

ALLIES UNITE ON PLAN FOR VICTORY

Co-operation and Hard Blows to Win—U. S. Will Rush Troops Abroad.

TRANSPORTS TO BE AMPLE

Acceleration of Shipbuilding Programme Emphasized as One Detail on Which This Country Must Center Efforts.

ARMY NOW HAS 1,500,000 MEN, NAVY 300,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Uncle Sam has been wearing his war uniform nine months now and this is about the way the situation stands up as it relates particularly to the United States: The Army: Personnel before the war—243,699. Its strength now—1,500,000. Before 1918 ends—2,000,000. Appropriations thus far—\$7,503,544,116. Additional authorizations—\$2,600,000,000. Estimates for next fiscal year—\$10,000,126,534. The Navy: Personnel before the war—168,000. Officers and men today—300,000. Appropriations—\$1,500,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—American troops are to be rushed to Europe in as large and as constant a stream as is humanly possible; the allied nations will so arrange their shipping as to provide the necessary transport; the merchant shipbuilding programme must be rushed; there is to be closer co-operation of all the co-belligerents to present a single and united front to German autocracy; the part of the United States has been clearly defined and arrangements have been made to carry it out.

Special Results Attained.

These recommendations, made by the American delegates, of whom Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, was the head, are the result of the great council of heads of all the co-belligerents. The following statement by the State Department was made public in connection with the recommendations: "A review of the report filed with the Department of State by Colonel House, the head of the special war mission which visited Great Britain and France in November, shows that it succeeded in its purpose of reaching a definite working plan for the prosecution of the war through co-operation of the governments represented at the conference held in Paris in the various fields of activity and through marshaling of the resources of the nations at war with the central powers and the co-ordinating of their uses under a common authority, thus avoiding the waste and uncertainties that arise from independent action."

United States Officials Gratified.

"The results of the conference, as shown in the report, are most gratifying to this Government, first, because they indicate that the conferees were inspired by the desire to be mutually helpful, and, second, because the agreements, which were reached, when in full operation, will greatly increase the effectiveness of the efforts now being put forth by the United States and the allies in the conflict between Germany and Austria-Hungary."

Work of Great Value.

"A summary of the results accomplished at the conference, and the recommendations made by the American mission will indicate the value of the work done and the practical methods which were considered by the conferees and which are recommended in the report."

The summary of results accomplished:

1. The formation of an inter-allied naval council to co-ordinate the operations of the naval forces of the United States and her associates in the war on the sea and in the future to be operated as one in the prosecution of the war on the sea and in conjunction with the land forces.
2. An agreement between the British Admiralty and the Navy Department to the effect that perfect co-operation between the Navy Department and the British Admiralty in the prosecution of the war against Germany and Austria-Hungary.
3. The formation of a definite plan for the more active utilization of American naval forces in conjunction with those of the allies engaged in the war against the central powers.
4. Agreement with the British Admiralty making it possible for American naval officers to keep in touch with the operations and policy of the British Admiralty so that perfect co-operation between the Navy Department and the British Admiralty in the prosecution of the war against Germany and Austria-Hungary.
5. Reorganization of American naval forces at French ports.
6. The securing of a full and detailed picture of the naval problems in European waters.

Military.

1. After conferences extending over approximately 30 days with the chiefs of staff, members of the general staff and commanders-in-chief of the allied armies on the western front, as well as with the highest civil officials of the respective governments, the extent of the military effort to be aimed at the United States was clearly determined.
2. With this determination in mind negotiations were carried on looking to the pooling of resources for the mutual advantage of all the countries engaged in the war against Germany. The contribution

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GORY-DEED HUNS REFUSE ALL MERCY

Pleas of American for Life of Miss Cavel Are Met by Sneers and Lies.

MURDERERS ARE EVASIVE

Throughout Most of Night Hugh Gibson and Few Others Work in Heroic Manner to Induce Authorities to Relent.

BY HUGH GIBSON.

Secretary of the American Legation in Brussels at the outbreak of this war. Copyright, 1917, Doubleday, Page & Co., by Otis F. Wood. (CONTINUED.)

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12, 1917.—When I came in yesterday morning I found information which seemed to confirm previous reports that Miss Cavel's trial had been concluded on Saturday afternoon and that the prosecution had asked that the death sentence be imposed.

Monsieur de Leval promptly called the political department over the telephone and talked to Conrad, repeating our previous requests that he be authorized to see Miss Cavel in prison. He also asked that Mr. Gahan, the English chaplain, be permitted to visit her.

Inquiry Made Often.

We asked Conrad to inform the legation immediately upon the confirmation of the sentence in order that steps might be taken to secure a pardon or that the sentence be commuted.

Shipping.

Full and detailed reports were secured showing total loss of tonnage due to war risks and marine risks from August 1, 1914, to September 30, 1917.

War Trade.

