

Partly cloudy Monday, Tuesday fair, not much change in temperature.

THE HOLIDAYS. In the columns of this paper you'll find all lines of merchandise represented from the advertisements it will be easy to prepare your shopping list for the holidays.

DEMANDS MADE TO PROMPTLY DENOUNCE THE ANCONA ATTACK

American Note Informs Austria-Hungary of the Gravity of the Situation.

BREAK IS THREATENED

Good Relations Must Rest Upon a Common Regard for Law and Humanity.

"Inhumane", "Barbarous", a "Wanton Slaughter"

Washington, Dec. 12.—The text of the American note to Austria-Hungary regarding the sinking of the Italian steamship Ancona, made public tonight, reveals a formal demand by the United States for prompt denunciation of the "illegal and indefensible" act; for punishment of the submarine commander and for reparation by the payment of indemnity for the killing and injuring of innocent American citizens.

These demands follow a statement informing Austria-Hungary that the good relations of the two countries must rest upon a common regard for law and humanity. The note arraigns the shelling and torpedoing of the liner as "inhumane," "barbarous" and a "wanton slaughter" of "helpless men, women and children."

Danger of Break Not Concealed. Official and diplomatic circles the most emphatic declaration to come from the United States government since the beginning of the European war. No attempt is made to conceal the fact that unless the demands are quickly complied with, the relations between the two countries will be in grave danger of being severed. The text of the note, which was handed to the Austrian foreign office Thursday by Ambassador Penfield, follows:

Text of the Note. Department of State, Washington, D. C., December 6, 1915. "Please deliver a note to the minister of foreign affairs textually as follows: "Reliable information obtained from American and other survivors who were on the steamship Ancona shows that on November 2 a submarine flying the Austro-Hungarian flag fired a solid shot toward the steamship and thereupon the Ancona attempted to escape, but being overtaken by the submarine she stopped; after a brief period and before the crew and passengers were 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 from the vessel a large number of persons lost their lives or were seriously injured, among them 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 facts of the case as expressed in the views of the government of the United States as to the use of submarines in attacking vessels at sea and the responsibility 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 the Ancona-Hungary, the commander of the Ancona failed to place a place of safety for the crew and passengers, resulting or attempting to result in the loss of life and property, and to excuse such an attack, and the possibility of rescue.

The government of the United States considers that the commander of the Ancona violated the principles of international law and 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 and inhumane, and that the shelling and torpedoing of the vessel, and the loss of life and property, resulting or attempting to result in the loss of life and property, and to excuse such an attack, and the possibility of rescue.

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APPROVE STEP OF EPISCOPAL BOARD

In Its Determination to Attend the Panama Congress.

CAUSE OF DISSENSION

Rectors in New York Declare They Regard Action a Step Towards Church Unity and Answer to Criticisms of Board.

New York, Dec. 12.—Rectors of 24 of the largest Protestant Episcopal churches in New York city, announced from their pulpits today their approval of the determination of the Episcopal board of missions to participate with the representatives of the large Protestant bodies in the forthcoming Panama Congress. This participation has been the subject of much discussion and some dissension in the Episcopal church. The rectors united in a plea for the abandonment of sectarian prejudice as an obstacle to ultimate Christian unity.

The clergymen, who refrained from individual expressions of opinion, joined in distributing among their parishioners copies of a pamphlet signed by them, in which they quoted and approved a statement dealing with the situation, recently published by Bishop Samuel Cook Edeall, of Minnesota. The clergymen declared they regarded the action as a step in the direction of practical church unity, as well as an answer to a recent criticism of the action of the board of missions on the ground that it was illegal and tended to estrange the Roman and Greek Catholic churches from the Episcopal. At a meeting in October the board refused to rescind its acceptance of the invitation to send delegates to the Panama Congress next May. Bishop Edeall in his statement said:

"I am not pessimistic enough to believe that there is any real danger of a split or schism in our beloved church, but there is grave reason to fear that there will be a great deal of bitter feeling stirred up with consequent disadvantages to the unity and efficiency of the work of our church both at home and abroad unless heated partisans on either side shall be given grace enough to exercise some reasonable control over their tempers, tongues and penes."

