

ALL MERCHANDISE
ADVERTISED IN THE
TRIBUNE IS GUARANTEED

Vol. LXXXIX No. 26,696

The Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News·Editorials·Advertisements
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1919

WEATHER
Probably snow and not quite so cold
to-day; cloudy to-morrow; fresh
east winds.
Full Report on Page 20

Packers Accept Government Order for Dissolution; "Big Five" Agree to Cede Control of Food Market

Leadership Caucus Called By Hitchcock

Underwood Charges Unfairness and Fights to Postpone Senate Minority Vote To-morrow
Result May Affect Status of Treaty

Reservists Put Chief Hope of Compromise in Election of Alabamian

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Democratic members of the Senate will meet in a party caucus on Saturday to select a permanent leader to succeed the late Senator Thomas S. Martin of Virginia. Their action is likely to have an important bearing upon the treaty situation in the Senate.

Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, acting leader and candidate for election as permanent leader, issued the call for the caucus today, much to the consternation of the friends of Senator Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, who is opposing Mr. Hitchcock for the place.

Hitchcock and Underwood each claimed to have twenty-four votes, a majority of the Democratic Senators, pledged to-day, and the prospects are that a bitter fight will be staged in the caucus room.

Unfair, Say Underwood Men

The Underwood forces denounced the issuance of the call for the caucus as unfair. They are preparing to make a fight at the conference to have the actual balloting postponed until after the Christmas holidays.

The Hitchcock followers appeared to be very confident that the Nebraska Senator would be elected by the caucus. They claimed to have twenty-four Senators signed up to vote for him, and of these twenty-three, or just one-half of the number of votes that will be cast, will stand by the acting leader, they declared. There are five or six Senators whose names are classified as "doubtful" by both sides.

The managers of the Hitchcock campaign assert that all of the doubtful Senators must vote for Underwood in order to bring about a tie vote that could not be broken until Glass takes his seat in the Senate after January 1.

Mr. Glass has not indicated to any one his views on the leadership question, and neither Senator Underwood nor Senator Hitchcock would claim his vote to-day.

Senator Hunkeler, Alabama, Harrison, Mississippi, and Pittman, Nevada, who are working actively in the interests of Senator Underwood's candidacy, began rounding up Senators today in an effort to have the leadership vote postponed.

Hitchcock Offers to Pair
Senator Hitchcock, on the other hand, is anxious for an immediate vote. He offered the Underwood followers to pair the votes of the absent supporters of the two candidates, so that every Democratic Senator could be recorded.

The Republicans in the Senate are watching the contest with keen interest, as they expect the result of the leadership election to be strongly reflected in the treaty situation.

The Nebraska Senator has led the Administration forces throughout the session in the Senate, and has done nothing contrary to the wishes of President Wilson.

The Republicans who favor a compromise said to-day that they could not expect Senator Hitchcock to recognize any agreement on reservations until a simple declaration of a compromise.

Senator Underwood, in the Senate for a few days, has advocated a compromise of the names of Lincoln Steffens, William C. Bullitt, who went to Soviet Russia, and were received there as official representatives of the United States. Mr. Bullitt and Mr. Steffens, after their trip to Russia, reported to the American press delegates at Paris. Later Mr. Bullitt testified before a Congressional committee that Secretary of State Lansing had spoken disapprovingly of the peace treaty.

The Lusk committee adjourned yesterday, subject to the call of Senator Clayton B. Lusk, chairman, who arrived from England later in the day. Evans Clark, formerly instructor on government at Princeton University, and now chief of the statistical department of the Soviet Bureau, who was to have been heard, will be called later.

Liberty Bonds—\$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000—can be bought and sold instantly. John King & Co., 61 Broadway, New York.

If Heat Is Below 70 Telephone to Copeland

If the building in which you live has a kind of heating system and the temperature of your rooms is below 70 degrees between 7 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 10 at night, telephone to the Health Department, Worth 3400, ask for the Commissioner's office and tell about it. Give your landlord's name, your address and the temperature of your rooms.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, made this request yesterday. Many illnesses can be traced to chilled rooms, he declared. He believes apartment dwellers are deserving of the protection afforded them by an ordinance enacted last year.

The landlord already has been fined more than \$100 for a violation, Dr. Copeland said, and drastic steps will be taken against other offenders.

Martens Takes Sudden Trip as Writ Appears

Soviet Envoy Goes to Washington on "Official Business" When Facing Charges of Contempt

"Official business" for the Russian Soviet government took Ludwig C. A. K. Martens and Santeri Nuorteva on a hurried trip to Washington yesterday just as process servers were calling at their office at 110 West Fortieth Street to present notices to them to appear in the Supreme Court to-day to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt.

