

# PRESIDENT ASKS WAR ON AUSTRIA

Message to All the World  
Outlining America's  
Peace Ideal

Present German Govern-  
ment Impossible in  
League of Honor

Washington, Dec. 4.—President Wilson delivered to Congress an address, considered so important in its relations to international affairs, that it has been transmitted in advance by the Government to practically every other capital in the world.

Immediate declaration of war against Austria-Hungary was recommended by President Wilson.

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

The President spoke, 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 me. 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 those vast affairs, our present duties and the immediate means of accomplishing the objects we shall hold always in view.

"Our Object Is To Win The War."

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 aims.

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?

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.

"Let Dissenters Strut Their Uneasy Hours."

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 noisy, thoughtless and troublesome. I also see men here and there fling themselves in impotent disloyalty against the calm, indomitable peace of the nation. I hear men debate peace who understand neither its nature nor the way we may attain it with uplifted eyes and unbroken spirits. 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 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. 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 action we propose.

They are impatient with those who desire peace by any sort of compromise—deeply and indifferently 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.

"This Intolerable Thing—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 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 bases of law 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.

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 annexation, 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 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.

Autocracy Must Be Dethroned.

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 to leadership in the modern world. It is impossible to apply any standard of justice so long as such forces are unchecked and undefeated as the present masters of Germany command.

Not until that has been done can right be set up as arbiter and peacemaker among the nations. But when that has been done—as, God, willing, it assuredly will be—we shall at last be free to do an unprecedented thing and this is the time to avow our purpose to do it. We shall be free to base peace on generosity and justice, to the exclusion of all selfish claims to advantage even on the part of the victors.

Our Task Is To Win The War.

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. Every power and resource we possess, whether of men, of money or of materials, is being devoted and will continue to be devoted to that purpose until it is achieved.

Those who desire to bring peace about before that purpose is achieved I counsel to carry their advice elsewhere. We will not entertain it. We shall regard the war as won only when the German people say to us, through properly accredited representatives, that they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon justice and the reparation of the wrongs their rulers have done.

They have done a wrong to Belgium which must be repaired. They have established a power over other lands and peoples than their own—over the great Empire of Austria-Hungary, over hitherto free Balkan States, over Turkey and within Asia—which must be relinquished.

Teuton Allies Must Be Liberated.

Germany's success by skill, by industry, by knowledge, by enterprise we did not grudge or oppose, but admired rather. She had built up for herself a real empire of trade and influence, secured by the peace of the world. We were content to abide the rivalries of manufacture, science and commerce that were involved for us in her success and stand or fall as we had or did not have the brains and the initiative to surpass her.

But at the moment when she had conspicuously won her triumphs of peace she threw them away, to establish in their stead what the world will no longer permit to be established, military and political domination by arms, by which to oust where she could not excel the rivals she most feared and hated.

The peace we make must remedy that wrong. It must deliver the once fair lands and happy peoples of Belgium and Northern France from the Prussian conquest and the Prussian menace, but it must also deliver the peoples of Austria-Hungary, the peoples of the Balkans and the peoples of Turkey, alike in Europe and in Asia, from the impudent and alien domination of the Prussian military and commercial autocracy.

Does Not Wish To Meddle In Austria.

We owe it, however, to ourselves to say that we do not wish in any way to impair or to rearrange the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is no affair of ours what they do with their own life, either industrially or politically. We do not purpose or desire to dictate to them in any way. We only desire to see that their affairs are left in their own hands in all matters, great or small. We shall hope to secure for the peoples of the Balkan peninsula and for the people of the Turkish Empire the right and opportunity to make their own lives safe, their own fortunes secure against oppression or injustice and from the dictation of foreign courts or parties.

And our attitude and purpose with regard to Germany herself are of a like kind.

Intend No Wrong Against German Empire.

We intend no wrong against the German Empire, no interference with her internal affairs. We should 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.

The people of Germany are being told by the men whom they now permit to deceive them and to act as their masters that they are fighting for the very life and existence of their empire, a war of desperate self-defense against deliberate aggression. Nothing could be more grossly or wantonly false, and we must seek by the utmost openness and candor as to our real aims to convince them of its falseness.

We are, in fact, fighting for their emancipation from fear, along with our own, from the fear as well as from the fact of unjust attack by neighbors or rivals or schemers after world empire. No one is threatening the existence or the independence of the peaceful enterprise of the German Empire.

