

MORE THAN \$100,000,000 A YEAR FOR FIVE YEARS 'NAVAL PREPAREDNESS'

Official Estimate of Navy's Part in Administration of Defense Program.

PROPOSED BY DANIELS

For New Ships and Aircraft and Huge Reserve of Ammunition and Guns.

To Recommend Addition of 11,500 to Navy Personnel.

Washington, October 19.—Official estimates of the navy's part in the administration's billion dollar national defense programme were made public tonight by Secretary Daniels.

They show that within five years it is proposed to spend \$502,482,214 on construction of new ships, development of aircraft, and creation of a huge reserve of ammunition and guns. The five-year building programme contemplates construction of 10 dreadnaughts, 6 battle cruisers, 10 scout cruisers, 50 destroyers, 15 sea-going submarines, 85 coast defense submarines, four gunboats, one hospital ship, two ammunition ships, two fuel oil ships and one repair ship. The last of these vessels will be in commission late in 1924.

On naval aviation it is proposed to spend \$6,000,000 during the five years and on reserve munitions \$25,000,000.

Resides Ships Now Building. With the addition of \$48,518,127 for completion of ships already authorized, a total of more than half a billion dollars will be expended upon the navy in addition to the regular budget which approximates \$100,000,000 a year.

Secretary Daniels will recommend this winter the addition to the naval personnel of 7,500 blue jackets, 2,500 apprentices and 1,500 marines, a total of 11,500 men.

With this addition, it is estimated that all battleships not more than 15 built within 12 years, all of the cruisers and all of the gunboats and necessary fleet auxiliaries can be manned, and an adequate reserve be maintained on the basis of the reserve list. To officer the additional force of marines, the secretary will recommend appointment of one additional brigadier general, two colonels, two lieutenant colonels, six majors, one colonel and assistant quartermaster, 14 captains, 14 first lieutenants, 13 second lieutenants and 22 warrant officers.

Additional naval officers would be obtained by increasing the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy by not less than 250 men.

For the aviation corps, Secretary Daniels will recommend establishment of a special service to which civilian aviators can be appointed.

The 1917 naval estimates to be presented to Congress this winter will total \$217,652,173, an increase of \$67,990,205 over last year's appropriation. The increase \$57,003,000 will be for new construction, \$8,000,000 for munitions, \$2,000,000 for aviation and the balance of the total appropriation go toward continuing departmental expenses.

Five-Year Building Program. The building programme to be recommended for the five-year period is as follows: For 1917 (authorized in 1916): Two dreadnaughts, \$18,560,000; two battle cruisers, \$11,158,000; three scout cruisers, \$8,900,000; 15 destroyers, \$10,500,000; five fleet submarines, \$4,425,000; twenty-five coast submarines, \$5,750,000; two gunboats, \$750,000; one hospital ship, \$1,200,000; one fuel oil ship, \$100,000. Total, \$57,003,000. (Only part of total cost of vessels appointed the first year.) For 1918: Two dreadnaughts, \$26,800,000; continuing work on two battle cruisers, \$11,921,000; one scout cruiser, \$3,500,000; ten destroyers, \$13,900,000; four fleet submarines, \$5,577,500; three coast submarines, \$1,950,000; one hospital ship, \$1,140,000; continuing work on hospital ship, \$1,200,000; continuing work on fuel oil ship, \$65,250. Total, \$84,270,750. For 1919: Two dreadnaughts, \$37,600,000; one battle cruiser, \$17,500,000; one scout cruiser, \$3,500,000; ten destroyers, \$13,900,000; two fleet submarines, \$2,975,000; fifteen coast submarines, \$5,750,000; completing gunboats, \$1,000,000. Total, \$90,767,500. For 1920: Two dreadnaughts, \$37,600,000; two battle cruisers, \$17,118,500; one scout cruiser, \$3,500,000; ten destroyers, \$13,900,000; two fleet submarines, \$2,975,000; fifteen coast submarines, \$5,750,000; one ammunition ship, \$975,000; one fuel oil ship, \$700,000. Total, \$88,133,000. For 1921: Two dreadnaughts, \$37,600,000; one battle cruiser, \$17,118,500; one scout cruiser, \$3,500,000; ten destroyers, \$13,900,000; two fleet submarines, \$2,975,000; fifteen coast submarines, \$5,750,000; one ammunition ship, \$975,000; one fuel oil ship, \$700,000. Total, \$88,133,000. (Continued on Page Two.)

