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WEATHER FORECAST.
Increasing cloudiness to-day, followed by rain or snow at night or to-morrow.
Highest temperature yesterday, 36; lowest, 24.
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.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 173—DAILY. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1921.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y. PRICE TWO CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY. THREE CENTS WITHIN 200 MILES. FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

CONFIDENCE VOTED BRITISH PREMIER IN POLICY ON TREATY

Commons Stands 131 to 40 on Plans of Allies to Compel Germany to Meet Claims of War.

MUST PAY TO LIMIT

Parliament Is Told Reparations Are Based on Advice of World's Best Experts.

DOUBTS POVERTY OF FOE

Government's Views, as Outlined by Leader, Defeat Move of Censure—Vindication Complete.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, London, Feb. 18.

Lloyd George to-day scored a decisive victory for his policy regarding the carrying out of the provisions of the Versailles Treaty when the House of Commons after hearing him declare that he stood by his pledge that "Germany must pay to the limit of her capacity" gave him a vote of confidence, 181 to 40.

The Premier was in a fine fettle, and the debate, which was on Horatio Bottomley's amendment to the reply to the speech from the throne, revealed there was a little political likelihood of his weakening on the substance of the demands now made on Germany, although he is perfectly willing to listen to proposals regarding a modification of the form in which the payments by Germany are to be made.

It is true that the agitation continues among powerful business and banking men here in favor of "revision of the Versailles treaty's economic clauses," but the utterances of the Prime Minister's critics to-day, as well as his own words, indicate that such revisions as he believes were necessary, if any were necessary, were carried out in the Paris conference and that the reparations terms shall stand substantially as they are unless the Germans can show not only something as yet entirely unrevealed regarding their fiscal situation, but something that the closest first hand inspections have failed to reveal to allied experts.

While some critics seemed to believe that Mr. Lloyd George's remarks regarding the gravity of enforcing the punitive sanctions against Germany if she failed to live up to the reparation payments meant that he would weaken if the Germans insisted that they could not pay the indemnities demanded, the closest friends of the Premier denied this, asserting that it was merely a manifestation of his unwillingness to go into any conference after having created a bad impression by brandishing a big stick in advance.

These friends of the Premier insist that if it comes to a showdown this time he will be found inflexible that the sanctions must be enforced, whatever may be the cost of enforcing them.

Referring to the suggestion that the reparations demanded were much less than what Germany should pay, the Premier asked what would be the use of collecting the entire cost of the war from Germany if it must be paid in paper marks.

Answering a proposal by Mr. Bottomley that allied officials be sent to Germany to investigate Germany's resources and supervise the collection of indemnities, the Premier drew a humorous picture of Bottomley as excise man and Col. Claude Lowther as ticket collector, exacting millions from Germany.

"It would take a ship load of these paper marks to pay the gentlemen's fare home," the Premier said.

PREMIER CALLS GERMAN BUDGET RIDICULOUS

Must Be Balanced to Raise the Mark, He Insists.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons to-day received a vote of confidence, 181 to 40, on an amendment to the reply to the speech from the throne, proposed by Horatio Bottomley, censuring the Government's policy with regard to the Treaty of Versailles.

Bottomley arraigned the Government for its ineptitude with regard to forcing Germany to comply with the reparations demands, the provision for the trial of war criminals and other portions of the peace treaty.

The Premier in reply said there was a great difference between Germany paying for the whole cost of the war and paying to the limit of her capacity, and added: "The whole point is as to the limit of Germany's capacity to pay," he said.

"We have got to make allowances to enable her to get the raw material and the food which is necessary to enable her to produce these goods, and that is the calculation we have got to make.

"I do not want to enter the conference except in the spirit of doing my best to get from Germany the last farthing she is capable of paying, but I will not go there in the spirit of advancing proposals which upon the advice of the best experts we know to be

Continued on Third Page.

