CITY CELEBRATES FLAG ANNIVERSARY

Profusion of Parades and Demonstrations Attract Thousands.

HARLEM FETE LARGEST

Patriotic League, Headed by Miss Prisk, Has Notable Affair.

A profusion of parades, community demonstrations and special exercises in schools, factories, parks and other public places throughout the city yesterday marked the celebration of Flag Day and the opening of the Loyalty Week campaign arranged by the Mayor's Committee on National Defence to give the city's cosmopolitan population an opportunity to express its undivided allegiance to the United States.

Yesterday's variegated programme was unquestionably the most elaborate ever arranged in honor of Flag Day. The city fairly bubbled over with patriotic fervor and demonstrativeness, and the 100 per cent. American desirous of observing the 141st birthday of Old Glory didn't have to go far to find a chance to celebrate.

Thousands of school children mobilized in front of the various schools at 9 o'clock to witness the raising of the colors. The exercises in the schools were held in accordance with directions sent from the City Superintendent's office. There were short speeches and patriotic songs, together with a number of special features all having to do with the evolution of the flag and the principles for which it stands.

Harlem Celebrates.

The most pretentious celebration was held in Harlem under the direction of the Harlem Patriotic League, of which Miss Laura B. Prisk, the founder of Flag Day, is head.

Children from the neighboring schools, boy and girl scout organizations, members of the Home Defence League, G. A. R. posts and a detachment of men and women from the Salvation Army who are soon to leave for France gathered in front of the league's headquarters at 125th street and Third avenue and marched to Mount Morris Park, where addresses were delivered by Henry Clews, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill, Brig.-Gen. George B. Davis of the Salvation Army and others.

Similar demonstrations were held in the Yorkville section, in The Bronx, on Washington Heights and the lower East Side, where several thousand school children paraded.

Led by the Seventh Regiment Band, the Sons of the Revolution marched from Fraunces Tavern to Wall and Nassau streets, where they held their annual exercises in front of the Sub-Treasury Building at 11:30 o'clock. Among the members of the organization who took part in this demonstration were Judge Norman N. Dike, Arthur M. Hatch, James B. Bouck, James M. Beck, Henry Russell Browne, James Mortimer Montgomery, Charles Wisner, Robert Olyphant, Col. De Witt C. Falls, who acted as marshal of the affair, and the latter's aid, Capt. Gerald Stratt.

At 8:30 o'clock in the evening Liberty Park, located in front of the United States Bank at 77 Delancey street, was dedicated, the feature of the ceremony being a series of tableaux presented by school children and illustrating the various steps in the Americanization of the immigrant, beginning with his landing at Ellis Island.

The speakers were Magistrate William McAdoo, Magistrate William Blau, Municipal Judge Benjamin Hoffman and Bernard Marcus, president of the Bank of the United States. Margaret Romaine of the Metropolitan Opera House sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

Earlier in the day Liberty Park was the scene of an unusual flag raising, in which the six oldest foreign born residents of the East Side officiated. To these white haired residents of the Ghetto—three men and as many women—was accorded the honor of unfurling the Stars and Stripes.

In The Bronx, Flag Day and Borough Day were celebrated at the same time. The dual anniversary was observed in all the schools in keeping with the programme arranged by Borough President Henry Bruckner. The pupils of School No. 35 at Morris avenue and 163d street listened to an address by Franz Sigel, past commander of the Sons of Veterans and son of Gen. Franz Sigel of civil war fame.

Mr. Sigel urged the elimination of the hyphen, declaring that the classification German-American was no longer permissible.

Chocolate Fund Aided.

Flag Day in New York city was likewise Chocolate Tag Day and various organizations composed of patriotic women and high school girls turned the patriotic celebration to practical account by soliciting donations to the American Chocolate Fund, which was founded for the purpose of supplying Uncle Sam's soldiers and sailors with chocolate.

Mrs. Forrest B. Royal, president of the American Chocolate Fund, made a stirring address at noon from the tail of an auto truck at Broad and Wall streets and Mrs. Edward La Montagne led a beauty squad in a raid on the Stock Exchange.

The Loyalty Week crusade will be continued to-day by the holding of community festivals in the various parks throughout the city. Ten thousand residents of the Yorkville section will participate in a celebration in the Sheep Meadow in Central Park under the direction of the Yorkville Neighborhood Association.

They will parade up First avenue through Seventy-second street to the sheep meadow, where there will be a flag raising, drills, group dancing and choral singing. The north meadow in the park will be turned over to South Harlem Association, which has prepared a similar programme for the 5,000 Harlemites who are expected to take part in the demonstration.

The loyalty week drive is in charge of a special committee of the Mayor's committee of which Rodman Wanamaker is chairman. It has arranged for the preaching of loyalty services in the various churches on Sunday and has sent out an appeal to all metropolitan business houses to devote a brief part of their working day on Monday to loyalty mass meetings for their employees.

