of ashes and 25 loads of garbage. In Brooklyn, where the trouble is practically over, 352 loads of ashes, 51 of garbage and 143 of rubbish were taken to the dumps. Normally the department removed nearly 6,000 loads of all kinds of refuse a day in the city, and on Monday, which took in the accumulations of Sunday, nearly 10,000 loads.

Dr. Ernest J. Lederle, Health Commissioner, went through Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn yesterday with Commissioner Edwards. In most of the districts the big Commissioner was recognized, but nowhere was any spirit of hostility shown toward him. This may be accounted for by the fact that the strikers and their leaders believe that if Mr. Edwards had received a free hand there would not have been any strike and that even now he would be willing to meet the men half way in the suggestion of arbitration contained in Mr. Ashton's letter of Saturday to the Mayor if the decision were left to the Commissioner.

The strike leaders have little hope, however, of getting even a ray of encouragement or a gleam of concession from Mayor Gaynor, whom they most bitterly denounce, both in private and in public, for his uncompromising stand against them.

Although the Mayor has not yet replied to the letter of Mr. Ashton, it was said yesterday afternoon that an executive meeting of the local of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters would be held on Tuesday afternoon to formulate an answer to the "no surrender and no striker back" letter of the Mayor. Mr. Ashton had nothing to say about the strike, but Mr. Prescott, business agent, remarked:

"Why does the Mayor talk about eligible men on the civil service list to take the strikers' places? Why, he and everybody else knows that there are no such men on the lists. If there were do you think Edwards would be bringing men from other cities?"

Dr. Lederle, after a long talk with "Big Bill" yesterday afternoon in the executive offices of the Street Cleaning Department, in the Park Row Building, said:

"In Brooklyn I found conditions excellent, but, frankly, they were very bad in certain sections of the East and West sides; but I am satisfied that Mr. Edwards and the other officials of his department are doing their utmost under the circumstances to clean up things. Mr. Edwards tells me that in the lower East Side his men carted away ninety loads of garbage to-day. The people should be patient and give the Commissioner a chancce to carry out his plans. All he needs are drivers."

To Get 350 Men To-day.

Mr. Edwards said that he expected to put 350 more men to work to-day in the East Side. These men arrived here yesterday from out of town. Mr. Edwards has the power to let three-day contracts for the removal of ashes and garbage and to renew such contracts at his pleasure, but the difficulty of getting drivers still exists.

Muggy weather yesterday caused offensive odors to arise from the piles of garbage which litter the streets of the town, especially in the congested districts. In his automobile tour of the city with Health Commissioner Lederle Mr. Edwards noticed this, and immediately ordered that three thousand pounds of carbolic powder be sprinkled over the worst decayed piles of garbage. This powder will be used when weather conditions require it. Both the Commissioner and Dr. Lederle expressed gratification when notified that there would be a decided drop in the thermometer before morning. "Big Bill" smiled, saying: "The weather man has been mighty good to us."

"Yes," commented Dr. Lederle, "if the weather had been warmer conditions would have been dreadful." He and Mr. Edwards said regarding the strike that they had not seen the Mayor in two days, but it was reported that they had been in communication with him from time to time over the telephone, and that the Mayor was as determined as ever not to yield in any particular to the strikers.

The troubles of Mr. Edwards were increased yesterday when he heard that the last of the stables whose drivers had remained loyal until then had deserted him. Cajolery, inducements and threats of bodily harm had failed to make the drivers of Stables G and M, two of the most important stables of the department, go back on "Big Bill," who had held them up until yesterday as an example of loyalty to the city. These men, for some reason unknown to their chief, quit work yesterday and enrolled themselves among the strikers.

Mr. Edwards sought consolation in the fact that ten carts from Stable B and as many from Stable R had gone out to work. These stables have been on the "suspicious" list, and from them no crews have been working for two days. The men of Stable B cover the district between San Juan Hill and Hell's Kitchen, where the Gopher Gang operates, and, strike or no strike, it isn't always a "healthy" place for decent citizens.

Keep Small Force Busy.

Handicapped in many ways, Mr. Edwards, with the small force at his command, did all in his power to clear the streets of garbage in the congested district. The ashes he left alone, saying they could take care of themselves for a few days, and that in them there naturally was no menace to the public health. Some of the streets in the East Side he had flushed, paying particular attention to Rivington street and the streets which intersect it. The business part of the town he hardly touched at all, as there is only a small quantity of garbage there in comparison to the residential quarters.