Metal Cases of Million Shells Being Salvaged

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb 18.—Work was begun to-day on salvaging the metal cases of a million three inch shells, loaded with black powder and trinitrotoluol, made for the Russian Government in the early days of the war by the Bridgeport Iron and Metal Company of Connecticut. The explosive is being emptied from the shells and burned on the ground at Pigeon's Point, on the Delaware River, below Wilmington.

The salvaging company, which bought the ammunition after the collapse of the Russian Government had made it impossible to deliver it, announced to-day that an index of the depreciated value of the material was shown by the fact that the metal containers, built like trunks to carry eight shells, cost $4.50 each to make and have been sold for 50 cents each.

About 20,000 shells a day are being disposed of, but with the arrival of new machinery shortly this will be increased to 50,000 a day.

ARGENTINA DENIES CLAIM OF ALLIES

Refuses Request to Prevent Exportation of War Materials From Germany.

NO CONCERN IN TREATY

Foreign Minister Holds Republic Is Not Interested in Pact of Other Nations.

By the Associated Press.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 18.—Argentina has refused the request of the Allies that she take measures to prevent German exportation of war materials to Argentina in violation of the Treaty of Versailles. The Government takes the ground that Argentina is not concerned in the stipulations of a treaty between other nations.

The fact that such a request had been made by the Allies was disclosed to-day with publication by the Foreign Office of an exchange of notes between the Foreign Office and the Italian Minister to Argentina, Victor Cobianchi, as dean of the diplomatic representatives of France, Japan, England and Italy.

Signor Cobianchi on October 29 last wrote that the attention of the Allies had been constantly called for some months past to exportations of German war material to neutral countries in violation of Article 170 of the peace treaty, or attempts made to sell such war material to neutral countries or their citizens, including rifles and submarines.

"Generally such material is simply deposited in neutral countries for the account of German firms, or is reexported to countries where war still continues," Signor Cobianchi wrote. "It is evident that if the neutral governments do not consent to intervene effectively to prevent it this traffic will permit German political groups to construct, outside of German territory and free from all control, deposits of arms which on occasion they would be able to utilize."

After asserting that the Allies consider neutral governments which maintain tolerance toward "illicit commerce would incur grave responsibility," Signor Cobianchi's note states that the Allies "entertain the friendly conviction that the Argentine Government, taking into account the seriousness of the situation, will adopt the eventual measures necessary to observance of the clauses of the international act of Versailles, which prohibit the exportation of German war material to foreign countries."

Acting Foreign Minister Torrello, replying briefly on December 28, said the clauses invoked were viewed by the Argentine Government as having the character of "a thing done among others" and that this Government was quite foreign to the stipulations of a treaty agreed upon among other nations.

A London despatch of January 15, quoting Berlin advices, said negotiations were proceeding between the Zeppelin plants at Friedrichshafen and Argentina and Chile for supplying those countries with airships. Owing to the restrictions imposed by the Allies, however, the despatch added, there was no prospect of immediate deliveries.

Honorio Pueyrredon, the Argentine Foreign Minister, who withdrew his country's delegation from the League of Nations Assembly in Geneva because the assembly refused to consider amendments to the league covenant proposed by the Argentine delegates, recently arrived in Buenos Aires from Europe. One of Senor Pueyrredon's proposals was that all the nations, including Germany, be admitted to the league at once. Argentina was not a party to the treaty of Versailles, but was among the nations invited afterward to take membership in the League of Nations.

NEGOTIATIONS TO GET BRITISH INDIES ASKED

Reed Offers Bill Requesting Wilson to Take Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A resolution requesting the President to "ascertain whether Great Britain is willing to consider the cession by it to the United States of all or any part of its possessions in the West Indies," was introduced to-day by Senator Reed, Democrat, Missouri.

Trinidad and Bermuda were especially named in the proposal, which was not discussed, but allowed to go over for further consideration.

THE GIANTS leave for San Antonio for training March 1. Read Frank Graham's report of their camp happenings daily in THE SUN.—Adv.

CARUSO PASSES CRISIS; HOPE OF RECOVERY RISES

Famous Tenor Rests Well, Is Brighter and Even Scans Newspapers.

