



To-day, fair and colder. To-morrow, fair; west winds.

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NO DISEASE ON MONEY.

DR. DOTY'S OPINION.

Foolish to Consider It Medium of Transmission, He Says.

Dr. A. H. Doty, Health Officer of this port, who for years has made a study of infectious diseases, and especially the medium of their transmission, does not agree with the theorists who contend that money is a transmitter of disease.

Dr. Doty said yesterday that, while bacteriological examinations were presented to show that different forms of bacteria were found on money, practical and careful observation had proved that infection was caused and epidemics were spread in nearly all instances by personal contact with infected persons, and more especially with ambulant cases, rather than through the handling of money and clothing. He says, moreover, that too much needless and harmful agitation is being devoted to the theory that money is an agent of disease. He contends that there are many other considerations in the protection of public health that constitute a real menace that should take up the consideration of the public rather than conditions which are based on theory.

"The theory that money acts as a medium of infection is a plausible one, particularly as it deals with an agent which is being constantly transmitted from one person to another and among all classes of people. Clothing, rags, merchandise, cargoes of vessels, etc., are also regarded as means by which disease is commonly transmitted.

WHERE BACTERIA ARE FOUND.

This belief is popular because it offers an explanation for outbreaks of infectious disease the origin of which is unknown. Modern sanitation, however, does not regard as valuable theories which are unsupported by fact or practical experience. The theory that money acts as a medium of infection carries with it no satisfactory or even reasonable proof. It is true that from time to time the results of bacteriological examinations are presented to show that different forms of bacteria are found on money. No one who is familiar with the subject doubts this, but the same organisms may be found on almost any object exposed to the air. These bacteria are as a rule harmless, and some of them are a benefit to mankind. Even from a bacteriological point of view there are reasons why money would not be likely to transmit disease. However, this question must be decided principally by reliable statistics and the results of practical experience.

HANDLING MONEY IN BULK.

"Whoever may be inclined to investigate this subject in a reasonable way and will visit the Treasury Department at Washington, where an enormous amount of old and filthy paper money is being constantly handled and rehandled, will seek information from bank officials, will find that those who are connected with this work do not contract infectious disease any oftener than any one else.

"There is no reason why persons thus employed may not contract infectious disease, because they are subjected to the same outside exposure that others are, but this furnishes no proof that money is the medium of transmission. It is rather to be regarded as a coincidence. There is probably no doubt that in some instances money, like other things, may act as a means of transmitting disease, but it is so uncommon that we must give it undue consideration, for there are so many other considerations with which we must deal in protecting the public health that constitute a real menace that we should rather devote our energies to these than to conditions which are based on theory. The fear that money transmits disease is, I am quite sure, largely due to the fact that it is frequently old and filthy. While this is unpleasant in many ways, it does not indicate the presence of pathogenic organisms—that is, the germs which transmit infectious disease.

WORKERS AMONG RAGS.

"Both domestic and foreign rags are also regarded as a medium of infection; and commerce has frequently been crippled by the detention and disinfection of vessels arriving from foreign ports having rags as a part of their cargoes. Still, we have no reasonable evidence that this material transmits disease. My own observation in regard to this part of the subject includes not only the collection of reliable statistics from paper manufacturers in this country, but also a personal investigation of the rag depots at Alexandria, Egypt. Here rags, consisting principally of worn-out clothing or gowns, are brought from all parts of Lower Egypt in rope crates, and are sorted and resorted by women and children, but at the time of my visit no evidence had ever been presented to show that these ragpickers were more subject to infectious disease than those not connected with the work.

"These statistics were carefully compiled by British sanitary officers who are charged with the protection of the public health in the country justly referred to. The same results were obtained in the investigation of this subject in connection with paper manufacturers in the United States, where the bulk of foreign and domestic rags are used.

"Careful investigation has, during the last few years, thrown much light on the subject of the transmission of disease and as a consequence many popular theories have been shattered. It was not very long ago that clothing was regarded as one of the common means by which yellow fever was transmitted. We know now that this disease is transmitted only by the mosquito, and that clothing has nothing whatever to do with it.

