

SUMMER SESSION SURE FOR CONGRESS

President in Conference Maps Out Legislative Programme.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS TO ENCOURAGE SPEED

Mexican Trouble May Prevent Hoped-For Adjournment by July 1.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 4.—A legislative programme, promising to keep Congress in session far into the summer, was mapped out today at a conference between the President and Representative Underwood, majority leader of the House.

The President desires Congress to pass before the session adjourns the following legislation:

The rural credits bill.

The anti-trust bill recently reported.

A bill to regulate the issuance of railway stocks and bonds.

Creating an interstate trade commission.

The administration water power and dam bill.

The appropriation measures must, of course, be passed, along with the five important measures enumerated by the President as meriting immediate consideration.

The Panama Canal tolls repeal bill, which is also a part of the programme, is pending in the Senate.

The bill giving the Interstate Commerce Commission control over railway stock and bond issues is yet to go on the House calendar.

As soon as it is reported, according to Mr. Underwood, a Democratic caucus will be called and House Democrats will be asked to give their O. K. to the legislative schedule made at the White House conference today.

This caucus is not to approve the bills themselves, but to bind the Democrats to stick it out and see that adjournment comes only after the state is clear.

"Looks like we ought to get through by July 1 if we speed up," said Mr. Underwood. "The caucus will be to encourage the speeding up process, and if we go to work probably we can get away."

"What about the Senate?"

"I can't tell about the Senate," said Mr. Underwood, "but if the Senate wants to hurry, it can break records."

Considering the progress made by the House on appropriation bills, it would be a remarkable performance if it passes by July 1 all the measures insisted on by the President.

A bitter fight is expected over the trust bill, partly because of its peculiar provisions. There is great diversity of opinion regarding water power legislation, which involves both conservation and conservation.

The rural credits bill is yet to come from committee, and so is the railway securities bill.

Plans for early adjournment are further embarrassed by the uncertainty of the Mexican situation and the private bills that clog the calendars.

The investigating committee should recommend impeachment of Justice Wright, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, this also would considerably delay adjournment.

OLNEY FOR HEAD OF RESERVE BOARD

Continued from page 1

commitment to-night when asked about the chances of speedy confirmation.

None would talk for publication, but it was made clear that the names will be subjected to the closest scrutiny.

The nominations will go to the Committee on Banking and Currency and be subjected to the most exhaustive examination and investigation.

The announcement yesterday that President Wilson had selected Richard Olney and Paul M. Warburg as members of the Federal Reserve Board met with the approval of bankers in the financial district.

It was held that, should the personnel of the entire board be made up of men of similar calibre, confidence as to the successful operation of the new currency law would be greatly increased.

"Mr. Olney possesses very great ability," said A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of the Chase National Bank. "I hope it is true that he has been appointed to head the Reserve Board. The selection of Mr. Warburg is also an excellent one. He is a trained banker, with experience abroad, and is also familiar with corporation banking through the connection of his firm with many of our large chartered institutions."

William A. Nash, chairman of the board of directors of the Corn Exchange Bank, said President Wilson could not have picked two better men.

"Mr. Olney is a statesman of impressive character," he added, "and is known all over the country. I didn't know, however, that he is a financier. There is no question but that Paul Warburg will make a good man for the Federal Reserve Board."

Otto T. Barnard, president of the New

APPOINTEES TO FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD



Top to Bottom—Richard Olney, Harry A. Wheeler and W. G. P. Harding.

York Trust Company, said that the appointment of Mr. Olney and Mr. Warburg should meet with the approval of bankers.

As a member of the Federal Reserve Board Mr. Warburg will have to be free from any banking connections. On this point the Glass-Owen bill says:

"No member of the Federal Reserve Board shall be an officer or director of any bank, banking institution, trust company or federal reserve bank, nor hold stock in any bank, banking institution or trust company; and before entering upon his duties as a member of the Federal Reserve Board he shall certify under oath to the Secretary of the Treasury that he has complied with this requirement."