DEVELOPS AN APPETITE

Takes Solid Food for First Time, Eating Small Breast of Chicken.

RELIEVED OF MUCH PAIN

Turning Point in His Case Came With Seeing Son, Secretary Says.

Enrico Caruso made long gains yesterday in his struggle against death. It was said last night at the Vanderbilt Hotel that the crisis had been passed and that unless an unexpected relapse should occur his recovery might be expected. At least there is more than a fighting chance.

As soon as the sun came up yesterday Caruso appeared brighter than he had been for days. He was able to talk and he took a keen interest in everything that happened. He asked for the newspapers and scanned their headlines.

One of the most cheerful bits of information that has come from the sick room since Caruso's relapse was passed along to the reporters at 11:30 o'clock. It was nothing less than that the singer had told his physicians to go home.

Tells Doctors to Go Home.

"Go home. I'm feeling fine and I do not need you any more to-night," he was quoted as saying to Dr. Francis J. Murray and Dr. Antonio Stella, as they sat at his bedside. Dr. Stella left a few minutes later. He told the reporters there was little danger of another relapse during the night.

Caruso's suggestion that the doctors take a rest was quite in keeping with the general atmosphere of the Caruso suite as it was described by visitors. It was said that Caruso was in a cheerful frame of mind all evening, and that his condition was favorable—just as favorable as it had been in the morning. He was resting quietly and soon after 11 o'clock told those within hearing that he guessed he would go to sleep.

None of the physicians would express confidence that he would recover. It is too early, they say, and Caruso is still "a very sick man," even though he is resting comfortably. The physicians said that he appeared to be winning the fight, as indicated by the fact that his temperature was much lower and his pulse somewhat stronger.

With the news that Caruso was better there came a feeling of profound relief to the family and to the scores of others who have been in constant touch with his condition. Antonio Scotti, the barytone, an old friend of Caruso's, was radiant as he left the apartment last night.

Cable messages were received yesterday from Caruso's brother, Giovanni, and his oldest son, Rudolfo, who are in Genoa, Italy. William Cardinal O'Connell of Boston sent his nephew, James O'Connell, with his blessing for the sick man.

Turning Point in Case.

"Caruso is convalescent to-day for the first time," said Bruno Zirato, secretary to the singer, shortly before 4 o'clock. "For lunch he partook of his first solid food, eating a small breast of chicken. I believe the turning point came when he saw his boy. The boy's smile coming at the psychological moment inspired the father with a new will to live."

The statement that Caruso was "convalescent" brought great relief to the members of the family and the close friends of the singer, who have been watching his fight with apprehension. It was taken to mean that he had passed the crisis safely and would recover unless unforeseen developments should intervene.

Late in the afternoon Caruso complained of being hungry, and a rush order was sent out for some oatmeal, which he ate with evident relish. For almost a week his only food has been chicken broth, milk and whiskey.

The following bulletin was issued by Drs. Stella, Murray, Evans, Lambert and Erdman, following their conference at noon:

"Mr. Caruso had a good night and is distinctly improved this morning. The rumors of operations done or to be done are based on false information."

This reference to an operation was caused by a report that Caruso asked his wife early yesterday how long it had been "since the operation." It was explained that he was asking about the second pleural cavity which was opened several weeks ago. Since then he has been delirious part of the time and his mind was hazy as to what had happened.

"It has not been long," Mrs. Caruso told him. "You have slept like a baby and will be all right soon."

Singer Sees Daughter.

Caruso's daughter, Gloria, who was fourteen months old yesterday, visited her father. He was waking up as she was taken into the room. He looked about him at the red and gray furnishings, the flowers and the shafts of sunlight coming through the window, and said:

"Everything is so pretty to-day."

Little Gloria picked up the word and played with the flowers, repeating "pretty, pretty." Her father was pleased at the new word which he had added to her vocabulary.

