

WILSON URGES GERMAN DECLARATION ON AUSTRIA

DOES NOT RECOMMEND WAR AGAINST TURKEY OR BULGARIA JUST NOW

Austria Merely Vassal of Germany, Declares President in Speech Before Congress—Turkey and Bulgaria Do Not Yet Stand in America's Way—Germany Must Be Beaten

LAYS DOWN TERMS ON WHICH PEACE CAN COME

Germany Must Have Rulers That Can Be Trusted; Reparation for Destruction Must Be Made; Conquered Territory Must Be Given Up—Menace of Intrigue and Force Must Be Crushed

Washington, Dec. 4.—Immediate declaration of war against Austria-Hungary was recommended to congress today by President Wilson.

The president did not, however, recommend a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria at this time.

MERELY VASSAL OF GERMANY.

Immediate war against Austria, the president told congress, was necessary to meet the anomalous situation the United States faces in its war with Germany even though, he declared, Austria was not her own mistress and merely a vassal of Germany.

The same logic, he said, would lead to war against Turkey and Bulgaria but they do not yet, he said, stand in the path of the United States in its war against Prussian autocracy.

GERMANY MUST BE BEATEN.

In ringing and definite terms the president declared that nothing shall turn the United States aside until the war is won and Germany is beaten. All talk of peace he pronounced out of the question.

GIVES PEACE TERMS.

Peace, the president declared, could come only when the German people make it through rulers the world can trust; when they make reparation for the destruction their present rulers have wrought and when Germany recedes from all the territory acquired by armed conquest.

To Be Published In Nearly Every Capital of World

Washington, Dec. 3.—The international character of President Wilson's address which will be delivered to congress already has placed it for simultaneous publication in practically every capital in the world.

Although the address was not entrusted in advance to American newspapers or news distributing associations, it already has been placed with the London office of Reuters, the principal European news distributing agency which in turn is to supply others in Europe.

Indirectly the address will get to Berlin and the other central power capitals. Its world wide distribution is also evidenced by the fact that it will be available for publication today in China and Japan.

The fact that the government also has taken steps to have the document placed in the hands of Ambassador Francis in Petrograd is taken as an indication that the president's address will deal also with the situation in Russia.

The secrecy which has been thrown around the address here in Washington while it was being transmitted by cable and wireless all over the world, prevailed up to the last moment. All that was said at the White House executive offices in response to inquiries was that the address was "reasonably long." All officials disclaimed knowledge of its contents. The president, it is understood, practically finished the document last Saturday. On that day the public printer called at the White House, as is the custom to get the document in print, and it was taken to the government's great printing plant to be turned out with all the precautions against "leaks" which

the government has established for confidential documents there. Today, officials prepared to give out printed copies to newspapers and press associations at the moment the president began speaking in the hall of the house.

While it was generally supposed that the president intended to touch upon the war and the international situation as a matter of course, no one suspected it would be made the occasion for a pronouncement deemed worthy of being distributed throughout the world through the agencies of the government itself.

Inasmuch as the allies have more and more acknowledged the president's position as spokesman on previous occasions, notably his reply to the peace proposals, today's developments forecast that the president intended making some pronouncements of importance to belligerents as well as neutrals and made certain that his address would not be confined to a mere discussion of the state of the Union.

The opinion of administration congressmen who have made official inquiries, has been that the president did not intend to recommend a declaration of war on Germany's allies. In the Russian situation, officials have declared that the president's policy was to deal tolerantly with Russia in her time of distress and not to adopt any harsh measures which it was feared might in the end alienate the Russian people.

Complex as the situation has been made by the assent of the Bolsheviks, officials have said that it was the president's aim to preserve what progress toward democracy has been made in Russia and to avoid anything which might contribute to throwing the country back into an autocratic regime.

Any definite statement as to the contents of the president's address, in advance of its delivery would be nothing more than a pure guess, because very few if any persons besides the president himself have seen it.

No Increase on Live Stock Rates. Washington, Dec. 4.—Applications for increased rates on live stock in less than carloads east of the Mississippi river were denied today by the Interstate Commerce commission but permission was given to make new minimum weight rulings which would result in small increases.

Enemy All-Over Trouble With Us



MINISTER PANARETOFF

Stephen Panaretoff, Bulgarian minister to the United States, has just issued a statement in which he declares that his country will never consent to shedding American blood on the battlefields of Europe.

But I shall ask you to consider again and with a very grave scrutiny our objectives and the measures by which we mean to attain them, for the purpose of discussing here in this place of action, and our action must move straight towards definite ends.

Wrong Use of Idea. But the fact that a wrong use has been made of a just idea is no reason why a right use should not be made of it. It ought to be brought under the patronage of its real friend.

Let there be no misunderstanding. Our present and immediate task is to win the war and nothing shall turn us aside from it until it is accomplished.