"Some within our church feel that we are under a solemn obligation to the cause of ultimate Christian unity to maintain courteous relations with the Protestant communion about us. The rectors in our church, equally conscientious, believe that any possible good of sending delegates to Panama will be more than outweighed and ill-feelings kindled against the Roman Catholic church, and further insist we should beware lest in cultivating closer relations with Protestant Christianity we do not widen the breach which separates us from Rome and the East."

The bishop pointed out that the published proceedings of the board show that in the resolution and declaration (Continued on Page Two.)

CHARLESTON HOST TO MANY FOR BIG EVENT THIS WEEK

Churches Hold Peace Services Incident to Southern Commercial Congress.

PROGRAM BEGINS TODAY

Many Conferences to be Held; Noted Men to Speak; Six Warships Are There.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 12.—First exercises incident to the opening here tomorrow of the Southern Commercial Congress began today with special peace services in many Charleston churches. The congress itself will take up tomorrow a five day program in which methods will be outlined by a number of prominent men for upbuilding the agriculture, commercial and other resources of the South. Part of Tuesday will be devoted to commemorating the fifty years of peace between the states of the Union, and to the contract between peaceful America and warring Europe. Many delegates as well as officers and men of the six warships of the Atlantic fleet here for the congress, attended today's services.

General discussion of the congress will be along lines devoted to four subjects with special features under each. Agriculture, municipal efficiency, education and foreign trade will be the main topics with a number of cabinet officers as speakers, including Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Secretary of Labor Wilson and Assistant Secretary of War Breckenridge, representing Secretary Garrison.

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida, president of the congress, and Dr. Clarence J. Owens, managing director, will deliver addresses. Other speakers include Senator University of Georgia; W. P. G. Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board; Dr. P. P. Claxton, Federal Commissioner of Education; E. E. Pratt, chief of the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Surgeon General William C. Gorgas, U. S. A.; John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Exposition; Dr. Abbot Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University; Dr. Nicholas Butler, president of Columbia University; William J. Bryan; John Temple Graves, of New York; David Lubin, United States delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy; Kai Fu Shah, Chinese minister to the United States; Perez Triana, representing the United States, of Colombia; and Carrasco Bas (Continued on Page Two.)

DANIELS PROPOSES 444 SHIPS BY 1921

Would Compose Navy Fleet if 5-Year Program is Adopted.

MAKES ANNUAL REPORT

Expense to Carry Out Plans Would be \$502,482,214, Which is Slightly More Than General Board's Recommendation.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Details of the half billion dollar navy building programme under the five-year continuing plan recommended to Congress are contained in the annual report of Secretary Daniels made public tonight. The report shows that for the first time in the history of the department, the secretary's recommendation increase the expenditures proposed by the General Board. In this connection the secretary says:

"My recommendation of a five-year programme embraces the same number of ships as the General Board's, but the distribution it made in the five-year programme of dreadnaughts, battle cruisers, scouts and destroyers. I recommend 15 fleet submarines where the General Board recommends 9, and I recommend 85 coast submarines as against 50 recommended by the General Board. For additional reserve ammunition, my recommendation is \$25,000,000, whereas the General Board recommends \$11,000,000. They recommend something more for other craft. My total for the five years is \$502,482,214. The General Board's total is \$482,476,000, a very slight difference for the five years, though the board's recommendation for the first year is much larger than the department's estimate."

The five year programme for new ships, the completion of these already authorized reaches a grand total of \$502,482,214, with large appropriations for reserve ammunition and aviation. Secretary Daniels differed from the General Board in one important particular at least as to the programme although the total number of ships to be constructed and the types recommended are those proposed by the General Board.

Favors Quickly-Built Craft. "The General Board was called upon for advice in this connection, and the department has accepted its recommendation as to the maximum rate of capital ships. As regards their distribution over a five-year period, it was concluded, in view of all the circumstances, that it would be best to make this as nearly uniform as might be. This course has obvious practical advantages, particularly in view of the present congested condition of the ship building industry in this country. Moreover, since the maximum rate of the expenditure upon the capital ships, which take some years to build in any case, will be increased immediately, it enables us to concentrate more at first upon submarines and other quickly-built craft, so that we will get earlier returns for our expenditure in the shape of completed vessels.

It is understood the board recommended (Continued on Page Eight.)

MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD AT TUSKEGEE

Many Tributes Paid to Life of Booker Washington

ROOSEVELT A SPEAKER

Negro Leader One of Few Men to Whom He Turned for Advice While President—Southern White Man's Respect.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 12.—Theodore Roosevelt, addressing a gathering of 4,000 persons at Tuskegee Institute here tonight, paid tribute to the memory of Booker T. Washington, negro educator, author and publicist, who died November 14. Some of the foremost citizens of the state and Nation attended the memorial services, presided over by Seth Low, former mayor of New York, and president of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute.

Mr. Law, Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago; Frank Trumbull, of New York; W. W. Campbell, of Tuskegee; and Isaac Fisher, president of the Tuskegee Alumni Association, also spoke. Colonel Roosevelt declared that when he was in the White House Booker T. Washington was one of the few men to whom he turned for advice because he "knew that he would not give me one word based on a selfish motive, but because he would state that in the best judgment was for the best interests of the people of the entire country."

Booker T. Washington realized that the respect of the Southern white man was the greatest asset he possessed in his work," said Colonel Roosevelt. "He declared that no other people can supply the things the negro needs as well as can the white man of the South. His sole purpose was to handle Tuskegee Institute so that it would be an asset to the South and in this he succeeded."

"Booker T. Washington did justice, loved mercy, and walked humbly. He did justice to every man, lived the love he felt for mercy. His monument lies in the minds and memories of those whom he has served and uplifted. The Nation profited by Dr. Washington's work because he believed economic fitness was the greatest asset that can be possessed by the negro race. He taught honesty, cleanliness and efficiency."

Seth Low stated that the board of trustees will stand by the work Dr. Washington has started. "We will remain where we have always been—behind the movement to which Booker T. Washington gave his last ounce of strength and his last beat of his heart," he declared. Speaking to the students of Tuskegee, Julius Rosenwald, said: "You must win your way by making yourself useful."

Mr. Rosenwald praised Dr. Washington's high ideals. "He had as high an ideal as any man in America ever possessed and he realized that ideal. No higher ideal can be paid to any man," said Mr. Rosenwald. Isaac Fisher, one of the most noted graduates of the institute, spoke of the great good Dr. Washington had done for the negro race. His address was frequently alluded to by speakers who followed him. Music for the services was furnished by the student orchestra and choir. The services will be continued tomorrow morning to elect Dr. Washington's successor. Among those mentioned for the place are: Emmet J. Scott, private secretary to Dr. Washington, and secretary of Tuskegee Institute; Warren A. Logan, acting principal of the institute, and Major R. R. Moton, commandant of Hampton Institute, who were present. Major Moton was the most probable choice of the trustees. Scott, it was said, will continue as secretary. It is understood that he is not an applicant for the presidency.

REPUBLICAN CLANS GATHER TO NAME CONVENTION CITY. St. Louis and Chicago Principal Bidders for 1916 Meeting. Washington, Dec. 12.—Most of the members of the Republican National Committee had reached Washington tonight for their meeting Tuesday to decide upon the time and place for holding the 1916 convention of the Republican party. Four cities want the convention, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. Indications are that the contest really will be between St. Louis and Chicago, with Philadelphia a little less favored. Apparently the meeting will be harmonious. The question of reduced representation has been settled, and Dr. Fisher, who has been secretary of the convention, is generally believed to be not entirely satisfied with a reduction in their representation in the convention no break is expected now. One of the events of the evening of the Republican clans will be a dinner tomorrow night, given by the National Republican League and the League of Republican State Clubs. Senators Borah, Weeks and Sherman, former Senator Burton, Henry D. Estabrook, of New York and Nebraska, and other men mentioned as possible presidential candidates will be present and some of them will speak. There was a general feeling tonight that the convention would be held shortly after that of the Democrats, either late in June or the first week in July. Pittsburgh, Dec. 12.—Between 100 and 1,500 iron molders employed in foundries in Pittsburgh and vicinity are on a strike day as part of a nation-wide movement for an eight-hour day. The strike, labor leaders declare, has the approval of the international molders union.

CITY OF SALONKI MAY BE FORTIFIED BY ANGLO-FRENCH

Believed the Retreating Forces Will Make a Stand in Greek Territory.

