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# The Washington Herald

11 BUYING DAYS TO CHRISTMAS

NO. 3345.

WEATHER—RAIN OR SNOW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1915.

ONE CENT.

In Washington and Foreign Editions Through the Associated Press

## ALLIES SLOWLY FALLING BACK ON NEW LINES

### Bulgars Continue Their Heavy Attacks Along the Vardar River.

### GUEVGHIELI IS OCCUPIED Former British Headquarters Is Only Ten Miles from Greek Border.

### ARMIES IN PANIC, SOFIA SAYS Asserts That Groups of French and British Have Already Crossed the Line.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Dec. 12.—The Bulgarians are still attacking the allied lines in Southern Serbia in mass formations. The allies continue their retreat, slowly and in good formation. New lines are being formed.

Guevgheli, which had been the British headquarters, was occupied by German and Bulgarian troops on Saturday, according to a Times dispatch from Saloniki. The occupation followed a bombardment by heavy German and Bulgarian guns. Guevgheli is eighteen miles south of Demir Kapu, and is less than ten miles from the Greek border. It is on the west bank of the Vardar.

British Loss 1,500 Men.

The British war office tonight admitted losses of 1,500 men and eight field guns in their retreat. The French also admit a further retreat.

Berlin officially claims the allies are retreating in a "disorderly condition." The Bulgarians claim the retreat betrays "evidence of panic."

Tonight's British official report gave the line of allied troops as from Lake Deiran westwards to the Vardar River. The French report gave the line as from Lake Dolran westward to Smolnica, on the Vardar River. Smolnica is some miles north of Guevgheli. Apparently the Germans and Bulgarians have made greater progress along the west bank of the river, and their arrival at Guevgheli creates uneasiness here.

Said to Be on Greek Soil.

The allied admissions of defeat came on the heels of two delayed communications from Sofia which announced reverses for the French and British. Town after town was taken by the Bulgarians in the sweep down the Vardar Valley. The Bulgarians state that groups of French and British troops are retreating across the Greek frontier. A Berlin message declares the French are preparing a new line on Greek territory near Majadagh, and that the Dobran front is already being evacuated. It says the allied troops are leaving great quantities of supplies behind them.

MORE LIBERTY TO PRESS.

### British Censorship Relaxed Under Certain Conditions.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Dec. 12.—The official press bureau issued the following tonight on behalf of the foreign office:

"The foreign secretary has arranged that, from December 20, the censorship by the press bureau on behalf of the foreign office will be suspended.

"This means that the responsibility for seeing that the rules and regulations under the defense of the realm act are complied with as regards publication by any newspaper or any news agency of matter relating to foreign affairs will rest upon the directors of that newspaper or news agency.

"As regards matter telegraphed abroad from Great Britain the responsibility will rest with the senders of the telegrams.

"The censor of press telegrams from one foreign country to another over the British cables will remain unaltered.

"Nothing in this announcement will affect existing arrangements for the censorship of naval and military matter."

### Big Sunday School Christmas Treat.

Winsted, Conn., Dec. 12.—For a Christmas gift all members of the Sunday schools in Norfolk, grownups as well as children, will be given an excursion to Hartford and return on Tuesday, December 21, on a special train chartered by Miss Mary Eldridge, Norfolk philanthropist. Miss Eldridge will treat her guests, about 50 in number, to a turkey dinner in Hartford. Afterward they will go to the theater.

Surprise Attacks in West.

Berlin (via Saville, official), Dec. 12.—Western theater, east of Neve Chapelle and southwest of Lille small English detachments unsuccessfully attempted to penetrate our positions by surprise attacks. In the Vosges there was insignificant patrol fighting.

## Women Raise \$40,000 In 25 Minutes for Votes Crusade

### Congressional Union Mass Meeting in Uproar as Delegates Make Humorous Pledges to Aid in Assault on Congress—Anthony Pageant Tonight.

