

WEATHER FORECAST.

Partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow unsettled; fresh southwest winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 36; lowest, 20. Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY. The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before. PRICE TWO CENTS. THREE CENTS WEEKLY. FOUR CENTS OVERSEAS.

LONDON ADMITS CLASH OF BRITISH AND FRENCH AIMS

Foreign Office Makes No Secret of Serious Differences Confronting Meeting of Premiers.

CABINET TO CONFER

Lloyd George to Consult Ministers Before Going to Paris—Will Oppose Occupation of Ruhr.

WILL SHOW SOVIET PERIL

Willing to See That France Gets Reparations She Needs, but Not More Than Germany Can Afford.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

While Premier Lloyd George was returning to London this evening for an important Cabinet meeting before he goes to Paris for a conference with the other allied Premiers, the British Foreign Office made no secret of the fact that there is a conspicuous divergence between the French and the British policies and that several delicate questions which it will be necessary to thrash out will make the forthcoming meeting of the Premiers one of the most important yet held.

A high official said to-day that the French policy was: "We will make Germany pay," while the British attitude was: "Make Germany pay, but not in such a way that we will suffer from it." The British sense great danger in the relentless policy toward which the French are inclined to lean and they point out two great dangers in forcing Germany too far at this critical period.

One is the danger of Bolshevism in Germany, which probably would destroy all hope of any payment and at the same time be a serious menace to France. The other is the danger of a Soviet drive at a time when Germany, completely disarmed and overburdened, would be completely helpless—a situation which certainly would threaten both France and England more than the German civil guards do now.

His Expected Attitude. Although it is not known what tack Premier Lloyd George will take when he gets to Paris, there is much foundation for the belief he will urge that Germany be allowed to go slow in the matter of disarming her guards and that the reparations demands be kept down to a minimum. France positively needs, so that Germany will be allowed to get on a better footing, thus insuring full reparations payments later. England has still got an eye to the future, while it is felt here that France wants to collect the fruits of her victory now.

In the Premiers' conference England will stand on her own legs. In the matter of further occupation of German territory, British officials are unqualifiedly against occupation of the Ruhr Valley with the present conditions existing in Germany. The Foreign Office thinks a far better method is to let the Germans work the rich coal district herself.

Stands Pat on Sevres Treaty. Again, in the matter of the Sevres treaty England intends to "stand pat," a Foreign Office official said. England wants the Eastern situation to further work itself out first, because, as it was pointed out here, neither France nor Great Britain can afford to send troops to Smyrna now. It is the Eastern problem if the clauses of the treaty of Sevres are changed.

NO MENACE SEEN IN FRANCO-GERMAN TRADE

But if Britain Should Join Rivalry Would Be Serious.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Washington, Jan. 20.—Government officials in Washington are keenly interested in the dispatch published to-day in THE NEW YORK HERALD from its Berlin correspondent stating that France and Germany had agreed on tentative reparations proposals, as a basis for an agreement which would virtually create an economic alliance between the two countries. Informal discussions and speculation as to the effect upon this country politically and economically were general, but formal statements of any kind were refused.

French Lusitania Medal Answers German Insult

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE French engraver Rene Baudichon has answered Germany's Lusitania medal insult to America with a new Lusitania medal just struck by the French mint. Like the original, Baudichon's medal shows on one side the Lusitania sinking beneath the waves, but there is a difference in that a child is shown clinging to a spar. On the reverse side, instead of showing death selling tickets to Americans, the Baudichon medal depicts a huge wave caused by the prime reaching the Statue of Liberty and Liberty, instead of holding the customary torch, is grasping a flaming sword, on which are the words: "Ultrix America Juris," meaning America, avenger of right, and the dates 1917-1918. The medal, which has the approval of the Academie des Lettres and the French Institute, is to be sold in all allied countries.

LOST REMBRANDT NOT ON MONGOLIA

At Least No Cabin Passenger Had It Among His Baggage Effects.

NEW SEARCH ON TO-DAY

But Customs Men Are Sceptical Over Finding It Among the Steerage Effects.

