

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER  
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU,  
July 23, 1917.—Last twenty-four hours' rainfall, .00.  
Temperature, Min. 79; Max. 82. Weather, pt. cloudy.

# Hawaiian Gazette

LATEST CABLED SUGAR QUOTATIONS	
Cents	Dollars
96° Centrifugals N. Y. per lb. per ton	
Eric, Hawaiian basis	2.50 \$131.00
Last previous quote	2.50 \$131.70

VOL. X, NO. 59

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1917.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NUMBER 4654

## RUSSIA'S FATE DEPENDS UPON TURNING BACK GERMAN ENEMY

Proclamation of Executive Councils of Workmen, Soldiers and Peasants Uses Plain and Strong Terms On Danger

### SPREADERS OF DISCORD ALONE ARE RESPONSIBLE

Only Way Open Is Forward and All Others Would Lead To Ruin For Revolution Which Spells Also Ruin For All Citizens

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

PETROGRAD, July 24.—Acknowledgment of the provisional government, condemnation of all those who are spreading disorder, insistence that the government and loyal support to it alone can save the country, a succinct statement of the ill results that have followed the recent disturbances and a plea for loyal bravery from the soldiery is contained in a proclamation which was issued last night, not by the government but by the delegates of the people of the masses. This proclamation in the same or in similar words was issued by the various executive councils of all the workmen, soldiers' and peasants' organizations of all Russia.

In part this proclamation, which does not mince matters in any way but goes right into the pith of the situation, says:

"Our army wavers. Regiments have fled. In part our fighting front has been broken on other parts; it is strained almost to the breaking point. The hordes of William are advancing upon us and they are bringing with them death and destruction. Spreaders of discord here at home and with our soldiers in the trenches are directly responsible for this and to them must the blame attach. Soldiers have paid with their lives for the disobedience to which they have been incited. The enemies' fire has mowed them down.

"We acknowledge the provisional government for with that government lies the salvation of our resolution. All disobeying that government, whether soldiers in battle or others elsewhere are traitors and no mercy can be shown to them.

"Through our soldiers and then only by a stubborn struggle can we win peace. By yielding before our foe we shall lose our land and the freedom which we have so recently attained. There is only one way open and that way leads forward. All other roads lead to the ruin of our revolution and that would be the ruin of us all."

Indications that the pro-German propaganda is weakening is evident in the vote by which the Council of Soldiers, Workmen and Peasants supported Premier Kerensky, giving him "unlimited powers" and declaring that "Kerensky's cabinet stood for good government and national safety." The vote on the confidence resolutions was 232 to 57.

Newspapers today announce the arrest of Admiral Voronov, commanding the Baltic fleet. They assert he was found communicating secret government telegrams to the sailors' committee, representing the disaffected element.

A despatch from Nijni Novgorod says a whole regiment mutinied and disbanded, and that insubordination is rife in that section of Russia.

## NORTHERN EUROPE NEUTRALS FAIL TO SECURE SUPPLIES

Not a Single Cargo Is Permitted To Leave Under Espionage Bill and Nations Are To Arrange For Purchasing Board

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Enforcement of the terms of the Espionage Act which empower the President to place such embargoes upon exports as he may deem advisable has given the administration a control over American exports that proves to be absolute. As a result of the embargo announced in the President's proclamation of July 23, not a single cargo for the neutral countries of Northern Europe has been cleared for a week.

Policy Not Permanent  
The prevention of exports of foodstuffs, fuels and metals to Germany is not the permanent policy of the administration it was announced last night, but is temporary only. The embargo board, which has failed to set on any applications for special licenses for a week, will consider those applications soon as a clearing board or purchasing board is to be arranged by these neutral nations to handle details of shipments.

In his proclamation, issued two weeks ago, the President declared an export embargo, except under such terms as may be later prescribed, effective on July 15, on coal, coke, fuel, iron, steel, foodstuffs, including bushels of food grains, flour and meal, tanned hides and furs, and fats, pig iron, steel billets, ship plates and structural shapes, scrap iron and scrap steel.

