

active workings of the conservation commission both conditions would be greatly relieved. There was a great hue and cry that office buildings, apartment houses, large corporations and others of influence were hoarding coal to the detriment of the small dealer and ultimately the small consumer. This matter was put up to Deputy Fuel Administrator Malone and he made the most emphatic denial of any such charge. He said that hospitals came first in the matter of getting coal through the Fuel Administration and that the poor concrete evidence of his efforts to serve the poor to the very best of the administration's ability. Long lines of men, women and children with baby carriages, play carts, buckets and baskets formed in front of coal yards in Brownsville and East New York early yesterday morning and did not leave until after dark. Then many of them went to police stations and, showing doctors' certificates of need, begged for help in obtaining coal. The first woman in line at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and before noon many were exhausted from the cold. Persons living in the slums of the coal yards were being served by the police served coffee in the afternoon. At Rubel's coal yard, at Glenmore and Junius avenues in Brownsville, a hundredweight of coal was selling at 50 cents.

With the temperature hugging the zero mark surface and elevating trend running anywhere from an hour or more behind schedule and a decidedly limited supply of coal on hand to alleviate the sufferings of the borough were in no amiable mood yesterday. Nor were their feelings soothed by the announcement of the Public Service Commission of its inability to heat its cars during rush hours, unless assured of more adequate supply of fuel. The Fuel Administration had this to say to the situation: "The storm has tied up the delivery of coal just at the time when we need it most. The total amount of coal we should have from 21,000 to 24,000 tons on hand; we have less than 3,000. A little coal is coming in, but very little indeed. We are receiving about 12,000 tons to arrive to-day to carry us over Sunday, and well along into Monday, but less than one-third is arriving. In apartment houses are complaining in large numbers, and some of them say they have less than half a ton. In many of these houses I am afraid the coal will be used up in the next few days. It is most deplorable, but will have to be endured." Mr. Gunnison added later that many of the people had a gloomy situation when ten barges laden with coal had finally reached wharves in the borough, and were being supplied by the fuel supply which will be benefited by this supply could not be determined.

The necessity, however, for speedy arrival of more barges was made apparent to those observing the hundreds of women and men, young and old, and of little children standing for hours outside coal yards and quarters of the merchants in Red Hook, South Brooklyn, Williamsburg and East New York sections. In many instances police had to be called to stop what they regarded as peacocking riots. The shivering crowds could hardly be led to understand that the dealers had no fuel to sell at any price. "I have been more than twenty-five years on the force," said a grizzled member of the police from Gowanus as he explained to several youngsters of both sexes outside a yard that the bins were empty, "but I have never seen the like of this. God knows what may happen if it keeps up."

**Coal Men Advise Public.** The following advice was given yesterday to the public by coal men familiar with present conditions: "Do not get excited or panicky. Everything that is humanly possible to do at this end of the line is being done to relieve the sufferings of the city and coal will get here as quick as there are distances and people swarm down on the coal administrators or dealers. By doing as you are only helping to swell the flood tide." The Public Service Commission has been notified by Col. T. S. Williams, president of the B. R. T., that orders have been issued by him to turn off the heat on all cars between 6:45 and 8:45 A. M. and between 4:45 and 7 P. M. He expressed the belief that the public would prefer transportation to heat, and one far-sighted person foresaw as a matter of patriotism the public approval of discontinuance of attempting to heat the cars by any means other than "animal warmth."

Coroner Wagner of Brooklyn was notified yesterday of the death of the two-month-old child of Mrs. Mary Daidamanus of 72 Union avenue, Williamsburg, and Dr. J. Cohen of 409 Hues street, who made the report, expressed the opinion that the infant's death was due probably to exposure following the inability of the family to obtain coal with which to keep their apartments warm. The coroner when he went to the Daidamanus home found that the father of the child, who formerly had been employed in a munitions plant, but was now working in a soap factory, had tried for two days to get a supply of coal but failed. Early yesterday morning, the coroner was informed, all the family suffered severely from the cold in the rooms and later in the day Daidamanus again went out to obtain fuel. During his absence the child died. The mother was in ignorance of the child's death until she called to her father and he decided to notify the coroner. Before the coroner got to the Daidamanus rooms the father had come home with a quantity of coal. The coroner promised to supply him with a little more from his own bin, although Coroner Wagner said his supply was limited.

