

'Wilson Honors Grey Letter 'Gross Discourtesy'; Paris Incurses Lodge Program

President Serves Informal Notice on Britain He Was Displeased With Publication of Message

Executive Plainly Angered by Act

Diplomat's Statement Made to Ease British Feeling, Says Hitchcock

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—President Wilson to-day virtually served informal notice on the British government that he was displeased over the letter of Viscount Grey, published in "The London Times," which declared Britain would be willing to accept the Lodge reservations.

Secretary Tumulty, after a talk with the President, authorized newspaper correspondents to quote him [President Wilson] on one point—that the British government had not consulted him [Mr. Wilson] about the Lord Grey letter, and that the first notice of the letter reached the President after it had been cabled to American newspapers.

Realizing that anything printed in this country as to the President's feelings on the Grey letter would be immediately cabled to the London papers, and thus brought sharply to the attention of the British Foreign Office, officials who usually speak for the President, far from discounting the reports that the President was angered, as printed this morning, said without hesitation that the President regards the Grey publication as the "grossest possible breach of courtesy."

Chance to Win Back Irish Curiously enough the incident, regarded generally at first as a body blow to the President and his fight for "whole-hearted" ratification of the treaty, is being seized at the White House now as a perfectly splendid bit of publicity. It is felt by some of the President's political advisers that this gives the Democrats their first opportunity to win back the Irish vote—estranged by the treaty fight—by a strong demonstration of feeling against "British interference."

Senator Reed, of Missouri, the Democratic irreconcilable, professed indignation at the Grey move.

"It just shows what this league of nations will lead to," he said. "This time the interference from foreign sources has been rather on my side, and has tended to confound my opponents. But the next time it may be against me. I don't want a condition where foreigners are continually making inquiries with a view to affecting the American government."

Wilson Appealed to British

In diplomatic circles there was much quiet, unexpressed, amusement at the references in afternoon papers to previous incidents in which foreign ambassadors have sought to influence American opinion, or in which it has been thought they had done so. It was pointed out that, while President Cleveland was very firm in the Sackville-West case, President Wilson rather laid himself open when, while in England, he deliberately appointed to the British legation the heads of the British government in his speeches at Manchester, Carlisle and Newcastle.

In that case the President, acting as an adjunct to the Liberty Loan Committee, which was called into existence as an adjunct to the Liberty Loan Committee by the Treasury Department during the war. Designed to conserve credit in order to make large government financing possible, the money committee both kept the lid on the market to prevent heated speculation, on the one hand, and, acting as a money pool, kept the market from dropping sharply, particularly in respect to the new oil promotions.

In the cotton market, too, the feeling of operators was perceptibly more cheerful, and although prices dropped sharply in the morning they recovered sharply in the afternoon. Further liquidation in the Chicago commodity markets caused new declines in grain and provision prices. Flour dropped 50 cents a barrel in the Minneapolis market to \$13.75 a barrel, the lowest price of the year.

The most conspicuous improvement was in the foreign exchange market, whose panicky collapse earlier in the week precipitated the torrent of selling orders in the security and commodity markets.

Although so far as could be ascertained no fundamental change had taken place in the international financial situation, which caused the rise of

Stock Liquidation Continues

At the Stock Exchange liquidation continued for the third successive day, but was less violent than on Tuesday and Wednesday. Although declines were general, selling was less urgent. United States Steel common went below par to 99 1/2, but, recovered to 100 1/2. Short covering and a little buying at "bargain" prices gave more steadiness to prices, although new low levels for 1920 were touched. On the Broad Street Curb prices again dropped sharply, particularly in respect to the new oil promotions.

Secretary of State Lansing declined comment on the publication of the document to deny he had been asked as yet by the President to make any representations to the British government on the subject.

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Premier Denies Cabling Lodge

By Arthur S. Draper
From The Tribune's European Bureau
(Copyright, 1920, New York Tribune Inc.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.—I am informed on the highest authority that there is "absolutely no foundation" for Senator Borah's statement that Premier Lloyd George had cabled Senator Lodge that the reservations proposed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are satisfactory to Great Britain.

