Three Catholic Churches Unfurl Service Flags

Solemn Blessings and Patriotic Exercises Mark Ceremonies

Gold Star on One

Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help Honors Fallen Fighter

With solemn blessings and patriotic exercises, service flags were unfurled yesterday at three Roman Catholic churches. One was emblazoned with a star of gold, indicating one of the boys in that parish had made the supreme sacrifice.

The flag so honored was that at the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Sixtieth Street and Sixth Avenue, Bay Ridge. Its gold star was in memory of James B. Kennedy, of 436 Sixty-first Street, who was killed on March 7 while fighting with the old "69th" in France. There are 486 stars in the flag.

Before the flag was unfurled in front of the church there were patriotic exercises in the auditorium. National airs were sung by the parishioners, accompanied by the parish orchestra. Speeches were made by the pastor, Father James Barron; Rear Admiral Benson, Colonel J. C. F. Tillson and Borough President Edward Riegelmann.

Admiral Benson declared that the United States in fighting against Germany is carrying out the precept of Jesus—"Greater love hath no man than he giveth his life for his brother." The flag was blessed by the Very Rev. Joseph Schneider, superior of the Eastern Province of the Redemptorists.

After the ceremony there was a parade through the parish, led by the 2d Naval Battalion band, followed by the parish cadets. Girls dressed in white carried the service flag.

At the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 30 West Sixteenth Street, a service flag with 225 stars was unfurled after a parade through the parish and exercises in front of the church.

Last December Xavier High School, part of the parish, held similar services for 280 alumni. Since then the number has increased to 430. Less than a dozen of these are duplicated in the church flag.

Father C. H. Hessel, S. J., pointed out that of the 480 former high school cadets more than one in three is a commissioned officer, one of whom is Brigadier General James W. McAndrews, with the American expeditionary force.

The flag, the gift of the Holy Name Society of the parish, was unfurled by Major Mills Miller, of the 9th Coast Command. The emblem was presented to the rector, Father Thomas F. White, S. J., by Patrick Ward, of the Holy Name Society. Conde B. Pallen delivered an address, after which the children sang a service flag song composed by the Rev. Francis P. Donnelly, S. J., of Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass. After Father Hugh Dalton, S. J., blessed the flag, prayers were offered for the soldiers and sailors of the nation.

At St. Cecelia's Church, Herbert and North Henry streets, Williamsburg, a service flag of 350 stars was unfurled by the pastor, the Right Rev. Monsignor E. J. McGolrick. Many men from all branches of the service were present. Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan was to have delivered an address, but was ill, and Judge Sinnott spoke in his place. Monsignor McGolrick expressed his pride in the boys of the parish who have gone forth to do their duty. Four hundred children sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

League to Demand Public Funds for Shipyard Houses

The Staten Island Civic League sent out notices yesterday of a mass meeting to be held in Borough Hall, St. George, to-morrow evening to protest against the reported purpose of the government to use no public funds to build houses for shipyard employes. The notices were sent out as soon as the league was informed that a committee had made that recommendation.

The borough's three shipyards employ 18,000 men, more than half of whom have to reach their work by ferry and trolley. When the yards have attained their maximum production there will be 60,000 employes.

T. M. Osborne to Speak

Thomas Mott Osborne, ex-warden of Sing Sing, and since the outbreak of the war a lieutenant commander in the navy, in charge of the naval prison at Portsmouth, will speak on prison problems of the navy at the Biltmore on Wednesday afternoon, March 20. It will be his first public appearance in New York since he took charge of the Portsmouth prison.

The Weather Report

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Lake Superior disturbance of Saturday night is now over the lower St. Lawrence Valley and another of more marked character covers the Canadian Northwest and the north Pacific states, with rain in Washington, Oregon and Northern California. Otherwise dry and fair weather prevailed, except in the south Atlantic states, where some irregular pressure distribution was attended by general rains.