The Rembrandt landscape, worth \$250,000, if genuine, and supposed to have been stolen from a private owner in Hamburg on January 5, was not discovered last night in the baggage of any of the cabin passengers of the American liner Mongolia, from Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp. The customs inspectors, under Deputy Surveyor Walsh, went through the baggage in the usual thorough way, paying particular heed to the injunction to look out for the painting. The baggage of 1,304 steerage passengers will be searched to-day at Ellis Island, but the customs men are somewhat sceptical about overhauling the alleged Rembrandt.

The report from Germany telling of the theft of the picture, the value of which, even if genuine, was much exaggerated, said that it had been stolen on the very day the liner sailed from Hamburg and that it was suspected that the thief had smuggled it aboard the Mongolia. The report was telegraphed to Rotterdam, where the Mongolia stopped the next day, taking on cabin and steerage passengers, and the Dutch police visited the ship and made a perfunctory search.

Capt. Hartley of the Mongolia got his first information of the theft from the Rotterdam police, and he and Purser Locke made the usual search of the crew's quarters for anything connected with the picture, but without success. At Antwerp, where the majority of the steerage passengers were taken aboard, the Belgian police also looked for the stolen picture, but did not find it. The impression of Capt. Hartley and his officers is that the picture was not brought aboard the ship.

AIRPLANES OF NEBRASKA ELECTORS NEAR CHICAGO

Women Delegates Are Due There This Morning.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The two airplanes carrying Mrs. H. H. Wheeler of Lincoln, delegate from the Nebraska Electoral College, and Mrs. Draper Smith of Omaha, alternate, both grandmothers, to Washington to deliver the Nebraska vote for Harding and Coolidge, are expected here to-morrow morning, according to Lieut.-Commander Lee Hammond, in charge of the flight.

The two airplanes flew from Omaha to Lincoln this morning, and from there the official start of the trip was made at 12:30 P. M., when Mrs. Wheeler left for Omaha, where Mrs. Smith waited to enter her airplane. Mrs. Wheeler is 55 years old; Mrs. Smith is 66.

KING ALBERT IN MOTOR CAR THAT KILLS GIRL

Carries Body to Parents; Gets Doctors for Boy.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 20.—The automobile of King Albert, while returning to Brussels to-day from Louvain, knocked down two children in the village of Kesselro. A girl of 12 years was killed and a boy 8 years old was seriously hurt. King Albert, who was in the machine, was greatly perturbed by the event, and personally carried the body of the little girl to the cottage of her parents and sought to console them in their loss. The King then went for two doctors to attend the injured boy.

SCHWAB ASKED TO EXPLAIN \$260,000 EXPENSE ACCOUNT

Walsh Investigators Hear of Month's Bill Sent to Ship Board.

ON STAND WEDNESDAY

Former Emergency Fleet Director's Voucher Is Hazy to Auditors.

ABADIE CHARGES FRAMING

Says His Ousting Cost U. S. \$100,000,000 by Change in Auditing Method.

Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation and formerly director-general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, was asked yesterday to appear next Wednesday as a witness in the investigation which the Walsh Congressional committee is conducting into the activities of the United States Shipping Board.

Mr. Schwab will have an opportunity to make any explanation he may wish concerning a voucher about which Col. Eugene H. Abadie, formerly general comptroller of the board, testified yesterday. The witness had been told by Perley Morse, head of a firm of licensed public accountants, that in an audit of the accounts of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation one of his employees had found a voucher drawn by the Bethlehem concern which read: "Two hundred and sixty thousand dollars for personal expenses of Charles M. Schwab for the month of October, 1918."

Col. Abadie testified that \$100,000 of the \$260,000 had been charged to the Bethlehem concern's account for "ship construction," which would make it ultimately a charge upon the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Though the witness did not know how the remaining \$160,000 had been set down, he said he supposed it was charged to the account of some other work upon which the company was then engaged.

