



WAR TO GO ON TO END AUTOOCRACY WILSON

VIOLENT FIGHTING RENEWED ON CAMBRAI FRONT CAUSES HEAVY LOSSES TO GERMANS

Activity Unequaled Since Verdun Attack, Dense Masses of Attacking Infantry Being Cut Down Like Grass by Concentrated Fire of British Artillery at Marcoing.

BULLETIN.

With the British Army in France, Dec. 4.—That Field Marshal Haig prevented the Germans from breaking through his lines on the Cambrai front, discount the small gains which the enemy hosts achieved yesterday at a terrible cost in life. It means that yesterday's critical period has been successfully passed and that for the second time in four days Field Marshal Haig thwarted what is believed to have been a German attempt to duplicate the German-Austro-Hungarian performance in Italy.

FIGHTING UNEQUALLED SINCE VERDUN.

Before Cambrai the violent fighting activity, unequalled since the days of the Verdun attack, has broken out anew on a front of less than three miles between Marcoing and Genneville. British troops in this sector repulsed with heavy losses German attacks delivered in great strength with large forces.

DESPERATE CONFLICT.

After the fighting of Friday and Saturday, in which the enemy suffered severely in fruitless efforts to break through the British defenses 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 infantry masses attacked under a strong artillery fire from concentrated British guns.

MEXICANS FIRE ON U. S. TROOPS, WOUNDING ONE

Soldiers Immediately Cross Rio Grande, Kill 12 Bandits and Set Fire to Their Shacks.

Indio, Tex., Dec. 4.—(Via Army Telephone to Marfa, Tex.)—Mexican outlaws opened fire on one of the American cavalry patrols five miles from here late yesterday, wounding Private Keist in the thigh and leg. The American troops stationed here immediately crossed the river into Mexico, opened fire on the little settlement of shacks and killed 12 of the bandits, including Felipe Romero and Rafael Venaslado. The shacks were the outlaws sought shelter, were burned after the occupants had been driven out.

Following the two fights between Mexican bandits and American horse cavalry troops during the last three days the entire Big Bend river front was in arms last night and every precaution was taken to prevent further firing into American territory or bandit raids by the organized force of outlaws under Chico Cano, who is said to be wanted both in Mexico and the United States on serious charges.

Colonel George T. Longhorne, commander of the Big Bend district, was in personal command of the troops along the Rio Grande last night and again today. He has the situation well in hand, with reinforcements at his command sufficient to run down and annihilate any bandit band which might attempt reprisals following the killing of 35 of their number Saturday and 12 yesterday.

General Harries Gets New Command



GENERAL GEORGE H. HARRIES

GERMANY MUST MAKE FULL REPARATION SAYS PRESIDENT

CONGRESS READY TO DECLARE WAR ON AUSTRIA NOW

Resolution Drafted by International Experts of State Department May be Passed by Friday Night.

President Wilson yesterday asked congress to declare war immediately on Austria-Hungary, and congress, responding with signs of approval, began setting itself about the work.

The senate foreign relations committee and the house foreign affairs committee, which must deal with the war resolution, were called to meet tomorrow.

The resolution, drafted by the international law experts of the State department, will be introduced, and, leaders say, probably will be passed by both houses of congress by Friday night.

The president did not recommend declarations of war with Turkey and Bulgaria, Germany's other allies, at this time.

Some members of congress, believing they should be included, have announced their intention of attempting to so amend the war resolution.

Most administration leaders, however, realize that the president may have a diplomatic reason for not including Turkey and Bulgaria, and the war resolution probably will pass as the president wants it.

War on Central Powers. Before a crowded hall of congress, which included the officials of the American government and representatives of many foreign nations, the president spoke the words which he said he considered necessary to the successful prosecution of the war against the central powers.

Even though Austria is the tool of Germany and not her own mistress, he said, it stands in the path of America's part in the world struggle for democracy.

To the selfish end that there shall be no peace until Prussian military autocracy is crushed and reparation made for its wrongs, the president pledged again all the resources and power of the United States.

His attitude towards Italy's claims for Italia Irredenta is believed to have been expressed by a reference to a previous address to congress, in which he declared all nations should have free access to the sea. Today he declared he was thinking of Austria as well as all others.

To Fight to End. Appealing to congress to devote all its energies to the successful prosecution of the war, the president closed his address by declaring anew the determination of the United States not to lay down the sword until a righteous peace is achieved.