On Tuesday the newspapers will contribute their bit to the campaign by printing editorials on the topic of loyalty.

The culminating feature of the drive will be the parade on the Fourth of July in which at least 70,000 persons will march. Twenty-eight nationalities will be represented in the procession and if the present plans are carried out 25,000 enemy aliens, who are enemies merely in a technical sense, will be in line.

There will be countless floats in the parade, some of them depicting the development of the immigrant into the good American citizen and others showing the progress made by this country in connection with its preparations for war. In the construction of the war floats the Mayor's committee is being aided by Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

1,100 NEW NURSES HEAR WAR'S CALL

All Training Schools of City Represented in Carnegie Hall.

RED CROSS TELLS NEEDS

Graduates Enthusiastic as Work in Battle Hospitals Is Outlined.

A new kind of flower bloomed around Carnegie Hall last night—white flowers on tall blue stems. They were animated flowers, moving swiftly from the street into the hall, where presently they formed such an attractive sight that a mere man said, as he faced them:

"Makes you feel as though you'd like to be a soldier and get wounded."

For the white flowers were the caps of nurses about to be graduated from the hospital training schools of New York city, and the blue was the uniforms that encased their vigorous young bodies, and they had come together, eleven hundred of them, in response to the call of the Red Cross, whose leaders were to tell them how they are needed by the army and navy of their country. The immaculate, fluted white caps filled the whole floor of the hall, a garden of girls with serious, animated faces, the sight of whom made Miss Jane A. Delano, head of the Red Cross Nursing Service, say as she finished her talk to them:

"The army has the first claim on us; nursing is as necessary as guns and ammunition, and as I look at you I feel sure that you will not fail to respond."

Garden of Girls.

There was a garden of girls on the platform, too, whose colors were brighter and more varied than those in the orchestra even; fifty nurses from the navy in blue uniforms and hats, fifty from the Red Cross in white, with the vivid emblem of their order on their breasts, and fifty from the navy with the red linings of their cloaks giving a brilliant touch to the picture. At the beginning of the programme they marched up the centre aisle and mounted the platform, headed by a sailor and a soldier carrying the Stars and Stripes. The flag bearers halted at the edge of the platform and faced the audience and the nurses filed past them, saluting the colors as they passed.

The navy nurses proved themselves good soldiers by sitting calmly in the hot hall throughout the evening with their blue coats buttoned trimly to their chins and on their heads the heavy blue beaver hats which Uncle Sam makes them wear while other women flaunt spring bonnets of straw and lace. And not one of them powdered her nose, and yet they didn't look shiny.

William C. Breed, chairman for New York of the Second Red Cross War Fund, was chairman and put everybody in a good humor by declaring that if the Red Cross had done nothing but form its nursing service it would repay the people of the country for the money they had given it. Miss Delano announced that America had more nurses now enrolled for service at the front than Great Britain after her four years of war.

"One thousand a month enrolled with the Red Cross during the last twelve months," she said. "But a call has come from the Surgeon-General for 25,000 nurses before the first of next year. It is estimated that for every 25,000 soldiers who cross 400 nurses must go. We have in this country about 65,000 registered nurses, and 15,000 unregistered. The withdrawal of 25,000 by January 1 may create a serious condition for our civilian population, but we are endeavoring to meet it by forming a body of home defence nurses, who will wear a badge which will, we hope, be recognized by the police in times of accident when it is necessary for them to pass. Also they will wear a chevron which will be a badge of honor, showing that although they may not go to the front they are serving all the same."

Miss Annie V. Goodrich, who has been made dean of the School of Nursing established in the army by the Surgeon-General, made the next speech. A slender little wisp of fire and energy, she talked to the girls straight from her heart. Miss Goodrich has served long in the hospitals of New York, and it was evident from the storm of applause that greeted her that the nurses hold her warmly in their affections.

Message to Women.

"A few years ago," she said, "I walked with a little procession of women down Fifth avenue. At first I felt terribly self-conscious—a feeling accentuated by the fact that all my relatives had left town rather than see me march—but then a sense of exaltation came over me. I think it was due to the line of march, for we walked down the avenue, past the residences to the shops and factories, and it seemed to me that it was a message to the women to come out of their homes and go down to the workaday part of the city, to help the people there.

"Now these women have come out of their homes. Now the conservative State of New York has given women the vote. Now they are responding to the call of their country, and as I look upon you I have no fear of what may happen. The women will be equal to the time, as their men will be equal.

"Forty-five years ago a small group of women headed by Miss Louise Schuyler walked into Bellevue and asked that women nurses be granted a few wards in which to try the experiment of women nurses in a municipal hospital. Permission was granted grudgingly, with fear of the effects upon the patients. And look at the result—look at you here in such numbers to-day."