President Gives His Reasons  
The President announced the reasons for the embargo, saying:  
"In controlling by license the export of certain indispensable commodities from the United States, the government has first and chief aim the amelioration of the food conditions which have arisen, or are likely to arise, in our own country before new crops are harvested. Not only is the conservation of our own food and fuel supplies a matter which vitally concerns our own people, but the retention of an adequate supply of raw materials is essential to our program of military and naval construction and the maintenance of our necessary domestic activities. We shall, therefore, similarly safeguard all our fundamental supplies."

"It is obviously the duty of the United States in liberating any surplus products over and above our own domestic needs to consider first the necessities of all the nations engaged in war against the Central Empires. As to neutral nations, however, we also recognize our duty. The government does not wish to hamper them. On the contrary, it wishes and intends, by all fair and equitable means, to cooperate with them in their difficult task of adding from our available surpluses to their own domestic supply and of meeting their pressing necessities of food supplies. The embargo of food supplies to the neutral nations means only to fulfill its obvious obligation to assure itself that neutrals are husbanding their own resources and that our supplies will not become available, either directly or indirectly, to feed the enemy."

## AWFUL SLAUGHTER DISCOURAGES HUNS

Infantry Attacks On Chemin des Dames Cease But Push Against Slavs Is Vigorous

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

PARIS, July 24.—Discouraged by the awful slaughter inflicted upon them Sunday the Germans yesterday ceased the persistent infantry attacks they have been conducting along the Chemin des Dames and the days was quiet along this bloody sector giving the congested defenders a much needed rest.

Following a fierce bombardment by the Germans before Cerny which was repelled in kind by the French big guns and an unsuccessful charge by the Huns the French forces in that sector undertook a counter drive and terrific infantry fighting followed, which continued up to nightfall with the push still going forward upon the foe.

In the vicinity of Lens the Canadian troops continue to aggressively back and harass the Hun lines.

In Galicia, however, the Austro-Germans are continuing their push against the whole Slav line. They are advancing on both sides of the Dnieper and were seriously menacing Tarnopol.

## WILSON WANTS HOOVER TO BE CONTROLLER OF FOOD AFFAIRS

President Urges House To Remain Firm For Single Administrator and Opposes Senate's Plan of Commission of Three

### ACTION OF SENATE IS ACCEPTED AS CHALLENGE

Letter Says Action of Upper House Is Interpreted To Mean Lack of Confidence in Himself in Making of Appointment

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The house conferees on the Food Control Bill will meet the senate conferees today in the knowledge that they have the backing of the President in their stand for a single administrator as against the desire of the senate for a board of three administrators, to work under a joint committee of the house and senate.

The bill as it passed the house provided for the centralizing of power in food control in a single administrator, to be nominated by the President, who had already selected Herbert C. Hoover for the position. The concentration of authority was attacked in the senate, and the bill was amended, providing for a board of three administrators, to be under the control of a joint congressional committee. During the senate debate there were several attacks upon Hoover, who was regarded as a "dictator" and described as a man who had been "shoved so long as to be out of touch with American sentiment."

The senate amendment has been accepted as a challenge by the President, who writes asking that the matter of control by a congressional committee be eliminated from the bill in conference and that the original plan for a single administrator be adopted.

In his letter the President says that he is compelled to interpret the senate demand for congressional control as "an expression of lack of confidence in myself." The house conferees are determined to back the President in this matter to the limit.

## ENLISTMENTS JUMP FOLLOWING DRAFTS

Men Who Are Drawn Take Advantage of Offer and Show Willingness To Serve At Once

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Permission having been granted to those whose numbers have been drawn in the draft to enlist in the regular army or the national guard up to the day set for the hearing of the claims for exemptions the number of voluntary enlistments has jumped to such an extent that many of the recruiting officers have been swamped with the applicants. The regular army was short fifty thousand men on the day of the drawing, and it was announced that the first ones to be passed would probably be drafted into the regular regiments. There is every indication, now, however, that the ranks will be filled with volunteers and the necessity for drafting into the regular army will be obviated.

The distribution of the draft "master lists" will commence today, there having been a delay owing to the mechanical difficulties of getting the lists all set up and printed. These master lists will be mailed to the Governors of the various States, in numbers sufficient to allow two to be forwarded from the office of the Governor to each local board in his State. In each district double the quota required will be summoned to appear for the physical examination, in order that disqualifications for physical disabilities and exemptions for all other reasons will still leave a sufficient number to complete the quota.

