

WAR ON AUSTRIA-HUNGARY DEMANDS BY PRESIDENT

QUICK NEWS

MEN OF TWO CITY BUREAUS IN REBELLION

GERMANS WIN LA VACQUERIE AS MIGHTY BATTLE RAGES AT CAMBRAI; BRITISH FALL BACK

Byng's Army Repulses All Enemy Attempts to Capture Marcoing in Savage Fighting

U. S. Engineers Suffer "Some Losses" When Serving as Volunteers in Battle

Berlin, Dec. 4. Five hundred prisoners were taken when Lavacquerie was stormed and held by German forces, today's official statement asserted.

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Dec. 4.

The Germans were apparently in possession of La Vacquerie this afternoon.

The principal struggle reported as this cable is sent was between Marcoing and Vendhuile.

The British seemingly are now fighting from behind Marcoing Cope, but all enemy attempts to retake Marcoing itself have failed.

Twelve full divisions of German troops were counted in actual fighting contact with the British lines today.

A German division contains from 10,000 to 15,000 men.

British guns churned these great bodies of the enemy into bloody masses. The Escout Canal gulch was a bloody hell pit from the desperate fighting there.

Another valley in which the blood flowed in streams was Banteux ravine. There Prussian guns were concentrated in powerful groups.

"Between Marcoing and the Peronne-Cambrai road we captured stubbornly defended sections of English trenches by uniring grenade and bayoneting," the War Office declared.

"The enemy endeavored to retake them in vain. In the region of Cambrai there was minor fighting. North of Ghehvelu an English attack was thrown back," the statement said of the Flanders fighting.

LONDON, Dec. 4. Americans were again in action around Cambrai with the British today.

They were members of the same American army engineering units who on Saturday and Sunday were caught between the lines and who threw down their tools to grab British rifles.

The Americans have suffered some losses, but their detachment is proud of the opportunity to do its bit and to be the first American unit to suffer in a great battle.

800,000 MEN IN BATTLE. Eight hundred thousand British and German soldiers, supported by formidable arrays of artillery on both sides, are at grips on the eighteen-mile Cambrai front between Moeuvres and Vendhuile.

Field Marshal Haig's report today indicated some cessation of the almost continuous German counter-attacks. He reported enemy activity in the neighborhood of Bourlon and Moeuvres during the night, but "no further artillery."

The Germans have been fighting with great fierceness to hold their key position, and the importance they attach to this part of their front is shown by the fact that Field Marshal von Hindenburg, chief of staff of the German army, has gone to western headquarters to give personal direction to the counter-offensive.

Prisoners taken by the British in this battle show that Germany is calling upon her youth. Many of the prisoners are mere boys. Some of the prisoners are members of the 1914 class, who were called to the colors two years in advance of their regular schedule. The captives said that the 1920 class is being called up to be trained for service during the winter.

BRITISH STEM TIDE. Fighting like wildcats, the British have been stemming the enemy, and where they have been forced to give way they have only done so in their own good time, after repulsing all attacks. The plan held at Mamers. It has been followed elsewhere.

West of Bourlon one British machine gunner fired 70,000 rounds from one gun in a single day—and all at a range of not more than 1200 yards. It was certainly less than that.

This was only one rapid-fire gun out of many directed at the solid masses of the enemy. But they never ceased to

Americans Give Lives to Stem German Tide

AMERICAN engineers have again been engaged in the mighty battle still raging on the Cambrai front. The some losses have been suffered by these volunteer fighters from the United States' ranks is admitted in dispatches from the front, but no casualty lists are yet available.

Fully 800,000 men, British and Germans, are battling desperately over the blood-soaked ground. Continuing their savage attacks, the Germans have won the village of Vacquerie, but at fearful cost. The British, however, have repulsed all enemy attacks to gain possession of Marcoing.

