# PRESIDENT HAS VIRTUAL POWER OF A DICTATOR

## Congress's Acts Confer on Him Wide Range of Control for War.

### HIS COURSE WATCHED

### Measures Hold Him to "Strict Accountability"—Outline of Legislation.

*Special Despatch to* THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Almost dictatorial powers have been given to the President by the present Congress. With adjournment not yet in sight act after act has already been passed or has emerged from conference clothing the Chief Executive with autocratic authority on the theory that only by such means could the many new and extraordinary problems arising from the war be coped with satisfactorily and the full might of the nation be brought into the struggle with Germany.

Sought in large measure by President Wilson himself, the bestowal of powers represented in the legislation of the present session has evoked only a feeble remonstrance from Congress. Some opposition has been manifested in the Senate against what is alleged by some to be an unnecessary tendency toward autocracy.

In the House no attempt has been made to check the practice of placing on the shoulders of the President greater and greater burdens, the reason for this being that Congress as a whole has been glad to escape from these burdens itself, but it has been made increasingly evident with the passage of these measures that the President is to be held to "strict accountability" in the future for the way he exercises them.

**Powers Granted to Wilson.**

Representative Medill McCormick of Illinois in a public statement to-day called attention without comment, however, to the powers granted thus far to the President. The summary prepared by Mr. McCormick says:

"Under the food bill the President is given practically absolute control over the transportation and distribution of foodstuffs; the power to fix prices; to fix standards and grades of certain foodstuffs; to commandeer supplies and even take over plants, either for the armed forces or for the public's good; to license the importation, exportation, manufacture, storage or distribution of necessaries; to prevent waste and to prevent hoarding; to purchase, store and sell necessaries at reasonable prices; to prohibit the use of foods, fruits, food materials or feeds in the production of distilled liquors, except for governmental, industrial, manufacturing or medicinal purposes; to control the making of beer and wine and to prevent it if he sees fit during the period of the war.

"Under the bond issue law Mr. Wilson was given power to issue $7,000,000,000 in bonds and to loan not to exceed $3,000,000,000 to the Allies. Under this loaning power the President can exercise great control over all public purchases and allied diplomacy. Congress gave him absolutely free hand in the distribution of the $3,000,000,000 to the various allied nations. The Secretary of the Treasury was given the immediate handling of the bond issue, but provision was made that he should exercise it only with the approval of the President.

**Broad Embargo Powers.**

"Under the espionage act approved June 15 the President was given broad embargo powers as well as absolute powers over the clearance of ships.

"Under the urgent deficiency bill the President was given power to commandeer ships and ship plants and ship building material needed by the country during the war; to modify, suspend, cancel or requisition contracts for the building, purchasing or production of ships and material for ships; to commandeer ships now being constructed; to fix the compensation for all ships, either constructed or under construction, that are taken over, and to expend $750,000,000 to carry out the purposes of the act.

"Under public law No. 2 the President was given the right to take over vessels within the jurisdiction of the United States, owned wholly or in part by any citizen, corporation or subject of any nation at war with the United States.

"Under public law No. 12 the President was given the right to raise, organize and equip the regular ramy; to draft the National Guard into the Federal service, and to raise an additional army of men by selective conscription and to fill the National Guard to its war strength. The President was also given almost absolute control of exemptions under the selective conscription feature.

"In the matter of appropriations President Wilson was given $1,000,000,000 to spend in his own discretion and without report to Congress for the prosecution of the war.

**Can Suspend Eight Hour Law.**

"The naval appropriation bill, passed in the closing minutes of the last session of Congress, appropriated $115,000,000 for the speeding up on construction deliberately delayed by Secretary Daniels during the first Wilson administration. President Wilson was given the right to suspend the eight hour law, to commandeer shipbuilding plants and materials in order to expedite production of ships.

"The aviation law recently passed by Congress appropriated $640,000,000 for an increase in the air forces. This money is to be spent under the direction of the President, who is authorized to increase the strength of the Signal Corps of the army; to appoint all officers not above the grade of Colonel, to obtain enlisted men either voluntarily or by draft; to organize the personnel of the aviation section; to purchase or manufacture airships, supplies, aerial machines of other character, appliances, [illegible] of every description; to purchase necessary buildings, acquire necessary land by any means he sees fit, such as purchase, lease, donation, condemnation; to increase plants, factories and other aeronautic establishments and to aid the operation of technical schools and colleges where aviation is taught.

"The trading with the enemy act gives the President almost absolute powers in the matter of determining what is trading with the enemy and in the prevention of such.

"At the outset Congress granted the President the power to use the armed forces of the United States, both land and sea, for what he deems proper for the speedy prosecution of the war."

**Police to Find Daughter.**

[illegible] were appealed to yesterday by Mrs. Collins of 187 Berzen [illegible] to find Virginia, the [illegible] year-old daughter of [illegible] who left Thursday. The girl has [illegible] sisters several weeks ago. She intended to leave home.

