



This Paper not to be taken from the Library. ****

EVERY STATE IN THE UNION READY TO AID SUFFERERS OF GALVESTON DISASTER

Prompt Responses to the Appeal Sent Out by the Governor of Texas—Conservative Estimates Place the Number of Dead at 1500 and the Property Loss Will Run Up Into the Millions.

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 10.—The first reports from the appalling disaster which has stricken the city of Galveston do not seem to have been magnified. Communication was had with the island city to-day by boats and reports received here to-night indicate that the death list will exceed 1500, while the property loss cannot be estimated, although it will reach several million dollars.

The burial of the dead has already begun. The list of the dead as given to the Associated Press to-night by the Galveston News is only a partial one and the names of all who perished in Saturday's great storm will never be known.

At the army barracks near San Antonio a report is current that more than 100 United States soldiers lost their lives in Galveston. The report, however, lacks confirmation.

To-day a mass-meeting was held and liberal contributions were made for the immediate relief of the destitute.

Governor Sayers appealed to President McKinley for aid. This appeal was met by a prompt response from the President, who stated that 1000 tents and 50,000 rations had been ordered to Galveston. Governor Sayers also addressed an appeal to each municipality in the State asking for prompt assistance in caring for the sufferers.

Telegrams of inquiry and help have been pouring in throughout the day and night from every State in the Union and in almost every instance substantial relief has been offered.

The stricken city is in imminent danger of a water famine and strenuous efforts are being made here to supply the sufferers. Relief trains are being organized and will leave here at an early hour to-morrow.

Reports from the interior confirm the loss of life and destruction of property reported in these dispatches last night.

RED CROSS WORKERS TO HELP AFFLICTED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10.—Miss Clara Barton to-night issued the following appeal in behalf of the Texas sufferers:

The National Red Cross at Washington, D. C., is appealed to on all sides for help and for the privilege to help in the terrible disaster which has befallen Southern and Central Texas. It remembers the floods of Ohio and Mississippi, of Johnstown and of Port Royal, with their thousands of dead and months of suffering and needed relief, and turns confidently to the people of the United States, whose sympathy has never failed to help provide the relief that is asked of it now. Nineteen years of experience on nearly as many fields renders the obligations of the Red Cross all the greater. The people have long learned its worth and it must again open its accustomed avenues for their charities. It does not beseech to give, for their sympathies are as deep and their humanity as great as its own, but it pledges them faithful, old-time Red Cross relief work among the stricken victims of these terrible fields of suffering and death. He gives twice who gives quickly. Contributions may be wired or sent by mail to our treasurer, William J. Flather, assistant cashier Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.; also to the local Red Cross committees of the Red Cross India famine fund at 156 Fifth avenue, New York City, and the Louisiana Red Cross Society of New Orleans, both of whom will report all donations for immediate acknowledgment by us.

CLARA BARTON, President American National Red Cross.

MOST DEPLORABLE CATASTROPHE IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICA

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 10.—When asked to-night by a representative of the Associated Press for an expression as to the flood situation along the gulf coast, Governor Sayers said: "I think it is the most deplorable catastrophe in the history of America, and I feel that every possible aid should be lent the sufferers in their hour of great need. From information received here I am led to think that hundreds of families have either lost their dear ones or been bereft of their personal supervision and the cases are one that will certainly appeal to every one. I have taken active steps to raise relief for every one that can possibly be looked after. I have wired to all the City Mayors and the County Judges asking them to secure all funds and provisions possible, and their replies to-night are very gratifying. The assistance sent us by the Federal Government in the way of 50,000 rations and 1000 tents will add not a little in aiding the situation at present. The first duty, of course, will be to look after the living, those thirsting or hungry, without either water or palatable food to eat; but I think within a day or two we will have the relief corps working in good order. I will give my personal supervision and am confident that we will see to it that everybody is looked after. It will require considerable money, however, to do all this. I have located several assistants and the Adjutant General is near the scene of action, and they will personally supervise the distribution, while I remain here to answer all inquiries."

ESTIMATES THAT PLACE THE LOSS OF LIFE AT FROM 1500 TO 5000

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The following statement of the situation at Galveston and along the coast was received to-night: "DALLAS, Sept. 10.—Charles S. Diehl, General Manager Associated Press, Chicago: From the latest reports, which are considered reliable, the disaster at Galveston and along the coast has not been exaggerated. The waters of the gulf and bay met, covering the island to a depth of six to twelve feet. During the sudden flood a most terrible storm was raging, the wind blowing about eighty miles an hour. Many of the dead have been reported as to the number still under the debris; others carried out to sea. It is not possible to give at this time a reliable report as to the number of deaths. From estimates made by reliable persons, who have just come from Galveston, it is believed that not less than 1500, and possibly as many as 5000 people were drowned. Of course the wounded are numerous. The damage to property is most shocking. Some of the best public buildings and private establishments were wrecked. Thousands of homes were swept entirely away. It is quite safe to set this down as one of the greatest disasters that has ever visited the United States. The loss of property is irreparable; the loss of life is appalling."

