PATRIOTIC SPEECHES CALL UPON THRONGS TO STAND BY NATION IN FACE OF [illegible]

Democracy Triumphant

Our is not alone the heritage of freedom of a people within definite boundaries. Ours is the heritage of democracy triumphant, and our destiny must be the ultimate destiny of world democracy.

—*HIRAM JOHNSON in Independence Square today.*

NATION-LOVING MULTITUDE CHEERS NEW PLEDGE OF LOYALTY

Continued from Page One

the assembled public of universal military service.

There was no questioning the unanimous spirit of that indorsement.

A ringing "Yes!" greeted a resolution after it had been formally offered to the multitude by Provost Edgar Fahs Smith, of the University of Pennsylvania.

This is the resolution:

Meeting on the eve of a great crisis affecting our national life and on the sacred ground where 141 years ago the fathers of the Republic declared belief in the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, we citizens of Philadelphia, following the traditions of the fathers, here publicly renew our oath of allegiance to the Constitution and the laws of the Republic, pledging to the President of the United States our loyal support in any action which in the exercise of his constitutional powers he may deem necessary to the protection of American rights upon land and sea.

Because the common defense is a common duty, universal military training is the only system that is fundamentally democratic and fair. We urge upon Congress the prompt adoption of a bill to put this system into immediate operation.

The brotherhood of democracy was aptly exemplified soon after, when the chairman suggested a welcome by the assembled citizenship of Philadelphia to Uncle Sam's new peoples in the Virgin Islands.

It was one of the nicest touches of the wonderful meeting. Provost Smith read the message of welcome, which was this:

"The citizens of Philadelphia assembled in patriotic mass-meeting in Independence Square bid welcome to the peoples of the Virgin Islands, which were the Danish West Indies, on their entrance into the world's greatest democracy. Please tell the people of the Virgin Islands that this message comes from a mass-meeting held at the national Shrine of Liberty to quicken the fires of patriotism."

The message was addressed to Captain James H. Oliver, U. S. N., Christiansted, Santa Cruz. He is the American acting governor general of the islands.

There was a noticeable lack of any slur on the "hyphens"; it was accepted that henceforth there are no divisions in American citizenship.

The Rt. Rev. Henry T. Drumgoole, of St. Charles Borromeo's Seminary, Overbrook, pronouncing the benediction, prayed that America may remain as it was conceived, "in liberty and dedicated to equal living," and earnestly, too, he prayed for a "just and lasting peace in all nations."

CONWELL PRAYS FOR QUICK RETURN OF PEACE IN SOLEMN INVOCATION

Pleads for Human Brotherhood and Unity of All Nations Under Justice and Liberty at Great Demonstration. Asks That Germany May Soon Be Free

The Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell pastor of Grace Baptist Church and president of Temple University, delivered the invocation. The usual noise made when great throngs of people assemble died away and there was absolute silence as the solemn words were uttered.

Doctor Conwell said:

Oh, Lord, we pray that divine wisdom may be given to the people of our nation and to all who represent them in authority that they may be especially guided in this important crisis with a wisdom that is superhuman. We pray that peace may soon be restored among the warring nations and that it may be a peace of such a character as will bring on an era of permanent brotherhood which shall last through all ages to come. We pray that out of this convulsion there may come greater individual liberty for the people of the whole earth. We pray for Germany that her people may now be given an individual freedom which makes for the upbuilding of noble Christian character and love for all mankind. We pray for all other nations of the earth that the results of this war may bring them blessings that cannot otherwise be received. We pray for the sufferers in consequence of the war, in Belgium, Poland, Serbia, Italy and France and England, and ask that the new departure in the government of Russia may be a great permanent advance toward freedom of all peoples in that country—freedom to enjoy the fruits of their own labor and to worship God accordig to the dictates of their own conscience. All of this we ask in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ.

