



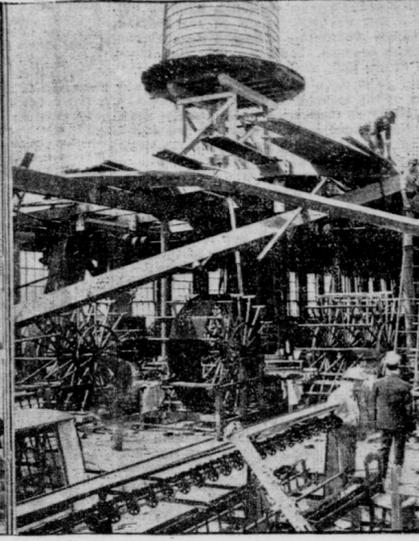
WORK OF THE TORNADO IN PATERSON, N. J.



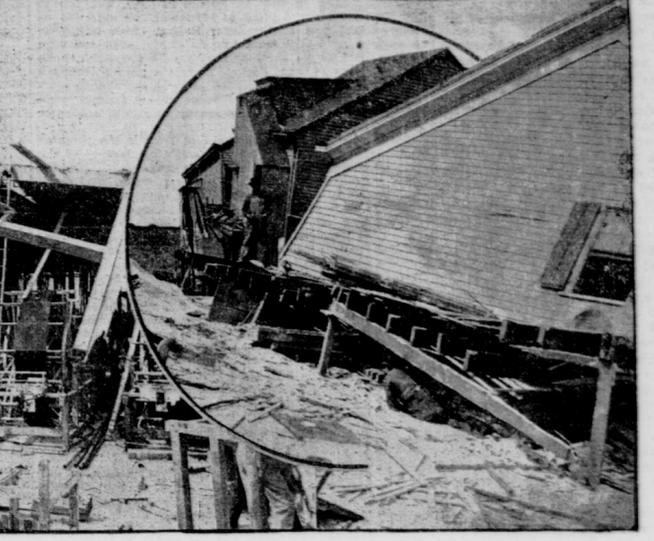
No. 68 State-st.



No. 80 Main-st.



Israel R. Cohen's silk mills, rear end, State and Clay sts.



State and Clay sts.

FAMILIES UP ALL NIGHT. SUFFERERS ALL POOR.

Paterson Authorities Criticised—Few Rooms to Let There.

Paterson, N. J., July 23 (Special).—There is considerable adverse criticism to-day of the way the city authorities are dealing with the suffering here as the result of the tornado. It is in strange contrast, many say, with the energy displayed after the fire of a year or more ago.

Thirty or forty families were rendered homeless by the storm yesterday. Most of them set up all last night in their roofless homes guarding the remnants of their furniture and snatching what little sleep they could get. A heavy rain about 6 o'clock made their abodes more miserable than they had been left by the tornado. A few of those whose homes had been entirely demolished had to find shelter with more fortunate neighbors, but many lay down alongside the debris of their homes to guard them against vandals.

It was expected that some movement would be started to-day for the relief of the sufferers. Mayor Hinchliffe will no doubt look into the matter to-morrow. He has been out of the city to-day. Bernard Katz, president of the Paterson Brewing Company, after going through the ruined district to-day said that he would call the attention of the Mayor to the suffering of the poor people to-morrow morning, and he had no doubt that something would be done. Inquiry at the Mayor's office showed that no applications for relief had been made to-day.

In the ruined district the homeless people said that they did not know where to apply for relief. All the families who have suffered are poor and need assistance. Many of them failed in their quest, as there is a great scarcity of rooms to let in this city since the big fire. Luckily the weather to-day is fine, and no one is suffering greatly. The soldiers would have opened the army last night for the homeless, but no one applied for shelter.

A great many of the homeless are left without furniture or clothing, except what they wore at the time of the storm, and little was done to-day toward digging into the ruins. The Street Department had a large force of men working on the streets, clearing them of the wreckage. They accomplished a great deal of work, and now the streets are practically clear of obstruction. Practically nothing, however, has been done on private property. The tenants were working to-day on the houses that were destroyed only partially, putting of temporary doors and windows and trying to cover the roofs to shield themselves from the elements until something better is done.

Thousands of sightseers flocked through the ruined district to-day, and the police were kept busy preventing the crowds from overrunning the ruins. Police lines were drawn in several places and the crowds were confined to the streets, but in most places the crowds got into the houses. The tenants could do little all day but answer questions and tell their story over and over again, until they were weary of the intrusion.

