New-York Tribune.

VOL. LXIII....No. 20,661. To-day, fair and cooler. To-morrow, fair. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES.— Copyright, 1903, by The Tribune Association. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE CRISIS POSTPONED.

BALFOUR'S DEXTERITY.

Great Questions Lightly Treated—Chaplin's Amendment Lost.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.)
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London, June 10.—There has been a subsidence of the excitement in the House of Commons to-day owing to the acceptance of a general rumor that a modus vivendi or concordat of some kind has been arranged. The Cabinet debate was continued languidly, with the confident expectation on the part of the supporters of the government that Mr. Balfour would come up smiling at the end and smooth over everything with comfortable optimism, and prove that everybody was virtuous and that there was much ado about nothing, and that under the strictest theory of collective responsibility of the united Cabinet every minister was entitled to wide latitude in private opinion. This is what he did toward midnight, after there had been a dribbling debate and after Mr. Asquith had succeeded in ridiculing the sorry plight of the Ministerialists in general and of Mr. Chamberlain in particular, and Lloyd George had made a most incisive speech.

Mr. Balfour spoke without an air of conviction, and even more carelessly than usual, and disclosed an indifference to the gravity of the issues raised by both Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Chamberlain, and an open mind respecting the entire question of fiscal revision. He minimized the question of Ministerial responsibility for statements of an individual minister, and while he reiterated his opinion that no tax could be put on imported food without the full assent of British workingmen he enlarged upon the phenomena of a huge tariff war against the United Kingdom, the growth of trusts in America and the increasing ardor of the colonies for a closer union with the mother country. He closed with a specious reference to Gladstone's conversion to home rule and Peel's adoption of free trade without a consultation with the general electorate, but he neglected to add that both these statesmen had settled convictions respecting the policies which they recommended, whereas he, himself, did not profess to know his own mind.

A division was taken with a full House, and only twenty-eight Tories voted for Mr. Chaplin's amendment. The Liberals united in supporting the repeal of the corn tax, and the Irish members, as Irishmen have generally done in America, voted solidly for the English system of unrestricted free trade.

Lloyd George had cut out Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, but the Liberal leader, after being jockeyed out of his privileges, made a belated appeal for another discussion of the whole subject.

The Ministerialists have recovered their spirits and assert that no resignations will occur, and that the government will enact the Land bill and close the session with undiminished prestige. They neglect to add that the Unionist party has been hopelessly divided by the discussions of the last two days and that the country can have little confidence in a government whose members are as far apart on fiscal and economic policies as east from west. I. N. F.

THE PARTY'S SAVIOR.

Premier's Skilful and Noncommittal Speech—Chamberlain Jubilant.

(By The Associated Press.)

London, June 10.—By a dexterous and extraordinary speech the Premier, Mr. Balfour, to-night temporarily smoothed over the differences in the Cabinet, relieved the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, from any necessity of resigning, and for the moment averted a crisis which threatened the Unionist party. This Mr. Balfour accomplished without committing the government either to protection or free trade, though the effect of his speech will generally be taken to mean that the tariff issue is to be shelved for the present. Henry Chaplin's amendment, which gave rise to the most interesting debate of the present Parliament, was defeated by the overwhelming majority of 396 votes, composed of Unionists, Liberals and Irish members. The minority who supported Mr. Chaplin's amendment were almost all the followers of the government, while many others of the Conservative party abstained from voting.

It was 10:30 o'clock to-night when Mr. Balfour sprang to his feet to reply to the taunts of the Opposition and appeals from his own party. For two days the House of Commons has rung with echoes of discussions within the Cabinet and dissatisfaction without. The Premier was loudly cheered. He had scarcely begun to deal with Mr. Chaplin's amendment before he was interrupted by a hurricane of applause and ironical cheers at the entry of Mr. Chamberlain, who had been absent hitherto through the evening. The Colonial Secretary dropped into his accustomed place. The House was now packed with peers, members of the House and spectators as it has not been since the days of Home Rule, and they waited and listened in tense expectation.