BRITISH LOSE HEAVILY

Casualties in Bulgar Attack Said to be 1,500; Germans Active in East.

London, Dec. 12.—The Anglo-French troops, who last week began their retirement from their advanced positions in southern Serbia, are now approaching, if they have not crossed, the Greek frontier and the attitude of Greece becomes more and more important. Athens dispatches and news available in London indicate that the matter, which was left to the Greek and allied military authorities at Salonki, is being amicably arranged and that the Allies will be allowed to retire to that city without any interruptions on the part of the Greeks, and will be permitted to remain there with the object of impending Bulgarian pursuit, should the Sofia government decide that the British and French are to be followed into Greek territory. The Greek government authorities at Salonki, is being amicably arranged and that the Allies will be allowed to retire to that city without any interruptions on the part of the Greeks, and will be permitted to remain there with the object of impending Bulgarian pursuit, should the Sofia government decide that the British and French are to be followed into Greek territory.

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Questions seriously occupying the Greek government have to do with the use of the railways which are needed for the Greek troops and the damage that might be done to them with the object of impending Bulgarian pursuit, should the Sofia government decide that the British and French are to be followed into Greek territory. The Greek government authorities at Salonki, is being amicably arranged and that the Allies will be allowed to retire to that city without any interruptions on the part of the Greeks, and will be permitted to remain there with the object of impending Bulgarian pursuit, should the Sofia government decide that the British and French are to be followed into Greek territory.

The British who had advanced further from the railway to the northeast of Lake Doiran had a much more difficult task to accomplish when retirement was decided on, and suffered more heavily. They were faced by greatly superior forces, and, according to an official report issued tonight, their successful withdrawal to a position extending from Lake Doiran to the Vardar valley was largely due to the gallantry of three Irish regiments, the Munster fusiliers, the Dublin fusiliers and the Connaught Rangers. The British casualties are estimated at 1,500, while they were forced to leave behind eight field guns, which had been placed in position to cover the retirement and could not be removed.

What the next move will be is known only to the allied staffs, but it is generally believed that the Anglo-French forces will fall back to Salonki, where reinforcements are arriving and which will be fortified. There are also reports that the Allies have landed a division at Kavalo, sixty miles along the coast from Salonki and which is being estimated at 1,500, while they were forced to leave behind eight field guns, which had been placed in position to cover the retirement and could not be removed.

The Austro-Hungarians continue to attack the Serbians in the Albanian mountains and the Montenegrins in their hills, but apparently their advance is much slower than it was in Serbia, the positions being easier to defend. Germans Fortifying Lines. Petrograd dispatches indicate that the Germans are fortifying their center to what is known as the Bug river line. This withdrawal is due to their inability to secure complete control of the Lida-Baronovitchi-Rovno railway, which was necessary for the successful holding of the advanced positions which they reached after their great drive of last summer. They have evacuated Slonim, lying to the west, and Baronovitchi, which is a strategic point to the east of Brest-Litovsk, which they were making the center of their new lines, which are being very strongly fortified. This suggests that the Germans hope to operate in the east as they did in the west and if they cannot break through they will make it just as difficult for the Russians to do so. There has been increased artillery activity on the western front, and the arrival of colder weather may foreshadow attacks from one side or the other. It is generally believed that the Germans will make the attempt this time, as they have brought up a large amount of artillery. There is no further news from Mesopotamia, while the Gallipoli official accounts simply repeat the story of artillery engagements.

BRITISH LOSSES 1,500. Eight Field Guns Left Behind in Retreat in Serbia. London, Dec. 12.—Casualties aggregating 1,500 and the loss of eight field guns, which they were unable to remove from unoccupied positions, is the official communication issued this evening dealing with the retreat of the British Tenth division from Lake Doiran, Serbia, in campaign with the French.

15 MILES FROM GREEK BORDER. Bulgarians Advancing Against Anglo-French Expeditionary Force. London, Dec. 12.—Bulgarian troops advancing against the Anglo-French expeditionary force in southern Serbia, have reached a point about 15 miles from the Greek border on the Salonki railway line, according to a statement issued in Sofia and received here by (Continued on Page Eight.)