One place that attracted the crowds more than any other was the house in State-st. formerly occupied by Cornelius Kieft. It was destroyed on one side at an angle of about 45 degrees, and in trying to walk through the rooms visitors got a most peculiar sensation. They were almost irresistibly drawn to the lower rooms, and a sensation of approaching doom accompanied the ascent. A number of physicians tried to find a reason for this phenomenon, but were baffled. The list of dead and wounded given in the Tribune to-day was practically complete. A great many people were hurt who simply had their wounds dressed by physicians and did not go to the hospitals.

BIG BLOCK IN RUSH HOUR. ALL ELEVATED CARS STOP.

Explosion in Main Power House—Passengers Storm Stations.

For forty-five minutes last evening traffic on all the elevated lines was blocked, owing to an explosion at the main power house, at Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth sts. and the East River. The damage caused by the explosion will probably reach the \$1,000 mark, but no definite information could be gained last night. Chief Engineer Gaylor, in charge of the power house, refused to talk, and referred inquirers to the main office of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which was closed.

At 5:50 p. m. a terrific explosion was heard in Seventy-fourth-st., on the south side of the big power house. A manhole cover in the street was blown several feet in the air and the granite paving stones were torn up in a circle about ten feet in diameter. Patrolman Crotty, of the East Sixty-seventh-st. station, at Seventy-fifth-st. and Avenue A heard the explosion and went at once to the scene. He learned that no one had been injured, but that the machinery in the power house had been disabled. The cables used for conveying the electric current from the power house to the elevated lines run through a conduit in Seventy-fourth-st. to Second-ave. and then to the elevated structure. This conduit leads into the south side of the power house, where the cables are connected with the dynamo. The manhole where the explosion occurred is placed at the point where the cables turn to run west through Seventy-fourth-st.

It is thought that the explosion was caused by gases that had formed in the conduit. At the same time that the explosion occurred there three fuses in one of the big dynamo blew out, causing the machinery to come to a sudden stop. Chief Engineer Gaylor at once turned off every bit of power, stopping all the machinery, for he feared further damage. The connecting wires between the cables and the dynamo were burned out, and had to be replaced before the dynamo could be operated again.

A crowd of about two thousand persons was attracted to the scene. Taking place, as it did, at the period when the rush of homegoing traffic was at its height, the breakdown of the system was responsible for much annoyance and discomfort, and, at some stations, stormy scenes. As the power gave out without warning, all traffic came to a standstill wherever the trains happened to be at the time. As a consequence thousands of passengers were boxed up in trains that lay between stations, and, in accordance with the rules of the company, were kept in the cars. In some few instances the passengers got out of the cars in spite of efforts of train hands to prevent them, and wended their way gingerly along the structure, braving the dangers of the exposed third rail.

At Rector-st. and at other stations in the downtown district the platforms were soon overrun with perspiring and excited crowds. Instructions were sent to the various ticket agents not to sell more tickets, and to place men at the bottom of the stairs to tell newcomers of the breakdown. Before this order arrived, however, large numbers of people had purchased their tickets. Many of these insisted on a return of their money, or, in lieu of that, transfers. In some cases agents did issue the tickets provided by the road for such emergencies, but in others such tickets were refused.

At the uptown station of the Twenty-third-st. Third-ave. station a number of passengers who had made their way from a train which had become stalled between Twenty-second and Twenty-third sts. demanded the return of their fares. The agent refused. Led by what they believed to be their rights, the passengers, becoming alarmed, but still firm in their refusal, sent for a policeman and ordered him to clear the way for them. The policeman couldn't see the way to do this. Finally he threatened to arrest the leader of the crowd. The latter de-looked critical the ringing of a bell announced that the block had been lifted and the passengers made a wild rush for the cars gathered at the One of the biggest crowds was formed in the City Hall station, where Second and Third ave. trains start from. In a few minutes after the block had been declared thousands of people looked down the platforms leading to the station. It overpowered the bridge across Park Row and down around the entrance to the Bridge. To handle the crowds the reserves of the Bridge police and City Hall station were called out, and they had all they could do.

The surface roads quickly became over-crowded with passengers, and their cars could not be gested with passengers, and their cars could not carry the people who tried to board them, although orders were sent to the different car houses to rush out every car.

CRUISER GALVESTON LAUNCHED. Vessel Sent Into the Water at the Trigg Shipyards.

Richmond, Va., July 23.—The cruiser Galveston, which was under construction when the Trigg shipyards went into the hands of a receiver, was successfully launched to-day. Miss Ella Selay, of Galveston, was sponsor. The only government official present was Assistant Naval Constructor Gruebeck. Remember all R. R. tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany are good via Day Line steamers. Music—Adv.

