

OF ALIEN RUSH

More Than 10,000 Applications for Citizenship Here Since War Began

MINISTER MOTIVE LIKELY

Government Seeks Motive of Naturalization Rush

GOVERNMENT officials seek motives of the thousands of aliens in Philadelphia district who have applied for citizenship since the opening of European war.

Experience with aliens in England leads many officials here to suspect that many are seeking citizenship merely to escape discrimination and possible internment in detention camps.

It is urged in some quarters that the United States follow England's example and enact a law which would make possible the revocation of citizenship of foreigners who proved undesirable.

Registration of all resident aliens by the Postoffice Department is suggested. It is also urged that all resident aliens be removed from the vicinity of naval bases and other places having to do with national defense.

Since the beginning of the great war in August, 1914, more than 10,000 aliens in Philadelphia district have applied for citizenship.

Prior to the war three-fifths of the applications for citizenship were from Jews, but when the nations of Europe clashed applications of other nationalities began to outnumber those of the Jews.

Victories, defeats, conscription, diplomatic ruptures and imperial edicts have been some of the forces that have been responsible for great waves of naturalization since the beginning of the war.

In a hundred different ways the naturalization situation has demonstrated that the United States is far from being immune from Old World influence despite the supposed barrier of 3,000 miles of Atlantic Ocean.

Every great crisis in the belligerent countries has been felt here in the instantaneous effect they have had on our vast alien population. Each of these crises has proved a powerful force in molding the destiny of the United States in detaching the hands from the alien body and adding them to our citizenship.

When conscription was inaugurated in the British empire the effect was immediate upon British subjects in the Philadelphia district. In great numbers they flocked to the Naturalization Bureau in the Federal Building, starting the machinery which would make them citizens of the United States. After this country severed diplomatic relations with Germany there was a tremendous inpouring of citizenship applications from subjects of the Central Powers of Europe. Since February 1 more than eighty per cent of applications filed were by Germans, Austrians and Hungarians.

It has been charged in certain quarters that the present rush to naturalization means merely that the foreigner in America wishes to dodge the discrimination which might be shown against him in the event of hostilities.

If England's experience with the alien can be applied to the United States, officials here predict that the present rush to citizenship is not very different from the rush to citizenship in the United States in the past.

Indeed, England's experience with the naturalized alien has been so sad that that country has provided a summary method for the revocation of a naturalization certificate. The French Government is also considering a law of this kind.

Officials and prominent citizens of this country who question the "patriotic impulses" of the thousands who are applying for citizenship at this critical time in the nation's history, are urging that protective measures be taken against aliens who might not be sincere in their allegiance to the United States. They point out that this country has a larger alien population than any other in the world. Against dangers of misuse of citizenship, it is urged that authority should be given to revoke naturalization after the manner of the provisions in the British aliens act. In addition it is urged, in the event of war, that all undesirable aliens be rounded up into detention camps, and that all alien residents be removed from the vicinity of naval and army bases, munition plants, submarine bases, coaling stations and all places connected with the national defense.

It is also suggested that the Postoffice Department be empowered to effect a registration of all resident aliens from countries hostile to the Government. This, it is pointed out, would make it easy in case of emergency, to sequester undesirables and examine their homes for arms and explosives.

Advocates of these precautions against undesirable aliens hold up the foreign policy laid down by Germany as an argument that the alien question must be seriously considered. It has long been suspected that a system of German espionage has been inaugurated in the United States by resident aliens. It is known that aliens and foreign-sympathizing citizens have been active in the destruction of munition plants, in obstructing commerce-carrying vessels and avenues of foreign trade. The trend of international events has shown that Germany expects resident aliens to cripple the country of their domicile in the hour of a national crisis by the organization of industrial strikes and by stirring up dissension among the people. Indeed, officials in close touch with the situation contend that the Imperial Government of Germany expects its subjects who are residents in other countries to engage in murder and assassination to further the cause of the Fatherland.

The EVENING LEDGER tomorrow will give a "close up" of the motives of some of the army of aliens who have applied for citizenship since the war began. It will be shown whether these men have applied for citizenship from patriotic or from selfish or sinister motives.

What these men have to say will throw an interesting sidelight on the alien situation in the United States as compared with the situation in England.

MAJ. CASSIUS GILLETTE DIES; NOTED ENGINEER

Served as Filtration Chief of Philadelphia—Exposed Captain Carter

Major Cassius E. Gillette, a noted military and sanitary expert and authority on Mexican conditions, and at one time chief of the Bureau of Filtration, with a salary of \$17,000 a year, died yesterday at his home, 2526 South Twentieth street. He was fifty-seven years old. Death was due to heart trouble, from which Major Gillette suffered for the last several months. Internment will be made tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

There will be no funeral services in this city. Army officers will act as pallbearers. Their names have not been announced.

Major Gillette's most recent activity was investigating mines in Colorado. The illness which resulted in his death became serious while he was in Colorado, and he was forced to return home.

He was born in Tonawanda, N. Y., December 19, 1859, and after receiving a common school education in Tioga County received an appointment to West Point, from which he was graduated in 1884. He was assigned to the Engineer Corps of the army, and his service included a station in Ohio for five years on lock and canal work, a year in Chicago on General Miles's staff, six years in Savannah, Ga., before and after the Captain Carter exposures; four years in California and six months in Newport.

GIRL SLAIN IN TAXICAB; PHILADELPHIAN HELD

Child Riding With Friends When Bullet From Silenced Gun Enters Brain

As the result of the death of a thirteen-year-old girl, shot while riding in a taxicab in New York, George Elliott, twenty-one years old, who gave an address on Greenway avenue, West Philadelphia, has been arrested by the police. Elliott was in the taxicab with the girl, who suddenly complained of terrible pains in her head. She fell over limp. Her companions then noticed a wound just back of her left ear.

