

THE WEATHER

Washington, May 21.—Showers to night; cloudy tomorrow. TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR

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PRICE TWO CENTS

GERMANY TO REJECT PEACE, SAYS BERLIN CABINET, ECHOING BLUFF; TREATY IS DENOUNCED AS RUINOUS

NEW CHARTER MONUMENTAL, SAYS PENROSE

Senator Replies to Vore's "Ridiculous and Impracticable" Characterization

ACCEPTS BILL AS WHOLE; OPPOSES AMENDMENTS

White, Connelly and Gaffney Will Confer Here Tomorrow on Proposed Changes

"The charter revision bill is a monumental piece of legislation."

This is Senator Boies Penrose's rejoinder to a statement by Senator Vore that the charter bill is "ridiculous and impracticable."

At Washington today the senior senator from Pennsylvania said he accepted the revision measure as a whole and would regret any amendments which would directly or indirectly affect or undermine any of its vital principles.

Thomas Raeburn White, who drafted the bill, will confer tomorrow on proposed amendments with John P. Connelly, city solicitor, and Joseph P. Gaffney, Council's finance chairman.

Mr. White indicated today he had no intention of compromising on the membership size of the single-chartered council which the charter bill provides for this city.

Twenty-one members, elected by senatorial districts, is the size desired by the charter revision committee. These members are to be elected on units of 20,000 voters, the committee contends, in a grossly unrepresentative inasmuch as a majority of wards elect a preponderating number of city legislators.

Whatever the future holds, however, as to the size of the council it is virtually assured that the present Select Council and Common Council will be legislated out of existence.

Penrose to Press Passage

The extra session of Congress, Senator Penrose explained today, kept him away from the charter revision "giving line" at Harrisburg. He hopes to go to the state capital next week.

Continuing, Senator Penrose said: "The Republicans only control the Senate by two votes and the Republican caucus has ordered that all pairs be canceled for all votes on questions of organization. The present contents of the bill, it is evident that every Republican to be in his seat."

"I am hopeful that the organization of the Senate can be accomplished toward the end of this week and I will then be free to devote myself if necessary to pressing to final passage the reform bills for Philadelphia."

"Meanwhile I will endeavor to keep as close to the situation as circumstances will permit. As a matter of fact no great amount of time has been lost, because nothing much could have been accomplished last week on account of the reception of the Twenty-eighth Division."

"In the consideration of a bill of the complication and magnitude of the Woodward charter and revision bill, it is only reasonable to give every opportunity for a thorough examination of all the details with a view of making such minor amendments as may be necessary to perfect the bill."

"While there has been no disposition to rush these bills haphazardly, at the same time no delay should be permitted which would jeopardize their final passage."

"The charter revision bill was prepared by a committee of citizens without conference or consultation with me in any way and during a period when I was confined for eight months in Washington with only one visit to Philadelphia, and that for a few hours on personal business. The finance committee of the conference committee was in session during the time from early Monday morning until late Saturday evening, with the exacting task of considering the revenue bill."

Greatest Confidence in Framers

"I do not know of any piece of legislation, however, that has received more careful, broad-minded consideration and study than the so-called charter revision bill. I have the greatest confidence in the ability and the municipal knowledge of the gentlemen who were connected with the committee which prepared the bill."

Revisionists Look to Penrose

Charter revisionists are pinning their hopes on Senator Penrose to save the Philadelphia reform legislation from too many amendments at the hands of its opponents.

No definite action on the charter bill.

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JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS

IMPEACH WILLIAMS, M'FADDEN WILL ASK IN HOUSE NEXT WEEK

Penrose Says Senate Republicans Want Comptroller of Currency Investigated

By a Staff Correspondent

Washington, May 21.—Congressman Louis McFadden, of Canton, Pa., will introduce in the House next week a resolution calling for an investigation of Comptroller of the Currency John Skelton Williams and his office, he stated today upon his return from Harrisburg, where he was attending the trial of the suit of the Canton National Bank, of which Mr. Fadden is cashier, against John Skelton Williams.