Mr. Warburg is at present a trustee of the American Surety and the Title Guarantee and Trust companies and a director in the National Bank of Commerce and United States Mortgage and Trust.

Miss Laura Jane Rogers, who brought suit last November against Samuel Parker Hinckley, real estate operator and member of various clubs, filed a summons yesterday in a new suit. She alleges breach of promise, and the fact that Hinckley is a married man seems to have left her unmoved. She demands \$150,000 damages.

The Hinckleys have a summer home at Lawrence, Long Island. Miss Rosalie Hinckley, one of the daughters, is the wife of Cornelius Wendell Wickersham, son of George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General of the United States.

About four years ago rumors of a disagreement between Hinckley and his wife arose, when Mrs. Hinckley filed in the office of the County Clerk of Nassau County a waiver of her dower interest in the considerable property owned by her husband.

She also relinquished any other interest in Hinckley's property and acknowledged the receipt of \$14,000 in full settlement of all her claims.

Woods Holds First Conference. Police Commissioner Woods received in conference yesterday all his inspectors for the first of what will be a series of weekly talks on the matters that are uppermost in the department. All the Deputy Commissioners were present yesterday.

DIMMICK IS FAST GAINING STRENGTH

Canvass of Pennsylvania Shows Penrose Is Losing Ground.

LOYAL REPUBLICANS OPPOSE THE MACHINE

Believe Nomination of Scranton Man Would Rehabilitate the Party.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, May 4.—J. Benjamin Dimmick, of Scranton, is pinning his faith in winning the Republican nomination for the United States Senate from Senator Boies Penrose on the heavy Republican enrollment that has been polled throughout the state and on the belief that thousands of Republicans have tired of Penrose and will cast a die for the rehabilitation of the Republican party.

Careful canvass of the state from an unbiased view shows that Penrose is losing ground fast, and that Dimmick is gaining in strength as the primary election approaches.

That the Washington party vote is fast dying out. In many sections being virtually extinct, is shown by the enrollment returns, which indicate clearly the turning of the tide from the Bull Moose to the Republican ranks.

Progressives are returning to the old parties in the ratio of two Republicans to every Democrat. A fair example of the condition is revealed in Lehigh County, where there are 7,500 enrolled Republicans. In 1912 the Taft electors polled only 2,722 votes, while the Roosevelt electors received 7,580.

Dimmick claims that the 5,000 voters who have come back to the old party will not assist in the election of a man who drove them out of the party.

Take Lycoming County, in the centre of the state. The total enrollment is estimated at 13,700. It is divided, Democrats, 4,500; Republicans, 5,000; and Progressives, 4,200.

In the Hard coal belt the Democrats, 1,100; and Progressives, 345. Heavy Republican enrollment in the Allegheny County district is taken by Republican leaders to indicate the decline of Boss Bill Flynn and the strength of Dimmick's candidacy.

Out of a population of 150,000 in the Pittsburgh district, there are but 800 Washington party voters.

Just returned from a trip through the state, Dimmick summed up the situation by saying:

"Considering the fact that the movement I represent has no organization, except as it has been perfected and is being perfected from day to day in the various counties, I have every reason to feel hopeful of the result. I have met this week hundreds of men, including many farmers, and I may say without exaggeration that I have heard from thousands. There is no doubt that opposition to Penroseism, already strong for more than a year, is growing.

"Republicans, scores of them, who have always been loyal to the party, explain their opposition to the machine in two ways. First, they recognize the fact that with the union primary law bossism has had its day in Pennsylvania, and they welcome the approach of cleaner and better methods.

"In addition to this, they desire above all to see the great manufacturing State of Pennsylvania represented in the Senate by a man who believes in protection and who will be able to formulate his belief into drafted measures that will receive the attention of that body. Mr. Penrose, they know, because of what he stands for, is no longer a factor in legislation. Any bill he champions is under suspicion at the outset."

