possible: First, the War Office alone really knows the exact conditions. Second, the example of England may throw some light on the probable time it would take. Staff officers necessarily are only slowly prepared. But subordinate officers can be trained with considerable speed when such fine material as the English is concerned. The American army would probably develop even faster, as it would profit by the experiences of the British and French armies. If a large army, completely equipped, had to be transported at one time, the transportation would be a tremendous problem. He would therefore consider it better to send unit by unit over at a time.

Praises American Valor

"Marshal Joffre was asked would it be possible to tell of any experience he had with the American troops or people who are fighting at the front.

"Marshal Joffre said it would be invidious to single out any one particular instance of valor where valor was so general. In a general way he has had to congratulate all Americans in France, and notably the whole corps of aviators, who had been most successful. One instance that might interest Americans is this:

"'President Wilson's message caused a thrill that passed through all who read it. The German government did not give its people the full and correct text of the message. The message was translated into German and the aviators threw it into the German lines, and thereby gave the German soldiers an opportunity to read the true text of the speech. This was of importance, as Marshal Joffre says that the German officials take particular pains to keep all important war news from the soldiers in the trenches.

"Marshal Joffre was also asked: 'Would these troops which are being sent over be trained by French soldiers?'

"In reply, Marshal Joffre says that there was no reason to doubt the capacity of the officers of the American army to fully train their men, in spite of their distance from the field of action. It does not take so very long a time to train subordinate officers to lead their men into battle. Taking for example, they have a very considerable number of divisions on the front, and in many of these divisions some of the best officers were before the war lawyers, merchants, etc., and the same men in America would certainly show themselves as capable as the corresponding people in England.

Lauds American Women

Marshal Joffre was asked: Would the troops we send serve as an American unit? "Marshal Joffre replied that this could not be answered because it was a matter to be dealt with by the Secretary of War.

"Marshal Joffre was asked to tell of the devotion of the French women in the war so as to give an idea of what the American women might be expected to do.

"Marshal Joffre says that the influence of the women can be enormous in giving moral support by writing to the soldiers cheerfully and encouragingly to bear with all the hardships and perils of war. They can help them also materially in all sorts of ways.

"When the first winter came upon the French army it had been impossible to make sufficient provision for the men. The marshal appealed to the women of France to help their husbands, brothers, and sons, and all through France women set to knitting sweaters and socks. And not only the French did it, but American women helped in the same way. Their help was deeply appreciated, and the marshal wished the newspaper men to say how warm their appreciation was. He also wishes to thank the American women for their great interest in the ambulance work. They never slackened in their efforts."

It was just before the marshal and other members of the French war mission started for a visit to the tomb of George Washington at Mount Vernon that the correspondents gathered at the home of Henry White, where the chiefs of the mission are being entertained as the guests of the nation. The newspaper men were ushered into a large, gray-walled reception room, in the centre of which was a broad council table. The correspondents, among them several women, filled one entire side of the room.

Marshal Reads His Statement

Emile Hovelaque, general counsellor of the mission, addressed them briefly, concluding by saying: "And now, gentlemen, you shall see General Joffre. He will read you a statement, and then you may ask him questions."

A door at the end of the room furthest from the correspondents opened and the marshal walked in, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Jean Fabry, "the Blue Devil of France"; his chief of staff, and other officers of the commission. The famous soldier, wearing his uniform—a blue jacket, brilliant red trousers and leather puttees—took a position at the head of the council table, while his callers crowded nearer and began to file by. As each approached he spoke his name and the name of the newspaper he represented. It was repeated to the marshal in French, there was a clasping of hands and in the case of those correspondents who spoke French a word or two of greeting.

Then the marshal took from the pocket of his jacket two typewritten sheets of paper and began to read in French. He bowed his head a little as he read, holding the paper where the light from a window behind him would strike it best. His voice was even and soft, and yet such was its quality that persons standing in the far corners of the room were able to hear every word. American and French officers stood just behind him at attention.

Correspondents Cheer Marshal

When the marshal concluded the correspondents applauded and he smiled. Then a military aid read an English version, which, he explained, was hurriedly made and imperfect.

As the last word was read and the non-French speaking correspondents realized the importance of the marshal's remarks, there was a burst of applause, then cheers—cheers so loud that they reached the ears of a crowd of men and women waiting outside the grounds to catch a glimpse of the French hero as he started for Mount Vernon. An American sentry pacing up and down outside the room lowered his gun and discreetly peered in through the window just as the gray-haired soldier of France, enthusiastically showing his appreciation, was cheered again even louder than before.

When the cheering died away M. Hovelaque invited the correspondents to ask questions.