Every training school in the city was represented, including Lincoln Hospital, which sent a group of colored nurses. The Fifteenth Coast Artillery Band played.

STRAUS MAY OPPOSE LONDON.

Movement to Run Him for Congress Against Socialist Starts.

Oscar Straus having resigned as chairman of the Public Service Commission, and announced his willingness to stand for Congress on a loyalty platform, if he can get the nomination of both leading parties a movement is under way to name him to represent the Twelfth district, now represented by Meyer London, Socialist.

Louis Jacobson, Republican leader of the Second Assembly district, announced last night a meeting at the Lincoln Republican Club, 274 Grand street, on Wednesday to discuss the plan.

New Chevron for Short Service.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Special insignia to designate army service abroad of less than six months have been adopted by the War Department. Every officer, field clerk or enlisted man recalled from France prior to the completion of the half year service, which would permit him to wear a gold chevron, will be authorized. It was announced to-day, to wear a chevron of "sky blue cloth."

THE TIGER RUFFLES HYLAN.

Mayor Balks at Request to Appoint Bullock.

Mayor Hylan is balking at the request of Tammany that he appoint William Bullock president of the Municipal Civil Service Commission to succeed James E. MacBride. The Mayor's desire is to promote Commissioner Morris Cukor to the head of the commission, carrying with it an increase in salary from $5,000 to $6,000. Mr. Bullock has rejected the offer of Mr. Cukor's place.

There is a suggestion that Henry J. Kempf, a druggist and personal friend of the Mayor from the Bushwick section, may get Commissioner Cukor's place. Early in the year the Mayor directed Commissioner MacStay of the Street Cleaning Department to appoint Dr. Kempf to the vacant post of examining engineer. When other members of the board raised a row over the appointment of a druggist to an engineering job there was a sudden resignation.

BAKER RECEIVES MEDAL PROTEST

Sculptors Make Public Their Letter Asking New Cross Design.

Definite protest to the Secretary of War relative to the commercial designs used for the Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross has been forwarded by the National Sculpture Society. This protest was sent June 11, but was withheld from publication until the society was assured it was in the hands of the Secretary of War.

The sculptors are confident that prompt notice will be taken of their attitude. The letter to Secretary of War Baker, written by Paul W. Bartlett, president of the National Sculpture Society, follows:

"The National Sculpture Society has instructed me to express to you its sincere regret concerning the commercial designs which are being used for Medals of Honor and War Merit Crosses that are to be given to our soldiers for heroic deeds in battle.

Sculptors Are Disappointed.

"When we first heard of the proposed medals and crosses we supposed that our best medallists, all of whom are members of the National Society, would naturally be in due time asked to make designs, and we are surprised and disappointed that this has not been done.

"When one considers how much these medals mean to those upon whom they will be conferred, their national character and future historical value, and the fact that they will also be awarded to heroes in the allied armies and be worn side by side with the medals and decorations of other nationalities, some of which are pure masterpieces of art, it becomes apparent that the greatest care should be used in the choice of the designs and every effort made to secure for this purpose the best available talent in this country.

"We still trust, Mr. Secretary, that this can be done; that the first medals may be only used as a matter of expediency, and that after you have given this question due consideration you will give American artists the opportunity to exercise their talents and strive to create some medals and crosses worthy of this great country, worthy of our great cause and worthy of the heroes who will wear them and take pride in them not only for their symbol but also for their artistic beauty.

French Artists Are Utilized.

"May I add that in France all work of this kind, which has a far reaching influence at home as well as abroad and involves the national artistic reputation of the country, is treated with real love and reverence and executed and supervised by her greatest artists—the official medalist of the mint being himself a member of the Institute of France, and I can assure you, Mr. Secretary, that if you give our artists a chance you will find that they have the same love and reverence for their work, coupled with a keen sense of patriotism."

The National Sculpture Society first became interested in the medal situation when it was informed that a Philadelphia firm of commercial artisans was handling it. A special meeting was called where at least twenty of the foremost sculptors and medallists of the United States unanimously disapproved the course the Government had taken.

Attention was also brought to the fact that the designs were judged by the War College. "This is about as consistent as having a sculptor pass upon the merits of a gun," declared one prominent artist when he heard of this.

WAR CHARITIES PROBED.

Grand Jury to Make Presentment and Asks Swann's Help.

Representatives of committees engaged in the collection of funds to purchase chocolate, candy and doughnuts for soldiers were summoned to appear before District Attorney Swann to-day in an investigation which the District Attorney is making into charity organizations in general.

The action of the District Attorney was prompted by a communication he received from the Grand Jury yesterday asking that such evidence as he had obtained in his investigation of war charities be presented to it as the basis for a presentment.