GUTHRIES FIGHT FLAMES. ON BURNING VESSEL.

The Steam Yacht Ablaze on a Reef in Hell Gate.

William D. Guthrie, Mrs. Guthrie, and their son and daughter, William P. and Miss Ella Guthrie, put out a fire on the steam yacht Wana while she was hard and fast on the Steep and Nigger rocks on the Astoria side of Hell Gate yesterday, after a thrilling experience. Mr. Guthrie chartered the yacht from his owner, Selah R. Van Duzer, No. 42 Park Place, to sail to Mr. Guthrie's summer home at Whitestone, Long Island.

The yacht was built by the Herreshoffs, is 132 feet over all, 15.9 beam, 8.4 depth, and is supplied with triple expansion engines. The Guthries embarked yesterday afternoon off East Twenty-third-st.

Captain H. Johnson, who had the wheel, as the Wana arrived off Astoria, misjudged the distance from the rocks on the west side of Hell Gate, and before any one was aware of the danger the Wana was hard and fast on the partly submerged reef. The impact shook the fire in the engine room to the floor, and the woodwork caught fire. Mr. Guthrie, his son and the crew immediately formed a bucket brigade and fought the flames desperately, forming a line from the engine to the rail. The buckets were passed from hand to hand, as fast as they could be dipped into the sea.

Mrs. Guthrie, her daughter and the two maids ran to the stern and made efforts to lower the naphtha launch, suspended from the davits. They were unable to do so, and cried for help. In the roar of the flames and the excitement their cries were unheard and when a gust of wind carried the flames still nearer to them the women climbed over the brass deck railing and prepared to jump into the water.

At this juncture Mr. Guthrie came up from below, where he had been fighting the flames at short range with his son. Seeing his wife and daughter about to jump he restrained them, assuring them that the flames were nearly under control. The fighters were spurred on to renewed efforts, and finally it was seen that the danger was over. Captain Johnson then rowed to Astoria in a small boat and turned in an alarm of fire. On his way he signalled the tug Cooper, which ran alongside the burning yacht and completed the work of extinguishing the flames. The tug then pulled the yacht off the reef and towed her to her moorings at the New-York Yacht Club anchorage at Twenty-third-st. The principal damage was to the hold and machinery.

Mr. Guthrie is a member of the law firm of Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, No. 52 Williams-st. He lives at No. 28 Park-ave.

CONVICTS ARE CAUGHT.

Dannemora Fugitives May Get Fifteen Years More in Prison.

Plattsburg, N. Y., July 23.—After searching five days and nights, most of the time in a dreary rain, Warden Deyo and his officers, assisted by deputy sheriffs, policemen and civilians, this afternoon succeeded in capturing John Elliott and Edward Kennedy, two of the four escaped convicts, in the woods near Barnaby's Corners, in the road leading to Altona. Peter James and John Collins, the other two, were captured to-night about a quarter of a mile from the Rutland Railroad station at Altona and less than a mile from where Elliott and Kennedy were taken. They were drenched by the rain, hungry and almost exhausted. When Severance, the keeper, covered them with his rifle they threw up their hands. They were handcuffed.

The convicts reached the prison at 6:30 o'clock to-night. Kennedy and Elliott each had on clothes, hats and stockings stolen from Purdy's store, in Altona on Tuesday night. In their pockets were found \$13.97, the exact amount of money stolen from Purdy. They will be held for trial for entering the store. The sentence, together with the loss of time they would have been allowed for good behavior, will probably keep them in prison ten or fifteen years beyond the three years which remained of their present terms.

Elliott and Kennedy told Superintendent Collins that all four men kept together, and had been in the woods without shelter ever since they escaped. They also said they were first told about the digging of the tunnel under the prison wall about four months ago by Peter James, and that at that time the work had been almost completed. James and Collins probably had been at work on it a year or more.

BULGARIAN UPRISING?

Rumor of Prince Ferdinand Fleeing to Belgrade.

Vienna, July 23.—The "Stampa" and other Belgrade papers publish rumors of a revolution in Bulgaria, and that Prince Ferdinand, on the advice of his government, is about to flee or has fled to Belgrade. Thus far the rumors have not been officially confirmed. It is said at Belgrade that there have been fifty-four night assassinations, mostly of soldiers on duty in Prince Ferdinand's palace guard.

IN STATE AT ST. PETER'S. CROWDS SEE POPE'S FACE.