# MANY WATER STUNTS PROMISED AT BATHS

## Second Annual Splash Week to Begin To-night.

With the inauguration of Manhattan's second annual splash week at the municipal baths to-night, contests for men, women and children will be in order all week. Swimming, diving and all the fancy stunts boys, girls and even staid men and women affect when they don bathing suits will be staged each afternoon and evening at the Rutgers place baths, while all the municipal bathing floats on North and East Rivers and the various public pools will be just as lively.

The events for men and women are open only to members of the Amateur Athletic Union, except on two nights, Wednesday at the Rivington street bath and Saturday at the East Fifty-fourth street pool. On these nights the events will be open to all comers.

Two features for the week will be a game of water polo between teams of the National Women's Life Saving League on Tuesday evening at the West Twenty-eighth street bath; and exhibitions of life saving methods and resuscitation work by members of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps at all the contests.

# WILSON'S BRIGADE TO BE SCATTERED

## Tenth Infantry Goes to Pennsylvania, 14th to Virginia, and 47th to Long Island.

Following the receipt of mobilization orders from Brig.-Gen. Wilson, commanding the Fourth Brigade of the National Guard, Brooklyn has become an armed camp alive with military preparation for the movement of troops to various points in the teritory of the Eastern Department. Infantry regiments are humming with activity. Supplies are being rounded up, equipment examined and officers and men summoned.

The Fourteenth will entrain soon for Virginia; the Tenth, which has headquarters up State, will go to some point in southern Pennsylvania—a section of it also will be sent to the District of Columbia, where it will be known as the White House Guard; the Forty-seventh will be sent somewhere on Long Island, and the Fifteenth, New York's only negro regiment, will succeed to the guard duty which until recently has been done by the Forty-seventh.

The Forty-seventh is fully equipped, this doubtless because it has been doing guard service for several weeks. At the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first armories it was said a number of the latest recruits still lack outfits. During the past week the Seventy-first was recruited to full war strength of 2,002 officers and men.

The Rev. Peter E. Hoey, assistant priest of the Roman Catholic Church of the Good Shepherd, has been appointed chaplain of the Twelfth Infantry to succeed Mgr. James N. Connolly, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, who retired after being chaplain of the Twelfth for eighteen years, nine months of which he spent with the regiment on the Mexican border.

The Rev. John J. Byrne, an assistant at St. Patrick's Cathedral, has been named chaplain of the Ninth Coast Defence Command, and the Rev. George G. Tyson, an assistant of the Church of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Brooklyn, has been attached to the Fourteenth Infantry, the first Brooklyn regiment to have a Catholic chaplain. Father Tyson will accompany the unit throughout the war.

# *INDIANANS MOBILIZED.*

**Eleven Thousand Prepare to Enter Mississippi Camp.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 5.—Approximately 11,000 members of the Indiana National Guard were mobilized at their home stations to-day, preparatory to assembling at Fort Benjamin Harrison near here, and later going into camp at Hattiesburg, Miss.

The Indiana men enter Federal service under command of Col. Edward M. Lewis of the regular army, who on request of Gov. Goodrich to the Militia Affairs Department at Washington, will be commissioned Brigadier-General for the period of the war.

# FREE ENGINE; SAVE HOMES.

**Prominent Residents of Belle Harbor Come to Fire Fighters' Aid.**

When fire threatened an exclusive residential section of Belle Harbor on the Rockaway peninsula yesterday a number of prominent residents came to the rescue and prevented a possible conflagration. Led by District Attorney Harry Lewis of Brooklyn, Deputy Attorney-General Peter B. Smith, former Magistrate James J. Conway and others, whose homes are near by, the neighbors worked diligently to stop a spread of the flames.

The fire started in a large field covered with dry grass near the summer home of Mr. Conway on Newport avenue and Beach 135th street. The flames spread with such rapidity that an alarm was turned in. A chemical engine was started for the scene, but stuck in the sand along the roadway of Newport avenue. District Attorney Lewis and the others got planks and other pieces of lumber and jacked up the engine until it was brought on solid ground. Then it proceeded on its way, and just as the flames were creeping up to the fence on the Conway estate the firemen entinguished the blaze.

# TRAINED WORKERS WANTED.

**Men Available for Quartermaster's Reserve Corps Listed.**

Tabulated lists of the names and addresses of 7,361 trained workers available for enlistment in the Quartermaster's Reserve Corps have been furnished the Mayor's Defence Committee by the military census bureau, by means of which a follow up campaign will be conducted in an effort to induce about 400 to make application at the Thirty-ninth street and Sixth avenue recruiting station.

The men needed and covered in the military census lists include electricians, typists, stenographers, carpenters, bakers, masons, teamsters, painters and the like. They may enlist either on application at the offices of the Mayor's Defence Committee, 280 Broadway, or at the Thirty-ninth street and Sixth avenue station.

