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EDITORIAL:

The San Francisco Disaster	73
Kindness and Justice	73
Shooting to Kill	74
The San Francisco Loss	75
Senator La Follette	76
Secretary Taft	76
Influencing Congress	76
The Parcels Post	76
Mr. Bryan in India	77
Opponents of Democracy (Dillard)	77

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

Australia	78
-----------	----

NEWS NARRATIVE:

The San Francisco Disaster	78
Reconstruction of San Francisco	79
Earthquakes Elsewhere	80
News Notes	81
Press Opinions	81
In Congress	81

RELATED THINGS:

"Behold This Dreamer Cometh" (Colles)	82
Do You Know Him?	82
Whom Does the Editor Represent?	82
The Small Boy's Experience with the Camera Obscura	83
The Wealth That Is Not Worth While	83
In Sheep's Clothing	83
The Undemocratic Gown (Wood)	84
State and Municipal Ownership in Sweden (Oberg)	84
Richard F. George	85
Woman's Relation to Civic Housekeeping	86
Railroad Discriminations—The Evil (Orton)	87
Ethical Life Insurance Without the Ethics (verse)	89

BOOKS:

New Zealand (Lee)	89
The Anti-Slavery Era	91
The Railroad Question	92
Evolutionary Democracy	93
Books Received	94
Pamphlets	94
Periodicals	95

CARTOON—Trust-Buster Roosevelt Fighting the Trusts (Bengough)	94
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EDITORIAL

The San Francisco Disaster.

Such appalling disasters as that at San Francisco make men realize the essential truth in the great poet's vision. A terrible calamity thrills the best that is in human nature. It may not be that the humane effects make the whole world kin, as Shakespeare phrased it; we should prefer to think of them as proving the whole world kin rather than making it so. But the poetic phrase is expressive enough. The touches of human nature which these calamities bring forth do much to awaken that sense of human brotherhood without which human life would be wholly brutal and civilization impossible. The demonstrations may be

crude, they may be hysterical, they may be ephemeral; but even among the selfish and the thoughtless whose fraternal nerves are ordinarily paralyzed, they excite the fraternal sense.

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A great modern city is suddenly impoverished, and in a vivid realization of their natural equality as men, its inhabitants forget for the moment all distinctions of class, race and wealth. Less pronounced is this fraternal phenomenon beyond the borders of the stricken place; yet its vibrations spread, though with diminishing intensity, outward to the whole world. Everywhere touching those springs of human kindness which release the flood gates of accumulated wealth, these waves of sympathy roll back with golden burdens, destined to bring relief to all, and to many for a time a degree of comfort which without the disaster could hardly have been hoped for. It is, indeed, a spectacle, this deluge of warm-hearted charity of which the stricken and momentarily helpless people of San Francisco are the objects—a spectacle calculated to revive confidence in human nature wherever that confidence has died down.

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Kindness and Justice.

The lesson of kindness which the charitable response to San Francisco's crying need is teaching, should be taken to heart by us all. None among us, perhaps, is over-sensitive to the suffering of the unfortunate, even when their misfortunes are as spectacular and heart-rending and unique as those of the people of San Francisco. But let us all be careful to learn the lesson aright. Charity that responds only on spectacular occasions, when opportunity is afforded for ostentation, doubtless relieves its recipients as much as that which springs from a sense of human responsibility; but its good effects soon pass away, and to giver and community alike it turns to a curse in the end. Even if the element of ostentation does not enter in, or our charitable giving be a habit instead of an occasional response on spectacular occasions, we cannot reflect upon our generosity in giving, without tainting the gift, degrading the recipient and damning ourselves.

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Some are finding it difficult to harmonize their ideas of a beneficent Providence with calamities like that at San Francisco, and among the explanations may be found an assurance that they are

to teach the lesson of human kindness. This may be their lesson. But if kindness means only charity in the modern sense of giving, if it does not connote the idea of justice, then the lesson is a dear one at so heavy a cost of suffering. For charity is exalted; it engenders pride, and lust of wealth and power. The largess of charity is handed down from the fortunate who escape calamity to the unfortunate who suffer from it. This is its best and exceptional form. In its perennial form it is handed down from recipients of injustice to victims of injustice, not only stimulating pride and engendering the lust of property, but commanding an adoration which tends to perpetuate the injustices that make it a necessity at one extreme of society and a diversion at the other.