Forty thousand dollars was raised in twenty-five minutes yesterday afternoon at the Belasco Theater meeting. It will be used by the suffragists of the Congressional Union to put the Susan B. Anthony amendment through Congress. Pledges and cash fairly streamed to the platform and cash fairly streamed to the platform.

Cheers and laughter greeted the delegates of the Congressional Union as the pledges were read. For the money was given in honor of friends, to convert enemies, and for all sorts of humorous, as well as serious, reasons.

The meeting was called to hear Miss Frances Joffie and Mrs. Sara Bard Field, the two envoys from California, tell the story of their transcontinental trip. But even before the enthusiasm of the audience had reached the stage of ardor wrought by the thrilling speech of Mrs. Field, the money for the new campaign on Congress was subscribed.

The eagerness of the donors showed in the most striking manner their firm belief that the promise of the women voters of the West to wield their political power in behalf of the enfranchisement of the East will make this Federal campaign the last.

Hubby Valued at Dollar.

Miss Mabel Vernon, who was one of the organizers of the Women Voters' Convention which sent the envoys East, acted as collector. Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, of Connecticut, started the humorous pledges of the afternoon by subscribing \$5 for each of her three children. She declared she was tired of hearing suffragists referred to as childless old

maids. All over the hall came cries of "Five dollars for each of my four boys," "Two dollars for each of my five children."

Prolonged cheers greeted a white-haired woman whose trembling tones announced, "I give one dollar for each of my sixteen grandchildren."

By this time the audience had become facetious. "I give one dollar for my husband," announced one woman.

"Here is a woman who values her husband at one dollar," cried Miss Vernon. "Which of you can do better than that?"

Devoted wives in the audience hastened to put themselves on record and the value of husbands reached its climax when Mrs. B. Lockwood, of Virginia, made her pledge of ten dollars for the husband of twenty-six years.

Not to be outdone, the bachelor women in the audience rose to their single and collective feet. Miss Joffie pledged one dollar on her hopes of the future. Miss Vernon capped it by saying she had no hopes, but would risk a dollar herself. Miss Alice Carpenter pledged five dollars for the husband she didn't get. Miss Janet Richards pledged the same amount for the husband she escaped.

Husbands continued to be unpopular until Mrs. Charles Edward Russell brought down the house with a pledge of one dollar for her "present husband."

Various delegates pledged from \$500 to \$5,000 for the various States they

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

## SUSPECT PLOT HATCHED HERE

### Inquiry Into Havre Powder Works Explosion Turns to the U. S.

BETWEEN 100 AND 150 WERE KILLED BY THE BLAST

### Box of Ammunition from America Recently Found to Contain An Exploding Device.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Paris, Dec. 12.—The inquiry into the causes of the explosion at the Belgian government's huge powder factory at Havre, has taken the direction of discovering whether it was due to German machinery in the United States. Latest reports show that 100 to 150 persons were killed by the blast.

Two hundred and fifty tons of powder blew up in an annex where several boxes of ammunition from America were stored. An official states that a short while ago one such box was found to contain an apparatus intended to cause its automatic explosion. Since then all cases received from America have been carefully examined.

Quite close to the scene of the explosion is a German prisoners' camp. Property within a two-mile radius of the factory was wrecked by the explosion. All the doors and windows in the big Schneider Gun Works, nearby were blown in, killing several men.

### Doubt if Yuan Accepted Crown

### Cable Received at Legation Last Night Conflicts with Press Reports.

A dispatch given out by the Chinese Legation last night seems to cast doubt on the report that Yuan Shih-kai, who has been President of the Chinese Republic since its foundation in 1912, has consented to accept the imperial crown.

The legation made public the essential points in the Presidential mandate issued by Yuan Shih-kai Saturday. This decree makes it clear that China has reverted to a monarchical form of government, but it represents Yuan Shih-kai as protesting against having the crown thrust upon him and pleading that somebody else be selected "to ascend the throne."