Speaking of the chocolate, candy and doughnut committee, District Attorney Swann emphatically stated that he did not question the patriotic motive of the men and women supporting it, but that he thought they were misdirecting their energies, which could be more beneficially utilized in raising funds for the Red Cross. He pointed out that the committee to buy chocolate for soldiers had expended probably $2,000 on gaudy costumes for its solicitors.

URGES WORK FOR PRISONERS.

Jury Wants Blackwell's Women to Make Army Clothes.

Reporting on the results of its investigation of the workhouse and the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island the April Grand Jury, of which Malvin Gutman of 161 West Eighty-sixth street is foreman, yesterday recommended that women inmates be put to work making garments for the soldiers.

Improvement in the sanitary conditions are strongly urged in the report. The roof of the workhouse is made of wood. The report recommends it be replaced with a fireproof roof.

Central Gets $581,000 Award.

ALBANY, June 14.—An award of $581,000 to the New York Central Railroad Company for land appropriated by the State for a barge canal terminal in Buffalo, was announced to-day by the State Court of Claims. The railroad company sought $2,805,000 for the land. The award was in keeping with the valuation placed upon the land by State appraisers.

Prince Radziwill Has Resigned.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Resignation of Prince Radziwill as president of the Polish party of the German Reichstag is reported from Berne in an official despatch received to-day from Paris.

ROMAN LEGION WILL FIGHT ENEMY SPIES

Counter Propaganda Proposed by Loyal Americans of Italian Descent.

WAR FACTS TO BE TOLD

Dr. Antonio Stella Is Elected President of Body at Chamber of Commerce Meeting.

Against the propaganda of the Germans, which ever since Italy entered the war has had its agents at work among the Italian speaking people of this country, there was set in motion a counter propaganda yesterday by the Roman Legion of America, an organization made up of professional and business men of Italian birth or descent.

At the meeting of the legion at the Italian Chamber of Commerce in this city there were present members from every large city in the country. A programme was adopted which will insure the dissemination of accurate knowledge of war facts and conditions among the thousands of Italians here who speak no language but their own. The legion also will seek all agents working among Italians here for German pay.

The legion was formed shortly after the United States went into the war, but the need for intensive organization and extension did not become apparent until after the operation of the draft. It was discovered then that the centres of Italian population were infested with renegade Italians, paid by Berlin, who by insinuation and the spread of counterfeit newspapers were doing all they could to frighten the draft men and their families.

Among the reports they circulated were that England had forced both Italy and the United States into the war; that all the heavy fighting was being done by Italians, while the other allies kept their men back of the lines, and that Germany had offered Italy and America an advantageous peace but that President Wilson was making so much money out of the war that he would not allow the peace terms to be made public.

It is to bring a knowledge of the whole truth to Italians here who cannot read newspapers published in English that the Roman Legion will work primarily. Working through representatives of known character and patriotism in every large city in the country, the legion both by newspapers and pamphlets printed in Italian and by public meetings and through societies and the pulpit, will make clear the purposes and issues of the war and will distribute reliable reports of its events from day to day. Meantime there will be a powerful drive against the secret agents.

Justice John J. Freschi of the Court of Special Sessions acted as temporary chairman at the meeting yesterday, preceding the election of a central body of officers. They are: President, Dr. Antonio Stella; vice-presidents, A. P. Giannini, Mgr. Alfonso Arcesse, R. Bragno and Stefano Miele; secretary, Prof. Vittorio Racca; treasurer, Joseph N. Francelini.

The legion adopted resolutions pledging its support to the Government and the Allies and agreeing to place all information which may come into its possession at the disposal of the proper Government officials.

ACCUSED AS WHITE SLAVER.

A. E. Lindsay Charged With Luring Women as Spy Catchers.

Alfred E. Lindsay, who described himself variously as a stock broker living at South Nyack, N. Y., and a salesman living at 410 Eighth avenue, was arrested yesterday following his indictment on a charge of violating the State white slave law.

Lindsay is accused of having represented himself as "head of the United States Secret Service," and to have attempted through an advertisement to procure women under pretence that he would employ them as agents of the secret service to catch German spies.

Lindsay has been under surveillance since May, when a complaint was lodged against him by Beatrice E. Weille, a widow, living in West Eighty-seventh street.

On June 7 she arranged a meeting with Lindsay in an apartment. John G. Purdie, a Government agent; Andrew Murray and Kenneth Douris of the American Protective League were "planted" so they could hear the conversation, a stenographic record of which is now in the hands of the District Attorney.

TROLLEY HEARING JULY 14.

Replacement of Central Park West Tracks Sought.

The Board of Estimate yesterday fixed July 14 for a public hearing on a resolution ordering the New York Railways Company to remove its tracks from the east side of Central Park West to the middle of the street. The present situation has been condemned for years, but only since the passage of a special law has it been possible to force the company to make a change.

The application of the Union Railway Company for a cancellation of its contract for the operation of a line from West 207th street and Amsterdam avenue to the Dyckman street ferry was denied. It claims the provisions of the contract are too burdensome.