He intends to press the matter and will try to have the Comptroller of the Currency impeached by the House.

Mr. McFadden introduced a similar resolution at the last session of Congress, when the Democrats were in control, but was unable to obtain any action by the rules committee, to which it was referred. The Democrats on the rules committee stuck staunchly by Comptroller Williams and prevented any action by Congress to investigate or impeach him.

Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania, who will be chairman of the Senate finance committee, stated today that he believed three-fourths of the Senate Republicans are opposed to Williams and would support a movement to have the Comptroller of the Currency investigated and impeached.

ALLEGED FORGER IS CAUGHT

Will Spend \$350 to Get Suspect in \$15 Check Passing

Nearly \$250 in railway fares alone will be spent by the government in bringing back to this city from Los Angeles, Calif., a sailor accused of forging a check for \$15.

The accused man is William Gonzalez, formerly attached to the overseas transportation department of the navy here, who is alleged that he obtained a pay check for \$15 made out to the order of Otis J. Graham, another sailor, indorsed it and obtained some groceries and the change from Mitchell, Fletcher & Co.

Gonzalez disappeared after the alleged forgery was discovered and was located in Los Angeles yesterday. A secret service agent left for California today to bring him back.

According to the Pennsylvania Railroad the fare to Los Angeles is \$195.22 for the round trip, which added to the \$97.61 fare one-way for Gonzalez, and \$85.75 pullman charges, makes a total rail cost, exclusive of meals, of \$378.59.

WARN OF BOGUS \$1 BILL

Poor Imitation Appearing in Various Sections, Say U. S. Agents

Keep your eyes open for a counterfeit \$1 bill on the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank.

Chief Matthew Griffin, of the Secret Service, received word from Washington today that a "poor imitation" of the note has made its appearance in various parts of the country. The bill is poorly printed on single paper and its decorations are out of alignment.

It is easily recognized, according to Secret Service agents, although to date they have been unable to discover any of the notes here.

POSES AS DETECTIVE

Displays Bogus and Uses Blackjack in Alleged Holdup

From detective to bandit in five minutes was the quick transformation of a well-dressed stranger who accosted David Bergman, 253 South Eighth street, at Eighth and Spruce streets today.

"You're under arrest," said the man as he threw back his coat and displayed a shiny detective badge.

"So far as I am personally concerned, I accept the bill as a whole and I would regret to see any amendments seriously considered which would in any way directly or indirectly affect or undermine any of the vital principles of the bill."

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NC-4 IS DELAYED; TRIES IN VAIN TO START FOR LISBON

Three Attempts to Fly From Ponta Delgada Fail as Engine Balks

ALL HOPE IS ABANDONED FOR HAWKER AND GRIEVE

Icebergs May Have Caused Sops with Collapse—Other Sky-men Prepare for Flights

By the Associated Press

Ponta Delgada, Azores, May 21.—Engine trouble caused the postponement today of the flight of the NC-4 from Ponta Delgada to Lisbon, which it had been planned to start at daybreak. The crew boarded the plane two hours before sunrise to tune up the motors. After making three unsuccessful attempts to take off with one engine functioning improperly, Lieutenant Commander Albert C. Read decided that it was too late to remedy the trouble this morning in order to take off in daylight hours.

Thousands of persons who crowded the decks of ships in the harbor and vantage points on the waterfront were disappointed at the failure to start today. Commander Read is confident that the engine trouble is not important and that it will be remedied in time to begin the flight to Lisbon at daybreak tomorrow, weather permitting.

Crowds of souvenir hunters who tried to get pieces of the NC-3, the flagship of the flight, which is moored in the harbor here, made it necessary today for the naval authorities to issue orders that the ship be guarded day and night.

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 21.—Although the weather conditions were extremely favorable, Lieutenant Commander Albert C. Read was unable to get the seaplane NC-4 away from Ponta Delgada today because of engine trouble which developed when the craft was being tuned up for the start.

Dispatches to the Navy Department indicated that the motor trouble was not serious, and officials expected Commander Read to get away at daybreak tomorrow to complete the first transatlantic journey by air.

