

**YESTERDAY'S WEATHER**  
 U. S. WEATHER BUREAU  
 Sept. 16, 1918—Last twenty-four hours: rainfall, 0.00; Temperature, Min., 74; Max., 84. Weather, Clear.

# Hawaiian Gazette

**FOOD FORECAST FOR TODAY**  
 All Meals Measles and One Wholesome

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1918.—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NUMBER 4774

## AUSTRIA'S PEACE NOTE IS SCOUTED

### Allies Press Their Advantage In Battle Fields

#### LANSING DECLARES NATION'S REFUSAL TO ENTER PARLEYS

Views of United States Have Been Made Clear and Require No Explanation: Other Powers Will Act Similarly

WASHINGTON, September 17—(Associated Press)—The United States will definitely and emphatically reject the Austrian peace proposals. Austria will be told in unmistakable language that America has nothing to discuss with the Central Powers and that the terms upon which peace may be secured are to be found in the statements already made concerning America's war aims.

Last night the secretary of state issued the following announcement:

"I am authorized by the President to state that the following will be the reply of this government to the Austro-Hungarian note proposing an unofficial conference of the belligerents.

The government of the United States feels that there is only one reply which it can make to the suggestion of the Imperial Austro-Hungarian government. It has repeatedly and with entire candor stated the terms upon which the United States would consider peace and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain."

The Austrian note, inviting the United States to send a representative to a non-binding conference of representatives of all the belligerent Powers, to discuss possible terms of peace, was received at the Swedish embassy here yesterday afternoon and transmitted to Secretary of State Lansing by Minister Ekengren. Press despatches had preceded it and the exact text of the proposal was known in advance of its receipt.

#### REPLY SATISFIES NATION

Within a very short time, following a conference between the secretary of state and the President, the reply of the United States, as quoted, was made public. It was received with general satisfaction.

A special meeting in New York of the League to Enforce Peace was called immediately the text of the American reply became known. With former President Taft presiding, the league adopted a resolution commending the President's resolution to reject the Austrian offer.

That some such an offer would be made, either from Vienna or Berlin has been known to the state department for some days. A representative of the department in Europe, under date of September 12, had cabled that the consensus of opinion among the Allied diplomats was that within the next few weeks the Entente should be prepared to receive the most desperate peace propaganda from Germany.

#### WILSON'S LATEST EXPRESSION

President Wilson's last declaration of the purposes of the United States and its war aims was made in connection with the call for the registration of the man power of the country between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years and thirty-two and forty-five years when he said:

"We solemnly purpose a decisive victory of arms and deliberately devote the larger part of the military man power of the nation to the accomplishment of that purpose."

It is probable that the replies to the Austrian note from the other co-belligerents will be couched in language similar to that of the United States and a general refusal to seriously entertain the proposal.

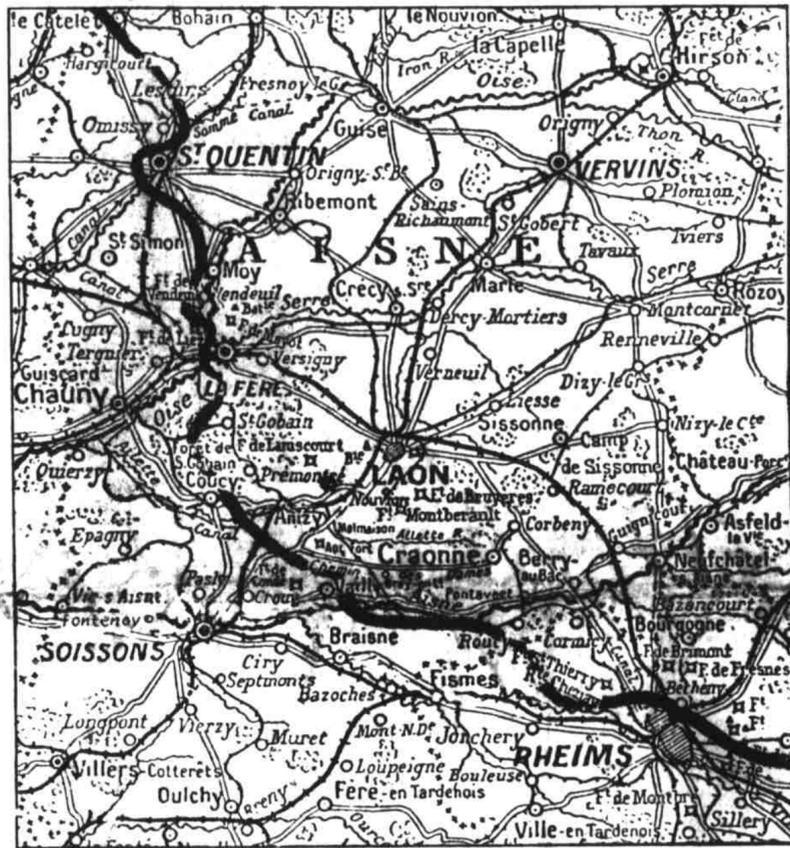
#### OTHER COUNTRIES' VIEWS

While no official expression has been announced by the British government Foreign Minister Balfour expressed his personal views on the subject when he said: "It is incredible to assume that anything can come from this proposal. I am utterly unable to see that such conferences as Austria proposes could lead to the desired end." Coming as it does after the speech of von Payer, the German vice-chancellor last week he regards the proposal as a move in a concerted effort to divide the Allies.

