequence, for his speech failed to reach the members of the Senate but the people of the country, for the news from the Golden Gate spread over everything, particularly set

made tactical blunder.

Tactically, Mr. La Follette made a bad break when he made a speech on the rate bill; he made matters worse by delivering a speech that occupied three days, but what was worse than all else, he failed to reach the members of the Senate for refusing to stay and hear what he had to say. "The time will come when some of the seats now vacated by the new Senators will be filled by the people," said he. But no Senator will be defeated for refusing to hear Mr. La Follette speak. Mr. La Follette is an interesting figure in the history of the Senate, but his power is confined to Wisconsin. His bad temper will eventually do him great injury, for the Senate will not be dictated to by a new Senator any more than it will listen to his speeches and such threats as he uttered will react.

Only Willing to Hear Leaders.

The average speech on the railroad rate bill is a pretty dry affair and attracts little attention. Whenever Senator Doliver, Senator Bailey, Senator Spooner, Senator Knott or Senator Foraker speaks he has a large and attentive audience, but it is seldom that other Senators get more than a respectful hearing. Indeed Doliver is lucky to get that. The Senate recognizes the ability of the men named, and has respect for their views, and is anxious to hear them, but the less experienced Senators have been so much impressed by the speech of Senator Doliver, that they are willing to hear him, but his power is confined to Wisconsin. His bad temper will eventually do him great injury, for the Senate will not be dictated to by a new Senator any more than it will listen to his speeches and such threats as he uttered will react.

Longest Debate in Years.

It is said by the official reporters of the Senate that no subject before Congress has ever been debated so long as the amount of debate that has grown out of the railroad rate issue, and the end is not yet; but the consideration of the rate tariff bills has filled as many pages of the Congressional Record; not even the famous filibustering speeches on the railroad bill in the last Congress consumed as much time and space. The rate speeches have been short and long, bright and dry, technical and practical. On the whole the debate has been more interesting than the usual discussion of the borders so close on the technical, for public interest has been thoroughly aroused and the Senators have been anxious, as a rule, to listen to the speaker who will be widely read and at the same time convincing. A dull speech, couched in legal phrases, is not widely read, and for that reason the most interesting speeches of the past few years have departed at times from the prosy style that is their custom in order to appeal to the average reader. Much interest has been induced into the debate because it is a fight between the President and the people on one side and the corporation Senators and corporate interests on the other.

Industrial Martyrs.

Year by year grows the death roll of industrial martyrs. In the matter of gaining a livelihood, the impression is forced upon the mind that there is more danger than war. The question arises: Why do men and women engage in such occupations of hazard? Ah, why? The question is not a new one. Life to exist must be gained in some of the most dangerous occupations. Man may not choose his occupation; at least, the majority of mankind may not. Fate, environment—what not?—puts the industrial martyr where they are, and only from age, illness or accident may they turn to some less strenuous, less dangerous and always less painful occupation. Many descend to the level of those who are described as having no settled employment. It is from such ranks that street-sweepers, cab-drivers and the like are recruited.

Some Men's Hair.

Harper's Weekly.

There is an exchange in Paris where one may purchase locks of hair which have adorned the heads of celebrities. Two dozen grown by Lord Nelson recently sold for \$25, and this was considered a rare bargain, since a much smaller number went for \$350. Nobody seems to care much for the hair of the Duke of Wellington, since his wig is a product is quoted at only \$7.50 per lock. Napoleon, who had some that hung right in the middle of his forehead, is rated at \$10 to \$200, according to demand, and Lord Byron rules fairly steady at \$37.50. J. D. Rockefeller's name does not appear in the list.

MORTAR IS CRUSHED

(Continued From Page 1.)

stone thrown in indiscriminately with a little mortar scattered here and there. Now it is evident to any one, even though he knows nothing whatever of engineering, that such work as this is neither substantial nor lasting.