Active work was conducted by the crews from Rivington street, West 52d street and West 116th street. The men on the thirty-five wagons from the Rivington street stable worked unmolested. Crews of twenty-one wagons from the West 116th street stable worked most of the day under strong police guard. Apart from hooting and jeering by the crowds, the workers were not bothered. Nor were the crews of twenty carts from the 52d street stable attacked. The men from the Rivington street stable were brought from the 130th street stable by tugboat and in parties of two and three, in order to avoid incensing the crowds, and proceeded to the Rivington street stable.

On the lower East Side the work of removing the garbage went ahead smoothly all day. At Stable E seventy-six foot patrolmen, four mounted men and thirty detectives, under Inspector Lahey, guarded the twenty-eight carts and their crews of eighty-four men. Detectives in plain clothes mingled with the crowds in the street or patrolled the roofs of the houses. The seventeen wagons from Stable G were escorted by twelve patrolmen. In gangs, the cleaners and drivers worked from 8 o'clock in the morning till 3 in the afternoon, and many trips were made to the dumps at Clinton street and the East River.

Because of the day being Sunday, the police force feared that the idle, the rough, the vicious and the many gangs of the city, attracted by the excitement incidental to the strike and by scenes of violence in the streets, would cause widespread trouble. Nor were the police disappointed. Practically every uniformed member of the force was on duty, and five hundred detectives watched the roofs of houses in the "danger zones." Patrol wagons of every station in the city were hitched up, ready for emergencies, and ambulances were within easy call. In every precinct police inspectors were on duty, usually at the Street Cleaning Department stables. From Headquarters and often on the ground Chief Inspector Schmittberger directed the movements of the police and gave orders to the inspectors.

Detectives Charge Roofs.

One of the most serious riots of the day was in 14th street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Missiles of all kinds were hurled from roofs at strike breakers in the street. Detectives rushed up to the roofs and by a free use of their clubs dispersed the throwers.

Deputy Commissioner McKay and Inspector Lahey came along on a northbound car and, seeing the riot, got off just as another fusillade of missiles came from the tops of the buildings on the other side of the street. The mob of nearly five thousand persons crowded closer and closer to the police and the strike breakers, hooting, jeering and cursing. The mounted police dashed their horses into the crowds. Mounted Patrolman William Lewis was struck in the temple by a bottle and fell unconscious from his saddle. In Deputy Commissioner McKay's automobile Lewis was rushed to the New York Hospital. A deep cut was treated by Dr. Veltor.

The injury to the patrolman seemed to delight the crowds and they advanced menacingly again toward the police. Again the mounted men, with clubs and revolvers drawn, charged the mob, which swayed backward or forward as the police advanced or retreated. Finally an order was given to fire in the air. Thirty shots were sent skyward. The more timorous of the mob ran into side streets, but thousands still held their ground.

"The next time we fire," roared a big Irish patrolman, "it will not be in the air!" His voice rang above the tumult and the shouts of the crowd. The police levelled their "guns" in the face of the mob, with an effect which astonished themselves. The mob wavered, fell back and fled. It was pursued for several blocks by the mounted police, who proved great "accelerators" to stragglers, who this morning undoubtedly are nursing bruised heads and sore backs.

Chief Inspector Schmittberger, with his chauffeur, was riding through the turbulent districts on the West Side, when in Twelfth avenue, between West 54th and West 56th streets, he heard the savage roar of a mob that had hemmed in a few patrolmen and a number of strike breakers. "Big Max," ordering on more speed, drew his club and his revolver, and when he got to the fringe of the crowd jumped out and rushed to the aid of his men. Upon him and upon them missiles were thrown from roofs.

A heavy bottle struck the chief inspector on the side of the head. He reeled under the blow, but, quickly recovering, he laid about him right and left with his club, waving his revolver at the same time. The blood was streaming down the face of the big man, and as he cut a wide swath through the crowd all fell back before him. Reserves of forty men from the West 47th street station were summoned, and as they came up with clubs and revolvers firmly gripped in their hands the crowd, recalling that "discretion is the better part of valor," melted away. Schmittberger had his wound dressed in a drug store.

Crowd Tramples Woman.

In a riot at Eighth avenue and 15th street, Sarah Flanagan, forty-five years old, of No. 482 West 17th street, fainted and was trampled by the surging crowds. She was taken in an unconscious condition to the New York Hospital. George Hughes, a strike breaker, of Philadelphia, was cut on the head by a flying bottle. Eleven stitches were put in the wound. He was taken to the 15th street stable.