A message to the Navy Department announcing the delay of the NC-4 reads: "NC-4 will not start today. One engine not functioning properly."

The trip to Lisbon should be made in ten hours, thereby making night flying unnecessary, as was the case in the flight to the Azores.

Commander John H. Towers, transatlantic flight commander, has recommended that the NC-1, which sank at sea, be stricken from the navy list as "lost at sea," and that the NC-3 be placed out of commission for rebuilding.

Members of the crews of the NC-1 and NC-3, on which Commander Towers flew, is now being taken apart at Ponta Delgada preparatory to being shipped home, after being damaged when adrift at sea.

Lieutenant Commander R. A. Lavenor and Lieutenant H. Sadenwater, members of the crews of the NC-1 and NC-3, will return to the United States on the first government vessel leaving Ponta Delgada. The dismantled NC-3 will be taken to New York on the U. S. S. Melville, with Machinist L. R. Moore, a member of her crew, in charge. The destroyer Stockton has been placed at the disposal of Commander Towers and the remaining members of the two crews, who will proceed to Plymouth, England, the objective port of the NC-4.

St. John's, N. F., May 21.—(By A. P.)—Hope for the safety of Harry G. Hawker and Commander Mackenzie Grieve, missing since they set out eastward through the air on Sunday in their Sopwith biplane for Ireland, was virtually abandoned today by the British fliers preparing here to take wing in their wake.

News of the safety of the NC-3 after being so long on the water had been a source of encouragement, but it is recognized that the Hawker-Grieve machine carried only a creakle-shell emergency boat as compared with the stout hull of the American naval plane.

Regarding the fate of Hawker and Grieve, some of the airmen here believe the Sopwith collapsed within a short time after leaving St. John's, and that the wireless failed. The opinion is gaining ground that field ice and icebergs extending for 100 miles off the coast may have affected the work of the engines through the intense cold congealing the oil. The American airman who flew to Trepassey from Rockaway, N. Y., found that this condition caused them serious inconvenience, disturbing all their engines, some of which virtually burned out from this cause, according to reports from the United States supply ship Prairie.

Prepare for New Flights

Undaunted by the Sopwith's disappearance, which must be taken into \$1500 bill by Magistrate Imber.

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Pershing Congratulates Navy on Aerial Exploit

Washington, May 21.—(By A. P.)—Congratulations of the American Expeditionary Forces on the magnificent feat of the American aviators who have added another brilliant page to American achievements and to the proud record of the navy.

"Please accept my congratulations and those of the entire American Expeditionary Forces on the magnificent feat of the American aviators who have added another brilliant page to American achievements and to the proud record of the navy."

HOT FIGHT MARKS Y. W. C. A. ELECTION

Appointees of Court Preside Over Balloting—"Reds" Take Lead in Early Voting

INSURGENTS CHALLENGED

Excitement was apparent among nearly 200 women today as Mrs. Joseph A. Hudson, president of the Young Women's Christian Association, cast the first ballot in the annual election for managers. For the first time in the association's history this event was held under the supervision of an election master at the association headquarters, Eighteenth and Arch streets.

Mrs. Hudson's vote went unchallenged into the clerk's hands, but Miss Mabel Florence Coates, immediately following her, was held by a challenge from William H. Peace, attorney for the administration forces.

Miss Coates was the first of the so-called "insurgents" as opposed to the Hudson group, to place her ballot. She answered the questions of attorneys quietly and smiled only slightly when John M. Scott, the master appointed by the court, declared: "The vote of this young lady shall be received."

There was a breath of relief throughout the north side of the assembly room, occupied by constituents of the "Reds." They were named "Reds" by their opponents today because their ballots are printed in red ink.

From thirty to forty women moved constantly in the line from the rear of the assembly room to the ballot box. The voting, which will continue till 10 o'clock tonight under the supervision of court officials appointed by Judge Staake, of Common Pleas Court No. 5, moved to the north side of the room only thirty ballots had been cast. Benjamin O. Frick, attorney for the insurgents, challenged only three of the voters on the grounds that they were merely subscribers and not active members. Mr. Peace, for the administration forces, challenged every one of the insurgent group who handed in her ballot, making the general objection that these women had not been elected members of the parent organization.