Applications for transfers to districts other than the ones in which the applicants are registered are now pouring into the office of the provost marshal, in such numbers that the office forces is swamped. In view of the large number, it has been found necessary to issue a general order that applicants from their own districts who may be shown for service will have to return to join their own home troops.

## HERBERT C. HOOVER, the President's choice for food administrator, will not have the free scope desired for him if the provisions of the senate bill prevail and Wilson has urged on the house conferees and leaders of that body for a single head control instead of a commission of three.



## GERMAN AVIATOR JEERS AT PLAN FOR U. S. FLEETS

Declares That Americans Are Only Bluffing in Their Talk of Gigantic Aerial Program Which Is To Blind Teuton War God

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

COPENHAGEN, July 24.—"The American aerial program is just another huge bluff," according to a statement of a German aerial commander as printed in the Berlin papers.

"The Americans we have met so far have not been a dangerous foe, and there is nothing in their past to indicate that they are going to prove a real menace to Germany," he continued.

In speaking of the airplane program mapped out by congress, and for which President Wilson is reported to have signed the bill appropriating more than half a billion dollars, the German commander declared that the United States is "going to have more difficulty in carrying out the purely material and mechanical part of the program than she anticipates. In the first place, there are no types of airplanes of the practicable war kind now available for the American factories and it will be a long time before they can get them. The likes of the Americans realize this, as witness the recent statement in the London Morning Post, pointing out just this difficulty ahead of England's ally."

## RUSSIAN GAINS ARE ADMITTED BY BERLIN

Slavs Increase Gains On Carpathian Ridge

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

BERLIN, June 23.—A general forward movement on both sides of the Dnieper was reported from the eastern front today. The Russians increased their hold on the Carpathian ridge, but attacks to make better their gains were repulsed.

## SERVE SPRING LAMB OR WE WON'T EAT, STOCKMEN SAY

Threaten Boycott On Railroads For Putting Food Conservation Measure into Effect in Dining Cars

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

CHICAGO, July 24.—Unless the railroads of the West rescind their orders to their diners against the use of young lamb at meals, the lines will be boycotted by the western stock men and sheep raisers, declares the secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association, in a formal statement yesterday.

The statement says that the sheep raisers have asserted that they will refuse to patronize the diners of roads keeping to this policy, and that they will ship their sheep over other lines. All the western railroads agreed to forbid the use of spring lamb in the dining cars, and the regulation went into effect July 16, as one of the most decided steps toward food conservation. Veal also was barred as part of the general policy against the use of young meats.

## WAR OPERATIONS ARE PRACTISED IN CAMP

Uncle Sam's Boys Extend Their Work in New Directions

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

AMERICAN CAMP IN FRANCE, July 24.—United States troops in the camp here yesterday extended the war practice in which they are engaging. They now include bayonet, hand grenade, trench, mortar fire and machine gun work. The officers have decided to employ the men they find best fitted for this work in the fighting and the others for camp work.

Better banking facilities are sorely needed, and lack of them has become a cause for complaint among the men, many of them, although they have accounts at home, finding themselves short of cash or completely out of funds here. Numbers of officers are already seeking billets in the next contingent to reach here.

## PRESIDENT SAYS DIFFERENCES TO BE FORGOTTEN

Time Has Come When Executive Can No Longer Disregard Controversy Between Goethals and Denman, Is Opinion

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, July 24.—It is believed that the President is on the point of informing both General Goethals and Chairman Denman, of the shipping board, that he expects them to drop their differences and start on the urgently necessary work of supplying the nation with a merchant fleet for war transport purposes. The President has kept aloof from the friction which has broken out between these two shipping board heads, hoping that some mutually satisfactory arrangement might be reached without his intervention, but it is now thought that he will not wait longer than twenty-four hours before acting.

### Rumors of Further Disensions

On the surface there has been a closer approach to harmony in the shipping board during the past few days, but last night there were rumors that two of the members were on the eve of asking the President to relieve them of further duty. This renewed the reports of serious discussions in the board.

