

REBUILT SAN FRANCISCO 5 YEARS AFTER

Preparing Now for the Great \$50,000,000 Panama Canal Fair in 1915

BY HAMILTON WRIGHT.

WITH a fund of \$17,500,000 already secured toward a \$50,000,000 exposition planned to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal, San Francisco, which in 1906 was a city of ruins, with \$400,000,000 worth of property destroyed, is now busy making every preparation for the big fair which it intends to hold in 1915 to memorialize the amazing commercial prestige which will come to the Pacific Ocean when the canal, which represents the most important achievement in American history, and probably in all the world, has been completed.

The fair which is to be known as the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will be the most magnificent display the world has ever known. Of the \$17,500,000 already raised, \$7,500,000 is represented in popular subscriptions to the stock of the Exposition corporation, while the sum of \$10,000,000 is comprised in the bond issue voted at the November State election, San Francisco and the State of California have each guaranteed \$5,000,000 worth of bonds.

Back of the movement to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal lies the story of a successful struggle against the greatest odds that any American city ever encountered. Not only was the city demolished by the fire and its business paralyzed, but its affairs were in the hands of perhaps the shrewdest and boldest lot of grafters who ever got rich quick through the sleight-of-hand disposition of municipal privileges. Abe Ruef is on his way to the "pen" and San Francisco is regenerated both morally and physically. Five hundred and eighty blocks in the business part of the city, destroyed in 1906, yet today a stranger to the city would never know that a fire had occurred.

The most active propaganda ever undertaken in the West has been carried on in behalf of the Panama Pacific Exposition. The money raising end of the fair dates from April 23 last—just four years and ten days after the great fire,—when stock in the exposition corporation was offered at auction at a public mass meeting. In one hour and fifty minutes \$4,085,000 of the stock was subscribed by San Francisco merchants, business men, professional men, and working people. The stock sold at the rate of \$27.172 a minute or \$600 at each tick of the clock. A lively young business man, Larry Harris, was the auctioneer. He picked up bids from the crowd so rapidly that it was difficult to keep up with the tally. In the excitement a banker who bid for \$5000 of shares was assessed for \$25,000 and the exposition profited by the mistake. A merchant who had built a shack over still smoking embers on a day shortly after the fire, and who had moved in the next day with a stock of goods, contributed \$20,000. Banks and fraternal organizations subscribed as high as \$250,000. Thousands of shares were taken by working people who contributed from \$10 to \$50.

Over \$400,000,000 of property was wiped out in 1906, but more money has been spent in the improvement of the city than was lost in the disaster. The money wiped out and the reinvestment required exceeds three-quarters of a billion dollars. Against this \$185,000,000 was collected from insurance companies. But the suspension of business resulted in huge loss. Local industries were practically paralyzed during the last eight months of 1906.

San Francisco is today rebuilt and is going after the exposition with the vim of its rebuilding. Since the fire building permits granted total more than \$20,000,000. Furnishings will amount to \$20,000,000. The outlay in steel and concrete wharves, municipal fire protection system, schools, sewers and streets exceeds \$100,000,000. To bring a water system from the Sierra Nevada Mountains San Francisco has bonded itself for \$80,000,000. Private investments have kept pace with public developments. A single street railway company has expended over \$15,000,000 in tracks and equipment since the fire. The lighting and electric corporations have probably expended more than half that amount. Private capital is now constructing a mammoth convention hall, the grounds and buildings costing \$1,500,000. The structure will be five feet wider than the famous Olympic in London, and four feet wider than Madison Square Garden. Altogether \$50,000,000 dollars will not cover the money expended in rebuilding San Francisco.

Back of the movement for the Panama-Pacific Exposition are the great trans-continental railroad companies and the steamship lines that cross to the Orient, do a coastwise trade or run between the Pacific and Panama and South American ports. Every Chamber of Commerce in the West and some in the Middle West has pledged its aid toward rendering the exposition the best.

The new San Francisco is splendidly equipped to hold a great exposition. The city is roomy and the most frequent ferry system in the world connects San Francisco with its suburbs—Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, Sausalito and Tiburon, all of which are across San Francisco Bay. More than 200,000 persons pass over these ferries daily. To the south, on San Francisco peninsula, fast suburban trains take thousands of commuters to and from the city. In the city itself there are 60,000 first-class hotel rooms, besides thousands of apartment rooms. In a recent three days' festival San Francisco accommodated 150,000 strangers. A single corporation invested \$5,000,000 in two hotels. Half a million dollars was spent in furnishing one of them.

It is predicted that 1915 will see the greatest passenger rate war ever held in the United States. The opening of the Panama Canal will determine whether it will be cheaper to travel across the Nation by sea or land, but both steamships and railroads realize that the canal will be mutually profitable. An official of the Southern Pacific Company has predicted that rates will be cut in half if not made even lower in 1915.

Neglect of Body Is Not Evidence of Piety

Men to Be Helpful Should Be Healthful, Says Madison C. Peters

BY MADISON C. PETERS.

H EARTILY glad am I that we have gotten beyond the notion that neglect of the body is an evidence of piety.