The automobile was driven at high speed to the home of the nearest physician, but the girl, it was said, died a few minutes after being shot. The bullet entered her brain. She was one of thirteen children.

Word was sent to the police. Detectives in investigating learned that a young man had been seen firing at a target with a revolver equipped with a silencer. According to the police, Elliott was arrested just after he was seen to throw away a revolver.

Child Riding With Friends When Bullet From Silenced Gun Enters Brain

LEGISLATURE FACES WEEK OF REAL WORK

Both Branches Have Many Important Hearings Scheduled

HARRISBURG, March 19.—This will be a week of public hearings in the State Legislature, the sessions of which will be resumed tonight. Three of the most important subjects under consideration by the lawmakers will be discussed by prominent speakers. They are the Wells-Hess and Tompkins bills to abolish capital punishment; the Vickers local option bill, which will be discussed pro and con on Wednesday afternoon, and the anthracite mine code, which will be given a hearing by the Mines and Mining Committee on Thursday.

While no bills come up for final passage in the House tonight, there is nevertheless a large number of important measures on the first and second reading calendar, and these will reach the final stage during the week. On first reading is the Gans bill, which would compel the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company to establish track connections with the proposed city-built high-speed lines in Philadelphia in the event that the new lines are operated by other than the P. R. T.

Also on first reading in the House is the Buckman bill, passed by the Senate, to increase the salaries of the Municipal Court judges in Philadelphia. Another salary raiser for Philadelphia local option bills, and on second reading in the House is the act of 1901, by which Councils of cities in the State are authorized to appropriate money to local companies of the

LEGISLATURE FACES WEEK OF REAL WORK

SKETCHED AT THE PHILADELPHIA METHODIST CONFERENCE

If your skin itches and burns, just use Resinol

If you are suffering from eczema, ringworm or similar itching, burning, unsightly skin affection, bathe the sore places with Resinol Soap and hot water, then gently apply a little Resinol Ointment. You will probably be astonished how instantly the itching stops and healing begins. In most cases the sick skin quickly becomes clear and healthy again, at very little cost.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap also clear away blotches, redness, roughness and dandruff. Sold by all druggists.

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Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia

Not only what a Trust Company does, but how it does it, counts.

FOURTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS

STEAMSHIP RESCUED FROM PERILOUS POSITION

"S. O. S." Calls From Sagua, of Atlantic Fruit Company, in Distress Off Barnegat, Bring Response

NEW YORK, March 19.—The Atlantic Fruit Company's steamship Sagua, reported in distress off Barnegat, is now safe, with the United States Coast Guard cutter Seneca standing by. The Sagua struck something in the dark early today and began to list. Her crew took to the boats and S. O. S. calls were sent out.

The Ward Line steamship Mexico and the Morgan Line steamship Comus responded to the S. O. S. calls and picked up the crews from the lifeboats. The Seneca will tow the Sagua into port.

Headache Medicine Kills Him

Two bottles of an effervescent headache medicine, containing coal-tar, killed George W. Phillippi, sixty-four years old, of Westmont, N. J., today. He was found dead in bed by his wife, Mrs. Fannie Phillippi. Phillippi drank two bottles of the medicine last night before going to bed. He had been complaining of headache caused by stomach disorder. His heart was weak, according to Coroner Pratt, who said that the overdose contained forty grains of coal-tar.

Headache Medicine Kills Him

STEAMSHIP RESCUED FROM PERILOUS POSITION

\$400,000 FIRE IN POUGHKEEPSIE

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 19.—Fire today destroyed the Morgan House and two business buildings here and seriously damaged the department store of Wallace & Co. Members of the Tenth Infantry, National Guard, are doing guard duty about the burned buildings. Three firemen were injured. The loss is estimated at \$400,000.

For Sale

Large quantity of effects recently used in Willow Grove Park, including machinery, fixtures and apparatus from various Concessions and Amusements. Also goods under contract for delivery. Information and prices Room 23, 1305 Arch street.

Van Sciver Furniture

is Characterized by

Quality & Style

At prices as low and often lower than the commonplace kind costs elsewhere, for that is a merchandising triumph, and the secret of this great Store's continuous growth and success.

Crepe de Chine Chemise

Envelope chemises of crepe de chine in pink, trimmed with lace and ribbon.

Exceptional Value 1.65

Corduroy Boudoir Robes

Women's corduroy robes in light blue and lavender, lined with China silk.

Reduced from \$4.50 2.95

Pink Batiste Pajamas

Style As Illustrated

Women's pajamas of pink batiste in one piece model, stitched in blue; ribbon at neck, waist and ankles.

Exceptional Value 2.00

Crepe de Chine Chemise

Public Ledger

(LEDGER CENTRAL)

February 8th, 1917.

To The Manager, Hotel Fairmont, San Francisco, Cal.

This card will introduce Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Hunting and Family.

Any courtesies extended will be appreciated.

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY, Travel & Resort Bureau, Philadelphia

A Mighty Good Passport

A card of introduction from the Ledger Travel and Resort Bureau assures you a hearty welcome and "the best the house affords" in every nook and corner of this great country.

It is a credential recognized and honored by hotels everywhere, for it instantly establishes your standing as a person worthy of consideration.

The next time you plan a trip, whether a week-end outing or a tour of the globe, drop in at Ledger Central and talk it over with Mr. Tibury—a past master of the art of traveling in comfort.

He will tell you the quickest and most convenient railroad or steamship route, buy your tickets and Pullman berth, attend to the checking of your baggage and help you select the right hotels. He also will wire ahead for reservations and give you a card of introduction that will eliminate the petty annoyances incident to travel.

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