AMERICA WILL FIGHT FOR LIBERTY AND HUMANITY, PENROSE'S THEME

United States Senator Declares Gathering at Shrine of Liberty Is to Renew a People's Pledge of Loyalty to a Government of Freedom

Senator Penrose spoke as follows:

Every patriotic American will rejoice in the splendid demonstration held here today in the shadow of the shrine of American liberty. Perhaps no other part of the country could have presented such a large and enthusiastic gathering of American citizens such as are assembled here today. The purpose of the meeting is to pledge ourselves anew to the support of the American Government and to demand that adequate preparation be made for national defense and the maintenance of American rights on sea and land.

The American people desire peace and they are long suffering, but when called upon in a national crisis involving national defense or national honor they will respond as they have always done in the support of the Government.

Every one in this country came over here either themselves or their ancestors to escape political or religious persecution or to get away from the restrictions and oppressions of the Old World and to seek opportunities afforded in the American Republic. They came here to advance their fortunes and to enjoy the blessings of civil an dreligious liberty. They have gone forth over the continent, have reclaimed the wilderness and laid the foundations of their homes. They have built great cities, and through their labor and enterprise forty-eight sovereign commonwealths cover our gontinental domain and constitute the Union.

These Americans regardless of the country of their origin, will, of course, fight to defend the inestimable privilege which they enjoy and the material wealth which they have created. I have no question about the loyalty of the people of America. No nation in the civilized world will be found more united and more unanimous than the American people for the cause of justice. In fact, in my opinion, they will be found more earnest and united in the crisis than in any other war in our history.

Unfortunately, it is only too well recognized that our country is unprepared. The Congress of the United States has or will make appropriations for submarines, ships, guns and other machinery or munitions of war fully up to the capacity of governmental, industrial and private plants in our country. At least more than a year, in some cases two or three years, will be required to produce this equipment. We could raise 1,000,000 men tomorrow, but besides the equipment they would need military training, which would require at least one year. Hence the war in Europe is likely to be over or drawing to a close before the United States could enter it on an effective scale. Should war or a state of war be declared, we would, of course, aid in the war in many other ways, and doubtless, is called upon, we will.

This crisis, however, should leave an indelible impression on the minds of American people that it is our first and most patriotic duty to have naval and military preparedness not for aggression but for national defense so that we may never again witness disregard of American or neutral rights on the high seas or anywhere else by a foreign nation without being able to make answer at once of the prompt and vigorous assertion of American rights, supported by an adequate army and navy.

GENERAL YOUNG SOUNDS WARNING CALL FOR MILITARY PREPAREDNESS

Universal Instruction Imperative, Says Former Chief of Army Staff in Loyalty Address—Experience of Nation Illustrates Necessity, He Declares

Lieutenant General S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., who took the place of Mr. Gerard as one of the speakers, said:

If there are people of our country who are not awake to the realization that we have lived too long in self-indulgence and have placed too much dependence in the efficiency of wishing away trouble, the spirit of loyalty, patriotism, love of country and devotion to its welfare has no dwelling place within them.

I doubt not the love of country and the patriotic spirit of our people, if thoroughly aroused, is as strong today as it was when we were threatened with destruction in 1861. Since then we have doubled in population by native-born and by immigration, and it is said we are a melting pot, but the output of today shows patches of slag floating here and there on the molten mass of citizenship for which there is no dumping ground provided.

It seems necessary, therefore, that allegiance and loyalty in our dangerous condition of unpreparedness demand a declaration. We, no doubt, are fully prepared financially; we are in a fair stage of preparation in munitions making, and have taken primary steps in many of the other numerous requirements to put us in a fair state of defense, but we are woefully lacking in the main and all-important requirement, "military training," and the "man behind the gun," and that brings me to the proposition in which I am intensely interested, "universal military training and equal service."

It was my great privilege and good fortune, in company with many thousands of other Pennsylvanians, to gather experience in those four dark and bloody years in our history of the Civil War, and, my friends, my experience then and since convinces me that the saving of our country rested entirely on the fact that the enemy was composed of untrained levies like ourselves at the beginning of that war.