Army recruiting stations officially took over the work of enlisting men for the National Guard yesterday, as the latter, by draft proclamation of the President, became an integral part of the regular forces.

**Berlin Telegraph Office Busy.**

BERLIN, via London, Aug. 5.—The main telegraph office in Berlin is now handling 20,000 more messages daily than in the days prior to the war. The congestion is causing annoying delays to press and commercial messages, especially as a large proportion of the wires is reserved for military purposes, and the tube and messenger services are heavily overtaxed.

# LUMBER OUTPUT FOR WOOD SHIPS JUMPS

## Demand on Southern Mill Owners Brings Prospect of Quadrupled Deliveries.

### TIMBER FOR 200 CRAFT

### Hurley Board Modifies Specifications to Lessen Difficulties of the Contractors.

*Special Despatch to* THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The supply of Southern pine available for the building of America's new fleet of wooden merchantmen has been nearly quadrupled in the brief time the reorganized Shipping Board has been at work, it was learned to-day.

The remarkable increase is due to strong appeals made last week to Southern lumber men by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, and Rear Admiral Capps, head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Under arrangements just completed with the mill owners, lumber for 109 of the wooden ships will be furnished from the present supply. This figure will be raised to nearly 200 shortly as a result of a trip which is to be made through the timber section of the South by W. J. Haynan, a lumber man of Hattiesburg, Miss., who has severed his business connections within the last few days and joined the staff of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

**Some of the Problems.**

The mill owners originally committed themselves for sixty-three ships, but when they made a closer study of the timber schedule and specifications for the standard wooden steamship many of them lost all their enthusiasm. The timbers called for in many instances were too large for some of the mills to handle and unless they agreed to furnish all the timbers for a ship they were not to be allowed to furnish any of them. The result was that schedules for probably not more than fifty ships actually were to be furnished by the Southern yellow pine mill owners.

Increasing the serious problem of getting wood from some of the contracting mills, other mills were holding up orders which they manifestly were able to fill. They were getting more money from private concerns than from the Government and were letting the Government wait.

The firm stand taken by Hurley and Capps did away with these problems in a hurry. They made it understood that nothing was to be allowed to stand in the way of the Government's necessity. The lumber men knew that if they failed to cooperate to the extent of their abilits as demanded of them by the shipbuilding chiefs the Government could take over their plants and operate them.

**Rules Modified.**

The Shipping Board, on its part, is making every concession possible to lessen the difficulties of the lumber men. It was announced to-day the mills would be permitted to ship certain of the larger timbers to the shipyards in the rough. This will eliminate the complaint of many of the mills that they have not the facilities for dressing the large sizes.

In other cases modifications will be made in the specifications for the convenience of the mills. The former rule also will be abrogated which requires the mills to furnish the pine in complete units of one or more ships. This shut out the mills which could not furnish some of the larger sizes of timbers.

Inspection rules will be relaxed in a few instances, but only where the changes will not interfere with the quality of the lumber. In the past defects have caused the rejection of timbers where the defects would have been eliminated by the dressing.

# GODMOTHERS READY TO AID RED CROSS

## League Willing to Cooperate in Shipping Comforts to the Army in France.

One of the war relief societies which is quite willing to have the Red Cross manage the shipping and the distribution of the things it sends to the war zone is the American Godmothers League for American Soldiers, formed recently by Mrs. W. Leonard Davis of 570 Park avenue. Mrs. Davis, who was in Europe when war began and lived there, mostly in Paris, till a year ago, says what she has seen of the difficulties of transportation there convinces her that it will take a large, thoroughly organized and powerful body like the Red Cross to direct the great business of getting America's contributions where they will do the most good.

Mrs. Davis's observation of the scarcity in France of many manufactured articles badly needed by the men in the trenches led her to form the Godmothers League. American women of whatever degree, from Maine to California, are invited to become Godmothers to our lads in France. It is very simple—just to be wiling to send a box, no matter how small, of the comforts and necessities outlined by the league. Mrs. Davis said yesterday that the arrangements with the Red Cross were not quite completed, so she is not able to say just where the gifts shall be addressed, but if every would-be Godmother who writes her will enclose a self-addressed and stamped envelope she will notify everybody just as soon as she knows herself where things are to be sent.

"Nothing sentimental should be given," Mrs. Davis said. "Shipping space is limited and we have room only for what will really do good. Among the articles we advise furnishing are pipes and tobacco, cigarettes, colored handkerchiefs, braces, assorted safety pins to use when buttons give way, cube sugar, hard peppermints, cocoa, tea, coffee, chocolates, knitted sweaters, knitted helmets, mufflers, socks, wristlets, shaving articles, writing materials, indelible pencils, candles—the thick, short kind—soap, reading matter and tooth brushes and tooth paste. The best size for the mufflers is 58 inches by 10. I shall be glad to supply the Navy League specifications for the knitted articles to any one who will apply to me. It is very important to have them right."

