

Generally fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate westerly winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 70; lowest, 47. Detailed weather reports on page 6.

CONSCRIPTION PROCLAIMED IN CANADA ON WAY; 50,000 REELED

Sir Robert Borden Fathers Bill to Keep Up Overseas Force.

POINTS TO URGENT NEED Delegate to Imperial Council Welcomes U. S. in War—Outlines Policies.

OTTAWA, May 18.—Compulsory military service on a selective basis to raise immediately at least 50,000, and probably 100,000, men to make good the wastage in the Canadian army corps in France, was proposed to Parliament late today by Sir Robert Borden, the Premier, who returned from England last Tuesday.

The Prime Minister said that every man in the country had been given the opportunity under the voluntary enlistment plan to do his duty. Under this plan Canada had done well, he said. There had been 200,000 men in the Canadian force across the Atlantic, including British, French and other reservists, not less than 350,000 men had gone from Canada for overseas military service.

But more were needed. Sir Robert announced. There were under arms enough men to supply reinforcements to keep the five Canadian army divisions up to strength for some time, he said, but losses were great, and provision had to be made for the future unless the five Canadian divisions were to dwindle to four, to three and to two.

The Prime Minister said that the message he brought back from the Canadians who had held the Vimy Ridge was that they must be supported and their losses made good.

"I have promised them that support," Sir Robert said, "so far as I am concerned, I am determined that the help they require the men of this country shall give them. It is therefore my duty to announce that we shall bring down a measure providing for compulsory military enlistments on a selective basis, and under that plan we shall raise not less than 50,000 and probably 100,000 men."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Opposition leader, asserted that Canada must remain in the war to the end and that there must be provision made to enable her to do so. As to the measure which the Premier had announced, Sir Wilfrid said, when it was laid before Parliament in detail it would receive from the Opposition full and hearty support. He would not say whether the Opposition would adopt or reject it. But again he would say that Canada must remain in the war to the end.

The announcement of compulsory service was received with applause from both sides of the chamber.

Facing 1,000,000 More Men.

"A great struggle lies before us in this war. That struggle will be between Great Britain and the front," said Sir Robert. "A great struggle lies before us and I cannot put it before you more forcibly than I can. It is a struggle between the men of this country and the men of Germany put into the field last spring."

The organization of the man power of that nation has been wonderful. That million was provided by Germany alone and not by the whole of the Central Powers combined. It is a million men and it is absolutely invulnerable to me that we should not win the war—great efforts must be made by the Allied nations to overcome the conditions in Russia undoubtedly have handicapped the effort on the eastern front, and enabled Germany to make a great deal of progress in the west.

"Against these considerations is the fact that a great kindred and neighboring nation, the United States, has entered the war on the allied side. This event must exercise a very important influence indeed, not only upon the issues of this war, but upon the future of the United States. The fact that citizens of the United States are being drafted into the war and the soldiers of our empire cannot but have a splendid influence on the future of the two nations."

Rejoice at U. S. Aid.

"Although their relations have been good in the past for many years, the new alliance must do much to wipe out certain memories. The Canadian forces at the front will be brought closer to the side of soldiers from our great neighbor to the south. There are in the Canadian expeditionary force more than 8,000 men who were born in the allegiance of the United States.

"Although the United States has entered this war we do not know how long it will be before the men of that nation can be transmitted into military effort. It cannot be done in a few weeks; it cannot be done fully in a few months. We know that from our own experience; British troops are in the field and therefore it must not lead to any relaxation of effort on the part of the empire or on the part of any of the Allies.

"I pause to say a few words about the submarine campaign. Perhaps it is not surprising that the men who have not been brought into touch with events from week to week and with confidential information which has been made available to those who have attended the Imperial War Conference, I believe that the submarine campaign will be met. I believe there is enough determination, enough resourcefulness, enough self-denial and enough courage in this empire to meet this danger, but I would not be doing my duty if I did not emphasize its seriousness."

Germany's Sole Reliance.

"I need not do more, in order to emphasize Germany's confidence in it, than to say that in order to carry it out Germany is risking war with the United States. That indicates her belief that the submarine war would bring the struggle to a conclusion before the United States could throw its power into this contest. That is what Germany is trying to do now."

The losses in ships have been very serious indeed, and some of the losses have been taken place under conditions which cannot be mentioned here. House, but which are sufficiently grave. The cry of Lloyd George is for ships more ships. It is the belief of the Germans that they can contract the war.

