

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER
 U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
 April 30, 1917.—Last twenty-four hours' rainfall, trace. Temperature, Min. 59; Max. 79. Weather, cloudy.

Hawaiian Gazette

LATEST CABLED SUGAR QUOTATIONS
 Cents Dollars
 90° Centrifugals N. Y. per lb. per ton
 Price, Hawaiian basis 0.21 \$124.30
 Last previous quotation..... 0.105 \$122.10

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1917.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NUMBER 4630

JOFFRE ASKS AMERICA TO SEND TROOPS TO TRENCHES

Points Out To President Wilson Tremendous Moral Effect That Presence of Stars and Stripes Would Have Upon Frenchmen

VIVIANI ADDS HIS PLEAS TO THOSE OF OLD SOLDIER

Great Events Are Expected To Take Place in France During May, June and July and France Wants Aid From United States

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)

WASHINGTON, May 1.—America should send troops to fight in the trenches in France against the common foe, not for the military but for the moral effect that thereby would be obtained, according to a statement by General Joffre to President Wilson yesterday afternoon.

The assertion was made by the veteran French commander-in-chief in a talk with Mr. Wilson regarding the methods which might be adopted by the United States in assisting the Allies. It has been pointed out several times since the entrance of the United States into the war that France hopes to see a contingent of American troops at the front within a short time, not so much because of any material military aid which such a contingent could give to the fighting men of the Entente, but for the encouragement that the presence of American troops would bring to the men in the trenches as well as for the discouragement their presence would cause the Germans.

It is believed that the President, Field Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani, former French premier, discussed the possibility of sending an American expedition to France at the earliest possible moment. Viviani pointed out that it was for the psychological effect that such an expedition was wanted not for the material aid it could render.

The general staff it is understood is opposed to the idea of sending a division or brigade of Americans to France, as it wishes to hold back the trained men of the regular army to serve as a nucleus for the vast army that is yet to be raised. It is believed that it will be possible to create an army of two millions or more men, but it is pointed out by the army experts that this is a tremendous task, and one that will call for every atom of strength that the United States can muster to finish the task in time or be of service to our allies. To send a brigade of regulars to the front now would handicap the country by just that much at the very time they would be needed most, say the army men.

French officials here, however, while they are not making any direct appeals for men, declare that great events are expected in France in May, June and July, and say that the presence of Americans on the firing line along the western front would add to the tremendous wave of popular enthusiasm, which the entry of the United States into the war has already caused.

The decision of course rests with the President as the commander in chief of the army and navy, but it is believed that he will consult with his staff, before taking any definite step.

"PAPA" JOFFRE, famous commander-in-chief of the French armies, who has asked President Wilson to send American troops to France, even if the first contingent is but a small one, for the "moral effect" that the presence of the Stars and Stripes on the Western front would be sure to have.



SENATE WOULD TAKE OVER GERMAN SHIPS

Gives Unanimous Approval of Resolution Authorizing Government To Act

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)

WASHINGTON, May 1.—By a unanimous vote the senate yesterday passed a resolution which would give to the government the right to seize the German ships in the harbors of the United States. The resolution transfers the title of the ships to the United States and directs that they be used immediately under the direction of the shipping board.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—An amendment to the Shipping Board Act, empowering the government to retain permanent possession of the German vessels it has seized, without payment of compensation to Germany after the war is being considered by members of the senate commerce committee. Since the seizure of the 700,000 German tonnage just after the United States entered the war members of the committee have been exceedingly wrought up over the question of their final disposition. The status of these vessels at the close of the war, it was learned today, will be raised at the next meeting of the senate commerce committee, probably Thursday, when various amendments proposed by the United States shipping board are to be taken up.

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida, chairman of the committee, is considering the question relating to the German tonnage with William Denman, chairman of the shipping board. It is possible that the state department will be requested to decide if the United States government can keep possession of the vessels at the close of the war without making compensation to Germany, under international law.

Senator Fletcher contends that it is a fair question whether the government might not retain the vessels permanently, on the ground that they have been used deliberately in a manner hostile to the United States while the two countries were at peace. While it has been regarded generally that the administration will recompense Germany for the loss of the thirty-odd merchant vessels, other members of the senate commerce committee contend that congress would be acting entirely within its rights to deny this payment to Germany.