There was some hesitation while the marshal, his countenance wreathed in smiles, leaned a little forward expectantly, rubbing a heavy fist into the palm of his other hand. Finally the questions began. M. Hovelaque or one of the aids translated them and the marshal replied in French.

Marshal Replies Frank

The replies were most frank. Only once it was exhained that the marshal did not think he should discuss a detail asked about for the reason that the question still was under consideration by members of France's war mission and representatives of the American government.

One or two of the questions which puzzled the marshal for a moment caused him to draw his bushy gray eyebrows together in a perplexed frown. He used his hands most expressively. Occasionally he shrugged his shoulders and once raising himself on his toes he drove his clenched fist sharply into the open palm to emphasize a point. Many of the correspondents' questions were prompted by the knowledge that the marshal favors the sending of an American expeditionary force to France as soon as possible. The last one asked, Marshal Joffre bowed low and left the room with his staff.

Later the correspondents were informed that it was the desire of the French mission that their conversations with Marshal Joffre be not published until they had been submitted to the State Department. The approved text of the questions and answers was given out later.

René Viviani, head of the French mission, dined to-night with Henry White. Among those present was Archbishop Ireland.

General Scott, Chief of Staff of the army, entertained Marshal Joffre and members of the military section at dinner. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, entertained Admiral Chocheprat and members of the naval section, while Breckinridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State, gave a dinner in honor of the civilians attached to the mission.

Members of the mission and the officials attached to it have shaken hands with several thousand persons since they came to Washington. One of the French officers, after greeting many men in uniform, remarked: "Your army does not appear so small."

Colonel Fabry, at one of the receptions, turned to an American army officer and said: "I have lost my leg. Now I don't know what is going to happen to my right arm."

"Papa" Joffre, Simple, Courteous, Strong, Captivates Washington

Marshal of France Delivers "Speed Up" Message with Quiet Emphasis Which Brings War Home to American Officials

By C. W. Gilbert

Washington, April 29.—"Papa" Joffre, the French call him, and it is not possible to get closer to the truth of a man's personality than does an entire nation when it invents such a title as this for one it has lived close to and loved. "Papa" Joffre he shall be.

You could think of Mr. Balfour as typically British, in an easy, card-indexing way, or of M. Viviani as typically French, or of M. Hovelaque—a Frenchman speaking English so polished that not six men in Washington can match it—as typically cosmopolitan, in the best sense of the word. But Marshal Joffre does not lend himself to any of these ready classifications. He is a wonderfully gentle and simple man, wholly lacking self-consciousness.

Take this quality of self-consciousness. The Anglo-Saxon always has it with him. He stares feebly at ceilings and exorcises the devil with strange, meaningless motions of his hands, but himself he can never forget. The Frenchman has erected self-consciousness into the art of hiding self-consciousness—an art which conceals art.

"Papa" Joffre has no need of art. He wears his uniform in such a way that you forget the uniform. Do your best and you cannot keep your mind on the fact that he is the victor of the Marne. He has never read the "art of salesmanship." He puts no "punch" into his manner. There is no studied hypnotism in his glance, no emphasis in his words, no compelling energy in his handclasp. Voice, grasp, smile and all are gentle and quiet. There is nothing professional about him, neither as soldier nor victor, but an easy natural humanness, which the loving French have identified as paternal. There is no occasion to quarrel with their judgment.

A Figure of Strength

The original authority of the man is the authority of immense vital resources, for there is no mistaking the strength and endurance of the powerful figure, with its great shoulders and deep chest; the large, broad head, covered with coarse, strong hair, once blond, now white. Big, bristling eyebrows contribute to the suggestion of abundant vitality. The reserves of strength are there, not to be consciously exhibited nor to be drawn upon on every light occasion.

This is the man whose presence in Washington is doing more than any one other thing to bring the war home to the officials here, and whose address, delivered to about seventy newspaper men this morning, will do more than anything else that has been said or done to make the American people aware of the great task they have undertaken in behalf of civilization. The moral of what Marshal Joffre said is that every moment is precious, and that is the moral of the French and British visit. Courteously concealed as it is in the abstinence of criticism and in the generous bestowal of praise, the object of this visit from our allies is to speed us up. War, like time and tide, waits for no man. It is full of surprises.

Washington "Speeds Up"

It is given to no one to know what to-morrow's battlefields or to-morrow's diplomacy or to-morrow's scientific laboratories may bring forth. That is the message. These commissioners come from nations that were slow. Therefore they may not criticise, but down in their hearts they know, too, that their nation's blunders afford us no excuse. The whole process of getting ready may be speeded up now that the way to speed has been painfully learned abroad. As Marshal Joffre said in response to a question yesterday: "With the French and the British example to help, your soldiers may be got ready more rapidly than the British soldiers were."