MALARIA FROM MOSQUITO.

"Until recently it was believed that malaria was caused by bad air, emanations from swamps, etc. Conclusive evidence, however, has been presented to show that this theory is incorrect, and that malaria is also transmitted by the mosquito.

"Those who actually deal with infectious disease and carefully study the means by which it is transmitted learn that clothing, money, cargoes of vessels, etc., act as a medium of infection only in rare instances, and what we have most to fear in our efforts to prevent the appearance or extension of infectious disease is the presence of mild and unrecognized cases which often occur and which constitute one of the most dangerous factors with which public health officials are obliged to deal, and it is this which is commonly the cause of outbreaks, and which contributes support to the theory that money, etc., is a medium of infection. For, as these cases are not recognized, some theory must be advanced for the outbreak of infectious disease, the origin of which is not found. Those in charge of the public health are beginning to realize this fully and to know that one of the most important means of controlling an outbreak of infectious disease is to cause a thorough disinfection of the premises.

POLAND WATER, NATURE'S CURE.

"Purest Spring Water in the World. Park & Tilford, Acier, Merrill & Condit Co., Poland Spring Co., 120 Broadway, N. Y.—ADVT.

DENIES GRANT STORY.

Custodian Ignorant of Alleged Request to Jefferson Davis.

New Orleans, Nov. 10.—"I never told Captain De Rosset that in the Memorial Hall here there were letters in correspondence of Jefferson Davis from Grant, Farragut and Thomas offering their services to the Confederacy," said Colonel J. A. Chaloron, custodian of Memorial Hall, to-day.

"Two years ago Captain De Rosset was here, and I talked with him regarding the at that time fresh rumor of the existence of these letters. I told him that I did not know whether or not such correspondence was on file.

"The letters of Jefferson Davis have never been examined. They were placed in the Memorial Hall by Mrs. Davis herself, and are in a sealed packet. They remain intact, and up to this time have never been opened, to my knowledge. No one knows what is in them. Mrs. Davis requested that the correspondence be not opened until two years after her death, and I am going to respect that request. It remains with Mrs. Hayes, the daughter of President Davis, as to whether her father's letters shall be opened before the stipulated time.

"I recently wrote Captain De Rosset, at Wilmington, N. C., and asked him to correct the statement he had made regarding our conversation. If I do not receive a reply shortly I shall prepare an article for the two Confederate journals published at Wilmington and Nashville, stating the facts as I know them.

GEN. PORTER EMPHATIC.

He Calls Confederate Story About Grant and Others Absurd.

A story published in "The Confederate Veteran," the official organ of the Confederate societies, that General Grant, Admiral Farragut and General George B. Thomas applied for commissions in the Confederate service, was most emphatically discredited last night by General Horace Porter, who served on the staff of General Grant.

The article in question was written by A. I. De Rosset, of Wilmington, N. C., a Confederate captain, who declares that he was told by a Colonel Chaloron, of New Orleans, that the letters written by the three officers to Jefferson Davis were still in existence, but that under the terms of Mr. Davis's will the correspondence was not to be published until two years after Mrs. Davis's death. She died in New York on October 16, 1906.

Captain De Rosset's story continues by saying that after General Grant (then a captain) had applied to the Governor of Illinois for a commission to raise a regiment for the Union army in 1863, he received no reply for a time, and next applied to Jefferson Davis for a commission in the Confederate forces. Colonel Chaloron is custodian of the Louisiana Historical Society and has the letters in his keeping, according to Captain De Rosset.

"The story is amazingly absurd," said General Porter, at his home, No. 27 Madison avenue. "Why, if any of those letters had been written it stands to reason that some whisper, at least, of their existence would have become known in the Confederate camp. For instance, when General Grant ran for the Presidency they would, in the logic of events, have been dug up and used as campaign material by his opponents. I do not see how anybody at this late date could for a moment consider seriously such a tale regarding three of the most loyal men in the Northern forces.

"I cannot recall ever before having heard of Colonel Chaloron or Captain De Rosset, and it is extremely probable that they have been misled in some unaccountable manner. From my friendship and association with the officers they mentioned I cannot for a moment believe one word of this."