Premier Lloyd George made no statement whatever heretofore regarding the reservations, and he has not cabled to the United States anything which could be interpreted in that way. Moreover, the Prime Minister refuses at this time to make any statement whatever on the subject beyond an explicit denial of Senator Borah's statement.

As far as the French attitude toward the American reservations is concerned, nothing would be announced on this side of the English Channel before France had had an opportunity to declare herself in an official statement.

Bankers Take Steps to Avert A Money Panic

Wall Street bankers have taken steps to prevent the development of a money panic. It was learned on good authority yesterday, and confirmed in other quarters, that an understanding has been reached at a series of informal conferences held in the last few days. Details of the discussion at these conferences are not available, but it is known that some of the bankers concerned have talked about the matter with William H. Remick, president of the New York Stock Exchange.

Call loans at the Exchange were yesterday renewed at 17 per cent, the highest renewal rate since January, 1908, and at least one large lender refused to renew loans at less than 20 per cent. Later in the day the general market rate ascended to 20 per cent. Bankers made it clear that their new policy of providing for the essential needs of the Stock Exchange would not mean easy money and that they would not finance gambling operations either in securities or commodities.

Will Meet Legitimate Needs
However, they are acting to make any readjustment that may take place orderly and not excited. Commercial organizations have been told that their legitimate needs for bank loans would be provided for, in spite of any tightening of the reins incident to the campaign away from overexpansion which the Federal Reserve board is directing.

On their own initiative the New York bankers, it was ascertained, will not formally revive the money committee, which was called into existence as an adjunct to the Liberty Loan Committee by the Treasury Department during the war. Designed to conserve credit in order to make large government financing possible, the money committee both kept the lid on the market to prevent heated speculation, on the one hand, and, acting as a money pool, kept the market from dropping sharply, particularly in respect to the new oil promotions.

In the cotton market, too, the feeling of operators was perceptibly more cheerful, and although prices dropped sharply in the morning they recovered sharply in the afternoon. Further liquidation in the Chicago commodity markets caused new declines in grain and provision prices. Flour dropped 50 cents a barrel in the Minneapolis market to \$13.75 a barrel, the lowest price of the year.

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England Also Is Reported Ready to Indorse Reser- vations to the Treaty as Proposed in Senate

PARIS, Feb. 5.—(By The Associated Press.)—Julius J. Jusserand, French Ambassador at Washington, has received instructions to define the attitude of the French government toward the Lodge reservations to the covenant of the league of nations, according to the "Echo de Paris," which says he has already taken steps to acquaint President Wilson with the views entertained here.

Official confirmation is lacking as to the correctness of the report printed in the "Echo de Paris." It is declared on the highest authority, however, that the French government is aware M. Jusserand has taken the same attitude in the matter as Viscount Grey, British Ambassador to the United States, and that no disapproval of that attitude has been expressed by the French government.

Fears to Make Action Too Abrupt

BRITISH PREMIER DENIES
SENDING CABLE TO LODGE
BACKING UP AMBASSADOR

By Wilmott Lewis
Special Cable to The Tribune
(Copyright, 1920, New York Tribune Inc.)
PARIS, Feb. 5.—France has decided to indorse the Lodge reservations to the treaty. It is probable that a quiet statement of her agreement with them will be made in responsible quarters by Ambassador Jusserand.

The question occupied the minds of both French and English statesmen when Viscount Grey visited Paris on the occasion of the inception of the league of nations. I believe I am justified in saying that it first was proposed that simultaneous announcement be made of Anglo-French acceptance of the Lodge program.

For various reasons, among which the utter impossibility of getting in direct touch with the executive head of the American government certainly was not the least, this plan was discarded as too abrupt.

Then came Lord Grey's letter to "The Times." This was considered as paving the way for a statement by the French representative in Washington, making known that the Lodge reservations, which are corrective of the treaty and bring it in line with the United States Constitution, cannot be other than acceptable to France and Great Britain, whose official views may be taken as truly reflected in Lord Grey's letter.