**Near Riot in Williamsburg.** The arrival of two boatloads of coal at the yards and elevators of the Charles Tiedeman Sons Coal Company on Newtown creek, Williamsburg, yesterday was the cause of a serious disturbance between hundreds of persons clamoring for fuel. The men were mostly women, some with children, and many had been in line for several hours. "Coal arrived at the same docks Friday night, in which the loads were quickly disposed of, but hundreds were unable to obtain any of it. Many of these were in line yesterday when more fuel arrived, and the boats had barely been tied to the wharf when women made a rush for them to take the coal by force. There were so many disturbances that it was necessary to notify the police of the Stagg street station, and the coal was distributed as equally as possible as long as it lasted. Many women when they discovered their inability to get any fuel, went hysterically and had to be led away. There were similar scenes at other coal yards on the creek. The Rev. William H. Owen, of Trinity Church, Mount Vernon, announced yesterday that "owing to lack of coal it will be impossible to hold services in Trinity Church tomorrow in Trinity Hall or House until further notice is given." This is the first of the Mount Vernon churches to close its doors. The question of holding winter church services for the remainder of the winter is under consideration by the trustees of the local churches.

**U. S. Army Balloon and 9 Safe.** LARSEN Tex., Dec. 29.—This army balloon manned by Capt. McCullough and eight soldier aviators, which left San Antonio yesterday afternoon and lost its course, landed at Hidalgo, Mexico, forty miles up the Rio Grande river from Laredo, at 9 o'clock last night.

### SINKING OF U-BOAT GALLANT EXPLOIT

#### American Destroyers Engaged Were Nicholson and Fanning.

#### MOST OF CREW TAKEN U. S. Seamen Spring Overboard to Rescue Drowning German.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Full details of the destruction by American destroyers of a German submarine and the capture of its crew, made public today by the Navy Department, show that the destroyers Fanning and Nicholson were the warships engaged. The incident was reported November 24, but few facts were given at the time.

The submarine was sunk, the Navy Department's story of the affair indicates, as it was preparing to attack a merchant ship, the *U-107*, which was being escorted by the *U-108*. The *Fanning* and *Nicholson* were ordered to attack the *U-107* and the *Nicholson* was the first to engage it. The *Fanning* fired three shots from her 18-inch gun, and the *Nicholson* fired two. The *U-107* was sunk and the *Nicholson* was damaged. The *Fanning* rescued the crew of the *U-107* and the *Nicholson* rescued the crew of the *U-108*. The *Nicholson* was damaged and the *Fanning* was the only one to return to port.

**Wrecked by First Charge.** "The German officers said the first depth charge had wrecked the machinery of the submarine and caused her to sink to a considerable depth. This is a comparatively unimportant detail. Another consideration which makes a reply by Washington likely is the attitude of the Allies. According to the treaty which have been received here, the Central Powers plan to do in Italy what they have accomplished in Russia—in progress in Italy, which is not held, but there is no disposition in Washington to take any chances in such an important matter."

**FRONTIER IS CLOSED.** Authentic News From Petrograd Again is Difficult to Obtain. LONDON, Dec. 29.—Correspondents in Petrograd report that the frontier is closed and that it is difficult to obtain authentic news from the city.

**EXHIBITIONS AND SALES AT THE ANDERSON GALLERIES** PARK AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET, NEW YORK. THE LIBRARY OF A WESTERN COLLECTOR. First editions of English writers of the XIX Century and other desirable items. To be sold Wednesday Afternoon and Evening, January 2nd.

**THE HISTORICAL LIBRARY OF THE LATE W. M. HOLLAND SAMSON** A valuable collection of books, pamphlets, etc., relating to the early history of Western New York and Lake George. To be sold Thursday Afternoon and Evening, January 3rd.

**A HUNDRED CHINESE ANTIQUES** Collected by Alfred Sauer of Peking. Unique bronzes, Tang and Sung pottery, Sung and Ming porcelains, early Chinese paintings, etc. To be sold Friday Afternoon, January 4th.

**OLD MANDARIN ROBES** Gathered by Frederick Moore, formerly a resident of Peking. Rarely beautiful garments worn by ladies of the court and by Mandarin officials, to be shown on living models at the sale, Friday Evening, January 4th.

**RARE CHINESE RUGS** Gathered by Frederick Moore. An unusually fine collection of masterpieces of the leading Chinese rug periods. To be sold Saturday Afternoon, January 5th.