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But justice is democratic. Before this, all stand on an equality. The giver is not exalted above nor the receiver thrust below. It is the ideal link of human brotherhood. If, then, the outbreak of kindness which is excited by great calamities be the kindness that leads on to justice—justice in public as well as private relations, justice with reference to industrial institutions as well as personal conduct,—the beneficence of these calamities, however terrible they may be, is explained.

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Shooting to Kill.

One of the tragic incidents of the San Francisco calamity was Gen. Funston's order to his soldiers to shoot "looters" at sight and to "shoot to kill." Considering the circumstances that prevailed we do not condemn the order nor denounce its execution; though, as might have been expected from such an order, others than "looters" were shot at sight and shot dead.

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The city being in a state of physical and social chaos, the first necessity was restoration of order, even at the cost of human life, and the next a general distribution of food and shelter, even at the cost of confiscation from rightful owners. Whatever may have been necessary to accomplish these ends, was, under the circumstances, excusable. And if tragic mistakes were made in its execution, they must be considered as unavoidable, and therefore as also excusable, in view of the abnormal and desperate circumstances.

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Yet it must be conceded to Gen. Funston's critics that death is not a fitting penalty for petty pilfering even in chaotic circumstances and though the pilferer be caught in the act. And when

the dangers of malice or error involved in the execution of such an order are considered, the question is a fair one, whether it was indeed necessary to accomplishing the object of restoring general order and distributing food and shelter. In answering this question, the general excitement and hysteria, possibly affecting Gen. Funston and his soldiers as well as the panic-stricken people, must be considered in extenuation. But what shall be said in extenuation of Secretary Taft, Gen. Funston's superior and the President's military representative? On the authority of "Raymond" of the Chicago Tribune, an administration paper, it may be said that Secretary Taft ordered Gen. Funston to take complete command of the city and to put martial law into effect. No matter what the local emergency may have been, this was a lawless assumption of power involving a greater danger to the people of the whole country than the dangers of temporary disorder from looters could have been to the good people of San Francisco. If the President and the Secretary of War may with impunity lawlessly order Federal troops to act unlawfully to the extent of shooting whom they please at sight, for the purpose of restoring order in a temporarily disordered city, a precedent will have been made for some "man on horseback" some of these days to appeal for absolute control of the army long enough to make him master of the nation. It is in some such way as this that reactionary revolutions have been accomplished in the past, and a contested Presidential election might easily afford the opportunity for this precedent to blossom and flower into a military despotism.

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The record of "shooting to kill" in San Francisco by the Federal soldiers, and under Secretary Taft's authority, is not a pleasant one to contemplate. Some of the victims were doubtless "looters," but others were not. They were either mistaken for "looters" or were shot accidentally or wantonly. It may have been to display sanguinary authority, it may have been to gratify malice. Some of the victims were women, one of whom was shot for building a fire in her house—a dangerous thing but hardly a capital crime. In one instance a soldier threatened to kill a baker if he continued to refuse to sell his bread for 10 cents a loaf instead of \$1.00, and of that "Raymond" writes, apparently on Secretary Taft's authority:

If he is punished for it, it will only be after the Secretary of War and the President are impeached, because he was only obeying the spirit if not the letter of their instructions to Gen. Funston. Further in pursuance of this "spirit" of depart-

mental instructions one baker and his wife and little boy are reported to have been killed by soldiers. Another victim of the spirit of those instructions, though the responsibility for this has not been fixed, was a millionaire; and in his case there seems to be a disposition on the part of the general press to think that shooting to kill went some degrees too far.

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It would be useless, probably, to ask of Congress any other action than Secretary Taft expects, as "Raymond" reports him. "Raymond" wrote (*Chicago Tribune*, April 22, first column of first page):

Secretary Taft expressed the belief that Congress would have to give him absolution for the violence he has done the Constitution in the last few days. He ordered Gen. Funston to take complete command of the city, to put martial law into effect, and to enforce sanitary regulations without regard to the wishes of the people. The War Department has been morally responsible for the unhesitating way in which the troops have shot down looters and the people who refused to understand that great situations must be controlled without regard to law.

