

DELIVER MESSAGES IN CITY.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES NOW REACH SAN FRANCISCO.

Early Morning Alarm for the Western Union-Operators Rushed Across the Bay-Hard Lot of the Refugees-Postal Catching Up With Its Work.

The Western Union Telegraph Company began yesterday the delivery of messages in San Francisco. An enormous number of telegrams have piled up for delivery, and most of the company's efforts for a few days will be directed toward seeing that they reach those to whom they are addressed.

Printed lists of the persons to whom the messages are directed have been posted in San Francisco and Oakland, and the lists will also be published by the newspapers which are now being printed in Oakland. The Federal troops are also taking a hand in the distribution of these messages.

In spite of the task which it has on hand in restoring its service to normal the Western Union continued yesterday to furnish in bulletin form news of the exact situation in the destroyed city.

At 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning one of the operators at the Market street ferry office reported by direct wire that the whole waterfront was in danger on account of the fact that the wind was blowing a gale from the southwest. At the time they were trying to keep the ferry away from the wharves, but it was feared that their efforts would be fruitless, and preparations were made to vacate the ferry house and establish headquarters elsewhere.

"We felt absolutely safe until last night," said Assistant General Manager Barclay. "Then we were advised that it was blowing a gale in San Francisco, that the worst fires were those in progress along the waterfront, and that if it continued to blow we would be forced to vacate the ferry house. We then arranged to splice the cable in which our wires are brought over from Oakland, so that they could be taken up in the bay and worked from a point at which there would be no danger. Fearing that the fire might progress so rapidly that we could not keep away from it, we made preparations to pick up the cable and work one or more wires from a boat far enough from the shore to protect us from danger, but I am glad to say that it was not necessary, as we afterward learned that the waterfront fire was under control."

"We have already sent 100 operators into San Francisco from outside points, and our force there now numbers 160 men. We haven't had a roll call yet, because of martial law. Although the main office was destroyed, all the records there were saved. We are going to build on the old Montgomery and Pine street site. I don't think from the information we have gleaned that many people were killed. Our first estimate was between 500 and 700, and I don't think that the loss of life will exceed that. There were but few people in the business district when the earthquake occurred, and reports show that the guests escaped from the Palace and other hotels. The fire was caused by the breaking of the gas mains and the lighting of the escaping illuminant by sparks from the broken electric wires."

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a bulletin was received in the main office here describing the darkness that had fallen upon the city.

"It is as dark as night here," said this report. "Through the heavy smoke the whole city looks like a desolate waste and one cannot see more than 200 feet ahead. Refugees leaving at the ferry seem in a dazed condition, caused, no doubt, by the loss of sleep and the suffering they have undergone. They seem like people in a dream, and it is difficult to get intelligent or even intelligible information from them. The fire along the waterfront is under control. However, we are still very much afraid of the fire situation on the west end."

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning this message was received:

"There is no material change as far as can be learned. People leaving on boats seem to be bewildered as to the locality of the latest outbreak, as their reports are conflicting."

At 6:30 yesterday morning, New York time, the office at the Market street ferry reported:

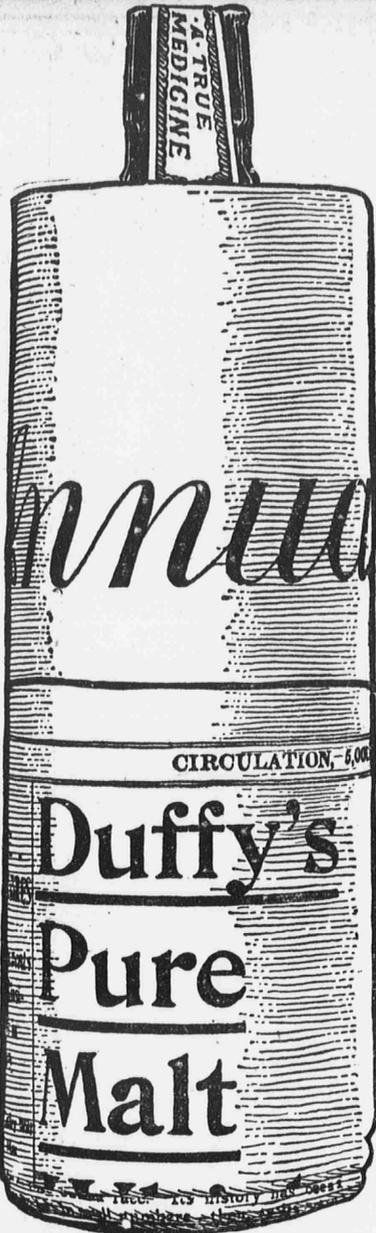
"Fire still burning around wharves. The superintendent of the building said a few minutes ago that the structure was safe and would not take fire. It is still difficult to estimate the number of dead. They are scattered all over the city. They are burying them in trenches, fifteen in a ditch. An hour later the operator wired: 'The ferriesboats are now running on schedule time, which means that the exodus to-day is going to be big. There is an immense crowd around the depot, and committees from all the towns across the bay are urging them to leave San Francisco and go with them. The committees, however, will not allow the people to take any baggage with them, and this is causing a great deal of argument and disappointment, for the crowd is loaded down with knickknacks and absolutely useless bits of furniture. The depot looks like a great second hand store."

"The people are dragging everything, from a piano to a bird cage. They are all anxious to flee but they hate to leave their goods behind, and the committees insist that the baggage shall be allowed. As a result the depot is littered with curious stuff. The goods of the crowd are piled up in the street and everywhere around the depot for a long distance. The fire is burning fiercely up north, but the wind has gone down, making it less dangerous."

This was the bulletin received here at 8:45 o'clock in the morning:

"The fire that worried us during the night by spurring up at times may get away from the firemen at any time. It may endanger everything on the waterfront, that is, the sheds and warehouses. There are but few of these left, and they are of wood of the poorest kind. The people that are camping in the parks will suffer until they can get into houses. I think that there are plenty of vacant flats, but the quake put them in bad condition. There seems to be no immediate danger to us at the ferriesboats from the fire. The wind has died down and several wharves and tugs are pouring water from the bay into the flames. There is nothing within a radius of two miles but smouldering ruins. Not a house is left standing."

Another message that came into the main office here shortly afterward said: "I was looking for operators last night. Tented camps and never witnessed a worse condition of affairs. During the night when the cold wind sprang up the plight of the campers—men, women and children—must have been pitiful in the extreme. Opinion is that after all the people have informed their friends of their condition there will be little business until rebuilding starts. Many express doubt as to when that will be. The Oakland boats are running twenty minutes headway



FAC-SIMILE OF PACKAGE AS SOLD.

\$1,000.00 REWARD

\$1,000 reward will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person or persons found refilling our bottles or putting up imitation goods in bottles similar to ours, and offering it for sale as Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. The Duffy Manufacturing Co. Rochester, N. Y.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

is the only true medicinal whiskey that is commended by chemists for its absolute purity. Being entirely free from fusel oil, it is the one whiskey recognized as a medicine. Uniformly prescribed by physicians of all schools as a tonic stimulant. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is used exclusively in the foremost hospitals. Above all it has a record of cures unparalleled in the history of medicine for diseases of the throat and lungs, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles, nervousness, malaria and low fevers. TAKE DUFFY'S. NO OTHER, -IT

