Address Made by Admiral Sims at University Day Ceremonies

It is peculiarly gratifying to find myself upon such an occasion as this in the city and state that has for about 150 years been the home of the Sims family.

It is true that, in the eyes of Pennsylvanians, my father was a foreigner, having been an inhabitant of New Jersey; but, as he was native born, and spent most of his life in this state, I assume that you would consider him an American citizen; and, though a naval officer, has no permanent residence, and, though my mother was a Canadian, and happened to be in Canada when I was born, perhaps you may be kind enough to consider me also an American, notwithstanding the title that has been given me by certain unfriendly critics, of the "leading British admiral in the American navy."

However, in addition to being an admiral, I am also a college president—the president of the United States Naval War College—and as such I have naturally assumed that, in honoring me by your invitation to address the faculty and students of this great University, upon some feature of the career of General Washington, it was your intention that I should endeavor to draw from the experiences of this most admirable of Americans, a military lesson, or lessons, which may be useful as a guide in the future.

To this end I have reviewed the military career of Washington, as far as my limited time would permit, and I have first of all been again impressed with the very painful difficulties with which he was confronted throughout, due to the same causes which have made the task of all of our leaders in war so very trying; that is, the causes which have forced us to enter upon all our wars, without exception, in a state of more or less complete unpreparedness.

In Washington's Day

It is distressing to read of the heart-rending trials to which this great man was subjected through the ignorance of the responsible civil officials of the elementary principles of warfare, and their consequent inability to accept the military advice of even such a master of the art of war, and such an admirable character.

In writing from Boston in September, 1775, to Joseph Reed, the distinguished member of the Philadelphia bar, who was appointed Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Washington said:

"What will be the end of these manouvers is beyond my scan. I tremble at the prospect—could I have foreseen what I have experienced, and am likely to experience, no consideration upon earth would have induced me to accept this command."

It would be unprofitable to describe in detail the difficulties under which he carried out his responsible duties. They are tolerably well-known to all who have even a casual knowledge of our early history. They are very well-known indeed to those who have been interested in our purely military history. This military history is unpleasant reading, in spite of accounts of glorious actions and remarkable achievements against heavy odds. It is unpleasant because of the evidences that our lack of material and intellectual preparedness entailed enormous sacrifices in valuable lives and treasure.

Every school boy knows Washington's injunction that this country should be continuously prepared for war. He stated that "to be prepared for war is one of the most effective means of preserving peace;" that "a free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined; to which end a well-digested plan is requisite." **This injunction has been continuously neglected since Washington's time.**

Not once, but very many times throughout the critical years of the Revolution, he explained with all of the insistence in his power, the principles which should govern the action of the military authorities, and pointed out the consequences of neglecting them, but with little success.

Advice Neglected

It seems incredible that this advice should not have been followed then, and that it should have been neglected ever since, particularly as it was so plain, so simple, and so reasonable as to commend itself to the common sense of the average citizen.

In his various communications to the Congress, he repeatedly advised that we should have adequate and trained military forces; that if we desire to avoid insult we must be able to repel it; that if we desire to secure peace it must be known that we are at all times ready for war; that our military forces should be controlled by an efficient general staff; that the commander-in-chief should be allowed to choose his principal officers; that the general staff should be considered so many parts of the commander-in-chief; that criticisms — "remonstrances or applications"—should be allowed; that, to quote Washington's words, "slaves indeed should we be, if this privilege were denied"; that efficiency requires that the forces should not only be well equipped, well educated, and well trained, but well paid; that the contentment resulting from a decent living and an assured future is an essential element of efficiency; that patriotism without interest will not win a long and bloody war. Note the very words of our great President in this latter respect:

"Men may speculate as they will; they may talk of patriotism; they may draw a few examples from ancient story of great achievements performed by its influence; but whoever builds upon them as a sufficient basis for conducting a long and bloody war, will find himself deceived in the end. We must take the passions of men as nature has given them, and those principles as a guide which are generally the rule of action. I do not mean to exclude altogether the idea of patriotism. I know it exists, and I know it has done much in the present contest. But I will venture to assert that a great and lasting war can never be supported on this principle alone. It must be aided by a prospect of interest, or some reward. For a time it may, of itself, push men to action, to bear much, to encounter difficulties; but it will not endure unassisted by interests."