Cameronia Sunk; 140 Lives Lost

SPECIAL TELEGRAPH TO THE SUN. LONDON, May 18.—The Admiralty announced that the transport Cameronia has been sunk in the Mediterranean. The Cameronia carried both troops and crew, and 140 of those on board were lost.

Capt. David Bone, who commanded the Cameronia, was the last man on the sinking ship and went down with her, but he managed to keep afloat and was picked up. Capt. Bone commanded the ship for years between New York and British ports and is known to thousands of Americans.

The Cameronia was launched in 1911 and before the war plied between New York and Liverpool, making many trips in the passenger service after the war commenced. She was an Anchor liner of 5,936 tons.

BRITAIN RELYING ON U. S. FOR FOOD

Baron Devonport Admits Our Advice Will Be Heeded—Brewing Control Likely.

LONDON, May 18.—"Great Britain is depending on the United States for food supplies at least for the next six months, until the harvest," said Baron Devonport today.

The food controller pinned the statement down with the crisp remark that "America is our sheet anchor." He said the largest supplies of grain and other foodstuffs were in Australia, but owing to the distance could not be relied on. A ship could make several voyages to America while making one to Australia. Great Britain was looking to America, said Baron Devonport, for guidance in the solution of the Allies' food problems and would be ready to be guided by suggestions from Washington.

Baron Devonport expressed hearty concurrence in the plan of Herbert C. Hoover for establishing control of supplies in the United States and furnishing foodstuffs to the Allies through controlling bodies in the Entente countries. Great Britain was only waiting to hear what action had been taken in the United States before instituting measures here to insure success of the plan. The belief was expressed by the Baron that the United States would make sure of supplies and control prices.

Discussing the much agitated subject of a continuance of beer brewing, Baron Devonport said the matter was entirely up to the Government, but that he knew the War Cabinet was seriously considering the problem to determine whether there should be prohibition. Government control had not been taken in any other country. He pointed out that there had been no grain milled since he took control of cereals in February and said the supplies of malt would be exhausted by November.

Kennedy Jones, Director of Food Economy, who participated in the interview, expressed the personal opinion that Great Britain was drifting toward a complete control of brewing. He believed the Government would regulate the sale of beer and allocate it to sections where it was needed by laborers in heavy work, such as mining and munition making.

COL. ROOSEVELT SILENT.

Refuses to Talk About Rejection of Military Plans.

When Col. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay last night declined to give his opinion of President Wilson's refusal to accept the offer of a Roosevelt volunteer army for service in France he listened intently to the recital of the President's statement turning down the opportunity of raising a volunteer force.

"I have no opinion to give to-night," he said. "I wired to the President this afternoon offering to raise two divisions for immediate service, and, if he so desired, two others."

Col. Roosevelt was extremely interested in the news of Gen. Pershing's orders to lead an expeditionary force of regulars to France as soon as possible. Gen. Pershing is one of the few mentioned as suitable to command the initial American overseas force.

NEW SINKING ANGERS SPAIN.

Sharp Note to Germany May Follow Loss of Patriotic.

MADRID, May 18.—An extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet was called yesterday upon receipt of news of the sinking of the Spanish steamer Patriotic of 2,500 tons. The accounts stated that the crew was saved but that one sailor was seriously wounded.

The Government authorities were extremely reserved as to the result of their two hour deliberation on the case, but it is supposed the Cabinet decided to issue a note of the most energetic character to Germany.

WAR RISKS \$37.50 PER \$1,000.

Life Actuaries Favor Uniform Extra Premium.

The annual meeting of the Actuarial Society of America closed at the Hotel Astor yesterday after deciding to hold their next annual gathering in London. While no action was taken, war risks were freely discussed. It is understood that many of the insurance companies will follow the suggestion of the joint committee of insurance commissioners that a uniform extra charge of \$37.50 per \$1,000 be charged on all new war risk policies, whether they cover service at home or abroad.

Will Give Army Envelopes.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 18.—The United States Envelope Company, whose main offices are in this city, will provide 750,000 envelopes daily, without charge, for the use of the new United States army. It was announced today.

FLIERS, U-BOATS BATTLE AT SEA WITH WARSHIPS

German and Austrian Craft Engage British, French and Italian.

CRUISER REPORTED LOST Vienna Says English Vessel, 20 Sweepers and 3 Trade Ships Sank.