What the War Is For. But from another point of view I believe that it is necessary to say plainly what we here at the seat of action consider the war to be for and what part we mean to play in the settlement of its searching issues.

They desire peace by the overcoming of evil, by the defeat once for all of the sinister forces that interrupt peace and render it impossible, and they wish to know how those forces thought runs with theirs and what action we propose.

They are impatient with those who desire peace by any sort of compromise—deeply and indelibly impatient—but they will be equally impatient with us if we do not make it plain to them what our objectives are and what we are planning for in seeking to make conquest of peace by arms.

Menace of Intrinsic and Force. I believe that I speak for them when I say two things: First, that this intolerable thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the ugly face, this menace of combined intrigue and force which we now see so clearly as the German power, a thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crushed, and if it be not utterly brought to an end, at least shut out from the friendly intercourse of the nations; and, second, that when this thing and its power are indeed defeated and the time comes that we can discuss peace—when the German people have spokesmen whose word we can believe and when those spokesmen are ready in the name of their people to accept the common judgment of the nations as to what shall henceforth be the basis of law and of covenant for the life of the world—we shall be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace, and pay it ungrudgingly.

You catch, with me, the voices of humanity that are in the air. They grow daily more audible, more articulate, more persuasive, and they come from the hearts of men everywhere. They insist that the war shall not end in vindictive action of any kind; that no nation or people shall be robbed or punished because the irresponsible rulers of a single country have themselves done deep and abominable wrong. It is this thought that has been expressed in the formula "no annexations, no contributions, no punitive indemnities." Just because this crude formula expresses the instinctive judgment as to right of plain men everywhere it has been made diligent use of by the masters of German intrigue to lead the people of Russia and their agents could reach, in order that a premature peace might be brought about before autocracy has been taught its final and convinc-

GERMANS KEEP UP EFFORTS TO BREAK BRITISH DEFENSES

Throw New Reserve Forces Against Southern Leg of the Cambrai Salient

FIERCEST FIGHTING SINCE VERDUN DAYS

British Advance in Flanders—German East Africa Cleared of Enemy

Before Cambrai the violent fighting activity, unequalled since the days of the Verdun attack, has broken out anew on a front of less than ten miles between Maroing and Gonnelleu.

After the fighting of Friday and Saturday in which the enemy suffered severely in fruitless efforts to break through the British defenses in the salient before Cambrai, the Germans brought up new reserve forces. These were thrown against the southern leg of the salient and throughout Monday Field Marshal Haig says "fighting of an exceptionally severe nature" took place.

The Germans advanced into La Vaquerie but were immediately thrown out of most of their gains. East of Maroing the attacks forced the British to retire slightly. South of Maroing the enemy broke through but a British counter attack restored the position.

Elsewhere on the Cambrai battle front there has been little activity. The Germans heading all their offensive efforts on the front between Maroing and Gonnelleu.

Southeast of Ypres, in Flanders, the British have advanced their line slightly near Polygon wood. Very heavy artillery actions are taking place north of the Aisne on the French front. On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans essayed an attack north of Elreix in the Woevre only to be checked with heavy loss by the French.

Infantry activity on the Italian front has not been renewed although the Austro-Germans are busy with troop movements behind the lines, probably in preparation for a supreme blow against the Italian northern front. Large Teuton forces have been in motion north of the Asiago plateau and between the Brenta and the Piave but they have kept beyond the reach of Italian guns. Artillery activity continues heavy.

German East Africa has been cleared of enemy forces and Germany's last colony has fallen completely into allied hands. The campaign in this territory with an area of more than 384,000 square miles began nearly three years ago. British, Belgian and Portuguese troops were engaged against the German troops, mostly natives who prolonged the fighting by carrying on guerrilla warfare in small bands.

Lull in Battle. London, Dec. 4.—A lull in the battle on the Cambrai front last night after the terrific fighting of the last few days is reported by the war office.

ARMISTICE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY

London, Dec. 4.—An armistice between Russia and Germany has been signed at the headquarters of Prince Leopold, of Bavaria, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam today. The armistice is valid for a period of 48 hours.

Berlin Announcement. Berlin, Dec. 4.—The official communication was issued yesterday.

Vienna Announcement. Vienna, Dec. 4.—The following official communication was issued yesterday.

"During the last few days an armistice has been announced on many sectors of the Russian front, from division to division and from corps to corps. In the Friepet region the Russian army concluded an official armistice with the opposing command of the allied (Teutonic) troops."

"A Russian deputation crossed our lines yesterday in order to prepare the way with the plenipotentiaries of the allied (Teutonic) armies for an armistice on the whole Russian front."