Upon strike breakers in 53d street, between First and Second avenues, a concerted attack was made by strikers and their friends. John Schaefer, twenty-eight years old, of Baltimore, one of the new drivers, had his scalp cut by a bottle. He was taken to Flower Hospital.

Eight carts at Eighth avenue and 42d street were surrounded by a crowd of five hundred persons, and their crews were dragged from them and beaten. Patrolmen trying to force the mob back were charged from the rear. Shrill blasts from police whistles brought mounted men on the gallop. Stones and bottles were hurled from the street and from the roofs. Several patrolmen were struck by missiles. Maddened, they drew their clubs, and charging into the thick of the crowd whacked many heads. For a moment the crowd drew back, but cries of "Give it to them! Knock their —— heads off!" made them surge forward again.

The police fired fifty shots into the air, and then a general charge was made, the horses, perfectly trained, pushing the crowd back with their sides. Singularly enough the crowd shouted: "Don't hurt the horses, they're all right; but give it to the scabs and the —— police!" The police won, however, after repeated charges.

On the way to the dumps, at 47th street and the North River, ten carts, manned by thirty men and guarded by eight patrolmen under Captain W. S. Day and Sergeant Riddell, became the storm centre of a mob of three thousand. Missiles began to fly. William Dumont, of No. 523 West 54th street, who was looking on, was cut in the head. Reserves dashed up, the crowd was dispersed and the carts lumbered on to the dumps.

The crews of ten wagons were attacked in First avenue, between 61st and 62d street. Watching the riot, Isaac Gelman, nine years old, of No. 403 East 60th street, was struck on the head by a stone hurled from a roof. The child fell unconscious, his skull fractured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Police Lieutenant H. Tiche went up to the roof, and saw two men running across the roofs of adjoining buildings. Starting in pursuit, the lieutenant fell, and dislocated his right knee cap.

Men of the "Strong Arm Squad" had a hand to hand fight with a crowd at Twelfth avenue and 30th street, justifying their title. The squad fought scientifically and effectively and mostly with their fists. Inspector Lahey praised them, and then sent them up to the roofs of houses whence missiles had been thrown. Those who threw them wished they hadn't after the strong ones had "interviewed" them.

For the first time since the strike began bombs were thrown in the mist and darkness of last night. A concussion bomb, hurled from the roof of a house, exploded in the street in front of Stable D, No. 505 East 116th street. Nobody was injured, but the neighborhood became greatly excited. The building is of four stories, and adjoining there is a large yard for the storage of carts. Lieutenant Thaddeus Jones, of the East 126th street station, was in charge of a squad of police which has been guarding the stable. He had men stationed on all sides of the barn and on the roofs of nearby houses. About 8 o'clock a terrific explosion aroused the neighborhood. People rushed from houses, and the strike breakers in the big barn made an attempt to get out.

Detectives and patrolmen swarmed into the tenements across the street from the barn, and hunted high and low for suspicious persons. They also searched the roofs for several blocks, but were unable to find any one upon whom they could fasten suspicion. Not a trace of the bomb could be found in the street.

A bomb of a similar kind was exploded in the yard of a marble works in East 107th street, near the river. The explosion attracted a large crowd to the place. The only damage done was the blowing out of two boards of the fence of the yard. Patrolman John O'Sullivan, of the East 104th street station, arrested Onofio Preori, a watchman in the yard. Hundreds of Italian tenants in the houses near the yard were badly scared and menaced Preori as he was taken away. O'Sullivan said he had seen Preori in the yard, with a package, wrapped in blue paper, under his arm, shortly before the explosion.

Boys Attack New Drivers.

While a riot was in progress yesterday afternoon in Columbus avenue bottles were thrown from the roof of the house at No. 889. These were followed by bricks, one of which narrowly escaped Patrolman Cannon. He ran up to the roof. At the same time five boys scampered past him and tumbled down the stairways. He chased them into Central Park, where he arrested them.

The boys said they were Adolph Vernon, sixteen years old; William Wagner, seventeen; John Bell, same age; Ernest Werr, nineteen, and Robert Hardy, fourteen. They were charged with attempted felonious assault.

Sadie Pastor, twenty years old, of No. 219 West 106th street, was fined $10 yesterday in the Harlem court on a charge of disorderly conduct. Detectives who arrested her said they had done so after a bag of garbage and a tomato can had been thrown from a window at strike breakers.