LONDON, May 18.—A raid by a squadron of Austrian cruisers, assisted by German submarines, brought on a sea battle in the Adriatic on Monday, in which cruisers, destroyers, submarines and airplanes of five nations were engaged. British, French and Italian craft drove off the Austrians, but not until they had inflicted considerable losses on the British mine sweeper fleet.

The fight took place in the Strait of Otranto between the "heel" of Italy and the coast of Albania. Official versions differ as to the losses of the two squadrons. A German submarine torpedoed a British light cruiser, undoubtedly the Dartmouth, but the Admiralty says she reached port with only fifteen casualties. Italian airmen, who attacked the Austrians as they withdrew to Cattaro harbor, say an Austrian cruiser was sinking.

British Version of Fight. A running fight took place as the Austrians sought shelter in Cattaro in which submarines and airmen took part. On hearing Cattaro Austrian battleships came out and the lighter allied forces had to draw off. The British official statement follows.

The Admiralty announces that from reports received from the Rear Admiral commanding the Adriatic squadron, supplemented by the Italian official communication, it appears that cruisers, subsequently reinforced by destroyers, raided the allied drifter line and succeeded in sinking fourteen British drifters, from which, according to the Austrian communication, seventy-two prisoners were taken.

His Majesty's ship Dartmouth, with the Italian Rear Admiral aboard, and the M. S. Bristol immediately chased the enemy off, assisted by French and Italian destroyers. The chase continued with the enemy under heavy and continuous fire until near Cattaro, when some enemy battleships coming in support of their cruisers our vessels drew off.

Italian airmen, after a battle in the air, attacked the Austrian warships outside Cattaro and confidently affirm that one of the enemy's cruisers was on fire and being taken in tow off Cattaro in sinking condition. One other of the enemy's cruisers was reported by the British Admiral as badly damaged.

During her passage back the Dartmouth was struck by a torpedo from an enemy submarine, but returned to port with three men killed, one officer and several crew members seriously wounded, and seven wounded. There were no other casualties to our ships.

Austrian Report of Battle.

The Austrian official story of the fight follows: On Monday night a detachment of our light forces undertook a successful enterprise in the Otranto roads, in which Italian destroyers, three merchantmen and twenty armed guard vessels participated splendidly. One Englishman of the crews of the guard vessels were captured.

While returning our units had several torpedoes fired at them by superior enemy forces, in which the enemy, composed of English, French and Italian vessels, suffered considerable damage. Several of our destroyers were damaged and several of our guard vessels were captured.

Participation in the fight by enemy submarines and airmen was unsuccessful, while on the other hand our seaplanes participated splendidly in the fighting. They each obtained one hit on two enemy cruisers and effectively combated hostile submarines. Our units returned in full number with small losses in men and damages.

In brilliant cooperation with our naval forces a German submarine sank by two torpedoes an English cruiser with four funnels.

Italians Give Their Side.

The Italian official statement is as follows: An enemy squadron composed of cruisers and destroyers, favored by darkness, attacked shortly before dawn the 15th a small convoy crossing the Adriatic under escort. In the brief, confused fight, the enemy sank our torpedo boat, one steamer and a motor fishing boat used as a patrol vessel.

British and British warships and two French torpedo boat destroyers cruising in the vicinity rushed to the scene of action, whereupon the enemy fled northward, pursued by the allied ships, which vigorously shelled them.

Two enemy ships, close pressed by Italian light cruisers, succeeded in gaining shelter near Durazzo under the guns of coast batteries. On the other hand, the British cruiser Dartmouth, on board which was the Italian Admiral commanding the allied division, was damaged by another cruiser and destroyer, running at high speed, managed to maintain contact with three enemy ships of the Novara type for more than two hours, firing about 400 shots, until, arriving in the neighborhood of the Cattaro defenses, larger ships came out to their support.

The British and British ships, after repulsing enemy machines, attacked his ships, inflicting serious damage with bombs. The pilots of two of our seaplanes, which were in the air, shot down one of the enemy's seaplanes enveloped in smoke. Its stern had been demolished and it was in a sinking condition when it reached Cattaro.

Our warships and seaplanes returned to their base.

Dr. Axson Seeks to Enlist.

HOUSTON, Tex., May 18.—Dr. Stockton Axson, professor of English literature at Rice Institute and brother-in-law of President Wilson, filed his application for enlistment in the Marine Corps Reserve today. The recruiting station in Houston forwarded the application to Washington with a recommendation that Dr. Axson be accepted.