BLAME FOR WATTERSON.

Governor Beckham Says Kentucky Defeat Was Due To Him.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Lexington, Ky., Nov. 10.—Governor J. C. W. Beckham has prepared a long and stinging reply to the criticisms of Henry Watterson. He lays the blame for the recent Democratic defeat in the state at the door of the Louisville editor.

He declares that Mr. Watterson "has been blowing hot and cold in the same breath and all the while attempting to create strife in the party." He adds that Mr. Watterson made a speech at Lexington, declaring that it was wrong to dash the milt julep away from the lips of the Kentuckians, and later seeing that he had stirred up the temperance people, he wrote a long editorial in which he went back on everything he had said.

The Governor attacks the political career of Mr. Watterson and declares he aspires to that place in the United States Senate to which Mr. Beckham was chosen at the Democratic primaries last year.

Governor Beckham, since the election of the Republican ticket, has been closeted almost every hour with political advisers from various parts of the state. It is now known that the Republicans will be in a position to name the Speaker of the House, who will most likely be a Democrat, and that the chances for their election of a United States Senator, instead of Governor Beckham winning, are decidedly brighter.

RACE WAR ON FERRYBOAT.

A Thousand Germans and Irishmen Quelled by Reserves.

From a trivial argument between two men, nearly a thousand men on the ferryboat Garden City, of the East 34th street line, got into a rough-and-tumble fight last night. The captain's whistle for help brought out the reserves of the East 34th street station. One man was taken to Bellevue in a serious condition, and two others were arrested on the charge of felonious assault. While the men were fighting in and out of the cabins women fainted, and many were knocked down.

About five hundred Irishmen, from a football game in Celtic Park, and a similar number of Germans who had spent the day in Schutzen Park, Astoria, were returning together. The two nationalities started to poke fun at each other, and finally a German and an Irishman began to fight. Then the friends of the two got into arguments. Fights started all over the boat, and men were pushing and knocking one another about. Into the women's cabin the struggle went, and the occupants, with their children, tried to get out of the men's way. Many of them in vain.

John Harrett, a member of the Cork association football team, had been thrown to the floor, and it is alleged, kicked about by the fighting Germans. He was rendered unconscious, but was revived by the police, who let the passengers see his assailant. His friends pointed out to him that he was being hit by a man from an ugly scalp wound, a cut over the eye and many bruises about the body.

The men were taken to the station house, where they said they were Solomon Underdexter, of No. 137 West 117th street, and Alexander Exert, of Long Island City.

SNOW IN WESTERN CITIES.

Light Fall in St. Louis, but Almost a Blizzard in Indian Territory.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] St. Louis, Nov. 10.—There was a light fall of snow in St. Louis this evening, starting at 6 o'clock and lasting five minutes.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Chickasha, Ind. T., Nov. 10.—There was a heavy fall of snow in this section of Indian Territory to-day. The storm was almost of blizzard proportions, the snow being driven by a strong north wind. Heavy damage to the cotton crop and serious losses among cattle are feared.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Marquette, Mich., Nov. 10.—Six inches of snow fell to-day, and it is still blowing to-night. A heavy gale is blowing on Lake Superior.

OSCAR G. MURRAY ILL.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Girard, Ohio, Nov. 10.—As the special train bearing Oscar G. Murray, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, neared Girard to-day, Mr. Murray was suddenly stricken with illness. So serious was his condition that it was deemed prudent to sidetrack his private car.

He rested until the evening track his private car. To-night, although his condition had improved, he was taken to his brother's home in Newcastle, Penn.

ARMY NOT FOR POOR.

A PESSIMISTIC VIEW. Officers' Pay Too Small to Support Families, Says Gen. Greely.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 10 (Special).—Unless a man wants to be in debt right along and support his family largely through the charity of his relatives he should keep out of the army, according to Major General Adolphus W. Greely, commander of the Department of the Columbia.

General Greely, who will be retired next March, sees the army becoming a place for rich aristocrats, or else merely an aggregation of paupers. He has made an economic study of the subject, and his figures are somewhat startling.