Schwab's Expenses Decried Late. Mr. Walsh, chairman of the committee, called attention to the fact that at that time Mr. Schwab was director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

"It is not probable that in that capacity," asked the chairman, "Mr. Schwab visited the country frequently, visiting and inspecting work not alone in his own plants but in others that were doing Government work?" "True," replied the witness, "but I cannot conceive any mission in which Mr. Schwab could have been engaged for the Fleet Corporation which would have involved personal expenditures to the amount of \$100,000 for a single month. And even if all those expenses had been incurred in his capacity as head of the Fleet Corporation they should then have been paid by the Fleet Corporation, and through the medium of a Fleet Corporation voucher, which he would have been required to produce in the only way in which it could have been paid by charging it against the 'ship construction' account of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation."

Col. Abadie emphasized the statement that the auditing forces of the certified public accountants were unable, according to Mr. Morse's information to the committee, to find any supporting papers in explanation of the voucher in question. The explanation proffered by the employees of the Schwab corporation was that the supporting papers probably had been mislaid.

Earlier in his testimony, when he had resumed the witness stand for his third consecutive day, Col. Abadie had told of "startling revelations" disclosed in the audit of the books of the Bethlehem corporation. He had described the abrupt calling off of the proposed audit under "insidious propaganda" and extreme pressure brought to bear by representatives of the big steel concern, including its general counsel, Paul D. Cravath.

\$100,000,000 Saving Prevented.

He asserted that if the audit had been permitted to proceed along the lines he had projected for it there would have been laid the basis for the recovery by the United States Government of at least \$100,000,000 improperly paid on ship construction accounts by the United States Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

"A similar audit of the construction accounts of the other shipbuilding concerns, the Colonel stated, if conducted by a disinterested public accountant of recognized standing, would have paved the way for the Government salvaging hundreds of millions of dollars." The witness led up to all this in telling the story how he had been "railroaded" out of the Shipping Board as a result of what he chose to regard as a "frame-up" engineered by Col. Abadie's pet aversion, Martin J. Gillen, who was then special assistant to the chairman of the board, John Barton Payne. The witness also charged Mr. Gillen with much of the influence which resulted finally in changing the character of the ship construction audit and rendering it, in the opinion of Col. Abadie, comparatively useless.

"I never learned until after my resignation, which was tendered at the request of the board, that it had been forced by a frame-up engineered by Martin J. Gillen, my pseudo friend, I was 'framed' and my resignation was re-

3,000 Ton Freighter Hits Shoals Near Lightship

CHATHAM, Mass., Jan. 20.—A freight steamer of about 3,000 tons, which could not be identified from shore, went aground on Handkerchief Shoals late to-day. She was resting easy to-night and in no immediate danger. The ship, which came from the westward, struck in passing Stonehorse Lightship on the landward side.

The Monomy Point coast guard crew put out to sea a stranded craft prepared to remain aboard all night unless the vessel should be floated by the rising tide.

SENATORS FAVOR REDUCING NAVIES

Foreign Relations Committee Votes to Report Resolution Calling Conference.

NAME BRITAIN AND JAPAN

Plan Based on Borah Measure Proposes Discussion and Agreement on Treaty.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—A resolution based on that introduced originally by Senator Borah (Idaho) on the subject of naval disarmament by the nations of America, Great Britain and Japan was ordered favorably reported to-day without a record vote by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Important modifications were made, however, in the Borah resolution, and the measure as it stands now is regarded merely as a declaration of policy on the part of the Foreign Relations Committee that it favors some scheme of naval reduction without any specific percentage. Here is the text of the resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States is requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to advise the Governments of Great Britain and Japan respectively that this Government will at once take up directly with their Governments and without waiting upon the action of any other Government the question of naval disarmament with a view to promptly entering into a treaty by which the naval building programmes of each of said Governments, Great Britain, Japan and the United States, shall be reduced annually during the next five years to such an extent and upon such terms as may be agreed upon.

Section 2. That this proposition is suggested by the Congress of the United States to accomplish immediately a substantial reduction of the naval armaments of the world.