25,000 REGULARS ARE ORDERED TO FRANCE; GEN. PERSHING WILL COMMAND EXPEDITION; PRESIDENT REJECTS COL. ROOSEVELT'S ARMY

WILSON SIGNS WAR ARMY BILL

Conscription Measure Calls 10,000,000 Americans to Register. JUNE 5 IS DESIGNATED First Increment of 500,000 Soldiers to Be in Training in Three Months.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—President Wilson to-night signed the war army bill, which set in motion machinery designed to produce within a year's time a national army of more than 1,000,000 trained and equipped men, backed by adequate reserves of men and supplies, and by an additional 500,000 soldiers under training.

The war bill was carefully gone over during the day by Brig-Gen. Crowder, Judge Advocate-General and Provost Marshal-General. It remained but to prepare the proclamation for the President's signature summoning approximately 10,000,000 men from 21 to 39 years of age to register for military service, and setting the date for beginning registration for next June 5.

Indications are that registration will be completed within five days and will be followed by the process of selection which will determine the first 500,000 men to be called to the colors about September 1.

Plan to Mobilize Militia.

Meanwhile the War Department is pushing vigorously its preparations to mobilize the National Guard, which with the regulars forms the first line army. It is estimated that an existing organization of the guard will be mobilized that with from a month to six weeks intensive training these troops will be ready to go forward for final preparation behind the fighting lines in Europe.

Regular army regiments already are in motion northward from the border, preparatory to the expansion of the regular service to full war strength. Of the 137,825 men of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia and sub-divisions thereof in the execution of this act, and all officers and agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories and sub-divisions thereof, and of the District of Columbia, and all persons designated by the President himself or by the Governor or other officer of any State or Territory to perform any duty in the execution of this act, are hereby required to perform such duty as the President shall order or direct, and all such officers and agents and persons so designated or appointed shall hereby be subject to the laws and regulations of the President in the execution of this act by the direction of the President. Correspondence in the execution of this act may be carried in penalty envelopes bearing the frank of the War Department. Any person charged as herein provided with the duty of carrying out any of the provisions of this act or of any regulations or orders of the President, or who shall fail or neglect to perform such duty, or any person charged with such duty or having and exercising any authority under such act, regulations or directions, who shall knowingly make or be a party to the making of any false or incorrect registration, physical examination, examination or other act, or who shall knowingly make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evade or aids another to evade the requirements of this act, shall be liable to military law, and shall be subject to court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Authorized to Fill Guard.

State authorities were authorized today to fill present regiments or other units up to full war strength, making a force of approximately 325,954 men and 9,847 horses. No new units of the National Guard will be accepted by the Federal Government until this is done, and reserve battalions for each regiment authorized. The present strength of the guard, but reports to the department show heavy recruiting in all States.

The department announced also the distribution by military departments of the sixteen divisions of the new selective draft army, and the sixteen National Guards in their respective States and Territories. All of the Guard divisional cantonments and most of the selective army camps will be in the southern part of the country.

In all the forces first to be formed will comprise seven divisions of regulars, four of which will be available for mobile duty in continental United States, and three in the States and Territories of Columbia and of the counties and municipalities therein to perform certain duties in the execution of the foregoing law, which duties will be communicated to them directly in regulations of even date herewith.

Registration of New Armies.

State and municipal officials already have been given a preliminary outline of the work that will fall to them in carrying out registration of the new armies. Gen. Crowder, who will supervise the work, believes full cooperation and quick action can be secured.

Allowances must be made when the military census of men between the specified ages has been completed for probable variation from Census Bureau estimates as to the total number of persons in this classification. It is regarded as unlikely that the registration will show the exact 10,000,000 persons liable fixed by the census estimate.

Some Delay Is Expected.

There will be some delay also in hearing from men absent from their homes, who will register by mail. The officials of every State and town, however, have been authorized to issue cards to such men in their communities, for the purpose of avoiding the delay of application to home precincts, the forwarding of registration blanks and their return. It is expected that the work will fall to them in carrying out registration of the new armies.

The measure is introduced in the hope that the President will lend his support later. The Democratic caucus agreed not to take up measures at this session, except on recommendation of the President. For that reason it laid aside the Howard bill for general prohibition during the war.

