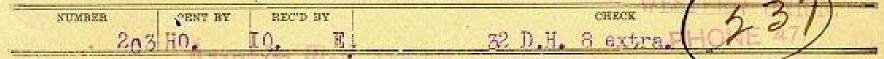
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THOS, T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.



RECEIVED at

- Galveston, mex/Sept 11-12th, 1900. Dated
- Gov. Savers, To

Austin, Texas.

Send military supplies fire arms animal and human food stuff danger food riots any moment. Situation horrible cant discribe for god sake help us.

> J.H.W.Stele, Chairman, H.S.Murray, Rabbi Cohen. 837 PM.

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A hurricane in 1900 devastated Galveston, Tex., and killed at least 6,000 people. (AP Photo/Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word) As Hurricane Harvey slams Texas, a look at the most devastating storms in U.S. history. The Washington Post. August, 2017

The Great Galveston Hurricane – The Last and Worst Hurricane of the Nineteenth Century

The History of Texas Hurricanes, David Roth, National Weather Service. https://www.weather.gov/media/lch/events/txhurricanehistory.pdf

The question from the Racer's Storm was tragically prophetic as the Great Galveston Hurricane showed on September 7- 9th, 1900. It towers alone as the worst natural disaster in the United States in terms of lives lost; the most frequently used estimate of the death toll is 8,000. At the time, the population of Galveston was near 30,000. Most of its structures were wood frame built just above ground level and supported by pilings.

A new innovation helped relay details about what the storm did in the Caribbean Islands; it was known as the wireless telegraph. Word had been received of a hurricane which had struck Trinidad and destroyed almost all the structures on that island. Word of the storm's passing over Cuba and moving northwest into the Gulf in the direction of Texas had been relayed to the local weather office in Galveston Island). Sailors began to arrive in the port telling of nasty weather offshore.

On the 6th, a hurricane watch was posted along the Gulf Coast, westward to New Orleans. Large waves began to pound the shores of Galveston Island. The pressure began to fall rapidly at the Weather Bureau station. This caused them to hoist a Hurricane Flag - their version of a hurricane warning in those days. This action caused about 20,000 people to evacuate, a move that saved many lives. Yet a number of people ignored the warning. Gentry from Houston rode out to the island via train to witness the huge waves first hand. Through the morning of the 8th, greater and greater 27 numbers of people crowded the beaches. Isaac Cline of the Weather Bureau could not believe what was happening. He took matters into his own hands and rode with his brother down the beach in a horse-drawn buggy, warning people to go back to the mainland - in effect, making him a modern day Paul Revere. Unfortunately, few listened.

In the end, fewer than 2000 of those remaining on the island survived. The weather office chief survived, but his wife drowned. Bolivar Point Lighthouse became the center of relief activities after the storm. The lighthouse over the ensuing days let people in the area know that at least one thing still worked on the island, as it helped storm-battered ships return to shore. Martial law was declared. Looters were shot on the spot.



https://www.newspapers.com/