Lewis B. Gawtry asked the board to permit the Museum of Safety to use the old arsenal in Central Park. The application was referred to the Finance Committee.

RUM IMP REVELS IN BANGOR.

Sheriff Has 3,400 Year Job at Rate of Seizure.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

BANGOR, Me., June 14.—The statistical field has figured it out that in 3,400 years Sheriff T. Herbert White would seize the first five, [illegible] liquor receipts here.

At the hearing on the liquor situation here to-day it was brought out that about 61,300 gallons of whiskey were brought into the city and that White had seized about seventy-three quarts. Counsel for White argues that the liquor was almost entirely for medical use.

White was recently ousted by the Governor and Council. There is a great rush to get the stuff out of the way before June 19, when Attorney Arthur L. Thayer, a Prohibition man, takes the reins.

Statuette Given to Lieut. Keogh.

A bronze statuette of a Minute Man was presented yesterday by Columbus O'Donnell Iselin to Lieut. Grenville Temple Keogh, son of Supreme Court Justice and Mrs. Martin J. Keogh, at his home in New Rochelle. It is a miniature of the Minute Man monument at Concord, Mass., and was presented as a token of the esteem of Lieut. Keogh's friends because of his work in the French Aviation Corps in Macedonia, where he won the French War Cross with palms.

URGE ARMY COURSE TO WIN VOTE RIGHT

Doctors Want Compulsory Service Before Ballot Is Allowed to Youths.

NEW DRAFT STANDARDS

Medical Association Elects Officers, Then Adjourns 69th Convention.

CHICAGO, June 14. — The sixty-ninth annual convention of the American Medical Association adjourned to-day after the House of Delegates had unanimously adopted a resolution urging compulsory military training for all young men before they are permitted to vote. The text of the resolution was as follows:

"Whereas the partial inventory of our national health made possible by the physical examinations under the selective draft act showed a large percentage of our young men unfit for military service, and, further, that as most of these disabilities are curable, the American Medical Association is prompted to speak formally on this subject, and

"Whereas, in view of the wonderful mental and physical benefits which have been manifested in the young manhood of America through intensive military training in the national army cantonments, and

"Whereas, knowing that this training has done much to inculcate the knowledge and value of sanitation and personal hygiene in the individual, therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the American Medical Association urge the early adoption of a permanent national policy of universal military training for all young men before the right of suffrage is granted them."

Plan to Aid Nation.

New standards for the guidance of physicians in the physical examination of draft registrants were presented to the medical aids from all States by Lieut.-Col. J. S. Easeby Smith, assistant to Provost Marshal General Crowder, and Major Hubert Work, medical adviser to the Provost Marshal. These standards are expected to make the work of medical aids to local boards more uniform.

Before adjournment the various divisions elected officers for the ensuing year. Officials declared that the session was one of the most successful in the history of the organization. The attendance was the largest since 1908. Despite the fact that 23,146 members of the organization have enlisted for war 5,535 physicians and surgeons registered.

Prevention of Disease.

The prevention of and treatment for pneumonia, meningitis, measles and other seasonable diseases prevalent in army camps were discussed. A clinical study of hundreds of cases of pneumonia treated at the base hospital disclosed that the serum method of treatment was used with fairly satisfactory results.

The use of germ masks by patients as well as physicians and nurses to prevent secondary infections was advocated by Dr. Joseph A. Capps of Chicago. The device is now in use at the base hospital at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.

Dr. Robert W. Lovett of Boston, in discussing infantile paralysis, said that one of the determining factors of the disease is fatigue.

DRYDEN TO LOSE COAL.

Insurance Man Found to Have 56 Tons Too Much.

In the bins of the Bernardsville, N. J., home of Forrest F. Dryden, president of the Prudential Insurance Company, are fifty-six tons more of coal than he is allowed to have under a ruling of Administrator Garfield. United States District Attorney Lynch yesterday in Newark ordered the surplus amount removed. The Bernards Supply Company of Bernardsville, which delivered the coal, has been ordered to remove it.

Last winter 195 tons of coal were consumed in the house. A cottage and garage were added since and 235 tons were requested for next winter. Nearly 100 per cent. of the needed supply, it is said, is in the bin.

WOMEN TALK GERMAN; FINED

Red Cross Benefits by Telephone Conversation in Iowa.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 14.—Four Scott county women were summoned before Chairman White of the Council of Defence to-day charged with talking in German over the telephone in violation of Gov. Harding's proclamation.

The defendants were ordered to pay fines ranging from $50 to $100 into the treasury of the Red Cross.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Waldorf-Astoria—W. G. Wilson and Severance P. Millikin, Cleveland; W. B. Anderson, Dayton; W. R. Jeavons, Cleveland.