The Webb bill provides "that in order to provide for the support of the army and navy by the prevention of the waste of all food products during the war, and to provide for the use of such food products in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes."

Section 2 prohibits the manufacture, sale or transportation in interstate commerce of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes during the war and also permits the distilling of liquors on hand

Conscription Proclamation of President Wilson

PRESIDENT WILSON'S proclamation putting into effect the selective draft provision of the war army bill, signed last night in Washington, follows:

A PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, Congress has enacted and the President has on the 18th day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, approved a law which contains the following provisions: SECTION 5. That all male persons between the ages of 21 and 39, hereinafter shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the President, and upon proclamation by the President or other public notice given by him or by his direction stating the time and place of such registration it shall be the duty of all persons of the designated ages, except officers or other persons as aforesaid given by him or by his direction, and who are in the service of the United States, to present themselves for and submit to registration under the provisions of this act; and every such person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of this act upon the publication of said proclamation or other notice as aforesaid given by him or by his direction; and any person who shall willfully fail or refuse to present himself for registration or to submit thereto as herein provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction in the District Court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall thereupon be duly registered.

PROVIDED, that in the call of the docket precedence shall be given, in courts trying the same, to the trial of criminal proceedings under this act.

PROVIDED, further, that persons shall be subject to registration as herein provided who shall have attained their thirtieth birthday and who shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on or before the day set for the registration, and all persons so registered shall be and remain subject to draft into the forces hereby authorized unless exempted or excused therefrom as in this act provided.

PROVIDED, further, that in the case of temporary absence from actual place of legal residence of any person liable to registration as provided herein, such registration may be made by mail under regulations to be prescribed by the President.

SECTION 6.—That the President is hereby authorized to utilize the service of any or all departments and any or all officers or agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia and sub-divisions thereof in the execution of this act, and all officers and agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories and sub-divisions thereof, and of the District of Columbia, and all persons designated by the President himself or by the Governor or other officer of any State or Territory to perform any duty in the execution of this act, are hereby required to perform such duty as the President shall order or direct, and all such officers and agents and persons so designated or appointed shall hereby be subject to the laws and regulations of the President in the execution of this act by the direction of the President. Correspondence in the execution of this act may be carried in penalty envelopes bearing the frank of the War Department. Any person charged as herein provided with the duty of carrying out any of the provisions of this act or of any regulations or orders of the President, or who shall fail or neglect to perform such duty, or any person charged with such duty or having and exercising any authority under such act, regulations or directions, who shall knowingly make or be a party to the making of any false or incorrect registration, physical examination, examination or other act, or who shall knowingly make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evade or aids another to evade the requirements of this act, shall be liable to military law, and shall be subject to court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States, do call upon the Governor of each of the several States and Territories, the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia and all officers and agents of the United States and of the District of Columbia and of the counties and municipalities therein to perform certain duties in the execution of the foregoing law, which duties will be communicated to them directly in regulations of even date herewith.

AND I DO FURTHER PROCLAIM and give notice that the President is hereby authorized to utilize the service of any or all departments and any or all officers or agents of the United States and of the District of Columbia and of the counties and municipalities therein to perform certain duties in the execution of the foregoing law, which duties will be communicated to them directly in regulations of even date herewith.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first.

BY THE PRESIDENT.

ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

PROHIBITION BILL DRAWN TO AID WAR

To Conserve Food and Help Make Munitions.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—A bill introduced by Chairman Webb of the House Judiciary Committee today prohibiting the use of foodstuffs for the distilling of intoxicants, marks the line of attack which prohibition forces in the House will make in their campaign to repeal the measure. The measure is introduced in the hope that the President will lend his support later. The Democratic caucus agreed not to take up measures at this session, except on recommendation of the President. For that reason it laid aside the Howard bill for general prohibition during the war.

The Webb bill provides "that in order to provide for the support of the army and navy by the prevention of the waste of all food products during the war, and to provide for the use of such food products in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes."

Section 2 prohibits the manufacture, sale or transportation in interstate commerce of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes during the war and also permits the distilling of liquors on hand

WILSON CALLS REPUBLICANS.

Confers With Senators Lodge, Gallinger and Knox.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The President's intention to accede to the demand for greater cooperation with members of both parties, as announced in The New York Times this morning, was indicated to-night when three leading Republican Senators—Lodge, Gallinger and Knox, were summoned to the White House for a heart to heart talk.

The conference lasted some time and was said to have been mutually satisfactory.