AMERICA IS ASSAILED IN PRESS OF GERMANY

Von Reventlow Thinks Politics Behind Attacks' Recall

United States Compared to Italy as Filled With Holy Egotism, But Lacking Courage to Take an Open Stand.

Berlin, via London, Dec. 12.—Count von Reventlow in the Tages Zeitung, commenting on the recall of the German naval and military attaches at Washington, declares he finds it impossible to believe that the request is recalled was not due to political reasons. In addition, he comments, is the fact that the recalls were demanded after a long campaign of "the British press and of the American press, which takes sides with the enemies of Germany."

Count von Reventlow quotes a Washington dispatch referring to the danger of a severance of relations between Austria and the United States, and says he does not know how highly Austria estimates the danger of a severance, and is curious to learn what position it will take. He quotes with approval the remarks of the Lokal Anzeiger concerning the saving of lives of the passengers on the Ancona and declares that the United States demands that a submarine shall not fire when a ship is being challenged, "but shall in respectful silence let it flee."

LINER SAN JUAN WAS WARNED BY WIRELESS

Message Said to Come Within Three-Mile Limit.

French Officer Knew the Two Germans Removed—One Had Valuable Package Which He Asked to be Left with Consul.

San Juan, P. R., Dec. 12.—The steamer San Juan, of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company received a wireless warning to come within the three-mile limit, a short time before she was stopped by the French cruiser Des Cartes, it is reported here. The warship also picked up the message while steaming to meet the liner which was stopped near Arcebo, forty miles from here. The young French officer, who boarded the San Juan knew William Guntherod and Fritsch Lothar, the two Germans who were removed, according to Captain Evans of the San Juan. "The officer asked for the passenger lists and pointed out the names of Guntherod and Lothar asking us to produce them," said Captain Evans. Upon leaving the ship Guntherod directed that a valuable package in the purser's safe be delivered to the German consul here and asked that his trunk be held to await instructions from him. Both the Germans, who were travelling second class, appeared like ordinary mechanics, according to the other passengers who knew nothing of their business. Herr Hepp, the German consul, now is in New York.

A German civilian employee attached to the paymaster's staff of the Argentine Transport Pama, boarded Thursday night the ship Guntherod directed that a valuable package in the purser's safe be delivered to the German consul here and asked that his trunk be held to await instructions from him. Both the Germans, who were travelling second class, appeared like ordinary mechanics, according to the other passengers who knew nothing of their business. Herr Hepp, the German consul, now is in New York. The commandant is asleep now and I don't want to awaken him, so you can go," the French officer is quoted as having said to the German. "By the time you come out of port we will have decided what to do with you." The Pama sailed for New York late yesterday afternoon.

INCOME TAX PAID BY 357,515 INDIVIDUALS

Which Produced Revenue for Government of \$41,046,162.

Is an Increase of \$13,000,000 Over 1914, Although There Were 357,598 Tax Payers—Internal Revenue Report.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Personal income tax was paid during the last fiscal year by 357,515 individuals, who turned in to the government \$41,046,162, more by nearly \$13,000,000 than the total paid by 357,698 making returns the year before, according to the annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue, made public tonight. The greatest increase shown was in the amounts paid by those subject to the normal tax, a jump from about \$12,728,000 in 1914 to about \$16,559,000 in 1915. Incomes exceeding \$500,000 paid this year were about \$6,439,000, compared with about \$3,437,000 last year. There were 82,754 individuals subject to the normal tax, \$127,448, who reported incomes between \$4,000 and \$5,000, and 174, who reported incomes on a basis of incomes of \$500,000 or more.

Under the corporation income tax 299,445 returns were made, a decrease of 17,464 from the previous year ascribed by the report to various conditions, including disturbed business conditions, incident to the war in Europe and the trouble in Mexico. The corporations paid \$38,986,952, or about \$6,627,000 less than in 1914. The report says examination showed that but few corporations had purposely falsified their returns or sought to evade the tax. Recommendations are made for changes in the income tax law to broaden its scope and increase the revenue expected under it. Frauds upon the government through the use of artificially colored oleomargarine are said to have reached the total of \$17,694,410, of which only \$4,611,052 was within the assessable period. During this year \$751,000 was collected on account of these frauds and more is expected. The total revenue collected from all (Continued on Page Eight.)