Biltmore—Dr. M. W. Samuels, Chicago; Hewitt Davenport, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Cross, Providence; Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Walt, Buffalo; A. C. McAdams, Dallas; A. M. Robertson, Minneapolis; M. J. Byrne, Waterbury; Donald Riley, Washington.

McAlpin—J. A. Sweeney, Boston; W. C. Stevenson, Minneapolis; R. W. Bryan, Charleston, S. C.; I. Robinson, Winnipeg; G. W. Tiffany, Detroit.

Claridge—H. C. Hoogland and Mrs. Hoogland, Washington; M. M. Townley, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. William Collier, J. R. Kennedy, Philadelphia.

Plaza—Mrs. James H. Childs, Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Richard McAllister, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Rayner, Roslyn; Mrs. Vincent Walsh, Chicago; Mrs. George Holt, Paris; Capt. and Mrs. Ralph Parr, Baltimore.

Manhattan—J. G. Murphy, New Britain; C. R. Whitney, Washington; J. S. Stokes, Philadelphia; J. C. Jones, Chicago; George Liggett, Boston; J. P. Williams, Pittsburg.

Astor—Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Hudson, U. S. N.; Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Harrison, East Orange; Mr. and Mrs. D. McCarthy, Bethlehem; Mrs. J. A. Monroe, San Francisco; Charles H. Thrall, Havana.

Netherland—E. W. Fowler, Sioux City; William M. Walker, St. Louis.

Ritz-Carlton—Mr. and Mrs. John G. Rouse, Baltimore; Mrs. James W. Corrigan, Cleveland; Mrs. B. M. Baruch, New York; Mrs. John Sherwin, Cleveland; E. M. Lang, Erie.

Murray Hill—[illegible] C. Meloy, Cleveland; Mrs. M. E. [illegible], Boston; F. W. Pace, Winnipeg; George W. Ward, Lowell; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lathrop, Boston.

Park Avenue—H. E. Vanderlip, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. William W. Blatchford, Atlantic City; John J. Kelly, Buffalo.

Stratford—Mrs. F. L. Bush, Waco; Mr. and Mrs. E. Atwater, New Haven.

Wolcott—M. T. Matson, Dallas; E. B. Du Bois, Santa Barbara; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Nye, Washington; E. C. Keller, Cedar Rapids.

Marie Antoinette—S. W. Taylor, Stamford; H. G. Boynton; Mr. and Mrs. R. Robertson, South Bend.

Imperial—E. O. Boggs, Wichita; C. S. Rogers, Philadelphia; P. L. Woodard, Wilson, N. C.

Grand—J. R. Gill, Chicago; George Wiley, Syracuse.

WILLS AND APPRAISALS.

BETTI STERN, died January 16, 1917. Net estate, $93,602. Of the nineteen beneficiaries the principal ones are her sons and daughter, Daniel, 525 West End avenue; Albert, 580 Fifth street, Brooklyn; Samuel Stern, 420 Riverside Drive, $21,993 each, and Mrs. Julia Brandenstein, 320 West Eighty-sixth street, $22,155.

ETHEL L. FARMER, died December 20, 1916. Net estate, $29,590. Her husband, Edward G. Farmer, Jr., 310 Audubon avenue, receives $27,101 and the remainder goes to her minor son and daughter.

CAMP CONDITIONS TAKEN UP BY Y. W. C. A.

Dr. Brown Presides in Mrs. Daniels's Stead.

Pressure of other business prevented Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, from being present, as expected, at yesterday's social morality conference of the Young Women's Christian Association, at the national headquarters, 600 Lexington avenue. She telegraphed her regrets. Keeping camp and cantonment communities morally safe and clean was the subject of the discussion, and Mrs. Daniels, who has cooperated with her husband in work for the welfare of the navy, is interested in this phase of the Y. W. C. A. and has attended the meetings when she could.

Dr. Anna L. Brown, a pioneer in efforts for social hygiene and morality, presided in Mrs. Daniels's stead. Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, former Commissioner of Correction, who is now head of the Women's Division of the Social Hygiene Section of the War Department's Commission on Training Camp Activities, made a speech, as did William H. Zinsser, director of the men's department.

Dr. J. G. Wilson, assistant surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, read a statement containing suggestions for State boards of health of regulations approved by the surgeons-general of the army and navy for the control of certain diseases. They recommend the establishment of bureaus for the discovery, registration and treatment of these diseases by the several States, in cooperation with the United States.

MARRIED BY WIRE IN JUST 15 MINUTES

Camp Mills Soldier Weds Girl in Kansas by Telegraph —Tolls $7.

The delayed telegraphic wedding of Miss Lydia Pearce of Lyndon, Kan., and Private Leo Strohtagel of the 341st Field Artillery took place at 9 o'clock last night at Camp Mills, after a previous attempt which the bride had spoiled by not appearing at the appointed hour at a telegraph station in Emporia, Kan. The ceremony was completed in fifteen minutes.