A Dangerous Lack

The injunctions of Washington embody the immutable fundamental principles of the art of war and their application to national security. They have been insisted upon by our political and military historians, but they have failed to take hold of the minds of the people.

As this is not true of other countries, at least not to the same degree, it is important to indicate, if possible, the reason for **this dangerous lack in our people of a proper solicitude as to our national security.**

I am by no means sure that I can explain this satisfactorily, but I believe that this national defect—and it is a serious defect—is due chiefly to our belief that our geographic isolation renders us practically immune to serious attack.

Our people are all proud of what is designated by the peculiar term "Americanism"—peculiar, because there are no such terms as "Britishism," "Frenchism," "Italianism," "Russianism," "Turkishism," "Rumanianism," or any "Balkanism."

Americanism is a composite of our various ideals, aspirations and desires. It comprises love of country, love of personal liberty, insistence upon national independence, approval of our institutions, patriotism, and the duty of defense.

What is its peculiarity? How does it differ from the similar ideals of other countries? It does not differ in implying the pride of superiority. They all imply that. We are quite convinced that there is no country the equal of America and no people the equal of Americans. It is said that we take no pains to conceal our conviction in this matter; that we are entirely willing and ready at all times to explain it to anybody, whether he is particularly interested or not. The same conviction exists in other countries, even to a greater degree in some. It is true that the Britisher does not explain the superiority of his institutions and people. He does not consider it necessary. He assumes that you know and acknowledge it already. The Frenchman is politely sorry for all people who are not French; and the Italian considers his nation the intellectual leader of the world, and so it goes.

Lulled by Good Fortune.

But in all these nations there is an element of their patriotic ideals, their particular "isms," which is not fully developed in our Americanism. We have been so fortunate in all of our wars and other difficulties that we do not appreciate how much we have to be thankful for. A nation, like an individual, must have lost a blessing in order to appreciate it.

America has never been defeated in war and suffered humiliation or loss of territory. Our independence has never been in danger, and we have always heretofore had the feeling that it is never likely to be, though this feeling has been somewhat shaken by recent events.

Contrast this condition of mind with that in some European countries. The French know what it means to have a victorious enemy march through their capital, to lose territory, and pay a heavy indemnity.

Other continental powers have had a similar experience. In all those countries the national defense is a live issue. The military forces must not only be adequate in material and personnel, but they must be kept intellectually efficient through constant training in readiness for war.

Under these circumstances the truth about the actual condition of their armed forces is so vitally important that any one who can point out a defect, or suggest an improvement, will earn the gratitude of his government. Criticism is recognized as so vital to efficiency that it is not only welcome but is invited, and is rewarded when it proves beneficial.

Officers not actually on duty are at liberty to publish any criticism they please of the actions of the government or of any of its departments. For example, since the signing of the armistice, books have been published by Admirals Jellicoe, Fisher, Scott and Bacon, and by Field Marshal French. These books contain criticisms of such severity as to make any of those which have appeared in America seem very mild in comparison. **Such of these criticisms as subsequent public discussion shows to be well-founded will necessarily have the effect of avoiding in future the errors they have pointed out. Incidentally, though hardly less important, such discussions serve to create an enlightened public opinion upon these subjects**—and efficiency is hardly possible without a clear understanding on the part of the people, at least of the necessity for, and the necessary elements of, preparedness.

Our Missing Element

In the United States we not only neglect to provide for public criticisms of our officers, but actually forbid it.

The missing element in Americanism is that it does not include adequate solicitude for our safety. The government, and to a certain extent our people, resent criticism of anything American. This attitude was expressed by a certain magazine writer as follows: "We are all right, and if we are not we don't want to hear about it." **This is a dangerous attitude that has cost us many thousands of lives and many millions in treasure.**

The consequence is that the American people know less about the elements of warfare and less about the actual condition of their military forces than the people of any of the other great powers. Though this has militated against our preparedness for war in the past, and although we have nevertheless always attained our object in war without very serious loss, still it must be evident that a similar attitude cannot be maintained in future without serious risk. In a country governed as ours is, the efficiency of the various departments must necessarily depend very largely upon the interest the people take in this efficiency.

It behooves us, therefore, seriously to recall the admonitions of our great first President in regard to our preparation for war, and adopt the necessary measures to insure that the public shall at all times be adequately informed of their progress through public discussion carried out under such regulations as to safeguard the public interests.