Hid Stolen Gold In Wooden Leg

DENVER MINT EMPLOYEE IS
ARRESTED AND \$100,000
IN BULLION RECOVERED

DENVER, Col., Feb. 5.—Orville Harrington, forty-one, skilled worker in the Denver mint, was arrested early to-day by Holland K. Goddard, chief of the local branch of the Federal Secret Service, on a charge of having robbed the Denver mint of gold bullion valued at more than \$100,000. A search of Harrington's home revealed the gold bars buried and hidden in various parts of the premises, and all of it was recovered, according to Goddard.

Harrington, the officers say, carried the bars out of the mint concealed in a hollow artificial leg, which he wore. Because of the unusual means taken to get the gold out of the mint the officers were unable to locate the source of the thefts for several days. Harrington was arrested as he was coming off shift, a search of his person disclosing a 400-bar of gold hidden in the false leg.

Wheat Price Control to End Senate Committee Votes to Terminate Grain Corporation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—A favorable report on Senator Gronna's bill repealing the war-time measure under which the government controls wheat prices was ordered to-day by a unanimous vote of the Senate Agricultural Committee.

Under a committee amendment the United States Grain Corporation must wind up its business, pay into the Treasury its profits, estimated at approximately \$50,000,000, and submit to Congress a complete report of its operations.

Mexico Rejects Jenkins Cancels Recognition of U. S. Consular Agent to Puebla

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 5.—Julio Mitchell, state prosecutor of Puebla, has been notified that the exequatur of William O. Jenkins, United States Consular Agent at Puebla, was cancelled on February 1, it was learned yesterday. The Federal government is withdrawing its recognition of Jenkins, who was appointed to the post in 1917, after the former commander of the German high sea fleet, who is demanded by Great Britain.

No Surrender Of War Lords, Says Berlin

PHYSICALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO
GIVE UP 900 DEMANDED
BY ALLIES, IS EXCUSE
AFTER CABINET MEETING
BERNSTORFF 'AMUSED'
OVER BEING NAMED

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—At the conclusion of last night's cabinet session a member of the government informed the correspondent of The Associated Press that the ministers were unanimous in declaring that surrender of the men demanded by the Allies in the unofficial list received here or any other extradition list was an utterly physical impossibility. The Admiralty up to the U-boat commanders on the list. A Zeppelin commander, William Kreiswetter, is demanded by the British.

A statement issued by the government concerning the demand for the extradition of war criminals, says:

"The imperial government at today's session dealt with the situation created by the extradition note and list and the refusal of Baron von Lerner to accept the document."

Place Will Be Maintained
The deliberations, which took place on the basis of the list, which had unofficially become known, resulted in a full and unanimous agreement that the standpoint expressed by the German note delivered at Paris January 25, and since published in, in all circumstances, to be maintained.

At the signing of the peace treaty the imperial government left no doubt that the compliance with the demand for extradition was impossible. This conviction, which it shares with an overwhelming majority of the German people, without distinction as to party, will guide it in any further measures and negotiations which may become necessary."

The cabinet meeting, which lasted several hours, was attended by Matthias Erzberger, the Vice-Chancellor, and Minister of Finance, whose appearance was his first at a meeting of the ministry since he was shot in the shoulder in the recent attempt of a former cadet officer to assassinate him. Rumors that a crisis was impending in the government are declared by the "Lokal-Anzeiger" to be groundless. The cabinet members are in complete agreement on Germany's policy, the newspaper avers.

Von Lerner's Place Filled
It is understood here that the direction of the German delegation in Paris has been taken over by the senior ranking German official there in the emergency created by the sudden resignation of Baron Kurt von Lerner upon his refusal to transmit the extradition list to the Berlin government.