The copy of the mandate received here indicates that he declined the honor and consented to continue to serve as President until some one else was named as Emperor.

It was acknowledged at the legation that this seemed to conflict with the press reports from Peking which indicated that Yuan declined the honor at first, but later accepted. The decree given out here was dated Saturday and was sent from Peking on Sunday.

### FRENCH WOMEN LOYAL

### Manifesto Pledges Their Support for Continuation of the War.

Paris, Dec. 12.—The National Council of French Women, after deciding not to take part in any international political congress during the war, has issued the following manifesto:

"The German women are making demonstrations of peace. We mothers, wives, daughters and sisters who have not lost, but have given all that is most precious to us, must make demonstrations for war.

"We must not let a word of peace be uttered until our dear dead are avenged, our country liberated and a great victory achieved. We do not want war for war's sake; we want war for the sake of peace.

"French women, love and be worthy of your country; if we cannot give our blood, let us give our heart and soul."

### President and Mrs. Galt Motor.

President Wilson, after attending church alone yesterday, went motoring with his fiancée, Mrs. Norman Galt, to discuss plans for the wedding ceremony, which is less than a week away. Last evening they dined together at Mrs. Galt's home. Mrs. Galt is wearing a bar pin of diamonds, the gift of the President.

### Grand Rapids "Lid" On.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 12.—Angered because Prosecutor Edward E. Barnard stepped in when the police board authorized billiard halls to open Sundays and threatened to prosecute the mayor and board members, Mayor George E. Ellis ordered Police Commissioner Carroll to rigidly apply the Michigan blue law passed in 1852. Today all places of business in this city of 140,000, except drug stores, were ordered closed and all except theater managers obeyed the mandate.

### Says English Surrendered to Turks.

Berlin (via Saville), Dec. 12.—Three English battalions were surrounded by the Turks and surrendered, according to private advices from Constantinople, received by the semi-official Trans-Ocean News Bureau. It is stated that in the immediate future the English are expected to retreat still farther south, since their rear posts are in danger of being cut off.

### Alleged Spy Held at Trinidad.

New York, Dec. 12.—The spy who fired the Bethlehem Steel Company's ordnance works is now held in a British fortress at Trinidad. Capt. Bullen, of the Lanesport and Haiti liner Tomarock, which arrived today from South America, heard of the man's imprisonment. He is said to be a German officer.

## FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA WILL BE BROKEN UNLESS SLAUGHTER OF ANCONA VICTIMS IS DENOUNCED, DECLARES UNITED STATES IN NOTE

### Text of the Note to Austria

The Secretary of State to Ambassador Penfield:

Please deliver a note to the minister of foreign affairs, textually as follows:

Reliable information obtained from American and other survivors who were passengers on the steamship Ancona shows that on November 7 a submarine flying the Austro-Hungarian flag fired a solid shot toward the steamship; that thereupon the Ancona attempted to escape, but being overhauled by the submarine she stopped; that after a brief period, and before the crew and passengers were all able to take to the boats, the submarine fired a number of shells at the vessel and finally torpedoed and sank her while there were yet many persons on board, and that by gunfire and foundering of the vessel a large number of persons lost their lives or were seriously injured, among whom were citizens of the United States.

The public statement of the Austro-Hungarian admiralty has been brought to the attention of the government of the United States and received careful consideration. This statement substantially confirms the principal declaration of the survivors, as it admits that the Ancona after being shelled was torpedoed and sunk while persons were still on board.

The Austro-Hungarian government has been advised, through the correspondence which has passed between the United States and Germany, of the attitude of the government of the United States as to the use of submarines in attacking vessels of commerce, and the acquiescence of Germany in that attitude; yet with full knowledge on the part of the Austro-Hungarian government of the views of the government of the United States, as expressed in no uncertain terms to the ally of Austria-Hungary, the commander of the submarine which attacked the Ancona failed to put in a place of safety the crew and passengers of the vessel which they purported to destroy because, it is presumed, of the impossibility of taking it into port as a prize of war.