Think for one moment of the terrible slaughter of that first contingent sent by England to assist France in checking a trained, fierce and ruthless enemy.

I tell you, it is criminal to send untrained or hurriedly half-trained men against well-trained men on the battlefield. War among nations of the earth is inevitable until a great change is created in the nature of humanity. The nature of the nation is the nature of its citizens.

Military service is a complicated art and the art of war is the most dangerous of arts. Therefore, a decent regard for the safety of the apprentice requires that he should be thoroughly trained in mind and body, and I believe what has been well put by another, that universal military training and equal service is the bull's-eye of adequate preparedness, not alone because on it rests the preservation of our nation in actual warfare by the creation of a potential army of millions in a few years, whose members would be better soldiers for being citizens, and better citizens for being soldiers, but also because it would make for bodily and mental betterment, disciplining the masses into a people with a knowledge of the value of law and schooling them in obedience to law. They would acquire the feeling of companionship and would come to realize that intelligence and individual effort properly directed give promise of advancement to every man enrolled in ranks, regardless of his class, his wealth, poverty or position in life.

We are today living in the ideals which have been handed down to us from an ancestry which was willing to fight for them, sacrifice for them, and when the need arose, to die for them—in order that we might rest secure so far as human power could accomplish such surety.

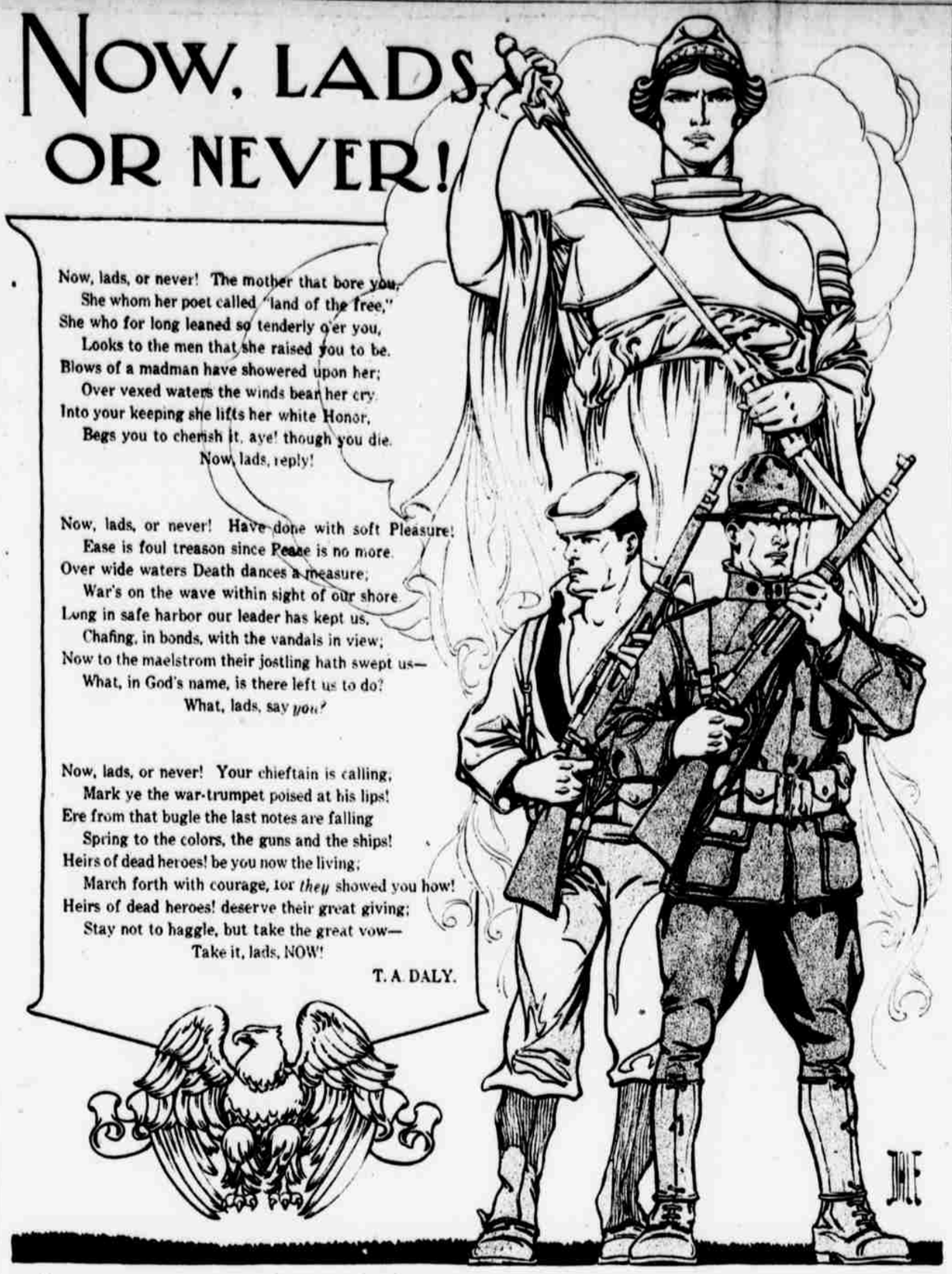
We have rested secure for many generations, and if we value our sacred heritage we must qualify to answer the call of our country and be fully equipped for the task.