Hoover Restricts Trading in Provisions Futures

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Restrictions required by the federal food administration on provisions trading were announced by the Board of Trade today, effective tomorrow.

GREAT ADDRESS INTERNATIONAL IN CHARACTER

Newer in Recent History Has Occasion Arisen in Capital Where Patriotism Reached Such High Pitch.

Interests All Nations. Washington, Dec. 4.—The international character of President Wilson's address which was delivered to congress at 12:30 o'clock today is indicated by the fact that the government 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 was placed with the London office of Reuter's, the principal European news distributing agency, which in turn was 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 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 prevailed up to the last moment, as the text was not given to the newspapers until the president began to speak.

The president, it is understood, practically finished the document on last Saturday. On that day the document was taken to the government's great printing plant to be turned out, with every precaution against "leaks."

By EDGAR SNYDER. Washington, Dec. 4.—(Special Telegram).—In nearly a quarter of a century's residence in Washington as The Bee's correspondent, I have witnessed many great legislative occasions, the declaration of war against Spain, the determination to build the Panama Canal, the creation of the inter-state commerce commission, the declaration of war against Germany, but none so equalled in transcendent interest the message which President Wilson delivered to the people of the world today.

It was a scene unrivaled in my 20 odd years of newspaper experience and it will be written about for many, many years to come as the crowning achievement in Woodrow Wilson's career.

Heights of Applause. Never has the congress or the people risen to such heights of applause as they did when the president closed his great state paper with "the hand of God is laid upon the nations, he will show them favor, I devoutly believe, only if they rise to the clear heights of their own justice and mercy."

"Justice and mercy," big as the words are, did not seem to be any bigger than the speech, which has already been read in every capital of the world and will be pondered over by the ages to come.

The fighting phrases of the address were enthusiastically welcomed, as "but we intend to guarantee the world's peace" and "a partnership of people that will do it."

The words fell like manna upon the jammed galleries and when he came to the climax of his speech, "I shall ask congress to declare the United States in a state of war with Austria-Hungary," every man and woman in the historic chamber rose, yelled and applauded—every one but two or three, and among them La Follette and Vardaman. They sat silent, La Follette with his chin resting on his left hand, gazing intently at the chief executive of 100,000,000 and, mayhap, wondering if some of the president's sharp, rapier-like sentences were intended for him.

An Epochal Occasion. It was a never-to-be-forgotten occasion and the fighting blood of America seemed literally to run throughout the chamber at the brave words, "We know the price of peace and are willing to pay for it."

Senator Norris when asked his opinion as to the message, said that he was glad the president had declared war with Austria.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE IN POWERFUL MESSAGE DECLARES FOR WAR ON AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AT ONCE

Germany Must Make Full Reparation for Wrongs on Belgium and France, President Tells Congress; Peace Can Only Come When Prussian Military Autocracy is Beaten Down and Rulers Named Whom World Can Trust; Kaiser Must Be Defeated.

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.

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 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.

WAR AGAINST AUSTRIA.

Immediate war against Austria, even though she only be Germany's vassal and not her own mistress, the president declared, was necessary because the central powers must be considered as one and because the war can be conducted successfully in no other way.

Giving a plain warning, however, that he would not hesitate to ask for declaration of war on Turkey and Bulgarian when he considered it necessary, the president said: "We shall go wherever the necessities of this war carry us, but it seems to be that we should go only where immediate and practical considerations lead us and not heed any others."

CRUSH PRUSSIAN AUTOCRACY.

Peace, the president told congress, can come only when the Prussian military autocracy is beaten down; when the German people make peace with the world through rulers the world can trust; when they make reparation for the wrongs their present rulers have done and when the enslaved people of Belgium, northern France and the Balkans have been set free.

Germany's declaration that it is fighting a war of self-defense against deliberate aggression, the president, in ringing words, declared wantonly false, and he reiterated anew that no one is threatening the existence of the independence of the peaceful enterprise of Germany.

Of those who speak of peace without the overthrow of German military autocracy, the president declared: "I hear men debate peace who understand neither its nature nor the way in which 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."

To Dominate World.