Stephen Brandy, of No. 44 Park street, and Charles Fulton, of No. 21 Greenwich street, were each fined $5 in the Tombs court on a charge of overturning ash cans. In the Essex Market court Jacob Geller, of No. 21 Willett street, was sent to the Workhouse for ten days for disorderly conduct. Geller had delivered an inflammatory speech at Second avenue and Avenue B.

"You incited a crowd against the strike breakers," said Magistrate House, "and the men had to be escorted back to their stable by the police. You are one of those who think it their right by law to interfere with men who are called to fill the positions of others who have left their jobs."

Harry Phillips, a former Mayor of West Ham, London, who is here to study sociological problems, called yesterday at strike headquarters and had a long conference with Messrs. Ashton and Prescott, strike leaders. He was a member of the Board of Conciliation which settled the big dock strike some years ago in London.

After the conference Mr. Phillips said that he would try to see Mayor Gaynor this morning to suggest that a truce or armistice be declared until the streets of the city had been cleaned.

"I don't think that the chances of a conference for such a purpose yet are desperate," said Mr. Phillips. "Your Mayor, I suppose, is always open to reasonable suggestions, and I see nothing wrong in a man changing his mind, as many big men have done that and never have regretted it."

Has New Settlement Plan.

Colonel Michael J. Reagan, of the State Board of Arbitration, also called at strike headquarters. He said that if the Mayor would see them he and Organizer Ashton would call on him at 10 o'clock this morning. Colonel Reagan said that he had a new proposition to offer to the Mayor, since Mr. Edwards a few days ago had refused to consider any proposition, saying that the strikers had by their insubordination placed themselves beyond consideration of re-employment by the city.

Colonel Regan will tell the Mayor that the street cleaners might be satisfied if they took turns in working days and nights. The colonel thought the men would agree to such a plan, and that it would prove a satisfactory solution of the problem. Mr. Ashton was of the same opinion. He said he thought it would be unnecessary to appeal to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to declare a general strike of the forty thousand teamsters in and about New York in sympathy with the striking drivers of the Street Cleaning Department.

"If such a strike were declared," added Mr. Ashton, "there would be the dickens to pay."

As a matter of fact, friends of Mr. Ashton say he is not overanxious to have such a strike called, fearing the consequences which would ensue.

The general committee of the Socialist party of New York yesterday adopted resolutions extending sympathy to the strikers, regretting the inconvenience caused to the city by the strike, and blaming the city officials for the unfortunate situation.

Fines or bonds to keep the peace were exacted last evening from many strikers and their friends in the night court. William Clinton, seventeen years old, charged with throwing a brick at a strike breaker, was held in $500 bonds. William Zimmerman, who, the police said, had attempted to rescue Clinton from them, had to furnish a bond for the same amount.

Edward Brosky was fined $3. The police said he refused to move when ordered to do so at First avenue and 51st street. William Schumacker was fined $5 for interference with the police in the discharge of their duty. John Ehrich, for using abusive language to a patrolman, was fined $5.

For calling a patrolman and a strike breaker vile names Joseph Keating was fined $3. John Shayne, janitor of No. 415 East 15th street, charged with urging a crowd of strikers to resort to force, had to furnish $1,000 bail to keep the peace for six months. Joseph Miller, twenty-five, and Harry Lowery, twenty-eight, charged with boisterous conduct at Seventh avenue and 57th street during a riot, were held in bonds of $500 each to keep the peace for six months.

Charged with causing a crowd to collect and becoming disorderly, Louis Berrick, thirty-three, of No. 313 East 100th street, and Joseph Samuels, of No. 173 East 52d street, were each fined $5

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BATHER DROWNED IN OCEAN

Man Tempted Into Surf at Coney Island by Warm Weather Fails to Return to Shore.

A biting, penetrating wind, accompanied by downpours of rain, ushered in the coldest weather of the season last night. So sudden was the change from the remarkable mild and pleasant weather of the afternoon that many persons who had gone out in light apparel were chilled almost to the bone on the way home in the evening.

The thermometer registered 68 degrees at 1 o'clock, and the weather was still quite warm at 6 o'clock. Then came a change, and at 11 o'clock the mercury had reached 33. The high wind, reaching a seventy-two-mile velocity, caused considerable damage throughout the city.