Shay Glad He Quit Case. Dresner mentioned in his statement that prior to seeing John Becker on Monday, April 8, he called up Joseph A. Shay, counsel for Charles Becker at the time, thinking that Shay might know why John Becker wanted to see him.

Dresner said that a man who said he was Shay answered the telephone, but when he Dresner refused to give his name or talk further over the telephone on the matter Shay promised to call Dresner up at the latter's house that night. Shay didn't call up, Dresner said.

Shay said last night that he remembered some one called him up at about the time Dresner said he did and refused to give his name. Shay said he made an appointment with the man to call him up that night merely to get rid of him, as he never made it a practice to deal with any one who would not give his name. Shay said he did not remember of John Becker ever speaking to him about an appointment with any one at 23d st. and Sixth ave., which Dresner said Becker made.

Soon after that time Shay withdrew from the Becker case. John Becker had not been welcome at his office, Shay said. Shay said he was glad to get out of the Becker case when he did.

Charles G. F. Wahle said last night that Dresner's statement was true as to the circumstances surrounding the taking of his affidavit in his office. Mr. Wahle said that he took Dresner's story at its face value, and knew nothing about his being coached in the matter. He said he questioned Dresner closely and appeared to stand the test.

St. Moritz Attracts Many. St. Moritz, the fashionable mountain resort of Switzerland, is yearly attracting more and more American visitors. One of the most popular of the many hostleries there is the Hotel du Lac, which is under the management of B. B. Diethelm. Mr. Diethelm has made American tastes a specialty for years and has installed every modern convenience in his plant.

Becker also inspired the story that he, Dresner, had been in front of the Elks Club on the night of the murder and saw Webber, Vallon and Schepps escaping in the "gray car," according to Dresner's statement.

Dresner said that John Becker told him to go the next day to the office of Judge Wahle, counsel for the four gunmen, and make these statements.

"I asked him (Becker) if he wanted me to help his brother, what business I had with the four gunmen," Dresner stated. He said: "If the four gunmen get a new trial, they are all saved, as there would be no log to stand on and there would be no case against any of them."

Dresner did not go to Judge Wahle's

office the next day, and not until Friday, he said. He told of having an appointment with John Becker at 23d st. and Sixth av. on Tuesday, when Becker said he would have Joseph Shay, Charles Becker's former counsel, with him. Dresner did not keep the appointment. He began to get "cold feet" in regard to making the affidavit, he said, and determined to dodge Becker and not go to Wahle's office. But what he considered a threat if he did not make the affidavit changed his mind, he stated.

"I went to work Thursday morning as usual," said Dresner. "And I did not want to meet anybody who might be from these people. I decided if I could get home that night without anybody seeing me I would be able to avoid them the couple of days between that and the time of the execution.

Was Threatened, He Says. "But on going home that night (Dresner said he then worked for a manufacturer of clothing at 53-59 East 14th st.), while leaving the building by the 15th st. door, the same man who spoke to me on Third av. Sunday night called me over, and when I saw him I was afraid, but went over to him, and he asked me if I went down to Judge Wahle's, and I said I did not have time, and he said: 'If you don't go down tomorrow you will not have to go down any more.' He spoke to me in such a way that I felt he meant I would not be able to go any more."

Dresner said that he decided to go down to Judge Wahle's office the next day, Friday. He was emphatic in stating that Mr. Kringel, Mr. Wahle's partner, and Judge Wahle, took his affidavit in good faith. He said he mentioned to them that he had seen John Becker, but he did not tell them that Becker had coached him on his story.

The gunmen's lawyers did not offer him money for the affidavit, he said, but Jacob Rosenberg, father of "Lefty Louie," had offered and he had taken \$6 in payment of the two days' work he missed Friday and Saturday. Mr. Rosenberg said others suggested that he go to a hotel Friday night as a matter of "protection." Dresner said, but he refused to do it. He said, however, that he was afraid something might happen to him, and Mr. Rosenberg and several others went with him that night to the door of the house where he lived, at 147 East 55th st.