The appearance of the name of Count von Helldorf, former German Ambassador to the United States, on the list of German criminals demanded is accounted for here by his connection with Holo Pasha, executed in France in 1918 as a traitor. Count von Helldorf was one of the most surprised men in Berlin when he learned his name was on the list. The count, despite his surprise, sent no protest, he announced. He declared that he was not afraid to face trial. He added that he was ready to go if wanted and that he might even put the Allies in a quandary if he were to appear in court.

It is learned that in addition to the names previously given the extradition list include the names of Frederick von Ingenohl, Digma, Pasha, former Chief of Staff of the German Army, Gipper and Admiral von Schroeder, former commander of the naval corps. The list received in Berlin contains approximately nine hundred names. Fully 80 per cent of the men are unknown even to the general public of Germany. Faulty transmission resulted in several misspellings and the omission of initials and other marks of identification to indicate the respective persons meant, while names like Mueller and Schmidt recur a score of times.

Field Marshal von Mackensen is wanted by Serbia and Rumania, and General Count Sixt von Armin by England. The chief commander Delapierre (?) is demanded by the Interborough company, and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, former Imperial Chancellor, Admiral von Lersner, on both the Belgian and English lists.

Demands Over Cavell Case
Among others demanded by the Allies for extradition are Herr Auer, former Bavarian Minister of the Interior; Admiral von Mueller, former Chief of Staff of the German Army; Rossig, a prominent manufacturer, and General von Morgen.

The list also includes Inspector Steinmetz of the Berlin police, who during the war was head of the police department at Antwerp and field police and soldiers who participated in the proceedings against Edith Cavell, the English nurse, who was executed by the War Ministry failed to hear last year of the death of "Le Diable de Metz," once so feared by them. (Haeseler's death was reported in October, 1919.)

Addressing Mr. Burr, Mayor Hylan said:

"Well, you know, Mr. Burr, if they had in 'The Subway Sun' and 'The Ele-

Connolly Did Union's Work On I. R. T. Pay

Estimate Board Is Told Strike Leader Received Motorman's Wage While Guiding Brotherhood

Craig Threatens to Probe Grand Jury

\$700,000 Salary Roll of Officials Is Under Fire; Many Items Reviewed

Evidence of the "love and affection," as Comptroller Craig called it, existing between the Interborough Rapid Transit Company officials and P. J. Connolly, president of the Brotherhood of Interborough Employees, who led the traction strike last summer, was produced at the hearing yesterday of the estimate board of the Board of Estimate. James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the Interborough, submitted a memorandum for the month of December, 1919, which showed that Connolly had worked half that month for the brotherhood and half at his regular occupation as motorman, being paid for the whole period by the Interborough.

This exhibit led to a lively discussion of the relations between the company and the brotherhood and a threat by the Comptroller that the Board of Estimate would investigate the recent proceedings before the extraordinary grand jury, which failed to support the charge of Mayor Hylan that a conspiracy existed between the Interborough officials and the brotherhood to obtain an increase in fare through the strike of last August.

\$700,000 Pay Roll Shown
The Connolly incident and a \$700,000 pay roll of the Interborough, which included the salaries of 1,000 employees who received over \$6,000 a year, introduced by Mr. Quackenbush at the request of Corporation Counsel Burr, was the outstanding feature of yesterday's hearing. When Mr. Quackenbush offered the Connolly memorandum in evidence Mayor Hylan sat up and took notice.

"I don't see anything there about Connolly," asked the Mayor. "I didn't get that."

Mr. Quackenbush said he was submitting the information the Mayor wanted on that subject, and he handed the memorandum to Mr. Burr, who read off the items showing that Connolly divided his time about equally during the strike between the brotherhood and his job as a motorman. Mayor Hylan wanted to know if the Interborough paid Connolly for the time he worked for the brotherhood. The Interborough lawyer replied that there was no question in regard to that, that the company paid every one of the brotherhood men for the time they devoted to the employees' organization.

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City Appeals to U. S. to Stop Confiscation of Fuel Shipments Here by Rail Administration

Six Sound Vessels Prisoners in Ice Jam at Execution Light Traps Craft, Including One With 35 Passengers

Electric and Gas Supply Menaced

Traction Service Is Cut in Hope of Relief; Mayor Blames Nixon

Complete paralysis of every avenue of electric-driven travel in New York, along with the city's light, gas and power plants, will occur some time tomorrow unless thousands of tons of fuel are rushed in the mean time to the empty coal bins of Manhattan.