According to the Weather Bureau, the cold snap will remain only about twenty-four hours, but the temperature may be as low as 18 degrees above zero some time to-day, a drop of more than 50 degrees from 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Although there are but few places open at Coney Island at this time of the year, a large crowd had gone there yesterday afternoon. The few places that were open did a rushing business until 6 o'clock, when the cold wave came. Then the crowds started with a rush for their homes, and half an hour later the place was almost deserted.

Tempted by the warmth of the early afternoon, a man hired a bathing suit at the Parkway Baths, Brighton Beach, and waded into the water. There were half a dozen other persons in the water at the time, regular bathers, who make a practice of going in swimming all through the year and are hardened to it. The stranger was evidently not accustomed to such cold water, but waded out up to his waist and then plunged beneath the waves. He was not seen again, nor was he missed by the other swimmers.

It was not until several hours later, when the man did not return to his bathroom, that search was made for him. This proving unsuccessful, his room was broken into and his clothing examined. The envelope containing his valuables was opened, and a money order, payable to Anna Mackelberg, Dantzic, Germany, was found. There were also several visiting cards bearing the name of William Mackelberg, of No. 1 Middagh street, Brooklyn.

It is supposed that the man was seized with a cramp while out beyond his depth and drowned before he could make an outcry.

KIDNAPPED BOY FOUND

Evidently Abandoned by Captors After Three Months.

Pietro Quatrino, three years old, of No. 119 Elizabeth street, Manhattan, who was kidnapped three months ago, was found yesterday morning standing at Saratoga avenue and Dean street, East New York, by Patrolman Edward J. Karscher, of the Brownsville station. It was thought he was merely a "lost child," and Lieutenant Martin put him in charge of Matron Waldron.

The matron found a slip of paper in one of the boy's pockets bearing the child's name and address. A search of the records showed that an alarm had been sent out on August 29 for the child, who, according to the Brownsville police last night, had been taken from in front of his home on August 21. The Elizabeth street station was informed, and the child's father and Detective Cravette went to the Brownsville station and took the boy back to Manhattan. It is thought his kidnappers abandoned him. There is an Italian colony a quarter of a mile east of where he was found.

COHAN BUYS BAKER'S BAT

Testimonial to Fred Knowles a Remarkable Success.

Success, brilliant as it was well merited, attended the testimonial tendered to Fred M. Knowles, former secretary of the New York Giants, at Wallack's Theatre last night by the Baseball Writers' Association of this city. A large crowd of baseball "fans," players and theatrical people was present. The subscriptions amounted to between $2,500 and $3,000.

George M. Cohan bought the bat of J. Franklin Baker, the dread destroyer of Giant hopes. He paid $250 for it. A baseball with the autograph of Jack Coombs was bought by Eddie Leonard for $20, while one from Cy Morgan was knocked down for $15. "Chief" Bender, "Rube" Marquard and "Matty" were less popular, and spheres bearing their autographs were sold for $5 apiece.

Bender and Cy Morgan appeared on the stage in the dusty gray uniforms so familiar to New York "fans." Morgan was at home at the piano, and rendered grand opera and ragtime with telling effect. It was shortly after he sang that the ball he inscribed brought $15.

PERSIAN CABINET RESIGNS

Action Taken to Uphold Position of W. Morgan Shuster.

London, Nov. 13.—The Teheran correspondent of "The Times" says that the whole Persian Cabinet and the Regent, Nasir el Mulk, have resigned. The Premier is Samsam-es-Sultaneh. This action follows the presentation by Russia of an ultimatum a week ago demanding an apology and reparation for insults to the Russian consular officers in connection with the confiscation of the property of Shua-es-Sultaneh, failing which Russia threatened to break diplomatic relations and take other measures.

The confiscation was carried out by order of the National Council and under the direction of W. Morgan Shuster, the American Treasurer General of Persia. Mr. Shuster's position, the correspondent states, is clearly at stake, and the council on Saturday voted confidence in him.

DE PEYSTER NAME SAVED

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Nov. 12.—That the name of General John Watts De Peyster, statesman, soldier and author, may be perpetuated, John Toler, one of his great-grandsons, will be renamed on January 1. Under an order signed by Justice Morschauser, little John, who is six years old, will become John Watts De Peyster Toler. The child's father, John Watts De Peyster Toler, died a few years ago, and his mother petitioned Justice Morschauser for an order changing her son's name.

The little boy is one of the last descendants of the famous De Peysters. General De Peyster was born in the home of his mother's father, John Watts, jr., at No. 3 Broadway, New York, in 1821. A bronze statue of one of General De Peyster's ancestors, Abraham De Peyster, stands in Bowling Green, opposite the site of the general's birthplace.