Writes for the appearance of Martens and Nuorteva, together with one for Dr. Michael Nislig, formerly their financial backer, were issued on Wednesday by Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum on complaint of the Lusk legislative committee, which asked that they be "committed to the county jail" until they agreed to answer the committee's questions in its investigation of radicalism.

Although twenty-four hours had elapsed after the threat of a jail commitment had been made in court, the process servers had not arrived at the Soviet Bureau's offices up to noon yesterday.

Process Servers Too Late
Meanwhile, Martens and Nuorteva, having been informed of the court order, but not having been served with a notice in person, called up Charles Recht, their attorney, and announced they had urgent business in Washington. After they were safely aboard the train the process servers appeared at the office.

"Want to see Martens and Nuorteva, if you please," said one of them, with copies of the writs tucked in his pocket. "Not in; gone to Washington on official business," the official soviet stenographer said.

"Be back soon," asked the process server.

"Not for a couple of days, I guess," the stenographer replied.

"Will Mr. Martens and Mr. Nuorteva be back in time for the hearing on the writs to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt?" Mr. Recht was asked.

"I think not," he replied. Mr. Recht would not divulge the nature of the "official business" which took Martens and Nuorteva to Washington before the Lusk committee, the soviet envoy had declared he had made futile attempts to obtain \$150,000,000 which was left in the custody of the Russian Embassy when the Russian government fell. He did not express any hopes of getting that money or any part of it.

Martens has had experience in withholding evidence desired by the Lusk committee. He admitted in his testimony that he had taken to another state letters and documents which the committee had subpoenaed him to produce.

It is said that the committee, in insisting on the production of all of Martens's papers, had information that certain Federal officials at Washington are mentioned in some of them.

Lusk Committee Adjourns
Frequent mention had been made at the hearings of the names of Lincoln Steffens, William C. Bullitt, who went to Soviet Russia, and were received there as official representatives of the United States. Mr. Bullitt and Mr. Steffens, after their trip to Russia, reported to the American press delegates at Paris. Later Mr. Bullitt testified before a Congressional committee that Secretary of State Lansing had spoken disapprovingly of the peace treaty.

The Lusk committee adjourned yesterday, subject to the call of Senator Clayton B. Lusk, chairman, who arrived from England later in the day. Evans Clark, formerly instructor on government at Princeton University, and now chief of the statistical department of the Soviet Bureau, who was to have been heard, will be called later.

Liberty Bonds—\$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000—can be bought and sold instantly. John King & Co., 61 Broadway, New York.

Allies Planning Turkish Peace Without U. S.

Have No Wish, However, to Deprive America of Sharing in Guardianship, He Tells House of Commons

Won't Recognize Russia

Washington and Japan Are Discussing Action to Check Bolsheviki, He Asserts

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Without any dissent and without wishing to deprive America of the honor of sharing in the guardianship of Christian communities, the Allies have decided to make peace with Turkey at the earliest possible moment, Premier Lloyd George declared in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. Lloyd George said there was complete agreement among the Allies on the question of non-intervention in Russia, but that discussions were proceeding between the United States and Japan concerning future action should the Bolshevik advance reach to any considerable degree eastward.

Premier Lloyd George said it was impossible to make peace with Russia because of the civil war existing there. The Bolsheviks wanted to speak for Russia, he said, but they must summon a national assembly based on a broad franchise that would represent something with which the Allies could make peace.

Premier Nitti of Italy has been invited to meet Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau, and possibly an American representative, in Paris, in the course of a few days, Mr. Lloyd George announced. He said the question of Fiume was the purpose of the meeting, he said.

Can't Imagine U. S. Refused

The Premier began by defending a certain reticence in negotiation, indicating that he was dropping a bombshell calculated to kindle inflammatory opinion in Italy regarding Fiume, but contended that it was not secret diplomacy, and pointed out that the publicity which would be given to the Paris conference was unprecedented.

With reference to the Anglo-American-French conventions, he said that the British government had given no undertaking on the subject, for the simple reason that it could not imagine that the United States would dishonor the signature of its great representative.

He admitted that for Great Britain to undertake the change alone would be a serious obligation, which he would not enter upon without the consent of Parliament.

Adding to his Russian statement, he said it was a dismal prospect, but they could only keep vigilant watch until Russia issued from its present darkness with a stable government to carry out its obligations.