The wedding crowned a romance begun two months ago at Camp Funston, Kan. The bridegroom's home is at Monroe, Mich., where he owns considerable farm land. After his departure for the East correspondence was continued until arrangements for a long distance wedding were made. The ceremony was to have taken place Wednesday but Miss Pearce invoked the feminine privilege of being tardy and several hours of search by wire failed to locate her.

Early yesterday Private Strohtagel got word that Miss Pearce would positively be on hand at 9 P. M. She did not explain her failure to appear Wednesday.

"Blessed if I know why she was late," Private Strohtagel said.

Promptly on the hour there was a group of witnesses in the Camp Mills telegraph office, and another group at the operator's elbow in Emporia. Chaplain Tracy L. Hunnstuttler of the 343d Field Artillery propounded the questions to the operator, and after the bride's "I do" was received Judge Walter A. Jones, standing beside Miss Pearce in Emporia, went all over the ceremony again.

After the wedding was finished Private Strohtagel and his bride simultaneously pressed their fingers to the telegraph keys and immediately afterward sent telegrams to each other of a personal nature. In the Emporia wedding party, in addition to Judge Jones, were Albert B. Severance and the Misses Ruth Williams and Anna Foster. Private S. F. Smathers of the 341st Field Artillery was best man and two operators assisted as witnesses for the bridegroom. The telegraphic expenses were exactly $7.

RIFLED ARMY MEN'S BAGGAGE.

German Express Employee Admits Seeking Information for Kaiser.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Paul Max Kubong, 22, a registered German enemy alien in whose room was found a map of the United States with all the important railroad bridges marked in red ink, admitted to-day to the police that he entered an express car and opened two suit cases being expressed to army officers in Washington for the purpose of getting information for the German Government.

The man is in a serious condition in the City Hospital as the result of having jumped from the moving express car Tuesday night after he had thrown off the suit cases. He was employed by Wells Fargo & Co., as seal clerk and had access to the cars as well as knowledge of what each contained. Detectives who searched his room also found maps on which were indicated the location of army cantonments, munitions plants and ship yards. They were specially made as there are no such maps on sale. Kubong denied he is a German agent.

ENLISTED MEN AT ANNAPOLIS.

One of Eight Who Enter Academy Is From Brooklyn.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ANNAPOLIS, June 14.—Eight enlisted men of the navy, appointees of Secretary Daniels under the law which permits 100 enlisted men of the navy to enter the fourth class of the Naval Academy each year after competitive examinations, were among those sworn in by Supt. Eberle to-day.

They are Robert B. Miller, Brooklyn; Valirn R. Sinclair, Washington, D. C.; Walter L. Mitchell, Seattle; George C. Nold, El Paso; Jerauld L. Olmsted, Des Moines; Carlisle H. Thompson, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Earl R. Betts, Raleigh, N. C., and Kenneth Baker, Wapello, Ia.

BASEBALL STARS FILMED.

Lieut. McHale's Review Shown at the Rivoli.

A special exhibition of Marty McHale's "Baseball Review" was given for the benefit of local baseball writers at the Rialto yesterday. Lieut. McHale has been working on the picture for some time. Primarily he intends it for use in the trenches. It unquestionably is the best baseball picture ever put out, as it gives closeups of all the leading stars in baseball, their peculiarities in batting and handling the ball.

The pictures are sure to make a hit with the soldiers, the great majority of whom have never seen these stars in action. The pictures will be shown at the Rivoli next week.

State Dental Society Elects.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, June 14.—Dr. George A. Beach of Syracuse was elected president of the Dental Society of the State of New York at its annual meeting here to-day. The other officers chosen were: Vice-president, Dr. Horace P. Gould, Brooklyn; secretary, Dr. A. P. Burkhardt, Auburn; treasurer, Dr. George H. Butler, Syracuse; correspondent, Dr. Arthur W. Smith, Rochester.

GREATER SHORTAGE IN COAL PREDICTED

United Mine Workers Say Suffering Will Be Felt More Keenly Next Winter.

WAR TAX PLAN FAVORED

Immediate Senate Action on Suffrage Urged at A. F. of L. Convention.

ST. PAUL, June 14.—The coal shortage probably will be more keenly felt next winter than last, according to representatives of the United Mine Workers Union of America, who are attending the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. Discussion of the coal situation arose late to-day after a resolution requesting the Federation to lend its efforts to obtain coal for the New England district had been adopted.

The adoption of a resolution asking Congress to derive funds for carrying on the war from taxation rather than from bond issues, was the outstanding feature of a session marked by the disposal of almost twenty-nve resolutions.

Other resolutions on which favorable action was taken included measures asking that suitable housing conditions be provided for workers in industrial centres, means for eliminating labor spies alleged to be employed by some large corporations and the establishment of a minimum wage scale for Government employees.