Apparently nothing short of a miraculous change in the weather and unprecedented activity on the part of Federal officials can bring about the required relief. Transportation experts insist that it will take weather such as has not been seen here in days and more favorable action than the railroad administration has given since the coal strike to furnish coal and cars necessary to get the fuel to its destination.

These facts were brought out yesterday in the course of a more careful canvass of the coal situation than ever before made in New York. Representatives of every coal consuming public utility in the city met with Public Service Commissioner Nixon to devise means of keeping wheels turning while fuel was being carried to the city.

The immediate result of the conference was the dispatch of telegrams of appeal to President Wilson, the railroad administration and United States Senators Wadsworth and Calder. A letter in which the urgency of the situation was explained was forwarded to Mayor Hylan, with the request that he use his influence to prevent further confiscation of fuel being sent to such utility corporations.

Coal Enough for One More Day
The main points brought out by representatives of the coal companies at the conference were:

That the average supply of fuel on hand for all public service purposes was sufficient for two days, at noon yesterday.

That the railroad administration has been confiscating and diverting coal bound for New York in cars plainly marked "For Public Service Use," in spite of numerous protests.

That the low bargains in the harbor are such that the emergency supplies of coal that might be brought from Hampton Roads, or even from Staten Island, probably cannot be brought to the city, and that the coal of value in the present emergency.

That even where cars have been found coal is so completely frozen that it cannot be moved without long delays and expense, and that the city is in a desperate situation.

Mr. Nixon said last night that the crisis is the most serious in the history of the city. Whether or not all transportation service is shut down, the city is in a desperate situation. It is necessary to curtail service on subway, surface and elevated lines. Moreover, he urged that the public observe all possible economies in the use of gas and electric light and power.

Seizure of Fuel Protested
The continued seizure of New York harbor coal by the railroad administration was protested on the part of those who took part in the conference. It was shown that of 300 cars of fuel coming to the city, twenty-five were seized by the railroad administration. The Interborough Rapid Transit company, which is a public service property, only four actually arrived at their destination. Twenty-three cars consigned to the company at Port Reading, N. J., have just been reported confiscated by the railroad administration.

Telegrams sent by Mr. Nixon to the President and to New York's two Senators, read as follows:

"Coal shortage among public utilities of New York City is alarming. The two great transportation companies of the city, namely, the Interborough Rapid Transit and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit companies are down to a two-day supply. They notified me to-day that they must curtail service unless they get more coal. A shutdown in the present severe weather would be a public calamity and this commission is doing everything possible to avert it.

"The utilities say that large amounts of coal consigned to them and plainly marked 'for public utility use' have been requisitioned by the railroad administration and kept from coming to New York, causing the present shortage.

"The situation is desperate and I strongly urge that the seizure of public utility coal by the railroad administration be suspended and that every effort be exerted to rush coal supplies to this city."

Appeal to Mayor Hylan
The letter sent to the Mayor said: "I beg to inclose herewith a general statement of the coal situation affecting public utilities in this city.

"The situation has become acute on account of the winter conditions now being experienced. Every effort will be made by our commission to continue service by all these public utilities. Some of them, you will note, face an almost immediate shutdown, and I have instructed the public utility engineers to work in cooperation with these companies and curtail service wherever possible.

"While coal has been ordered and large quantities shipped, and the public utility companies requested to mark their coal so that there will be no doubt as to its needs by the city, the railroad administration has not hesitated to seize cars en route for this city. This matter is being taken up and such protests as we can lodge are being made against a continuance of this practice.

"However, a condition faces us requiring drastic steps. It would be fully understood that certain savings can be made in the operation of the transit

Bizarro Paralyzes City; Coal Famine Threatening Transit Tie-up To-morrow

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The northeast wind which moved drifting ice in Long Island Sound into one solid pack at the westerly exit, put an end to all marine traffic yesterday.