The Premier referred to the assistance the Allies were rendering Austria in food and other supplies, which he described as a mere soup kitchen policy to mitigate a situation regarding large methods.

Can't Carry Whole Burden

"But," the Premier continued, "England alone already is severely burdened and cannot undertake the task of restoring the shattered world, and I fail to see what can be done unless America comes frankly with us to take up her fair share."

Mr. Lloyd George defended the delay in making peace with Turkey on the ground of the necessity to know what the United States intended to do. France and Great Britain, he declared, already had heavy burdens, while the United States was under no great extraneous burdens and had her gigantic resources.

It would have been precipitate and led to misunderstanding and suspicion, Mr. Lloyd George said, "and we not await America's decision. We are now entitled to say that we have waited up to the very minute we promised America, and there is no prospect of America coming Maclean."

Sir Donald Maclean, the Liberal leader, opened the way for debate, in the course of which the Premier spoke. Demands Light on Policy
Speaking on the appropriation bill, Sir Donald demanded that the people be taken into the government's confidence regarding its foreign policy. He requested information especially relative to the arrangements for the defense of France and also regarding the position concerning the Adriatic situation. Further, he demanded to know whether Russia was to be left absolutely alone.

Sir Donald pleaded for patience with America, which he said was necessary in regard to the league of nations. Lord Robert Cecil wanted assurances that the government was sincerely desirous of making the league of nations a success. He also asked for assurance about Turkey, remarking that the world-dominating Turkish domination was permitted to remain over Constantinople. He emphasized the danger for Europe of another revolution in Germany.

271 W. W. Plotters Get Prison Terms

Federal Judge Acts Directly After Conviction, in Kansas City Court

Special Correspondence.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 18.—Two hours after the twenty-seven members of the I. W. W. were found guilty of conspiracy against the government in the Federal court at Kansas City, Kan., Judge John C. Pollock started late to-day calling the convicted men before the bar for sentence.

The men and their sentences were: C. W. Anderson, nine years in prison and "until the costs of this prosecution and paid"; Phineas Eastman, seven and a half years in prison; Albert Barr, five years; J. Gresham, seven and a half years; J. Gresham, seven and a half years; P. J. Gallagher, eight years; Oscar E. Gordon, seven and a half years; Fred Grau, three years; Morris Hecht, five years; Carl Schnell, three years; Oscar E. Gordon, seven and a half years; Ernest Henning, three years; Peter J. Higgins, three and a half years; E. J. Huber, three and a half years; Carl Schnell, three years; Harry McClair, three and a half years; John Patterson, three and a half years; Robert Poe, three and a half years; Michael Sapper, seven and a half years; Carl Schnell, three years; John Stark, four and a half years; John Wallberg, three and a half years; George Wanger, three years.

All of the defendants will be taken to the Federal prison at Leavenworth to-morrow, it was announced. Each defendant was found guilty on all four counts charged in the indictment, which were:

"Conspiracy to bring about a revolutionary overthrow of the United States and to interfere with the various laws enacted as a part of the war program, which was to violate the draft act by urging men to refuse to register."

"Conspiracy to use the food and fuel control act to curtail the production of food and fuel."

President Takes Airing On Wedding Anniversary

Many Bouquets and Messages Received; No Special Observance Arranged

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—This was the fourth anniversary of the wedding of President Wilson, but the day was marked by no special observance. There were many gifts of flowers from friends in Washington and from others throughout the country, particularly from the sons who met the President on his last trip in support of the league of nations on which he became ill. Many letters came also from intimate friends of both Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, wishing him a speedy recovery.

The President spent more than an hour in his wheel chair which was pushed through the White House grounds by Mrs. Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson. Although it was one of the coldest days Washington has had this winter, and the sky was overcast, the President, well bundled up, seemed to enjoy his excursion. He made short hand notes while on the trip and the cold seemed to bother him little.

During the day the President gave his attention to considerable business, and talked with former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo during the afternoon. The President's car came to the White House last night and left this afternoon. He had luncheon with Mrs. Wilson.

Edward Urges England To Join U. S. for Peace

Prince Is Welcomed Back to London at Formal Ceremony and Praises America

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Sir Edward E. Cooper, Lord Mayor of London, on behalf of the city, to-day formally welcomed the Prince of Wales home after the prince's visit to Canada and the United States. The ceremony took place in the Guildhall in the presence of the British ambassador, including the United States Ambassador, John D. Davis, Premier Lloyd George, former Premier Herbert H. Asquith, Sir George H. Pepler, High Commissioner of Canada, Lord Morris, and United States Consul General Robert P. Skinner.