It is generally warmer, except in the Atlantic and Pacific states, and in the central valleys, the plains states and the Northwest temperatures are much above the seasonal average. Fair weather will continue generally Monday and Tuesday east of the Mississippi River, with lower temperatures Monday in New England and the northern portion of the middle Atlantic district. It will be warmer Monday in the Ohio Valley and the South and quite generally on Tuesday.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Pandy Hook to Eastport.

Forecast for Special Localities.—New Jersey—Fair to-day, slightly colder in interior; Tuesday fair, warmer in north and west.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and slightly colder to-day; Tuesday, fair and warmer.

Eastern New York—Fair and somewhat colder to-day; Tuesday fair, warmer in interior.

Southern New England—Fair Monday, somewhat colder on the mainland; Tuesday, fair and warmer in Connecticut and Western Massachusetts.

Northern New England—Fair and colder to-day; Tuesday fair, warmer in interior.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair to-day; Tuesday, fair and warmer.

Western New York—Fair to-day, colder in east; Tuesday, fair and warmer.

Local Official Record.—The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows temperatures during the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1918.	1917.		1918.	1917.
3 a. m.	37	33	3 p. m.	53	43
6 a. m.	37	35	6 p. m.	47	42
9 a. m.	41	37	9 p. m.	51	42
12 noon	48	39	11 p. m.	—	40

Highest temperature yesterday, 53 degrees (at 4 p. m.); lowest, 36 (at 6:45 a. m.); average, 45; average same date last year, 40; average same date for thirty-three years, 38.

Humidity

8 a. m. 57 | 1 p. m. 17 | 8 p. m. 41

Barometer Readings

8 a. m. 30.08 | 1 p. m. 29.87 | 8 p. m. 29.89

Local Official Forecast.—Fair and somewhat colder to-day, with fresh northwest winds; to-morrow fair.

Girl Munition Workers Bring New Spirit And Renewed Activity to Jersey Plant

Production Is Increased in Bloomfield Factory by New Smocked Employes—College Graduates Are Among Recruits

By Emma Bugbee

She was a college girl. One suspected her first from her low-heeled shoes, purchased for 'cross-country hikes and mountain climbing, and pressed into service again when their young owner began standing ten hours a day before a whirring turret lathe. She wore a tailored shirt of blue flannel and a plain skirt. Over all was a white linen smock, badge of the British munitions worker and only recently introduced into this country. "Over there" the girl drivers of trucks on the Strand and the girl smashers of baggage at Charing Cross wear smocks.

Out in Bloomfield, N. J., however, most of the girl munitions workers, if they wear aprons at all, wear a variety reclaimed from the kitchen—blue gingham, with bibs. The girl in the smock hastily disclaimed all intention of dressing the part.

"This smock?" she replied, rubbing her hands against it to show her disregard, "why, I've had it for ages."

I suspect her, though, of being just a trifle proud of it. It isn't every girl who has a chance to wear an exceedingly grimy apron, all covered with oil and grease, just like a man's. It was her uniform, and the grimier the better—just as young Sergeant Simpson may pretend he needs a new coat, but is secretly pleased to have to go to the company dance all stained and faded. It looks as if he drilled so hard, you know.

A very competent young person, this girl in the grimy smock, and in a fair way to serve her country well by making munitions very fast. She was one of the group of girl workers who enlisted at Bloomfield last week. It wasn't until long after she had taken her place in the roomful of green girls that it was discovered she was a Columbia University graduate with several courses in mechanical arts to her credit. Then they put her in front of a lathe—the most difficult work any of the girl workers do—and told her to go ahead as fast as she liked.

"That is the kind of girl we must have here if the United States is going to win the war," said E. B. Smith, efficiency engineer of the plant, watching her trudge off, a specimen of feminine efficiency herself with her low heels and serviceable clothes. "I tell you, the women of the United States ought to be ashamed of themselves. They think it is beneath them to work in a factory. It isn't beneath their brothers and sweethearts to shoot the Germans, is it? Then why is it beneath the girls to make the shells for them? Why can't they wake up before it is too late? If they don't help now they'll have to help in crepe later on.