Opponents Gather Early

As each voter reached the table she handed her ballot on which was written her name, address and church affiliation, to the clerk, George W. Coates. If accepted, it was passed to John M. Mayer, court crier, who placed it in the ballot box.

Long before 10 o'clock, the appointed time for the beginning of the election, representatives from both factions of the association began gathering at the headquarters. Women of social prominence and others whose names are not recognized today because they were merely subscribers and not active members. Mr. Peace, for the administration forces, challenged every one of the insurgent group who handed in her ballot, making the general objection that these women had not been elected members of the parent organization.

The election brings to a climax a long and bitter fight for control of the Y. W. C. A. here between the two rival factions, who clashed first over the management of the last election, the "insurgents" charging discrimination. In the court proceedings that followed the insurgents won the decision.

"I feel very bitterly in this matter and prefer to remain silent," said Mr. Peace, when asked to comment on the unusual proceedings attending the election. Mr. Peace was present at the voting place, as was Benjamin O. Frick, attorney for the insurgents.

Each Side Ready to Challenge

Each side was prepared to challenge the women voting and insisted upon close scrutiny of their credentials. Any member of the association possessing an official membership card is eligible to cast her ballot. Active campaigning was carried on around the entrance to the assembly hall by workers for both sides.

Officers of the association will be chosen by the board of managers from their own personnel. Mrs. Hudson, incumbent president, is opposed in the administration faction for re-election on the board by Mrs. Josephine Ballet.

The insurgents, if successful at the polls today, will elect from the board of managers the following officers: Mrs. John Gribbel, president; Mrs. John W. Geary, treasurer; Mrs. William Freemantle, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Frank T. Griswold, secretary.

Executive committee—Miss Harriet Harvey, Mrs. W. N. Willard, Mrs. ...

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ENEMY ASKS MORE TIME TO REPLY TO TERMS OF TREATY

Brookdorff-Rantzau Says Answer Can't Be Finished by Tomorrow Noon

TOO LATE TO DENY WAR GUILT, TEUTONS ARE TOLD

German Note on Reparations and Clemenceau's Response Made Public

By the Associated Press

Paris, May 21.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, has asked an extension of time for Germany to present her reply regarding the peace terms. The count stated that further notes were being prepared and that it would be impossible to complete them by 1 p. m. Thursday, when the time limit is up.

It is believed, says the Havas Agency, that the request for the extension will be granted.

The note says the Germans desire more time to study a number of questions in the treaty which they have not yet had an opportunity to examine. There is no official intimation regarding the decision of the allied and associated powers on the request.

The general impression in conference circles is that the Germans will ultimately sign the treaty.

Too Late for Denial

The answer of the Council of Four to a German note regarding the reparations, which has been handed to the Germans, points out in reply to the German refusal to admit responsibility for the war that it is impossible to disassociate responsibility from reparations and that it is too late for Germany to seek to deny aggression and responsibility.

The Peace Conference has made public the text of the German note regarding reparations and the reply made by Premier Clemenceau as president of the conference.

The German note reads: "At Versailles, May 13, 1919. To his excellency, M. Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference."

"In the draft of the peace treaty submitted to the German delegates, Part VIII, concerning reparations, begins with article 231, which reads as follows: 'The allied and associated governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for all the loss, moreover, to which the allied and associated governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.'"

Promises Reparation

"Now the obligation to make reparation has been accepted by Germany by virtue of the note from Secretary of State Lansing, of November 5, 1918, independently of the question of responsibility for the war. The German delegation cannot admit that there could arise out of a responsibility incurred by the former German Government in regard to the origin of the world war any right for the allied and associated powers to be indemnified by Germany for losses suffered during the war."