MILITIAMEN FORM A CLUB

To make the service more attractive to the enlisted men and prospective recruits, the 71st Regiment, N. G. N. Y., has organized a club, which will be a combination military, athletic and social organization. The club was organized at the suggestion of Colonel William G. Bates.

Hereafter the armory, at Park avenue and 34th street, will be open from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until midnight each day and on Sunday afternoons and evenings. The real object is to get every possible benefit out of the building and equipment, which cost more than $1,000,000. The land cost the city $450,000 five years ago; the building, without furniture and equipment, $550,000; the equipment, supplied by the state and the United States, $150,000, and the furniture, $50,000, paid by the city.

The club places at the disposal of the enlisted men, with no dues other than the monthly military fee, a library, gymnasium, restaurant, billiard room and rifle range.

DEATH IN STORM'S WAKE

Continued from first page.

and leaving the city isolated and the tragedy of the storm untold to the world until to-night.

Indianapolis, Nov. 12.—Heavy damages are reported from all over Indiana to-day as the result of the windstorm. Sleet and snow cover the state. Since yesterday the temperature dropped 50 to 60 degrees, and to-night is hovering around the 10 above zero mark.

At Bedford, Ind., and vicinity, the property damage is estimated at half a million dollars. Shelbyville reported the third storm causing heavy damages since April.

NIAGARA CABLES TORN DOWN

Buffalo and Vicinity Suffer from Storm—Vessel Sinks on Lake.

Buffalo, Nov. 12.—The first blast of winter struck here to-day, ushered in by a 68-mile an hour gale and a drop of 40 degrees in temperature. The storm's trail was marked by shattered plate glass windows, a stranded lake freighter and a demoralized streetcar service. No fatalities occurred in the city, but at Kennedy Alonzo Dewey and his wife, an aged couple, blinded by the storm, drove in front of an Erie passenger train and were killed.

About 12 o'clock the wind tore down the transmission cables of the Niagara Falls Power Company. The lines on both sides of the river were prostrated, thus cutting off all source of power for streetcar service here except emergency storage batteries, which were exhausted in twenty minutes. Between 12:30 and 3 o'clock traffic was at a standstill. The tie-up came when travelling was difficult, if not dangerous, and the majority of the passengers clung to the shelter of the cars until traffic was resumed.

The 550-foot freighter J. Q. Riddle, of Cleveland, was torn from her moorings back of the breakwall and swept toward the beach at the foot of Michigan street. When the lines parted a watchman on board opened her water gates, and the boat settled on sandy bottom one hundred and fifty feet from shore. She is broadside to the wind, but so low in the water that her position is not considered dangerous.

STORM IN PENNSYLVANIA

Temperature Drops 39 Degrees in 8 Hours in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Nov. 12.—Telegraph poles and wires were blown down and much damage of a similar nature was inflicted in many sections of Pennsylvania to-day by a severe wind and rain storm which blew throughout the state. In this city the temperature dropped 39 degrees in eight hours, the mercury in the official thermometer standing at 71 degrees at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and was only two degrees lower at 5 o'clock, after the storm had broken. At that time, however, it began to fall rapidly, and had reached 41 at 8 o'clock, and stood at 32 at 10 o'clock to-night.

STEAM SCHOONER ASHORE

Lifesavers Unable to Reach the Stranded Craft.

Astoria, Ore., Nov. 12.—The steam schooner Washington is ashore at Peacock Spit, near the mouth of the Columbia River. The lifesaving crew is unable to reach her owing to the rough bar.

There are about twenty-five passengers on the Washington, besides a crew of twenty.

WINTRY WEATHER IS DUE NOW

Marked Changes in Temperature Expected All Over Country.

Washington, Nov. 12.—A touch of winter will be felt over practically the entire country this week and there will be many sudden changes in the weather, according to the weekly forecast issued by the Weather Bureau to-night. The cold wave that now covers the Middle West will advance rapidly eastward and give the lowest temperatures of the season the first two days of the week throughout the Eastern and the Southern states.

An extensive disturbance that is now off the North Pacific Coast will reach the Eastern States the latter part of the week; this disturbance will be preceded by a general change to warmer weather, be attended by rains in Southern and rains and snows in Northern districts, and will be followed by a change to colder weather over the northern half of the country.

COLD WAVE IN LOUISIANA.