Six passenger vessels and freighters which had ventured to start for New Bedford and New London were caught in the jam near Execution Light and will probably remain there until tugs break through and haul them out to-day.

The Mine, a freight steambound bound for Bridgeport, went on the reef near Execution Light and is reported as being broken up. The Chester, bound for New Bedford, is marooned near the Chain. The New Hampshire, for New London, and the Pequotnick, for New Bedford, are ice-bound in the same vicinity. The Connecticut, of the same bound for Providence, also is in the ice-bound fleet.

Highest Tide For 34 Years; Millions Lost

Four Hotels, 100 Feet of Boardwalk and Several Bungalows at Rockaway Are Washed Seaward

Snow Shovelers Strike by Hundreds and Police Are Called Out to Keep Agitators from Workers All Surface Lines Stalled by Drifts

"L" Trains Far Behind Schedules; Scores of Accidents; Labor Scarce

The highest tide that has washed up against these shores in thirty-four years came yesterday in the wake of the blizzard that started on Wednesday.

Its scope was great and as it receded it left behind a trail of damage to the waterfront property that will run well up into millions of dollars.

Moreover the harvest of this phenomenon high water is by no means wholly gathered, for the flood will come again to-day, according to James H. Starr, local forecaster, and add to its task of destruction.

Conditions were most favorable for this addition tidal wave to hit the land. Mr. Starr said, and they will perhaps remain so until this evening. The contributing causes of the flood, according to the local forecaster, are the full moon which appeared on Wednesday, the low barometer from the storm center, which was off the lower end of the New Jersey coast, and the velocity and steadiness of the northeast wind that ushered in the blizzard.

Tide Reaches Height of 8.23 Feet.
The automatic tide gauge operated at the Battery, showed that the water was four feet higher than low water at 9:45 a. m. yesterday. Robert A. Wimmer, an engineer of the Department of Plant and Structures, who is in charge of the tide gauge, said it was the highest tide in the records of the city, the next highest having occurred April 11, 1918, when the gauge recorded a height of 8.15 feet.

The water rose to a height that lacked fifteen inches of being flush with the Battery wall.

While the high water caused some damage along the waterfront, property that is protected by bulkheads and piers, its greatest destruction was along the beaches, where bath houses, boat houses and shore hotels with the unstable foundations were an easy prey for the mighty tide as it rolled steadily, powerfully and relentlessly shoreward.

Reports of heavy destruction along the Atlantic seaboard, as well as from all places from Cape May to Newport and the toll for repairs at all the watering places will be high this summer. Brooklyn was hard hit.

Four Hotels Washed Seaward
Four hotels and 100 feet of boardwalk along the waterfront were washed away from its foundation, and Murray's dancing pavilion was moved 75 feet into the surf. Another pavilion, known as Morrison's, was lifted from its foundation and with a recession of the tide was 100 feet away from its foundation.

The Oriental Hotel was loosed from its foundations and went out with the flood. Firemen were called to rescue Edward Kelly, the proprietor, and his wife, who were in the building. While the firemen were working a high rolling wave came in and washed the hotel further into the surf. The firemen, who had rigged up ladders to the hotel, were carried out with the building and were themselves rescued by some boatmen, who went out to save Kelly and his wife, who had sought haven on the roof of their drifting hotel.

Rockaway Damage, \$1,500,000
A survey of the damage at Rockaway Beach last night indicated that \$1,500,000 would be a conservative estimate. Thus far no ice has been reported. The flood rolled high, the damage to the residential section was slight. Neponset's damage also was confined to property on the beach.