GENERAL DIAZ, OF ITALY, REVIEWS FRENCH TROOPS

Convinced That They Will Furnish New Proofs of Their Bravery

With the French Armies in Italy, Dec. 2.—(Delayed)—By the Associated Press—General Diaz, chief of staff of the Italian armies, today reviewed two battalions of French troops which have arrived to take up the fight against the invading forces of the central powers.

The reviews took place close behind the front within hearing of the artillery battle and were singularly impressive as the troops marched snappily past the Italian and French generals to the tunes of the royal Italian march and the Marseillaise. General Diaz addressed the troops briefly and congratulated their past exploits and concluded:

"I have known of your bravery for a long time and I am convinced that you are going to furnish new proofs of it."

General Diaz was accompanied on his reviewing tour by General Fayolle, commander of the French forces in Italy. General Gondrecourt, chief of the French mission with the Italian supreme command, General Licchesio, commander of a French army and by the divisional commander.

So many French and British troops are now in northern Italy that the novelty of their presence has worn off, although the sight of the regiments marching toward the front or to their cantonments evokes the same tremendous enthusiasm as when they first arrived.

The French are busy with reorganization work, assisting the Italians to reform their forces and giving them the benefit of their technical skill and experience.

Increases Allowed on Iron Rates. Washington, Dec. 4.—Increases on iron and steel articles amounting to about 40 per cent were allowed to western railroads today by the Interstate Commerce commission. The increases, however, were not as great as the railroads asked.

MRS. KING COULD HAVE FIRED SHOT, SIX DOCTORS SAY

Means' Counsel Relying On Testimony In Contravention of State's Experts

BUT IS IMPROBABLE, SAID DR. M'FADDEN

Counsel Refuse To Divulge Whether or Not Gaston Means Will Testify

Concord, N. C., Dec. 4.—Counsel for Gaston B. Means, on trial here charged with the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, were relying today on testimony of half a dozen North Carolina physicians to convince the jury of the fallibility of the state's claim that the woman could not have held in her hand the pistol which killed her near here last August.

The six physicians, who appeared for the defense, testified yesterday in contravention to New York and Chicago experts who previously had told the jury that it would have been a physical impossibility for Mrs. King to have shot herself in the back of the head.

At the opening of court the defense prepared to go on with its side of the case, which was begun yesterday after the state unexpectedly rested. At least one more "expert" was due to go on the stand for Means, but what other testimony would be brought in his favor was not announced in advance. The defendant's counsel also remained silent as to whether or not he would take the stand.

When court convened today the defense introduced Dr. J. W. Wallace, a local physician, who described experimental tests he had observed in using a .25 calibre automatic pistol and declared that in his opinion a person could self-inflict such a wound as that which caused Mrs. King's death. Dr. P. R. McFadden, another Concord physician, testified that he believed it possible though not probable that Mrs. King had fired the shot that caused her death. Dr. McFadden had appeared as a state's witness last week.

Dr. McFadden was the physician first to examine Mrs. King's body when it was brought to the Concord hospital tests he had observed in using a .25 calibre automatic pistol and declared that in his opinion a person could self-inflict such a wound as that which caused Mrs. King's death. Dr. P. R. McFadden, another Concord physician, testified that he believed it possible though not probable that Mrs. King had fired the shot that caused her death. Dr. McFadden had appeared as a state's witness last week.

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SEVEN OF 13 CONVICTS CAPTURED EARLY TODAY

Joliet, Ill., Dec. 4.—Seven of the 13 convicts who escaped from the state prison here yesterday morning were captured early today by three posses near Morris in a box car on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad. The other six are surrounded and their capture is expected shortly. The captured convicts offered no resistance.

The three posses were organized late last night after the convicts had stopped a Chicago, Ottawa and Peoria interurban car, robbed the passengers of everything they had, including most of their clothes, and had driven the car to Morris, Ill., where they abandoned it.

Reports from Morris stated that the passengers from the interurban car reached there about midnight, all badly bruised but none was seriously injured.

REDUCTION IN BREAD PRICES RECOMMENDED

Washington, Dec. 4.—An immediate reduction in bread prices wherever possible has been recommended to bakers throughout the country by the war emergency council of the baking industry. Bakers will go under government license December 10 using a set formula and producing a standardized loaf required by the food administration.

Conference Ends. The inter-allied conference at Paris has come to an end. No announcement was issued but resolutions adopted yesterday will be made public shortly. Colonel House expressed the conviction that the unity and coordination of purpose arrived at would enable the allies to reach their desired goal.

French Children Friendly With American Troops



This is not an unusual scene in the streets of the French villages where our troops are stationed. The little children of France seem to have acquired the idea that our soldiers will put the finishing touches without much delay to the Boches, and are quick to make friends with them. The camp barber seems to have opened his tomorial parlor in a doorway in this street.

Only 17 more days left to shop READ THE ADS