And now, in conclusion, Mr. Provost and members of the faculty of this University, in thanking you for the great honor you have seen fit to confer upon me, permit me to state that I understant this to be an expression of your appreciation of and admiration for the splendid services rendered our country and the great cause by the gallant officers and men I had the honor to command during the great war.

No such success could have been achieved in safeguarding the essential supplies to the combined armies in Europe, or in safely transporting our army of 2,000,000 men, had it not been for the trained intelligence, zeal and loyal devotion of these splendid men.

Sims Hits Gag Rule at University Day

Continued from Page One

when popularly enrolled with the Elizabethan seadogs—Drake, Hawkins and Walter Raleigh—and exalted indeed must be the position of the man classed with John Paul Jones, Barry, Decatur and Farragut, champions of freedom and right.

"You, sir, successful in all undertakings of gravest importance, have attained that distinction, and as a slight token of deepest appreciation of your great merits, the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania would crown you with their highest wreath of literary honor."

Doctor Johnson Introduced

Doctor Johnson was presented as "observer of human affairs and interests—genuine and devoted student of theology. Lavishly ministering to man's spiritual needs, and seeking in the most tolerant and in the broadest way to extend God's kingdom among men."

Doctor Gibbons was introduced in this way:

"Traveler, student, teacher, journalist, to whom the Near East and the Far East are as familiar as your native land, otherwise there would be no 'foundation of the Ottoman Empire,' no 'reconstruction of Poland and the Near East,' or other significant volumes on 'The New Map of Europe,' and 'The New Map of Africa,' which have made you famous throughout this western world, and brought light and knowledge to thousands of your fellow countrymen."

EDWARD J. FOX

Formerly a member of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, made a doctor of laws by the University of Pennsylvania today. His home is at Easton.

Professor Richards was described as "having extended the borders of human knowledge in the domain of chemical science by researches of profoundest character, thereby winning the highest academic distinctions at home and abroad, being also Davy medalist, Faraday medalist, Gibbs medalist, Franklin medalist, and in 1914 declared the Nobel laureate in chemistry."

Of Judge Orlady, it was said:

"Once a humble, successful disciple of the immortal Hippocrates—then a worshiper of Blackstone — now the president judge of the Superior Court of your native state—but withal 'one of those golden natures which help us to form ideals of life.'"

Former Justice Fox was described as "jurist of mark—appointed to a seat in the highest court of this commonwealth—student of municipal government, tireless leader in all recent war activities, patron of higher education, proclaimed 'first citizen' of your native city, patriot—tried and true!"

More than a hundred young men and women received degrees in course. The degree of bachelor science in economics was conferred post-humously on John Stewart, who died in the service.

Nuns Get Degrees

Many women were among the degree recipients. Of four candidates for the degree of master of arts in course all were women. Two of them were nuns, who came garbed in the black habit of their order.

Graduates and undergraduates formed upstairs shortly after nine o'clock in the foyer of the Academy, marshaled by classes around their red and blue class banners, bearing class names and numerals.

Shortly after ten o'clock the procession, headed by the marshals, moved down the broad red-carpeted staircase from the foyer to the main floor of the Academy, and then in by doors to right and left and down the two central aisles to the front of the house, where the graduates took the seats of honor in front.

The rest of the orchestra chairs were soon filled by the undergraduate body, also ranged by classes and departments.

The compact central body, sitting under their clumped class flags, wore the academic gowns proper to their degrees and mortarboard caps.

The orchestra played the "Queen of Sheba" march as the procession moved down and the auditorium slowly filled with students. The student body remained standing, waiting for the faculty to appear on the stage.

After a few minutes of waiting the dons and the doctors filed in from the wings of the stage, taking their places in long rows on either side, leaving room in the front rows for the trustees and candidates for honorary degrees, who were to enter last of all.

Flag Above Admiral's Chair

In the middle of the stage stood the big armed chair on a raised platform where the provost would sit, and near it a chair for Admiral Sims. Over the admiral's chair hung a flag with two white stars in a blue field, the proper admiral's cognizance.

Finally came the provost's party, Admiral Sims, conspicuous for his height and the plain blue uniform, worn without the usual academic gown. The applause of the audience drowned the music of the orchestra as the well-loved provost, soon to retire, and the famous naval officer made their appearance, escorted by Vice Provost Penniman and the admiral's aide.