IMPARTIAL ON FISCAL POLICY.

In a whimsical vein Mr. Balfour explained that the only reason that the corn tax was put on was because the government wanted money, and the only reason it was taken off was because the government wanted money no longer. Reverting to the charges of vacillation made against him, the Premier took on a tone of unusual vehemence. He declared that he himself, though a believer in free trade—a statement which met with loud applause—did not regard it as a fetich, and he had absolutely an open mind regarding the necessity for any alterations in a system which was founded to suit conditions of fifty years ago. He refused not only to make a statement of any finality upon such an important question, but he also refused to compel his colleagues to conform to a standard of opinion upon which he himself had an open mind. He admitted that differences of opinion existed within the Cabinet, but these were not serious enough to cause the resignation of any member.

Mr. Balfour made an impassioned plea, enforced by the precedents of friction in Mr. Gladstone's ministries, for allowing the Premier to retain an open mind upon a question so difficult and so superior to all party issues. The speaker did not believe that the country would ever return to the old protective system, and no tax on food was ever imposed without the full assent of the working classes. They were confronted, however, continued the Premier, by three great phenomena: Huge tariff walls against the United Kingdom, the growth of the trusts, and

Continued on ninth page.

Every attribute of refined pleasure is realized on a Hudson River Day Line trip. Music.—Advt.

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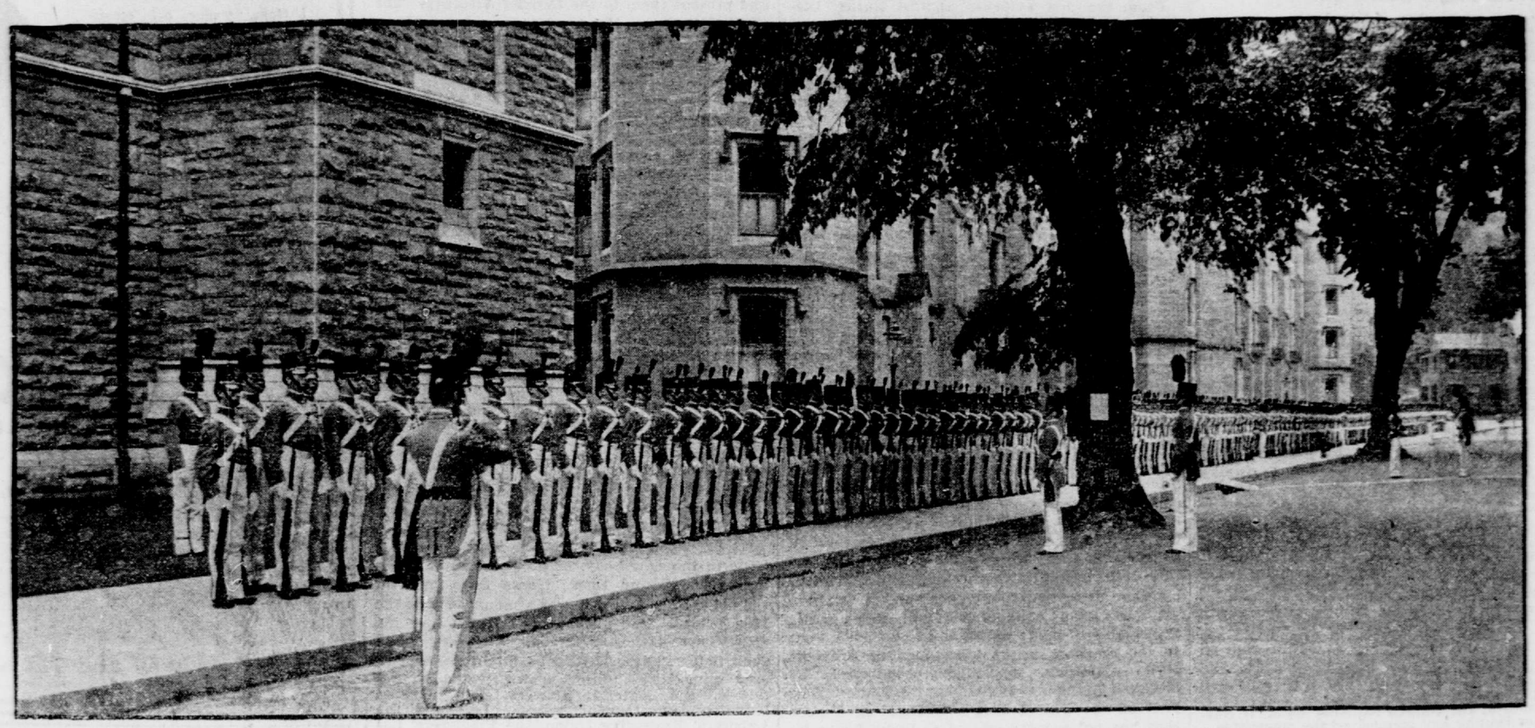
Every line across the continent, from the Canadian Pacific on the North to the Southern Pacific on the South, connects with the New York Central lines, the central railway system of America.—Advt.