Baton Rouge, La., Nov. 12.—The cold wave of to-day did some damage to the sugar cane crop in this section, and the cold north wind and the possibilities of a freeze to-night add complications to the situation. More than half of the sugar crop is still ungathered.

SOUTH CAROLINA SHIVERING.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 12.—At 9 o'clock the thermometer stood at 39. Freezing weather is expected to-morrow. Frost to-night will depend upon shifts of the wind.

RIOT AMONG AEROPLANES

Wind Blows Them Out of Hangars, and They Mix It Up.

Garden City, Long Island, Nov. 12 (Special).—At no time during last summer were as many aeroplanes in the air at one time as were to be seen running about the grounds of the old Mineola field this afternoon without aviators.

About 5 o'clock a wind came up suddenly from the southwest and became a gale. It tore half the sheet iron roof off the Aeronautical Society shed. Inside the shed were a number of aeroplanes in the course of construction by amateurs. The wind piled them up so their owners will not recognize them. Other biplanes under an extension of the main shed were blown out on the field, where they smashed into one another and did more damage than had they fallen fifty feet. Mechanics were kept busy running about trying to identify their machines and make them fast until the gale subsided.

Several tents on the grounds were blown down, among them one belonging to Captain Baldwin, who, with Lee Hammond, the aviator, had a busy half hour trying to make the "red bug" biplane fast. Finally the machines were all got under control. A partial inventory showed that the work of the amateurs inside the shed would have to be begun all over again.

MRS. HARRIMAN FOUNDS PUBLIC BUSINESS SCHOOL

With Other Rich New Yorkers She Creates Fund of $200,000 to Last Five Years.

TO STUDY PEOPLE'S SERVICE

Rockefeller, Morgan, Carnegie and Others Contribute—Research Bureau to Have Hand in Management.

Largely through the efforts of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, a fund of $40,000 a year for five years has been provided to maintain an experimental school for the study and administration of public business. The school will be started in this city, but its scope is intended to be national. Announcement regarding its institution and the details of the plan was made last night by the Bureau of Municipal Research, with which Mrs. Harriman has been co-operating.

Several years ago, it appears from the statement, E. H. Harriman became interested in municipal research as a method of increasing governmental efficiency, and his widow, Mrs. Harriman, has been following with special interest the work done in this connection by the New York bureau.

Requests for the extension of this work in other cities and the inability to get a sufficient number of men qualified to take it up suggested to Mrs. Harriman the need of providing a training school for public service. Wishing to learn how men familiar with governmental problems would go about it to insure such training, Mrs. Harriman consulted personally and by correspondence many business men, journalists, educators and public officials as to the need of a new kind of training for the study and administration of public business.

Without exception, these men replied that the training for this work is needed; that field work is required to supplement the work of the university and technical schools, and that the time is ripe for such a trial. The statement continues:

In order to make possible a five years' test for a training school for public service Mrs. Harriman made the generous offer of a contribution of $40,000 for the first year and $10,000 a year for the succeeding four years, conditioned on other contributions of $30,000 a year for the second, third, fourth and fifth years being obtained. These contributions have been received from the following people, thus creating a fund of over $40,000 a year for five years:

Mrs. E. H. Harriman, John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, Jacob H. Schiff, Otto H. Kahn, Henry Phipps, George F. Baker, Cornelius Vanderbilt, C. A. Coffin, J. P. Morgan, Commodore Gerry, George Blumenthal, M. Hartley Dodge, Adolph Lewisohn, Edwin Hawley, Robert Goelet, J. W. Harriman, J. G. Schmidlapp, Mortimer L. Schiff, George W. Perkins, Cleveland H. Dodge, Frank A. Munsey, Stephen S. Palmer, Clarence H. Mackay, Professor James Douglas, Felix M. Warburg, William P. Bonbright & Co., H. M. Byllesby, Samuel Insull, Myron T. Herrick, Samuel A. Lewisohn, August Belmont and W. M. V. Hoffman.

George W. Perkins, C. A. Coffin and Mortimer L. Schiff have been asked to serve as an executive committee and trustees for the fund and to assist Mrs. Harriman in the practical working out of her general plan. The first step taken has been an arrangement with the New York Bureau of Municipal Research to afford practical training to a certain number of men who are qualified and desirous of fitting themselves for public service. The bureau will afford these men an opportunity for the study of municipal administration on its practical and business side, such as the administration of departments and the analysis of public expenditures, and from this beginning the establishment of a training school for public service will be developed along such practical lines as experience may indicate.