The representatives of the allied and associated states have, moreover, declared several times that the German people should not be held responsible for the faults committed by their governments. The German people did not will the war and would not have undertaken a war of aggression. They have always remained convinced that this war was for them a defensive war.

Deny War Responsibility

"The German delegates also do not share the view of the allied and associated governments in regard to the origin of the war. They cannot consider the former German Government as the party which was solely or chiefly to blame for the war. The draft of the treaty of peace transmitted by you contains no facts in support of this view; no proof on the subject is furnished therein. The German delegates, therefore, beg you to be so good as to communicate to them the report of the commission set up by the allied and associated governments for the purpose of establishing the responsibility of the authors of the war."

"Pray accept, Mr. President, the assurance of my high regard."

"BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU."

Text of Allied Reply

The text of the reply of Premier Clemenceau is dated May 20, 1919, and is as follows: "Mr. Chairman: In your note of May 13 you state that Germany, while 'accepting' in November, 1918, 'the obligation to make reparation' did not understand such an acceptance to mean that her responsibility was involved either for the war or for the acts of the former German Government."

"It is only possible to conceive of

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When you think of writing think of WRITING.—Ed.

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Wild Conference Flurry Keeps Senators Jumping

Penrose's Darting "Chariot of Fire" Indication of Unusual Activity Among Republican Leaders During Recess

By BART HALEY

Staff Correspondent, Evening Public Ledger

Washington, May 21.—Penrose has a busy day. In Washington today he is the chariot of fire, dashing about the three sides of the Raleigh with an air of lassitude and philosophical ease. But this was the chariot's busy day. It became suddenly nimble and purposeful, vibrant, as the advertisements says, with pulsing life. You met it every where crosscutting the town, flitting in and out of the just greenery about the Senate office building. For the Senate is having a recess until Friday.

Whenever there is great or difficult work to be done the Senate takes a recess. Nothing that particularly matters is ever accomplished in the open sessions. The two parties are organizing their fighting fronts. The Republican leaders especially are testing their organization and formulating their plans.

Their ultimate motives and their strength will be revealed later in the week by the personnel of their various committees, committees which are, as a matter of fact, the Senate. The recess announced yesterday is largely to test out the movement, dubbed progressive, led by Senator Borah.

Everybody knows that there can be no progressive movement of any dimension in the party during this session of Congress. But the middle west has been dreaming of one. Hays Borah and John Kenyon, McComick, Norris and the others, been talking, as senators so often talk in Washington, only for the eyes of the folks at home? The world will know later along in the week.

Senator McNary, of Oregon, one of the seven that met with Mr. Borah, to announce a rebellion from the Lodge-Penrose domination, was a straw to show the direction of the wind when he accepted Mr. Lodge's appointment to the committee on committees. The Republican majority in the Senate is so small that no one wants to take chances with it. So the offices in the Capitol and the Senate office building seethed all day with conferences.

Leaders in Seclusion

The big leaders retired for peace to the labyrinth. They left the near lead.

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SUFFRAGE DEBATE BEGINS IN HOUSE

Easy Victory for Anthony Amendment Expected to Follow

BAN ON BEER MAY STAY

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 21.—Consideration of the equal suffrage constitutional amendment resolution began in the House shortly after noon today under an agreement to close general debate in two hours and with leaders expecting a vote immediately afterward.

In calling up the resolution, Representative Mann, Republican of Illinois, chairman of the woman suffrage committee, asked unanimous consent to extend the time for debate to 3 o'clock, but Representative Frazier, Democrat of Oklahoma, refused to agree.

Representative Little, Republican of Kansas opened the debate with an address in support of the resolution. The resolution is the historic Susan B. Anthony draft, proposing submission to the states of an equal franchise amendment to the constitution. It was adopted by the last House 274 to 130 on January 10, 1918, but twice failed in the Senate—first by two votes and then by one.

A two-thirds majority was predicted today. With favorable action in the House regarded assured, Senate leaders also were prepared to act promptly. They tried to secure a vote early next month, to dispose of the resolution before work begins on the treaty treaty, appropriation bills and other pressing measures.