Enrico Caruso, Jr., spent most of the day in the Caruso apartment. He went in to see his father several times. During the afternoon he took a short automobile ride.

Among the callers were Mme. Marcella Sembrich, who left a box of orchids; Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, and his wife, and Jose Mardones, basso of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Two young women also called and left a rosary which they said had been blessed.

SENATORS AGREE ON BONUS FOR WORLD WAR VETERANS

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.

THE bill for a bonus to world war veterans, eliminating the cash bonus but providing an authorization therefor by a future Congress, together with other optional plans, is being prepared for Senate action and probably will be reported to the Senate early next week. That was agreed to-day after an informal meeting of the Finance Committee. Senator McCumber (N. D.) is drafting the substitute.

In a statement Senator Penrose (Pa.), chairman, said the cost would not be so great as many thought and that it would not carry either appropriation or taxation features.

"I will call a meeting of the committee next Monday," he said, "to consider the legislation. The bill will be in a form satisfactory to the soldiers. The necessary appropriations can be arranged in the next session, along with the revenue provisions necessary to provide the funds. While this presents a knotty problem Senator McCumber is conferring with representatives of the American Legion and doubtless will arrange the proper legislation."

Mr. Penrose said that John T. Taylor of Philadelphia, vice-chairman of the legislative committee of the American Legion, had been conferring with the Finance Committee and had expressed satisfaction with the proposed programme for elimination of the cash bonus, so long as it is authorized.

It is understood the committee also intends to report to the Senate the so-called Wason bill providing for decentralization of the War Risk Bureau, liberalization of war risk insurance laws and the establishment of fourteen war risk regional offices in the country.

'REFORMED' BANDIT SHOT ROBBING BANK

Henry Starr, Oklahoma Outlaw, Gets Probably Mortal Wound on Return to Crime.

TWO COMPANIONS FLEE

Surrounded in Woods by 100 Armed Men—Victim Had Worked as Uplifter.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HARRISON, Ark., Feb. 18.—The reformation of Henry Starr, notorious as an Oklahoma outlaw and bank robber, from his career of crime did not last long, for to-day he was shot and probably fatally wounded after the robbery of a bank.

With two other men, Starr backed officers of the People's Bank of Harrison into the vault. One officer, who had hidden a rifle in the vault, obtained the weapon and shot Starr down and opened fire at the two others, who escaped.

Starr, lying wounded on a bed at the county jail, admitted his identity. His companions are surrounded in a wood two miles south of the town by an armed posse of more than one hundred men.

After Starr's pardon by Gov. Robertson, after serving four years of a twenty-five year sentence in prison for robbing a bank at Stroud, Okla., he announced that he had given up crime and intended to devote his life to uplift. One plan was to film a picture reproducing crimes of the Starr band of outlaws as an object lesson for young boys.

Starr, with a companion, committed his first robbery in July, 1892, holding up the express office at Nowata. He was arrested and jumped his bond. He returned to Nowata in less than a month and killed Floyd Wilson, a deputy marshal, when Wilson attempted to arrest him.

With others Starr in January, 1893, shot up Choteau, Okla., robbing two general stores and the depot. A few days later the gang cleaned up the general store and depot at Inola, Okla.

Starr and Frank Chaney rode into Caney, Kan., March 25, 1893, and robbed the Caney Valley National Bank of $4,900.

May 5, 1893, they held up a Missouri, Kansas and Texas passenger train at Pryor Creek, getting $6,000 and a consignment of cut diamonds. Their next exploit was to ride into Arkansas and rob a Bentonville bank of $11,500, June 6, 1893.

Soon after the Bentonville robbery the gang disbanded. Starr went at once to the Osage country, where he met his sweetheart, Miss Mary Morrison of Nowata. In a covered wagon they started for Emporia, Kan., where they were to board a train for California, marry and never return to Oklahoma. At Colorado Springs they were overtaken by detectives.