Declaring anew that the United States has no war on Germany's skill, enterprise or commercial achievements, the president declared that the United States became Germany's enemy only when it started out to dominate the world by force of arms. Stating again the war objects of the United States and those which he believed to be those of the allies, the president declared:

"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 and 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 effect, our enemies as well as our friends."

The developments in Russia the president dismissed in a few words. "The Russian people have been poisoned by the very same dark falsehoods," he said, "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 or too often. 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.

Kaiser Must Be Beaten; Peace Out of Question

In ringing, 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.

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Accompanying his recommendation for a declaration of war on Austria, the president, in no uncertain terms, told congress it must make adequate provision to protect the nation against the alien enemies. It declared it should create a "very definite and particular control" over all persons entering or leaving the United States.

Violations of the proclamations covering enemy alien activity, he declared, should be punished by penitentiary sentences for women as well as men.

Among recommendations for legislation connected with the war the president included more laws to control profiteering. The law of supply and demand, the president declared, had been replaced by the "law of unrestrained selfishness." To congress itself the president made a plea for economy in government expenditures.

The president closed with an appeal to congress to devote its entire energies to legislation for winning the war and reiterated the disinterested war policy of the United States, seeking only for the preservation of liberty and democracy.

"A supreme moment of history has come," said the president in conclusion. "The eyes of the people have been opened and they see. The hand of God is laid upon the nations. He will show them favor, I devoutly believe, only if they rise to the clear heights of His own justice and mercy."

Just before the president began delivering his address a resolution proposing a declaration of war against all Germany's allies had been introduced for Senator King of Utah by his colleague, Senator Pittman of Nevada.

Congress Approves Message. Approval of President Wilson's recommendation of war on Austria-Hungary was voiced by practically every member of congress who commented upon it.

"It was the greatest the president has ever delivered," declared Chairman Chamberlain, democrat, of the senate military affairs committee.

Austria-Hungary to the end, it was an American message. "It was the ablest message Mr. Wilson has ever delivered," said Senator Underwood, democrat. "It sounded the keynote upon which we must win the war."

Acting Republican Leader Gillette of the house and other republicans said they regretted the president did not include Turkey and Bulgaria. "I don't share the president's distinction between Austria and Turkey and Bulgaria," said Representative Longworth, republican of Ohio. "I think we ought to declare war against all three."

Speaker Clark and Democratic Leader Kitchin said they would not discuss the message until they had had time to read it carefully.

In Sympathy With the People. "The recommendation for a declaration of war against Austria," said Democratic Leader Martin of the senate, "is in sympathy with the wishes of a great majority of the American people."

Declaration of war on Austria merely transmutes into official action and international legal record, a condition in which the United States has found itself since it went to war with Germany.

It changes the status of Austro-Hungarian affairs in the United States very little other than to include all subjects of the dual empire in the list of enemy aliens. Austria-Hungary has had no diplomatic or consular relations with the United States since they were broken off at the time of the diplomatic break with Germany.

Austrian Investments Conserved. Austrian investments in the United States will be conserved in the same way German property is being cared for through the alien property custodian. American use of Austrian war-bound ships is legalized by the declaration of war, although some of them have been used heretofore and the money for their use will be paid later.

Text of Wilson's Message on Page Two. Full text of the president's message to congress may be found on Page Two.

Trade It

If you have some article of furniture, clothing or personal effects that has outlived its usefulness to you, trade it for something you can use.

The Swappers' Column of the Bee is Omaha's quick trade market.

Fix up a small ad now and your offer will be read by hundreds of people tomorrow.

Swappers' Column Rates. 25 cents for a 3-line advertisement, 3 times, and 3 cents for each answer you receive.

The Weather

Table with weather data for Nebraska and Omaha, including temperatures and precipitation.

Table with local weather record for 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, and 1913, including temperature and precipitation.

GENERAL HARRIES GETS NEW COMMAND

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 4.—(Special Telegram).—General George H. Harries, brigadier commander from Nebraska, has been ordered to Columbus, S. C., to assume command of the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth infantry brigade, eighty-first division. He will leave for his new duty at once, accompanied by his first aide, Lieutenant Warren G. Harries.

Rabbis' Union Will Build Huts for Jewish Soldiers

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 4.—Representatives of the Jewish Union of Rabbis from all parts of the United States and Canada meeting here last night decided to erect huts in the war zones of Europe. A fund will be raised for the work. The huts will be used for worship for Jewish soldiers.