The government of the United States considers that the commander violated the principles of international law and of humanity by shelling and torpedoing the Ancona before the persons on board had been put in a place of safety, or even given sufficient time to leave the vessel. The conduct of the commander can only be characterized as wanton slaughter of defenseless noncombatants, since at the time when the vessel was shelled and torpedoed she was not, it appears, resisting or attempting to escape, and no other reason is sufficient to excuse such an attack, not even the possibility of rescue.

The government of the United States is forced, therefore, to conclude either that the commander of the submarine acted in violation of his instructions or that the imperial and royal government failed to issue instructions to the commanders of its submarines in accordance with the law of nations and the principles of humanity. The government of the United States is unwilling to believe the latter alternative and to credit the Austro-Hungarian government with an intention to permit its submarines to destroy the lives of helpless men, women, and children. It prefers to believe that the commander of the submarine committed this outrage without authority and contrary to the general or special instructions which he had received.

As the good relations of the two countries must rest upon a common regard for law and humanity, the government of the United States cannot be expected to do otherwise than to demand that the imperial and royal government denounce the sinking of the Ancona as an illegal and indefensible act, that the officer who perpetrated the deed be punished, and that reparation by the payment of an indemnity be made for the citizens of the United States who were killed or injured by the attack on the vessel.

The government of the United States expects that the Austro-Hungarian government, appreciating the gravity of the case, will accede to its demand promptly; and it rests this expectation on the belief that the Austro-Hungarian government will not sanction or defend an act which is condemned by the world as inhumane and barbarous, which is abhorrent to all civilized nations, and which has caused the death of innocent American citizens.

## Retreat Guarded By Irish Troops

### British Official Report Praises Gallantry in Fighting North of Saloniki.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Dec. 12.—The war office tonight inaugurated the system of issuing daily communiques covering operations of the British troops. Following is the first of the nightly bulletins:

"In the fighting to the northward of Saloniki, after sustaining violent attacks delivered by the enemy in overwhelming numbers, the tenth division succeeded, with the help of re-enforcements, in retiring to a strong position on a line from Lake Doiran, westwards to the valley of the Vardar.

"In conjunction with our allies, the division is reported to have fought well against very heavy odds and it is largely due to the gallantry of our troops, especially those of the Munster Fusiliers, the Dublin Fusiliers and the Connaught Rangers that the withdrawal was successfully accomplished.

" owing to the mountainous nature of the country it was necessary to place eight field guns for the purpose of defense in positions from which it was impossible to withdraw them, when the retirement took place.

"Our casualties amounted to some 1,300 men."

## Put Number on Your Gate Quickly

### Police Have Counted Backyards and Threaten 5,431 Arrests.

Five thousand four hundred and thirty-one householders of the District were summoned to court shortly by police officials. They are the particular residents who have neglected to comply with an order requiring addresses upon rear and side gates, issued November 20 by the police department.

The regulation has been in force for many years and was enacted to provide that refuse collectors, meter inspectors and other officials might not become lost in alley-ways. When an order was issued by Maj. Pullman for the enforcement of the regulation, it was found that 13,236 householders had not conformed to the regulation.

They were warned by policemen. Two weeks later, another survey was made and it was found that 12,965 of the 13,236 had complied. To date there are about 5,431 still delinquent.

"Unless the law is complied with, the police department will be forced to summon them into court," said Maj. Pullman last night.

### Marquis of Abergavenny Dead.

London, Dec. 12.—The Marquis of Abergavenny, a great friend of Lord Beaconsfield during that statesman's life, died yesterday at Bridge Castle, Sussex. He was nearly 80 years old, having been born September 16, 1836.