With changes in the new Senate, suffrage advocates believe that resolution will succeed in the Senate, although by a small margin over the necessary two-thirds majority.

Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican chairman of the House suffrage committee, was in charge of the resolution today in the House, while Representative Saunders, of Virginia, Democrat, was regarded as the opposition leader. The resolution was reported favorably yesterday at a busy meeting of the committee, with Republican leaders arranging to give it right of way today.

It was pointed out of the House membership today 304 were members of the last House, 293 of whom had previously voted for the resolution, 100 against and one not voting.

Ban May Stay on Beer

Notwithstanding President Wilson's

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FOE'S MINISTRY AGAIN WHINES OF HARSH PACT

Latest Statement of Intention to Balk Is Delivered to the Associated Press

ECHOES EBERT'S WAILS OF RUINOUS CONDITIONS

Charges "Moral Bankruptcy at Versailles" and Puts Teuton Claim Up to Americans

LAMENTATIONS WILSON'S POINTS

Appeals to U. S. to Secure Fulfillment of Principles President Announced

By the Associated Press

Berlin, May 21.—"Germany declines to sign the peace terms laid before it because they spell the economic destruction, political dishonor and moral degradation of the entire German nation, not only for the present, but also for still unborn generations," was a statement authorized by the cabinet yesterday through the Associated Press.

"That these consequences must logically follow acceptance of the peace conditions, the American press itself has recognized without question," the statement continues. "Toward them, Germany took the standpoint that acceptance of such conditions could not be demanded, and that the Entente was unjustified in imposing such demands."

Defines German Claims

"Germany has not only a moral right to compliance with the general promises made, but a firmly grounded, definite, clearly defined claim, according to the basic rules of international law, on all the Entente powers and, especially, on the United States. A specific recognition of the right of Germany and of the German peoples to a peace of right, justice and reconciliation, instead of the paragraphed song of hate, which was written at Versailles, is contained in the note the American secretary of state, Lansing, of November 5, 1918."

"In it, the secretary of state notified the Swiss minister in Washington unconditionally that the established basis of President Wilson's fourteen points should be authoritative for the peace conditions. Secretary Lansing announced further that the Entente governments, after careful consideration, also were prepared to recognize the conditions set up by President Wilson as the basis for the conclusion of peace."

"The declaration of rights, emanating from these specific declarations of all the Entente powers and the United States, constitutes Germany's sole asset in the peace, which all America had made its own, and all America, every individual, is responsible for the fulfillment of its claims."

"It is not the German people's business to indicate how its rights shall be realized by the fourteen points, or especially by the note of Secretary Lansing. That, rather, is the task of those who constructed the fourteen points and brought them to acceptance, thereby inducing Germany to lay down her weapons. We do not believe that President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and the American people can take other than this German standpoint. If they do not wish to do that which President Wilson, in his message of December 8, 1917, condemned categorically, when he said: 'We would dishonor our own cause if we treated Germany any other than justly and in a nonpartisan manner and did not insist upon justice toward all, no matter how the war ended. We demand nothing which we are not ready ourselves to admit.'"

"[In President Wilson's message to Congress of December 8, 1917, no passage can be found in textual agreement with the quotation in the cabinet statement.] The quotation appears to be a condensation from the following paragraph in the message in question: 'We can do this (concentrate on

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PHILA. MEN URGED BILL, DAIX ADMITS

Cold Storage Measure Was to Protect "Little Fellows" From the Packers

EXPERT SEES PRICE BOOST

By a Staff Correspondent

Senator A. F. Daix, Jr., in Harrisburg today, frankly admitted that the cold storage bill, which passed in the House last night, was introduced at the request of cold storage interests in Philadelphia.

The present law, Senator Daix said, is unsatisfactory to the cold storage people in Philadelphia, who claim that it was drafted in the interest of the big packers.

"My bill," Senator Daix asserted, "was introduced at the request of the cold storage people and financial interests in Philadelphia, who claim that the present law discriminates against them in favor of the packers outside of the state."

Calwell Barred Measure