Starr was taken back to Fort Smith and convicted of the murder of Deputy Wilson and of two robberies. He was sentenced to hang. The United States Supreme Court reversed the sentence. On his second trial he was convicted and appealed again. On the second remanding of his case back to the Fort Smith Federal Court he got a combined sentence of thirteen years for the three crimes.

GERMANS REVENGEFUL, BELGIANS ARE WARNED

Idea Deep Rooted, Paul Hymans Tells Deputies.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 18.—Paul Hymans, former Belgian Foreign Minister, who presided at the Geneva meeting of the assembly of the League of Nations, today told the Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies that the idea of revenge was deep rooted in Germany and that Belgium must not permit herself to be lulled by a false sense of security.

The statement of M. Hymans produced a deep impression on the members of the committee.

TWO MORE FREED BY JUDGE LANDIS

Releases Father on Bond Until After Birth of His Expected Child.

SOLDIER ALSO GOES FREE

Postal Clerk Told to Come Back for Sentence in Two Weeks.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Undismayed by attacks made upon him in Washington recently because he temporarily released the nineteen-year-old bank cashier, Francis J. Carey, Judge Landis disposed of two robbery cases to-day in a similar fashion.

When Robert J. Green, 22 years old, a relative of County Treasurer Henry Stuckart, was brought before the Judge on charges of stealing parcel post packages from the mail department of Sears, Roebuck & Co., the Judge sat back in his chair, knit his brows and stared thoughtfully at the ceiling.

"H'm, such a very hard case for me to decide," pondered Judge Landis. "Here's this boy, who admits pocketing several packages of jewelry out of the parcel post. And," looking compassionately at a young woman sitting among the spectators, "here's his little wife, soon to be a mother, and heartsick over this trouble of her husband. What is the right thing for me to do?

"Son," said Judge Landis suddenly to Green, "you go back home. Take your wife and go home. In a month after your child is born come back here. That child will not be born the son or daughter of a prisoner. Then I'll decide what to do with you. You have committed a crime, you understand that? And you understand why I am sending you home, son?

"If I release you now on the $2,500 bond which you are now under, will you return a month after the child is born for sentence?"

Green answered in the affirmative and the order was entered by Judge Landis.

Soon afterward John W. Fleming, a sub-clerk at the post office, was brought before Judge Landis. The man was charged with taking a number of registered letters containing money. Two letters "planted" by Government inspectors had trapped him.

"Your Honor," began John E. Madigan, Assistant United States District Attorney, "I have Fleming's discharge papers here. He served 'all over the shop' in France. He was in all the terrible actions with the old Eighth Illinois Regiment. He was in the battles at St. Mihiel, Soissons and the Champagne. He enlisted in 1916 and served in the border trouble. Maybe your Honor ——"

"Military achievements give a man no license to steal," broke in Judge Landis, leaning over and shaking his finger. And then, once more, he paused.

"I will think it over," said the Judge softly. "This is another hard job for me—very hard—notify Madigan in two weeks—then come back, Fleming. You understand—in two weeks."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Formal complaint against Judge Landis for his remarks in the case of a bank clerk charged with embezzlement is made in a letter sent to the Department of Justice by Senator Dial, Democrat (S. C.). Senator Dial asks Attorney-General Palmer to do what he can to aid in the impeachment of Landis, or to prevent his continuance as arbitrator for organized baseball. Senator Dial says he will disqualify himself from sitting in the case and appear before the House Judiciary Committee as the prosecuting witness.

Breakfast—Deerfoot Farm Sausage.
How the folks would enjoy Deerfoot Farm Sausage with griddle cakes for breakfast! Order the genuine to-day. Insist on having Deerfoot.—Adv.

To the Unemployed
and those seeking better positions
Refer to the Help Wanted advertisements in
THE NEW YORK HERALD
TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, SECTION SIX
And do not overlook the offerings of Employment Agencies for help of the better kind.

2,500 WOMEN RIOT TO GET MODEL JOBS FOR FASHION SHOW

Swarms of Ladylike Aspirants Engage in Amazing Rush Like Amazons.