It may be that Congress ought to exonerate the law-breaking Secretary. Doubtless situations do arise at times which "must be controlled without regard to law," and Secretary Taft may have been confronted with one of them. But lawlessness of this kind is not to be lightly treated. It is not something to boast of and flatter oneself about. It is something to reflect upon with great seriousness, to speak of with great modesty, and to deplore with such emphasis as to make it clear that the necessity was accepted as a bitter alternative and not as a welcome opportunity. Congress will take the safer course if in exonerating Secretary Taft it first makes certain that this was a proper occasion for military lawlessness, and then records an admonition which will leave no room for Mr. Taft or his successors to assume that any situation they please to regard as great may be met "without regard to law."

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The San Francisco Loss.

In considering the losses through earthquake and fire at San Francisco it must be borne in mind that two general kinds of property are involved. While the buildings and other improvements are nearly all destroyed and the market value of such as survive is greatly diminished, the site of the city remains and its value, merely as a site, will soon be greater than ever. This is not an idle theory. It is a fact to which the history of all great calamities to cities, from the Chicago fire to the Galveston flood, emphatically testifies. That being

so, the general effect of the loss upon classes of property owners is obvious. The owners of improvements totally destroyed will lose all their property, as owners of that class, except as insurance protects them; and to that extent the insurance companies which bear the loss must be considered as property owners in the class in question. Owners of improvements only partially destroyed will lose in greater or less degree according to the value of their rescued property. But the other class of property owners will lose nothing. Though some of them may lose as individuals, the class as a whole will gain. This is the class that owns the site of San Francisco.

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Possibly some confusion of thought may arise here, due to the fact that to some extent both these classes are composed of the same persons. That is, some site-owners were also improvement owners, and on the whole many of these have suffered a loss. But this makes no difference. To the extent that any of these owned improvements they are in the losing class; to the extent that they own sites they are in the gaining class. The question is one of interests rather than individuals. It may therefore be summed up in the statement that the earthquake and fire in San Francisco will have financially a prejudicial effect upon the improvement-owning interest and a beneficial effect upon the site-owning interest. One might suppose that with such an object lesson in plain view, the radically different character of these two property classes or interests would be obvious.

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The difference is important in connection with the bestowal of public sympathy upon those who have suffered financial loss. To the extent that losers owned improvements, they are objects of sympathy. But as owners of sites they are on the whole better off financially than ever. A finer city is to go up on the site of old San Francisco. There is a demand for men to go there and do the work, and a demand for other men the world over to stay at home and make tools and materials for this work. Even the tariff tax is to be taken off steel, so that the foreigner may help. And what is the effect of all this on San Francisco's sites? Evidently to make their value greater. To be sure, some of this extra value will have to be expended in clearing away debris, rebuilding streets and sewer mains, and reconstructing public buildings; but when that work is done the sites as a whole will rise still further in value. Nor will the site-owning interests have to pay it all. Unless the taxpaying people of San Francisco wake up,

as no city has yet, a large proportion of the cost of public improvements will be shifted from the site-owning interests which profit by the calamity, to the house-owning interests which lose by it. Here, then, is a fair question: Why should the cost of restoring and maintaining the public service of San Francisco be to any extent provided for out of taxes upon private improvement-interests, which earthquakes and fires destroy, when the sites exist without original construction, remain without reconstruction, and are enhanced in value by the very catastrophe which makes the tax for public reimprovement necessary.

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Senator La Follette.

The Republican senators in Congress made a display of themselves when they left the chamber ostentatiously as La Follette began to speak on the railroad question. His rebuke was an unlooked for sting that few were too callous to feel. "You may go out," he said; "I am addressing the country and they will hear me. And these seats that you vacate voluntarily now may be permanently vacated before the people are done with you." Incidentally in this speech Mr. La Follette alluded to the "muck-rake" fortifications which Mr. Roosevelt has erected for respectable corruptionists and behind which they are taking refuge. No newspaper or magazine, he insisted, could destroy public confidence in Congress unjustly; if confidence is destroyed it will be Congress and not a "jaundiced journalism" that does it. Those are true words, the significance of which it might be wise for Mr. Roosevelt to reflect upon.

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Secretary Taft.