Full and detailed conferences were held with the British, French and Italian representatives under the leadership of a complete understanding was obtained of the principles which these countries were pursuing.

War Industries.

A detailed study was made of the organization of the British Ministry of Munitions and the supply departments of the British Admiralty and the British War Office, and a complete analysis of the facts and figures in connection with the production of the British government was made.

Food.

A comprehensive and accurate estimate was obtained of the food in the possession of the allied nations and of the amounts that must be supplied by North America during the year ending 1918.

Attendants at the Inter-allied Conference.

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Insisted on earnestly, we set off to see what could be done.

De Leval had seen the minister, who was ill in bed, and brought me his instructions to find Von der Lancken, present the appeal for clemency and press for a favorable decision. In order to add weight to our representations I was to seek out the Spanish minister to get him to go with us and join in our appeal. I found him dining in the Legation and he was willing to plan the case to him he willingly agreed to come.

Runs Visit Theatrical Dive.

When we got to the political department we found that Baron von der Lancken and all the members of his staff had gone out to spend the evening at one of the disreputable little theaters that have sprung up here for the entertainment of the Germans. At first we were unable to find where he had gone, as the orderly on duty evidently had orders not to tell, but by dint of some blustering and impressing on him the fact that Lancken would have cause to regret not having seen us, he agreed to have him notified. We put the order into the motor and sent him off. The Marquis de Villalobar, De Leval and I settled down to wait and waited long, for Lancken, evidently knowing the purpose of our mission, declined to budge until the end of an act that seemed to appeal to him particularly.

German Angry at Discovery.

He came in about 10:30, followed shortly by Count Harlach and Baron von Falkenhausen, members of his staff. I briefly explained to him the situation as we understood it and presented at the foot of the motor, transmitting the appeal for clemency. Lancken read the note aloud in our presence, showing no feeling aside from cynical annoyance. He pronounced probably our having discovered the intentions of the German authorities.

Belgian Argues Bravely.

Lancken then became persuasive—said that it was most improbable that any sentence would be given, that even if it had, it could not be put into effect within so short a time, and that in any event all government offices were closed and that it was impossible for him to take any action before morning. He suggested that we all go home "reasonably," sleep quietly and come back in the morning to talk about the case.

Petition Is Presented.

We then presented with all the earnestness at our command the plea for clemency. We pointed out to Lancken that Miss Cavel's offenses were a matter of the past; that she had been in prison for some weeks, thus making her punishment for her part; that there was nothing to be gained by shooting her, and, on the contrary, this would do Germany much more harm than good and England much more good than harm.

We pointed out to him that the whole case was a very bad one from Germany's point of view; that the sentence of death had heretofore been imposed only for cases of espionage and that Miss Cavel was not even accused by the German authorities of anything so serious.

At the time there was no intimation that Miss Cavel was guilty of espionage. It was only when her opinion had been aroused by her execution that the German government began to refer to her as "the spy Cavel." According to the German statement of the case there is no possible ground for calling her a spy.

We reminded him that Miss Cavel, as directress of a large nursing home, had, since the beginning of the war, cared for German soldiers in a way that should make her honored for shooting a further call his attention to the manifest failure of the political department to comply with the repeated promises to keep us informed as to the progress of the trial and the passing of sentence.

The deliberate policy of subterfuge had been followed by which the sentence sought to deceive us as to the progress of the case was so raw as to require little comment. We all pointed out to Lancken the horror of shooting a woman, no matter what her offense, and endeavored to impress upon him the frightful effect such an execution would have throughout the civilized world.

With an ill-concealed sneer he replied that, on the contrary, he was confident that the effect would be excellent. (To Be Concluded Tomorrow.)

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ENLISTMENTS ARE LARGE

Status of Oregon's Military Submitted to Governor Withycombe.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 2.—(Special.)—

Acting Adjutant General Williams has submitted the following figures to Governor Withycombe, showing the present status of enlistments in Oregon: Third Oregon, 2035; Oregon Coast Artillery, 1700; field artillery, 400; cavalry, 400; hospital units, 600; officers' reserve corps, 256; medical officers, etc., 200; Navy and Marine Corps, 5652; selective service, 717; infantry service, under draft 709, enlisted 7320. Total 20,000.

Enlistments were made as follows: Up to June 30, 1900; June 30 to December 1, 1900; December 1 to December 15, 1900.

CHEHALIS BOARD CONFIRMS

Mayor's Appointments to Office Receive Formal Approval.

CHEHALIS, Wash., Jan. 2.—(Special.)—

The City Commission has confirmed the following appointments made by Mayor Westover: City engineer, superintendent water department and plumbing and building inspector, W. G. Peters; chief of police, T. C. Foster; policeman, H. J. Vermeer; street commissioner, C. J. Black. The moving picture board which has served the past year was reappointed.

Herman Allen, city attorney, resigned on account of having been named

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