BRAZIL TO END NEUTRALITY.

Rio Janeiro Believes Action Will Be Taken Soon.

WASHINGTON, May 17 (delayed).—It is believed that Brazil soon will revoke the decree of neutrality affecting the war between the United States and Germany.

TROOPS DIRECTED TO GO AS EARLY A DATE AS PRACTICABLE.

LEADER SAILS FIRST Wilson's Decision Is Exactly in Line With Marshal Joffre's Advice.

HE PAYS TRIBUTE TO T. R. Says His Force Would Add Practically Nothing to Allies' Strength.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—American troops are to be sent to France at once. They will be regulars and not Col. Roosevelt's volunteers. A division—25,000 men—to be led by Major-Gen. Pershing, is to have the proud distinction of carrying the colors to the front. The troops will be despatched "at as early a date as practicable."

Gen. Pershing and his staff will precede them to France. This electrifying announcement came to-night with the signing of the selective conscription bill by the President giving the United States an army of 2,000,000 men in two years.

At the same time that he signed the army bill the President gave his decision against the raising of the four volunteer divisions by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, assigning as the chief reason "that it would interfere with the contemplated system of raising troops and would contribute practically nothing to the effective strength of the armies now engaged against Germany."

He also issued a formal proclamation setting June 5, 1917, as the date for the registration of all male citizens of the United States between the ages of 21 and 39 years, from whom will be selected the first increment of the new army.

A division in the American army consists of approximately 28,000 men, including 22,000 fighting men. Of which latter number about 3,000 are cavalrymen. Six thousand men are attached to the quartermaster's corps, ordnance, wagon trains, etc. It is evident that the new army will be a very different one from that used in France. Pershing will have only 25,000 troops under his command.

It is not an army that we must shape and train for war; it is a nation. It is not an army that we must shape and train for war; it is a nation. It is not an army that we must shape and train for war; it is a nation.

President's Warning. Announcement of the expedition to France came with dramatic unexpectedness. Within a disclosure of the nation's intention to the front to inspire the armies of France and Great Britain the loyalty of the press under France, it was that this was not a war of armies as armies were wont to be considered, but a war of entire nations armed. This he said, must be understood by the American people.

The Pershing expedition was only the advance guard of an immense army to be put across the seas as soon as possible. It is not an army that we must shape and train for war; it is a nation. It is not an army that we must shape and train for war; it is a nation.

Announcement of the decision to send the expeditionary force abroad follows: "The President has directed an expedition of approximately one division of regular troops under command of Gen. John J. Pershing to proceed to France at as early a date as practicable. Gen. Pershing and his staff will precede the troops abroad. It is requested that details or speculations with regard to the mobilization of this command, dates of departure, composition or other items be carried by the press under France, it is official bulletins given out by the War Department relating thereto."

Gen. Pershing was called to Washington by the President and his staff will precede the troops into France, it is known that the division he will have under him is equipped and ready to sail the moment they are called.

By this decision it is believed that President Wilson is following out almost to the exact detail the plan that Marshal Joffre advocated in his talks to the American military officers in Washington.

Joffre wanted a small force of American soldiers sent over, a number that would correspond to the American army division. This plan has been adopted. Joffre contended that an army could not be trained for modern warfare on Amer-

HOLLWEG OFF TO SEE AUSTRIAN MINISTER

Will Resume Conference With Czernin at Front.

BERLIN, Via London, May 18.—Von Bethmann, following the Imperial Chancellor and Foreign Secretary, has left for the front today for German Headquarters, where they will meet Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Secretary. They will continue the conference recently begun in Vienna. The Telegraph says it understands that the Polish question and de-termining the future of the province of Galicia issued on November 5, 1914, concerning Poland also will be discussed.

The Reichstag will reconvene on July 5 for a three days session, which will comprise the summer legislative period.

GERMANS USE HAIR IN FACTORIES.

CORPORACTIONS, Via London, May 18.—The Women's Patriotic League of Solingen, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, is making a collection of women's hair for use in connection with the manufacture of munition works. Shorter hair will be used to make felt for military purposes.

Selection Is Approved

The selection of Pershing meets the approval of all the military chiefs here. His conduct of the campaign in Mexico has been a model of military efficiency. The fact that he has been chosen to lead the expeditionary force to France is a tribute to his military ability. It is believed that the division he will have under him is equipped and ready to sail the moment they are called.