YESTERDAY'S RECEPTION OF SECRETARY ROOT AT WEST POINT.
The formation of the battalion of cadets for the ceremony.

MR. ROOT AT WEST POINT.

SALUTE IN HIS HONOR.

Fog Fails to Dampen the Enthusiasm.

West Point, N. Y., June 10.—Everything is in readiness for the commencement exercises at the United States Military Academy to-morrow. Every train and every boat to-day has increased the throng of visitors. Even the fog and gloom have failed to dampen the spirit of gayety due to the presence of the mothers, sisters and cousins of the cadets who have flocked to this historic old place from every section of the United States. Pretty girls and proud mothers are here from every State in the Union, North, South, East and West.

Secretary Root came up on the West Shore train, arriving here at 1:04 p. m. He was met at the station by Colonel Mills, the superintendent of the academy, and an escort of cavalry, and was driven to Colonel Mills's residence. The cadets were formed on the sidewalk in front of the barracks, as at parade, to tender the Secretary the usual formal welcome. The hundreds of pretty girls covered their ears with their hands while the salute to the Secretary of War was fired by a battery stationed at the east side of the parade ground. The head of the War Department had hardly entered Colonel Mills's house when a gentle shower drove everybody indoors. Lieutenant General Miles was also present at the ceremonies to-day.

A game of baseball by the cadets in the morning and after that golf on the parade ground course occupied the attention of large numbers of the visitors until noon. At 12:40 o'clock the formation of the parade in honor of the Secretary of War drew the crowd to the south side of the field facing the barracks, and the people remained on the lawn until the Secretary had passed and the parade was dismissed.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the last dress parade of the graduates, known as the graduating parade and review, was formed, despite the gloomy weather. The diploma recipients closed their military duty at the Academy by this function. It was, in fact, the last mingling of the graduating class with the undergraduates in a formal capacity.

If the weather to-morrow is fair one of the most brilliant commencements in the history of the old academy may be expected. The exercises will begin at 9 o'clock and will end at noon. The formal presentation to the Cullum Memorial Hall of a life size portrait of General Joseph Hooker, painted by Ludwig E. Faber, of Philadelphia, will begin at that hour. General Sickles, for the Society of the Army of the Potomac, will present the portrait, and Colonel Albert L. Mills will accept it for the academy. When that ceremony is over the graduating cadets and the third class, which will go on furlough with their relatives, will leave West Point as fast as the railroads and boats can carry them away. The second and fourth classes will go into camp for the summer the next day.

BUILDERS COMBINE.

Pittsburg Convention to Form International Organization.

Pittsburg, June 10.—Arrangements are being perfected to hold a convention here within the next two weeks to form an international association of organizations of contractors. The date of the convention has not yet been fixed, but among the associations that will be represented are the Building Trades Employers' Association, of New-York; the Cleveland Builders' Exchange, the Master Contractors' Association, of Chicago; the Builders' Club, of Philadelphia; the Builders' Exchange, of Cincinnati; the New-Orleans Contractors' Association and the Master Builders' Association, of this city.