The British press unanimously and in stinging terms scouts the idea that the Allies could seriously entertain the suggestions of the Austrian note at this time. The offer of a separate peace to Belgium by Germany is regarded as a gratuitous insult.

In Paris the note occasioned no surprise. It is considered as an outcoming of the recent Allied successes. There is a semi-official report from Berlin that the note which Baron von Burian presented on the order of Emperor Charles would bind Austria only and that Germany had no hand in its preparation but this report is given no credence.

**THE ELBOW OF THE FRENCH FRONT**—Around this section of the western line some of the important fighting is being done today, the crucial battle being on the tip of the salient, between Vailly on the Aisne and Coucy. Here General Petain is smashing a way toward Laon and an advance in places of another mile will flank the Germans at a point where their hold upon a thousand square miles of France will be shaken loose. A great German retreat out of this salient may be commenced at any time. It cannot be long delayed if the British at St. Quentin and the French southwest of Laon continue to gain.



#### FROM FLANDERS TO SAINT MIHIEL POUNDING LINE OF HUN GOES ON

French Achieve Considerable Gains Against Strong Opposition and Further Press Their Flanking Movement

STRONG ATTACK SOON IN VOSGES SECTOR

British Make Gains of Varying Length At Different Points Between Ypres and St. Quentin; Much Air Fighting

WASHINGTON, September 17—(Associated Press)—

Fighting progresses steadily and to the advantage of the Allies on the Western front while the Allies are preparing their replies of rejection of the Austrian proposals to hold conferences which might be preparatory to peace negotiations. At various points from Flanders to St. Mihiel the Allied forces made gains of varying importance Sunday night and yesterday. From Macedonia came the news of renewed activities on the part of Serbian and French forces that were especially promising.

In the St. Mihiel sector there was a further falling back of the Germans before Pershing's forces with an indication they were assuming positions which they purpose to hold if possible.

#### FRENCH GAINS

With the French forces further advances were made in the important sector to the south of the Oise. Here the enemy resisted stoutly but the French forces advanced to the northeast and east of Saucy a kilometer along a front of four kilometers. Six hundred prisoners were taken. Further south, in the Aisne sector the French forces advanced briefly and took and held the town of Vailly. These successes mark further progress in the move that is designed to flank the Aisne and Chemin des Dames positions, the latter to the north, and bring about the capture of Laon as well.

#### BRITISH SUCCESSES

Gains were made by the British at several points the most vital being in the vicinity of St. Quentin. At the north end of the line, in Flanders gains in the vicinity of Plugstreete in the Ypres sector are reported, in last night's British official report. On Sunday night and yesterday morning gains of a thousand yards were reported along the Comines Canal on a front of more than two miles but these are called minor operations in the official despatches.

To the north of the Arras-Cambrai road and before Douai the Tommies advanced a considerable distance and established posts at Saucy, Pouchy and Oppy.

Before Cambrai advances were made east of Havrincourt and Demicourt, proceeding along the

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#### GERMAN ARTILLERY IS MORE VIOLENT

No Attacks In Force Are Made Against Pershing's Forces Now Wiping Up Field

WASHINGTON, September 17—(Associated Press)—In the Lorraine sector yesterday General Pershing continued the strengthening of his lines and the wiping up of the salient which he so recently extinguished. Yesterday morning there were increases in the enemy artillery fire but no attacks followed.

A leader's despatch says that the Germans on Thursday night began their retirement in the Lorraine sector to the Hindenburg line which they call their main line of defense. It is called the "Kriegsziel" and is a position spanning the salient from Etain to Epargny. They expect to hold the Americans here.

It will be noted that in his communique of September 14 General Pershing gives the number of prisoners taken as 15,000. As the despatch came to the afternoon paper it read 50,000. The Advertiser checked up on this and secured a "repeat" which gave a correction of the earlier despatch and made the figures 15,000 and not 50,000.

**Resistance Expected**  
 While large bodies of Germans are retreating, accompanied by long trains of supplies and some of their heavier guns there is evidence of preparation on their part to make a most determined resistance along the Hindenburg line. They are building new dugouts and preparing new entrenchments, air observers report.

**Pershing Reports**  
 General Pershing's communique of September 14 said: "Our advance units have maintained touch with the enemy forces and repulsed a counter-attack that was attempted in the vicinity of Jaulny."