"No moment must be lost"; that is the way I read the message these representatives from France and England bring, and the message is unmistakably being heeded. There is a different feeling in Washington since they arrived. There is an infinite distance still to go, but we are on the road.

But in talking of this message I am wandering from the way in which the message was delivered by the messenger, the man Joffre, who is one of the great figures of the war and one we must now come to know and love. He came up upon the newspaper firing line with that ease which only simplicity possesses. To get things immediately on a perfectly human basis he shook hands at once with every one all around, finding an artless word or two to say with every one whose newspaper connections suggested anything to his mind, as, for example, an enthusiastic word of praise to an Australian correspondent upon the bravery of the Australian troops. He shook hands with an economy of effort that must mean much on a handshaking trip like this, and not with the manner of a Frenchman who has made a fine art of life, but with a good-hearted pleasure in mere human contacts. He spoke his little address with the same economy of effort, in a low voice and without once resorting to emphasis. He invited questions, which is something other commissioners with experience of public life have been afraid of. His answers were ready. And they achieved finality without any effort to give them finality. When it was all over you understood the fable, if it is a fable, that his great desire is to see the war over so that he can made a trip around the canals of France, a sort of inland voyage, like Stevenson's.

General Staff Opposes Sending Of Small Unit

Turns Down Suggestion to Train Men Under Sound of Guns Abroad

By STEVENSON H. EVANS

Washington, April 29.—The opinion expressed by Marshal Joffre previously and by other distinguished French and English soldiers that American troops should be sent to France at once conflicts with convictions of the General Staff of the Army as to the best means of making the power of America felt against the Germans.

The General Staff does not want any green American troops sent out of the country. The present plan is to train the new drafts intensively in this country. The staff is opposed to training "within sound of the guns."

The General Staff is strongly opposed to any volunteer units, and is particularly opposed to the proposed division of Colonel Roosevelt.

The General Staff is opposed to sending small units abroad at any time. The idea is to have an army of at least 500,000 men ready to the last button before any American soldiers are sent abroad.

It is not yet known certainly here that the President has taken a position on sending an American army to France either now or later.

The Cabinet appears to be divided. But in highest official circles in Washington it has become apparent this week, as a direct result of the consultations and conversations with members of the British and French commissions, that this government faces a very difficult task.

American officials are convinced that the war is hardly half over, and that as soon as is humanly possible the United States must strike with all its power and with every arm. The submarine campaign is at least a partial success; the great unknown quantity, Russia, is a source of greatest worry, and France is rapidly nearing the exhaustion point.

It means, of course, a huge American army in Europe within twelve or eighteen months. But the decision as to whether small units of our troops shall be sent to Europe within three or four months, to be followed by others or expanded as rapidly as may be, rests with the President.

American officials have been left in no doubt as to the feeling of the French and British, and there are decided signs of change in sentiment in many influential circles here. It is absolutely essential, we have been told, that American troops be trained in France, in close contact with troops of the fighting front. It is impossible to enter modern warfare in any other way.

France Is Touched By Welcome to Mission

Paris, April 29.—"France is profoundly touched by the reception America has given the French mission," says the "Journal des Debats." "The great American democracy desired to pay homage to the heroic virtues, and it found all the more pleasure in so doing in that we did everything possible to prevent this war, in which we find ourselves defending civilization. We do not pretend to have been so admirable as our friends would have us believe, but we have the consciousness of having done our best. The ties that are being consolidated to-day under the banner of a just cause are tender and powerful; they will defy the centuries."

Military Census Of State Likely To Be Called Off

Passage of Federal Draft Law Makes Action by New York Unnecessary

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune]

Albany, April 29.—The Council of Defence of seven men provided for in the Foley bill will have general supervision over all of the state's military activities during the war, and will be given an appropriation of $1,000,000 under amendments to be made to the bill this week. It was learned to-night that for the purpose of amendment the measure has been recalled from the Governor. Both houses have already passed it.

It is also planned to give the council control over other appropriations already made by the state for war purposes. The council will work in harmony with the Federal government, carrying out any of its requests.

In view of the passage by Congress of the conscription bill, it is expected here that the taking of the state military census will be indefinitely postponed. The Federal government, it is believed, may desire to carry out its own conscription plans. Governor Whitman will cooperate with it, and will, it is understood, call off the proposed state census.