MANY DROWNED BY CLOUDBURST.

Bisbee, Ariz., June 10.—News reached here late last night of a cloudburst near Clifton. A wall of water eight feet high rushed down Chase Creek without warning. Several dead bodies have already been recovered, and it is believed the number of drowned will reach twenty. The wires to Clifton are all down.

WILL ENLARGE STEEL PLANT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Pittsburg, June 10.—Extensive improvements are being planned by the Carnegie Steel Company for its works at South Sharon. A few weeks ago the officials of the United States Steel Corporation visited the works and made a thorough inspection of them. A number of notes were taken by several of the party, and at a meeting plans were put under way which resulted in the announcement yesterday of the decision to enlarge the plant. Five open hearth furnaces, with all the latest improvements, will be added, making seventeen furnaces in the group.

A $350,000 TOBACCO PURCHASE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Louisville, June 10.—The Continental Tobacco Company will buy two thousand hogsheads of white burley tobacco from the Louisville Tobacco Warehouse Company. The price will be about $350,000. The deal will be the largest sale ever made on the Louisville breaks and will exhaust all the burley now on the Kentucky market. The tobacco which is to be purchased is to be used in the manufacture of cigarettes.

BEATS WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.
The New York Central's "20th Century Limited" is more satisfactory than wireless telegraph, as it gets you there and you can deliver your own message and receive an immediate answer.—Advt.

FIFTEEN FIRMS BLACKMAILED.

ISAAC A. HOPPER & SON HAVE ANOTHER WALKING DELEGATE ARRESTED.

Fund Raised to Break a Strike by Aiding Rival Union—Building Not Started.

MORE PARKS EVIDENCE.

Delegates Express Approval of Him by Offering Him a Place.

Evidence of the most startling character, showing a widespread system of corruption and revealing remarkable instances of the selling out of workingmen by their delegates, was yesterday furnished to District Attorney Jerome. This new evidence, in the opinion of the District Attorney, not only affects the status of Samuel J. Parks, whose arrest under a charge of extortion created so much of a sensation, but also discloses an instance in which certain labor leaders combined with the employers, and for a price sold out the Amalgamated Painters and Decorators' organization, then on a strike, after raising a corruption fund of $6,750 from fifteen of the largest decorating firms in the city for the purpose. This new evidence thoroughly substantiates the early declarations that the workingmen have been the victims of their leaders, who have sold them and their interests, trading in them as a commodity.

The principal case of the character indicated, in which an organization was sold out for the benefit of a rival and some "bosses," was related by Mr. Jerome yesterday. He said:

In the fall of 1902 the Amalgamated Painters and Decorators called out their men on a general strike for shorter hours and increased wages. This organization was at the time a member of the United Board of Building Trades Council, of which Samuel J. Parks was their president. When this strike became general, the employers got together and decided that the best method they could adopt in fighting the strikers was to build up the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, a rival organization which was not a member of the United Trades Council. To do this they decided to secure representation for the second organization in the central body, and to assist in the fight President Bahlhorn of the International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers was summoned from Lafayette, Ind.

MADE A SECOND COLLECTION.

The Brotherhood entered the fight, raised a fund of $2,500, and began operations. A prominent member of the Brotherhood went to seventeen of the firms in that line in the city, and asked them for $250 apiece to buy the entrance of the Brotherhood. Only two firms declined, one of these was that of Theodore Hofstadter. Fifteen firms put up $3,750 together; the money was handed to a member of a prominent construction company, and ultimately reached the hands of five labor leaders. Several of the cabinetmakers who contributed to this fund refused to pay for janitors in their places, but they willingly paid the delegates for protection.

After this fund had been collected, a representative of the Brotherhood called on the cabinetmakers and said:

"We've collected this fund, but we can't do what we want with this small sum. There's going to be an election of officers in the council soon, and there'll have to be another collection."