"It is getting now," said General Greely in an interview, "so that a man in ordinary circumstances cannot afford to send his son into the army. Appointments are made from three sources—from West Point, from the ranks and from civil life. There are ninety-eight vacancies in the army at the present time, and as they cannot be filled from the two first named sources the third must be depended upon.

"Young men in civil life are allowed to become officers by first undergoing a rigid physical and mental examination at Leavenworth, Kan., but it seems that young men do not want to take advantage of that opportunity any more. I am privately informed that out of the last list of young men from colleges and other places designated by the President to take the examination less than one-half did so. This is an alarming indication of the indifference of young men to-day to army life. It is most deplorable, and requires a remedy.

"The salary allowance is too small and promotion is too slow. A second lieutenant gets a salary of \$1,400 a year, equivalent to \$118 a month, or \$4 a day. Out of this he has to pay for his uniform and equipment, besides household expenses. The scale of wages in the army has not been raised in thirty-seven years. It is on the 1870 basis in 1907.

"To find out the financial status of officers in this department I wrote to thirty-four officers stationed at widely distributed points and learned that the average officer pays out 21 per cent in excess of his salary allowance each year. Some of them keep expenses down by sending their families out to visit relatives at frequent intervals. Such conditions are a poor stimulus to marriage.

"The average family of an officer comprises four persons, and the expenses in detail are as follows: Household expenses, including food, furniture, servants, fuel and light, \$1,487.31; uniforms and clothing, \$438.48; charity and relief, \$10.86; education, \$165.61; insurance, \$177.07; recreation, \$93.33; general expenses, \$129.25; cost of changing living stations for the family, \$184.45; separate home necessitated by foreign service, \$239.34.

"Some of the officers succeed in keeping out of debt, but only by exercising much self-denial. The average officer does not spend more than eight cents a day after for himself and members of his family. It takes an officer eight years to advance from a second to a first lieutenant, which means an increase of 50 cents a day in pay. It takes twenty more years to advance to a captaincy, and that means 56 or \$7 a day—about the wage of a plasterer these days. It takes thirty-six years for an officer to reach his majority.

"The army at present is not aristocratic. It is most thoroughly democratic and representative of Americanism. One-fourth of its officers have risen from its ranks."

ANTI-CLERICAL VICTORY.

Great Gains at Election in Rome—Vatican's Explanation.

Rome, Nov. 10.—General municipal elections were held in this city to-day, and it is reported throughout Rome to-night that the anti-Clericals gained their greatest victory since the fall of the Papal temporal power. Only municipal offices were filled, but the elections assumed a distinct political character. Their importance extended all over Italy.

The contest was a conclusion to the anti-Clerical campaign which had its beginning practically with the present Pontificate, for the Clericals then had permission for the first time to participate in the political life of the country. There was a reactionary movement among the anti-Clerical element, some of them swung over from the Conservatives to the Socialists, and the municipal elections in Rome were chosen as a battlefield.

Defeat being inevitable, the Clericals, for the first time since 1870, withdrew from the field, and as a result the anti-Clerical victory was complete.

The Vatican organs maintain that the abstention of the Clerical voters was nothing more than a matter of tactics.

BIG FRAUDS IN MARYLAND.

Republicans Charge Governorship Was Stolen From Them.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Baltimore, Nov. 10.—Inquiries into the methods under which the state election was conducted last Tuesday show that George R. Gaither, Republican candidate for Governor, had a substantial plurality, but by manipulating the election machinery the Democrats obtained a majority for their ticket.

A canvass of the returns by the supervisors of election for the first three legislative districts of Baltimore City shows that out of 73,351 ballots cast 5,237 were thrown out, an average of twenty-two votes to a precinct being rejected. The total number thus thrown out in the city is estimated at 7,000.

Had every election official performed his duty Mr. Gaither, instead of losing the city by 4,000, would have carried it by 4,000 or 5,000. He lost it by fraud, party leaders assert.

The trick ballots in the eastern and southern counties also cost the Republicans thousands of votes. The actual vote in the state was about 230,000. About 200,000 were returned as counted, leaving 30,000 to be accounted for. Of these 20,000 at least were those of Republicans, the Republican managers say.

