

# WILSON TRIUMPHS IN BEHALF OF ALL NEUTRALS AS ANCONA MEETS U.S. AMBASSADOR

### Official Text of Austrian Reply Bears Out Earlier Reports of Full Accession to Questions of Disavowal, Punishment of U-Boat Commander and Reparation.

### President Gets Text at Hot Spring As It Is Translated at State Department—Settlement of Lusitania Case Will Follow Quickly—Administration is Praised.

Washington, Jan. 1—Austria's prompt acquiescence in the American demands on the Ancona has brought Germany to the point of settlement in the Lusitania negotiations. The full official text of the Austrian note, received here last night from Vienna, bears out the unofficial text printed yesterday. It shows that Austria has punished the submarine officer, is willing to pay indemnity for American lives and property and concurs in the principle that enemy private vessels shall not be sunk until passengers and crew are safely taken off. Final settlement is left to diplomatic conversations and the United States is expected by Austria to set forth exactly the limits to which submarine warfare may be carried without violating international law. As soon as Ambassador Bernstorff learned of Austria's attitude he hurried to the State Department and held a conference with Secretary Lansing. As a result of this conference there is but one point of issue left between the United States and Germany. It is: How can Germany frame a disavowal of the Lusitania attack which will satisfy the United States and be well received by the people of Germany?

### Only Questions of Language.

Count von Bernstorff is prepared to make a disavowal if the administration will accept language that will not make Germany appear to be abjectly crawling down from the position assumed for political reasons when the great liner was sent to the bottom. Heretofore Germany has insisted that the disavowal in the Ancona case should suffice. There is no difference about indemnity. Germany is prepared to settle all questions concerning payment of money just as soon as the United States says the word.

The official text of the Ancona reply was received in sections at the State Department. As rapidly as it was translated it was relayed to President Wilson at Hot Springs, Va. Secretary Lansing following his custom and declined to make any comment. In order that there can be no possible mistake in the text of important communications the State Department follows a policy of having the translation made in Vienna checked up by the official translator of the department. Secretary Lansing had intended to withhold the note from publication until next week, but was forestalled by its release in Vienna.

The course which the President followed in the Ancona case is receiving unqualified praise in all quarters. Even the Republican politicians who have been seeking to embarrass the administration in every way today admitted that the President deserves the greatest credit for the culmination of the submarine issue.

Austria's reply is regarded as much more than a diplomatic victory for the United States. It is considered a guarantee to all nations that they may rest assured that their non-combatant nationals will be respected upon the high seas. It is probable that the State Department will immediately enter into a series of unofficial conversations with the Austrian government to settle all details of the case without delay and to reach a full agreement on submarine warfare.

Baron Zwiadnik, the Austrian Charge, was delighted with the position assumed by the Austrian Foreign Office. He intimated that he expects friendly feeling between Washington and Vienna to be re-established so quickly that Austria may within the very near future send a new ambassador to this country.

"I sincerely hope and trust that our reply will convince the United States that we wish to abide by the principles of humanity and to do the utmost to be fair in our dealing with the United States," he said today.

### DIED.

**COBOLAN**—In this city, Dec. 29, 1915, Thomas Corcoran. Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the undertaking parlors of Cullinan & Mullins, 864 Main street, on Monday, Jan. 3, at 2:30 p. m., and from St. Charles church at 9 a. m. Interment at St. Michael's cemetery. T31 b

**PHILLIPS**—In this city, Thursday, Dec. 30, 1915, Margaret, beloved wife of Harry Phillips, aged 33 years 1 month 8 days. Friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 423 Warren street, on Monday, Jan. 3, at 8:30 a. m., and from Sacred Heart church, at 6 o'clock. Interment at St. Michael's cemetery. T31 b

**LOST**—A sally dog, female, brown and white. Finder return to Oscar Jenkins, 304 State street. Receive reward. A1 b 2 p

**YOUNG WOMAN WANTED**—To do typewriting and other office work. One and one half hours each day. Compensation \$2 per week. Address P. O. Box 524. A1 s 2 p

### TEXT OF AUSTRIAN NOTE

Vienna, Dec. 31, (via London)—Following is the text of Austria-Hungary's reply to the American government's demands concerning the sinking of the Italian steamer Ancona by an Austrian submarine, as delivered to Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador.