Again the cabinetmakers went down in their pockets, this time to the tune of $200. This money went to five walking delegates, of whom Samuel J. Parks, the man now on bail, was one. The reason given for the second assessment was that there were in the council other delegates than those directly interested, and that these men would have to be "seen" before the Brotherhood could get in. After the second collection the Brotherhood was admitted to membership in the council, the strike waned and broke. As far as this collection goes I believe that if certain representations were made this affair might constitute the basis of a larceny charge.

FIRMS NAMED BY JEROME.

District Attorney Jerome named the following firms as contributors to the fund:

WILLIAM BAUMGARTEN & CO., No. 323 Fifth-ave.
D. S. HESS & CO., No. 421 Fifth-ave.
THE HAYDEN COMPANY.
POTTIER & STYMUS COMPANY, No. 375 Lexington-ave.
HERTS BROTHERS, No. 507 Fifth-ave.
ALLARD & SONS, No. 437 Fifth-ave.
T. D. WADELTON, No. 160 Fifth-ave.
A. LOWENBEIN'S SONS, No. 383 Fifth-ave.
NEUMAN & CO., No. 375 Fifth-ave.
H. F. HUBER & CO., No. 382 Fifth-ave.
W. & J. SLOANE, No. 884 Broadway.
HERTER BROTHERS, No. 369 Fifth-ave.
TIFFANY STUDIOS, No. 337 Fourth-ave.
PETER LAUCKHARDT, No. 173 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

But this was by no means the only case brought to the attention of the District Attorney, yesterday. All day long he was busy consulting both employers and employed, for the revelations already made have brought forward a number of labor men. The District Attorney said that he had secured enough evidence to ask for six more charges against Parks at least, as well as a warrant for another labor leader. He declared, however, that for the present he would content himself with pressing the Parks case and preparing his John Doe proceeding.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
Keep your account with The Irving National Bank, corner Warren and Greenwich Streets. It is safe, conservative and progressive.—Advt.

ATTRACTIVE ROUTE SOUTH.
Seaboard Air Line Railway; through cars and cafe dining service to Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa and Atlanta. Office 1,183 B'way.—Advt.

ANOTHER LEADER TAKEN.

Delegate of Derrickmen Charged $900 Blackmail.

Richard Carvel, thirty-two years old, described as a derrick man, of No. 446 West Fifteenth-st., was taken to Police Headquarters and locked up last night by Detective Sergeants Daly and Braun, of the Central Office, on a warrant issued yesterday by Justice Mayer, of Special Sessions, and an affidavit sworn to by Thomas T. Hopper, of No. 839 West End-ave. Carvel was charged with "extorting by means of wrongful use of fear" the sum of $900 on February 13. When asked about the case the sergeant on duty at Police Headquarters merely said, "It is a labor case."

Richard Carvel is the delegate of the Derrickmen, Riggers and Pointers' Union, one of the sixteen unions which seceded from the Board of Building Trades when the board voted in favor of supporting the Building Material Drivers' Union. He is also one of the committee which signed the agreement by which the yards of the Building Material Dealers and Lumber Dealers' Association were opened yesterday. Delegate Carvel so far has not been prominent in labor matters, though he has been delegate of his union for some time.

Thomas T. Hopper is vice-president of Isaac A. Hopper & Son, contractors. Isaac A. Hopper called on District Attorney Jerome yesterday.

Thomas T. Hopper, at his home last night, said that last winter before Thanksgiving Day he was called upon to pay a bill to George Manson, a sub-contractor, for stone setting on the new Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Sixty-fifth-st. and Central Park West. He did not see fit to pay the bill at the time, and then, he alleged, Manson enlisted the services of Carvel, offering the latter half of the amount due, if he paid the bill, which amounted to $1,300.

Carvel called on Mr. Hopper and demanded payment of the money, it is alleged. Mr. Hopper refused to recognize Carvel. Carvel, Mr. Hopper asserts, declared that he would cause a strike on the church job, if payment was not made, and he carried his threat into execution shortly after Thanksgiving Day. On January 26, Mr. Hopper relates, Carvel caused the men on another Hopper job—that of the Keane-Van Cortland Building, at No. 28 to 32 Pine-st.—to be called out.