## Berlin Disavows Franz Rintelen

### Alleged Plotter Held in London Repudiated in Statement by Embassy Here.

Germany has officially repudiated Franz Rintelen, the German agent who was under arrest in London, who was charged with having financed the pro-German plots and conspiracies in this country.

The repudiation was made in the form of an official statement given out at the German Embassy last night by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, acting on direct instructions from Berlin. The statement was as follows:

"The German government entirely disavows Mr. Franz Rintelen and especially wishes to say that it issued no instructions of any kind which could have led him to violate American laws."

Rintelen was arrested in London under an alias, corresponding to the name set forth in a Swiss passport he was carrying. It is charged that he previously endeavored to procure an American passport in the name of John V. Gates, a matter into which the Federal grand jury in New York is now inquiring.

### FORMER OPERA MANAGER GOERLITZ KILLS SELF

### Leaves Note Saying He Ends Life Because He Had Become An Invalid.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Los Angeles, Dec. 12.—Ernest Goerlitz, 52 years of age, for many years practically general manager of the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company in New York, a man who quietly helped many of the now famous musicians into stardom, committed suicide Saturday in a down-town hotel. The body was found today.

He had first taken cyanide and then shot himself in the head. He had left two notes. One, addressed "to whom it may concern," said he had become an invalid and a burden to himself and his wife and sons. The other, addressed to his wife, told her of the regret with which he intended to take his own life.

Besides a widow, Goerlitz leaves two sons, Edgar, 19, and Herbert, 16.

### Political Plot in Rome.

Rome, Dec. 12.—It is rumored that an attempt against the government will be made during the coming debate on the budget. The situation has changed since the announcement of Italy's adhesion to the London pact, and it is now possible for the Giolitti party, which cherishes ideas of revenge upon the government and bankers after power, to argue in attacking the government, that the party can no longer compromise the position of Italy or show disloyalty to the allies.

### Italians Capture Heights.

Rome, Dec. 12.—(Official).—Successful offensive operations, brilliantly executed, in the zone between the Guadriccia Valley and the Conca Valley have led to the capture of a number of strong heights, the possession of which insures the complete occupation of the Bessoca basin.

### Sofia Reports Further Advance.

Sofia (via Berlin and Saville), Dec. 12.—Official: The pursuit of the enemy continues on both sides of the Vardar and south of Kosturino. The Bulgarians have reached south of the Mirovce Railway Station.

## Trapped Bulgars Lose Regiment

### Decoyed into Narrow Defile by French and Slaughtered with Machine Guns.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Saloniki, Dec. 12.—In the defile of Demir Kapu, during the Anglo-French retreats, the Bulgarians suffered a crushing defeat.

By strategy the enemy was made to believe that the French were in retreat through the defile.

They attempted to pursue the French and when the troops were well in the defile two French regiments, with a battery of machine guns cleverly hidden, suddenly opened a murderous fire.

The Eleventh Bulgarian regiment was exterminated and the remainder of the Bulgarian force broke and fled, panic-stricken.

### CABINET WILL TAKE UP U. S. PROTEST TO FRANCE

### Seizures at Sea Regarded as an Issue to Be Settled Once and for All.

The action of the French cruiser Descartes in forcibly taking six German and Austrian subjects from the American ships Canoco, Carolina, and San Juan has raised an issue so important that the note of protest, now in preparation, will be considered at the Cabinet meeting tomorrow before it is forwarded to the French government.

The principle for which the United States will contend is that "there is no justification in international law for the removal of an enemy subject from a neutral vessel on the high seas bound to a neutral port, even if he could properly be regarded as a military person." Officials said yesterday that the question of the right of any nation to remove passengers from American ships must now be settled once and for all.

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# SHOP EARLY

## Imperial Government Must Punish Sub Commander and Pay Indemnity for Killing Americans to Avoid Rupture

### Secretary of State Lansing Makes Public Text of Most Imperative Communication Sent by State Department Since Outbreak of European War.