"I addressed a meeting of patriotic men and women recently, all anxious to know what they could do to help win the war. 'Aren't there thirty or forty young women in this town who are living at home and doing nothing for their country but knitting a little and making fudge for a handsome soldier somewhere?' I asked. The folks admitted there were.

"'Get some of those girls to working in the munitions plants,' I said, 'and then you'll be doing something that is really needed.'

"We don't want to take girls from other occupations," Mr. Smith went on, neatedly. "That isn't increasing the production of the nation any. I want to get hold of these idle girls. I know a fellow in one of the training camps who has had eight sweaters given to him. It's criminal, you know, for our girls to be wasting their time that way.

"It's bullet makers we need, not knitters."

The college girl in the grimy smock was only one of the pioneers who enlisted last week to serve their country behind the lathe, and with their advent a new spirit crept into the factory life. They were singing "Over There" and "Joan of Arc" Saturday noon in the big room lined with cases of shining brass cylinders that are going to be fuses for 6-inch shells some day.

The daily "sing" is going to be a regular part of the training for Uncle Sam's girl soldiers hereafter, a "sing" established for the same reason that the soldiers at Camp Upton have amateur circuses and that General Pershing has asked for baseballs and bats for his men in the trenches. The girls at Bloomfield hope to have their own orchestra soon, too. Already they have collected $22 toward buying music for noontime dances, and they spurned the suggestion that generous patriots would be glad to donate one.

"Nothin' doin'," said the girl in the pale pink blouse and the striped sport skirt, who is the fastest worker in the testing room. "We'll buy our own music and take no favors."

While the tumult of the "sing" spread through the whole building, there was another "affair" going on down in the basement, which ran a close second in popularity. They're a clannish lot down in "B basement," and only those who "belonged" were invited, for this was a St. Patrick's Day spread, with green icing on the cake, and "everything."

It was a strange sight—the low room filled with cases of brightly gleaming fuses polished so that they shone like gold in the dim light. Crowded between them was a broad table, at the head of which sat the foreman in shirt sleeves and blue jeans; around him "his girls," laughing at his efforts to cut the green cake and cracking jokes about "Pop" at every mouthful. They wore green bandeaus over their foreheads and shamrocks pinned on their gingham aprons. It was a feast which no freshman spread in a real girls' college ever equalled. I hope it didn't interfere with the production of shells that afternoon. College spreads of that character often have disastrous effects upon higher mathematics.

There is to be a "trench paper," too, written by these soldiers of the turret lathe. No outsider is to be allowed to break in, because, if you please, the editors are so swamped with excellent material from inside the shop that there is no room for common mortals to contribute. There will be not only prose, but poetry, too, and an unusually high standard of illustrations, according to Miss Annie Matthews, the editor. The paper is to be called "The International," and the first number will be out very soon.

All this singing and writing of poetry and the picture of President Wilson hanging in a jumble of belts and great whirring black wheels are part of a great adventure in industry which is going on in Bloomfield. Democracy is fighting at the lathe as well as in the trenches, and democracy must march with a song on its lips.

Such women as these, with their stories behind them, and the young Americans, who have as yet had only the vision and not the story in their own lives, are contributing their share to the very practical thing which is going on in Bloomfield. It is so practical, indeed, that already certain labor leaders have noticed it. Major W. J. Hawkins, vice-president of the company, vouches for the fact that these women have speeded up production in the works to such an extent that the men felt obliged to remonstrate.

"If you girls work so fast," they said, "don't you see what'll happen to the men? The foremen will be asking why we men can't work just as fast."

WOMEN WHO HELP ON THE WAR

Photos by Underwood Service

College girls running lathe and screw machines in Bloomfield, N. J., plant. These new employes not only handle their levers as expertly as men veterans, but have actually increased production.