It is not likely that Dresner's latest statement will be the subject of examination by the District Attorney until after the Becker trial, which begins before Justice Seabury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court tomorrow. It would have no direct bearing on the Becker case now, as the possibility of Dresner being a witness is eliminated.

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GLYNN TO SHAVE MILLION OFF BUDGET

Governor Has Own Supply Bills and Extraordinary Session Faces Deadlock.

SAYS VETOES SAVE STATE \$6,000,000

Urges Commission to Consider Additions to State's Humanitarian Institutions.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, May 4.—With every indication pointing to a deadlock on the appropriation and supply bills, the extraordinary session of the legislature convened here to-night. Governor Glynn in his message said that after careful and systematic study of the needs of the state departments he had decided that the proper expenditures for the coming year can be met by an appropriation of \$1,000,000 less than the total of either of the appropriation bills passed by the Senate and Assembly at the regular session.

With the aid of Democratic leaders of the Senate and Deputy State Controller Harris he has prepared an appropriation and supply bill making that cut, but retaining the departments of the State Fire Marshal and Efficiency and Economy, which the Republican Assembly refused to appropriate money for at the regular session.

The Governor and Senate leaders insist on the retention of these two departments, while Speaker Sweet, of the Assembly, majority leader Harold J. Hinman and Chairman McDonald of the Ways and Means Committee contend they will not recede from their stand at the regular session.

They expect to be upheld by the Republican majority of the lower house and will put the question up to them at a conference to-morrow morning.

The Governor's appropriation and supply bills, which will total a little more than \$2,000,000, will probably be ready for introduction Wednesday. At the regular session the appropriation and supply bills passed by the Senate totaled \$3,278,240, while the Assembly bills totaled \$2,962,568.

"With only the question of state finance to be considered it would seem that the Legislature should dispose of all necessary business within a week," said the Governor in his message. "The prolongation of the session beyond a week would seem unnecessary and its additional expense inexcusable and indefensible."

In his message the Governor took credit for a saving to the state of \$6,000,000 by the veto of special appropriations passed by the regular session. The Republican Assembly leaders assert that in this figure he has included the \$2,000,000 which was to be raised by a direct state tax, together with several reappropriations which were vetoed.

"Some of the vetoes," said Speaker Sweet, "which Governor Glynn placed on special appropriation bills will be found pretty extravagant economy. One of them will probably result in the loss of human lives. I refer to the veto of the bill appropriating \$6,000 for the filling in of two stagnant pools formed by the building of the barge canal at Fulton. An outbreak of typhoid fever is likely to result, and the State Health Department has already called attention to the situation."

In his message the Governor said that the Legislature is dealing not with Democratic dollars nor with Republican dollars, but with dollars that belong to the people of the State of New York. He added:

"I suggest to the Legislature that it consider ways and means for further construction and equipment in the state's humanitarian institutions. The piecemeal attempts of recent years to provide for institutional needs have been both wasteful and inefficient.

"To carry to its logical conclusion any comprehensive plan for the development of these institutions will require from \$5,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

A commission composed of the trustees of public buildings, the Commissioner of Education, the President of the State

Board of Charities, the chairman of the State Hospital Commission, the Superintendent of Prisons and such other persons as the Legislature might deem desirable, might well be created to have general supervision of the improvements, the message suggested.

That the Progressives will act with the Democrats in the endeavor to get appropriations for the Fire Marshal and Efficiency and Economy departments was shown by the statements of Michael Schaap, Moore leader in the Assembly, to-night. He held that as the departments were not abolished, the Legislature had no right to withhold their appropriations. He was opposing the Thorn resolution, calling on the Governor to recommend an investigation of "useless and unnecessary offices" in line with a recommendation the Governor made at the beginning of the regular session. The Thorn resolution was adopted.