HATS, HAIR, FUR FLY

Pennsylvania Hotel's Solarium Scene of Maelstrom of Wrecked Femininity.

ALL SHAPES, SIZES, AGES

Even the Fire Escape Is Filled With Willing Wearers of Gowns or Bathing Suits.

Frank L. Talbot and John C. Bernard, who intended to conduct a fashion show at the Pennsylvania Hotel in the near future, advertised a day or so ago their desire for a few ladylike models who could wear anything from gowns to bathing suits in a manner warranted to sell. The selection took place last night. In addition to an assortment of models they accumulated the knowledge that a lady can remain a lady up to a certain point, when she becomes a battalion of Cossacks.

The stage was set on the roof of the hotel. The selecting was to be done in the solarium and the ladies, as they arrived, were to be parked in the big ballroom. The solarium is connected with the ballroom by a wide runway down the centre of which palms and rubber plants, boxwood bushes and nice trim fir trees had been placed to lend additional elan to the scene. The judges—Albert Tovel, Stella K. Talbot and Willie Dooley—sat around a table in the centre of the solarium. The reporters and photographers were given a nice mahogany table and red, white and blue pencils near by. The advertisements besought the applicants to present themselves at 7 o'clock.

At least 2,500 women appeared.

To dispense with an attempt to describe them it shall be said that no manner, shape, size nor age of female was unrepresented. Nor was the inundation limited to one race. Several huge negro women appeared, announcing that they had come to get jobs as maids to the ladies. The advertisements had it that those models chosen would be paid $5 a promenade and that they'd have three promenades a day.

Fainting Begins Quite Early.

At 7 o'clock the ballroom was so jammed that the fainting began. At 7:15 o'clock the corridors leading to the ballroom were choked with females. Downstairs the hotel management had roped off a passageway to the freight elevators and as the women appeared they were herded by strong bellhops into the wide, screened lists. Every freight elevator arriving at the roof until 8 o'clock was loaded to capacity. Finally, there being no more room on the roof, the management called a halt and refused to elevate any more.

It was just about 8 o'clock that Talbot, with a look of apprehension darkening his erstwhile confident face, told everybody in the solarium to get set, inasmuch as he was about to open the narrow doors through which the applicants were to enter the judgment place. He advanced to the doors (they were glass panelled and padlocked on the solarium side) and unfastened them.

If one could picture the chance one human being would have were he to stand in front of a sixty inch outlet pipe at the Kensico reservoir at the moment it was opened as wide as possible he can visualize the fate of Talbot. He simply disappeared. No fewer than a hundred wild Amazons used him for a rug. They came through that one door as though shot out of guns. They came hatless, their hair streaming and their heavy makeup running down their necks. They came hurtling through with all the force 2,500 strong women could put behind them.

Some lost sleeves, other coats. None got through intact. Some came into that approach to the judge's table with the remains of chic hats grotesquely dangling from the sides of their heads. At least a dozen came through without their pumps and several with their skirts gone.

Furs, vanity cases, pocketbooks, wrist bags, necklaces, lavallieres and sashes had no chance at all, and as for false hair—it would be quite as easy to pass safely along Eleventh avenue with a quart of whiskey in each hand at midnight as it was for a woman to arrive in the solarium with her hair on straight.

Overflow Fills Fire Escape.

They smashed a window at the side of the narrow door and climbed through it to a fire escape. They thronged the fire escape and tried to clamber to the stone sills outside the windows of the connecting runway. They smashed the glass in a door adjoining the single one through which they were supposed to enter in the dignity befitting a lady, but that door was padlocked and the smashed sashes were too small to permit of their entrance that way.

From somewhere four strong men were drafted, and these four, summoning up their courage, bucked the wave of femininity twice, three times and again for full measure. They forced the doors shut, threw the padlock into place, picked the trampled Talbot off the floor and then the real riot began. Talbot had lost his collar. He was of the opinion that at least four of his ribs had been broken. They helped him to a bench and called for ice water and the hotel physician. Meanwhile the women who had fought their way into the solarium upset the reporters' table, mistaking it for the judges', and then descended upon the latter.