NECK BROKEN IN FOOTBALL GAME.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Columbus, Ind., Nov. 10.—Earl Ruddell, eighteen years old, a member of the senior class of the Columbus High School, died to-day of injuries received yesterday in a football game between the Columbus High School eleven and the North Vernon eleven.

He was playing right end for Columbus. One of the visiting players attempted to make an end run and he tackled him. The two came together with so much force that Ruddell's neck was broken. He was carried from the field unconscious, in which condition he remained until he died to-day. Mayor Cochran will issue an order to-morrow that no more football will be permitted in Columbus. The school authorities will also forbid the game.

USED HANDKERCHIEF TO END LIFE.

Sitting on a bench in Central Park in a drizzling rain, an unidentified man committed suicide yesterday afternoon by tying a handkerchief around his neck so tightly as to choke himself to death. The body was found by Patrolman Frank O'Donnell, of the Arsenal station, near the West Drive near 104th street. It was removed to the West 100th street police station. He was well dressed, and appeared to be about seventy years old. Although he wore a pair of eyeglasses with a gold chain and a diamond stud, there was only two cents in cash found on his person. There was an embroidered "M" on his laundry.

AFTER ALL, USHER'S THE SCOTCH

That made the highball famous—Advt.

P. G. THEBAUD, JR., SHOT.

BUTLER FIRES BULLET. Commission Merchant's Employee Then Kills Himself.

Paul Gilbert Thebaud, Jr., the seventeen-year-old son of Paul G. Thebaud, was shot and seriously wounded yesterday morning at his father's home, Hillair, at White Plains, by John Bjorlin, the old family butler, who then sent a bullet through his own brain, dying almost instantly by the bedside of his employer's son. Young Thebaud will probably live, the doctors say. Mr. Thebaud, of the firm of Thebaud Brothers, commission merchants, of No. 87 Broad street, is at a loss to explain the action of the butler.

There seems to be only one explanation of the shooting. It is believed that jealousy prompted Bjorlin to attempt to take the young man's life. The butler was jealous of young Thebaud's attentions toward other servants. Recently he had been drinking heavily.

Bjorlin was a Dane, a linguist of ability, and last year accompanied the Thebauds to Europe, and was exceedingly valuable, as he was familiar with six languages. He entered the employ of the Thebauds five years ago. Almost immediately he became deeply attached to Paul and they were inseparable companions. Outwardly there was apparently no break in the friendship between the two until yesterday.

Just after midnight on Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Thebaud returned from a dinner at the Knollwood Country Club. The house was quiet. The butler went to Thebaud's room. The young man was clad in his bathrobe. So far as can be learned Bjorlin didn't speak to Paul, but simply pointed at Thebaud's forehead and fired. He hesitated a moment and then stuck the muzzle of the gun behind his own ear and pulled the trigger. He died before any one arrived.

The shots were heard throughout the big house, and soon the servants rushed to the room from all directions. When the housekeeper reached the room she was the first person to see the result of the tragedy. Bjorlin was lying face downward, a revolver by his side. Young Thebaud was stretched out unconscious in bed. Blood flowed freely from his wound.

A hurly call was sent for Dr. H. Ernest Schmidt, of White Plains. He made a fast run to Hillair in his automobile. Dr. Henry T. Kelly and Dr. Page were also sent for, and after a consultation Dr. Schmidt decided to send for Dr. Blake, of Manhattan, who performed the operation. Previous to the removal of the bullet young Thebaud's pulse was very weak, but after a clot of blood had been removed from the brain the action of the heart increased. Dr. Schmidt said the bullet had entered the forehead and penetrated the forward part of the brain. "I feel sure that Paul will recover," said Dr. Schmidt. "He had a narrow escape, nevertheless."

A few hours after the tragedy the news of the shooting had spread all over White Plains. The many New Yorkers living in Westchester who are friends of the Thebauds sent word offering their assistance. Eugene S. Reynal and N. C. Reynal, brothers of Mrs. Thebaud, both of whom live in White Plains, hurried to Hillair in their automobiles. Mrs. Thebaud was almost prostrated, for she feared her son would die, but with the reassuring statement of Dr. Schmidt she controlled her grief and immediately took her place as Paul's nurse. Mr. Thebaud welcomed his friends and bore up bravely under the shock.