The prince, replying to the Lord Mayor's address, said the warmth of the welcome he first experienced in Newfoundland followed him through all his travels in North America. He said he greatly enjoyed his first visit to the United States, where he was accorded the hospitality for which Americans are famous, and he expressed his appreciation of the cordiality with which he was entertained at Washington and New York.

Referring to the United States, the prince said he was struck by the fact that the life and politics of "that great country closely resemble our own." He declared the war had put an end to the feeling which prevailed in some quarters, that Great Britain was losing vitality as a nation.

Allies' No Recognition Verdict a Blow to 'Reds'

Washington Says President Is Handling Fiume Issue and Hints Settlement Is Possible

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Keen interest was manifested here to-day in that much Premier Lloyd George's speech in the British House.

City Investing Building Sold To Englishman

32-Story Skyscraper, in Lower Broadway, Valued by City Experts at \$7,000,000, Changes Hands

Deal Completed in 5 Days

R. E. Dowling Lets Property Go to Grigori Benenson, International Financier

The City Investing Building has been sold. It is one of the great office structures of the city, thirty-two stories high and covering the greater part of a lower Broadway block. It is valued in the millions of dollars, and is the home of many large financial and industrial corporations. Grigori Benenson, banker, of London and Petrograd, well known in Continental financial circles, particularly in Russia, is the buyer. He has agreed to pay all cash about \$6,600,000, which is the amount of the mortgage on the building.

Mr. Benenson will pay over millions of dollars to Robert E. Dowling, as president of the City Investing Company, some time after the first of the year, when title to the property will be transferred to the English and Russian banker.

The transaction is one of the largest real estate deals ever closed here. The city tax experts value the property at \$7,000,000, but real estate men say that another \$1,000,000, or perhaps \$2,000,000, would be added to the price which Mr. Dowling has agreed to take for the big structure.

Persons prompted the purchase of the City Investing Building were not to be learned yesterday. Mr. Dowling said he did not know, and Walter T. Stern, of the law firm of Coleman, Stern & Ellenwood, attorney for the buyer, would not say if he knew. The transaction was completed in record time for one of such magnitude. Five days ago, it is intimated, that Mr. Benenson would like to buy the building.

There was no hickering about the price, Mr. Dowling announced his price, which was based on a rental income of \$1,500,000 a year. Whatever the price asked by Mr. Dowling, it did not startle Arnold C. Hanson, who made the inquiry as the representative of Mr. Benenson. The two interests had several meetings, and the final details were arranged and the contracts for the sale of the building signed by Mr. Dowling, for the City Investing Company, and by Mr. Hanson, for G. Benenson & Co., of London and Petrograd.

As Mr. Hanson arrived in this city for the first time about five weeks ago, he had no real estate circles in that he came expressly for the purpose of buying the structure.

Speculation as to the purpose of the purchase was active yesterday. Some believed that it was an extension of the financial activities of the Benenson concern in this country is the prime reason for the investment.

Mr. Dowling expressed some feeling over the sale of the structure, the erection of which cost him the greatest portion of his fortune in real estate. He said that there was nothing inanimate that he regretted parting with more than the great pile of granite and marble which he completed twelve years ago on lower Broadway. Mr. Dowling secured a loan of \$6,000,000 to build the structure, which Francis H. Kimball had designed.

A corridor of Italian marble which represents a fortune alone, from 30 to 50 feet wide, extends through the building from Broadway to Church Street. The large number of offices are served by twenty-three elevators. The building is a series of wings built to provide the maximum amount of light to the offices.

Among the big business concerns which have their headquarters in the building are the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, the Midvale Steel Company, American Car and Foundry Company, Southern Pacific Railroad and New York Air Brake Company.

The British government also holds under lease much space. Located there are the British Ministry of Food, of Munitions, of Shipping, the British section agent to the Russian sub-committee and the British War Mission.

Mrs. Blake Held on Charge of Homicide

Coroner's Jury Brings In Verdict After Less Than Fifteen Minutes' Deliberation

ATLANTIC CITY, Dec. 18.—Coroner George B. Stoddard held Mrs. Esther Miller Blake for the grand jury on a charge of homicide this evening following an inquest into the death of her five-year-old son "Buddy," a mute, whose body was washed up on the beach at Ventnor Saturday.