On February 1, Mr. Hopper alleges, Manson called on him and offered to return to work with his men. Before that was done, however, Mr. Hopper says, Carvel got hold of Manson and refused to let the men return to the jobs.

Later, the contractor charges, Carvel called on him and offered to settle the trouble for $600, agreeing to order the men back to work. Mr. Hopper first, however, wanted actually to see the men at work. Carvel made it plain, Mr. Hopper alleges, that the $600 was for him (Carvel) alone, and that Manson was to get no part of it.

"Mansel can go to h—!" Carvel is declared to have said. Incidentally, Mr. Hopper declares, Carvel threatened to tie up other Hopper jobs if a settlement were not forthcoming. Mr. Hopper went to the United Board of Building Trades and explained the situation to it, but, he said, he told nothing of his financial dickering with Carvel.

He was referred to Carvel, who the labor men said had sole control of the situation.

On February 13, Mr. Hopper alleges, he met Carvel in a saloon at Fifty-fourth-st. and Third-ave., opposite Brevoort Hall, where the United Board of Building Trades meets. He there agreed to pay $600 to Carvel, but the latter refused to take the money.

"I don't do business that way," Carvel is declared to have said.

"Why not?" asked Mr. Hopper.

"Give the money to the bartender, and I don't want any marked bills," is alleged to have been the reply.

Mr. Hopper expostulated that he did not know the bartender, whether he was a responsible party or not.

Carvel is said to have replied that the bartender was all right; that "he has handled thousands of dollars placed in his hands by people like you."

The money was paid to the bartender, and Mr. Hopper went away. He had, however, instead of paying $600, paid $900, as the latter sum was demanded by Carvel, with the remark that the longer the delay in settlement the greater the amount that would have to be paid. The men who had struck on the Hopper jobs returned to work on February 16.

Work on the church had been delayed in December, January and February, or about three months, and about one month on the Keane-Van Cortland Building.

NIAGARA FALLS AND RETURN, $8,
via Lackawanna Railroad. Tickets sold June 16 and 17; return limit June 22. 429, 1,183 B'way.—Advt.

PETITIONS FOR DEVERY.

ORDERS BLANKS PRINTED.

His Reply to a Refusal to Give Him Elections Patronage.

Devery is not to have any of the election inspectors, ballot clerks or poll clerks in the IXth District. Charles F. Murphy has issued orders to this effect, and although Dr. William J. Stewart, chairman of the Devery district committee, may make a request on Daniel F. McMahon, chairman of the Tammany executive committee, for recognition in the distribution of election district patronage, it will do no good. Murphy hopes by this move to deprive the Devery men of prestige and votes at the primaries.

Dr. Stewart was informed last night by the Goodwin-Smith men that Murphy had ordered that no election district patronage be given to the friends of Devery. Devery replied by ordering the printing of two thousand blank petitions, which will be circulated to-morrow and for some time to come for the signatures of those who want to see Devery run on an independent ticket for Mayor next fall. The circulation of these petitions really marks the opening of the Mayoralty campaign. There are twenty-five election districts in the IXth Assembly District. The chairman of the Tammany general committee and the president of the Republican County Committee will send in lists of men whom they want appointed to the election district offices. Each polling place is manned by four election inspectors, two poll clerks and two ballot clerks. The inspectors and poll clerks receive $7 50 a day for registration and election days, while the ballot clerks receive $8. The appointments last for one year.

Dr. Stewart has been asked several times by the Goodwin-Smith men to leave Devery and go with them. They have held out the hope to him that if he would leave Devery he and his district committee would be recognized as the regular Tammany organization. Dr. Stewart has decided to stay with Devery. When seen last night, he said:

The Goodwin-Smith people have told me that it is arranged that we shall not receive any election district patronage. They also have suggested that I was acting foolishly in staying with Mr. Devery. I told them I could not agree with them. It seems to me that the leaders of Tammany Hall are acting rashly in refusing to accord the Democrats of this district their rights as voters. If they go on in this way Devery certainly will run for Mayor on an independent ticket. If he does he will defeat Tammany.