The shoulder-to-shoulder march and the training of camp life will break us class tendency and teach young men in all stations that our Government is not an agency from which something is to be had for nothing, but an institution with first claim on them for the best they have to give. It is the spirit of true democracy that every young man should prepare himself to a reasonable degree of efficiency, to defend his country. We have some men with apparently warped intellect who not only oppose military training, but who oppose any steps toward preparedness for defense.

It is said of this particular class of citizens that they would arbitrate a gross insult instead of resenting it. To such as these the spirits of that great heroic host who gave their lives to preserve our democracy cry from the great beyond, challenging and inviting, "if you are cowards, perish, but if you are men, then fight."

Patriotism is love of country. If you won't fight for it, you don't love it, and if you don't love it, you wont fight for it.

NOW, LADS, OR NEVER!



Now, lads, or never! The mother that bore you,
She whom her poet called "land of the free,"
She who for long leaned so tenderly o'er you,
Looks to the men that she raised you to be.
Blows of a madman have showered upon her;
Over vexed waters the winds bear her cry.
Into your keeping she lifts her white Honor,
Begs you to cherish it, aye! though you die.
Now, lads, reply!

Now, lads, or never! Have done with soft Pleasure!
Ease is foul treason since Peace is no more.
Over wide waters Death dances a measure;
War's on the wave within sight of our shore.
Long in safe harbor our leader has kept us,
Chafing, in bonds, with the vandals in view;
Now to the maelstrom their jostling hath swept us—
What, in God's name, is there left us to do?
What, lads, say *you?*

Now, lads, or never! Your chieftain is calling,
Mark ye the war-trumpet poised at his lips!
Ere from that bugle the last notes are falling
Spring to the colors, the guns and the ships!
Heirs of dead heroes! be you now the living;
March forth with courage, for *they* showed you how!
Heirs of dead heroes! deserve their great giving;
Stay not to haggle, but take the great vow—
Take it, lads, NOW!

T. A. DALY.

PROVOST SMITH RECALLS SPIRIT OF "FATHERS" IN STIRRING APPEAL

Urges Vast Assemblage to Heed Call of Humanity and Civilization in Name of Those Who Founded Republic on Sacred Ground of Independence Hall

Edgar Fahs Smith, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, introduced the speakers. In his brief introductory address Provost Smith outlined the purpose of the great demonstration. He said:

Just a few words from me and then you will hear from the distinguished gentlemen who bring burning messages to us.