Inside the ballroom, just as crowded

Continued on Second Page.

Scores Seek Permits to Move Stored Liquor

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.

NEW regulations issued by the Treasury under the Street decision by the United States Supreme Court, holding that liquors in private storage when the United States went dry were legally possessed, brought a stream of applicants to the prohibition office to-day. Nearly three score persons, many of them from New York, asked permits to move liquors under the new regulations.

Action in each case was postponed, however, for determination as to whether the original permit should issue from Washington or a local office.

DAIRYMEN AGAIN CUT MILK PRICES

League Controlling Product on New York Market Reduces Wholesale Price.

TAKES OFF CENT A QUART

Benefit to Consumer Is Now Up to Big Distributing Companies.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The board of directors of the Dairymen's League, Inc., which controls virtually the entire milk supply of New York city, decided at a meeting here to-day that during March the milk produced by its members would be sold to the distributing companies on the basis of $2.10 a hundred pounds for milk testing 3 per cent. butter fat in the 200-210 mile freight zone.

This price is 48 cents a hundred pounds lower than the February price, a drop of a little more than 1 cent a quart. On this basis the consumer in New York city should receive his milk from the Borden, Sheffield and other distributing concerns for at least 1 cent a quart less than he is now paying. These companies, under this price, will pay the farmer $.0503 a quart for average milk testing 3.6 per cent. butter fat.

The board of directors carefully considered market conditions, which at this time are very unfavorable to the farmer, and asked a price which they expect will move all, or a very large part, of the milk that ordinarily goes into manufactured milk products. Since October 1 condensed, evaporated and powdered milk plants have been closed, and the farmer has been deprived of his regular market.

During the coming month the producer will receive $.027 less a quart than in March, 1920, and $.0333 less a quart than in November, 1920.

U. S. OFFICIALS TOLD GIBBONEY WAS SLAIN

New Advices Say Lawyer Was Victim of Bandits.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.

State Department officials have information indicating that D. Clarence Gibboney, Philadelphia counsel for G. C. Bergdoll, slacker and draft evader, was murdered in Mexico by bandits and robbed, instead of being drowned accidentally. It comes from the Tropical Products Company of the Mexican State of Campeche, through its representatives in Philadelphia. It shows that Gibboney had a large sum of money to be used in paying off the employees of a Mexican plantation in which he was interested.

There is nothing to show that Gibboney and his companions, Frank W. Schriver and John and Lawrence Markley, were drowned off Champiton. They say that when the body of Gibboney was recovered the only thing of value remaining on him was his watch.

While the American Consul at Progreso has been ordered to investigate the report that Gibboney might have been murdered, he has not been directed to exhume the body for this purpose. No official reports have been received by the State Department from the Consul at Progreso on the case since the authority to exhume the body was granted.

SWEDISH ENGINEER MAKES MOVIES SPEAK

Sven Bergiense Succeeds After Ten Years' Effort.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 18.—After ten years of experimenting the Swedish engineer Sven Bergiense is reported to have produced a speaking moving picture, which recently was exhibited before scientists and other distinguished persons.

Prof. Svente Arrhenius, director of the physico-chemical department of the Nobel Institute, says the invention solves a long attempted problem.

U. S. REWARDS AWAIT LIQUOR SQUEALERS

Palmer Ruling Applies Only to Customs Frauds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Liquor "tattle tales" and "squealers" may be rewarded by the Government, Attorney-General Palmer issuing a ruling in an opinion submitted to Secretary Houston that any one furnishing information leading to the capture of liquor smugglers may be paid rewards up to $5,000 from the sale of the intoxicants seized.

The rewards under the Attorney-General's ruling, however, may only be paid where information is furnished of "a fraud upon the customs service" and are not available to those who carry tales to Government agents about bootleggers and other domestic violators.

PUBLIC notices of importance are printed in The New York Herald.—Adv.