Among the resorts damaged at Rockaway, mostly places at Seaside, the amusement section of the beach, were: McIntosh's baths, the Crown baths, the swimming pool of Wainwright & Smith, Baxter's dance hall, Triton baths, Holland, and scores of stands and concessions. Forty small bungalows were swept from their foundations and strewn along the beach, when Lud Coney Island got its share of the

Snow Shovelers Strike by Hundreds and Police Are Called Out to Keep Agitators from Workers All Surface Lines Stalled by Drifts

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The result was the highest tide recorded in the city's history, a harbor so choked with ice that public officials and railroad executives despaired of bringing from Perth Amboy coal that means light and heat and transportation for the millions of persons crowded in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

In Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn the Street Cleaning Department was faced with a situation that Harry Hart, for eighteen years superintendent of the Snow Removal Bureau, declared was the most serious in his experience. With a schedule calling for 14,000 emergency men on each of three shifts the department was pecking feebly at the thousands of tons of ice and snow in the streets with a total emergency force of about 3,000 men. In addition, of course, there were working the regular employees of the department, including 1,500 sweepers (500 are ill) and 1,500 drivers.

Agitators Cause Strikes
The labor shortage was complicated yesterday by the activities of a flock of agitators who persuaded emergency men in three of the most important sections of the department to strike for more pay. In the district between Ninety-ninth and 105th street and Fifth Avenue and East River 131 men turned in their shovels and announced that they would not do any more work until they advanced the rate of payment from the present figure of 60 cents an hour to \$1 an hour with \$100 an hour for every hour over eight.

Other large groups struck in the section bounded by Sixth Avenue, the North River, Fortson, a block of Ninth streets, and in that bounded by Ninetieth, Ninety-ninth streets, Fifth Avenue and the East River.

The superintendents of the sections, acting under instructions from Commissioner McStay, asked for police details last night from the captains of the precincts in which are situated their headquarters. The policemen were under orders to prevent agitators from interfering with the work of paying the emergency street cleaners. The men are paid every fourth day. Last night was a pay day.

Not all the striking was done by emergency shovelers. Many truck owners who have rented their vehicles to the city for years refused yesterday to continue on a basis of \$25 a day. On Wednesday there were sixty-five trucks working for the department in Brooklyn. There were only five working in Manhattan. In the afternoon Commissioner McStay went before the Sinking Fund Commission and requested authority to pay the truck owners \$30 a day. Permission was granted.

The next step likely will be to pay more for shovelers. Commissioner McStay said yesterday that he did not see how it could be avoided. He said, however, that the public could be of great service if every householder would clean the sidewalk and, above all, keep the gutters open.

Mr. McStay also said:

"The New York Railways has not lived up to its agreement with the city to remove snow in certain streets in which it has tracks.

"Our great effort is always concentrated at the start on the main traffic arteries—Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth avenues and Broadway. Our money on these streets is all right. There will be a many men on the job hire working again all through this winter."

Labor Shortage Great
Harry Hart, the snow removal superintendent, said:

"This is the worst storm of my experience. In the first place the snowfall is heavy and on top of that it drifted far more than usual. In places the drifts are reported to be five feet deep. Then, too, we are in a very bad fix for labor. Our schedule calls for 14,000 men on each eight-hour shift and we have all told only 3,000 men."

"We will put anybody to work, man or woman, who can wield a shovel."

By way of showing that the Street Cleaning Department has been up against Mr. Hart said that it has either rained or snowed in New York in almost every twenty-four-hour period since January 16, when 18 inches of snow fell. Thereafter it fell in these quantities: January 17, 2 1/2; January 18, 2 1/2; January 21, 2 1/2; January 22, 1 1/2; January 23, 1 1/2; January 24, 1 1/2.

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Executive Plainly Angered by Act

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—President Wilson to-day virtually served informal notice on the British government that he was displeased over the letter of Viscount Grey, published in "The London Times," which declared Britain would be willing to accept the Lodge reservations.

Secretary Tumulty, after a talk with the President, authorized newspaper correspondents to quote him [President Wilson] on one point—that the British government had not consulted him [Mr. Wilson] about the Lord Grey letter, and that the first notice of the letter reached the President after it had been cabled to American newspapers.