First, let us earnestly endeavor to realize in our hearts the occasion for this vast assemblage from every walk of life in this, this truly American city of our noble country. Reverently speaking, we stand upon holy ground, within easy touch of that priceless reminder of all that was involved in the birth of our matchless Republic. What noble deeds that structure has witnessed! What mighty intellectual giants proclaimed within its walls their loyalty and devotion to the cause which, in due season, made this "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Recall the sacrifices made that you and I might enjoy the opportunities which are ours and which have come down through generations to us. Surely we are not unmindful of these! No, on the contrary, we are profoundly grateful. We hold and do cherish in loving remembrance the deeds and gifts of the glorious, genuine patriots who thronged the halls of yonder sacred temple.

Yes, the spirits of that mighty host enfold us, and, encompassed by so great a cloud of witnesses, let us solemnly pledge ourselves anew to maintain the honor and glory of the precious heritage bequeathed by them to us, let us heed the call of our country in the interests of civilization and humanity, and in the maintenance of that freedom which is our inalienable right, on sea as well as on land; so that in all sincerity we may prayerfully sing:

"My Country, 'Tis of Thee!—

FREEDOM, NATIONALITY, HUMANITY APPEAL IN TRUMPET TONES

Franklin Spencer Edmonds Draws Vivid Picture of Duty of the Hour and Cites Historic Precedents—Calls for Universal Training

Franklin Spencer Edmonds, lawyer and leader of civic reform movements, spoke as follows:

We have assembled at the most sacred shrine of liberty to proclaim that the spirit of the Fathers still animates and controls the sons. To the American, this is holy ground. These walks now so crowded by our own citizenship have known Washington, Jefferson, Adams and Franklin. This venerated hall has heard the fiery eloquence of Patrick Henry when in the prime of his vigorous manhood; it has listened to the wise and sagacious counsel of our own Benjamin Franklin; it has heard the direct and simple speech with which Washington, early styled the best- inrormed man in America upon colonial matters, was wont to urge his opinions. We are stronger and better, because at this crisis in our national life we turn aside from the strain and turmoil of everyday life to seek inspiration from the example of the Fathers.

May I call before you four pictures from the past which have a message for the present?

In November, 1774, the First Continental Congress, which had been in session in this city for two months, adjourned its labors. It had given expression to the spirit of unity among the Colonies and the desire for independence which was then budding in every American heart. The adjournment was celebrated by a banquet from the citizenship of Philadelphia, which was given in the State House, Independence Hall, and at this banquet the toast, which aroused the most enthusiasm and which through five generations still proclaims its message, was this: "MAY NO MAN ENJOY FREEDOM WHO HAS NOT SPIRIT ENOUGH TO DEFEND IT."

The second picture presents a town meeting in the State House yard. It is July 8, 1776. Six days before, the resolutions for independence had been adopted by Continental Congress. Then after two days, on July 4, a formal declaration of principles, submitted by Thomas Jefferson, had been unanimously approved. On July 8, at noon, by directions of a citizens' committee, from a small platform erected on the west side of the State House yard, and originally used for astronomical purposes by the American Philosophical Society, Colonel John Nixon read to a group of 8000 citizens the first public proclamation of the Declaration of Independence, and as he concluded with the last clause,—"we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor"—the bell of the State House, the bell of old Christ Church and the other bells of the city took up the story, uniting with their music to proclaim liberty throughout the world.

The third picture is of a later generation. In August, 1814, there was a town-meeting held at this place attended by 10,000 citizens. It was a time of gloom and dismay in the American heart. There was war with Great Britain over the great question of equal rights at sea. A British fleet had sailed into Chesapeake Bay, a small army of British regulars had brushed aside the militia of the country, Washington had been taken by the enemy, the capital had been burned, Baltimore was threatened, and it was expected that Philadelphia would next feel the force of the invaders, and the universal cry went up from the people, "Why after two years of war has there been so little preparation for self-defense?" At the town-meeting held on this spot, Thomas McKean, then over eighty years of age, presided, declaring: "This is no time for speaking, but a time for action." A Committee of Public Defense was appointed, the city was divided into districts, arrangements were made to stimulate recruiting, and thus late, but with undaunted heart, Philadelphia made ready for the foe.