Coroner A. L. Squires took charge of Bjorlin's body and started an investigation at once. He probed various theories for the shooting. He was of the opinion that hard drinking had much to do with the butler's act. An inquest will be held at White Plains to-morrow.

Bjorlin left no papers to throw any light on his motive for the crime. His object in trying to kill his young friend and master will never be known unless young Thebaud can advance some reason when he is able to tell his story. That will not be for several days, at least, and perhaps it may be weeks.

One of the Thebaud servants said that he had heard the butler threaten to kill Paul early last week. The same man said Bjorlin also tried one day last week to take the life of the second butler, of whom he was also insanely jealous.

John Hickey, the night watchman at Hillair, says he awoke the butler at 5:50 o'clock yesterday morning and heard him get up. Ten minutes later the shots were fired. In that time the butler had left his room on the third floor and gone down one flight of stairs to young Thebaud's room.

In speaking of the shooting, Mr. Thebaud said: "I really cannot imagine why John shot my son. He was deeply attached to him; in fact, to all the members of my family. I believe 'hat he suddenly became insane. That is the only reason that I can give for his act."

Mr. and Mrs. Thebaud have one other son, Reynal, who is twelve years old. The Thebauds have lived at White Plains for nineteen years. Mrs. Thebaud is the only daughter of the late Mrs. Jules Reynal, who built St. John's Church at White Plains. It cost \$250,000, and was built as a memorial to one of her sons. Mr. Thebaud is a member of the Union League, the Raquet and Tennis, the Automobile Club of America, the Larchmont Yacht, the Riding and Driving and many other clubs.

Paul is exceedingly fond of outdoor sports, being a fair athlete and lawn tennis player and an enthusiastic motor cyclist. He also spent much time last summer on his father's yacht.

In 1902 the Thebaud home was robbed of jewelry valued at \$50,000.

ALABAMA BUSINESS MEN CRY HALT.

Call Mass Meeting to Urge Lawmakers to Wait for Financial Quiet.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 10.—One hundred business men of Montgomery met at the Commercial Club last night and adopted resolutions calling a mass meeting of business men of the entire state at Montgomery on November 12 to appeal to the Legislature to postpone all legislation until the present financial depression has passed.

EXTENDS TIME FOR PAYING DUTIES.

Secretary Cortelyou Aids Importers Who Find Currency Scarce.

In view of the disturbed financial conditions it is difficult for importers to get currency in time to meet their obligations to the government. Secretary Cortelyou has doubled the time permitted for the payment of customs duties, making it ninety-six hours. The law requires payment in gold coin, silver dollars, gold and silver certificates or treasury notes.

The change in customs conditions was made at the request of W. Wickham Smith, attorney for George Borgfeldt & Co. and other importers. The customs regulations provided that at the expiration of forty-eight hours from the commencement of the discharge of the cargo of imported merchandise goods remaining in the custody of the customs officers for which no permit of delivery had been received by the inspector, should be sent to the "general order" store. This subjected the importers to heavy expenses for cartage and storage, besides great inconvenience.

NEW YORK CURRENCY FOR THE WEST.

Muskegon, Ind. T., Nov. 10.—The Patterson Mercantile Company received \$1,000,000 in currency from New York by express last night. The money will be paid for cotton, to relieve the financial situation. Officers of the company say that much more money

GREAT FIRE AT IQUIQUE.

Losses Over \$1,000,000—Two Thousand Persons Homeless.

Iquique, Chili, Nov. 10.—This port has been visited by a fire, the biggest since 1882, which has entailed losses of over \$1,000,000. It broke out yesterday, and seven and a half blocks were burned over before it was under control. The property destroyed was mostly dwellings of the poor, and two thousand persons are homeless. The fire was about one mile from the commercial quarter of the city. The nitrate stores are safe.

EARTH SHOCKS KILL 14,000.