In his address in the citizenship course at Yale, delivered on the 23d, Secretary Taft incidentally fired a shot at rich young socialists. To this the rich young socialists themselves may be accorded the monopoly of replying, a task that ought not to be very difficult since Mr. Taft's alternative for them is to leave socialism and go into the public service as rich young aristocrats. But Mr. Taft, while sneering at the rich young socialists, took occasion to observe that "the right of property has played quite as important a part in the development of the world as the right of personal liberty." Were we inclined to be as captious as the New York Nation has been known to be when arguing with labor leaders, we might remind Mr. Taft that as property has no rights, he ought to have said the right "to" property instead of the right "of" property; but disputes over prepositions

are hardly worth while so long as meanings are not too obscure. We have Mr. Taft's statement, then, that the right to property has been as important in the world's development as the right to personal liberty. But what does Mr. Taft mean by property? Does he mean, as does his black beast, the socialist, anything that is in fact reduced to ownership? Or does he mean only those things that are owned rightfully. If the latter, his implication that the right to property and the right to liberty are correlative is good doctrine. But if he means the former, his doctrine is as foolish, not to say vicious, as the doctrines against which he warns the young men of Yale. The right to property has in that sense included property in slaves; and would Mr. Taft wish to imply that the right to own slaves has played quite as important a part in the development of the world as the right to enjoy liberty?

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Influencing Congress.

If members of Congress find themselves suddenly flooded with letters from business men protesting against proposed legislation restraining abuses of injunctions by partisan Federal judges in labor cases, they should know that these letters are instigated by C. W. Post, the head of an employers' union of considerable magnitude both in numbers and greed. In urging business men to write to congressmen thus, Mr. Post calls the proposed legislation "a measure of anarchy" which threatens "the safety of every man and of every dollar of property," and "sincerely and earnestly" urges "all patriotic citizens" to "rise in this hour of need and write to their friends and see that these friends write to members of Congress protesting against the anti-injunction bills of anarchists." That is earnest enough, to be sure, and it may be sincere; but it reads more like an irresponsible screed of a mad man to mad men than a patriotic appeal of a good citizen to good citizens.

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The Parcels Post.

It is reported that Mr. Overstreet, the chairman of the committee on postoffices and post roads of the lower house of Congress, has refused to give a hearing on the question of the parcels post to the representatives of the Postal Progress League. Probably Mr. Overstreet has good reasons for doing this, but such as they may be he appears also to have good reasons for keeping them to himself. The truth is that the opposition to a parcels post cannot stand discussion. The reform would benefit everybody, and would hurt nobody but the ex-

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Australia.

Corowa, New South Wales, Australia, March 20.—The New South Wales Political Labor League held its annual conference last month, when the following addition was made to the fighting platform:

That a graduated unimproved land value tax of one farthing in the £ be placed on estates over £5,000 unimproved value, increasing one farthing in the £ on each additional £5,000 up to £25,000 and one halfpenny in the £ on each additional £10,000. The net revenue from this source to be devoted to railway extension and reduction of freights. Provided that in event of any effective Federal land tax being imposed, this plank shall not be operative.

The amendment, moved by Mr. John Grant, and defeated by 46 votes to 18, was as follows:

That in order to provide closer settlement a uniform tax of 2d in the £ on the whole of the unimproved land value privately held should be imposed for State revenue purposes. The net revenue from this source to be devoted to railway extension and reduction of freights."

Had the amendment been carried it would have received the support of many people outside the Labor party, but it is not likely that a law in the terms of the plank adopted will be passed. Such a tax would be very unfair and to a great extent could be evaded. The Federal Labor party is advocating a Federal tax as given above to provide revenue for a Federal old age pension scheme. At present only New South Wales and Victoria pay old age pensions.

Federal elections for the House of Representatives and half the Senate (three Senators from each State), will be held towards the end of the year, unless the House should be previously dissolved. In Victoria the Labor party has twenty-three candidates for the three seats in the Senate. To reduce this number to three and so enable a solid vote to be given, it is proposed to hold an election among all the members of the party in Victoria under a system of preferential voting. This, I believe, will be the first primary election in Australia.

A commission consisting of six members of the Federal parliament, which was appointed last year to enquire into the tobacco industry (which is said to be controlled by a ring), has now issued majority and minority reports. The majority, all labor members, recommend the nationalization of the whole industry, on the grounds that better tobacco would then be supplied to the public and that there would be a gain to the revenue of £400,000 per annum. The minority report contradicts these assertions, and estimates the cost of acquiring the industry at £8,750,000. It would also be necessary to amend the Federal constitution.

