

THE WEATHER Washington, May 23.—Cloudy, with occasional showers probably tonight. TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR

Allies in Scathing Reply Tell Germany It Must Make Good To Utmost of Capacity for Calamities Inflicted During War

GIRL HELD AS PAL OF DEAD BANDIT; POLICE QUIZ HER

Young Woman Who Grieved at Sight of Man's Body Denies Ever Knowing Him ADMITS ACQUAINTANCE OF GANGSTER NOW IN JAIL

Letters Written by Her Found in Flat Thought to Have Been Occupied by Thief

After two hours of close questioning today at City Hall by detectives of the murder squad, Julia Bove, 1420 Master street, a young woman detained in connection with the killing yesterday of an automobile bandit, steadfastly insisted she had no knowledge of the guilty men.

The girl was later formally placed under arrest. She was accompanied to City Hall by her sister, Mrs. Mary Kishner, Master street near Broad.

She is the same girl who wept over the body of the dead man at the morgue yesterday, but denied she had known him in life.

Following a visit she is said to have made last night to a room at 1515 Green street, which the police believe was occupied by the bandit or his associates, Miss Bove was taken into custody again this morning.

The killing took place at Fifty-first and Arch streets, where Harry Peterman, eighteen years old, 23 North Allison street, a collector for the American Stores Company, was held up and robbed of \$500. The fatal shot, fired by one of the dead man's companions in crime, was evidently intended for Peterman.

After the shooting, the body was placed in the automobile used by the bandits, and driven from the scene. It was found later in the abandoned car.

The Question of Sansom Street

To the People of Philadelphia: I wish to construct a modern building for the PUBLIC LEDGER on the block now owned by me, extending from Chestnut to Sansom and from Sixth to Seventh street. If I am permitted to do so I intend to include in that building an auditorium capable of seating about 3000 persons, to provide the highest class of orchestral music for the masses of our citizens at a nominal price of admission.

In order to construct this auditorium it is necessary to bridge over and tunnel certain portions of Sansom street, and I have asked City Councils to grant me permission so to do. In order that some future legislative body may not order me to tear down that portion of the new structure which is designed to go over and under Sansom street, I have been advised by competent legal authorities that it is necessary to have Sansom street between Sixth and Seventh streets struck from the city plan.

Does Not Interfere With Bridge Plan

The following communication was received today from Dr. Warren P. Laird, professor of architecture at the University of Pennsylvania and architectural adviser to the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Delaware river bridge commissions:

"Relative to the statements in the Press of May 23, 1919, bearing upon the ordinance before Councils to strike from the city plans Sansom street between Sixth and Seventh, I would say that if this street remains open to general traffic the carrying of tunnels under the street or bridges over it at a suitable clearance could have no possible effect upon traffic congestion because these structures can offer no possible obstruction to traffic.

"I say to the people of Philadelphia that I do not now nor have I ever wished or intended to close Sansom street. Should the proposed ordinance be passed Sansom street will be as free and open to the public in the future as it is today and a much handsomer thoroughfare.

COMMERCE CHAMBER TO BE NONPARTISAN IN MAYOR ELECTION

Ernest T. Trigg, president of the Chamber of Commerce announced this afternoon that no single man will be picked as the Chamber of Commerce candidate.

YET, MORE RAIN!

May Showers Again Predicted by the Weatherman Yes, it will probably rain again today. The weather man expects showers. And more of 'em and then some. He says conditions will be unsettled here during the next forty-eight hours, with intermittent May showers.

CUT FARM POST RATE TO LOWER COST OF LIVING

Rural Products Direct to City Consumer Aim of Federal Authorities PROPOSE CENTRAL AGENCY HERE AS HEADQUARTERS

Parcel post rates will be cut 50 per cent on rural deliveries between Philadelphia and adjacent points, it was announced today by Mark Mullin, superintendent of the rural motortruck deliveries.

This is a part of the government's plan to reduce the cost of living in Philadelphia by bringing farm products direct to the consumer, as urged by the Curb Market Men's Association, of which William Walsh is president.

The change will become effective July 1, according to Mr. Mullin, who says he was advised of the prospective 50 per cent reduction in rates by the fourth assistant postmaster general from Washington.

"I am confident the plan will be carried out," he said today. "The aim of the postal authorities is to encourage the farmer to place his products before the consumer in the most direct fashion, thus eliminating waste and the additional expense to the consumer, which accumulates when the products pass through the hands of several commission merchants."

According to Mr. Mullin, there are three motortruck lines running between this city and farming centers. The other terminals are Easton, Rising Sun, Md., and McConnellsburg, Pa. The trucks stop all along the route and according to persons in this city, there being no general delivery at the present time. The products are distributed from the parcel post station at Twenty-second and Market streets.

An increase of fares on a zone system is to be asked of the public service commission by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, according to gossip in brokers' offices today.

It was stated on "good authority" that a contract for fare boxes to take care of one penny has already been let by the P. R. T., and that a few samples had been delivered.

Foes of League Fire First Shot in Senate Today

Sherman, of Illinois, Introduces Resolution Indorsing Separation of Covenant PUBLICATION OF TREATY UP FOR DISCUSSION

Paris, May 23.—(By A. P.)—The twelve and three-fourths million tons of shipping sunk, it is proposed to transport four million tons of German shipping. In other words, the shipping which it is proposed to take from Germany constitutes less than one-third of that which was thus wantonly destroyed.

"The allied and associated powers have received and have given careful attention to the report of the commission appointed by the German government to examine the economic conditions of the treaty of peace."

"The German note opens with the statement that the industrial resources of Germany were adequate before the war for the nourishment of a population of 67,000,000, and it argues as though this were the total for which will be diminished resources, she will still be obliged upon to provide."