ARMY IN GRIP OF KRYLENKO

Russian Staff Surrenders as Bolsheviki Chief Enters Headquarters

MOB SLAYS DUKHONIN

PETROGRAD, Dec. 4. The American Embassy will not participate in the Russian-German armistice and peace pourparlers, Colonel William M. Judson, American military attaché, notified the Bolsheviki Government today.

The Official Agency announced Judson's call at Smolny Institute was an "official visit."

LONDON, Dec. 4. Ensign Krylenko, Bolsheviki commander-in-chief of the army, formally proclaimed his entry into Mohltorf, Russian army headquarters, today in wireless messages received here. He announced the death of General Dukhomin, who was killed by being thrown from a train at the station.

"The last obstacle to the cause of peace has fallen," Krylenko declared. The proclamation declared Krylenko had entered the army headquarters at the head of revolutionary troops and that headquarters surrendered without any fighting.

"In spite of attempts to save him, General Dukhomin was thrown out of the train at the station and killed," the message asserted.

The flight of General Korniloff the day before the fall of headquarters was the best sort of armistice, but we must be soft after the victory. In the name of the revolution and of freedom I call on you for revolutionary unity and discipline.

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Crowd Jams Galleries to See Congress Thrilled by Message

ALL SNUB LA FOLLETTE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. President Wilson today addressed to the world America's renewed pledge to the cause of democracy.

Appearing before a joint session of the House and Senate, the President delivered the message which will set in motion the legislative wheels of the sixty-fifth Congress, whose task it is to aid the country's military forces toward victory.

Not since the President called upon Congress for a declaration of war on Germany has he appeared under more dramatic circumstances. From the foreign Allied diplomats in the gallery to the khaki-clad American soldiers, to the French in the horizon blue, the British in their war regalia, and to the women spectators in the galleries there was a touch of war.

When the President delivered his address it was at once apparent why such great interest had surrounded the preparation. It explained why it was that the Allied Conference in Paris failed to rotate, as had been expected, the war aims of the United States. This, as was the case in the reply made to the Pope's peace proposal, plainly had been left to the President.

Today's utterance restated completely the objects for which the United States is fighting. Again Germany was told the terms of which it can have peace. These terms will be liberal—very liberal—only when the United States and democracy is triumphant over autocracy.

Admittance to the Capitol building was entirely by card. Suffient had been issued, however, to insure that every inch of available space in the roomy galleries of the House chamber was filled. The majority of those in attendance were women, and a great many of them had brought their knitting with them. The rhythmic click of knitting needles was much in evidence prior to the opening of the session.

DIPLOMATS DEEPLY INTERESTED. Members of the Cabinet occupied their customary seats on the floor. In the diplomatic gallery uniformed officers of the various entente nations had seats with the regular diplomats entitled to open seats on the floor. No one was interested in the contents of the message, and, in accordance with custom, all were furnished copies as soon as the President started to talk.

Senator La Follette sat like a graven image as President Wilson delivered his war message. He did not applaud at any time, nor did he rise when other members did.

Senator La Follette would walk with La Follette from the Senate to the House. Others marched in pairs. La Follette walked alone. He took a seat within reach of the speaker, but no one took the one next to him. This seat remained vacant until almost every other chair in the House was filled. Then an usher took La Follette to an Indiana seat in the place and the Hoosier Senator sat down beside La Follette. The Wisconsin Senator sat with his chin copped in his hand from start to finish of the message. "They shall not pass," he muttered defiantly.

Mrs. Wilson accompanied the President from the White House to the Capitol for the ceremony.

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WILSON'S CALL TO WIN WAR AND AUTOCRACY CRUSHED, WILSON TELLS CONGRESS

No Peace Possible Till Impudent Dominion of Prussianism Is Overthrown. Justice Promised to All Peoples. Will Battle for Right

WILSON'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND PLEDGES IN WAR ADDRESS

ASKS for declaration of war against Austria-Hungary. Pledges nation to continue fight until victory is achieved. Declares any peace America makes must deliver not only Belgium and northern France from Prussian conquest, but also "the peoples of Austria-Hungary, the Balkans and Turkey from the impudent and alien dominion of the Prussian military and commercial autocracy."