Realizing that anything printed in this country as to the President's feelings on the Grey letter would be immediately cabled to the London papers, and thus brought sharply to the attention of the British Foreign Office, officials who usually speak for the President, far from discounting the reports that the President was angered, as printed this morning, said without hesitation that the President regards the Grey publication as the "grossest possible breach of courtesy."

Bankers Take Steps to Avert A Money Panic

Wall Street bankers have taken steps to prevent the development of a money panic. It was learned on good authority yesterday, and confirmed in other quarters, that an understanding has been reached at a series of informal conferences held in the last few days. Details of the discussion at these conferences are not available, but it is known that some of the bankers concerned have talked about the matter with William H. Remick, president of the New York Stock Exchange.

Call loans at the Exchange were yesterday renewed at 17 per cent, the highest renewal rate since January, 1908, and at least one large lender refused to renew loans at less than 20 per cent. Later in the day the general market rate ascended to 20 per cent. Bankers made it clear that their new policy of providing for the essential needs of the Stock Exchange would not mean easy money and that they would not finance gambling operations either in securities or commodities.

Will Meet Legitimate Needs
However, they are acting to make any readjustment that may take place orderly and not excited. Commercial organizations have been told that their legitimate needs for bank loans would be provided for, in spite of any tightening of the reins incident to the campaign away from overexpansion which the Federal Reserve board is directing.

On their own initiative the New York bankers, it was ascertained, will not formally revive the money committee, which was called into existence as an adjunct to the Liberty Loan Committee by the Treasury Department during the war. Designed to conserve credit in order to make large government financing possible, the money committee both kept the lid on the market to prevent heated speculation, on the one hand, and, acting as a money pool, kept the market from dropping sharply, particularly in respect to the new oil promotions.

In the cotton market, too, the feeling of operators was perceptibly more cheerful, and although prices dropped sharply in the morning they recovered sharply in the afternoon. Further liquidation in the Chicago commodity markets caused new declines in grain and provision prices. Flour dropped 50 cents a barrel in the Minneapolis market to \$13.75 a barrel, the lowest price of the year.

The most conspicuous improvement was in the foreign exchange market, whose panicky collapse earlier in the week precipitated the torrent of selling orders in the security and commodity markets.

Although so far as could be ascertained no fundamental change had taken place in the international financial situation, which caused the rise of

England Also Is Reported Ready to Indorse Reser- vations to the Treaty as Proposed in Senate

PARIS, Feb. 5.—(By The Associated Press.)—Julius J. Jusserand, French Ambassador at Washington, has received instructions to define the attitude of the French government toward the Lodge reservations to the covenant of the league of nations, according to the "Echo de Paris," which says he has already taken steps to acquaint President Wilson with the views entertained here.

Official confirmation is lacking as to the correctness of the report printed in the "Echo de Paris." It is declared on the highest authority, however, that the French government is aware M. Jusserand has taken the same attitude in the matter as Viscount Grey, British Ambassador to the United States, and that no disapproval of that attitude has been expressed by the French government.

Fears to Make Action Too Abrupt

BRITISH PREMIER DENIES
SENDING CABLE TO LODGE
BACKING UP AMBASSADOR

By Wilmott Lewis
Special Cable to The Tribune
(Copyright, 1920, New York Tribune Inc.)
PARIS, Feb. 5.—France has decided to indorse the Lodge reservations to the treaty. It is probable that a quiet statement of her agreement with them will be made in responsible quarters by Ambassador Jusserand.

The question occupied the minds of both French and English statesmen when Viscount Grey visited Paris on the occasion of the inception of the league of nations. I believe I am justified in saying that it first was proposed that simultaneous announcement be made of Anglo-French acceptance of the Lodge program.

For various reasons, among which the utter impossibility of getting in direct touch with the executive head of the American government certainly was not the least, this plan was discarded as too abrupt.

Then came Lord Grey's letter to "The Times." This was considered as paving the way for a statement by the French representative in Washington, making known that the Lodge reservations, which are corrective of the treaty and bring it in line with the United States Constitution, cannot be other than acceptable to France and Great Britain, whose official views may be taken as truly reflected in Lord Grey's letter.