Negro Troops Praised

That the valor and sacrifice of negro troops on the fields of Europe will wipe out forever race prejudice, was the prophecy made yesterday by Charles Anderson, when he addressed a negro patriotic mass meeting, held in Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, at 102 West 133d Street.

Mr. Anderson in a stirring speech called on his hearers to give their undivided support to the government in the present crisis, and said that it was only by such devotion and loyalty the race would receive greater justice and more liberty.

One hundred negro Red Cross nurses from the 319th Unit attended the meeting in uniform, as did hundreds of troops from the 367th Infantry at Camp Upton. Many negro officers from the regiment were also present, including Captain Edward C. York, who has seen twenty years' service in the army.

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McAdoo Starts Tour For Loan on April 6

He Will Cover South, Middle West and East in Three Weeks' Trip

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Secretary McAdoo will make a speaking tour of the South, Middle West and East on behalf of the third Liberty Loan, beginning at Philadelphia on Saturday, April 6, the opening day of the campaign.

Speaking dates in the Southern states were made public to-night, but more than half the tour, which will last probably three weeks, has been left open.

After visiting Arizona the Secretary plans to return through New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The cities to be visited in these states will be determined later.

Frank R. Wilson, Publicity Director of the Liberty Loan, will precede the Secretary on his tour to make arrangements for Mr. McAdoo's meetings and for campaign publicity.

After visiting Philadelphia, where the local Liberty Loan committee will unveil a reproduction of the Statue of Liberty, Secretary McAdoo will go to Richmond, Va., to speak on April 8.

His dates after that will be Raleigh, N. C., April 9; Columbia, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., April 10; Jacksonville, Fla., April 11; Pensacola, Fla., and Mobile, Ala., April 12; New Orleans, April 13; Jackson, Miss., April 14; Houston, Tex., April 15; San Antonio, April 16; El Paso, April 17; Phoenix, Ariz., April 18.

Jersey Men Go to Front

CAMP M'CLELLAN, Ala., March 17.—Twelve men from each company and battery of the 58th Infantry Brigade and the 110th and 111th Field Artillery, about 375 in all, have been picked for the April replacement draft and will go to France ahead of the division to fill gaps in the ranks of the expeditionary forces.

The following promotions were to-day announced in the ranks of New Jersey infantry units: Mathew J. Farraher, of Newark, from corporal to sergeat; Wagoners August W. Ehlers and Christian W. Lawson, of Hoboken, William K. Wylie, of Kearny, Clarence A. Runyon, of Trenton, and Frederick Deigman, of Cedar Grove, to be sergeant; Wagoners August W. Ehlers and Charles Wiggins, Saddler David Reid, Privates Leslie H. Kenworthy and Frank J. Weibe, jr., of Kearney, Private John C. Powers, of Newark, Private Archie Seal, of Plainfield, Wagoner Thomas F. Murray, of Jersey City, and Wagoner Russell Black, of Trenton, to be corporals.

Supply Sergeant Alexander L. Hanna, of Kearney, has been made regimental supply sergeant in the 113th Infantry.

Daughter Sues to Oust Baudouine Estate Executors

She Accuses Father and Uncle of Violating Their Trust

Mrs. Marguerite B. Burke has brought an action in the Supreme Court for an accounting in the estate of her grandfather, Charles A. Baudouine, in which she makes various charges against her father, John F. Baudouine, yachtsman and horseman, and her uncle, Charles A. Baudouine, executors of the estate. She also asks that they be removed from the executorship, that they be surcharged with $175,000 and be compelled to make good all cash principal misapplied from the estate. John F. Baudouine has been married three times, the plaintiff being a daughter by his first marriage.