BRITISH QUESTIONS STILL UNANSWERED

Asquith III, Expected Storm Fails to Materialize.

IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Allies More Optimistic as to Balkans and Dardanelles, Where More Serious Effort is Expected. War Theatre Reports.

London, Oct. 19.—Owing to the illness of Premier Asquith and the delicate negotiations which are proceeding between the Allies, the enlightenment which today's meeting of the house of commons was expected to throw on the Balkan operations, over which Sir Edward Carson is believed to have resigned from the cabinet, and on the substitution of Major General Monro for General Sir Ian Hamilton to command in the Dardanelles, was not forthcoming.

There were more than a hundred questions in the house on the orders of the day, dealing chiefly with near eastern affairs, the Dardanelles and the method of raising necessary men for the army, and while the ministers answered many of them, in no case was the information which the public was anxiously awaiting supplied.

It is generally agreed, however, that for the moment at least the controversy over recruiting has been silenced, for the conscriptionists, or a majority of them, have decided to give Lord Derby's new scheme a fair trial and to assist him in every way to get the men to increase the size of and fill the gaps in the army. It is understood that the voluntary system has received its last trial, and, despite the opposition throughout the country, those favoring national service for all will endeavor to force its adoption, should Lord Derby's plan fail.

Dardanelles and Balkans. So far as the Dardanelles and the Balkans are concerned, a good deal of the pessimism which reigned a week ago has disappeared. It is believed that instead of any idea existing of abandoning the attempt to open the sea route to Constantinople, the appointment of General Monro means a more strenuous effort, and that when the right moment comes the Italian navy, if not the Italian troops, will cooperate.

It is known that the forces on Gallipoli have not been weakened for the Balkan campaign, and while the task is difficult, the majority of the British public are confident that it will ultimately be accomplished.

In the Balkans the Austro-Germans and Bulgarian armies continue to claim progress against the Serbians, but except in the north, where the Serbians are being forced back into the mountains, the various reports do not go far toward clarifying the situation.

The Bulgarians have cut the railroads between Nish and Nish, so it is likely that except in the extreme south, where they have the support of the Anglo-French troops landed at Salonika.

(Continued on Page Two.)

DEFEAT OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONCEDED

Majority Against it in New Jersey Probably 60,000

WILSON'S VOTE LOST

The President's Precinct Voted Against Equal Suffrage by About 2 to 1—Returns Show 56,000 For; 30,000 Against Change.

Jersey City, N. J., October 19.—The defeat of woman suffrage in New Jersey was conceded tonight by Mrs. E. F. Felckert, president of the New Jersey State Woman Suffrage Association. Her admission was borne out by unofficial early returns from every section of the state, which indicated that the majority against suffrage was decisive.

Indications based on unofficial returns even before midnight were that woman suffrage would be defeated in New Jersey by from 60,000 to 80,000. A majority of 23,874 was recorded on unofficial returns from 804 of the State's 1,881 districts, the vote being 56,676 for and 30,347 against the amendment. Four hundred and ninety-four of the state's 1,881 voting precincts gave a majority of 12,134 against adoption of the constitutional amendment to enfranchise women. The figures were: For, 34,610; against, 47,124. These returns came from suffrage workers in every county of the state, but were mostly from the large cities.

Hudson and Essex counties, where the fight centered, apparently had given decisive majorities against the amendment at an early hour. Passaic county apparently was close, with unofficial returns from 84 of the 111 election districts giving 4,707 votes for the amendment and 4,896 against it. The city of Trenton and Mercer county early returns indicated voted against adoption of the amendment by a large majority.

Wilson's Precinct Against. President Wilson's own precinct, the Seventh election district, of Princeton borough, voted against suffrage by a majority of more than 2 to 1, the figures being: For, 64; against, 150.

The only one of the 21 counties in the State which appeared to be certain for suffrage was Cape May. Early returns indicated that the majority of the amendment there would approximate 300. Burlington county was claimed for suffrage by the women leaders.