For the Bureau of Municipal Research, R. Fulton Cutting said the training itself will be in doing governmental work that needs to be done and in seeking facts about methods and results of government work, such as analyses of budget estimates, charter studying, drafting and explaining, installation of cost records, tests of milk inspection and physical examination of school children, study of school and health problems and management, standardization of salaries, contracts, specifications, methods of assessing and collecting taxes, preparing handbooks on administrative practice, etc.

The work, the statement says, will be directed by the bureau's directors, William H. Allen, Henry Bruere and Dr. F. A. Cleveland, who is also chairman of President Taft's commission on efficiency and accounting. Continuing, the statement says:

Four classes of applicants are expected: First, college graduates wishing to go into public service or social work; second, accountants wishing to qualify for analysis of public business, especially the social phases, such as health, education, publicity, etc.; third, superintendents of schools, secretaries of boards of trade, and heads of civic organizations wishing to take up public business; fourth, post-graduate students of politics, economics, sociology, law and journalism wishing practical field work to supplement academic training. Starting with different experiences and different interests, these men will all receive, each for his own specialty, the benefit of the bureau's experience, which represents a cost of $500,000 to the bureau's supporters.

Part of the funds will be used to make the results of special studies available for textbook and handbook uses in colleges, high and accounting schools.

The work begins in New York, but when a better result may be secured by having the men work in some other city, where work particularly needs to be done, the training school contributors expect us to pursue this broader course. Thus the work is national, not only in the need for it, but in the actual field of training and in our aim to supply that need.

The Board of Estimate's inquiries into schools, health, hospitals, charities, contracts and payrolls make 1911 an opportune time to begin, in the opinion of the founders. Mayor Gaynor, Controller Prendergast, President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen, and Raymond B. Fosdick, Commissioner of Accounts, have sent Mrs. Harriman assurance of co-operation.

The first instalment of The Tribune's Towns and Cities answers was published in The Tribune of October 6.

Correct Answers in the Towns and Cities Contest

115—Overbrook, Kans.
116—Cave-in-Rock, Ill.
117—Honey Grove, Tex.

Watch To-morrow's Tribune for Correct Answers to Trio No. 40.

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SKIPPER STOPS A DANCE

Continued from first page.

to Broadway attired in revealing robes giving a dance that would have made the Princess Rajah drop her cobra and cry, "I've something to learn."

There were frowns upon the faces of many spectators who dropped in upon the revel. Other faces there were wreathed in smiles, and many male hands clapped loudly and urged the dancers on.

"Stop this disgraceful business," shouted the oberkellner. "It cannot go on." He was told to "fade away" by some of the spectators, while others, defending him, called upon the women to quit.

"Why, I have only just begun," laughed one of the dancers, unabashed. "Wait for the finish."

"Can't we have a little amusement all to ourselves?" asked another of the triumvirate, without losing a step of the dance.

"Sure we can," interposed the third woman. "Let the good work go on."

Suddenly the ringleader of the dancers drew her glittering gown tight around her and, putting her palms to her hips, turned square upon the intruders. "We can dance like this in Paris at our hotel," she said, with some show of anger. "Why not here? Is this ship better than Paris? Over there we are asked to dance, and they applaud because they know art."

"I object not to dancing," shouted the oberkellner, "if that dancing is respectable, but this is not that kind."

Again the three continued, but the orgie came to a sudden halt. Captain Knuth came aft at a mile a minute gait. He said something in German to a steward, and glared. The women of the dance saw that he meant business. Eight bells struck. The music stopped, the lights in the Winter Garden went out, the spectators moved away and the tinselled dancers retired to their rooms.

"Not again," yet," said the oberkellner to the proviantverwalter as the two faced each other in the companionway.

WALDO MAY RETIRE SIX

Commanding Officers Past Age Limit May Go, Rumor Says.

Police Commissioner Waldo is preparing to retire six commanding officers in the department, it was rumored at Police Headquarters last night. Just who the men are could not be learned, and those in authority were loath to say anything regarding the report.

The Commissioner has a right to retire men who have been in the service more than twenty-five years, or who have reached the age limit of sixty. Among those that have reached the legal limit are Chief Inspector Schmittberger, appointed 1874; Captain John Wiegand, 1869; Captain Miles O'Reilly, 1874; Captain Thomas F. Leary, 1871; Captain Cornelius Leary, 1871, and Captain Henry Halpin, 1871.

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