CURES



DISEASE

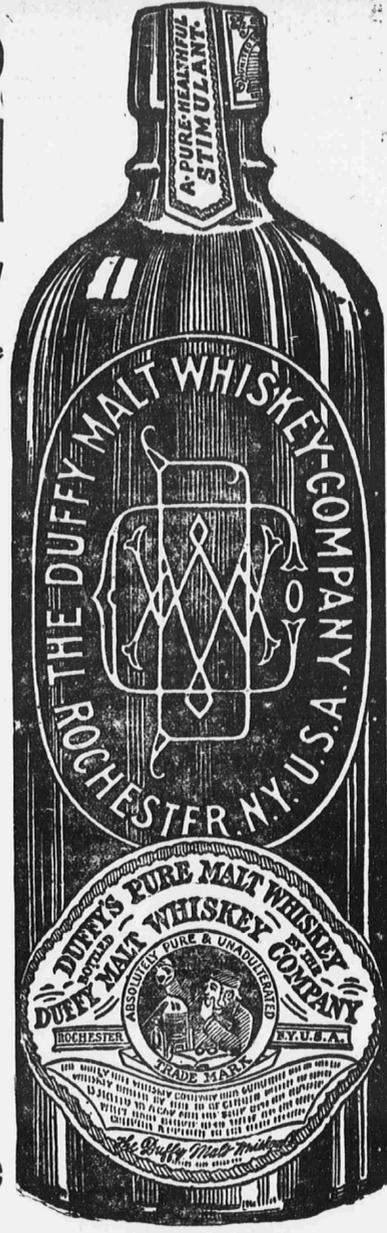
Beware of cheap imitations and so-called malt whiskey substitutes.

They are harmful. Demand Duffy's. It is the one absolutely pure whiskey, containing medicinal, health-giving qualities. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold in sealed bottles only, never in bulk.

The Duffy bottle is patented and has "The Duffy Malt Whiskey Company" blown in the glass. When purchasing, see that the newspaper, "Duffy's Annual," is wrapped around the package. Be certain that the seal over the cork is unbroken. Again, look for the trade mark, "The Old Chemist," on the label. These are the safeguards that stand for purity and health. Do not accept the medicine unless they are present.

At grocers and druggists, or direct, \$1.00 a bottle. Medical booklet free by addressing Duffy's Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Get the Genuine



FAC-SIMILE OF BOTTLE.

I have not had a single hour's sleep in three days, but don't put that down."

The bulletin received here at 11 A. M. read:

"The fire that started along the waterfront, which it was feared would consume the ferryhouse, is still burning, but unless a high wind comes up we feel that we are safe for the present. As a precautionary measure, however, to prevent the world from being cut off from San Francisco, we are now arranging to carry our cables, which carry fifty wires working to Oakland, to a point up the bay where we will be able to continue communication in case the ferryhouse is destroyed."

NEWS OF THE POSTAL GOVT.

Vice-President Edgar C. Bradley of the Postal Telegraph, had a telegraphic talk yesterday afternoon with L. W. Storer, general manager of the San Francisco office, who is now in charge at the Oakland office. Mr. Storer's home in San Francisco was untouched by the fire, and he was able to spend Friday night there. Mr. Storer called up Vice-President Bradley as soon as he reached Oakland at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and assured him that the reports that contagious diseases have begun to spread, resulting in a quarantine, were untrue.

"Persons in San Francisco are now allowed to go and come as they please," he wired, "and such a thing as a quarantine has not even been thought of. Food supplies are coming in rapidly, but the need presses are for both human beings and horses is causing great distress. Many horses are dropping dead in the streets, both on account of constant use and because they have had to go without water."

Manager Storer also wired that the street in front of the Oakland office was still blocked with people trying to get messages through to their friends in the East.

"On account of the mass of private telegrams that has accumulated, which may be considered almost as important as the press despatches, we have arranged to send the initial signatures of these telegrams through with the press despatches," said Mr. Bradley. "While this will be very unsatisfactory, because many of the messages will not bear a sufficient signature to make them distinguishable to the persons for whom they are intended, it is the best relief we can give just at present, and we doubtless be helpful in many cases."

