



AMERICA WILL WAGE WAR ON AUSTRIA; GERMAN DEFEAT CERTAIN SAYS WILSON

KAISER'S ALLIES MUST BE CRUSHED TO INSURE PEACE

In Ringing Declaration of Principles, President Wilson Recommends That Congress Immediately Declare War Upon Austria-Hungary; Hostilities Will Be Declared Against Turkey and Bulgaria at Moment When These Countries Stand in Way of Success of United Allies; Senate to Make Formal Declaration Against Austria

Washington, Dec. 4.—Immediate declaration of war against Austria-Hungary was recommended to Congress to-day 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.

In ringing, definite terms the President declared 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.

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

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 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 not our action must move straight towards definite ends. 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 is worth while asking and answering the question, when shall we consider the war won?

Does Not Doubt People 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 noisy, thoughtless and troublesome. I also see men here and there fling themselves in impotent disloyalty against the calm, indomitable power of the nation. I hear 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.

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 the course of the nations, and which we 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 indignantly impatient—but they will do not make it plain to them what our objectives are and what we are planning for in seeking to make ourselves peace by arms.

I believe that I speak for them when I say two things: First, 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 works are indeed defeated and the time comes that we can discuss peace—when the German people have spokesmen whose words 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. 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 annexations, no contributions, no punitive indemnities."

Russia Led Astray 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 and 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. Justice should 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.

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.

Power of Germany in Austria-Hungary, the Balkans, Turkey and within Asia must be relinquished. We do not wish in any way to impair or rearrange the Austro-Hungarian empire.

German ruling classes lie when they say we are fighting for the ruin of Germany.

Danger is that if Germans continue present form of government after war they may not be admitted to new partnership of nations.

The Russian people have been poisoned by the same falsehoods as have been fed to the German people.

I recommend immediate declaration of war with Austria; possibly with other German allies later.

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 the course of the nations, and which we 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 indignantly impatient—but they will do not make it plain to them what our objectives are and what we are planning for in seeking to make ourselves peace by arms.

I believe that I speak for them when I say two things: First, 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 works are indeed defeated and the time comes that we can discuss peace—when the German people have spokesmen whose words 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. 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 annexations, no contributions, no punitive indemnities."

Russia Led Astray 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 and 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. Justice should 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.

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.

Power of Germany in Austria-Hungary, the Balkans, Turkey and within Asia must be relinquished. We do not wish in any way to impair or rearrange the Austro-Hungarian empire.

German ruling classes lie when they say we are fighting for the ruin of Germany.

Danger is that if Germans continue present form of government after war they may not be admitted to new partnership of nations.

The Russian people have been poisoned by the same falsehoods as have been fed to the German people.

I recommend immediate declaration of war with Austria; possibly with other German allies later.

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 the course of the nations, and which we 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 indignantly impatient—but they will do not make it plain to them what our objectives are and what we are planning for in seeking to make ourselves peace by arms.

I believe that I speak for them when I say two things: First, 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 works are indeed defeated and the time comes that we can discuss peace—when the German people have spokesmen whose words 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. 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 annexations, no contributions, no punitive indemnities."

Russia Led Astray 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 and 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.

Important Points in President's Message

OUR object is to win the war and we shall not slacken or be diverted until it is won.

Pay little heed to those who say we are not united solidly to this end.

Pacifists "may safely be left to strut their uneasy hour and be forgotten."

People have right to know just what government will regard as sufficient to bring about peace.

Demand 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.

Autocracy must be shown the utter futility of its claims to power or leadership in the modern world.

"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."

Power of Germany in Austria-Hungary, the Balkans, Turkey and within Asia must be relinquished.

We do not wish in any way to impair or rearrange the Austro-Hungarian empire.

German ruling classes lie when they say we are fighting for the ruin of Germany.

Danger is that if Germans continue present form of government after war they may not be admitted to new partnership of nations.

The Russian people have been poisoned by the same falsehoods as have been fed to the German people.

I recommend immediate declaration of war with Austria; possibly with other German allies later.

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 the course of the nations, and which we 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 indignantly impatient—but they will do not make it plain to them what our objectives are and what we are planning for in seeking to make ourselves peace by arms.

I believe that I speak for them when I say two things: First, 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 works are indeed defeated and the time comes that we can discuss peace—when the German people have spokesmen whose words 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. 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 annexations, no contributions, no punitive indemnities."