Vienna, Dec. 29, 1915. In answer to your very esteemed note, No. 4307, of the 21st inst., the subscriber has the honor to lay the following most respectfully before His Excellency, the Ambassador of the United States of America, Frederic Courtland Penfield:

The Imperial and Royal Government agrees thoroughly with the American cabinet that the sacred commandments of humanity must be observed also in war. Just as it has hitherto given at no time and to no person occasion to doubt its respect for these commandments, in like manner also in the whole course of this war, which presents such pictures of confusions of moral conceptions, has it given numerous proofs of humanitarian sentiments toward enemies as well as toward neutral states, and it was not due to this government that it was a short time ago not precisely in harmony with the Washington cabinet on a question which it, (the Austro-Hungarian government), in harmony with the entire public opinion in Austria-Hungary, regarded principally a question of humanity.

The Imperial and Royal government can also substantially concur in the principle, expressed in the very esteemed note, that private ships, in so far as they do not flee or offer resistance, may not be destroyed without the persons aboard being brought into safety.

The Imperial and Royal government is very responsive to the assurance that the Federal government lays upon Austria-Hungary that the good relations, which happily exist between Austria-Hungary and the United States of America, are maintained. It reciprocates this assurance most warmly, and is now, as heretofore, contented to render these relations more hearty, so far as lies in its power.

Guided by the same spirit of frankness as the government of the United States and the Royal government, although it does not find in the note, frequently referred to, the answer to all the legitimate questions submitted by it, it is willing to communicate to the government of the United States an investigation which, in accordance with existing departmental regulations, was begun immediately after the receipt of the first report on the sinking of the Ancona, and which was just recently received.

The result of this investigation may be summarized as follows: On Nov. 7, 1915, at 11:49 o'clock in the forenoon, the commander of the submarine observed in latitude 38.4 north, longitude 19.8 east, in foggy weather, at a distance roundly 3,000 meters and one point to starboard, the outlines of a large Italian steamer. He took it at first for a transport steamer, and turned about and fired from his rear gun a warning shot far from the vessel.

Simultaneously he displayed the signal, "Leave the ship." The steamer did not stop, but rather turned aside and sought to escape. The commander at first remained stopped for some minutes in order to increase the distance, since he feared that the steamer had a stern gun and would fire at the submarine with it.

When the distance had reached 4,500 meters, he had the pursuit taken up with full power, and fired from his forward gun at decreasing distance 15 shells, among which he observed three hits.

During the chase the steamer went zigzag, and stopped only after the third hit. Thereupon the commander ceased firing.

During the flight the steamer had already, while at full speed, let some boats with persons in them fall which immediately capsized. After stopping, the steamer began launching boats.

From a distance of about 2,000 meters the commander saw that six boats were filled and rowed hastily away from the steamer. Another boat was capsized and floated keep up. The people held onto the hanging lines and to the capsized boat.

During the further approach of the submarine the commander saw that a great panic reigned aboard, and that he had to deal with a passenger steamer, namely, the Ancona, from Genoa. Therefore he gave the occupants of the steamer more time than was required to leave the ship in lifeboats.

At least ten lifeboats were still aboard, which would have more than sufficed for the rescue of the persons still aboard. One of these boats hung full of people, half turned outward on the davits.

Since, however, except for this, no further move was made to lower boats, the commander decided after a lapse of 45 minutes to torpedo the ship in such a manner that it should remain a considerable time afloat, in order that, on the one hand, the getting of the people into the lifeboats should be hastened, and that, on the other, adequate opportunity should remain for rescuing the persons still aboard.

Shortly thereafter a steamer became visible which was throwing out heavy clouds of smoke, and headed toward the Ancona. It apparently had been summoned by the Ancona's wireless.

Since the submarine commander had to reckon on an attack by a steamer, which he took for an enemy cruiser, he submerged after having, at 12:45 o'clock in the afternoon, had a torpedo fired into the forward baggage hold of the Ancona from a distance of 800 meters. The Ancona listed about 10 degrees to starboard after this shot.

Thereupon an effort was made to lower the lifeboat which was already half turned out on the davits. It broke loose, however, and fell into the water. The lifeboat floated kept down further, and the people held fast to

the sunwale. Of the other boats none was lowered into the water, although persons could still be observed aboard the bow first.

The steamer gradually righted itself to an even keel and settled so slowly that the submarine commander at first doubted whether the steamer would sink. Not until 1:20 o'clock did it sink, after a lengthy parallel settling, with the bow first.