The coroner's jury deliberated less than fifteen minutes and then returned a verdict that James Blake Jr. "met his death presumably at the hands of his mother, while she was laboring under a state of mental aberration." In view of testimony given at the inquest showing that Mrs. Blake had been unbalanced for years it is thought probable that she ever will be tried for murder.

Her husband, James Blake, an insurance broker of Philadelphia, said that she had been in various institutions for those suffering from nervous and mental diseases; that her condition was such as to compel a separation; that she had threatened his life, and once had set fire to his home.

What "Big Five" Will Have to Do Under Terms of Injunction Decree

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Under the injunction decree to be entered against Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Swift & Co., Wilson & Co., and the Cudahy Packing Company, the five big packing companies will be compelled to do the following things:

To sell, under supervision of the United States District Court, preferably to livestock producers and the public, all their holdings in public stockyards.

To sell, under the same supervision and in like manner, all their interests in stockyard railroads and terminals.

To sell, under the same supervision and in like manner, all their interests in market newspapers.

Dispose of all their interests in public cold storage warehouses except such as are necessary for their own meat products.

To forever disassociate themselves from the retail meat business.

To forever disassociate themselves from all "unrelated lines," including wholesale groceries, fresh, canned, dried or salt fish, fresh, dried or canned vegetables; fresh, crushed, dried, evaporated or canned fruits; confectioneries, syrups, soda water fountain supplies, etc.; molasses, honey, jams, jellies and preserves; ices, sauces, relishes, etc.; coffee, tea, chocolate, cocoa, nuts, flour, sugar, rice and cereals (with an exception to be noted); bread, wafers, crackers, biscuits, spaghetti, vermicelli, macaroni, cigars, china, furniture, etc.

To forever abandon the use of the branch houses, route cars and automobile trucks, comprising their distribution system, for any other than their own meat and dairy products.

To perpetually submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Courts under an injunction forbidding all the defendants from directly or indirectly maintaining any combination or conspiracy with each other or any other person or persons, or monopolizing or attempting to monopolize any food products in the United States, or indulging in any unfair and unlawful practice.

Woman Leader Of Republicans Assails Robins

Why Did You Invite Him? Mrs. Wentz Asks Chairman Koenig at County Committee Meeting

The presence of Colonel Raymond Robins, former Bull Moose chief and more lately head of the Red Cross mission to Russia, at the monthly meeting of the Republican County Committee last night was protested by Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, president of the Women's Republican Club.

Mrs. Wentz first voiced her disapproval from the floor of Bryant Hall, where the meeting was held, at the close of Colonel Robins' speech, and later she made a personal protest to Samuel S. Koenig, county chairman, saying Robins should not have been invited to a Republican gathering.

"Why did you invite him to a Republican gathering?" demanded Mrs. Wentz.

"He was a good friend of Colonel Roosevelt," retorted the county chairman.

"If Colonel Roosevelt were alive now he would spurn him," retorted Mrs. Wentz. "He fooled the American soldiers in a speech at Madison, Wis., two weeks ago and charged them with having killed in Russia."

"It was in the newspapers," said Mrs. Wentz.

"I did not read it," said the chairman.

After Colonel Robins had finished his speech, which largely was a repetition of one delivered in the Public Forum of the Church of the Ascension in New York, the members of the County Committee moved that "the quest of the evening be given a vote of thanks and his speech printed and distributed among the members of the County Committee."

Mrs. Wentz, who was seated in the middle of the hall among a group of women, rose and said:

"I am sure that motion is put I want to call attention to the fact that the quest of the evening did not say, in speaking of the Bolshevik revolution, that 85 per cent of those who took part in it were ignorant and needed leadership and that that leadership was furnished by Germany."

There was a moment's silence. No one else spoke until Chairman Koenig put the motion to a vote. There was a preponderance of eyes and quite a few votes.

City Investing Building Sold To Englishman

32-Story Skyscraper, in Lower Broadway, Valued by City Experts at \$7,000,000, Changes Hands

Deal Completed in 5 Days

R. E. Dowling Lets Property Go to Grigori Benenson, International Financier

The City Investing Building has been sold. It is one of the great office structures of the city, thirty-two stories high and covering the greater part of a lower Broadway block. It is valued in the millions of dollars, and is the home of many large financial and industrial corporations. Grigori Benenson, banker, of London and Petrograd, well known in Continental financial circles, particularly in Russia, is the buyer. He has agreed to pay all cash about \$6,600,000, which is the amount of the mortgage on the building.

Mr. Benenson will pay over millions of dollars to Robert E. Dowling, as president of the City Investing Company, some time after the first of the year, when title to the property will be transferred to the English and Russian banker.