The Borah resolution called for a reduction of 50 per cent. annually for five years in the naval armaments of each of the three nations involved and did not specify that it should be accomplished by a treaty, but rather by "an understanding," to be followed immediately by a reduction in naval appropriations.

Senator Borah said he was satisfied to have the committee go as far as it had in acting favorably on any proposal for reduction of naval appropriations and armaments. He would have been much better satisfied, he admitted, had the committee fixed a definite ratio of reduction.

It is understood that the vote by which the resolution was ordered reported was marked largely by party lines, although Senator Hitchcock voted with the Republicans. The Democrats tried to have the resolution proposed by a substitute by "an understanding" and the Republicans against it.

The Walsh resolution sought to have President Wilson accept the invitation tendered some time ago by the disarmament council of the League of Nations for American participation in the conference to discuss military and naval reductions.

According to the best information obtainable from members of the Foreign Relations Committee its action to-day closes the chapter on the progress of actual legislation at this session of Congress. Senator Lodge (Mass.), chairman of the committee, is understood to favor the position that he has gone as far as he cares to at this time in encouraging affirmative moves for disarmament conferences. In this it is said he has the support of Senator Knox (Pa.), the former Secretary of the Navy.

CLOTHING MAKERS SUE WORKERS AND CHARGE RED PLOT

Dissolution of Amalgamated Union and \$500,000 Damages Sought.

ALLEGED SOVIET PERIL

Papers Filed in Supreme Court Reveal Plan to Seize Property.

OVERT ACTS MENTIONED

Manufacturers Association Sees Menace to Nation—War on Picketing.

A suit for the dissolution of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, for an injunction restraining the workers from picketing and for \$500,000 damages was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court by J. Friedman & Co., acting in behalf of the members of the New York Clothing Manufacturers Association.

The complaint charges the clothing workers with conducting their strike for the avowed purpose of destroying the property of the manufacturers, for obtaining control of the means of production for themselves, and that to accomplish this purpose they already are resorting to "direct action." In short, the Amalgamated, which has 170,000 members in this city, is charged with "sovietism." The suit is similar to the one brought recently in Rochester against the clothing workers, and to the Danbury hatmakers case, each of which resulted in a victory for the manufacturers.

Sees Peril to Industry. William A. Bandler, president of the New York Clothing Manufacturers Association, issued a statement last night explaining the reasons for bringing the suit.

"Dissolution of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America is sought," said Mr. Bandler, "on the ground that it is an unlawful combination and conspiracy, organized solely for the purpose of destroying the existing industrial structure in the clothing industry in the United States of America, and for the purpose of wresting and selling from the employers in the clothing industry all private property, machinery, goods, wares and merchandise and other means for the production of clothing and substituting in place of the existing industrial structure the control, ownership and management of all present means of production by the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers generally in all industries in the United States of America and substituting in its place the control by and rule of the proletariat."

"Also upon the further ground that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America is committing acts injurious to the public welfare, public morals and to trade and commerce, and for the perversion and obstruction of justice and the administration of the laws of the State of New York."

With the papers filed in the suit is a formal notice that on February 7 plaintiff will make a motion in the Supreme Court for an order restraining the defendants from picketing or congregating about the factories owned by the plaintiff.

The complaint in effect charges the workers with Communism. It quotes the preamble of the constitution of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America as committing acts injurious to the public welfare, public morals and to trade and commerce, and for the perversion and obstruction of justice and the administration of the laws of the State of New York.

U. S. MAY TAKE HOME OF MORGAN IN LONDON

Senate Bill Accepts Offer for Future Ambassadors.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—The famous London residence of J. P. Morgan, 13 and 14 Prince's Gate, Hyde Park, is to be the home of future American Ambassadors to the Court of St. James's by the terms of a bill to be drawn by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (Mass.), chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The committee authorized the drafting of the bill to-day, acting upon an offer made more than a year ago by J. P. Morgan, who volunteered to turn the title to the property over to the Government.