### PAN-GERMANS TO OPPOSE PEACE MOVE

#### Continued from First Page.

#### LOSS OF INDEMNITY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Reports from Amsterdam and Stockholm that the German newspapers, especially the *Pan-German* press, are denouncing the peace terms proposed at the Brest-Litovsk conference as a victory for the Entente Powers and a virtual loss by diplomacy of all that had been gained by arms, were read here this evening with much interest. It is a fairly safe prediction that some kind of reply will be made by the United States to the German proposal, although the form that it shall take has not been decided. The whole matter is for the moment out of the hands of the State Department and in the hands of President Wilson.

There is something to be said for the Pan-German contention that the proposed peace terms surrender much of what Germany earlier in the war considered that she had won. Until recently leaders of thought in Germany have not hesitated to insist on the idea of huge indemnities to be exacted from some or all of the Allies, and have argued that such payments were absolutely indispensable for the future of Germany. The peace terms, however, seem to be a complete ruin. On the face of the proposals voiced by Count Czernin, a spokesman for Germany, this contention seems to have been abandoned. In that sense the proposed peace would be anti-German.

Much the same situation exists in regard to Germany's former dreams of the great territories which were to come under her sway as a result of the war. The main objects which led her to begin the struggle, even as late as the month of August, according to the most definite statements that had been made on her behalf by the German government, were to retain in one form or another the territory that she had conquered.

It is not yet entirely clear that Germany has abandoned her hope, nor is the extent of her change of mind definitely indicated, for the formula of "No annexations and no indemnities" as vaguely as it is in the mouth of the Bolshevik, yet the impression is strong not only among diplomats here but apparently also in England and France, that Germany is beginning to understand that her former contentions are simply out of the question now, and that she seems to be more disposed to modify them. In this sense also the Brest-Litovsk terms might be characterized as a German surrender.

For these reasons the opinion is growing here, as it is in other quarters, that it might be a tactical mistake to ignore the peace feelers entirely, for there is a possibility that they may signify a real desire for peace by bringing such proposals or any other reasonable from the Allies' point of view, that reply will almost certainly be made. The Allies do not intend that Germany shall obtain any advantage by putting them even in the apparent position of fighting for conquest, and the reply, if one should be made, will be out in such form as to puncture such a claim by Germany.

Although the United States is determined not to recognize the Bolshevik government in Petrograd and could not receive officially from it a copy of the Czernin proposition, it was pointed out by diplomats here tonight that there are ways in which the State Department could receive the document informally and other ways in which a reply could be made to it without involving recognition of the Lenin Government. This is a comparatively unimportant detail.

Another consideration which makes a reply by Washington likely is the attitude of the Allies. According to the treaty which have been received here, the Central Powers plan to do in Italy what they have accomplished in Russia—in progress in Italy, which is not held, but there is no disposition in Washington to take any chances in such an important matter."

**13 German Airplanes Wrecked; 3 English Aeronauts Missing.** LONDON, Dec. 29.—The official report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters tonight says: "Our airplanes dropped over 100 bombs on three enemy airbases north of Lille. Seven hostile machines, four of which fell inside our lines, were brought down by our airplanes. Two others were driven down out of control, while four others were shot down by our guns, three falling within our lines. Three of our machines are missing."

### U. S. Credits to Allies Total \$4,236,400,000

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Credits to the Allies passed the four billion mark today when Secretary McAdoo authorized additional loans of \$185,000,000 to Great Britain for January purchases in the United States. The total credits to the Allies, \$4,236,400,000.

**Petrograd of the London newspapers seem to be at sea in regard to Russian sentiment toward the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. Their dispatches are full of contradictions. The German reply, according to the correspondent of the *Daily News*, created a favorable impression generally, and he believes that if this Bolshevik convene the Constituent Assembly now they will have Russia almost solidly behind them.**

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that as far as northern Russia is concerned it will accept peace on any terms the Germans may like to offer. He adds, in another question: "The correspondent of the *Times* is of the opinion that the Bolsheviks are disappointed in the capital differ widely. They are not likely to be a stumbling block to further negotiations."

The Russian frontier, according to the *Post*, is closed to British and American owing to the continued disputes concerning Government messages. The last British representative arrived in Petrograd, like the ordinary public, have been six weeks in complete ignorance of what is happening in allied countries. The ordinary postal service stopped working long ago. On the other hand, there are plenty of German newspapers and information. Petrograd, the correspondent adds, is full of Germans who are quite at ease and speak the Berlin dialect loudly, the Russians not protesting. In general, he says, the feeling of the allied residents in Petrograd is that the Russian situation is not so bad as it is reported to be. He quotes a representative of one of the Allies as saying to him last week: "We shall put up with any affront to keep Russia in the war."