Insists that the "menace of combined intrigue and force which we now see so clearly as the German power" must be crushed. Assures the world that "when the German people have spoken their 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 bases 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."

Promises "no wrong against the German empire, no interference with her internal affairs. We shall deem either the one or the other absolutely unjustifiable, absolutely contrary to the principles we have professed to live by and to hold most sacred throughout our life as a nation."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. The President in his address to the two houses of Congress, in joint session, this afternoon demanded a declaration of war on Austria-Hungary and pledged the nation to carry on the war against autocracy to complete victory. His address was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress: Eight months have elapsed since I last had the honor of addressing you. They have been months crowded with events of immense and grave significance for us. I shall not undertake to detail or even to summarize those events. The practical particulars of the part we have played in them will be laid before you in the reports of the executive departments. I shall discuss only our present outlook upon these vast affairs, our present duties and the immediate means of accomplishing the objects we shall hold always in view.

I shall not go back to debate the causes of the war. The intolerable wrongs done and planned against us by the sinister masters of Germany have long since become too grossly obvious and odious to every true American to need to be rehearsed. 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 discussion here in this place is action, and our action must move straight toward definite end. Our object is, of course, to win the war, and we shall not slacken or suffer ourselves to be diverted until it is won. But it is worth while asking and answering the question, When shall we consider the war won?

NATION UNITED IN INTENTION. From one point of view it is not necessary to broach this fundamental matter. I do not doubt that the American people know what the war is about and what sort of an outcome they will regard as a realization of their purpose in it. As a nation we are united in spirit and intention. I pay little heed to those who tell me otherwise. I hear the voices of dissent—who does not? I hear the criticism and the clamor of the noisily thoughtless and troublese. I also see men here and there fling themselves in impotent disloyalty against the calm, indomitable power of the nation. I hear men debate peace who understand neither its nature nor the way in which we may attain it with uplifted eyes and unbroken spirit. But I know that none of these speaks for the nation. They do not touch the heart of anything. They may safely be left to strut their uneasy hour and be forgotten.

But from another point of view I believe that it is necessary to say plainly what we mean to play in the settlement of its searching issues. We are the spokesmen of the American people and they have a right to know whether their purpose is ours. 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 closely our thought runs with theirs and what sort of compromise—deeply and indignantly 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 Must Be Crushed. 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 spoken their 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.

We know what that price will be. It will be full, impartial justice—justice done at every point and to every nation that the final settlement must affect, our enemies as well as our friends.

NO NATION TO BE ROBBED. 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 the rights of plain men everywhere it has been made diligent use of by the masters of German intrigue to lead the people of Russia astray—and the people of every other country their agents could reach, in order that a premature peace might be brought about before autocracy has been taught its final and convincing lesson and the people of the world put in control of their own destinies.

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 friends.

Let it be said again that autocracy must first be shown the utter futility of its claims to power or leadership in the modern world. It is impossible to

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PATROLMEN'S ASSOCIATION WANTS NEW HEAD

The Patrolmen's Benevolent Protective Association this afternoon approved the names of four men to succeed Director of Public Safety Wilson as president of the Police Pension Fund. A new president is to be elected Thursday after nominations tomorrow. The association named E. T. Stotesbury, Charles S. Caldwell, former Mayor Blankenburg and Charles E. Biddle and named a committee to ask them if they would accept the post. One of the four will be nominated.

GAS RADIATOR CAUSES FIRE IN HOME

Air overheated gas radiator set fire to the home of William Robinson, 2323 Myrtle street, today. The flames were soon extinguished and the damage was slight.