In some sections of the state early returns indicated that the vote against suffrage was more than 2 to 1. Where suffrage triumphed the unofficial returns showed the majorities to be small. Returns came in much more rapidly than had been anticipated.

The tide was all one way—against woman suffrage. Leaders at the headquarters of the Suffrage Association realized early in the evening that only a landslide in the rural sections could save the day for them. Late returns showed that instead of the hoped-for landslide the country communities had, in many cases, voted against the amendment. This was notably true in the rural counties, where nine of the suburbs arrayed themselves solidly against suffrage.

Will Renew Fight. Although defeated, the suffrage workers have not given up the fight. Coupled with admission of defeat, Mrs. Felckert said: (Continued on Page Two.)

NINE GOVERNMENTS GIVE RECOGNITION TO GEN. CARRANZA

United States Soon to Accredit an Ambassador to Mexican Republic.

LANSING SIGNS LETTER

Will Bring About Early Re-Establishment of Peace, Says Arredondo.

Washington, Oct. 19.—Venustiano Carranza was formally recognized today as the chief executive of the republic of Mexico by the governments of the United States, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Guatemala, Bolivia, Uruguay, Colombia and Nicaragua. Diplomatic representatives of the first six Latin American countries, selected in the order of their rank here, were parties to the Pan-American conference on Mexican affairs, but the action of Colombia and Nicaragua indicates that all the other republics of the western hemisphere will follow in less than a week in extending recognition.

Each of the governments sent a letter to Eliseo Arredondo, personal representative here of Mr. Carranza. All were couched in the same form, and that of the United States added a formal expression of an intention soon to accredit an ambassador to Mexico. Henry Frater Fletcher, at present American ambassador to Chile, practically has been decided upon for the post. Although a Republican in politics, he was elevated from the rank of minister to ambassador by President Wilson after a long and successful record in the diplomatic service.

Lansing's Letter. Secretary Lansing's letter of recognition referred only to the intention to accredit an Ambassador soon. Its text was as follows: "Washington, D. C., October 19, 1915. "My dear Mr. Arredondo: "It is my pleasure to inform you that the Government of the United States takes this opportunity of extending recognition to the de facto government of Mexico, of which General Venustiano Carranza is the chief executive.

"The Government of the United States will be pleased to receive formally in Washington a diplomatic representative of the de facto government as soon as it shall please General Carranza to designate and appoint such representative; and, reciprocally, the government of the United States will accredit to the de facto government a diplomatic representative as soon as it shall please the Government of Mexico to designate such representative. I should appreciate it if you could find it possible to communicate this information to General Carranza at your earliest convenience.

"Very sincerely yours, "ROBERT LANSING, "Secretary of State."

Delivered With Ceremony. This document—the goal of Mexican revolutionary elements for nearly three years—was delivered with ceremony by a State Department messenger at 10 a. m. today to the Mexican ambassador during the afternoon and many felicitations came by telegram or messenger.

Arredondo's Statement. Mr. Arredondo tonight issued a formal statement saying: "Recognition of the government of Mr. Carranza is a triumph of Pan-American policy and without doubt will ensure a long and successful development of peace and normal conditions in Mexico.

"For this her sister republics and their worthy representatives here devoted to the fraternal and democratic as this act of justice has been done for one of the republics which has been and shall continue to be an integral part of the international American concert.

"Foreigners have and will continue to have the protection to which they are entitled by international law and existing treaties in accordance with international amity. Foreign capital will be welcomed and very soon a decree of amnesty which Mr. Carranza is preparing will be issued that will permit the Mexicans whose presence in Mexico will not constitute a vital menace to the country.

"Two CABINET MEETINGS IN SAME DAY IN LONDON. London, Oct. 19.—A committee of the cabinet, known as the war committee, met Tuesday afternoon and was joined by Alexander Miller and French Minister of War Paul Cambon, French ambassador to Great Britain and Mr. Millerand's secretary. The committee sat for an hour and a half after which another cabinet meeting was held at the House of Commons. Nothing was made public regarding the circumstances calling for two cabinet meetings on the same day as well as the conference of the war committee with the French war minister, but it may be assumed that they had to do with the development of the military situation in the Near East.