The American Embassy in London will continue to be at Grosvenor Garden within a stone's throw of Buckingham Palace. The American Ambassador has been occupying the property next door as a residence, but the Morgan house is regarded as much superior.

It is taken for granted that the Senate and House will pass the bill accepting the property, which was occupied by the late J. P. Morgan.

JAPANESE PROTEST ON AMERICAN WIRELESS

Say Chinese Contract Infringes Rights They Acquired.

PHOENIX, Jan. 19 (delayed).—Japan has lodged a protest against a contract entered into between the Ministry of Communications and the American Federal Company for the construction of a wireless plant at Shanghai.

MILLER WARNS ENRIGHT CITY MUST BE BONE DRY; REMOVAL TO BE PENALTY

Farmers to Sell Milk Below Cost to Distributors in N. Y. Next Month

MILK will be sold to the distributing companies by the farmer during February 14 cents below the January price, according to an announcement made yesterday by George W. Slocum, president of the Dairymen's League, Inc., after a conference between the executive committee of the league and a committee of the milk conference board.

The February base price will be \$2.58 a hundred pounds for 3 per cent. milk at the 200 to 210 mile freight zone, a reduction of 60 cents a hundred. At this price the farmer will receive 6 cents a quart for milk testing 3.5 per cent. butter fat. This same milk, divided into grade A and grade B, is now being sold in New York to the consumer for 20 and 17 cents a quart respectively, so that between the farmer and the doorstep there is a difference of 14 cents a quart in grade A milk and 11 cents in grade B.

Mr. Slocum said that the February price received by the farmer will be considerably less than the cost of production. He said that it is now costing farmers an average of \$3.45 to produce 100 pounds of 3 per cent. milk as figured by the Warren formula. Therefore the farmer will sell his milk in February \$.0187 a quart below the cost of production.

DAYLIGHT SAVING FIVE MONTHS ONLY

New Albany Bill Reduces Period; Five Others Seek to Abolish It.

TO CHANGE DIVORCE LAW

Drunkenness and Drug Addiction Proposed as Additions to Other Causes.

WHITMAN FACES TAMMANY FIGHT

Wigwam's Attitude on Inquiry to Be Tested by Swann's Request for \$20,000.

EXPENSES MUST BE MET

Real Battle Lies in Board of Aldermen Controlled by Democratic Machine.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Albany, Jan. 20.—Daylight saving is not a dead issue in this State. Those who like the extra hour for working in the garden patch or seeking other outdoor recreation in summer are going to make a determined effort to pass the daylight bill introduced to-day by Assemblyman Booth of Oneida.

This measure provides that the daylight saving law shall become effective April 30 instead of March 31, and that the State return to standard time on September 30 instead of October 31. Many organizations in the up-State cities favor the bill giving five instead of seven months of daylight saving. Five bills repealing the daylight saving law are now pending.

Wife's desertion for one year and drunkenness are made grounds for divorce under terms of a bill offered to-day by Assemblyman Robert B. Wallace of New York. Other sufficient reasons for breaking of marital ties provided in the measure are conviction for felony or an infamous crime, drug addiction, extreme cruelty, insanity and failure of a husband for one year to provide the necessities of life for his wife.

Assemblyman Charles H. Betts would strike out of the labor law the limitation placed on the working hours of women in factories. He introduced this bill last year and it was defeated.

A bill by Assemblyman Louis M. Martin of Oneida would require every motor vehicle to be equipped with automatic lights indicating whether it was moving or standing still.

Assemblyman Franklin W. Judson of Monroe introduced a bill forbidding aliens to own rifles or shotguns. He seeks to prevent them from hunting.

A bill by Senator Duell of New York would exclude stock dividends from the definition of income of personal property. Such dividends would be deemed principal and not income, and would therefore escape the income tax.

SENATE BILL ACCEPTS OFFER FOR FUTURE AMBASSADORS.