OCTOBER EXPORTS HERE MAKE NEW RECORD

A new record for this port was established in October when the export values totaled \$62,724,583. This was announced today following a meeting of the Commissioners of Navigation. An increase of \$37,507,676 over the values for the same month last year is shown by the figures, which are the highest for any month in the history of the port. The previous high record was in February of this year when a total of \$37,623,322 was reached.

JAPAN TO EXPAND ARMY AND NAVY

TOKIO, Dec. 4.—A great program of supplemental naval and military expansion was officially announced today. An outline of the general budget for the fiscal year of 1918-1919, which was given out today, contains an appropriation of more than \$150,000,000 for a program of naval extension, in addition to the programs already announced. The construction work is to be completed within six years. The additional army program calls for nearly \$30,000,000.

FINAL STEP ON PORTION OF PARKWAY BEGUN

Actual construction work on that section of the Parkway between Seventh and Eighteenth streets, virtually the final step in this entire improvement, was started this morning. The plans, which were prepared by Director Datesman for the work, provide for a combination of permanent and temporary construction, the latter to extend around certain of the Medical buildings, which, because of the war, cannot be razed at this time. The entire work will cost about \$45,000.

CAN COMPANY DECLARES BIG DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The Continental Can Company today declared a stock dividend of 25 per cent on its common stock. The company also declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its common and of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stocks. The stock dividend is payable on February 21 to stockholders of record February 8. The regular dividends are payable January 1 to holders of record December 26.

LAST DAY TO MAIL CHRISTMAS GIFTS TO SAMMEES

Today is the last chance to show the Sammees abroad that they are remembered at Christmas. Superintendent of Mails Johnson has stated that all Christmas boxes for the men in France with the expeditionary forces must be mailed before midnight, if they are to reach the boys in the trenches by Christmas. All gift boxes mailed after this time will not arrive abroad until after the first of the year.

NEW ADVANCE PRICES NAMED FOR CRUDE OIL

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4.—The Joseph Soap Purchasing Agency this morning announced new prices for crude oil. The price of Pennsylvania advanced 25 cents to \$3.75; Cornish, 20 cents, to \$2.80; Cabell, 15 cents, to \$2.72; Somerset, 15 cents, to \$2.55; and Ragland, 19 cents, to \$2.29. No change is announced in Mercer Black. The advance today was unexpected. The last previous advance was made on August 29, of this year.

CHICAGO PACKERS WANT HIGHER PRICES

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—A delegation of Chicago packers has entered protest with Herbert C. Hoover against limiting profits to 2 per cent, contending that amount will not permit extension of plant facilities. Mr. Hoover replied that the request was virtually asking the public to pay for the expansion of their business.

DRY ELECTIONS IN 19 MASSACHUSETTS CITIES

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—The friends and foes of Old John Barleycorn are swatting each other today in nineteen Massachusetts cities. Eight of the nineteen are now wet.

25 PER CENT RAISE ON IRON AND STEEL FREIGHT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—An increase of 25 per cent in rates on iron and steel articles was granted Western trunk line carriers by the Interstate Commerce Commission today. The commodities are carried wholly within trunk line territory and apply on shipments from Chicago and the Mississippi River to points on western trunk line territory.

100,000 TIBETAN FIGHTERS OFFERED BRITAIN

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—Daval, the Great Lama of Lassa, has offered a fighting force of 100,000 men, of the Tibetan plateau, to the British Government, according to Edmund Heller, naturalist, explorer of the wilds of Tibet. Mr. Heller was here on his way to New York with 200 specimens of mammals for the American Museum. Heller said preparations were making in Tibet for the movement of tribal marksmen and sharpshooters to take part in the war as allies of Great Britain.

URGE ALL MILLS TO CLOSE FOR HOLIDAYS

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4.—A group of large manufacturers here have made the proposal that all manufacturing plants in the country shut down for the period beginning at noon, Saturday, December 22, 1917, and continue so until Monday, January 7, 1918. The manufacturing and mining committee of the Chamber of Commerce will meet Friday to consider the proposal as regards the Pittsburgh district.