"G. B. DEALY, Manager Dallas News."

NIGHT OF TERROR SPENT IN A TEXAS RAILROAD DEPOT

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 10.—The first train from Houston arrived at Dallas last night over the Houston and Dallas Central. It left Houston yesterday at 8:30 a. m. and arrived here practically ten hours late. When it left the South Texas city was desolate and devastated. Buildings had been wrecked; roofs had been torn off and hurled hundreds of feet through the air. The electric light plant had been demolished and all night long the city had been in darkness. Upon this train F. T. Woodward and J. L. A. Thomas, both of Dallas, were passengers. The former spent a thrilling and memorable night in the Grand Central station. He furnished the following graphic description of his experience: "At about 8:30 p. m. the wind, which for several hours had been blowing at a steady gale, increased in violence and sign boards and awnings were torn from their hinges and whirled through the air like chaff. In company with about 150 other persons I was in the Grand Central depot, standing isolated, was exposed to the full force of the hurricane and the first strong gust was followed by a sound of shattering glass."

with unabated fury and the roar of the wind was accompanied by the sound of crashing glass as one after another many windows were torn from their fastenings and shattered upon the sidewalk below. Section after section of the tin roof was rolled up like sheets of parchment and hurled hundreds of feet away. To add to the terror and confusion the electric lights suddenly went out and the building was left in total darkness. The roof of the Grand Central Hotel was torn off, many of its inmates rushing into the street. Almost simultaneously a wall went up from the people in the Lawler House, as the big skylight on the top broke loose and fell crashing down the shaft. "Soon above the roar of the wind and the crashing of glass was heard the sound of falling brick. Every one realized the gravity of the situation, but no one made a sound. There was no shrieking, no fainting. Many women were there and they stood the ordeal with such fortitude as to lend courage to even the faintest hearted man. Suddenly the sound ceased and the lower story of the depot, where all had again refuge, remained intact. An inspection in the morning, however, revealed the fact that it was badly shaken and greatly damaged. "As my train left Houston after daylight, nine hours late, nothing had been learned as to the havoc of the storm in other parts of the city. Along the road north of Houston scenes of devastation and distress were witnessed. Buildings had been torn down and the material of which they were built was scattered over

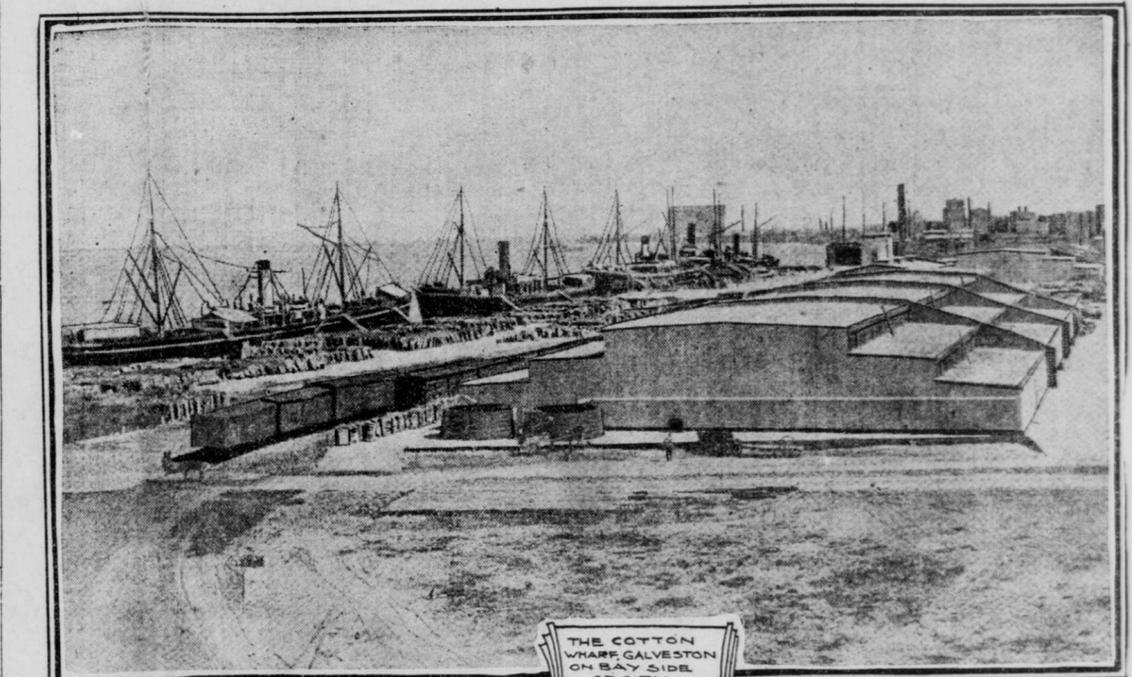
the ground for miles. Trees had been pulled up by their roots and denuded of their branches. Fields that had been smiling the day before with all the great fertility of this record-breaking year were bare, the plants having been grasped by the hurricane and scattered far and wide. Hundreds of head of cattle and sheep were killed. They can be no question that the loss of life had been something appalling. At least 40 per cent of the structures in the towns of Hookley, Cypress and Waller have been totally destroyed. Hearne was damaged somewhat, but I do not regard the situation there, comparatively speaking, as serious."