**Jewish Centre Cornerstone Laid.**

The cornerstone of the Jewish Centre at 131 West Eighty-sixth street was laid yesterday afternoon in the presence of the officers and about 100 members of the organization. William Fischman, the president, was master of ceremonies. Professor M. M. Kaplan of the Jewish Theological Seminary and the Rev. H. P. Mendes made addresses.

# 'MY PLANS CHOSEN,' DENMAN ASSERTS

## "Hurley and Capps Have Decided to Build Many Wooden Ships."

### ASSAILS GOETHALS AGAIN

### "His Views on Government Plant, Prices and Vessel Seizures Are Rejected."

*Special Despatch to* THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—William Denman, whom President Wilson threw overboard along with Goethals when it appeared that the quarrels of the two were about to run the shipbuilding programme on the rocks, is fighting as strongly as ever. He delivered another attack to-day on the policies of Gen. Goethals as head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. He will prepare a more detailed statement later which he "trusts" will be placed in the *Congressional Record*.

The ex-chairman charged by indirection that an endeavor had been made to change his policies by a campaign of publicity in the newspapers.

Referring to the new members of the board, he said:

"They must face the kind of publicity, paid and otherwise, which has been coercively directed at a majority of the board. They, as we, must rely alone on their sense of obligation to their oath of office in determining the rapid decisions they will have to make in matters of vital public concern."

In a letter to the press Mr. Denman suggested that as the reorganized Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation have decided on their course it might not be improper to indicate that the policies adopted conform identically to those he advocated and differ essentially from those of Gen. Goethals.

The summary of the policies attributed to the new heads of the shipbuilding organization by Mr. Denman, if not interesting in the light of the Denman-Goethals controversy, may be of value as indicating the nature of the decisions Chairman Hurley and Admiral Capps have reached in the few days they have been in authority.

**"Many Wooden Ships."**

Mr. Denman's summary follows:

"1. They (Hurley and Capps) have decided they will construct as many wooden ships as possible, and avail themselves not only of existing yards but will stimulate and encourage new yards. This is with the idea of creating as many vessels of any material as the resources of the country can provide. In this they disagree with the policy, pursued for many months, of discouraging and disheartening the wooden manufacturers.

"2. Admiral Capps has not adopted his predecessor's suggestion that $22,000,000 should be invested in government plant, largely composed of piles and piers and docks on a leasehold from the private owners where the land itself could be bought for less than five per cent. of the investment. He has not adopted the proposal that an option be given to the private interests to purchase government plants so constructed.

"3. They have declined to enter into fabricating contracts for $350,000,000 worth of ships with three private contractors without a careful examination of the facts and figures involved in such contracts. They have taken more time than we in the examination of the facts and figures, and it is more than likely they will never execute contracts even remotely resembling those proposed to be offered.

**The Price of Steel.**

"4. They have not adaopted the former general mangger's suggestion that the price of steel should be left to the Council of National Defence, where it would receive its first consideration by the steel and iron committee headed by Judge Gary of the Steel Corporation and of which committee Mr. Farrell is a member. They have left the consideration of price where the majority of the board desired it, namely, with the Federal Trade Commission.

"5. They have not adopted the suggestion that ships on the stocks contracted for by Norwegian, British and other aliens should be speeded up at the aliens' expense and the vessels turned over to them.

"6. They have not adopted the plan of taking over these vessels without a proper coordination of action with the State Department.

"(7) After a consideration involving a longer time than that given by the majority of the board they have substantially modified Gen. Goethal's plan, announced as final before consultation with us, and will carry out our project to commandeer the ships on the stocks. Other modifications are:

"(a) They have declined to adopt the proposal to make the very high contract payments for the ships under construction on the stocks, leaving these matters to future determination and simply agreeing to pay a reasonable compensation for the remaining work to be done on the ships.

"(b) Instead of commandeering all the merchant ships on the stocks they have only commandeered those in excess of 2,500 tons dead weight capacity."

"I sincerely trust," said Denman in conclusion, "that no incident of the relationship that has brought us together in an entirely different enterprise will stand in the way of the realization of his (Goethal's) ambition to serve his country in some military project to be executed in France."

# F. J. H. KRACKE FOR P.S. BOARD

**Bridge Commissioner May Succeed Henry W. Hodge.**

*Special Despatch to* THE SUN.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke of Brooklyn is to be appointed a member of the New York City Public Service Commission to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Commissioner Henry W. Hodge if Gov. Whitman does not change his present plans for filling this post.

Mr. Kracke would finish out Mr. Hodge's term, which expires on February 1, 1919. The salary of a Public Service Commissioner is $15,000, while the salary of the office now held by Commissioner Kracke is $7,500.