16,000 OF FIRST DRAFT STILL IN STATE

HARRISBURG, Dec. 4.—Approximately 16,000 remain in Pennsylvania who are subject to the first call under the select-service law, and Colonel Frank C. Sweeney, the officer in charge of State draft headquarters, says that orders are expected soon as to moving them. The bulk of the men to go are in counties tributary to Camps Meade and Lee.

WOULD REPEAL CONGRESSMEN'S TAX EXEMPTION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Bills proposing repeal of the provision in the war-revenue act under which the salaries of members of Congress are exempt from the income tax have been introduced by Representative Mott and Snyder, of New York.

LENROOT NOT SEEKING HUSTING'S TOGA

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Representative Lenroot, former chief lieutenant of La Follette and most prominently mentioned as a candidate to succeed the late Senator Husting, last night confirmed the report that he is not and will not be a candidate for that office, and insisted that he be definitely counted out of all calculations in that direction.

Police Threaten Strike—Water Employees Demand Increase

The water and labor situation grew more grave for the city of Philadelphia this afternoon. A strike, such as those that manufacturers, railroads and other employers of labor have had to face as a result of war prices, soaring living costs and increasing demands for labor is now feared by the city.

SITUATION ASSUMES SERIOUS ASPECT

800 Patrolmen Openly Declare Their Readiness to Leave Force

THEIR LEADER "FIRED"

Cops' Dissatisfaction Largely Due to Employment in Political Work

The wage and labor situation grew more grave for the city of Philadelphia this afternoon. A strike, such as those that manufacturers, railroads and other employers of labor have had to face as a result of war prices, soaring living costs and increasing demands for labor is now feared by the city.

While 800 of the city's 3000 patrolmen gathered in Grand Fraternity Hall, 1625 Arch street, were declaring their willingness to strike if necessary to obtain higher wages a committee of the Water Bureau Beneficial Association was informing Mayor Smith that, unless even greater wage increases than have already been provided for are granted, there will be wholesale desertions.

The budget for 1918 allows the Water Bureau workers an increase of \$238,450, making a total of salaries in the bureau \$1,599,450. This increase represents an advance of from twenty-five to forty cents a day for certain classes of workers in the bureau, but gives no increase in other classes. The president of the Beneficial Association says for advance of from seventy cents to a dollar a day.

Another meeting of patrolmen—those who were unable to attend this afternoon—will be held tonight to consider the wage situation and the movement to divorce politics and the police. Thursday evening a meeting will be held to determine whether or not it is necessary to strike to obtain what the men want.

LEADER NOTIFIED OF DISMISSAL

The declaration of willingness to strike was made in response to a question from Herbert C. Johnson, president of the Patrolmen's Benevolent and Protective Association, who, while the meeting was in progress, received notification that he had been dismissed from the force. He was notified by a patrolman.

The meeting was one of the Benevolent and Protective Association, called to consider the grievances of the members. The meeting was held at the headquarters of the association, 1625 Arch street. After discussing the wage situation and the failure of the city to provide the increased salaries, the meeting will be held to determine whether or not it is necessary to strike to obtain what the men want.

Then John asked approval for the naming of a committee to consider the situation and report next Thursday evening on the advisability and necessity of striking. He got approval.

Meanwhile Police Sergeant McMullin had been sent to John's home, at 5121 Ludlow street, to inform the patrolman of his dismissal and to demand that he surrender his keys. Mrs. Johns went to Grand Fraternity Hall, and entering the hall, she asked the question of police in politics, Johns asked:

"Are you all willing to strike if necessary to obtain the conditions we want?" All the 800 men leaped to their feet, crying:

"We are! We are!" Then John asked approval for the naming of a committee to consider the situation and report next Thursday evening on the advisability and necessity of striking. He got approval.

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