"This is not the case. The total population of Germany will be reduced by about 6,000,000 persons in the non-German territories which it is proposed to transfer. It is the needs of this smaller aggregation that we are called upon to consider."

"Complaint is made in the German note that Germany is required to surrender her merchant tonnage, existing or in course of construction, and that a prior claim is made upon her shipping capacity for a limited term of years. No mention, however, is made of the fact that considerable portion of the smaller tonnage of Germany is left to her unimpaired, and it seems to have entirely escaped the notice of her spokesmen that the sacrifice of her larger shipping is the inevitable and necessary penalty imposed upon her for the ruthless campaign which, in defiance of all laws and precedent, she waged during the last two years of the war upon the mercantile shipping of the world."

"As a partial offset against the loss of her merchant tonnage, Germany is permitted to retain a certain amount of shipping capacity for a limited term of years. No mention, however, is made of the fact that considerable portion of the smaller tonnage of Germany is left to her unimpaired, and it seems to have entirely escaped the notice of her spokesmen that the sacrifice of her larger shipping is the inevitable and necessary penalty imposed upon her for the ruthless campaign which, in defiance of all laws and precedent, she waged during the last two years of the war upon the mercantile shipping of the world."

"The German note opens with the statement that the industrial resources of Germany were adequate before the war for the nourishment of a population of 67,000,000, and it argues as though this were the total for which will be diminished resources, she will still be obliged upon to provide."

Texts of Allied Answer and Foe's Economic Note

Paris, May 23.—(By A. P.)—The twelve and three-fourths million tons of shipping sunk, it is proposed to transport four million tons of German shipping. In other words, the shipping which it is proposed to take from Germany constitutes less than one-third of that which was thus wantonly destroyed.

"The allied and associated powers have received and have given careful attention to the report of the commission appointed by the German government to examine the economic conditions of the treaty of peace."

"The German note opens with the statement that the industrial resources of Germany were adequate before the war for the nourishment of a population of 67,000,000, and it argues as though this were the total for which will be diminished resources, she will still be obliged upon to provide."

"This is not the case. The total population of Germany will be reduced by about 6,000,000 persons in the non-German territories which it is proposed to transfer. It is the needs of this smaller aggregation that we are called upon to consider."

"Complaint is made in the German note that Germany is required to surrender her merchant tonnage, existing or in course of construction, and that a prior claim is made upon her shipping capacity for a limited term of years. No mention, however, is made of the fact that considerable portion of the smaller tonnage of Germany is left to her unimpaired, and it seems to have entirely escaped the notice of her spokesmen that the sacrifice of her larger shipping is the inevitable and necessary penalty imposed upon her for the ruthless campaign which, in defiance of all laws and precedent, she waged during the last two years of the war upon the mercantile shipping of the world."

"As a partial offset against the loss of her merchant tonnage, Germany is permitted to retain a certain amount of shipping capacity for a limited term of years. No mention, however, is made of the fact that considerable portion of the smaller tonnage of Germany is left to her unimpaired, and it seems to have entirely escaped the notice of her spokesmen that the sacrifice of her larger shipping is the inevitable and necessary penalty imposed upon her for the ruthless campaign which, in defiance of all laws and precedent, she waged during the last two years of the war upon the mercantile shipping of the world."

"The German note opens with the statement that the industrial resources of Germany were adequate before the war for the nourishment of a population of 67,000,000, and it argues as though this were the total for which will be diminished resources, she will still be obliged upon to provide."

"This is not the case. The total population of Germany will be reduced by about 6,000,000 persons in the non-German territories which it is proposed to transfer. It is the needs of this smaller aggregation that we are called upon to consider."

TEUTONS MUST BEAR SHARE OF WORLD'S LOSS

Entente Declares Enemy Shall Suffer as Rest of Europe Has Done INFORMS Foe SHIPPING DEMANDS ARE MODERATE

Economic Terms Are Result of Boche Behavior, Especially U-Boat Ruthlessness WANTONNESS IS SCORED

Berlin Portion of Burden Based on Ability to Pay, Not on Deserts

Paris, May 23.—It is right that Germany, which is responsible for the calamities which have befallen the world, should make them good to the utmost of her capacity.

"The declaration by the allied and associated council in a sharp answer to the German note of appeal on the economic terms of the peace treaty typifies their determination to continue to hold the enemy to strict account. The share which Germany is being called upon to bear in the suffering which she has caused the world has been apportioned by the victorious powers, not to her deserts, but solely to her ability to bear it. The Allies informed Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, chief German peace delegate, in the reply to his appeal.

"Germany's economic status under the terms of the treaty, resulting from her own behavior, arises particularly through the ruthless submarine warfare, the enemy is informed. The Allied answer, made public today with the text of the German note, is negative. It points out that the German plea is exaggerated and ignores the fundamental consideration which led to the disposition of the terms.

"The loss to world shipping through the German submarine campaign, it is declared in the reply, was nearly 13,000,000 tons. The Allies propose to make Germany repay only four million tons. Responsibility for this shortage in shipping is placed directly on Germany, and the German share in replacing it is called 'very moderate.'

"In answer to the German plea that the peace treaty takes 6,000,000 out of Germany control, it is added that Germany's agricultural output, she has that of Poland, Belgium and northern France, where the fighting was heaviest. The Germans complained that they would lose certain necessary commodities. The Allied reply is that Germany can import these goods. Germany, it is asserted, destroyed the Lens coal fields and the coal mines in the world both out of the coal mines are suffering as a result of the war and there is no reason why Germany, which was responsible for the war, should not suffer.