The fourth picture will perhaps be recalled by some of those yet living. It is the early morning of Washington's Birthday in 1861. The President-elect of the United States, en route for his inauguration, has just raised the American Flag over Independence Hall. Then, upon a platform which had been hastily erected in front of the building, Lincoln spoke to the assembled citizenship, declaring:

"I have never had a feeling politically that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of men and that all should have an equal chance. * * * I have said nothing but what I am ready to live by, and, if it be the pleasure of Almighty God, to die by."

These stories from the past express in some part the spirit which has led us to assemble here today. This hall is consecrated to freedom, nationality and humanity. We count these principles as fundamental, and we here declare that no man can call himself a true American unless he is willing to live for freedom, nationality and humanity, and, like Lincoln, if it be necessary, to die in their defense.

FREEDOM, NATIONALITY, HUMANITY

Freedom is the strongest word in the English language. It expresses the ideal of the fathers and the aspiration of their sons. Samuel Adams, writing from this hall in 1776, declared:

"If it were revealed to me by an angel from Heaven that in a struggle for freedom, nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand would perish and but one survive, I would still say, let the struggle go on. One such free man must possess more liberty and enjoy more happiness than one thousand slaves; let him propagate his kind and transmit to them what he has received."

Nationality suggests the idea of nation, a group of people who will to be one, accepting common principles, common ideals and common laws for the working out of a common destiny. In the past generation, great have been the sacrifices for the idea of Nationality or Union, and we in our turn are devoted to the maintenance of that which has been preserved.

Humanity suggests the breader field of world responsibilities and world duties. "Where liberty is," cried Mazzini, "there is my country," and in the same spirit wherever we find a people struggling for self-expression and liberty, against either foreign aggression or domestic tyranny, then, by all of the solemn obligations of the past, we are bound to give them our sympathy, our hopes and sometimes, our active support.

A MOMENTOUS HOUR

We stand on the threshold of a momentous decision. Humanity has been outraged, our nationality and that of other peoples has been mocked and insulted, freedom has been overridden in a mad struggle for military success. It is a new experience for the American people who, content with what we have, envying no other nation its possessions, coveting no territory, have asked but to be let alone to pursue the even tenor of our way; but even this has been denied us. It is not a question of declaring war. It is a question of accepting a war already declared.

We are here to proclaim as the united voice of Philadelphia that time, treasure and even life itself can be given to no holier task than in defense of freedom, nationality and humanity. This is the true line of policy for the United States of America, to avoid entangling alliances, to avoid participation in dynastic disputes and questions, to refuse sympathy to the land hunger of the warring nations, but to raise our flag as the banner of freedom, nationality and humanity, and to assert as a permanent policy for the future that any power which desecrates those principles shall have America for its foe.

It is peculiarly fitting that this message should come from Philadelphia; here where the peace-loving English Quaker first made his home; soon followed by the thrifty and liberty-loving German, whose name is still given to our largest suburb. The Englishman and the German came here alike for freedom, and I confidently predict that their sons in our generation will be found side by side for freedom and humanity.

UNIVERSAL TRAINING A DUTY

Moreover, we must not lose sight of the lesson of the town meeting of 1814. Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away; but while the menace continues the duty of the hour is clear. No one is fit to enjoy freedom who is not ready to fight in its defense. Universal military training is the only truly democratic method of providing for the national defense. What concerns all must be borne by all. The volunteer system has rendered a great public service, but in the present crisis we need to bring every citizen into direct relations with the Federal Government, so that the sacrifice may be equally apportioned.

Let us pronounce on this question with no uncertain note, that it may reach to our Senators and Representatives as the positive conviction of an aroused people. Let us here mightily resolve that obedient to our country's call we will give of our dearest and best in the defense of Freedom, Nationality and Humanity.