Russia Led Astray 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 and 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. Justice should 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.

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.

Power of Germany in Austria-Hungary, the Balkans, Turkey and within Asia must be relinquished. We do not wish in any way to impair or rearrange the Austro-Hungarian empire.

German ruling classes lie when they say we are fighting for the ruin of Germany.

Danger is that if Germans continue present form of government after war they may not be admitted to new partnership of nations.

The Russian people have been poisoned by the same falsehoods as have been fed to the German people.

I recommend immediate declaration of war with Austria; possibly with other German allies later.

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 the course of the nations, and which we 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 indignantly impatient—but they will do not make it plain to them what our objectives are and what we are planning for in seeking to make ourselves peace by arms.

I believe that I speak for them when I say two things: First, 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 works are indeed defeated and the time comes that we can discuss peace—when the German people have spokesmen whose words 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. 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 annexations, no contributions, no punitive indemnities."

Russia Led Astray 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 and 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. Justice should 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.

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.

Power of Germany in Austria-Hungary, the Balkans, Turkey and within Asia must be relinquished. We do not wish in any way to impair or rearrange the Austro-Hungarian empire.

German ruling classes lie when they say we are fighting for the ruin of Germany.

Danger is that if Germans continue present form of government after war they may not be admitted to new partnership of nations.

The Russian people have been poisoned by the same falsehoods as have been fed to the German people.

I recommend immediate declaration of war with Austria; possibly with other German allies later.

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 the course of the nations, and which we 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 indignantly impatient—but they will do not make it plain to them what our objectives are and what we are planning for in seeking to make ourselves peace by arms.

I believe that I speak for them when I say two things: First, 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 works are indeed defeated and the time comes that we can discuss peace—when the German people have spokesmen whose words 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. 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 annexations, no contributions, no punitive indemnities."

Russia Led Astray 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 and 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. Justice should 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.

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.

Power of Germany in Austria-Hungary, the Balkans, Turkey and within Asia must be relinquished. We do not wish in any way to impair or rearrange the Austro-Hungarian empire.

German ruling classes lie when they say we are fighting for the ruin of Germany.

Danger is that if Germans continue present form of government after war they may not be admitted to new partnership of nations.

The Russian people have been poisoned by the same falsehoods as have been fed to the German people.

I recommend immediate declaration of war with Austria; possibly with other German allies later.

THE DEADLY GRIP Here is where he will be brought to his knees



RUSSIAN ENVOYS SIGN ARMISTICE; VALID 48 HOURS

Maximalist Government Will Deliver Manifesto by Airplanes to Huns

Berlin, Dec. 4.—Via London. —Negotiations for an armistice on the Russian front have begun, the war office announces.

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 to-day. The armistice is valid for a period of forty-eight hours.

London, Dec. 4.—The Maximalist government says a Petrograd dispatch to the Daily News has issued a manifesto to German and Austrian soldiers which will be distributed in great numbers by air-planes and other means to the Austro-German Army. The manifesto sets forth the aims of the Bolsheviks, with list of social, economic and political measures they already have taken. It also appeals to the soldiers to help, them and the war promising that if they assist peace will be declared within a few days and other nations will join.

Dollar Bill He Kept 25 Years He Gives to Soldiers' Smoke Fund

The Telegraph to-day received the following letter from a man who signs himself A Friend of the Soldiers:

Enclosed please find \$1 for the Tobacco Fund for our soldier boys. This dollar was given me by a dear friend more than twenty-five years ago and I appreciated it so much I would not spend it. Now I give it for the benefit of our soldier boys.

With the letter in the envelope was a dollar bill with all the marks of newness upon it except that it was almost worn through in the crease across the middle. It bore the mark "Series of 1880."

COAL TO JUMP 35 CENTS TON; MINERS PROFIT

Anthracite Operators Accept Terms Fixed by Federal Fuel Administrator

Philadelphia, Dec. 4.—The anthracite coal operators of Pennsylvania announced last night that they had accepted the terms fixed by the federal fuel administrator in connection with the increased wage scale to the mine workers. This means that coal will sell for 35 cents a ton higher wholesale and that miners will get an increase in wages equal to all of this amount. The operators had decided to ask for a 45 cent increase, but as a patriotic duty decided to abide by the fuel administrator's figures.