After all had taken their places the orchestra played the Star Spangled Banner. It was to have been an instrumental selection, but at the second chorus some of the girl undergraduates began to sing the words softly.

In a moment the audience took it up, and the stirring anthem rose and swelled powerfully in volume as more and more singers joined the chorus, until the whole Academy rang with the music.

Kipling's "Father in Heaven," sung by the entire audience to the familiar hymn tune of "Sun of My Soul," followed a short, solemn prayer that the graduates might be unflinching defenders of the truth, offered by Doctor Johnston.

Cheer Leader to Fore

A number not on the program followed the singing of Kipling's hymn. Up in front, in the middle of the seated graduating class, jumped a college cheer leader. He balanced himself on the brass railing that divides the orchestra pit from the first row of seats, and called for "three long rays for Smith."

The cheers were given with a will that expressed some of the feeling of graduates and undergraduates about the provost's resignation.

Dr. Smith smiled and bowed to his "boys" in recognition and thanks. Then he introduced Admiral Sims. "A man whose name is a household word, and whose fame encircles the globe," was Dr. Smith's characterization of the admiral.

"Three long rays" for Admiral Sims followed the introduction, and in a moment the admiral was fairly launching on his speech.

The admiral himself was the most picturesque figure in the colorful setting of University Day. Until he came upon the stage the picture was incomplete.

The audience had waited impatiently for a sight of the famous man whose genius in disposing the forces of the American fleet in foreign waters had saved thousands of American lives from the danger of German submarines. Nor was the audience the less curious to see him because of his long and vigorous controversy with Secretary Daniels.

Admiral Sims a Surprise

In appearance Admiral Sims proved a surprise to many who had not seen him before, and perhaps had visualized him as of the stocky "sea dog" type. They saw a tall, slender figure, looming above all the men around him in height, a man of vigorous but not powerful appearance, of rangy rather than rugged type, with a slight gray beard, a ruddy color and an expression of quiet dignity and power of command.

When he came to speak his utterance was slow, his voice clear and somewhat high-pitched, carrying readily to the uppermost seats of the Academy. He had prepared his speech carefully and read it from a manuscript.

He spoke slowly, in an easy conversational tone. He used few gestures, merely once or twice striking his open palm with his clenched fist and the same time slightly stressing his words with added force of voice. His message of preparedness, his demand that the "gag rule" be abolished, his allusions to the distress Washington suffered because of the country's unreadiness for war, needed no emphasis to carry them home to his audience.

Dry Humor Now and Then

His auditors listened very quietly, laughing now and then when a dryly humorous remark was interjected by the speaker, applauding very vigorously two or three times at some telling point.

Admiral Sims departed from usual academic procedure in not wearing the hood of his degree of doctor of laws. Because he could not wear any other dress above his admiral's uniform, he wore neither the satin gown proper to a doctor of laws nor the bright hood which goes with the degree. He received the hood over his left arm, and took the diploma in his right hand.

Cheers in the form of the favorite "three long rahs" greeted him when he advanced to receive the degree and again after it had been presented. He smiled, waved his degree paper at the undergraduates, and resumed his place, circling around the provost's chair to regain it.

The deans of the schools presented the candidates for degrees in course, who rose as their names in turn were read. To each Provost Smith addressed the brief formula which carries with it the title to the candidate's degree, and held out the diploma.

Dr. Penniman, vice provost, presented the candidates for honorary degrees. Their investiture followed a selection by the instrumental club of the combined glee clubs of the University.

Cheers greeted each of the recipients of an honorary degree, though in no case was the cheering as vociferous as that given the admiral, and whenever there was an excuse for it, Provest Smith.

"America," sung by student body and audience, followed the conferring of the honorary degrees. The musical clubs gave another selection after the solemn strains of the national hymn had died away, and Dr. Johnston closed the celebration of University Day with his benediction.

DEGREES CONFERRED AT EXERCISES TODAY

Honors Are Awarded Young Men and Women in Various Courses

Degrees in courses from the University of Pennsylvania were conferred as follows at the University Day exercises this morning:

Bachelor of arts (in arts and science)—Russell George Barber, Harland Jerry Carson, Harry S. Davis, Louis Kazze, David Matheny, Arthur Middleton Riley, Charles Howell Smolens.