BENEDICTION AT GREAT MEETING IS FINAL PLEA FOR WORLD PEACE

The Rev. Dr. Henry T. Drumgoole, prefect of the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, at Overbrook, gave the benediction. While thousands bowed their heads, he said:

"May the Lord God Almighty and everlasting, the Creator and Father of all, today and every day, bless and keep this nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to equal living. May He deliver this people out of the hands of every enemy and grant it to serve Him in holiness and justice all days.

May the Father in Heaven send forth His Holy Spirit to renew the face of the earth and to quicken in every heart "charity" for all with firmness in the right." May he direct and strengthen these States to do "all which will achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace with all nations." To Christ our Lord, who with the Father and Holy Spirit, liveth and reigneth one God forever and ever.

STAGE IS SET FOR FERVID PATRIOTIC RALLY IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, March 31.

The stage is set today for the greatest outburst of patriotic fervor in the history of Chicago.

The climax of a day of streets filled with marching soldiers and pretty girls pleading for enlistments in the army and navy will be reached this evening when a monster rally in support of the President will take place. Resolutions pledging the city to do its share in the event of war and advocating universal military training are expected to be adopted.

Beginning with the First Illinois Infantry, which has received notice it will be sworn into the Federal service again next Tuesday, military organizations of all kinds will parade the Loop today.

REPUBLICANS LOSE TWO HOUSE VOTES; CLARK SEEMS CERTAIN OF ELECTION

WASHINGTON, March 31.

As Republicans of the House went into secret session this afternoon to nominate Floor Leader Mann as candidate for Speaker and to name a ticket for other House offices, it seemed a certainty that Champ Clark's recent predictions would come true. Clark said he would be re-elected Speaker in one hour and forty minutes and that the Democrats would organize the Sixty-fifth House.

Events of today gave the Democrats the first positive edge in numbers. Representative Helgeson, Republican, North Dakota, was stricken with appendicitis and rushed to a hospital. His physicians said he could not possibly attend Monday's session.

Representative Bleakley, Republican, of Pennsylvania, shortly thereafter announced he would not attend Monday, and it was said at the Capitol today Republicans would not want him to vote if he does, in view of the election indictment hanging over him.

These two losses, even though they be temporary, mean the Republicans can muster only 211 votes on Monday.

The Democrats will go into the fight with 214 votes, barring an unexpected stampede by Representative Gallivan, of Boston, and his "wet" followers. Two of the five independents are expected to vote with the Democrats.

Some Democrats this afternoon even predicted that several Progressive votes would be cast for Clark, in view of the Republicans organizing committee's decision to name Mann and to hunt for some one else beside Representative Lenroot for the place of floor leader.

WILMINGTON CITIZENS ASK WILSON TO TAKE FIRM STAND FOR WAR

WILMINGTON, Del., March 31.

A petition calling upon President Wilson to take a decided stand in the present crisis was signed by thousands today. It was drafted by former Federal Judge George Gray and will be forwarded to Washington tonight. It reads in part:

If we are content with half-way measures in dealing with the German manace, then we must stand convicted before the world as a craven people.

Fully realizing the gravity of the decision, but believing that failure to enter the war now on the side of democracy and liberty would be an irreparable national calamity, we urgently appeal to you, Mr. President, to ask Congress either to declare war or formally to recognize the fact that by the declarations and actions of Germany a state of war does now exist between Germany and the United States.

Mr. President, let us enter this war not merely for the vindication of American rights, but for the preservation of those ideals of justice and humanity upon which the security of the would must rest.

The First Battalion of the Delaware State Militia, which was called out a week ago, was mustered into Federal service today at the armory here. This afternoon the men were assigned to guard munitions and powder plants. Although it is said the du Ponts have fully protected their plants with their own guards, nevertheless, it is well understood that some of the guardsmen will be utilized in addition. Special care also is being taken to protect the Harlan & Hollingsworth and Pusey & Jones shipyards and the Artillery Fuse Company's works.

DOCTORED DYES TRACED TO GERMAN CHEMIST

Plot to Injure Product of Mills at Reading, Pa., Revealed. Manager Disappears

READING, Pa., March 31.