The worst that can happen to the detriment of the German people is this, that if they should still, after the war is over, continue to be obliged to live under ambitious and intriguing masters interested to disturb the peace of the world, men or classes of men whom the other peoples of the world could not trust, it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of nations, which must henceforth guarantee the world's peace.

"Must Be Partnership Of All Peoples."

That partnership must be a partnership of peoples, not a mere partnership of Governments. It might be impossible, also, in such untoward circumstances, to admit Germany to the free economic intercourse, which must inevitably spring out of the other partnerships of a real peace. But there would be no aggression in that, and such a situation, inevitable because of distrust, would in the very nature of things sooner or later cure itself by processes which would assuredly set in.

Wrongs Must Be Righted.

The wrongs, the very deep wrongs, committed in this war will have to be righted. That, of course, but they cannot and must not be righted by the commission of similar wrongs against Germany and her allies. The world will not permit the commission of similar wrongs as a means of reparation and settlement. Statesmen must by this time have learned that the option of the world is everywhere wide awake and fully comprehends the issues involved. No representative of any self-governed nation will dare disregard it by attempting any such covenants of selfishness and compromise as were entered into at the Congress of Vienna.

The thought of the plain people here and everywhere throughout the world, the people who enjoy no privilege and have very simple and unsophisticated standards of right and wrong, is the air all Governments must henceforth breathe if they would live.

No Opinions Of Their Own.

It is in the full disclosing light of that thought that all policies must be conceived and executed in this mid-day hour of the world's life.

German rulers have been able to upset the peace of the world only because the German people were not suffered under their tutelage to share the comradeship of the other peoples of the world, either in thought or purpose.

They were allowed to have no opinion of their own which might be set up as a rule of conduct for those who exercised authority over them. But the congress that concludes this war will feel the full strength of the tides that run now in the hearts and consciences of free men everywhere. Its conclusions will run with those tides.

All these things have been true from the very beginning of this stupendous war; and I cannot help thinking that if they had been made plain at the very outset the sympathy and enthusiasm of the Russian people might have been once for all enlisted on the side of the Allies, suspicion and distrust swept away and a real and lasting union of purpose effected.

Russian People Poisoned By Lies.

Had they believed these things from the very moment of their revolution, and had they been confirmed in that belief since, the sad reverses which have recently marked the progress of their affairs towards an ordered and stable government of free men might have been avoided. The Russian people have been poisoned by the very same falsehoods that have kept the German people in the dark, and the poison has been administered by the very same hands. The only possible antidote is the truth. It cannot be uttered too plainly, nor too often.

From every point of view, therefore, it has seemed to be my duty to speak these declarations of purpose, to add these specific interpretations to what I took the liberty of saying to the Senate in January. Our entrance into the war has not altered our attitude toward the settlement that must come when it is over. When I said in January that the nations of the world were entitled not only to free pathways upon the sea, but also to assured and unmolested access to those pathways, I was thinking, and I am thinking now, not of the smaller and weaker nations alone, which need our countenance and support, but also of the great and powerful nations, and of our present enemies as well as our present associates in the war.

We Are Seeking World Peace.

I was thinking, and am thinking now of Austria herself, among the rest, as well as of Serbia and of Poland. Justice and equality of rights can be had only at a great price. We are seeking permanent, not temporary, foundations for the peace of the world and must seek them candidly and fearlessly. As always, the right will prove to be the expedient.

"What shall we do then to push this great war of freedom and justice to its righteous conclusion? We must clear away with a thorough hand all impediments to success and we must make every adjustment of law that will facilitate the full and free use of our whole capacity and force as a fighting unit.

Declare War Immediately On Austria-Hungary.

One very embarrassing obstacle that stands in our way is that we are at war with Germany, but not with her allies. I therefore very earnestly recommend that the Congress immediately declare the United States in a state of war with Austria-Hungary.

Does it seem strange to you that this should be the conclusion of the argument I have just addressed to you? It is not. It is, in fact, the inevitable logic of what I have said. Austria-Hungary is for the time being not her own mistress, but simply the vassal of the German Government. We must face the facts as they are and act upon them without sentiment in this stern business. The Government of Austria-Hungary is not acting upon its own initiative or in response to the wishes and feelings of its own peoples, but as the instrument of another nation.