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Real Battle Lies in Board of Aldermen Controlled by Democratic Machine.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Albany, Jan. 20.—Gov. Nathan L. Miller made it very plain to-day that if the Police Department of New York city does not enforce the Volstead act after it is passed as a State law, as well as all other laws on the statute books, the metropolis will have a new Police Commissioner. There is no doubt that the Volstead act in duplicate will be passed by the Legislature, and the Governor believes that the Police Department is fully able to enforce it. He will put it squarely up to the Police Commissioner to see that it is done.

"It is not my duty to enforce the laws in New York," said Gov. Miller to-day, but it is my duty to interfere with the head of the Police Department if the laws are not enforced."

Fail to Convince Governor. The Governor has been told repeatedly by city officials and politicians that the passage of the Volstead act as a State measure will impose a tremendous burden on the police force which may break it and lead to general neglect of other law enforcement. But he does not believe this. He is not standing for his sole knowledge of police work and conditions, that the New York Department can accomplish prohibition enforcement up to a condition of almost complete dryness without in the least interfering with other regular duties.

He does not expect the police to go into homes to stop home brewing. If they do, he is sure that the police will be closed; that open bootlegging will cease and that the police will have a big hand in accomplishing these results. Furthermore, Commissioner Enright will not be able to get away with a plea for more policemen on the strength of a protest that prohibition enforcement is taking up all of the time of the men of his department.

Understands Police Work. If the Governor has anything to say about it, and he probably will have a great deal to say, he will not stand for the police doing anything about police administration from actual experience, and he believes that every policeman can tell in twenty-four hours just where and how the enforcement law is being broken in his district by simply walking around and keeping his eyes open.

There was no occasion for a protest that enforcement of the new State law must result in neglect of other laws, in the opinion of the Governor. The statements of city officials and politicians who shudder at the thought of complete enforcement has not altered his stand in this respect.

When he was discussing recently his special message on prohibition enforcement the Governor remarked that the way to get rid of a bad or unpopular law was not to violate it, but to enforce it.

Comptroller Craig thinks well of the Whitman investigation and is ready to vote for the bond issue. The same is true of the two Republican members, Curran and La Guardia. Among them there are three votes. However, the other Borough Presidents stand in no other. The big question is how Mayor Hylan stands. No love is lost between him and Mr. Swann, but in view of the determined attitude of Mr. Whitman and the short shrift he gave the Mayor and Commissioner Enright when they declined to give him police assistance it is doubtful if he will venture to stand out against the desired appropriation.

"It looks as if the Board of Estimate will give Mr. Swann what he asks for either to-day or next week. But the bond issue must be approved by the Board of Aldermen. There real opposition is looked for on the part of the big Tammany majority, unless Tammany, which has a wholesome respect for Mr. Whitman's finger burning ability, decides to 'lay off.'"

Mr. Whitman and his staff spent yesterday quietly at work preparing new cases for presentation to the Grand Jury.

Mr. Whitman said he did not expect to have anything for the jury to-day, but was not certain. Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith thinks that the evidence he has been gathering that certain detectives have been dishonest in their search for stolen automobiles, and have even stood in with the thieves will be ready for the Grand Jury on Monday.

REPORTS OF STOCK SPECULATION.

Yesterday Mr. Whitman was reported as saying that a high officer of the Police Department had been speculating in the stock market and was nearly wiped out when Stutz took a tumble following the expiration of Allan A. Ryan from the Stock Exchange several months ago. The story was that other members of the Police Department had been playing the market. Last night Mr. Whitman was asked about this.

"I don't know a thing about it," he said, shaking his head. Whatever he said, it was not a very pleasant one.

"We have just had the pleasure of participating in a Yonkers city law convention," said Mr. Enright. "There was the same excitement a few years ago when we were to

Executive Repels Appeals of Politicians Who Shiver at Proposed Adoption of Volstead Law.

HOME BREW IS EXEMPT

Cops Are Not Expected to Invade Family Residences, but Speakeasies and Saloons Must Go.

BOOTLEGGING IS BANNED

Best Way to Get Rid of Any Unpopular Law Is to Enforce It Most Rigidly, Is His Belief.

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