Carlisle might have had a sweet heart and a happy home, but for his dyspepsia. John Calvin's theology would not have been so blood-curdling if he had had a good digestion and bounding blood.

Helpful men have been healthful men. Success depends upon working power, and working power is contingent upon sound digestion and healthy blood.

Herbert Spencer says that knowing how to keep the body in good working

trim lies at the basis of all true education. Ignorance of physiology is a costly thing and carelessness of health is both a sin and a crime. We are the most bustling, hurried, hard-working nation on earth. We do not know how to rest. We make hard work of our holidays and we come from outings more weary than when we went. We are glad to get back to our work to rest from the dissipations of our recreations.

We go to extremes in play. The present enthusiasm in athletics is a reaction from the unwise indifference of the past, but now the pendulum has swung to the other extreme and athletics are being turned into a degrading sporting craze—a craze not confined to the rich. It has attacked the laboring classes and spread through every town and village until people think life not worth living until they spend their time in, and waste their money upon, some sport.

Young men in stores, banks and factories labor, not to achieve promotion, but with mind intent upon the outcome of the latest game are eager for "quitting time."

In college halls, where Minerva once held sway, Hercules is now snubbed. The principal talk among college men is ball rather than books. The prominent undergraduates are those who can run the fastest, or kick the highest.

The ball game that promised so much for the physical manhood of the over-worked has become the rendezvous of the gambler and the swaggering woman. The passion for recreation needs curbing, lest, like the gladiatorial

shows of Rome, like the bullfights of Spain, like the famous races at Long Branch, ball games may become a National nuisance.

The employment of every conceivable ingenuity in getting here is finely illustrated by the story of the employer whose office boy came to him and announced that his grandmother was dead and that he must go to her funeral. "My dear boy," said the employer, "I know all about the ball game. Don't you remember you buried your grandmother a month ago?"

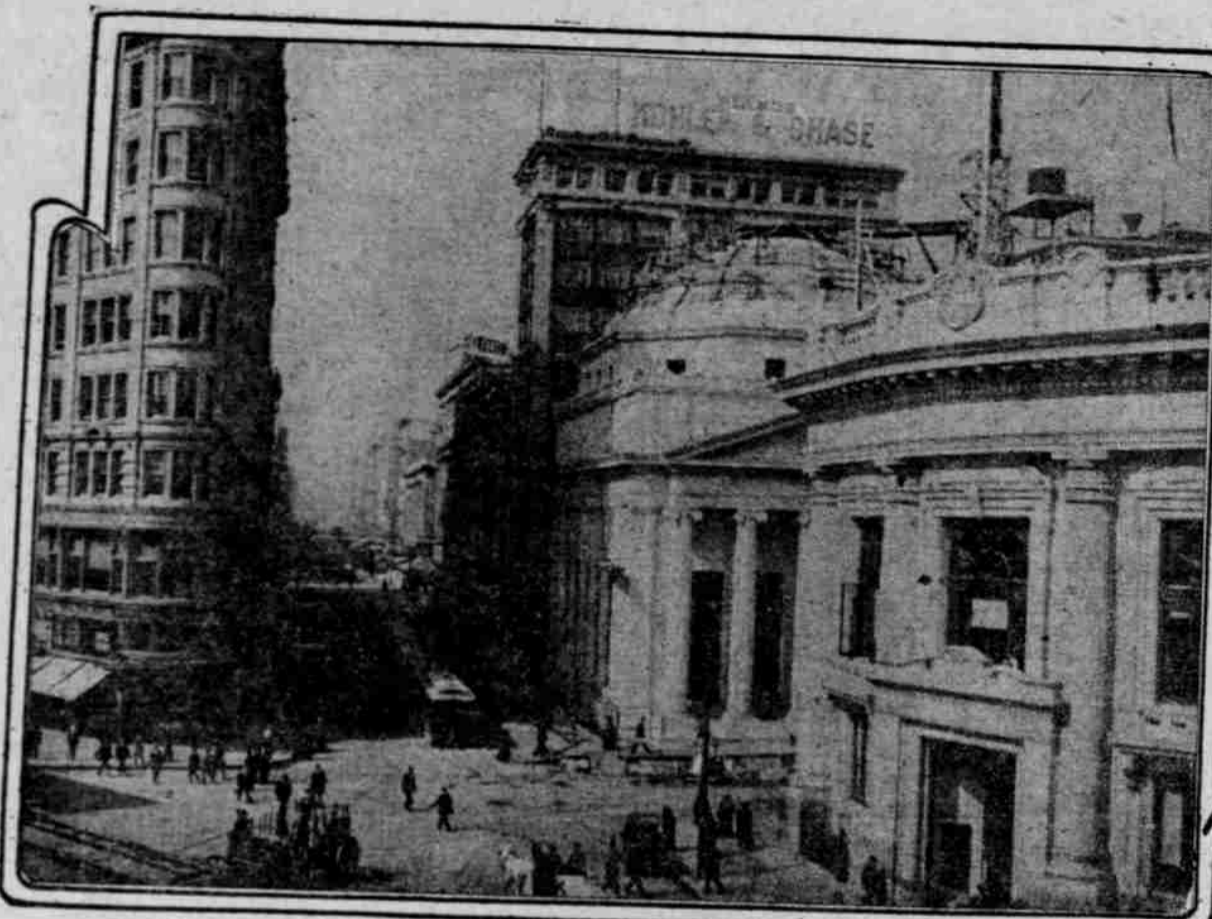
You can't bury her again, so soon." It is as possible to play too much and to have too large a passion for amusement as it is to have too large a passion for what we call indulgence of the appetites.