The correspondent adds that affronts to the allied diplomats have not been lacking. It is reported that the Bolsheviks are trying to establish a rival Ukrainian Rada, to be composed of workmen and peasants. A congress of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates held in Kharkov has declared its intention to take the power in the Ukraine, deposing the Ukrainian Rada.

The Ukrainian military commander at Kiev, General Denikin, has been ordered to release a number of Ukrainian officers and soldiers arrested at Minsk. Psoff and elsewhere. The demand was despatched within forty-eight hours.

**FRANCE GIVES ANSWER.** Reply to Peace Offer Halt is Call for More Troops. Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Dec. 29.—The rejection by France of the halt offered by the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk has been immediate and emphatic. Foreign Minister Pichon's vigorous denunciation of the meaning of the German acceptance of the Russian proposal, in which he exposed the designs of the Central Powers, was followed last night by Premier Clemenceau's demand that the French recruits of the 1914 class be called up and that the other men of the classes of 1909 and 1910 be recalled. It is necessary to the world a fresh mutual declaration of their aims in the war, adjusted to the new events. This does not call for a revision of the war aim, but for a new *Armistice* offer. "Today the Germans offer us a German peace, in six months they will have to ask for a French peace."

**THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE J. P. FAURE** of Ossining, N. Y. Including color-plate books, standard sets, fine bindings and other desirable items, will be sold Friday evening, January 11th.

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### NEW YORK TO SHIVER FOR TWO DAYS MORE

Continued from First Page.

zero at high noon, shows how little the sun figured in the general weather scheme, perceivingly withholding its warmth at a time when the coal shortage made it doubly desirable. A wind at times attaining a velocity of thirty miles an hour added to the discomfort. "A fresh wind from the north," was the way the weather man phrased it, and promptly received more than its despatch from the man in the street with his "Too damned fresh, I call it."

The weather man holds out small comfort for the city either in the matter of duration or in the intensity of the wave. By present readings the snap may be broken Tuesday with another cold wave a little later on, but not until the thermometer has dipped to 5, and possibly 6, degrees below zero—the lower figure attained only five or six times in the history of the bureau.

In the meantime the suffering that has begun is bound to accumulate. Already cases of distress have been called to the attention of the police, and charitable institutions, both public and private, are increasing their efforts to relieve the situation. A delegation of indignant tenants complained bitterly to Magistrate Corrigan in the Harlem court of a frigid apartment house. The delegation, composed of ten men and women, implored the Magistrate to compel the landlord to furnish heat. They explained that they live at 55 East 177th street, where conditions are so bad that several women and children are ill and several have taken to bed in an effort to keep warm. A man explained that the only way he could keep warm was by wearing the larger part of his wardrobe. They had complained to the agent, they said, and had been told "to get out if they didn't like the frigid temperatures." Magistrate Corrigan promised to see what he could do.

**Derelicts Run for Shelter.** The deadly cold sent chronic derelicts and prouder unfortunates temporarily down on their luck scurrying in a common drove to cover. At the Salvation Army hotel, 225 Bowery, 800 men applied for shelter. As the normal capacity is 604 many had to be turned away, but room was made for 625, some of whom slept in the boiler room and some on benches in the main hall. A number of the same organization, 343 Bowery, more than 100 women were cared

for, some of them sleeping in blankets on the floor. The Hadley Rescue Mission, 290 Bowery, gave snacks of bread and hot coffee to eighty homeless men and put them to bed on the floor. On the other hand the unfortunates seem to have steered clear of the Municipal Lodging House, whether from ignorance or some secret aversion. Superintendent Rice said 182 men, 81 women and 3 children had applied for shelter, but added that this was below the average for last winter. This is probably due to the fact that there are fewer unemployed this winter.

One death and two cases of exposure required the services of ambulance surgeons. Mrs. Louise Lobell, 62 years old, of 398 State street, Brooklyn, was overcome last night while passing the Thirty-fifth street police station and died in the station house. She had been visiting her sister, wife of Dr. George T. Elliott, 128 East Thirty-fifth street. Samuel Chaderoff, 24 years old, a driver of 192 South Eleventh street, Brooklyn, was taken from his truck at West and Franklin streets and removed to the Hudson Street Hospital. The still cold air had bitten his toes and fingers before he became conscious of his danger.