MELLEN TO BEGIN HIS STORY TODAY

Expected to Describe in Detail Forming of Monopoly.

BATTS ENDS ADDRESS

Recital of Mellen's Own Activities in New Haven Affairs Furnished Warp and Wool of Attorney's Address Yesterday.

New York, Oct. 19.—Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, will take the stand tomorrow as a witness for the government in the trial of William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Edward D. Robbins and eight other defendants charged as directors of the road with monopolizing New England transportation traffic by unlawful methods.

Through Mr. Mellen the government expects to prove a large majority of the alleged unlawful acts committed by the New Haven directors, namely, Robert L. Batts, attorney for the government, has for two days been describing to the jury. Mr. Batts completed his address today. The former president of the New Haven, whose testimony before the Federal grand jury and the Interstate Commerce Commission gained him immunity in the case, is prepared without reserve, the government attorneys believe, to disclose publicly for the first time the full story of the numerous transactions by which the alleged monopoly was effected, in so far as they came to his knowledge.

The recital of Mr. Mellen's own activities in New Haven affairs virtually formed the warp and wool of Mr. Batts' address. He was mentioned today having intended to acquire the New Haven stock of the New York & Port Chester Railroad Company at the time when that company was threatening to use its right-of-way to build a line out of New York that might be connected with trolley lines to Boston in competition with the New Haven.

"And Mellen never asked the name of the persons he paid the money," continued the attorney. "The New Haven," he added, "not only did illegal acts itself, but encouraged others to do them.

"We will show you how Mr. Mellen reported that he was having trouble in buying up this stock on 14th street," said the attorney, referring to the New York City thoroughfare on which Tammany Hall is located.

Another phase of New Haven affairs which the government expects to prove by Mr. Mellen, one that has never been brought out in previous proceedings, was mentioned today by Mr. Batts in stating that the New Haven was secretly purchasing Boston & Maine stock from Kidder, Peabody & Company, Boston bankers, at a time when it had informed the Massachusetts authorities that it had disposed of its Boston stock.

ALL EXPORT BUSINESS RECORDS ARE SMASHED

Total for Week Ending October 16 Greatest Ever.

Business Through Port of New York for Two Weeks Broke All Records.

Washington, Oct. 19.—A record export business is shown by foreign trade figures for the week ended October 16, made public today by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Exports for the week were \$73,694,653, as against \$67,744,921 the week before. Imports were \$29,782,055 giving a favorable trade balance of \$43,912,598 for the week.

New York, Oct. 19.—Exports from the port of New York during the first two weeks of October reached the record breaking total of \$76,184,169, of which virtually two-thirds represented war munitions and supplies, according to figures made public today.

The following first week goods valued at \$24,215,760, of which \$21,306,182 were for direct use in the war, were shipped, virtually all of them going to England, France, Russia or Italy. The figures show that a wide range of goods and materials intended for purposes other than military use also show a decided export increase over similar periods before the war.

TEN MEXICAN OUTLAWS PAY WITH THEIR LIVES FOR ATROCIOUS CRIME

RUSSIA AND ITALY TO FIGHT BULGARIA

Country Characterized as Betrayer of "Slav Cause"

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS

Manifesto Issued at Petrograd—Germans Take French First Line Trenches in West—Allied Forces in Balkans.

An imperial manifesto issued at Petrograd characterizes Bulgaria as the betrayer of the "Slav cause" and announces that Russia draws the sword against her. Italy has declared war on Bulgaria and an Italian squadron has left Brindisi for the Near East, presumably to participate in the blockade of the Bulgarian coast, on the Aegean sea. These ships also might be utilized in assisting the British and French in covering the landing of more troops at Enos and possibly in reducing the Bulgarian port of Dedegatch.

Whether the Allies who landed at Enos intend to enter the Serbian campaign or will combat any attempts by the Turks to move westward into the new zone of fighting or whether they will be started eastward to menace the head of the Gallipoli peninsula or the road to Constantinople has not been permitted to become known.