First Estimate of Lives Lost in Turkestan Apparently Correct.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 10.—The first direct reports from the scene of the great earthquake at Karatagh, Russian Turkestan, about three weeks ago, reached this city to-day from a correspondent who accompanied the relief expedition sent from Samarcand. Telegraphing under date of November 9, this correspondent says:

"The town of Karatagh was completely destroyed. The victims number about four thousand in Karatagh and about ten thousand in the adjoining district of Denausk. All the villages in the vicinity were wrecked. It is probable that there are hundreds more dead in these villages, but investigation is now determining only the approximate number."

QUAKE AND LANDSLIDE IN SPAIN.

Barcelona, Nov. 10.—An earthquake to-day caused a serious landslide close to the village of Val Combre, the population of which fled.

FOG DELAYS KAISER.

The Hohenzollern Forced to Anchor—Sir Percy Scott Rebuked.

London, Nov. 10.—The German imperial yacht Hohenzollern, bringing Emperor William, the Empress and their suites to visit England, was expected to enter Sandown Bay, Isle of Wight, to-night, but has been delayed by a heavy fog and has been obliged to anchor, with the cruisers escorting her, off Selsey Bill for the night.

It is related that at the conclusion of the recent maneuvers the Channel fleet and the first cruiser squadron were ordered by the Admiralty to repair and repair in honor of the German Emperor. On receipt of this order Sir Percy Scott, commander of the cruiser squadron, sent the following signal to two of his vessels: "Paintwork appears to be more in demand than gunnery, so you had better come in in time to look pretty by the 8th inst."

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, in a general order to the fleet repeating the instructions to repair, refers to the signal sent out by Sir Percy Scott as "contemptuous in tone and insubordinate in character," and orders Sir Percy to have it stricken from the signal logs.

Sir Percy Scott and the members of his staff were summoned on board Admiral Beresford's flagship last Friday and the admiral's reprimand was read to them.

This affair has caused a stir in the fleet, and there is a probability that it will lead to the resignation of Sir Percy.

Rear Admiral Sir Percy Scott has been called the next vessel officer in gunnery in the British navy. He is well known as the man who "saved Lady Smith" in 1859, because he devised a special carriage for 8-inch and 4.7-inch guns from the cruiser Terrible, which he commanded at Durban, whereby these pieces were carried by rail into Ladysmith just before its investment by the Boers. Sir Percy was noted in and about Durban, of which port he was made commandant, for his blunt statements.

Sir Percy commanded the gunnery school of the royal navy in 1903-05, and he has been director of naval target practice. He was naval aid to King Edward in 1903-05. He is the inventor of the night signal apparatus now in use in the British navy.

DOOMED TO DIE IN MINE.

Coal Digger, Imprisoned by Accident, Will Starve to Death.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Mahanoy City, Penn., Nov. 10.—Alive and unharmed, but in darkness that will never be lifted, Michael McCabe, a miner, is awaiting certain death by starvation, 800 feet below the surface of the earth in the Draper colliery, near here.

While McCabe was at work yesterday he fired a blast that blew away one of the mine pillars. He fled in the wrong direction and got into a blind shaft. A fellow workman managed to get out of that wing of the colliery before the roof caved in.

The mine breach extends to the surface, where it yawns sixty feet wide, right in front of McCabe's home, where his wife and six children vainly hope for his rescue.

Mine officials say it may be a year before it will be possible to reach the place where the man is shut up.

PHONES BEFORE SUICIDE.

Woman Music Teacher Sends Death Message, but It Is Ignored.

Mrs. Julie Wyman, fifty years old, a music teacher, of Philadelphia, who has been visiting her daughter, Miss Caro Wyman, of No. 736 Lexington avenue, committed suicide Saturday night at her daughter's home by inhaling gas. The body was not discovered until yesterday morning, as Miss Wyman was attending the funeral of an uncle in Yonkers.

P. S. Dean, of No. 301 West 106th street, a friend of the Wyman, received a telephone message from Mrs. Wyman early Saturday night saying that she was going to commit suicide, but no attention was paid to the matter, as she had frequently said that she would take her life. Yesterday morning, however, Mr. Dean went to the Wyman home. Mrs.