Bachelor of arts (as of the class of 1919)—Louis Clement Zucker.

Bachelor of arts (in college courses for teachers)—Mary Eleanor Ashbrook, Louise M. W. Eickhoff, Lillian Duffield Fers, Russell C. Wismer.

Bachelor of science (in arts and science)—F. Phelps Todd.

Certificate of proficiency in music—Louis Kazze.

Bachelor of Laws—Mahlon J. Baumgardner.

Bachelor of science in architecture—Paul Forrester Taylor.

Bachelor of science in civil engineering—Henry Honlin Chu, Charles Jefferson Hartenstine, William Latta Nassau, Jr.

Doctor of dental surgery—George Henry Blais, Julee Wiedman Bragin, Geneva Elfreda Groth, William Amos Haverkost, Hubert Ray Johnson, Aaron Pearlman, Louis William Zerfing.

Doctor of medicine—Rafael Colon.

Doctor of veterinary medicine—Gerald Rich.

Bachelor of science in economics—Albert Carey Adams, Rees Hagy Barklalow, Harold J. Bedard, Harold Jones Berry, Victor Hugo Blanc, Alonzo Robertson Campbell, J. W. Carmichael, Howard Donald Clark, Gordon Morris Dickinson, Henry Harold Elliott, Jr., Robert Jefferson Flynn, John Sherwood Foley, Frederick Lewis Freeman, Paul A. Goodman, Orval Ulysses Habberstad, Kenneth Pulling Hollingsworth, Howard Sherard Hunt, Carlton Webster Jennings, Arthur Melvin Kerr, Charles Frederick Kindt, Jr., Gordon Edward Konantz, Henry Edward Lautz, Harold Clifford Loomis, Hugh Samuel Mackey, Robert McCalmont Officer, Millard Ray Orr, Victor Leslie Pyle, George Earl Robinette, Robert William Semenow, Davis H. Shapiro, Ashbridge Sharpless, I. Nathaniel Treblow, Marshall Wendell Ulf, Rudolph Weiss, Edward Needles Wright, Howard Edward Zanzinger.

Bachelor of science in economics (as of the class of 1918)—Curtis Allen, Frederick Friedrich Altenus, Leon Waldemar Berg, Louis Sydney Berlin, Leland J. Bond, Francis Mitchell Cleary, Alva Leon Cole, Floyd Arnold Crispin, Leo Augustine De Lone, David Le Fevre Dodd, Thomas Gibson Downing, Merle Junius Duryea, Alfred Volckman Edmie, Howard Dilworth Forwood, Thomas Edward Garner, Lee Reginald Gaynor, Ellery Frederick Gikley, Bernard Groblewski, Henry Eugene Gulbrandsen, John Harold Hargreaves, Palmer Hall Hutchinson, Chester Scott Ivory, John Arthur Jefford, Graham I. Lynch, Roy John McKee, Donald Adriance MacInnes, Frederick J. Mulcahy, Arthur Philip Nonweiler, Thomas White Pearce, Walter Scott Peterson, Percy Mathers Redfield, Leon Norman Schultz, Wesley Elder Scott, Benjamin Harry Smith, Theodore Russell Snyder, Alvin Wagner Sponagle, Charles Richard Pellet Stanton, John Stewart, John Crosley Tredwell, Donald Horner Tyler, Howard Roberts Walton, Jesse Roffe Wike, Ronald Patten Wildes, Raymond Blaul Young.

Bachelor of science in education—Ruth Alexander, Esther Louise Butler, Anna G. Campbell, Martha Linton Derr, Louise Jeanette Greathead, Louis M. Koch, Bernice Leland, Marion Lewis, Rosalind Fitler Lowenstein, Julia Mae Polk, Elizabeth Rosengarten, Helen Elizabeth Wilkinson.

Doctor of philosophy—William Lewis Abbott, A. B., LL. B., University of Pennsylvania, 1911, 1913 (economics), Competition and combination in the wholesale grocery trade.

Master of arts—Margaret Lathrop Law, A. B., Wellesley College, 1912 (English); Winifred Mary Ryder, Ph. B., Oberlin College, 1897 (English); Sister M. Clare Joseph O'Halloran, A. B., Catholic University, 1917 (English); Sister M. Rose Anita Morton, A. B., Catholic University, 1915 (English).