During these further 45 minutes all persons yet aboard could have been saved without difficulty with the boats still on hand.

From the fact that this, contrary to his expectations, was not done, the commander concluded that the crew, contrary to all seamen's customs, had accomplished their own rescue with the first boats and abandoned to themselves the passengers entrusted to their protection.

The weather at the time of the incident was good and the sea calm, so that the lifeboats could have reached the nearest coast without danger, as, indeed, the lifeboats actually were damaged only by the unskillful lowering, but not after they had struck the water.

The loss of human lives, in the first instance by no means ascribable to the sinking of the ship, but (and in all probability higher number) to the rapid lowering (hinunter werfen) of the boats during the full speed, as well as to the fact that the crew, concerned only for itself, did not rescue the passengers of the capsized boats.

It also probably ascribable to shots which hit the fleeing vessel, but the death of persons who sank with the steamer is also, above all, ascribable to the disloyal conduct of the crew.

It appears from the above adduced state of affairs, the very esteemed note of Dec. 9 is based in many points on incorrect premises. Information reaching the United States government that said shot was immediately fired toward the steamer is incorrect. It is incorrect that the submarine overhauled the steamer during the chase; it is incorrect that only a brief period was given for getting people into the boats. On the contrary, an unusually long period was granted to the Ancona for getting passengers into the boats. Finally, it is incorrect that a number of shells were still fired at the steamer after it had stopped.

The facts of the case demonstrate further that the commander of the submarine granted the steamer a full forty-five minutes' time, that is, more than an adequate period to give the persons aboard an opportunity to take to the boats. Then, since the people were not all saved, he carried out the torpedoing in such a manner that the ship would remain above water the longest possible time, doing this with the purpose of making possible the abandonment of the vessel on boats still on hand.

Since the ship remained a further forty-five minutes above water, he would have accomplished his purpose if the crew of the Ancona had not abandoned the passengers in a manner contrary to duty.

With full consideration, however, of this conduct of the commander, aimed at accomplishing the rescue of the crew and passengers, the Imperial and Royal Marine authorities reached the conclusion that he had omitted to take adequately into consideration the pain that had broken out among the passengers, which rendered difficult the taking to the boats, and the spirit of the regulation that Imperial and Royal Marine officials shall fall in giving help to nobody in need, not even to the enemy.

Therefore, the officer was punished in accordance with the existing rules, for exceeding his instructions of duty. The Imperial and Royal government in the fact of this state of affairs does not hesitate to draw the corresponding conclusions respecting the indemnification of American citizens, affected by the sinking of the Ancona, in this regard it makes the following statement:

The investigation into the sinking of the Ancona could naturally furnish no essential point to show in how far a right to an indemnity is to be granted American citizens. The Imperial and Royal government cannot, indeed, even according to the view of the Washington cabinet, be held liable for damages which resulted from the undoubtedly justified bombardment of the fleeing ship.

It should just as little have to answer for the damages which came to pass before the faulty lowering of lowered boats or the capsizing of lifeboats.

The Imperial and Royal government must assume that the Washington government is in a position and disposed to give it (the Austro-Hungarian government) the required and certainly not unimportant information in this respect.

If, however, because of possible lack of material proofs, the particular circumstances under which American citizens suffered damage should not have become known to the Union government, the Royal government, in consideration for the humanity deeply regrettable incident, and by a desire to proclaim once again its friendly feelings toward the Federal government, would be gladly willing to disregard the foregoing statement, to extend indemnities also to those damaged whose cause cannot be established.

While the Imperial and Royal government may probably consider the affair of the Ancona as settled with the foregoing statement, it reserves to itself at this time the right to bring up for discussion at a later period the difficult questions of international law connected with submarine warfare.

The undersigned has the honor to request most respectfully that His Excellency the Ambassador of the United States of America will be pleased to bring the foregoing to the attention of the Federal government, and takes advantage of this opportunity to renew to his Excellency an expression of his most special esteem.

Bridgeport, Conn., Saturday, Jan. 1.



## HOWLAND'S

Entrances in Main street, Fairfield avenue and Cannon street

Weather: snow turning to rain this afternoon and tonight Sunday clear.

# White Savings!

## Dozens and dozens of dainty under-garments in pretty new styles; made with the same thoughtfulness as one uses at home; and sold at prices that insure saving.