Mr. Bradley said that the operators at Oakland would probably be not over twenty-four hours behind with their work by last night. The number of messages sent to the coast by persons who haven't heard from their friends or relatives increased yesterday rather than diminished, messages being accepted "collect" if the senders so desired.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Bradley had another talk with Manager Storer, when the latter said: "I have learned that the walls of the Crocker-Woolworth Bank, the Shreve building and the St. Francis Hotel were not damaged either by the fire or the earthquake. All the structures which were built of steel with honest masonry and brick work have stood the test well. The Mint building was unharmed, aside from the wrecking of its tall chimney. The post office is also unharmed, although its foundations were jarred to a slight extent."

Manager Storer said that he had commenced the delivery of messages in the saved district of San Francisco. They are being carried by men on motorcycles. Motorcycles are also being utilized in Oakland. Mr. Bradley said that judging from Manager Storer's statements he didn't believe an office will be rigged up in San Francisco for several days, although the capacity of the Oakland office has been increased as much as possible. A message from the Commercial Cable

Company's Pacific Coast station in the "Hut," an adobe building a short distance from Golden Gate Park, reached the office of President Clarence H. Mackay yesterday afternoon, after a four hour trip via India. It reported that the members of the station force were well but said that the floor had sunk two feet and the walls had been cracked by the earthquake. The employees were sleeping in the nearby fields, fearing to stay in the building at night. The cablegram made no mention of the fate of the Cliff House, of which there is some uncertainty. The Cliff House is within sight of the cable station.

RELIEF TRAIN BREAKS RECORD

Between Philadelphia and Omaha—14 Cars Full of Tents and Food.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—A telegram received at the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army to-night states that the relief train which left the Schuylkill Arsenal at Philadelphia yesterday morning reached Omaha this afternoon at 2:06, one hour ahead of time. The train is made up of fourteen cars laden with tents and food supplies. It was planned to make the trip from Philadelphia to San Francisco in seventy-two hours. The relief train has broken a record between Philadelphia and Omaha, and it is one hour ahead of the fastest passenger schedule.

Buffalo Newboys Help.

BUFFALO, April 21.—A committee of newboys this afternoon put a dishpan in front of the Iroquois Hotel and began collecting papers for the San Francisco victims. In about two hours the pan was nearly filled with coppers, nickles, dimes, quarters and bills. The boys made no change when they sold papers.

Telephone Removals

Owing to the rush of removal orders received during April and May, it is requested that subscribers desiring to make any changes in telephone equipment

Notify the Contract Department as far in advance as possible.

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT New York Telephone Co. 15 Dey St. Telephone 9010 Cortlandt

LONG ARM OF THE TELEGRAPH

COMPANIES SPARED NOTHING TO HELP SAN FRANCISCO.

Western Union Worked With the Signal Service, Having Been Lucky Enough to Keep Its Direct Wires—Postal Got the News Through From Oakland.

The services rendered by the telegraph companies since the earthquake at San Francisco have been of far reaching importance, rendered not only to the people at large through bulletins, but to the Federal Government itself, which undertook promptly and intelligently the management of the burning and wrecked district. Although every telephone in San Francisco was put out of business by the disaster and communication with the outside world was generally interrupted, the Western Union never lost direct communication with the doomed city for a moment. At the height of the horror of the first day it had at all times a direct wire working into the city, and it was through this that the President, Secretary Taft and other officials of the War Department were able to keep in close touch with Gen. Funston and to learn from hour to hour just what the actual condition of affairs in San Francisco was. All the arrangements for relief were also made over this wire, and it was done as promptly as though a thousand wires were in operation. This direct wire ran from President Clowry's office in this city to the War Department at Washington, and messages were sent and replies received almost as quickly as though the transactions had been carried on over the telephone.