Class officers are as follows:

Chief marshal—Thomas Blaine Donaldson, '99 C.

Associate marshals—Meyers L. Rhein, '81 D.; Thomas Lynch Montgomery, '84 C.; David E. Tracy, '86 C.; B. Franklin Stahl, '87 M.; Robert C. Hill, '89 C.; William A. Allwood, '97 D.; Charles Day, '99 C.; Arthur W. Jones, '00 C.; George F. Snyder, '00 C., '01 L.; W. Nelson Mayhew, '01 C.; George S. Capelle, Jr., '01 C.; John L. Haney, '01 G.; Albert R. Brunker, '03 C.; Samuel H. Gilliland, '01 V., '04 M.; George M. Piersol, '02 C., '05 M.; Edward E. Wildman, '04 C., '08 G., '12 G.; John Reichel, '06 V.; Urban A. Lavery, '06 C., '07 G.; Louis W. Simonson, '10 C.; Pierson C. Irwin, '11 C.; Gordon A. Hardwick, '16 W.

Class Presidents

College—Senior, John V. Lovett; junior, Harry Baxter; sophomore, Otto G. Giger; freshman, Ben S. McGiveran.

Education—Senior, Kathleen Smythe; junior, Mrs. C. La Rue Crosson; sophomore, Ruby Kevorkian; freshman, Miriam McGhee.

Graduate—Women's Club, Mary Boyd; Men's Club, Ruskin R. Rosborough.

Law—Senior, Arthur Littleton; junior, Edward C. Lukens; freshman, Theodore Rosen.

Medical—Senior, Theodore S. Swan; junior, Joseph M. Hayman, Jr.; sophomore, Elmer L. Straub, Jr.; freshman, W. H. Morrison, Jr.

Dental—Senior, Donaldson B. Cooper; junior, Charles E. Mackin; sophomore, Thomas H. Gorman, Jr.; freshman, F. C. Nolte.

Veterinary—Senior, B. Courtney McLean; junior, Curtis A. Fridirci; sophomore, R. J. Wells; freshman, E. K. Gerhard.

Evening School—Senior, William R. Spofford; junior, Harry T. Selty; freshman, George J. Reimenschneider.

PENN DEGREES FOR SIX PROMINENT MEN

Sketches of Honor Recipients Reveal Interesting Careers of Public Service

Brief sketches follow of the men who received honorary degrees today from the University of Pennsylvania:

Rear Admiral William Sowden Sims—Doctor of Laws. Born at Port Hope, Canada, October 15, 1858, the son of Alfred William and Adelaide (Sowden) Sims. He was appointed to the United States Naval Academy from Pennsylvania in 1880. He was promoted through various grades to the rank of commander on July 1, 1907. He was made captain on March 4, 1911, a rear admiral on January 5, 1917 and vice admiral on May 28, 1917. After being continuously in service with the navy in various capacities here and abroad, he was made commander of the Atlantic torpedo flotilla in 1913. On April 28, 1917, he was placed in command of the American naval operations in European waters. He is a member of the University Club of Philadelphia, the New York Yacht Club and the Army and Naval Club, Washington.

Judge George Boal Orlady—Doctor of Laws. Born at Petersburg, Pa., February 22, 1850, the son of Dr. Henry and Martha C. (Boal) Orlady. He was educated in the public schools and attended Pennsylvania State College one year, 1864-1865. He graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1870 and received the degree of doctor of laws from this institution in 1898. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College of this city in 1871. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1875. He was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania in July, 1895 and in 1896, 1906 and 1916 re-elected for terms of ten years each. He was Grand Master of the Masons of Pennsylvania in 1908-1909 and was president of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association in 1913.

Edward J. Fox, doctor of laws, born at Easton, Pa., April 3, 1858, the son of Edward J. and Mary Wilson Fox. He was graduated from Lafayette College in 1878 with the degree of A. B. He received the degree of A. M. in 1881 from the same institution. He was admitted to the bar in 1880. He was appointed a justice of the Pennsylvania State Supreme Court in June, 1918.