When told of it to-night, Governor Glynn said that every business man of the state, no matter what his politics,

"will look upon the resolution as the faintest piece of political buncombe ever handed out in either branch of the Legislature in at least a century."

MISS GRACE STRACHAN ILL

Woman Educator To Be Operated on for Appendicitis.

Miss Grace C. Strachan, District Superintendent of Schools and one of the best known woman educators of the city, was attacked with appendicitis at the end of last week. It was learned yesterday. On Saturday she was removed from her home, 1115 Ocean av., Brooklyn, to a hospital. Her family reported yesterday to say what hospital she was taken to. She will be operated upon some time to-day.

Miss Strachan was a leader in the movement to obtain for the women teachers in New York City equal pay with the men teachers.

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The Vocabulary of the Criminal Classes

THE criminal classes have a vocabulary of their own. One of their expressions is "stone getter," which means one who takes diamonds or other precious stones from a person. "Flagger" means a doer of evil deeds who goes un molested. "Stalling for a dip" means assisting pickpockets to arrange for victims to be successfully robbed.

The trade-unionists, because they compel men to give them money in order to pursue their vocation, belong to the criminal classes.

The trade-unionists, like other classes of criminals, have their own vocabulary. In their vocabulary "Collective Bargaining" means taking from workmen the right to bargain for themselves. "Recognizing the union" means compelling an employer to discharge a man who is working without giving the union a part of his wages.

The "Entertainment Committees" of the unions are those they send out to blackmail a man who has failed to comply with the rules of the union.

While the trade unions are in many respects similar to other lawless bands, in other ways they are different.

The police are required to look after the wrong-doers in their respective cities, the National Guard to keep the peace of the State, the United States army more specially to deal with foreign foes. The trade-unionists stand alone in this, that it has at various times taken all these forces for peace to restrain them in their evil deeds.

The defense of the trade-unionists, when great wrongs have been done, is to say that the hoodlums did it. They would have it believed that the hoodlums were spectres in the air that descended to do it. As soon as a strike was ordered, and that vanished as soon as the strike was over. With rare exceptions the murdering and burning and other crimes that have accompanied strikes have been committed either by the trade-unionists or by the thugs they have hired for that purpose.

A trade-union official was sent to take charge of some men who were to make a raid; a little later he reported to a higher union official, "Eight dead and the hospitals full." It is by the dead and the wounded and by the destruction of property and the robbing of workmen that the union succeeds.

A woman took into her home a bottle of milk. Later a trade-union official called and told her she must not use that brand of milk. The woman in fright asked, "Must I get up at five o'clock in the morning to see the label on the bottle?" Continuously thus would the trade-union officials invade our homes if they could have their way.

No man who owns a home or rents one or lives in a single room could have a letter or package or an article of any kind delivered to his home, nor could he hire a carriage, nor even bury his dead, except as the union officials ordered, if they could get control.

It is because the forces for law and order have stood between the trade-unionists and the law-abiding that the trade-unionists have tried to cripple the power of the courts.

For years the trade-unionists have tried to have Congress pass anti-injunction bills, asserting that the courts have done them injustice. An investigation of the injunctions granted against the unions, extending over a number of years, showed that not a single injunction had been granted unjustly. The object has not been to prevent the courts from failing or refusing to do justice, but has been to give the trade-unionists a free hand in the commission of their crimes.

Men speak of the dark ages, but how much darker was that time than this, when men are shot from ambush or beaten to a shapeless mass because they failed to carry the card or wear the button of the gang?

Why have these unions been allowed to exist so long? It is because they have taken the noble name of labor to hide their evil purpose. Why were the Inquisitors allowed to continue their awful work? It was because they took the sacred name of religion. But the Inquisition, with its dungeon and thumbscrew, its fagot and rack, had to go. So trades-unionism, with its card and button, its blackmail and brass knuckles, with its shotgun and dynamite, will also have to go, for men must be as free in the pursuit of their vocations as they are to worship in the church of their choice.

RAYMOND L. SINCLAIR.

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