The transaction is one of the largest real estate deals ever closed here. The city tax experts value the property at \$7,000,000, but real estate men say that another \$1,000,000, or perhaps \$2,000,000, would be added to the price which Mr. Dowling has agreed to take for the big structure.

Persons prompted the purchase of the City Investing Building were not to be learned yesterday. Mr. Dowling said he did not know, and Walter T. Stern, of the law firm of Coleman, Stern & Ellenwood, attorney for the buyer, would not say if he knew. The transaction was completed in record time for one of such magnitude. Five days ago, it is intimated, that Mr. Benenson would like to buy the building.

There was no hickering about the price, Mr. Dowling announced his price, which was based on a rental income of \$1,500,000 a year. Whatever the price asked by Mr. Dowling, it did not startle Arnold C. Hanson, who made the inquiry as the representative of Mr. Benenson. The two interests had several meetings, and the final details were arranged and the contracts for the sale of the building signed by Mr. Dowling, for the City Investing Company, and by Mr. Hanson, for G. Benenson & Co., of London and Petrograd.

As Mr. Hanson arrived in this city for the first time about five weeks ago, he had no real estate circles in that he came expressly for the purpose of buying the structure.

Speculation as to the purpose of the purchase was active yesterday. Some believed that it was an extension of the financial activities of the Benenson concern in this country is the prime reason for the investment.

Mr. Dowling expressed some feeling over the sale of the structure, the erection of which cost him the greatest portion of his fortune in real estate. He said that there was nothing inanimate that he regretted parting with more than the great pile of granite and marble which he completed twelve years ago on lower Broadway. Mr. Dowling secured a loan of \$6,000,000 to build the structure, which Francis H. Kimball had designed.

A corridor of Italian marble which represents a fortune alone, from 30 to 50 feet wide, extends through the building from Broadway to Church Street. The large number of offices are served by twenty-three elevators. The building is a series of wings built to provide the maximum amount of light to the offices.

Among the big business concerns which have their headquarters in the building are the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, the Midvale Steel Company, American Car and Foundry Company, Southern Pacific Railroad and New York Air Brake Company.

The British government also holds under lease much space. Located there are the British Ministry of Food, of Munitions, of Shipping, the British section agent to the Russian sub-committee and the British War Mission.

City Suffers Coldest Dec. 18 In 47 Years

Day's Zero Mark Has Not Been Met Since Weather Bureau Started Records; Relief Promised To-day

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The Hudson River is now frozen over down to this point and ferry traffic between here and Nyack on the West Shore has been stopped for the season.

Even the winter of 1917-'18 did not yield so cold a December 18 as yesterday, nor has any winter since 1872, when the United States Weather Bureau began to keep tabs on the antics of the mercury in New York. The official thermometer registered zero at 4 p. m.

The nearest approach to this temperature was in 1876, when the thermometer got down to 12 degrees above zero on December 18.

At 5 a. m. yesterday the mercury had gone up 1 degree, but it promptly took a slumming back to zero, and stayed there for the next two hours. It was 8 o'clock before it managed to climb a whole degree again. Thenceforward, however, its upward progress was fairly steady, although slow, corroborating the prophecy of the Weather Bureau that "slowly rising temperature" could be expected to-day.

13 Above Is High Mark

By 1 p. m. the temperature was 10 degrees above zero. It rose another degree by 3 o'clock and at 4:20 reached the high mark for the day—13 degrees above zero. At 5 o'clock it had dropped back to 12 degrees, a mark which it held until after 8 o'clock.

The strong wind which came with the zero weather tore a Standard Oil Company barge from its moorings at Forty-sixth Street and the Hudson River. The barge, with John Dahl, its skipper, frantically waving a lantern on deck as a signal of distress, was driven down the river by wind and tide and was making for the rocky shore of Governor's Island when Skipper Dahl's distress signal was sighted and a police launch went to the rescue.

Two Killed by Trucks
Adolph Krotzky, seventy years old, fell down the front steps of his home, 157 Norfolk Street. His skull was fractured and he was taken to Gouverneur Hospital. Robert Diamond, of 1102 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, crossed the Bowery at Fourth Street with his head turned aside because of the wind and was killed by a motor truck. Charles Dailey, of 33 East Fourth Street, Brooklyn, driver of the truck, was arrested. John Robertson, of 360 West Fifty-eighth Street, motorist of a Belt Line car, was killed by a motor truck while he was assisting the driver of a truck which was stalled on