Mrs. Mary Clemens, 35 years old, of 1029 Third avenue, was removed from Eleventh avenue, near Fifty-sixth street, to her home suffering from exposure and slight frostbite. Here are some of the places New York can laugh at or sympathize with according to the state of the heart: Albany, 10 degrees below zero; Bismarck, N. D., 10 degrees below; Des Moines, 16 below; Duluth, 30 below; Kansas City, 8 below; Montreal, 24 below; North Platte, 8 below.

Boston, tied New York with 2 below. At Buffalo it was only 4 below, and zero weather was reported from Chicago. It was 6 above at Washington and 10 above at Atlantic City. In the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States the cold was not so severe. Denver reported 14 above; San Francisco, 50; Portland, Ore., 42; Salt Lake City, 40.

The highest temperature, 66 above, was reported by Key West; the lowest, 22 below, by Devil's Lake, N. D. The Weather Man in cryptic language attributed the cold wave to an "anticyclone," but was good enough to explain that this, in plain English, is nothing more nor less than an extraordinary high barometer, running as high as 31 inches yesterday morning. In his words: "This condition means that an area of high atmospheric pressure impregnated with cold, has suddenly settled down over the eastern section and by its superior weight and force has crowded out to sea the low pressure area which contained all the warmer air. Around the edges of the high pressure area there

### HEARS ABDICATION OF KING FERDINAND

#### Petrograd Sends Rumors of Prince Charles's Accession to Rumanian Throne.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 28 (Delayed).—There are persistent rumors here that King Ferdinand of Rumania has abdicated in favor of Crown Prince Charles.

Disturbed conditions in Rumania were reported in a despatch from Petrograd dated Monday. It was said that news of a revolutionary plot against King Ferdinand had been received at the Bolshevik headquarters in Petrograd.

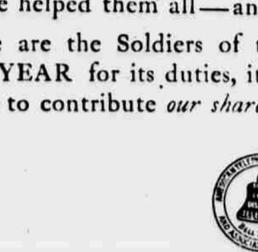
Other reports, it was added, tended to confirm indications of a political crisis. Except for this there has been little news from Rumania since the Rumanian army was forced to agree to an armistice on the eastern front. It had been reported that Bolshevik and German propagandists were at work among the Rumanian troops. King Ferdinand, who is a member of the Hohenzollern family, succeeded his uncle, King Charles, in October, 1914. King Charles having died at Sigmaringen, in the Rumanian district, war on Austria on August 27, 1916, and King Ferdinand took personal command of the army soon after.

King Ferdinand is the son of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and two of his brothers are generals in the German army. He was born at Sigmaringen August 24, 1865. Crown Prince Charles was born October 3, 1883, and is an officer in the Rumanian army. He is unmarried, although early in 1914 it was reported that his betrothal to the then Grand Duchess Olga of Russia had been arranged.

Queen Maria of Rumania, who was a Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, a granddaughter of Queen Victoria of Great Britain and was married to King Ferdinand on January 10, 1893. Since Rumania's entrance into the war, more than two-thirds of her territory has been overrun by the enemy. The royal family fled from the capital, Bucharest, in the autumn of 1916, and since that time has been at Jassy.

Mrs. Pauline Panschmidt of 25 Danube avenue, Corvallis, and James N. C. Lohm of 130 Tompkins avenue, Stapleton, were the persons injured in fires that destroyed their residences. Both were burned by their clothes catching fire when they attempted to fight the flames before the firemen arrived.

**Soldiers of the Switchboard** "WE HAVE HELPED, and helped mightily during the past year. "Day and night we have been at our posts speeding on the Telephonic Messages of the Millions. "With our fighting equipment of cords and plugs and flashing signal lights, we have cleared and directed the channels of the Nation's Speech. "Our orders have come from the highest of authorities—from average Americans using the Ten Million Telephones in the homes and offices in Our Country. "Faster and faster they have come, passing swiftly through our switchboards where the insistent, twinkling, flashing, firefly lights summon us to action. "Throughout Our Country thirty million times a day we have been called; we have answered, and we have obeyed. "Government, Army, Navy, Liberty Loan, Red Cross, Citizen—I we have helped them all—and it is well. "For we are the Soldiers of the Switchboard, welcoming the NEW YEAR for its duties, its responsibilities, and its opportunities to contribute our share to American VICTORY."



**NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY**

### NEW YORK TO SHIVER FOR TWO DAYS MORE

Continued from First Page.

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