I do not believe that Parks will be on the Devery ticket. The petitions for the nomination of Mr. Devery will be circulated this week. I think the number of signers to the petitions will open people's eyes. I think it now is too late to haul Devery out of the race. He is a strong minded man, and he is thoroughly in earnest in his intention to run for Mayor independently.

President Voorhis of the Board of Elections last night said:

The lists of election officials have to be certified to us by the chairmen of the executive committees of the two county committees. If Mr. Devery's friends are not recognized by the regularly constituted authorities we have no option in the matter. The law says who are to make up the lists.

The friends of Alderman Frank Dowling, of the IXth District, said last night that Mr. Dowling would, at the September primaries, be a candidate for the leadership. If he is not favored by Charles F. Murphy, it is understood that he will throw his support to Frank J. Goodwin, who already has a promise of the leadership from Murphy. Mr. Dowling was elected on the fusion ticket, but lately he has been affiliating with Tammany Hall.

CONDEMNED FOR HERESY.

Lutheran Minister Said to Have Claimed To Be an Inspired Organ of Raphael.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Philadelphia, June 10.—The ministerial session of the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania to-day condemned the Rev. Hugo Wendell, of Trenton, for teaching heresy. The ministerium decided that Mr. Wendell should have "three months in which to make a recantation in writing that shall satisfy the president and the ministerium. During that time he is to exercise none of the functions of the ministry. If he fails to make the recantation required he shall be permanently suspended from the ministry."

The committee reported that the accused "claims to have direct communications from the spiritual world; that immediately and without intervention of the external word of God he claims to be at times an inspired organ of Raphael. We find, further, that he claims these communications, while not antagonistic, to be supplementary to the revealed word, elucidating and explaining Holy Scripture." The second charge, that of divine healing, was not pressed.

PLAGUE SPREADING AT HONG KONG.

Two British Officers and Six of Warship's Crew Attacked by Disease.

London, June 11.—According to "The Daily Mail's" correspondent at Hong Kong, the spread of the plague in that city has reached an alarming stage, the worst since 1894. Two British officers in Hong Kong and six men on board the British battleship Ocean have been attacked by the disease.

THE ST. LOUIS LIMITED
via Pennsylvania Railroad. Rapid service combined with palatial appointments. Leaves New-York every day in the year.—Advt.

HALF A HUNDRED LOST.

TEN THOUSAND HOMELESS

Railroad Embankment Gives Way and East St. Louis Is Flooded.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

St. Louis, June 10.—By the breaking of the Illinois Central embankment shortly after midnight, followed at 2 a. m. by a second and wider break, the district occupied by the homes of the working classes and the factories and plants of East St. Louis was flooded to a depth of from three to twenty feet, and ten thousand persons were driven from their homes. The first break occurred while men were at work strengthening the embankment which runs along the southern end of the city. They gave the alarm, saving hundreds of lives. The water backed up from the Mississippi through the crevasses in a resistless torrent, spreading out northward and to Broadway, the main commercial artery of the city, north of and adjoining which lies the best residence district of the city, while business houses of all kinds cover West Broadway.

The citizens had succeeded in saving this section from overflow by the greater flood from the north by raising the protecting embankment four feet with sacks of sand, and felt reasonably secure when darkness came last night. Those protected by it did not believe that the Illinois Central embankment would give way, though every effort was made to gaurd against a crevasse. In consequence, when the break occurred, notwithstanding the warnings given by the levee protectors, almost every one living in the southern part of the city was quietly sleeping. The terror which seized the people when the flood was upon them was indescribable. Many escaped from second story windows, garbed only in their night clothes. Others threw household effects out of the windows, while still others abandoned everything, and were only too glad to escape with their lives.

The wildest rumors are afloat as to loss of life in this district, and it is generally conceded that it will not be less than fifty. Many say that it will run up to more than a hundred. The truth will not be known until after the flood subsides. Even then it is probable that it will be impossible to verify the death list.