This decision was reached at a meeting in New York yesterday but was not made public until after midnight this morning upon the return of S. D. Warriner, president of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

U.S. FOOD BUREAU ADVISES REDUCED PRICE OF BREAD

Declares There Is Nothing to Prevent Sharp Reduction by Baking Industry

Washington, Dec. 4.—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.

In announcing recently the baking industry was to be put under license, the food administration declared there is no reason why bread prices should not be sharply reduced. The information that a reduction has been recommended came to the food administration to-day in a telegram from Henry Stude, of Houston, Tex., president of the National Association of bakers. The telegram was similar to one sent by the war council to the bakers.

Local Consumers Pay Extra Cent For Bread Because of the Wrappers

The effect of the government license to bakers which becomes operative on December 10, commented Bernard Schmidt, Harrisburg baker, to-day, "will be to immediately increase the loaf of bread from seventeen ounces, in the dough, to eighteen ounces. As to the ingredients no instructions have yet been received and we will continue to use wheat flour.

"Corn meal will probably be used later on but at present that commodity is scarce. Lard is now practically discontinued in baking bread, the substitute is mait. The price of bread now is eight cents a loaf to wholesaler; ten cents retail. The government cannot dictate prices and I do not see how any bakery can thrive with prices any lower than they are. Some bakeries here have been compelled to go out of business. If the bakers of Harrisburg would unite to take off the individual wrappers bread can be sold for one cent a loaf cheaper. Why is it not done?"

VIOLENCE OF HUN ATTACK UNEQUALED

Fighting of Exceptionally Severe Nature Is Taking Place Before Cambrai; Germans Advance, but Lose Gains; Heavy Artillery Actions on the French Front; Germans Prepare For Supreme Blow on Italian Front

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 Marcoing and Gonnelleu. British troops in this sector repulsed with heavy losses German attacks delivered in great strength with large forces.

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 infantry masses attacked under a strong artillery fire from concentrated German guns."

The Germans advanced into La Vacquerie, but were immediately thrown out of most of their gains. East of Marcoing the attacks forced the British to retire slightly. South of Marcoing the enemy broke through but a British counterattack restored the position. Elsewhere on the Cambrai battlefield there has been activity, the Germans bending all their offensive efforts on the front between Marcoing and Gonnelleu. Southeast of Ypres, in Flanders, the British have advanced their line

(Continued on Page 11.)

APPLICATION FOR INCREASED RATES DENIED

Washington, Dec. 4.—Applications for increased rates on livestock in less than carloads east of the Mississippi river were denied to-day by the Interstate Commerce Commission but permission was given to make new minimum rate rulings which would result in small increases.

HEAVY ARTILLERY FIGHTING

Paris, Dec. 4.—On the Verdun front west of the Meuse the Germans last night attempted to approach French positions, but were thrown back, the war office announcing. On the Champagne front heavy artillery fighting is in progress.

FREIGHT INCREASE GRANTED

Washington, Dec. 4.—Increases in freight rates on iron and steel articles ranging as high as forty per cent were allowed to western railroads to-day by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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.

BANK LAW REVISION COMMISSION MEETS

Harrisburg—The commission to revise and codify the banking laws of the state is meeting this afternoon in the offices of Banking Commissioner Lafean. Those present are George Edwards, Pittsburgh; John M. Reynolds, Bedford, and Grover M. Ladner and James A. Walker, Philadelphia.

EIGHT WORKMEN ELECTROCUTED

St. Louis, Dec. 4.—Eight men were electrocuted and three suffered severe shocks when a wire cable which the men were handling at one of the Anheuser Busch Brewing Association's plants broken to-day and fell on another electric cable.

DECISION MUST BE FORCED

Washington, Dec. 4.—A realization by Germany that the trench warfare imposed by the allies in the west cannot be endured and a decision must be forced at some point is the War Department's view of the military situation as summarized in Secretary Baker's review of operations for the week ending December 1, issued last night.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

William B. Gandy, Jr., Clarksburg, W. Va., and Mary B. Brennan, Lewistown; Charles R. Bressler and Helen H. Wert, Halifax.

ONLY 9 DAYS left for men between the ages of 21 and 31 years to enlist in the war against the Hun. After that time all registered men must take their chances in being placed in whatever branch of the service the government decides.

THE WEATHER

For