Curiosity Strongest Motive—Lack of All Ostentation.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.) (Copyright, 1903: By The Tribune Association.) Rome, July 23.—The crowds at St. Peter's were smaller than had been expected for the first public ceremonial. The dead Pope's face was terribly emaciated. It no longer looked like alabaster, as in life, but was yellowish rather than gray. There was no lack of reverence among the sightseers, who walked deliberately by the grating in the front chapel, yet morbid curiosity was the strongest motive.

The exposition of the body of Pope Leo in the Chapel of the Sacrament, at St. Peter's, on the whole was a disappointment to devout foreigners, who expected an exhibition of the greatest grief on the part of the Romans. While all was respect and solemnity, little regret appeared to be expressed. The church was opened to the public at six o'clock in the morning. Thousands had gathered, but because of the size of the square the number would have been calculated at only hundreds. At one time the press was alarming and a panic only just averted, but by 8 o'clock the first crowding was over. A steady stream kept up all day, although in the afternoon entrance was by ticket.

Inside the Basilica all was solemnity of the most earnest type. St. Peter's at all times is impressive, but to-day it was touching. The Pope lies on a black draped bier behind the open work iron gates, so his face can be plainly seen. It is sadly changed from the day when, as Pope, he entered the church triumphantly. He is dressed in white, with a red cape with white lace, a gold mitre and red gloves. In his clasped hands he has a crucifix and a rosary. He is surrounded by twenty great candles, with three wicks each, symbolic of the Trinity. Four noble guards keep watch, as motionless as their dead master, seeming carved in wood. All is marked by the greatest simplicity and the absence of ostentation.

As the faithful filed past, many whispered blessings and prayers were heard; meanwhile, through the distant vista kneeling and moving forms are seen at the various chapels for the mass, the sound of intoning coming as a fitting accompaniment to the solemn scene. The whole feeling is summed up in the words of an old peasant: "May you soon enter Paradise."

Rome is filled with rumors respecting the Papal succession, but there is no authoritative news. One most prominent American Catholic scout the idea that Cardinal Gibbons is committed to any candidate or that the Church in America has any preference. He tells the cardinals are not political intriguers, pulling wires like delegates to a political convention, but are about to perform the most solemn act of their careers, and will be swayed by the sense of moral responsibility in selecting the best man for the transition period of the Roman Church.

Cardinal Vannutelli's chances are reported to be improving, but the election of a safe compromise candidate, either Cardinal Sarto or a veteran who cannot live many years, is probable. I. N. F.

MAY HASTEN FUNERAL.

Italian Soldiers Enter Vatican—Sympathy of City Fathers.

Rome, July 23.—From sunrise until sunset today thousands passed before the body of Leo XIII, lying in state in the basilica of St. Peter's. It was originally intended that this opportunity publicly to view the body should extend through three days, but to-night The Associated Press correspondent learns that the time is likely to be curtailed, and that the funeral may occur on Friday, instead of Saturday, night, owing to the evidences that decomposition is setting in. This is due to to-day's severe heat, from which no embalming, however perfect, could completely protect the body.

The prevailing impression of those who today passed before the iron gates of the Chapel of the Sacrament to view the body was one of intense pity, combined with a certain sense of horror. The body was tilted up on the catafalque in order that all might see the terribly shrunken face. An ordinary skull in a frame of gold lying in the midst of a mass of red roses could scarcely have been more typical of death.

Continued on third page.

PRESIDENT UPHOLDS THE LAW. NO DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN UNION AND NON-UNION LABOR.

Firm and Courageous Stand Taken on the Issues Involved in the Miller Case—Union's New Charges Not To Be Considered.

(FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.) Washington, July 23.—The President's policy of the "open door" for labor, union and non-union alike, has just begun to be realized by the leaders of organized labor in its full significance. They have learned that his declaration in the letter to Secretary Cortelyou, published in The Tribune Tuesday, really meant that "merely elementary decency" required that the principle thus clearly and fearlessly enunciated should be observed in all government work, and were brought squarely to see that, wherever the President has jurisdiction, he will not permit discrimination between union and non-union labor. The individuality of Miller, the dismissed and reinstated foreman, has sunk into insignificance, and with him the latest charges against him as unfit for public service have practically suffered total eclipse.

AWAKENING FOR LABOR LEADERS.

The awakening to-day was when the labor leaders learned authoritatively that President Roosevelt will not consider the indictment of Miller which the bookbinders' union has carefully prepared, and that Secretary Cortelyou, to whom it was delivered by a committee of the union, will not transmit it to Oyster Bay.

The President will leave to his proper subordinates under the law the consideration of charges against their subordinates, and will not interfere in minor cases, contenting himself with demanding the observance of the law. He has made it unmistakably understood that he will execute the statutes without fear or favor, and that if the laws are repugnant to an overwhelming sentiment in the country, it is for Congress alone to amend or repeal them.