Senator Fletcher has been studying the Hague treaty of 1907 relating to the seizure of enemy vessels. Article C reads: "The belligerent may only detain it (the vessel) without payment of compensation, but subject to the obligation of restoring it after the war, or requisitioning it on payment of compensation."

The United States, however, was not a party to this convention, and another article, Senator Fletcher contends, sets forth the position of this government. This article reads:

"The provisions of the present convention do not apply except between contracting Powers, and then only if all the belligerents are parties to the convention."

SOFT COAL MINERS WIN WAGE INCREASE

Operators Agree To a Big Rise For the Eastern Field At Philadelphia Conference

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Operators of soft coal mines have agreed to a raise of from twenty to twenty-five per cent increase in wages of their workers. More than 55,000 men and women are affected by the raise.

The New York Times of April 18 contained the following account of agreements then entered into by the operators and workers at a conference held in New York city. The report says:

Coal operators in conference here with representatives of the miners, agreed yesterday afternoon to raise the wages of the 225,000 bituminous coal miners in the central competitive field, which embraces Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Western Pennsylvania. Their action followed a conference at the Hotel McAlpin, at which sub-committees representing labor and capital discussed for several days every phase of the wage situation. The agreement was reached late in the afternoon and under it the miners will receive an increase of approximately 20 per cent over the wage fixed by an agreement which will not expire until March 31 of next year. The advance was granted in response to the mine workers' complaint that the former wage scale was not sufficient to meet the war-time cost of living. This is the recommendation adopted:

First—That pick and machine mining be advanced 10 cents a ton in the States and districts comprising the central competitive field, and that screen coal mining prices in the block coal field of Indiana be advanced in proportion to the mine run prices there, as agreed to.

Second—That all day labor now receiving \$2.00 a day be advanced to \$3.50.

Third—That monthly all men and all other classes of labor employed in and around the mine be advanced 50 cents a day except as follows: Trappers shall receive \$1.50 a day, and all boys now receiving \$1.57 a day or less shall be advanced to \$1.90 a day. No advance shall be paid on dead work or yardage.

Representatives of the miners believe the \$3,500 anthracite miners will soon ask and receive a similar increase. John P. White, who is President of the United Mine Workers, said the conference has set a new mark for the prompt adjustment of differences between employers and employees. The agreement, he added, was made "in a spirit of patriotism and mutual accommodation worthy of good citizens in this time of emergency."

PRESIDENT APPEALS TO NATION TO RAISE FOOD

Text of Great Statement Issued By Mr. Wilson To People of the United States Is Made Public Here For First Time

OUTLINES WHAT IS NEEDED TO OVERTHROW PRUSSAINS

Urges All Americans To Devote Themselves To Great Cause of Humanity Without One Thought To Their Own Personal Profit

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)

THE text of the famous appeal to the people of the United States to fight Prussia until it is forever wiped out of existence, made by the President some days ago, has reached Honolulu, and obeying the request of the Nation's Chief Executive that the press of the country give it the widest possible publicity, The Advertiser here-with reprints it in full. It has already been translated into many languages and spread broadcast throughout the world, where it has had a most powerful influence in bringing to bear against the hideous specter of Kaiserism the full forces of democracy. The President said:

"The entrance of our own beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights, which has shaken the world, creates so many problems of national life and action which call for immediate consideration and settlement that I hope you will permit me to address to you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal with regard to them.

"We are rapidly putting our navy upon an effective war footing and are about to create and equip a great army, but these are the simplest parts of the great task to which we have addressed ourselves. There is not a single selfish element, so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world. To do this great thing worthily and successfully we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage, and with an energy and intelligence that will rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the full how great the task is and how many things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice it involves.

"We must supply abundant food not only for ourselves and for our armies and our seamen but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have made common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting.

"We must supply ships by the hundreds out of our shipyards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there and abundant materials out of our fields and our mines and our factories with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea but also to clothe and support our people, for whom the gallant fellows under arms can no longer work, to help clothe and equip the armies with which we are cooperating in Europe and to keep the looms and manufacturing there in raw material; and to keep the fires going in ships at sea and in the furnaces of hundreds of factories across the sea; steel out of which to make arms and ammunition both here and there; rails for worn out railways back of the fighting fronts; locomotives and rolling stock to take the place of those every day going to pieces; mules, horses, cattle for labor and for military service—everything with which the people of England and France and Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves but cannot now afford the men, the materials or the machinery to make.