Womanly daintiness marks every combination and corset-cover, every petticoat and night gown, every chemise.

True taste and thorough knowledge of women's preferences is shown in the styles, in the harmonious trimming, in the choice of fine muslins and nainsooks and batistes, in the adapting of lace or of embroidery to those fabrics.

There are a number of new and delightful underthings. Some appeal to one who loves simplicity: are of nainsook with hardly a touch of decoration except fine hemstitching and equally fine needlework. Some are frilly with beautiful laces, beautified with embroidery of attractive pattern,—notably so are the nightgowns at \$3 and \$4 and \$5.

What a splendid gathering of underclothes at lower prices! There are the sweetest pink batiste gowns at 89 cents, for example. Their decoration is either homestitching or dainty lace. And envelope chemises at the same price are made with a yoke-front of lace or of organdy combined with organdy medallions.

For women of full figure; petticoats and nightgowns of the new graceful styles—but so cut that they give thorough comfort and fit with no unpleasant bunching of material. Not skimpy, not poorly proportioned, not regular models made larger—instead, special models designed for the women who are to wear them.

Envelope chemises	Drawers	Skirts	Corset Covers
Wonderfully comfortable and of great utility yet very attractive and pretty.	Cut on new models and finished with careful attention to each little detail.	Cut in the stylish new models with sufficient fullness but so shaped that they fit closely and smoothly and trimly.	Of design that makes them delightful for wear beneath the waists and dresses of the present mode.
At 69c:— Nainsook trimmed with band of embroidery and ribbon.	Four styles including circular and straight, embroidery trimmed.	At 45c:— Muslin with embroidered flounce.	At 22c:— French effect, trimmed with lace or embroidery.
At 75c:— Nainsook with yoke of Val lace and embroidered inserting and lace edge at bottom.	Circular style with embroidered edge.	At 69c:— Muslin with flounce of embroidery; several patterns.	At 35c:— Four patterns nainsook cover in French style, embroidery trimmed.
At 89c:— Nainsook with yoke of faheve lace and embroidery, inserting; bottom trimmed in harmony.	Straight pattern with fine embroidered edging and tasteful pin tucks.	At 89c:— Muslin of fine quality, flounce of openwork embroidery.	At 45c:— Nainsook with wide bands of embroidered organdy across front, trimmed with lace and ribbon.
At 99c:— Nainsook, yoke-front of wide Val lace, top and back trimmed with lace inserting and edge.	Several styles with trimming of nice embroidery, circular or straight.	At 1.10:— Excellent muslin with deep flounce of embroidery, headed with ribbon and bow.	At 50c:— Nainsook with fancy yoke of embroidered organdy stripe combined with lace, ribbon edging at neck.
At 1.25:— Nainsook with front of embroidered organdy bands and organdy medallions, Val lace trimmed around yoke and around bottom.	Good muslin with lawn ruffles edged with lace and finished with pin tucks.	At 1.35:— Muslin with flounce of open, embroidered with heading of inserting-ribbon decoration.	At 1.50:— Nainsook with fancy yoke of embroidered organdy stripe combined with lace, ribbon edging at neck.
At 1.35:— Nainsook, yoke-front of wide Val lace, top and back trimmed with lace inserting and edge.	A remarkable beautiful gathering of night gowns ranging in price from 69c to \$5— and of true attraction at each of the many prices in between. These two extremes, Five dollar gowns are richly-dainty affairs deserving such adjectives as charming and chic. And each one in the big gathering is appealing.	At 1.50:— Val and fancy lace, medallions and embroidery, handsome embroidered organdy.	At 1.50:— Nainsook with wide bands of embroidered organdy stripe combined with lace, ribbon edging at neck.
At 1.50:— Nainsook, front of Val lace medallions and inserting, matching edge, ribbon trimmed, skirt edging to match.	Night Gowns	At 2.00:— Val and fancy lace, medallions and embroidery, handsome embroidered organdy.	At 2.00:— Nainsook with wide bands of embroidered organdy stripe combined with lace, ribbon edging at neck.
At 1.50:— Nainsook with both back and front of yoke of Val lace combined with Swiss medallions; skirt trimmed in harmony, ribbon finished with ribbon.	Combinations	At 2.00:— Val and fancy lace, medallions and embroidery, handsome embroidered organdy.	At 2.00:— Nainsook with wide bands of embroidered organdy stripe combined with lace, ribbon edging at neck.