Suffrage Action Asked.

Resolutions calling upon the United States Senate to consider and take immediate action on the woman suffrage bill also were unanimously adopted.

In an attack on the National Fuel Administration Joseph D. Cannon of New York charged that although the suffering in New York was called to the attention of officials in Washington last winter no effort was made to provide coal. He declared also that efforts were being made to comply with the Fuel Administration's request that coal be purchased early, but that none of the product was available at this time. Other speakers defended the Fuel Administration.

Several officers of the Mine Workers' Union, including Secretary W. Green, placed the blame for last winter's coal shortage on the railroads. After affirming the miners' loyalty, he declared that the men were forced to remain idle at a time when the country was appealing for coal because cars were not furnished to carry it from the mines.

Women delegates suffered their initial defeat to-day when a resolution enlarging the executive council to thirteen and including two women members was voted down.

The plan to place women on the council was defeated after speakers had declared it was class legislation. All officers of the federation, it was pointed out, are open to unionists of both sexes.

A resolution adopted calls on President Wilson to issue a proclamation establishing the eight hour workday throughout the country and payment of time and a half for overtime. Strict observance of the eight hour work day in the Post Office and other Governmental departments was requested.

The health of employees and efficiency in these departments are being impaired, it was said, by the necessity of working long hours. In case of emergency, however, overtime was advisable, according to the resolution.

The practice of permitting employees in navy yard service who yearly get a thirty days' leave to accept pay instead of stopping work was declared to be lowering the standards of labor. A resolution making it mandatory for workers to take their leaves of absence unless the Government decided otherwise was adopted.

DELAY IS EXPLAINED.

Tax Delinquents Will Receive Demand for Payment by 25th.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Income and excess profits taxes are due by to-morrow night, although a provision of the law makes it possible for persons to delay payment until June 25 without suffering the penalty of 5 per cent. of the tax due, and 1 per cent. a month interest.

The law specifies that taxes shall be paid on June 15, or ten days after demand notice is given. Consequently any individual or business firm which has not paid when the collectors' offices close their books to-morrow night within a few days will receive notices dated June 15 demanding payment by June 25.

This technicality, it was indicated to-day, may be taken advantage of by a comparatively few business organizations with large tax payments, to whom a brief delay is valuable.

Cunarder Ascania Total Wreck.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 14.—The Cunard Line steamship Ascania, with passengers, ran ashore near Rose Blanche, off the southwest coast of Newfoundland, early to-day and reports to Government authorities here indicated that she was breaking up. Nine passengers aboard were taken off safely with the crew.

Swedish Steamship Is Sunk.

LONDON, June 14.—The Swedish steamship Borg of 1,555 tons gross, has been sunk without warning (presumably by a German submarine), according to a despatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Nine members of the vessel's crew were killed.

BRITISH FREIGHTER ESCAPES U-BOAT

Keemun, Once Reported Sunk, Puts on Speed and Distances Submarine.

RAIDER IS DESCRIBED

Crews of Lost Ships Say Commander Declared He Had Served in U. S. Navy.

The British twin screw freighter Keemun wirelessed Thursday night that she was being shelled by a U-boat off the Virginia Capes, it was reported yesterday. The distress cry was picked up by another British steamship that arrived at an Atlantic port yesterday and whose skipper feared that the Keemun had been sunk. Later Washington declared officially that the Keemun passed through the Virginia Capes and that as a result of her experience vessels ready to sail from coastwise ports were warned that a German submersible was operating off the Virginia Capes and that they would better stay in port.

The first reports of the shelling of the Keemun said that she had been sunk. It is not known definitely whether she has guns, but the presumption is that she has none, as she has been plying chiefly in the Pacific trade and came into the Atlantic by way of the Panama Canal from Manila, whence she sailed early in March. It is certain that she got away from the U-boat, of a probable maximum speed of about twelve knots, by her superior engine power, giving her a maximum speed of close to fifteen knots.

Cargo of Copper on Way to Foe.

It is not likely that the attacking pirate was the same that stole eighty tons of copper from the Norwegian freighter Vindeggen on Tuesday, as she had no reason for loafing along the Yankee littoral with all that treasured metal in her interior, already heavily stocked with war necessities, such as gasolene, ammunition and provisions.

A story of an all day fight Thursday with a German submarine off the Virginia coast was brought here to-day by Capt. George Aitkin of the British steamship Author. He said the raider gave up the chase seventy miles from the Virginia Capes, apparently fearing to brave the coast patrol.

Capt. Aitkin, whose ship is one of the few armed craft to be attacked by the U-boats since they came to American waters, said the German showed no disposition to come within the range of the guns of his armed guard of British bluejackets, though he trailed him at long range for twelve hours. Many shots were fired without effect.

The public may not get the story of the Keemun's experience until the Navy Department releases it. There