Owing to martial law and the confused condition of affairs at San Francisco, some difficulty was experienced at first in the delivery of messages. Assistant General Manager Barclay, who scarcely had his clothes off or two days and two nights, wired to Secretary Taft of the delay and he in turn asked Gen. Funston to make arrangements for the immediate delivery of the messages. Thereupon Gen. Funston detailed a corps of mounted military messengers for the duty and they have been at work continuously since a few hours after the earthquake. Realizing that there might be some delay in the service in case the Western Union's temporary office burned down, the United States Signal Corps, under the direction of Gen. Funston, constructed a telegraph line from the Pacific through Fort Mason to the ferryhouse quarters of the telegraph company. After that all telegrams for the Government were taken care of by the Signal Corps and were sent direct to Gen. Funston's headquarters.

Officials of the company here say that the employees in San Francisco behaved like heroes. When the first shock came there were about thirty operators working in the main office. One of them was buried in plaster that fell from the ceiling. The others ran out, but soon a number of them returned to their keys and stuck to them until ordered out of the building by the firemen and soldiers who said that the building was about to be dynamited.

When the temporary office was established at the ferryhouse and the instruments were connected with the cable that comes over with fifty wires from Oakland great difficulty was at first encountered in getting an operator because no one was allowed to move from place to place in the city. Then, too, the streets were choked with debris, and it was next to impossible to get about. At the opportune moment, however, an operator, J. P. Le Compte by name, who had been working in a branch office and who had happened in by chance,

appeared and went to work without any preliminaries.

Le Compte's experience was a novel one. He remained on duty for ten hours, receiving and sending Government messages, wiring bulletins to the main office and talking over the line with Mr. Barclay. By 10 o'clock Wednesday night he was practically alone on the waterfront. From the tower of the ferryhouse he could watch the progress of the fire, which was sweeping everything in the neighborhood except the waterfront property.

All the long hours he remained on duty not a soul approached to send a message, although it was the only telegraph wire connecting the city with the outside world. When he was finally relieved by two operators who had succeeded in getting in from Oakland one of them was sent up Market street to scout for newspaper correspondents and no one to use them when the outside world was so eagerly waiting for news of the disaster. The best that the scout could do was to corral two correspondents, and they proceeded to load the wire with news direct from the seat of the trouble.

The Postal Telegraph Company also did splendid service in keeping the world informed as to what was going on in the burning city. Driven out of its offices in San Francisco, it soon established quarters in Oakland, and with the aid of a tug service conveyed messages back and forth with very little delay. The executive offices of both companies in this city have been busy centres since the disaster. Officials of the companies stayed on duty day and night, and in many instances they did the work of telegraphing themselves. As soon as the bulletins were received they were passed out to the reporters.

When the Western Union officials here were advised that their San Francisco building was likely to be destroyed they immediately sent three carloads of materials west on a fast express train. These materials included cables, dynamo and instruments. They have arrived at Oakland and will be installed as soon as the location for a new building is decided upon.

COLD STORAGE FOR Furs, Garments, Rugs, Etc. Experienced Furrier in Charge. An ever increasing patronage has demonstrated that dry cold storage is the most satisfactory method of preservation from moth.

NERVE FORCE EXHAUSTED OR DEBILITATED From Any Cause Restored by WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda. A Pharmaceutical Preparation and the SPECIFIC PILL. GIVE VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY.

MEN'S SUITS, TOP COATS, SPRING COATS AND "Cravenette" \$10.00. Would Be Good Value at 1/3 More. SUITS are of strictly all wool black Thibet, all wool Cassimere and Cheviot, excellent worsteds, all cut on newest models, 1906 Spring shades and mixtures. \$10. SPRING COATS, strictly all wool black Thibet, strictly all wool Oxford Cheviot, cut 42 inch Chesterfield model; satin sleeve linings, body lined with serge. \$10. TOP COATS of newest shades, Oyster Gray and Tan Coverts, cut on the new long and vented models. \$10. RAIN COATS of strictly all wool black Thibet and excellent Worsteds in newest gray shades, in plain and herringbone weave—full 52 inch long, boxy and roomy models, with deep extended vents, 1/2 Venetian lined. \$10. Every one of these garments is identical in respect to tailoring, trimming, models and fabrics with those usually sold at 1-3 more.