Mr. Hodge already has resigned and is on his way to France. Mr. Kracke was a candidate for appointment as Public Service Commissioner last year. His name may be sent to the Senate for confirmation at the present extra session.

Commissioner Hayward will continue as a member of the commission unless he is ordered out of the country with his regiment, the Fifteenth New York Infantry.

**Unions Aiding Uniform Strikers.**

Officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America said yesterday they had gone to the assistance of the strikers at the uniform factory of Sigmund Eisner at Red Bank, N. J., which has been turning out more than 40,000 uniforms a week for the army and navy. The strikers appealed to the union to organize them.

# *HOLDS WORRY WORSE THAN RUM OR VICE*

## *Bishop Says Absolute Cure Is to Soar Above Care.*

Worry destroys more than rum or vice, said Bishop Charles E. Woodcock of Kentucky yesterday to the congregation at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The distinguished churchman read his hearers a lecture upon the worry evil that made a profound impression.

"It is no more sinful," he said, "to drink yourself into the gutter than it is to worry yourself into the grave. The people are getting life very badly mixed up. They are shortening their lives by ten years through senseless worry. Worry weakens the heart and hardens the arteries. People are carried away by the mistaken idea that one cannot live without worry. Men and women doing anything on God's earth should have no time to weaken their souls by senseless worry.

"Worry is an evil. It destroys more than rum or vice. Worry wastes life. It is as sinful as drinking or gambling. It is a guilty, sinful and cowardly thing. It is always a personal weakness.

"The absolute cure for worry is to be as the bird, which flies above the wind blown dust and is therefore not sullied. So we must fly above the worries of the earth."

# PRIORITY PLAN FOR GOVERNMENT BUYING

## Industries Board to Eliminate Conflict Between War and Navy Purchases.

*Special Despatch to* THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The new War Industries Board, recently designated by President Wilson, is formulating a plan to bring about coordination in meeting the conflicting demands of the War and Navy Departments and their various bureaus. It is understood a system will be evolved resembling in many details that which has been worked out by England.

A statement issued to-day by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States described England's method of determining priority.

The priority branch in England was created in recognition of the fact that the decision between conflicting Government interests could not be left in war time to the uncontrolled operation of prices. The priority branch is under the Ministry of Munitions and has been gradually developed from an informal committee that was constituted in September, 1915, over a year after the war started.

The committee meets every day and no priority can be granted unless all present agree. One objection rejects an application, but this decision is not final. The representative of the interested department may withdraw the application and refer the matter through the chief of his department to some one representing the Minister of Munitions, "who is the final authority," for example, the assistant secretary of the Ministry. It is stated that in practice the number of cases in which the action of the committee has not been accepted as final has been remarkably few.

At the outset and for five or six months the priority committee acted only on cases presented to it by the Government departments or by manufacturers according to the National Chamber of Commerce bulletin.

It gradually became clear that these cases represented only a fraction of what the committee could do with advantage. Therefore in March, 1916, there was issued an order which became famous in the English industrial world as circular L33. This created the semi-automatic machinery under which a manufacturer instructed as to priority by the committee could himself issue certificates to bring about similar priority on materials of subcontracts for his contract.

The manufacturer is not compelled to accept work from the Government and when a manufacturer accompanies an order to another manufacturer with a certificate which would entitle this order if accepted to priority the manufacturer to whom the order is tendered need not accept the order unless he desires to sell. There is, however, strong indirect pressure to accept priority orders because a priority order gives assurance that steel and other scarce raw materials may be secured, that transportation will be afforded and also that a plant engaged upon priority work will have an adequate supply of labor.

# K. OF C. RAISE $80,000 HERE.

**Nationwide Campaign Said to Have Netted $1,000,000.**

When the nationwide campaign of the Knights of Columbus to raise $1,000,000 to furnish recreation facilities at the sixteen army contonments closed last night the New York chapter, which has jurisdiction of the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, was $20,000 short of its quota of $100,000. The balance will be raised by church collections and private subscriptions in the next day or two.

This was the announcement of Edward A. Arnold, chairman of the New York chapter, who at the same time said he had assurances from the Supreme Council that the countrywide campaign has made the fund a certainty.

Having been placed by the War Department on the same footing as the Y. M. C. A. the K. of C. will provide recreation centres for all army camps and, if funds are sufficient, also for the National Guard encampments.

# CATHOLICS OVERSUBSCRIBE.

**Knights of Columbus Likely to Increase Fund to $5,000,000.**

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The $1,000,000 fund being raised by the Knights of Columbus for the relief and recreation of Roman Catholic soldiers and sailors has been greatly oversubscribed, according to James A. Flaherty, supreme knight, and the Supreme Council will consider increasing the amount to $5,000,000 when they meet in annual convention here Tuesday.

"Our plans for the erection of recreation camps at the various military cantonments have been greatly increased, so we need three or even five times the original amount," Mr. Flaherty said today.

"Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York and in fact every State in the Union has subscribed more than the amount asked of it and will contribute more if needed. New York's contribution to date is $125,000. More than $1,000,000 in contracts already has been let."

# TEXAS GOVERNOR ON TRIAL.

**Legislature Begins Investigation of Charges To-day.**

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 5.—Investigation of the official acts of Gov. Ferguson will begin to-morrow in the Texas House of Representatives, sitting as a committee of the whole. For two weeks it is expected evidence will be heard on charges of misappropriation of public funds, disregard of the banking laws and undue interference with the State University.

Announcement was made that several legislators known as supporters of the Governor have resigned commissions in the Texas National Guard in order to take part in the deliberations.

# HOPE NOW HELD FOR CONGRESS RECESS

## Senate Republicans Willing to Limit Debate on Revenue Measure.

### FOR 45 DAYS VACATION

### Opposition to Food Bill's Enactment Without War Board Feature Is Crumbling.

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—There is a slight glimmering hope to be discerned to-day for the first time within twenty weeks that Congress before September 15 may find an opportunity for a brief rest from its labors and that the executive branch of the Government also may have a respite. It is only a glimmer, however, and it emanates from the councils of the Senate Republicans, not from the Administration group in Congress, where the burden of fighting protracted battles over every piece of new legislation which is not in the strictest sense of the word law making for war's necessities weighs most heavily.

The Republicans are willing to permit an agreement to be entered into in the Senate whereby the debate on the war revenue bill, which makes its second formal bow to the Senate to-morrow, shall be limited to a fortnight. This is the first suggested concession on the part of the minority which makes possible the termination of perhaps the most important legislative work in American history.

Republican opposition to the enactment of the food administration bill without the corollary of an enactment establishing the joint Congressional committee on expenditures incident to the war is crumbling. The exhibition of weakness displayed by the House Republicans on this point has indicated to the Senate that efforts to force such a measure into the statutes of the United States will be futile at the present juncture.

They admit that it will require a scandal, perhaps a gigantic scandal or the fizzling out of some of the ultra-ambitious plans of the horde of amateur statesmen engaged in the development of the American war machine, before the public can be convinced that a supervisory committee of Congress is needed.

**Standing by President.**

The "stand by the President" slogan, although long since worn out in Congress, has not been differentiated by the great American public from the broader spirited plea "stand by America." The Republicans know that they have to wait until the "war machine" finds itself or "flivvers" before the need for legislative supervision of executive conduct in any phase of Government can be asserted.

If the "war machine" does find itself and proves a working practical mechanism the need for the "snooping committee," as its enemies designate it, will not arise. If failure of any serious proportion attends the development of any branch of the Government's work the need for it will become instantly apparent. The Republicans are prepared to state that fact in unvarnished frankness and the public is expected to understand.

It is this which gives practical assurance of the speedy acceptance by the Senate of the conference report on the food bill and its early approval by the President. Senator Reed's outburst against the bill, coupled with his renewed attack on Herbert C. Hoover personally, cannot be interpreted as evidencing a serious recrudescence of the opposition to the food measure.

Neither can the diatribe pronounced last Saturday by Senator Gronna against the exemption of the commodities exchanges from the operation of the licensing section be accepted as indicating anything more than one man's wall. Senator Hollis is also ranged in opposition to the bill because the conferees have seen fit to remove some of the guarantees against the invocation of the law to prohibit labor unions from indulging in any sort of high handed proceedings prejudicial to the operation of the proposed statute.

**To Shove Food Bill Through.**

These gentlemen will say their respective says and there is no doubt that Senator La Follette will discover something to discuss for several hours, but in the end the food control bill will be passed as arranged by the conferees. A bi-partisan organization similar to that which forced the compromise bill on the Senate a fortnight ago is expected to take the conference report in hand and force it through to final acceptance on Wednesday.

The Finance Committee is back of this move. It has realized that the Senate has talked itself out over the food control bill and that the time has come when the voices in opposition must be stilled in view of the fact that most of what remains for them to say is painful repetition of information which they have conveyed to their colleagues in vast volume during the last two months. The leaders of both parties are tired of the relentless haggling and are willing to accept the food bill now in the conviction that if it doesn't work to the national advantage remedial legislation may follow speedily.

The Finance Committee will hold the boards in the Senate for the ensuing weeks. In the debate to come many of the Senators who in committee have subscribed to the bill in general terms will interpose opposition to many of the schedules, but it is not thought that the Senate as a body will alter in any great measure the work of its Finance Committee. Only three of the eighteen members of the committee have offered opposition in the form of a substitute report.

Ultimately the Senate, with only here and there an exception, will vote for the war revenue bill with its $2,000,000,000 levy. In the course of the debate there will be much said against recent strictures passed upon the Finance Committee's product by Chairman Kitchin. It is known that Senator Simmons, who on Saturday refused to discuss or even privately comment on Kitchin's criticisms, will make the debate an occasion for a reply in which he will excoriate the Ways and Means Committee and the House for passing up to the Senate the most unscientific piece of revenue legislation ever enacted by that body.