The water has made two breaks under Broadway, and is flooding the section north of that street as far east as Ninth-st. In this stretch are many business houses, while several hundred working people also have their homes there. It is not thought that the water will invade the fashionable residence district, which begins at Tenth-st. and extends east and north. This section has a considerably greater elevation than those already submerged. The great danger now is that the protection levee to the north will not be able to stand the pressure from without and the backwater flowing against its inner side from the south. Mayor Cook and his aids say that it can, but unless the water begins to recede soon this is doubtful.

All boats on each side of the river have been seized by the authorities and pressed into service in the work of rescue. Thousands of refugees have succeeded in reaching this city, while others are in school buildings, churches, the City Hall and Courthouse, or on the roofs of nearly submerged houses.

Two negroes have been shot by levee patrols, one while attempting to break a dike and another for refusing to work to keep out the flood.

TWO-THIRDS SUBMERGED.

The Work of Rescue in East St. Louis.

(By The Associated Press.)

St. Louis, June 10.—Almost two-thirds of the territory of East St. Louis is under from two to fifteen feet of water. Between sunset last night and dawn to-day eleven lives were sacrificed to the waters, and damage, which no man to-day attempted to estimate, has been done to property. Probably never has a more valiant fight been made by brave men, with defeat staring them in the fact, to protect lives and property than has been made by the citizens of East St. Louis. When the rising Mississippi began to threaten the city last Thursday, Mayor Cook at once ordered men to work to construct sand bag levees. The river rose higher and more men were employed. Citizens of the best classes worked side by side with the laborers. Since Thursday morning five thousand men, under the lead of the Mayor, without sleep, with little rest, and with food snatched at infrequent intervals, have toiled unceasingly to strengthen levees, and to do everything possible to save the city.

Not a wheel of industry is turning in East St. Louis. Manufacturing plants stand lifeless, while the flood whirls at the foundations. The vast railroad yards are outlined by hundreds of half-submerged cars, and here and there stand locomotives only half visible. Huge grain elevators are surrounded by a veritable sea. To the south, beyond the railway yards, are thousands of homes, mainly humble cottages, owned by laborers and containing their all, submerged to the eaves. In Northern East St. Louis the scene is repeated, but not on so large a scale.

BUSINESS SECTION SAFE.

The business part of the city and the district containing the better residences are still intact. "But for how long?" is the question to-night. Broadway, running from the Eads bridge east to the city limits, a wide street, walled with stone fifteen feet high, divides the city. More than ten feet of water is pressing against Broadway from the south, and in some places is seeping through in streams as thick as a man's body. If Broadway breaks, the water will rush through to Missouri-ave., running parallel one block north. Along the river front to the west a levee of sand bags from two to six feet high and two miles long keeps the river out.

Without warning the river began to rise last night. The city was made safe along the river front, but suddenly a new danger menaced. Word was received that the Illinois Central embankment, skirting the southern boundary of the city, was threatening to give way. Couriers were sent on horseback and afoot to shout warnings to the inhabitants of the southern half of the city. Carloads of sandbags were rushed to the place and work was hurriedly begun. Accustomed to warnings of impending danger, the inhabitants did not leave their homes. Higher and higher crept the water, until a thin stream began pouring over the embankment, and suddenly it broke.

HOW THE BREAK CAME.

Thomas Middleton, a volunteer in charge of a gang of men who were working at the point where the embankment gave way, described the break as follows:

The break occurred at 11:40 o'clock last night. My gang was hard at work with the others. The water was pouring over the top of the embankment in a sheet, even after all our work. Suddenly, with a roar, a jet of water shot through the embankment almost at my feet. I was carried away, but seized some firm object

A DELIGHTFUL CITY SUMMER HOME is The Gregorian, 35th-st., bet. 5th-ave. and Herald Sq.—Advt.

FAST TRAINS TO THE WEST.
Improved service via Pennsylvania Railroad. The "Three Limiteds" leave daily for Chicago and St. Louis. Finely equipped trains; rapid schedule.—Advt.