At 1.50:— Nainsook with both back and front of yoke of Val lace combined with Swiss medallions; skirt trimmed in harmony, ribbon finished with ribbon.	Covers of excellent fit are combined with either drawers or skirts. They are new and attractive; tailoring is thorough; effect splendid.	At 2.00:— Val and fancy lace, medallions and embroidery, handsome embroidered organdy.	At 2.00:— Nainsook with wide bands of embroidered organdy stripe combined with lace, ribbon edging at neck.
At 1.50:— Nainsook with both back and front of yoke of Val lace combined with Swiss medallions; skirt trimmed in harmony, ribbon finished with ribbon.	At 1.50:— Yoke-front combinations of nainsook, yoke made of embroidered medallions combined with lace; lace trimming at bottom.	At 2.00:— Val and fancy lace, medallions and embroidery, handsome embroidered organdy.	At 2.00:— Nainsook with wide bands of embroidered organdy stripe combined with lace, ribbon edging at neck.
At 1.50:— Nainsook with both back and front of yoke of Val lace combined with Swiss medallions; skirt trimmed in harmony, ribbon finished with ribbon.	At 1.50:— Nainsook with back and front of cover finished with fancy embroidered bands and trimmed with lace, ribbon, finished beading at waist-line, bottom trimmed with lace.	At 2.00:— Val and fancy lace, medallions and embroidery, handsome embroidered organdy.	At 2.00:— Nainsook with wide bands of embroidered organdy stripe combined with lace, ribbon edging at neck.
At 1.50:— Nainsook with both back and front of yoke of Val lace combined with Swiss medallions; skirt trimmed in harmony, ribbon finished with ribbon.	At 1.50:— Nainsook, front finished with wide band of embroidery through which handsome satin ribbon peeps, Val lace edge at top above a ribbon-run beading, bottom trimmed with handsome lace.	At 2.00:— Val and fancy lace, medallions and embroidery, handsome embroidered organdy.	At 2.00:— Nainsook with wide bands of embroidered organdy stripe combined with lace, ribbon edging at neck.
At 1.50:— Nainsook with both back and front of yoke of Val lace combined with Swiss medallions; skirt trimmed in harmony, ribbon finished with ribbon.	At 1.50:— Embroidery-trimmed and made of soft nainsook, of notably fine quality, simple and very dainty.	At 2.00:— Val and fancy lace, medallions and embroidery, handsome embroidered organdy.	At 2.00:— Nainsook with wide bands of embroidered organdy stripe combined with lace, ribbon edging at neck.
At 1.50:— Nainsook with both back and front of yoke of Val lace combined with Swiss medallions; skirt trimmed in harmony, ribbon finished with ribbon.	At 1.50:— Nainsook with fancy cover of Val lace combined with embroidered organdy medallions, drawer-flounce and cover-top trimmed in harmony with lace edge and ribbon.	At 2.00:— Val and fancy lace, medallions and embroidery, handsome embroidered organdy.	At 2.00:— Nainsook with wide bands of embroidered organdy stripe combined with lace, ribbon edging at neck.
At 1.50:— Nainsook with both back and front of yoke of Val lace combined with Swiss medallions; skirt trimmed in harmony, ribbon finished with ribbon.	At 1.50:— Nainsook trimmed with medallions of Madeira embroidery combined with Val inserting; top of cover trimmed with lace and ribbon.	At 2.00:— Val and fancy lace, medallions and embroidery, handsome embroidered organdy.	At 2.00:— Nainsook with wide bands of embroidered organdy stripe combined with lace, ribbon edging at neck.
At 1.50:— Nainsook with both back and front of yoke of Val lace combined with Swiss medallions; skirt trimmed in harmony, ribbon finished with ribbon.	At 1.50:— Nainsook with cover front finished with embroidery medallions and lace inserting, drawer trimmed in matching patterns, handsome ribbon-run beading finishes top of cover.	At 2.00:— Val and fancy lace, medallions and embroidery, handsome embroidered organdy.	At 2.00:— Nainsook with wide bands of embroidered organdy stripe combined with lace, ribbon edging at neck.

### INDIVIDUALITY!

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The Nemo Ego-Shape System is based upon the fact that the relative proportions of a shapely full figure are not the same as those of a tall full figure or one of medium height.

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