From a recent decision of the Federal High Court it appears that Australia is liable to a postal censorship. The Post Master General, by virtue of a section in the post and telegraph act, ordered that no letters be delivered to a "medical" firm which advertises "tales of countless cures," on the ground that the business is fraudulent and immoral. An action was brought against him but the high court ruled that it could not interfere. The delivery of letters is held to be not a ministerial act which the postmaster general is bound by his position to per-

form; nor is the refusal a judicial act, as the party against whom the order is made is not heard. It is decided to be an executive act, and for such the postmaster general is responsible to Parliament alone. As it is very unlikely that Parliament would interfere unless a flagrant case of abuse occurred, the postmaster general appears to be possessed of a dangerous power.

ERNEST BRAY.

NEWS NARRATIVE

To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before; continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

Week ending Wednesday, April 25.

The San Francisco Disaster.

The earthquake at San Francisco and the fires that followed it (p. 56) have proved more disastrous than seemed probable even from the terrifying reports that first came over the wires.

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On the 19th the fires were still raging. They were believed to be under control on the afternoon of the 20th, but they broke out afresh in the evening and devastated a further great area. After four days of destruction, however, they were finally subdued on the 21st. A new outbreak near the ferry on the 23rd caused alarm, but did comparatively little damage; nor was any done by another earthquake shock which was felt near midnight on the 23rd. The devastated territory may be described as follows: Beginning at Market and Buchanan streets, and running thence southerly to 20th, thence easterly to Mission, thence irregularly north to Channel, thence irregularly east and northeast along the north of Channel and west of Townsend to the Fremont pier, thence north and northwest along the water front of San Francisco bay to Mason street, southerly along Mason to Bay, westerly along Bay to Taylor, southerly along Taylor to Chestnut, westerly along Chestnut to Hyde, southerly along Hyde to Lombard, westerly along Lombard to Larkin, southerly along Larkin to Greenwich, westerly along Greenwich to Van Ness, southerly along Van Ness to Clay, westerly along Clay to Franklin, southerly along Franklin to Sutter, easterly along Sutter to Van Ness, southerly along Van Ness to Golden Gate, westerly and irregularly along Golden Gate and McAllister to Octavia, southerly and irregularly along Octavia to Market at Haight, and southwesterly irregularly along Market to Buchanan.

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It is impossible even to make a reasonable estimate of the loss of life. Whenever and wherever a body was found it was buried immediately, without formality, and by different groups of searchers, who

have failed to make prompt reports. Estimates of the number of deaths vary from 277 to 2,500. Of the survivors, thousands are camped in parks, where the sanitary arrangements are excellent, under the circumstances. The health of these refugees is reported as good, and their numbers are being thinned out by departures for towns offering to receive them.

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The local daily newspapers joined in issuing from Oakland on the 18th a small sheet under the title of the Call-Chronicle-Examiner. Since then they have issued independently, but still from Oakland. Of the fate of the San Francisco Star, the ablest weekly paper of the coast and known across the continent for its independent democracy, nothing has yet been learned.

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It is an interesting fact that the original of Millet's famous picture, "The Man With the Hoe," which inspired Markham's poem, has been saved, although the dwelling of Mr. Crocker, its owner, was destroyed.

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Under instructions from the War Department the city was early taken possession of by Federal troops, commanded by Gen. Funston, and treated as subject to martial law. Gen. Funston ordered the soldiers to shoot "looters" at sight and "shoot to kill." According to the Chicago Tribune dispatches of the 19th the troops "destroyed all the supplies of liquor in unburned saloons and groceries, commandeered all grocery and food stores, distributing food to the poor and checking outrageous famine prices." According to the same authority "the military are aided by 1,000 special police placed under their orders. Several innocent men were shot for vandals by soldiers. One man was killed for washing his hands in precious drinking water. A bank clerk, searching in the ruins of his bank, met the same fate." Associated Press dispatches of the 20th told of the swearing in of "1,000 special policemen, armed with rifles furnished by the Federal government," and of the arrival of companies of California militia from interior points. "Two Chinamen," continues this report, "were shot and killed on Market street for refusing to obey orders of the soldiery." Thirty-five "looters" of dead bodies were reported on the 21st, says the Chicago Tribune, as having been shot." On the 23rd one of the most prominent members of the relief committee, H. C. Tilden, a wealthy citizen of San Francisco and member of the Governor's staff, was shot by a patrol of six persons as he was driving a Red Cross automobile. The signal corps lieutenant, R. G. Seaman, who had been detailed on special duty with Mr. Tilden, reported that the man who did the shooting was in khaki uniform, but it is denied that this was a Federal soldier. On this general subject Mr. J. M. Reuch, a newspaper man is reported from Los Angeles as authority for the statement that "one woman was shot for building a fire in her home, after she had been ordered by a soldier to desist," and that, "on Mission street, near Sixteenth, a soldier shot a woman and her husband, who was a grocer, because they refused to sell food at regular prices." A number of men were shot by soldiers for criminal assaults in refugee camps. One man was