"Turkey and Bulgaria Also Germany's Tools."

We must meet its force with our own and regard the Central Powers as but one. The war can be successfully conducted in no other way. The same logic would lead also to a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria. They also are the tools of Germany. But they are mere tools and do not yet stand in the direct path of our necessary action.

We shall go wherever the necessities of this war carry us, but it seems to me that we should go only where immediate and practical considerations lead us, and not heed any others.

The financial and military measures which must be adopted will suggest themselves as the war and its undertakings develop, but I will take the liberty of proposing to you certain other acts of legislation which seem to me to be needed for the support of the war and for the release of our whole force and energy.

It will be necessary to extend in certain particulars the legislation of the last session with regard to alien enemies; and also necessary, I believe, to create a very definite and particular control over the entrance and departure of all persons into and from the United States.

To Restrain Female As Well As Male Enemies.

Legislation should be enacted defining as a criminal offense every willful violation of the Presidential proclamation relating to alien enemies promulgated under Section 4067 of the Revised Statutes and providing appropriate punishment; and women as well as men should be included under the terms of the acts placing restraints upon alien enemies. It is likely that as time goes on many alien enemies will be willing to be fed and housed at the expense of the Government in the detention camps and it would be the purpose of the legislation I have suggested to confine offenders among them in penitentiaries and other similar institutions where they could be made to work as other criminals do.

LAWYER SLACKER TO PRISON.

Detroit Socialist Fined And Debarred From U. S. Courts.

Detroit, Mich.—Morris Sugar, a well-known local attorney and Socialist, pleaded guilty in the United States District Court to failing to register and to attempting to obstruct the selective draft law. He was fined \$500 for the latter offense and was sentenced to one year in the Detroit House of Correction for failing to register. Sugar also was debarred from practicing in the Federal courts.

LINER SUNK; 80 LOST.

British Ship Apapa Torpedoed—120 Passengers Saved, Lifeboats Shelled.

London.—The British steamer Apapa has been torpedoed and sunk. Eighty passengers and the crew of the vessel perished. About 120 passengers were saved. It is reported that the submarine fired on women and children in open boats. The Apapa was a vessel of 7,832 tons.

BIG DRYDOCK FIRE.

Loss Of \$1,000,000 On The South Brooklyn Waterfront.

New York.—Four large buildings at the Morse Dry Dock and Repair Company, on the South Brooklyn waterfront were destroyed by fire with an estimated loss of \$1,000,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. United States soldiers on duty at the plant declared that the fire started suddenly in the carpenter shop, where hundreds of men were working, and then quickly spread to other buildings.

Mexico exported 2,000,000 tons of petroleum during June and July and the supply is steadily increasing.

ington that President Wilson had begun delivering the address shortly after noon, a corps of telegraph and cable operators, at Mr. Crue's direction, immediately began their task of wiring the message broadcast—across the United States to San Francisco and thence to Tokyo and Peking; across the Atlantic to London, where it was picked up and re-sent to the Continent; and down the eastern coast to Panama for re-transmission to Central and South American points.

Upon receiving word from Wash-

# WAR ESTIMATE FOR YEAR 1919

Government Department Sends Figures to Congress

\$13,504,357,030 TOTAL COST

To Gain Supremacy Of Air And Carry Out Great Aviation Program \$1,126,294,260 Is Asked For Army And Navy.

Washington.—War expenses and maintaining and improving military establishments will aggregate \$13,504,357,030 for the year ending June 30, 1919, according to estimates submitted to Congress by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. This is at a rate of practically \$37,000,000 a day.

Recognizing the value of tanks, as demonstrated by the British, the United States proposes to spend \$75,550,000 in constructing these land dreadsoughts and other armored motor cars and supply trucks.

To enable America to gain supremacy of the air, \$1,126,294,260 is asked to carry out the government's aviation program. Of this \$1,032,294,260 is to be spent on the Army Aviation Corps and \$94,000,000 for the Navy.

That the War Department is looking forward to open fighting and the use of cavalry is indicated by an appropriation of \$28,000,000, sought for cavalry horses.

The Navy Department plans to spend \$125,000,000 additional completing torpedo boat destroyers already authorized, \$20,000,000 toward armor and armament for vessels previously authorized, and \$32,397,000 for completion of submarines previously authorized.