GOVERNOR SAVES $75,000,000 BY BUDGET PRUNING

Economy Policy Extends to Every Branch of State Service in Accordance With Promise.

800 JOBS ELIMINATED

Payrolls Cleared of Useless Retainers and Whole Bureaus Abolished—More Soon to Go.

TOTAL ABOUT $130,000,000

Senate Finance Committee Disregards Wail of Protest From Legislators Who Would Mend Fences.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Albany, Feb. 18.

Gov. Miller has made good his promise to save the State $75,000,000 in the first year of his administration.

Under the firm pressure of his hand the budget for 1921 has been cut from $205,000,000 to about $130,000,000. The policy of economy denounced less than two months ago as impracticable and impossible actually is in operation today. The taxpayers will see the result in their next State bills.

More than 800 useless jobs have been cut off from the State payrolls. Another 300 or 400 will be cut off before the amputating process is completed. Duplication of work is coming to an end. Whole bureaus are being eliminated and the machinery of the State government is being improved.

The economy policy has been extended to every nook and corner of the State capital, to every bureau and branch of the State service from New York to Buffalo, and in each and every office many dollars have been saved to the public.

Figure May Be $130,000,000.

Senator Charles J. Hewitt announced to-day that the tentative figure of the budget would be approximately $130,000,000. Broad smiles covered the face of the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee this morning when he walked into the Executive Chamber and said to W. Ward Smith, the secretary, "I'd like to see the Governor for a minute. I have some good news for him that I think will cheer him up a little."

The Senator then made known the result of the first six weeks of pruning on the budget, stating that just about $75,000,000 has been cut out of the budget. A few millions more may go before the final figure is reached.

The Governor was tremendously pleased.

"I think we ought to have a celebration," the Governor said.

"When we started January 1, I said that the budget would have to come down to $140,000,000," he said. "The budget makers in the Legislature are going me one better. They may save $10,000,000 more than I thought could be saved."

To Senator Hewitt must go much of the credit for the success of the Governor's economy programme. Here is an illustration of how he had done it. Two weeks ago the budget still stuck around the $160,000,000 mark and everybody said that was as low as it could go.

"Is that so? Just watch me," Senator Hewitt remarked to Senator Lusk.

Then he sat down at his telephone and sent out word to the head of every department and bureau that they must get busy and cut a few thousand more out of their department estimates or their jobs would not be safe. There was a roar of protest.

"I have got to have $150,000 to repair the roofs of buildings in my department," the head of one department told the Senator.

"You get $30,000," the Senator answered, and down went the figure on the paper.

"This is a poor kind of economy," the department head exclaimed, angrily. "What's the sense of saving that $100,000 if roofs are going to leak and do $200,000 worth of damage?"

"You can make every roof in your department waterproof with that $30,000," the Senator remarked blandly. "If there are leaks that do $200,000 worth of damage or $10,000 worth of damage I will say to you confidentially that I won't give a nickel for your job."

The department head now feels "quite confident" that the $30,000 can be spread out thin enough to stop all the leaks for at least a year or two. That is a fair sample of what has happened not once but several times a day in the office of the budget maker from Locke.

Special Measures Held Up.

It will be a week before the annual appropriation bill is reported to the Legislature. Until it finally is disposed of no special appropriation measures will be acted on, and very few of them will get to the Governor if there is any danger of the State's outlay for the next fiscal year exceeding $130,000,000. Legislators who believe that they must keep up their political organizations by special appropriations for bridges, culverts, fish hatcheries and other public structures already are sending up a wail of protest at the treatment they are receiving at the hands of the finance leaders.

The determination of the budget makers to keep the budget within $130,000,000 is because of their belief that the entire present State surplus of $18,000,000 may be required in the coming year.

Gov. Miller's original intention of letting the appropriations go as high as $140,000,000 would have necessitated using part of this surplus. The possibility of cutting down the amount of money expected from the income and corporation tax through business depression has made the legislative leaders believe that any breaking into the State reserve would be dangerous.