NEAR CRISIS IN GOVERNMENT WORK.

A condition bordering on a crisis has existed for some time in every branch of government work where union labor is employed, regarding the precise point on which President Roosevelt announces the "open door" policy. This question has nearly reached the "strike" stage in the government navy yards and arsenals on several recent occasions, and has been brought nearly to a head in other departments where union labor is employed. It is known that the President has been thoroughly decided on his course of action for some time, and that the Miller case compelled the announcement.

It is appreciated that not only has the President pointed out what he regards as the correct attitude of unionism and non-unionism to each other, as far as government work is concerned, but acting on his fearless conviction that this is the correct attitude in all branches of industry, has made the announcement general, and cited the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission on this point as authority for the universal application of the principle.

UNION AND LAW IN CONFLICT.

In the case in question, the Bookbinders' Union lost no time in putting itself on record in opposition to the President's declaration. In doing this, however, it complimented the President on his action, with the statement that under the law he could do nothing else. At the same time the union voted that under its own constitution its members would be compelled to quit the employ of the government if the President's order was literally carried out and Miller actually re-employed. This situation seems to show conclusively that the constitution of the union and the Civil Service laws are directly in conflict.

It is this very point which President Roosevelt has emphasized in his decision which is construed as a decided hint from the Executive to labor organizations having dealings with the government that their constitution should not conflict with the laws of the land or the regulations of the government.

THE CASE OF MILLER.

The problem of disposing of Miller has heretofore engrossed the attention of the Bookbinders' Union to the exclusion of the broader question involved in the President's statement of the case, which has only now dawned on the

labor mind in its full meaning. Members of the union declare that Miller is a moral coward, and that he will never present himself for reinstatement. In the mean time more than a dozen affidavits have been filed with Secretary Cortelyou and Public Printer Palmer substantiating the charges which were the cause of Miller's expulsion from the union. With the filing of these charges the committee of the union having the matter in hand is disposed to rest its case and await either the dismissal of Miller on the proper grounds or his appearance and assignment to duty.

Public Printer Palmer declares that under the instructions of the President he has only one course to follow, and that is to assign Miller to his old place whenever he presents himself for duty.

UNION DEFIES THE LAW.

Puts Its Secret Rules Above Federal Statutes.

(FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.) Washington, July 23.—A remarkable statement regarding the relations between labor organizations and the Civil Service Commission issued here to-day brings into sharp focus the most important question involved in the President's reinstatement of Assistant Foreman Miller, of the Government Printing Office bindery. It appears that when there is incompatibility between United States statutes and labor union regulations, "union" members have no alternative—it is obligatory on them to obey the secret laws of the labor union, even to the extent of disobeying the public laws of the Federal Union. It is said that the United States Constitution and statutes, where they conflict with organized labor constitutions and rules, can have only secondary consideration and must be regarded as relatively impotent and inoperative and to be amended or repealed. It is also said that in the great Government Printing Office every employe has got to be a "union" man or woman before every other consideration.

These employes are not recent immigrants from Southern Europe, and no known anarchists are on the payroll, but they have announced their determination to close the big government book factory and paralyze an important and essential branch of the Executive Government if, under the supreme law of the land, a man is employed in violation of their regulation, which debar them from working with one expelled from their organization by action of a secret meeting, on charges which he had no public opportunity to meet.

UNION'S ATTITUDE STATED.

The statement alluded to is made by J. L. Feeney, formerly president of the local union of the International Bookbinders' organization, and is as follows:

We regret very much that several newspapers have seen fit to criticize the Public Printer for discharging William A. Miller on account of the expulsion of the latter from the Bookbinders' Union. Mr. Palmer is a thorough union man, being a member of the Typographical Union, and has always been. In Miller's case he simply acted as if he were a private employer. We have been recognized as a union by every Public Printer since the government bought the plant, in 1861. Public Printers Wendell, De Forest, Rounds and Benedict have recognized the Bookbinders' Union, and I can cite many cases wherein the union was consulted and its rules and laws upheld by predecessors of the present Public Printer.

The Civil Service Commission also recognized the union. The following case will illustrate that point: We have a very strict rule in our constitution that no person can become a member of our union who has not served at least four years' apprenticeship to the trade of book-binding. The Civil Service rules were to the effect that any person who has served three years is eligible for appointment in the Government Printing Office. During the last eight years we have rejected several new appointees from the Civil Service Commission who could not prove that they had served four years, and our action in each case was sustained by both the Public Printer and the commission.

About a year ago we rejected a man who had