No New Warships Asked.

Secretary Daniels did not ask for any warships in addition to those authorized by the last Congress. For the building of cargo ships the government proposes to spend \$89,517,500. This is \$49,000,000 more than was sought for the present year.

The total budget submitted by McAdoo is \$5,284,602,496 less than the appropriations made for the fiscal year, which ends June 30 next, which totaled \$18,788,960,437. This sum, however, included \$7,000,000,000 in loans to the Allies.

The War Department asks for \$10,102,599,149, or \$2,584,973,276 more than was appropriated last year. The increase is due to expansion of the aviation program, plans for enlarging fortifications and arsenals, and a greatly increased payroll.

The Navy asks \$1,047,914,027, against \$1,496,864,382 appropriated for this year.

The Food Administration asks \$5,000,000, double its appropriation for this year.

The Fuel Administration asks \$2,500,000 for salaries and expenses.

The Council of National Defense requests an increase to \$970,000 over the \$500,000 appropriation made for the current year.

For the relief of American prisoners of war in Germany, \$80,000 is asked, while for care of Germans interned in this country, \$1,000,000 is sought.

The War Department estimates included, in addition to the billion or more for aviation, \$3,427,713,497 for expanding coast fortifications, arsenals and military posts. This is slightly more than was appropriated for the same purposes for this year.

For purchase, manufacture and test of artillery, \$225,000,000 is asked, and to provide ammunition, \$2,672,000,000.

On coast defense cannon the department plans to spend \$12,200,415, and \$6,060,000 for ammunition.

For alteration and maintenance of mobile artillery, \$310,500,000 is asked; \$330,000 for alteration of coast defense guns, and \$93,000,000 for artillery practice ammunition.

Defend Island Possessions.

Additional coast defense batteries are to be constructed in Hawaii and the Philippines. Half a million dollars is sought for Hawaii, with \$201,000 additional for strengthening land defenses, installing searchlights and otherwise expanding the defensive system.

For the Philippine coast defenses \$320,000 is asked, with \$33,000 more for searchlights for the most important harbors.

A total of \$1,433,500 is asked for military purposes in the island possessions of the United States, part of which is to build seawalls and improve harbors.

The department wants an appropriation totaling \$78,070,106, to increase facilities at arsenals for making ammunition, guns and other munitions.

Protection of the Panama Canal requires \$355,000 for land defenses, including searchlights, armored cars and locomotives. In addition \$2,000,000 is asked for construction of military roads and railroads in the Canal Zone; \$25,000 for repair of fortifications, principally structures erected for defense against torpedo attack.

Construction of an army cantonment in the Canal Zone is to cost \$1,954,560.

Requested appropriations for test

HE TALKED TOO MUCH.

Passenger Taken From Train By Federal Agents.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Telegrams sent here by his fellow-passengers on a Southern Railway train resulted in the arrest by Federal authorities of a man giving the name of J. E. Bronx and claiming to be an importer of surgical rubber at New York. Officials said he was held pending investigation on the supposition that he may be a German agent, as passengers on

of ammunition, installation of fire control, building of storehouses, etc., brings the total for the defense of the canal to \$7,876,340.

For Pay Of Army And Navy.

For the pay of the Army \$1,003,933,676 is asked. For this year \$844,639,118 was appropriated. For purchase of food, however, only \$298,405,655 is sought, as against \$401,500,000 appropriated for this year.

To transport the Army from camps to the seaboard and thence to France \$809,532,025 is sought. Purchase and manufacture of clothing for the Army will require \$883,172,148, the department's estimate said.

For the Medical Corps \$157,111,894 is asked, the sum to include the purchase of gas masks; \$1,027,000,000 for engineer equipment for field service, \$1,000,000 for military maps, \$390,000 for small arms ammunition, \$75,200,000 for ammunition for small arms target practice, \$50,000,000 for rifle and revolver manufacture at national armories, \$1,531,023 for machine guns.

For guns and ammunition for home guard organizations the department requested \$4,500,000.

Thirty-five million dollars is requested to build a signal service storehouse in France.