shot by a soldier for refusing to come out of his house, which he was about to enter, after the soldier had warned him it was to be dynamited. A special to the Chicago Record-Herald of the 23rd notes that "the large amount of killing done is felt to be unwarranted." This report further notes that "militia men were too free with their guns," an imputation, however, which the Governor denies, saying that "reports of indiscriminate shooting by the militia" are maliciously false. In the same Record-Herald special it is added that instances where the regulars and marines "exceeded authority are rare, although some trouble has been caused by drunkenness of regulars." One of the instances of shooting by troops is reported by Max Fast, a garment worker, whose story was wired by the Associated Press from Salt Lake City on the 24th. He said that there were three men on the roof of the burning Windsor Hotel, Fifth and Market streets, where it was impossible to get down, and that "rather than see them fall in with the roof and be roasted alive, the military officer directed his men to shoot the three, which was done in the presence of 5,000 people." Throughout the period of occupation by Federal troops, men were impressed for work by the troops. Mayor Schmitz has now prohibited this, at the same time declaring that the city is not and has not been under martial law.

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Arrangements were made on the 20th for the forwarding of mail matter from San Francisco free of postage. The first installment reached Chicago on the 24th. It consisted of letters to friends written on pieces of wood and cardboard, scraps of paper, pieces of white cloth, etc.

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Extensive and liberal measures for the relief of San Francisco sufferers have been undertaken by various cities, by the States, and by the Federal government. In consequence, ample provision for the support and care of the homeless is at hand.

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Reconstruction of San Francisco.

Before the fires had been wholly subdued Mayor Schmitz, in telegrams on the 20th, thanking President Roosevelt for Federal relief funds, announced that—

Property owners are determined to rebuild as soon as fire ceases. City will immediately proceed to provide capital for the purpose of reconstructing public buildings, schools, jails, the hospitals, sewers and salt and fresh water systems. The people hope that the Federal government will at once provide ample appropriations to rebuild all Federal buildings on a scale befitting the new San Francisco. We are determined to restore to the nation its chief port on the Pacific.

On the 22nd Mayor Schmitz made a call for architects to come to San Francisco for the purpose of rebuilding; and on the 24th a local movement began definitely for rebuilding on the plans of Daniel H. Burnham, of Chicago. These plans are described as the result of sixteen months of study by Mr. Burnham and a staff of assistants, and as embodying the best lessons of man's experience in both the art and science of city-making. The plans were accepted by Mayor Schmitz last September. They were the result of a desire on the part of the Association for the Improvement of San Francisco to have definite plans on which to work for future years in

any alterations or improvements that might be undertaken. It would have taken many years to have brought the city to anything like the condition outlined in the Burnham plans, if that could ever have been attained, but now the work of building in accordance with those plans is reported to have no problems beyond the straight undertaking of construction. Grades and other physical difficulties were not taken into consideration in the laying out of the old San Francisco streets, which ran at right angles, but the new streets will be built to combine as much as possible, from both the viewpoints of beauty and convenience, with the physical characteristics of the city's site. Consequently the new San Francisco will consist of chains of boulevards circling through the city at intervals like rings, while across these boulevards and the city will run diagonal streets from the center. The city will be logically laid out and the boulevards will separate the municipality into various sections. In the center, from which the diagonal streets shoot out to cut across the various encircling boulevards and run far into the adjacent country, will be grouped the chief commercial structures. This will constitute the civic center, or, rather, series of civic subcenters. In the civic center will be city hall, courts, government buildings, postoffice and other administrative buildings, as well as business structures. Beyond the first boulevard which will encircle the civic center will be a section of the city in which will be erected buildings connected with the educative, esthetic and literary life of the city, such as libraries, art museum, academy of music, municipal theater and concert hall. Between the other boulevards will lie the residential districts of the new San Francisco. Around the whole city will run a superb boulevard. Mr. Burnham proposes that the water supply be ultimately obtained from the Sierras, and he thinks that the reservoirs should be so designed as to add to the beauty. By placing the reservoirs at successive heights the water could fall from one level to another, thus presenting a series of waterfalls. Preparation for the actual construction of this new city of beauty are already under way, and the blowing up of ruins in the business section has begun.