"It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, on the farms, in the shipyards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever and that they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been, and what I want to say is that

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

FORMER President Roosevelt, who has "prepared" when other Americans were talking, and is now able to announce that he has a full division of Americans ready and willing to follow him to France to attack the Huns, as soon as congress gives him permission to sail.



CONTROL OF FOOD BILL INTRODUCED

South Carolina Congressman's Measure Designed To Stimulate Crop Production

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Congressman A. P. Lever of South Carolina, chairman of the house agricultural committee, today introduced a food control bill in the house, designed to stimulate the production and prevent the hoarding of food by insuring equal distribution. The bill does not cover the pricing and control of grains used in distilling liquors, which will be introduced later.

KING OF GREECE MAY DECIDE TO ABDICATE

Report Says Constantine Will Leave Athens For Italy Soon

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)

LONDON, April 30.—Persistent reports are current that King Constantine of Greece is soon to abdicate the throne and is expected to land in Italy and proceed to Denmark.

GOVERNMENT TO PROBE BEHAVIOR OF MAYOR

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)

CHICAGO, April 30.—The action of Mayor William Hale Thompson in refusing to invite the British and French commissions to visit Chicago will be the subject of a federal inquiry.

WOULD RAISE LOAN STEP AT A TIME

Federal Bank Board Suggests Plan For Getting Seven Billion To M'Adoo

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The federal reserve board today recommended to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo that funds raised by the seven billion dollar war bill be obtained gradually by blocks of United States treasury certificates to be retired by bonds every two weeks. Assurances are given the federal reserve board that scores of banks and trust companies will enter the federal reserve system upon passage of amendments broadening the scope of the law, such as now before congress.

AMERICANS MURDERED BY TEUTONIC DIVER

Naval Guards On Tanker Vacuum Are Reported Drowned

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)

LONDON, April 30.—The oil-tank steamer Vacuum has been sunk by a submarine. The captain and part of the crew, and a naval lieutenant and nine American naval gunners are missing. The chief mate and seventeen men, including three American naval gunners, are saved.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The steamer Vacuum was commanded by Capt. S. J. Harris. It was owned by the Vacuum Oil Company of California and was formerly the Hayamon.

POILUS DRIVE DEEPLY INTO TEUTON LINE IN THE WEST

Wide Spread Attack Nets French Big Gains Including Many Important Points Despite the Fierce Resistance of Germans

BRITISH ALSO CONTINUING ADVANCES TO THE NORTH

Berlin, However, Lays Claim To Repulse of the Troops Under Field Marshal Haig, and the Capture of 1000 Prisoners

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)

NEW YORK, May 1.—The French have launched their expected attack upon the Germans holding the line in the Champagne country, and last night's accounts of the fighting told of heavy gains all along the new battle line. From a point to the south of Billincourt to points east of Mont Cornillet the assault was made, and a number of important German strongholds fell into the French hands, together with trenches that guarded other points. The attacking forces advanced from five hundred to a thousand meters all along the line. Northeast of Monthaut the French gains amounted to about two-thirds of a mile.

Paris also reported that violent artillery fighting took place last night south of St. Quentin, in the region of Troyon, Hurtebise and Craonne. The German attacks were stopped by the French by means of curtain fire.

The appointment of General Petain as chief of staff of the French army is welcomed as a timely reform in the military service, long advocated by the military experts.

London also announced that the fighting on the Scarpe front had continued with success for the British arms, and the capture of additional prisoners between Monchy le Preux and Ypres.

The battle there however remains still in doubt, according to the official despatches and last night there was but little information regarding the struggle allowed to leak through the British censorship. It is understood that the Germans have been unable to halt the British advance, which is still creeping forward.

BERLIN CLAIMS TO HAVE BEATEN FOES

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)

BERLIN, May 1.—The German general staff last night issued a statement regarding the fighting on the Scarpe front in which it was claimed that the Teutonic defense had proved too much for the British attackers, and that the latter had suffered severely. More than one thousand British prisoners were taken by the Germans, says the announcement, together with forty machine guns. The official statement says:

"After their failure last Saturday to make further gains, the British troops on the Scarpe front made only local attacks on Sunday. They struck at Oppy, but failed to win forward, and at last exhausted gave over the effort. It is believed that at least six thousand casualties resulted from this abortive effort. We took one thousand prisoners and forty machine guns. We also smashed ten of the new British tanks, while our aviators brought down eleven aeroplanes Saturday and twenty-three on Sunday.