For the pay of the Navy \$213,229,000 is asked; for improving and equipping navy yards for construction of ships, \$4,000,000; for ammunition, \$32,000,000; for new batteries for certain war vessels, \$38,309,000; for an ammunition reserve \$33,000,000; for torpedoes, \$1,000,000.

To Bring Home Dead.

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars is asked to bring home the bodies of the navy's dead, while \$5,000,000 is the estimate put on the needs of the navy's medical division for the year. For arming and equipping the Naval Militia and Naval Reserve Secretary Daniels asks \$1,727,000. Expansion of the Great Lakes Training Station at Chicago will require \$725,000, while improvements at the other naval training stations will total \$2,655,000.

Daniels asked \$22,153,000 for pay of the Marine Corps, with \$38,958,000 more for clothing and provisions for the "soldiers of the sea."

Improvement of rivers and harbors is estimated to cost \$29,507,550, as against \$34,831,150 appropriated for this year. This includes \$2,475,000 for improvement of New York harbor; \$1,155,000 for the Delaware River; \$1,540,000 for Norfolk harbor; \$1,400,000 for improving and maintaining the passes of the Mississippi River; \$5,000,000 for locks and dams on the Ohio River below Pittsburgh with a view to obtaining a navigable depth of nine feet.

Estimated Pension Department needs for the year are \$157,060,000, a decrease of \$5,000,000 over the sum appropriated for this year.

Collection of war taxes, exclusive of the munitions, will cost \$9,000,000 Secretary McAdoo estimated. This is double the sum appropriated for this year. Collection of munitions taxes will require \$400,000, and the income tax \$3,700,000.

Expenses of administering the War Risk Insurance law will be \$4,000,000 for the year, McAdoo estimated. The bulk of this is salaries of 2,500 employees, which totals \$3,250,000.

"This estimate," McAdoo said, "is based on a close study of the expenses of the Pension Bureau and a number of large insurance companies."

## THE COUNTRY AT LARGE

President John J. Stanley, of the Cleveland Railway Company, announced that street car fare in Cleveland will be increased Saturday, December 15, to a four-cent cash rate, three tickets for a dime and penny transfer, with refund.

Louis Cabrera, ex-minister of Hacienda; Carlos Bassagi, president of the Mexican National Lines, and Adolfo Huerta, who succeeds Juan T. Burns as Mexican consul general in New York, arrived at Laredo, Tex., en route to New York.

Military authorities began an investigation of the fatal shooting at Camp Wadsworth of Antonio Musucchi, of Buffalo, N. Y., attached to Battery D, One Hundred and Sixth Field Artillery (New York National Guard).

A committee representing Western sheep men left Salt Lake City for New Orleans, to inquire into the possibilities of moving millions of sheep from Western States to Southern States.

Five hundred boys and girls, winners in the Ohio corn growing, food-raising, stock feeding and domestic science contests, left for a week's trip to Washington and New York.

With more than \$2,000,000 in cash in its vaults and deposits aggregating \$7,000,000 on its books, the Louisville branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis opened for business.

Two thousand members of the Cleveland branch of the International Molders' Union have decided to ask a wage increase from \$4.50 to \$6 a day on January 1.

FAVORS DECORATIONS.

Would Allow Soldiers And Sailors To Accept Foreign Honors.

Washington.—Representative Linthicum, of the Foreign Affairs Committee, introduced a joint resolution providing that men of the Army and Navy be allowed to receive decorations from foreign governments at war with Germany.

the train reported that he had "indulged in suspicious talk." The prisoner said he is an American citizen.

A woman of a Massachusetts town made application for a Liberty Bond, and in answer to the question on the blank as to the denomination desired, she filled in Methodist.

Driving a Diesel engine with gas made from peat is one of the developments of the coal and oil shortage in Denmark.

# HALIFAX DEAD MAY EXCEED 2,000

Thousands More Wounded, Many Fatally

MUNITIONS SHIP BLOWS UP

Virtually All Northern End Of City Laid In Waste And Property Damage Will Run Into Millions.

Halifax, N. S.—With the toll of dead steadily mounting, it is believed that more than 2,000 persons perished in the explosion and fire which followed the collision in Halifax harbor between the munition laden French ship Mont Blanc and Iona, loaded with supplies for the Belgian Relief Commission.

The disaster, which has plunged the Dominion into mourning, probably will rank as the most fearful that ever occurred on the American continent. Residents