## OFFICIALS HERE PESSIMISTIC

### Fear Austria Will Not Give In—Act of U-Boat Captain in Shelling Liner Called "Inhumane, Barbarous and Abhorrent to All Civilized Nations"—Prompt Reply Is Called For.

Characterized by a tone of severity and bluntness never before used by the United States in its dealings with the belligerents during the present war in Europe, the American note to Austria on the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona was made public here last night.

Demanding of the Austrian government a prompt compliance with the terms of satisfaction laid down, the communication serves notice, by plain inference, that unless the demands are met there will be a severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Disavowal of the attack, reparation for the lives of the Americans who were killed, and the punishment of the submarine commander are the terms laid down.

The form of disavowal prescribed is explicitly stated. Austria must "denounce the sinking of the Ancona as an illegal and indefensible act."

ABRUPTNESS OF NOTE ASTONISHES OFFICIALS. Throughout the note there is an abruptness of expression which has astonished official and diplomatic circles, despite the fact that for five days it has been known generally in Washington that the note was a severe one.

Not one of the several communications sent by this country to Germany in the midst of the popular excitement that followed the sinking of the Lusitania is as sharply worded.

Not least significant is the employment of the term, so rarely used in diplomatic correspondence—"demand."

Describing the attack on the Ancona, the communication uses equally stringent language. "Inhumane," "barbarous," "abhorrent," "wanton slaughter," "outrage" are the expressions that stand out.

The United States, says the note, "prefers to believe" that the commander of the submarine acted contrary to instructions, rather than accept the only other alternative that the imperial and royal government failed to issue instructions to the commanders of its submarines in accordance with the laws of nations and the principles of humanity.

For this latter alternative, the note makes plain, the United States could find no excuse, because the Austro-Hungarian government, it points out, "has been advised, through the correspondence which has passed between the United States and Germany, of the attitude of the government of the United States as to the use of submarines in attacking vessels of commerce and the acquiescence of Germany in that attitude."

The position of the United States, the note goes on to say, was expressed to "the ally" of Austria in "no uncertain terms."

Not once in the communications sent to Germany on the Lusitania, however, did the United States "demand" the satisfaction it asked. Always, it was stated, this government "confidently expects" that Germany would meet the position of the United States.

The term "strict accountability" which characterized the first Lusitania note is lacking in the Ancona note, to be sure; but whereas in the latter communication this government makes it plain that "the good relations of the two countries must rest upon common regard for law and humanity," the last note to Germany stated that the United States would regard as "deliberately unfriendly" a repetition of the Lusitania attack.

BREAK WILL COME. It is possible to disavow the act on the ground that the submarine commander acted contrary to orders.

Neither Germany nor Austria, it is stated, has ever proclaimed a war zone in the Mediterranean, similar to that proclaimed by Germany off the coast of England and France, when the German government publicly announced its intention of sinking merchant vessels of belligerent registry sailing through this area.

Consequently, it is said, whereas Germany has found it impossible thus far to disavow the Lusitania act because of these publicly proclaimed orders to her submarine commanders, Austria might find it possible to say that Austrian submarines were never directed to attack noncombatant merchant vessels in the Mediterranean. Germany, it was pointed out, was able to disavow the sinking of the Arabic because she had changed her orders to her submarines.

In authoritative German circles, therefore, the prediction is made that if Austria does not break off relations with the United States as a result of the peremptory character of the American note, she will do one of two things:

1. Declare that, as no war zone existed in the Mediterranean, and as her submarines were not directed to attack unarmed merchant ships flying the Italian or any other belligerent flag without warning, the attack was "indefensible and illegal," and agree to punish the officer and make reparation, or

2. Admit that the officer was acting under orders, but give assurances that the orders will be modified in the same manner in which Germany modified the orders to her commanders.

The Ancona was attacked on November 7 when she was between the coasts of Sardinia and Tunis, on route for New York with passengers and cargo.