Says Executors Got Too Much

Charles A. Baudouine, the testator, died in 1895 and left an estate valued at more than $5,000,000. He owned real estate assessed at $2,498,000, and it included numerous Broadway and Fifth Avenue properties. He left his estate in trust, his sons to receive an income out of the principal, which at the death of the sons was to go to their children. It is the allegation of Mrs. Burke that her father and uncle "in violation of their powers and the trust imposed in them unlawfully mortgaged property valued at $175,000" and have not discharged the mortgages against the property. She also complains that the executors have paid themselves too much money out of the trust estate, which, she says, also was true in the payments made to Abram Baudouine, another uncle, who died a little more than a year ago.

Mrs. Burke says the executors of her grandfather's estate rendered an accounting in 1896 and did not file another until 1916, the latter being made necessary by the death of Abram Baudouine.

Objects to Lives of Luxury

In the interim, she alleges, her father kept her in ignorance of the estate, which in the twenty years between accountings had brought an income of $4,510,596. As to her uncle Abram, Mrs. Burke says that he was "a gentleman of no especial social pretensions and no station to maintain, with only a wife dependent on him." She says that although $15,000 a year would have been sufficient to allow him out of the trust estate he was able to accumulate $750,000 out of his share of the income. Her father, it is alleged by Mrs. Burke, lavished his money "on the support and entertainment of social parasites."

Soldiers Tour City

A typical cross-section of Uncle Sam's fighting forces caught a three-hour glimpse of New York City yesterday from both decks of three green auto buses. They started at 11 o'clock from War Camp Community Service Unit No. 5, 49-55 West Twenty-seventh Street, the late Hotel Earlington.

About 100 strong, they were representative of practically every section of the country and branch of the service. Aero squad men from Mineola mingled with ambulance unit boys from Camp Dix. The navy—regular and reserve—and the army—National, Regular and National Guard—had their representation.

Two of the buses rolled in a leisurely way downtown, exploring the city's present towering commercial monuments and paused at the Woolworth Building on their lateral journey for an altitudinous one.

The third bus wended an applauded journey northward, with Fort George the objective. Nothing about which the boys could write home escaped the experienced eye of the pilot.

There was a reunion at Grace Church, where many of the men were entertained at luncheon. Others accepted invitations of private families to dinner.

11 Soldiers Strangely Ill

[*Special Correspondence*]

WILMINGTON, Del., March 17.—Eleven regular army soldiers, members of the 50th Regiment, United States Infantry, sent here to guard the shipbuilding plants, were taken to the Homœopathic Hospital to-night. The only statement made by the officers in charge was that "the men may be suffering with typhoid fever, and it may be something else; we don't know."

So many of the men are incapacitated that Company F from Washington will be sent here to-morrow to reinforce Companies A and B, already here. The hospital people declare the men have not been there long enough to determine their ailments. Military officers decline to talk on the subject, except to say that no poison plot is suspected. One of the men declared that every man who drank a certain brand of milk to-day was taken ill, but he refused to talk further when questioned.

R R R

4,000 Visitors at Upton

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., March 17.—More visitors came to Camp Upton today than on any day since its establishment. Approximately 4,000 persons, most of them women, were brought in by five trains carrying fifty-six cars.

The first wedding in the new interdenominational church took place this afternoon, when Private John William Ander, 1722 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, Headquarters Company, 305th Infantry, was married to Miss Martha Dora Behr, 1694 Linden Street, Brooklyn, by Lieutenant Duncan H. Browne, the regimental chaplain.

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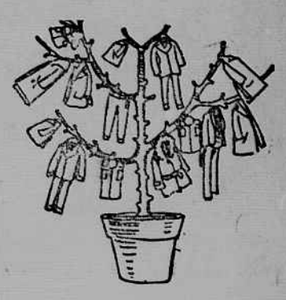

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"I was more surprised than if I'd been passed by a flivver!"

Sooner or later you'll discover—

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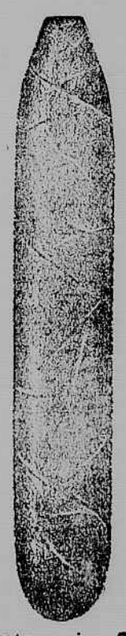

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