**Oratorical Gem Expected.**

Senator Simmons has a reputation for handling himself with extraordinary forcefulness and with great powers for conviction and his fusillade against the mongrel House bill is expected to prove one of the gems of the Senator's oratory.

With the revenue bill occupying probably less than three weeks of the time of the Senate it is said now that the war Congress ought to see the opportunity for a recess. The Republicans will not help in any effort which permits of adjournment sine die, which means until the first Monday in December. They are in no mood for the relinquishment of the legislative check on the powers of the Executive for a longer period than sixty days.

Their preference is for forty-five days of release from cares and this the Administration leaders well understand and in so far as Congress is concerned are by no means unwilling to accept. How the President and his advisers will view the situation is a matter of no concern to the Republicans. They are in a position practically to dictate the length of the recess. The agreement will be made before any adjustment is effected with regard to the duration of the war revenue debate. The chance for terminating this with the current month is so alluring to the Democrats that it is believed the Republicans will have no trouble in reaching an agreement to have a Congressional recess from September 20 or 25 to November 5 or 10, and this is all that they will ask.

# 300,000 AT CONEY; ONE DIES IN WAVES

## Another Paralyzed in Dive—Several Saved—Charles Notter's Body Is Found.

Thousands of persons who had slept all night on the beaches at Coney Island were lined up at daybreak yesterday waiting for the Municipal Bath House to open. The long lines of bathers attracted general attention, and the reserves from the Island police station were called to keep order.

From the peep of dawn until late last night Coney had a banner time. The police said that about 300,000 visited the island. Some of the bath house proprietors caused a racket by raising the price of rooms from the usual 50 cent limit to $2.

Matthew Baron of 115 East 126th street was drowned while bathing with Miss Frances Becker at the foot of Sheridan's Walk. Baron was seized with cramp. The girl tried to save him, and he was fast pulling her down when Miles Otto of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Station went to her rescue. He brought both of them to shore, where Dr. Siskind used a pulmotor on Baron for an hour without success.

**Charles Notter's Body Found.**

The body of Charles Notter, 21, of 1274 East Fifteenth street, Brooklyn, was washed ashore yesterday at the foot of West Twenty-third street. Notter, who was a brother to "Joe" Notter, famous as a jockey, disappeared last Wednesday.

William Messinger, 18, of 849 Belmont avenue, Brooklyn, was diving from a platform at the foot of Sheridan's Walk while the tide was low. When he came up from his dive spectators noticed he was hurt. Lloyd Stitz, a life guard, brought him ashore. Dr. Siskind of the Coney Island Hospital found the lower part of the boy's body was paralyzed and that he was unable to speak. He was sent to the hospital.

Frances Fitzgerald, 20, a telephone operator of 123 Vanderbilt avenue, Brooklyn, was swimming with Theodore Reinhart of 213 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, at the foot of West Twenty-fifth street. The girl got beyond her depth. Reinhart went out to rescue her. She was fast dragging him under water when others brought both of them ashore. Dr. Siskind revived the girl and sent Reinhart to the hospital after he had regained consciousness.

**Motorman Held for Crash.**

Anthony Preston, motorman on a Sea Gate trolley car, was arrested for running his car into the automobile of Max Cohen of 247 West 111th street. In front of Cohen's machine Charles Wenkland's automobile had stalled on the car tracks. The motorman hit the Cohen car and knocked it into the stalled machine.

Policeman Hanneman was riding on the front platform of the car. He told the motorman he might have avoided the collision with a little care.

"Sure I could," said the motorman. "I saw him 100 feet away. But what right has he on the car tracks?"

The policeman promptly arrested the motorman.

# UNABLE TO NAME SLAYER.

**Coffee Saloon Proprietor Shot Nine Times by Assassin.**

Tony Campanelli, who ran a coffee saloon at 234 East 116th street, just opposite the Third branch detective bureau, was walking toward First avenue, less than a block from the detective bureau, early yesterday morning when a man darted from a hallway and opened fire on him with a revolver. Nine shots were fired and every one struck its mark.

Shortly before he died in Suydenham Hospital Campanelli told the detectives he had no idea who shot him. He asked the police to look after his jewelry, valued at several thousand dollars, and then collapsed. Although the police surrounded the block where the shooting took place they have no clew to the identity of the slayer.

# BABY STABBED; MOTHER HELD.

**Child Attacked Following Quarrel of Parents in Home.**

Mrs. Christina Whittemore, 21 years old, of 437 East 119th street, was locked up at the East 137th street police station yesterday charged with stabbing her son, Charles, 19 months old, with a potato knife. The infant is in a precarious condition at Harlem Hospital.