EXAGGERATED ESTIMATES OF THE LOSS OF LIFE

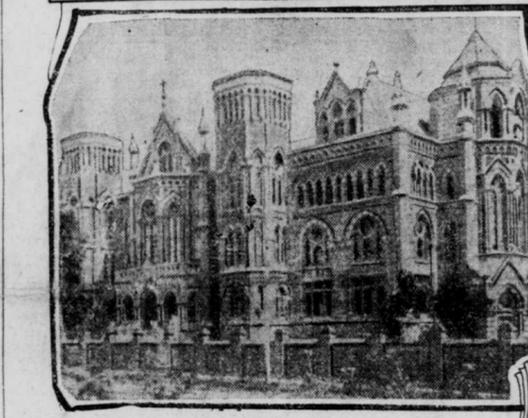
DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 10.—Houston and Texas Central Railroad officials at noon received bulletins from their general offices in Houston that the loss of life will reach 5000 in Galveston. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas relief forces near Galveston and along the coast telegraphed at noon that the loss of life will not be less than 5000 and may reach 10,000.

COLORADO CONTRIBUTES.

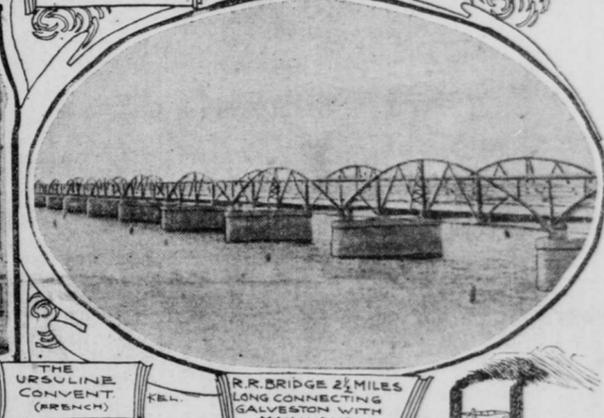
COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 10.—At a meeting to-night, called by Mayor Robinson, a draft for \$2000 was ordered sent to Governor Sayers of Texas, to be used to relieve the storm sufferers.



THE COTTON WHARF GALVESTON ON BAY SIDE OF CITY...



THE URSULINE CONVENT (BRENCN)



R.R. BRIDGE 2 1/2 MILES LONG CONNECTING GALVESTON WITH MAINLAND

DARKNESS ADDS TO HORRORS AT GALVESTON

Richard Spillane, the Correspondent, Gives a Thrilling Account of the Disaster and Says the Dead Will Number a Thousand.

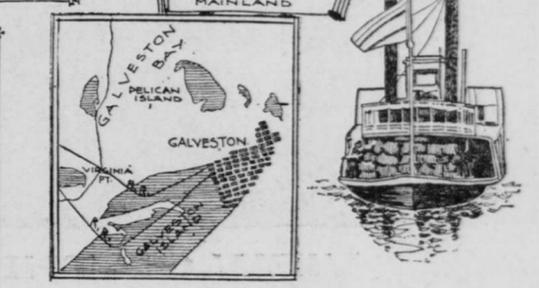
HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 10.—Richard Spillane, a well-known Galveston newspaper man and day correspondent of the Associated Press in that city, who reached Houston to-day after a terrible experience, gives the following account of the disaster at Galveston: "One of the most awful tragedies of modern times has visited Galveston. The city is in ruins and the dead will probably number a thousand. I am just from the city, having been commissioned by the Mayor and citizens' committee to get in touch with the outside world and appeal for help. Houston was the nearest point at which working telegraph instruments could be found, the wires as well as nearly all the buildings between here and the Gulf of Mexico being wrecked. "When I left Galveston shortly before noon yesterday the people were organizing for the prompt burial of the dead, distribution of food and all the necessary work after a period of disaster. The wreck of Galveston was brought about by a tempest so terrific that no words can adequately describe its intensity and by a flood which turned the city into a raging sea. The Weather Bureau records show that the wind attained a velocity of eighty-four miles an hour when the measuring instrument blew away, so it is impossible to tell what the maximum was. "The storm began about 2 o'clock Saturday morning. Previous to that a great storm had been raging in the gulf and the tide was very high. The wind at first came from the north and was in direct opposition to the force from the city. While the storm in the gulf piled the water upon the beach side of the city the north wind piled the water from the bay on the bay part of the city."