Theodore William Richards, doctor of laws, born in Germantown in 1868, the son of William T. Richards, painter of landscapes and marines. He entered the sophomore class at Haverford College at the age of fifteen and was graduated in 1885. He was graduated from Harvard in 1886 with the degree of B. A. and with the highest honors in chemistry. He took the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. in 1888. After studying in Europe he returned to Harvard in 1889 and rose to professor of chemistry and director of the Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory. In 1916 he received the Franklin medal from the Franklin Institute, of this city.

Herbert Adams Gibbons, doctor of letters, born in Annapolis, Ind., on April 9, 1880. He attended the William Penn Charter School, of Philadelphia, and from there went to the University of Pennsylvania, where he received the degree of B. A. in 1902. He received his M. A. degree from Princeton in 1907 and the degree of Ph. D. from the same university in 1913.

During the world war and the negotiations of the Peace Conference Doctor Gibbons lived in Paris. As the special correspondent for a number of American periodicals he came in contact frequently with leaders of the Allied and associated powers. He was decorated by the French Government with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Johnston, doctor of sacred theology, rector of the Church of the Savior, came from Edinburgh, Scotland, eleven years ago. He has had a wide experience in the ministry, having served in England, Canada, Scotland, as well as in the United States, of which he is a citizen. His theological education was obtained at St. Augustine's Church. Here he graduated with honors in theology. Doctor Johnston was ordained in 1895 by Bishop Wilberforce. After five years in Canada he returned to England, where he was put in charge of St. George's Church, Canterbury. While in charge of St. Martin's, Edinburgh, he visited Canada and was invited to speak at the annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, at Milwaukee. As a result he received a call to the Church of the Saviour, Philadelphia.

In 1913 King's College, Nova Scotia, conferred on him the degree of D. C. L.

NEW RURAL CREDIT SYSTEM SUGGESTED

Representative McFadden Has Bill Patterned on French Model

By a Staff Correspondent

Washington, Feb. 21.—A rural credit system patterned after the Credit Agricole of France is provided for in a bill introduced in the House today by Representative Louis T. McFadden, Pennsylvania State Bankers' Association. The measure is said by Representative McFadden to adapt the best features of European systems to conditions in the United States.

"Banking with bills" would supplement "banking with deposits" under the new proposed system. Farmers and other depositors would be able to borrow on personal security as distinguished from real estate security.

A central bank, capitalized at $25,000,000, with branches in each state, capitalized at $50,000, are provided for.

The original capital for the central bank would be furnished by the federal government with provision for a sinking fund to reimburse it. Life insurance companies would be invited to provide the capital for state branches, under a 6 per cent dividend guarantee.

Representative McFadden, declared deposit banking does not meet many of the productive requirements of agriculture.

Senate Asks Data on Forests

Washington, Feb. 21.—(By A. P.)—The secretary of agriculture was asked today by the Senate to determine how far depletion of forests has proceeded in the United States and the extent to which it is responsible for high costs of lumber and other commodities.

GLI ALLEATI NON MUTANO PENSIERO

Inviano un'Altra Nota ai Jugoslavi Perche' Si Decidano a Rispondere

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Authorized by the act of October 6, 1917, on file at the Postoffice of Philadelphia, Pa.
A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster General.

Buenos Aires, 21 febbraio—Mercoldi' una nuova nota e' stata inviata dagli Alleati a M. Trumbich, capo della Delegazione Jugoslava a Parigi, con la quale si insiste che il Governo di Belgrado o i suoi rappresentanti in Parigi rispondano agli Alleati riguardo la proposta soluzione per la questione Adriatica, secondo il corrispondente da Roma del giornale "La Nacion."

Riguardo la replica degli Alleati al Presidente Wilson, il corrispondente asserisce che essa fu formulata dal Primo Ministro inglese, Lloyd George, e fu trasmessa dopo alcune modifiche le quali non cambiarono l'originale sostanza, ma la resero in tono piu' dolce.

Washington, D. C., 20 Febbraio.—La posizione del Governo Americano nella sistemazione Adriatica e' stata resa cosi' chiara nella replica del Presidente Wilson alla nota dega Alleati, che gli ufficiali governati vi credono cosi' chiusa la via ad ulteriori argomenti.

E' stato oggi detto che, cio' nonostante, non puo' dirsi chiusa la porta per un futuro scambio di i dee, ma al contrario si previene una replica da parte degli Alleati alla ultima comunicazione del Presidente, lasciando sperare ad un finale accordo tra le grandi nazioni sulla scabrosa questione.