Despite the fact that the Bulgars have cut at Vranja the railroad running north from Saloniki to Nish, which necessarily will impede the movement of allied forces by that route, Anglo-French troops are still landing at Saloniki to go to the aid of the Serbians and Greece has been officially notified by the allied powers that there will be no cessation in the debarcation of men there.

"So-called 'Bulgars' or allied troops has been put ashore at the Greek port that it has been impossible to send the men promptly by rail across the Serbian frontier and some are proceeding by forced marches in the theatre of the war.

Besides cutting the railway at Vranja the Bulgarians farther north are operating westward across their border toward the fortress of Plot which commands the Orient Express railway line between Nish and Sofia. Up in the north and northwest the Germans and Austrians are slowly gaining ground on the Serbs.

A big offensive movement by the Germans to the east of Rheims on a front of six miles, which was preceded by a heavy bombardment and the use of asphyxiating shells and clouds of chlorine gas, was successful in gaining for the Teutons some of the French first line trenches. Counter attacks, however, resulted in the Germans being forced back to their former positions with heavy losses, according to Paris.

A further gain for the Germans to the north of Rheims and the repulse of a Russian attack northwest of Jacobstadt are the only engagements of note in the eastern theatre mentioned in the latest German official communication.

SYDNEY J. COHEN FELL WHEN M'DONALD FIRED

So One Witness Before Coroner's Jury Testifies

Inquest Continued Last Night in a vain Effort to Complete Hearing.

Testimony Was Vague as to Actual Facts.

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 19.—After an examination today and tonight of 24 witnesses, the coroner's inquest into the shooting here last Friday of Sidney J. Cohen, a newspaper reporter, in the rooms of the city Democratic executive committee, was adjourned until tomorrow. Testimony tonight tended to place the blame for Cohen's death upon Edward R. McDonald, a former policeman, held on charges of "conspiracy to commit murder, assault and battery with intent to kill." Only one witness, J. W. Dunn, Jr. directly placed upon McDonald the blame for Cohen's death.

Henry J. Brown, another former policeman, held on charges of murder in connection with the shooting, fired the shot that wounded William E. Wingate, according to Dunn. Wingate was one of four men wounded at the time Cohen was killed.

Wrecked Passenger Train and Killed Four Americans at Brownsville.

OTHERS BEING PURSUED

Bandits Fired on Passengers, and Robbed Them of Money and Valuables.

Band of 75 Organized on the American Side, is Belief.

Brownsville, Texas, October 19.—Ten Mexicans today paid with their lives for alleged complicity in last night's wrecking of a St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico passenger train on the outskirts of Brownsville, the killing of three Americans and the wounding of four others. Peace officers said tonight they had clues to other Mexicans connected with the robberies. No secret was made that more would be killed, if civilian possees catch them.

Several hundred civilians, county peace officers and United States troops tonight continued in pursuit of other members of the band.

After wrecking the train last night, the outlaws, said to number about 75 men, fired on the passengers and robbed them of their money and valuables. The passengers killed were: Corporal McBeck, Third United States Cavalry, shot.

Engineer H. H. Kendall, pinned beneath engine, slain.

Dr. E. S. McCain, deputy state health officer at Brownsville. The injured were: Harry J. Wallis, of Brownsville, shot in arm; R. Woodhall, Bremen, scalded and bruised; Claude J. Ertel, Troop A, Sixth Cavalry, shot in the jaw; C. H. Lay, Troop D, Third Cavalry, shot in neck and leg.

Reports Are Meagre. Only meagre reports of the killing of the Mexicans today were available tonight. One of the men was a passenger aboard the train, and is said to have revealed the hiding place of Dr. E. S. McCain. When the physician refused to leave the compartment in which he had taken refuge the bandits opened fire through the door, mortally wounding him. Sheriff Vann tonight denied that the Mexican was killed, but it developed later that he was shot to death after the sheriff left the scene of the wreck. Four other Mexicans were hanged to trees at various points during the day, and the others were shot.

One man captured by United States troops was turned over to the civil authorities tonight. Five other Mexicans were placed in the Brownsville jail today.

Planned on American Side. Military officers here tonight expressed the opinion that the raid was planned on the American side of the Rio Grande. The scene of the robbery was three miles from the river. The Mexicans as they fired at the train crew and passengers shouted "Viva Pizarro; Viva Carranza; Viva the Sixty-four leader with De La Rosa."