HUNDREDS OF RESIDENCES ABANDONED.

"About noon it became evident that the city was going to be visited with disaster. Hundreds of residences along the beach front were hurriedly abandoned, the families fleeing to dwellings in higher portions of the city. Every home was opened to the refugees, black or white. The wind was rising constantly and rain fell in torrents. The wind was so fierce that the rain cut like a knife. By 2 o'clock the waters of the gulf and bay met and by dark the entire city was submerged. The flooding of the electric light plant and the gas plants left the city in darkness. To go out into the streets was to court death. The wind was then at cyclonic velocity. Roofs, chimneys, portions of buildings, telegraph poles and walls were falling and the noise of the wind and the crashing of the buildings was terrifying in the extreme. The wind and waters rose steadily from dark until 1:45 o'clock Sunday morning. During all this time the people of Galveston were like rats in traps. The highest portion of the city was four to five feet under water, while in the great majority of cases the streets were submerged to a depth of ten feet. To leave a house was to drown. To remain was to court death in the wreckage."

FEW BUILDINGS ESCAPE INJURY.

"Such a night of agony has seldom been equaled. Without apparent reason the water began to subside at 1:45 a. m. Within two minutes it had gone down two feet and before daylight the streets were practically freed of the flood waters. In the meantime the wind had veered to the southeast. Very few if any buildings escaped injury. There is hardly a habitable dry house in the city. When the people who had escaped death went out at daylight to view the work of the tempest and the floods they saw the most horrible sight imaginable. In the three blocks from avenue N to avenue P, on Tremont street, I saw eight bodies. Four corpses were in one yard. "The whole of the business front for three blocks in from the gulf was stripped of every vestige of habitation, the dwellings, the great bathing establishments, the Olympia and every structure having been either carried out to sea or its ruins piled in a pyramid far into the town, according to the vagaries of the tempest."



VIEWS IN GALVESTON AND MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE CITY ON THE ISLAND, AT THE MOUTH OF THE BAY.

Galveston stands on the eastern end of a low, narrow, sandy island thirty miles long, which has been built up by surf and marine currents as a sort of breakwater at the mouth of Galveston Bay, which is an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, thirty-five miles long and fifteen wide, with about sixteen feet of water normally on the bar. The island is not over three feet above the sea level on the average and nowhere over eight feet high, and inundations from both the sea and bay have occurred several times before, though happily with little loss of life or property. A strong wind either from the east or northwest drives the water up into the streets, which, from the nature of the place, are not much elevated. Two viaducts some three miles long carry railroads which connect the island city with the continental systems. Galveston in 1850 had a population of about 30,000, which has increased since to some 38,000.

PARTIAL LIST OF THE VICTIMS OF DISASTER

All the Occupants of Some Buildings Perish and Their Bodies Carried Away Amid the Swirling Debris.

- ALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 10.—Following is a partial list of the dead as gathered by the News. It was sent by a tug to Houston: STANLEY G. SPENCER, steamship agent. CHARLES L. KELLER SR., a prominent cotton man. RICHARD LORD, traffic manager for George McFadden & Bros., cotton exporters. W. L. DALY, agent for Charles Ortwein & Co., grain exporters and steamship agents. RICHARD JOHNSON, struck by flying timbers and instantly killed. ALFRED DAY. MISS MABEL STICKLOCH, Mechanic street, Newbow of M. S. Shaw. Seven members of the Wensmore family, residing in the East End. One member of the family, an old man, was saved. MRS. J. W. WENMAN and two children. MRS. JACK DELANEY, wife of the United States Bridge Officer of the port, and two children. Spanish sailor of the steamship Telegraf. The Telegraf went adrift and struck the Whitehall at pier 12. Timbers of the grain elevator fell on the sailor and pinned him to the dock. MR. MAGIA, grocer, Eleventh street and avenue A; two daughters and a son. MISS IDA SCOFFIELD.