"We are now able to estimate our success during the two previous days. The dash and vigor of our own troops and the valiant French divisions which have shown by the fact that the forces attacking on both faces of the salient effected a junction and secured the result desired within twenty-seven hours, besides liberating more than a hundred and fifty square miles of territory and in taking 15,000 prisoners, we captured much material. More than a hundred guns of all calibers and hundreds of machine guns and trench mortars."

**RED CROSS PROVIDES FOR SWITZERLAND WORK**

WASHINGTON, September 16—(Official)—More than \$2,000,000 has been appropriated by the Red Cross for relief work in Switzerland. Much of this will be spent upon those who are interned there and relief will be rendered to refugees who are in various stages of destitution.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1.)

#### LENINE PAVES WAY FOR HUN ALLIANCE

Bolshevik Leader Sends Letter Which Indicates Throwing Off Mask of Neutrality

NEW YORK, September 16—(Associated Press)—Lenine appears to be preparing to throw off the mask which the Bolshevik government has worn since its successful revolution deposed Kerensky and to show Bolshevism in its true image the servant of Germany and Austria. This is shown in despatches which have been received from Amsterdam that indicate he is paving the way to come out as the open ally of the Central Powers.

In a letter which the Bolshevik leader has written to the Commissaries Soviets the despatch quotes Lenine as saying that the time may come when it is necessary to seek Alliance with other powers. "In order to save the power to the workers and to the peasants we must not even recoil from an alliance with the imperialists."

**MILLIONS OF VISITORS SEE ALLIED WAR EXHIBIT**

CHICAGO, September 16—(Official)—The Allied War Exposition which has been shown in various parts of the country and has been in this city for the past two weeks has closed. So intense was the interest in the splendid and interesting display of war trophies, taken from the enemy on various fronts, that in the fourteen days it was open here more than 1,000,000 persons visited it.

The attendance through the country has run high into the millions.

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#### STRONG MOVEMENT GROWS IN SIBERIA

Large Forces of Poles Organize; Provinces Declare War Against Germany

WASHINGTON, September 17—(Associated Press)—Spread of the feeling against the German owned Bolshevik Soviets and Germany and Austria is reported from Siberia. A movement which probably exceeds that of the Czech-Slovaks is reported from Harbin in belated despatches dated September 7. This movement is being organized by Polish officers who are forming a Polish division to fight in Siberia. It is conservatively estimated that they have more than 100,000 trained men immediately available for service in the vicinity of Harbin, N. Kolsk and Vladivostok.

The Japanese government has officially recognized the Czech-Slovak army as an Allied belligerent and the Czech-Slovak national council as controlling that army.

Olovaunsiya, Transbaikalia and the Siberian government at Omsk have all declared war against Germany, it is announced in other despatches. Premier David Lloyd George, on behalf of the British war cabinet, has sent a cable to Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, president of the national council of Czech-Slovaks, congratulating him on the work being done by Czech-Slovak forces in Siberia against German-Austrian forces.

**LLOYD GEORGE APPEALS TO STRIKING WORKERS**

LONDON, September 17—(Associated Press)—From his sick bed Premier Lloyd George has issued a strong and earnest appeal in the name of patriotism, honor and justice to the strikers. He urges them to return to work at once and leave the settlement of their disputes to the proper government tribunals.

**BAKER IN LONDON**

LONDON, September 16—(Associated Press)—Secretary of War Baker has arrived here from a visit to the battle fronts.

#### BRITISH AND GREEK OFFENSIVE NOW DUE

Announcement Is Made of Important Operations Against Bulgaria By Allied Forces

LONDON, September 17—(Associated Press)—Capture of the Bulgarian second line positions on a front of ten miles on the Doiran-Vardar front was announced yesterday by Sir Arthur Balfour at a reception held for the Greek legation. He said this movement was the prelude to an important British-Greek offensive in which the Greek forces would be found to be playing the most important part since entry into the war.

With the French forces in the Saloniki sector cooperating, the reorganized Serbian army has launched an offensive against the Bulgarians and have achieved some important gains. It is announced in official despatches received here today. Thus far the Serbians and French have captured three important and strongly fortified positions, Teak Vetrnik, Debolosic and Soko Mountain.

Considerable losses have been inflicted on the enemy and the Serbian line has been tactically strengthened.

#### CASUALTY LIST KEEPS COMFORTABLY SMALLER

WASHINGTON, September 17—(Associated Press)—Casualties in the lists released for publication yesterday numbered 274, of which 258 were army and eight marine corps.

Army casualties were twenty-one killed in action, nine dead of wounds, two of other causes, 112 wounded, 11 missing and three known prisoners. Captain Edward P. Sheppard of Clarksville, Tennessee, is among those severely wounded.

Marine casualties were two killed in action, six wounded and four missing.