Sir Sam Hughes Makes Charge Against Perley

Describes Attempts to Oust Him from Canadian Cabinet

Lindsay, Ont., April 29.—Lieutenant General Sir Sam Hughes, nominated yesterday for Parliament by a convention of Victoria and Saliburton Conservatives, charged in an address that attempts had been made by some of his colleagues to oust him from the Cabinet when he was Minister of Militia. He expressed resentment at the appointment of Sir George Perley as Overseas Minister of Militia, claiming that if there were anything wrong in the overseas finances, a supplementary Minister of Finance would have been more to the purpose.

"From the very outbreak of the war Sir George Perley had always been active, seeking to create an unhealthy atmosphere against me in England," declared Sir Sam.

Sir Sam asserted that a year ago agitation to stop the taking away of men from munitions plants and farms "had sufficient effect on the mind" of the Prime Minister that recruiting had not been pressed.

Says U. S. Will Ignore German Peace Move

Paris "Temps" Asserts Proposed Manœuvre Will Not Affect America

Paris, April 29.—Commenting on the passage by Congress of the bill for compulsory military service, the "Temps" says:

"The American people have come into war owing to a sense of duty. That duty, having been accepted voluntarily, they will fulfil it in all ways. Our objects in the conflict are the same as theirs. The votes given yesterday for methodical and active military preparation, together with the collaboration which is being established at Washington between the different departments of the American Administration and the Allies' missions, are hardly what the Germans anticipated.

"The fresh manœuvre in preparation by the German Chancellor, in the form of an exposition next month of moderate peace terms, will run foul once again of the thoughtful determination of the American people and their President to establish a world peace and a society of nations by defeating autocracies. German sophistries will not be able to divide American opinion any more than they will be able to disrupt the union of the Allies."

Favors Draft Plan in Peace

Security League Says Congress Wants System Retained

Not only have the Senate and the House of Representatives approved of universal military service as a war measure, but sentiment in Congress also favors retention of the system in peace, according to a poll conducted by the National Security League.

So far thirty-four Senators have approved of the plan and four have openly opposed the permanent proposition. The latter are Williams and Vardaman, of Mississippi; Thomas, of Colorado, and Kirby, of Arkansas. One hundred and thirty-seven Representatives have announced that they were in favor of universal military training. Nine are against it.

American Colony in Paris To Care for 7,000 Orphans

Paris, April 29.—The American colony in Paris has just applied to M. Appell, president of the National Relief Committee, to designate seven thousand war orphans from the invaded departments, to be taken care of by the colony, beginning next week.

Aztec's Owners Praise Naval Guard Heroism

Says Seven Members of Crew Were Rescued by Lieutenant Gresham's Men

Washington, April 29.—In connection with Lieutenant William Fuller Gresham's story of the sinking of the American steamer Aztec, on which he commanded the naval guard, the Navy Department to-night made public the following letter to Secretary Daniels from the president of the ship's owners, the Oriental Navigation Company:

"From the report of the captain of the Aztec, who has just returned to New York, we learn that the seven survivors of the ship's crew probably owe their lives to the fact that they left the sinking vessel in the same boat as the United States naval detachment commanded by Lieutenant Gresham. Through the excellent discipline of these men, and particularly the bravery and coolness of Lieutenant Gresham, they were able to survive through the night in an open boat under most dangerous conditions.

"It will be a pleasure to you, sir, to hear that in this instance once again the old traditions of the naval branch of our service have been upheld, and you will permit us to commend most highly the valor of Lieutenant Gresham and his men."

One member of the naval guard, Boatswain's Mate J. I. Epolucci, lost his life, with twenty-seven sailors of the Aztec. Lieutenant Gresham told Secretary Daniels that Epolucci when last seen was busy helping the merchant seamen, who were having trouble with their boat.

Messages to Mexico Will Be Censored

U. S. to Prevent Use of Cable and Telegraph by Foe

Washington, April 29.—President Wilson has signed an executive order providing for the censorship of cables out of the United States and of telegraph lines into Mexico.

Arrangements for the censorship have been made with the cable and telegraph lines, which, officials say, will prevent the sending of information which may be of value to the enemy.

U. S. Now Has Khaki Dye

[From The Tribune Bureau]

Washington, April 29.—Between 30,000,000 and 34,000,000 yards of khaki will be needed to equip the army of 1,500,000 which it is proposed to raise. Contracts have already been awarded for 12,500,000 yards.

The dye used in making the cloth already bought was manufactured in Germany. But the United States can now supply the dye from domestic sources. German dye imports practically ceased early in the war. The War Department immediately secured the services of the best American chemical experts, who managed to perfect a satisfactory coloring matter, made from vegetable matter grown in this country.

Oxford Degree for van Dyke

London, April 30.—Oxford University will confer on May 8 the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law on Henry van Dyke, former American Minister at the Hague.

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