### Denman Discusses Controversy

The story of the shipbuilding activities which have caused so many controversies has been told by Mr. Denman as follows:  
"In the latter part of February and several weeks before the war the shipping board, forecasting a growing efficiency in the German submarine, began to develop its program for a very great increase in the tonnage output of American yards. They sought agreement with the various steel-producing plants, but failed to get agreement for the large steel commitments in other purposes it could not hope for any great increase of tonnage from that source."

"The board, after nearly two months' investigation into the possibility of wooden ship construction to supplement steel, prepared a project for the construction of a wooden fleet which would increase the sum total of tonnage without interference with the steel supply. It called a conference of all the wooden ship constructors on the Atlantic coast and some from the Pacific. It consulted many practical workers in wooden construction such as drydocks, bridges and so forth, various scientists skilled in wooden materials, naval constructors and even builders of steel ships.

"Among others who approved the project in its preliminary form were General Goethals, F. W. Sprague, graduate engineer, Capt. W. H. Slayton and Rear Admiral Wainwright, U. S. N., retired; F. W. Wood, ironmaster and shipbuilder; L. N. Hollis, graduate of Annapolis; Herbert Hoover and W. L. Saunders, engineers.

"As a result of this careful investigation it prepared a report of its project, with the suggestion that General Goethals had been asked to manage it. This was turned over to the council of national defense, which, after a further investigation, approved it and returned it to the President. The President then gave his approval and advised the board's suggestion that General Goethals be made manager of construction, and he was employed by the board in that capacity.

"Daniel Willard, chairman of the advisory commission of the council of national defense, suggested that from his investigation of the case steel plate instead of steel enough to build many more ships, but that the distribution of material would have to be altered. The board, upon further investigation, came to the same conclusion.

"It went further than Mr. Willard's suggestion and gave public notice that it intended to ask for power to commence the steel-producing plants, following the system adopted by the British government. Certain of the large steel producers thereafter requested the board that there should be a discussion of the question and Chairman Denman asked General Goethals to take the matter up with Mr. Farrell. Mr. Farrell offered to supply to the board a very large amount of steel plates, for more than the facilities of the yards could hope to handle under the highest stimulation possible.

"Subsequently, congress voted \$500,000,000 for the construction of wooden and steel ships. It is clear that we will shortly close contracts for this amount for vessels principally of steel, and very largely fabricated under the plan suggested by Secretary Redfield some three years ago.

## OCEAN FREIGHT RATES TO COME DOWN IS AGREED IN WASHINGTON

Plan Would Mean Practically Commandeering Merchantmen of All the Allied Nations and All Are Willing Except Japan

### NEUTRAL SHIPPING IN CHANNELS AS DESIRED

Proposal Determined On Between Wilson, Shipping Commission and the British Representative Still Needs Further Approval

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Radical reductions in ocean freight rates as they now prevail, effective in Pacific waters as well as the Atlantic Ocean were agreed upon yesterday by President Wilson, the shipping commissioners and a member of the British foreign office who came here for the consultation and for the purpose of entering into some arrangement that would bring about the relief that the United States and its European Allies consider essential to the success of the war and a more speedy and certain victory over the Central Powers. This proposal will now be submitted for approval to the United States department of state and the British foreign office.

The plan that has been agreed upon provides for reductions of the most sweeping nature and will practically mean the commandeering of the merchantmen of all of the Allied nations. All of the Allies, with the one exception of Japan have expressed approval and willingness to enter into arrangements for the putting of the proposals into effect. Strong influence will be brought to bear on Japan to bring about a similar action, though she is admittedly less benefited but the argument will be used that her alliance with the other nations demands her entering into this arrangement.

It is not only the shipping of the Allies that will be affected but the neutral nations also will be brought into line for all neutral shipping can be forced into such channels as may be assigned or designated by the United States and Great Britain.

## NO MORE DELAY ON WAR TAX MEASURES

Senate Leaders Decide To Go Ahead Despite Uncertainties of Prohibition Points

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Leaders in the senate have decided that there is nothing to be gained by further delay in the war tax measure. This attitude was decided upon yesterday after a prolonged conference at which it was pointed out that there is no likelihood long the proposed liquor legislation will hang fire. It is this uncertainty over the prohibition measure that has held up the War Tax Bill. The finance committee therefore voted to report the War Tax Bill out as approved, and the debate on that measure probably will begin not later than Wednesday.