The bandits removed the spikes from a rail and, lying concealed in the nearby brush, jerked this rail from under the nose of the engine with a long, heavy wire. Five of the spikes, bags and mail and express cars left the track. The coach and smoking car remained on the rails. No pullmans were carried and few passengers were aboard.

John W. Sword, of Pineville, Ky., a former United States soldier, said he and three soldiers occupied a corner seat in the front of the smoking car. The other three, McBeck, Brishear and Layman, were in uniform. Sword was not.

First Shots at U. S. Soldiers. He said there was a lurch and all four of them pitched forward. The train stopped. Five or six Mexicans crowded in a the rear of the coach and came forward firing revolvers. The first firing was directed at the United States army uniforms worn by Sword's companions.

Two of the soldiers were shot at the first fire, and Layman was hit as he fled for the front door. The soldiers were regular passengers without their arms. The Mexicans, as they entered, seemed nervous, but grew bold and noisy when the passengers failed to shoot. In the smoking compartment, in addition to Sword and the three soldiers, were Dr. McCain, Wallis, District Attorney John I. Kleiber, of Brownsville; R. Wright, a traveling man, of Houston, and F. W. Sauer, a traveling man, of San Antonio.

McCain and Wallis managed to hide in the lavatory without being observed. Kleiber fell, as if shot, while Wright and Sauer hid under seats.

Passenger Works Ruse. In the meantime, Sword sat quiet, but took \$90 in bills from his pocket and hid the money under his seat. The bandits came up and asked him if he had any money. He said "Sure," reached in his trousers pocket and fished out 40 cents, saying: "Take that, and bust yourself." He then stood up and told the Mexican near him that a woman was badly frightened in the other coach and he must attend to her. He brushed aside a bandit's arm and entered the first-class coach, which he passed through without being stopped. Dropping off at (Continued on Page Two.)

VIRGINIA CITIES RATE HEARING NOVEMBER 24

Claim They Are Not Fighting Reduction to N. C. Points.

Interstate Commerce Commission to Give Hearing on Complaint Against New Through Rates from West to Carolina.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 19.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today decided to hear the Virginia cities case against the Chesapeake & Ohio railway in Washington, November 24. The case grows out of the recent readjustment of the North Carolina rates from the West, which gave the State more just freight rates than she had ever enjoyed before. Virginia filed an objection to these rates.

A joint reply brief was filed today with the Commission by the Virginia cities following an intervening brief recently filed by Chairman Travis, of the State Corporation Commission.

When the through rate to North Carolina points from the West were reduced, the Virginia cities say, a relationship that had existed for 26 years was destroyed.

"The reduction of the rates from Cincinnati, O., and Louisville, Ky., to the same destinations, of 11 cents per 100 pounds first class, tended to disrupt that definite, fixed and established relationship and adjustment. It is, therefore, more than a mere question of comparison, but is a question of relationship and adjustment," says the Virginia attorneys.

BRITAIN ISSUES LAST CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

Lord Derby Outlines His Plan to Meet the Situation.

"Suggests" That Every Man Who Recognizes That the State Has a Right to His Services Enlist at Once.

London, Oct. 19.—Lord Derby, whom the government has entrusted with the task of solving the recruiting problem, in addressing a mass meeting at the Mansion House today, gave the gist of the plan with which he hopes to meet the situation. "I suggest," he said, "that every man who recognizes that the state has a right to call on his services for her protection should enlist at once. All those found physically fit and wishing to join the colors at once could do so and the remainder continue at their usual vocations, subject to call when needed."

Unmarried and married men, Lord Derby explained, would be put into respective groups, and the bachelors called first. Married men would be called later, according to age.

Lord Derby said that a fortnight would be allowed men who were called, to adjust their private affairs. He hoped that with a proper response it would be unnecessary to call the older married men; in any event, these older men would go so far as practicable to assist in the medical and transport units.

"This is an honest attempt," declared Lord Derby, "to give every man a chance to do his duty—a last effort in behalf of voluntary service. I believe yet that the voluntary system can be made an unqualified success but there is no time to lose."

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