Il Presidente nella nota ora in progresso intende di aver chiarito perfettamente che gli Stati Uniti non possono accettare la sistemazione raggiunta dai Primi Ministri Alleati nei ri guardi dell' Italia, ed in quanto forma l'oggetto dell' ultimatum alla Jugo-slavia della scorso mese. Engli ha inoltre fatto intendere chiaramente che l'esecuzione deitermini riguardanti l'Adriatico per il segreto l'atto di Londra, negoziati prima che questa nazione entrasse in guerra, non pessono parimenti essere accettati dagli Stati Uniti.

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DEATHS

wife of Daniel J. Hoy. Relatives and friends invited funeral, Mon., 8:30 a. m., mother's residence, Mrs. Bridget Bennett, 1319 N. 50th st. Solemn requiem mass Church of Our Mother of Sorrows 10 a. m. Int. New Cathedral Cem.

IRVINE.—Feb. 20, of pneumonia, MARY EDITH, daughter of Sallie B. and late Alexander E. Irvine. Funeral services private, Sun., 1:30 p. m., 3049 Haverford ave.

JAMISON.—Feb. 18, WILLIAM H. JAMISON, of 5503 Market st. Relatives and friends, Mondamin Tribe, No. 455, I. O. R. M., invited funeral Mon., 3 p. m., daughter's residence, 117 N. Sickels st. Int. Arlington Cem.

JOKINEN. — Of pneumonia, Feb. 19, LEANDER JOKINEN, aged 35. Funeral from residence of Mrs. Fred Beck, 5321 Eadom st. Int. Oakland Cem.

JONES.—At Kansas City, Feb. 10, Captain WILLIAM T. JONES. Funeral services Mon., 3 p. m., apts. William H. Batterson, 3216 N. Broad st. Int. Northwood Cem. View remains Sun., 8 p. m.

JONES.—Feb. 20, WILLIAM J. JONES, aged 58. Services Sun., 6:30 p. m., 1610 N. 52d st. Int. Mon., Tamaqua, Pa.

JONES. — Feb. 19, MARY, daughter of Arthur and late Catherine Jones. Funeral Mon., 2 p. m., 1048 W. Stella st. Int. Hillside Cem. Remains may be viewed Sun. eve.

KERN.—Feb. 18, MARTHA W. KERN (nee Smith), widow of William Kern. Services Sun., 2 p. m., 26 N. Preston st. Int. private. Remains may be viewed Sat. eve.

KESSLER.—Feb. 18, AMY J., wife of William Kessler (nee Steen). Relatives and friends invited to funeral services, Sat., 2 p. m., 2820 Oxford st. Int. private. Remains may be viewed Fri. after 7 p. m.

KINCH.—At Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 19, 1920, at 7:15 p. m., MARY MARCHAND, wife of David Blair Kinch. Funeral services at residence of her uncle, Louis Marchand, 6847 Penn ave., Pittsburgh, Sunday, Feb. 22 2 p. m. Int. Union Cem., Irwin, Pa.

KNAUF.—Feb. 19, CHARLES S., husband of Catherine Moore Knauf. Relatives and friends invited to services, Sun., 1:30 p. m., 49 N. Lindenwood st., West Phila.

LAIRD. — Of pneumonia, on Feb. 19, ELEANOR, wife of Robert C. Laird (nee McDonell). Funeral on Mon., at 2 p. m., from her late residence, 2600 S. Bonsalem st., West Philadelphia. Int. Woodlands Cem.

LEGG.—Feb. 20, THOMAS H. LEGG, aged 71. Relatives and friends, Southern Cross Castle, No. 97, A. O. K. of M. C., invited to funeral services, Tues., 11 a. m., chapel of Andrew J. Bair & Son, Arch and 19th sts. Int. private. Remains on view Mon., 7 to 9 p. m.

LEWIS.—Of influenza, Feb. 19, MARY JANE, wife of William H. Lewis, aged 59. Residence, 3629 Bouvier st. Services Mon., 1:30 p. m., parlors of John S. Berkelbach, 3730 Germantown ave. Int. private, Northwood Cem.

LUTES.—Feb. 19, MARGARET J., wife of Edward W. and daughter of Robert J. and late Margaret J. Patton, aged 27. Funeral Mon., 1 p