Neighbors say that Mrs. Whittemore and her husband had a violent quarrel on Saturday night when he upbraided her for leaving the baby alone in their flat. The quarrel was renewed again yesterday morning, they say, after which the husband left the house. A few minutes later they heard the screams of the woman and running to her flat they said they found her at the cribside with a knife in her hand and the baby bleeding from a knife wound.

# FIVE PASSENGERS INJURED.

**Madison Avenue Car Bowled From Track by Big Motor Truck.**

Five passengers were bruised and cut and the motorman and the conductor were jarred badly, when a big motor truck, driven by James Tuomy of 325 East 166th street, The Bronx, crashed into a southbound Madison avenue surface car at Ninety-second street yesterday afternoon.

All the injured were attended by an ambulance surgeon from Flower Hospital and left for their homes. The car was struck with such force that it was bowled from the track and sent skidding to the sidewalk, where it brought up with a crash against the curbing.

# E. P. BUTLER ON FUSION SLATE.

**Humorist May Run for Queens Borough Presidency.**

Ellis Parker Butler, the author, who lives in Flushing, L. I., is being seriously considered by the Queens Fusion leaders as their candidate for Borough President. Mr. Butler has been active in public affairs in Flushing and the borough for a number of years. The humorist could not be seen yesterday so his views on the subject are unknown.

If Mr. Butler cannot be induced to make the run against Borough President Connolly the leaders are said to favor Clarence M. Lowes, treasurer of the Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburg, who lives in Flushing.

# U. S. FORCE TO TOTAL 1,287,000 ON SEPT. 1

## Army of 1,107,000 and Navy of 180,000 Will Be First Contingent for War.

### FINISH REORGANIZATION

### Pershing May Be a Lieutenant-General—200 Other Commanders Needed.

*Special Despatch to* THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Reorganization of the military forces of the United States to a prospective total strength of 1,107,000 men on September 1 has been worked out at the War Department and will be formaly announced later. It involves the appointment of between fifty and sixty officers of the rank of Major-General and between 150 and 180 officers of the rank of Brigadier-General. Major-Gen. John J. Pershing, in command of the American expeditionary force in France, may be promoted to Lieutenant-General.

Two plans for army organization have been tentatively completed, one involving a divisional strength of 27,000 men and the other based on 16,000 men to a division. If the divisions are formed in accordance with the present table of organization the army will consist of nine divisions of the regular army, sixteen divisions of the first increment of the National Army and sixteen divisions of the National Guard, which includes really the National Guard organizations drafted into the Federal service to-day.

The plan is to divide this force into four field armies or thirteen army corps. Of course if the divisions are 16,000 men their number will be greater. If the 150,000 enlisted strength of the navy and the 30,000 Marine Corps strength is added the nation will have 1,287,000 men under arms by September 1.

Part of the new army plan involves the immediate ordering home of general officers on the active list who are on duty in the Philippines and elsewhere and at stations where they may be spared. Gen. R. K. Evans, retired, will command the forces in the Philippines, with headquarters at Manila, relieving Gen. C. J. Bailey, who will return to the United States, as will Gen. H. C. Hale.

The entire National Guard came under control of the Federal Government to-day. On June 30 the records showed a total numerical strength of 300,000, and this has been increased to an estimated strength of between 400,000 and 500,000. It has been found necessary to suspend the issue of articles of equipment to the National Guard as such and to delay that process until the guard had come into the Federal service. Now that this has been done, these supplies will be speedily provided.

Approximately $438,000,000 of the War Department's pending deficiency estimate is to provide pay to the regular army, National Guard and new National Army for the remainder of the fiscal year.

# APPOINTMENTS OF PRIESTS.

**New Assistant Selected for St. Patrick's Cathedral.**

Cardinal Farley has made the following appointments and transfers among the priests of the archdiocese: The Rev. Joseph A. Farrell, an assistant at St. Peter's Church, New Brighton, Staten Island, under the Very Rev. Mgr. Charles A. Cassidy, who has been appointed rector of the church at Dongan Hills. He succeeds the Rev. Joseph G. Murray, who was forced by ill health to resign and go to St. Francis Hospital. The Rev. Thomas V. Hurke of St. Mary's Church in Newburgh has been appointed an assistant at St. Peter's to succeed Father Farrell.

The Rev. Henry Hammer, recently ordained a priest at the American College in Rome, has been assigned to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where he will be an assistant to the Right Rev. Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle. Another graduate of the American College in Rome, the Rev. Charles Fitzgerald, has been assigned to St. Joseph's Church, Sixth avenue and Washington place, where he will be an assistant to the Right Rev. Mgr. John Edwards.

# TRAIN KILLS EX-POLICEMAN.

**Philip O'Brien, 72, Run Down at Rockaway Beach.**

Philip O'Brien, 72 years old, of Beach 109th street and Washington avenue