President Jordan explained this defect away by saying that it was work done in the Summer when it was very hard to get skilled workmen. Certainly not a very convincing excuse. The president seems unwilling to entertain the thought that McGilvray would do poor work.

Mortar Crumbles in Fingers.

Then some other very poor construction can be seen at the gateway to the campus erected but a short while ago at a cost of \$23,000 and simply thrown into pieces by the shock. Pieces of mortar which held the gate together can be crumbled in the fingers like an egg-shell. This stuff should be as hard as rock. Also a very interesting fact about this gateway is that it had not a single steel reinforcing rod in it. No wonder the earthquake threw it down when it was made only of stone, held together by cement stucco as paper.

The same faults may be found in the library and the gymnasium, the two beautiful buildings which, almost completed, were hopelessly shattered. The brick walls of these buildings tumbled down like china ware, and not one, as they are now exposed to view, has the slightest appearance of stability. The only redeeming feature about these wrecks is the immense steel dome of the library, which stands intact, although the stone work crumbled clear away from it, an excellent object-lesson for building in the future against the earthquakes which seem to have set their will against this section of the country.

Dome Goes With the Wall.

The dome of the gymnasium went down in a heap with the walls and does not stand towering above the ruins as does that of the library. This is an interesting commentary on Hodge's ability as an architect. The gymnasium was the only building of any size which he had designed, and in time of strain it went down like a shell. Hodge also designed the gateway, which was put up without any supporting steel, and fell such easy prey to the temblor.

The whole situation seems to be about this. Hodge, as alleged, has very little work as an architect. His buildings, when put to the test, were found wanting. McGilvray has done very flimsy work; in some cases work not at all up to his reputation as a builder in San Francisco. Lathrop has invariably awarded his contracts to McGilvray. It is evident that the architect and builder are open to censure. Lathrop's work seems to be suspicious, but no charge can be proved.

To the interested the questions then rise—Why is Hodge retained if his work is poor? Why had McGilvray done cheap work when he is capable of doing better? Why have the bids been consistently awarded to him by Lathrop when he has done this poor work? These are the questions which the Examiner is trying to answer, and if your correspondent is not mistaken President Jordan would himself read with exceeding interest their correct answers.

Clearing Up the Debris.

The work of cleaning up the debris is rapidly progressing. No building scheme has as yet been mapped out for reconstruction of the destroyed buildings. All energy will be devoted this Summer to making the classrooms, dormitories and laboratories perfectly safe and habitable again. Memorial Church will not be forced to its old form. A lower dome will be built instead of the towering one which fell wrecked the interior and walls of the church. All the buildings will be made more massive and more strongly supported by steel.

How soon the work of building up will be commenced is not known. Dr. Jordan says, "We are going to fold our sails for awhile" in the building line, which probably means that the work of restoration will not be begun for some time. The running expenses of the University are now about \$550,000 a year, and Dr. Jordan wants to build up his faculty and buy much needed equipment before he puts any more money into stone and steel.

Throttling Niagara.

World's Work.

Look at the complete circle of interests that are centered around the incident of Niagara Falls. The same interests control the railroads, the electrical supplies companies, and the power companies. And in the midst of this gigantic commotion of financial interests, whose operations are already of momentum sufficient ultimately to tax the power-producing capacity of Niagara, stand the falls—not as a magnificent monument to the pride of the United States in a glory of nature, but as the 165-foot drop of 23,000 cubic feet of water per second, transmutable into 6,000,000 electrical horse-power for the uses of an industrial monopoly.

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Effective, But Too Much Red Tape.

McMinnville News.

The direct primary law just tried for the first time in Oregon has given the people an opportunity to speak, and if they have not done so for the people of their choice it must be their own fault. The present law undoubtedly has too much red tape and will need amending, and the objectionable features can no doubt be eliminated without destroying the good that there is in it.

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Hartford, Conn., April 21, 1906.

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THE WEEKLY EXAMINER

—OF—

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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