In one form or another our sporting craze is the indirect cause of three-fifths of the forgery, embezzlement and the fearful catalogue of financial dishonor and crime.

God speed the mission of the gymnasium, the preventer of the dyspepsia of tomorrow. An inch to a man's

shoulder adds a year to his life. The cramped conditions and unfavorable circumstances in which most of our young men are placed today make the awakened interest in physical development and sports a merciful providence.

A strong man is a worthy achievement, but strength without character is revolting. Brain and bravery, muscle and manhood, manners and morals, strength and character blended, represent the elements of manhood which God has joined together.



O'FARRELL AND MARKET STREETS.



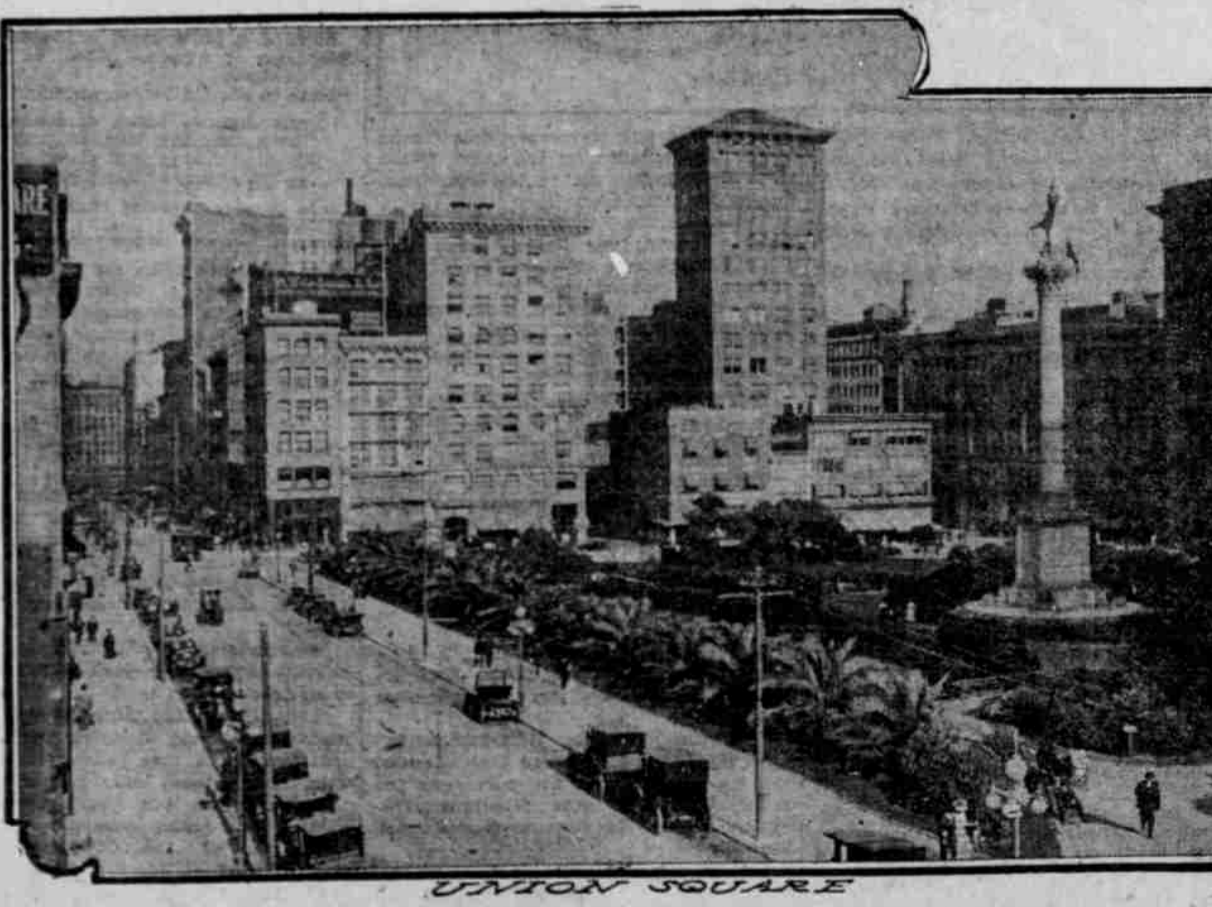
RECONSTRUCTION ERA DURING LATER PART OF 1906. CARS LOADED WITH DEBRIS WERE RUN ON SPECIAL TRACKS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.



MARKET STREET NEAR O'FARRELL



MARKET ST. NEAR POWELL



UNION SQUARE



CALIFORNIA ST. NEAR SANSON ST.