What has every appearance of being a plot to injure the prestige won by American manufactured dyes placed on the market since the German product can no longer be imported was bared in this city today following the flight of an alleged German chemist who had been employed in the plant of the Reading Chemical Manufacturing Company.

This man, who his former employers here believe was in the German espionage service in this country, is now a fugitive and is believed to be hiding in Cuba or San Domingo. Detectives employed by the local plant and Federal secret service operatives are on his trail.

The stranger was placed in charge of the chemical laboratory of the dye plant, where the formulas were compounded and where the firm's chemists perfected the process for the commercial manufacture of the dyes which made such a great hit when they were placed on the market. These formulas he "doctored," placing chemicals in the dyes which made them poor and ineffective.

Hosiery mills and other purchasers of dyes made at the plant immediately began sending in complaints, and suspicion was directed to some one on the inside. What made it finally center upon the German agent was the fact that all of the trouble and complaints dated from the time he appeared on the scene. The big fire which destroyed the plant last July was remembered. It was known to have been of incendiary origin, but the culprit was never discovered.

The suspect learned of the quiet investigation which the firm was making, and today it became known that he had left Reading. At his boardinghouse it was said he had gone on a "business trip." He has been absent for some days. His trail has led to New York city, where it was ascertained that he had shipped for Havana. The Federal detectives who are following him found that he had left for the interior.

U. S. to Lend $200,000,000 to Farmers

WASHINGTON, March 31.—More than $200,000,000 will be lent by the Federal land banks during the coming year to intensify the farming industry of the country as a measure of national defense, according to an announcement by the Federal Farm Loan Board today.

Newark Vice Chancellor Renamed

TRENTON, March 31. — Chancellor Walker today reappointed Frederick W. Stevens, of Newark, as one of the vice chancellors of the State. The term is seven

AUDITOR GENERAL WINS IMPORTANT LAW SUIT

Dauphin Court Rules That Banks Must Make Report of Business

HARRISBURG, March 31.

Ruling that the commonwealth has the right under the "escheat" law of 1915 to require a report of property presumptively escheatable, President Judge George Kunkel today handed down three important opinions in which he dissolved preliminary injunctions and dismissed bills of complaints which three banks in Pennsylvania had filed against Auditor General A. W. Powell. The ruling affects every banking institution in the State.

The "escheat" law gives the State the right to require from persons and corporations organized or doing business under the laws of the State a report of deposits of money received and held, and which have not been increased or decreased, and on which interest has not been credited in the depositor's passbook at his request, within fourteen or more years. Mutual savings fund societies not having capital stock shares are excepted.

It is estimated that there are millions of dollars in State banking institutions which are escheatable under the act of 1915. When Auditor General Powell required the reports, the Union Trust Company, of Pittsburgh; the Columbia National Bank, Pittsburgh, and the Germantown Trust Company filed bills of complaints and asked for preliminary injunctions. The State answered with a demurrer, which has been sustained in each of the cases by Judge Kunkel, who has directed that judgment be entered against the banking concerns and in favor of Auditor General Powell. Appeals may be taken.

If it is decided finally by the higher courts that the State can require a report of escheatable property, and, after giving the published notices required by the act of 1915, can take over the deposits, these unclaimed millions will be returned to the State Treasury.

In the opinion in the case of the Union Trust Company, one of the three argued several months ago, Judge Kunkel states in part:

"If it once be conceded, as it must be, that the Commonwealth possesses the power to escheat—whether to escheat be taken in the present statute to mean to take property the owner of which has abandoned it or has died without heirs need not now be determined—it follows as a necessary incident to the exercise of the power that the Commonwealth may make inquiry with the view of discovering where escheatable property is located or in whose possession it may be found."

Bucknell Nine's Opening Postponed

LEWISBURG, Pa., March 31.—The opening game of Bucknell's baseball team with Bloomsburg Normal here this afternoon was canceled. Bucknell's nine may not get under way for two weeks.