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Earthquakes Elsewhere.

San Francisco was not the only sufferer. Heavy loss was sustained at San Jose, where the business section was wrecked and several people were killed; at Santa Rosa, where, although the loss was considerably less than at first reported (p. 56) and few dwellings were injured, the public and business buildings were wrecked and probably 100 people killed; and at Berkeley, where, although the University buildings escaped serious damage, much damage to private structures was done. Sacramento, Santa Cruz and places as far north as Oregon and as far south as Los Angeles, also felt shocks of earthquake of an alarming and somewhat damaging character. Yet, curiously enough, on the little island of Alcatraz, in San Francisco bay, within a pistol shot of the demolished city, not a quiver was felt nor a brick disturbed. At Folsom, New Mexico, shocks were felt on the 20th, followed by a volume of smoke from the volcano of Mt. Capulin, which has not been active for fifty years. A slight shock was noticed in Cleveland, O., on the 21st.

From the other side of the Atlantic come reports on the 21st of earthquake shocks, thirteen in succession, in the province of Siena, Tuscany. On the same day it was reported from Moscow that the seismograph at the university there, had registered an earthquake shock on the afternoon of the 18th, the day of the San Francisco calamity. In Hungary also a shock was felt on the 21st.

NEWS NOTES

—At the Indiana Socialist convention on the 23d Leroy B. Sweetland was nominated for secretary of state.

—Fairhope Colony has added 2,200 acres to its holdings, a gift from Joseph Fels of Philadelphia and London.

—A paper on direct primary laws will be read before the Jefferson Club, Chicago, on the 28th at 2 o'clock by Henry M. Ashton.

—The National Municipal League began its 12th annual meeting on the 24th at Atlantic City, N. J., the session to continue until the 27th.

—Prof. Pierre Curie, who in co-operation with his wife discovered radium, was run over by a wagon in Paris on the 19th and killed. His age was 43.

—Franklin Thomasson, the founder of the London Tribune, was elected to Parliament from Leicester on the 30th to take the seat resigned by Mr. Broadhurst.

—J. W. Hill, the single tax Democrat of Peoria, Ill., is named by the Peoria Star as the probable candidate of the Democratic party for Congress from the Peoria district.

—Two Filipino towns, Mariquina, in Rizal province, and Pasil, near Cebu, were destroyed by fire on the 20th. In the latter 200 and in the former 2,000 dwellings were burned, making thousands of the inhabitants homeless.

—Wm. J. Bryan and his family have arrived at Cairo. After a week in Egypt they go to the Holy Land for two or three weeks, and thence through Turkey, arriving in Russia soon after the date fixed for the opening of the Douma. They will return to the United States in September.

—At Springfield, on the 19th, the Prohibitionist convention of Illinois (p. 59) nominated W. P. Allen for State treasurer. The platform demands a direct primary law; the initiative, referendum and recall; abolition of railway passes; a 2-cent per mile railway fare; repeal of the anti-fusion law; and prohibition of the liquor traffic.

—A list of "Disarmists" is being enrolled by Thomas Raymond, an Englishman. The signers pledge themselves "not to take up arms at any man's or any body of men's bidding." Mr. Raymond has some forty adherents on his list in Great Britain and would like to add others from this country. Persons interested are invited by him to send their names to his address, No. 26 Shrubbery st., Kidderminster, England.

—The statistics of exports and imports for the United States (vol. viii, p. 858) for the nine months ending March 31, 1906, as given by the statistical sheet of the Department of Commerce and Labor