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HONOLULU, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1917.

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U-BOAT OFF NEW YORK ATTACKS U. S. DESTROYER

BLOCKADE OF PORTS ON THE ATLANTIC BY GERMAN NAVY BELIEVED BEGUN

FULL STRENGTH REGIMENT BRINGS ABOUT POWERFUL HUMAN MACHINE

Now that the four regiments of the National Guard of Hawaii have been ordered to recruit to full war strength it is interesting to know just how many men will be required to fill the ranks to the specified number.

A full strength infantry regiment under the regulations of the United States, should number 56 commissioned officers and 2003 enlisted men divided into 12 letter or line companies, one headquarters company, one supply company, one machine gun company and an attached sanitary troop.

A letter company is composed of three commissioned officers, one captain, one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant, and 150 enlisted men as follows: One first sergeant, one mess sergeant, one supply sergeant, eight sergeants, 17 corporals, two mechanics, three cooks, two buglers, 23 privates, first class, and 87 privates.

The headquarters company has one captain and 150 enlisted men; the supply company, a captain and a second lieutenant and 57 enlisted men; the machine gun company, one captain, one first lieutenant and two second lieutenants and 74 enlisted men, and the sanitary troops, one major, two captains and 33 enlisted men.

The 58 enlisted men of the headquarters company are one regimental sergeant major, three battalion sergeants major, one first sergeant (drum major), one sergeant bugler, two color sergeants, one mess sergeant, one supply sergeant, one stable sergeant, one sergeant, one horse-

shoer, two cooks, four privates, first class, 12 privates, second class, and 27 barnsmen.

The 37 enlisted men in the supply company are three supply sergeants, a first sergeant, mess sergeant, stable sergeant, corporal, horse-shoer, saddler and cook and 27 wagoners.

The 74 enlisted men of the machine gun company are one first sergeant, one mess sergeant, one supply sergeant, one stable sergeant, seven sergeants, eight corporals, one horse-shoer, two mechanics, two cooks, two buglers, 12 privates, first class, and 36 privates.

The 33 enlisted men of the sanitary troops are one first sergeant, three sergeants, six privates, first class and 23 privates.

The regiment is also divided into three battalions of four companies each, commanded each by a major and the colonel, with the aid of the lieutenant-colonel, commands the entire regiment. There are also three battalion adjutants (first lieutenants) and a chaplain.

The present strength of the guard infantry is 195 officers and 4267 enlisted men, which means there is need of 29 more officers and 3741 enlisted men.

In the National Guard of Hawaii there is also a corps of engineers composed of three officers and 71 enlisted men; signal corps, three officers and 74 enlisted men; a cavalry company, three officers and 66 enlisted men, and two companies coast artillery corps, six officers and 135 enlisted men.

Hawaii Young Men Who Have Enlisted in Navy and Will Go to Coast



Here are two youths of this city who have enlisted in the U. S. navy on board the U. S. S. Alert. On the left is Jerome Fearo, 19 years old, a freshman student at Kamehameha School for Boys. On the right is George Woolsey, also 19, born in Honolulu, and also of the freshman class at Kamehameha, where he took the machine-shop course.

These two young men, having joined the U. S. colors, are to be ordered to the Naval Training Station at San Francisco, Cal., for a military training prior to being assigned to duty on board a war-vessel.

The naval authorities here are securing enlistments in accordance with the recent notification by Secretary Daniels. Applicants for enlistment may apply at the Alert, Navajo, Naval Station in Honolulu or recruiting office at the O. R. & L. depot every morning. The hours are as follows: Naval Station, Honolulu, between 2 p. m. and 4:30 p. m., week days, and 9 a. m. to 11:30 a. m., Sundays. U. S. S. Alert, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., U. S. S. Navajo, 7 a. m. to 4 p. m., or at the railroad station between 6:45 a. m. and 7:25 a. m. each morning except Sunday.

TARIFF INCREASE ON SUGAR IS AGAIN UP AS SUGGESTION

By C. S. ALBERT
(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondent)
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The outlook for increased tariff protection on refined sugar is becoming brighter as each day passes. Many Democratic members of Congress now openly admit that it will be necessary to restore the Payne-Aldrich rates, or go beyond that point.

The arising of a critical situation between the United States and Germany has caused an unexpected and sudden change in the attitude toward sugar. For several days it has been self-evident that material additions to governmental revenues must be made. The old standbys—whiskey, beer and tobacco—were immediately suggested as being slated to bear their share of the burden. Sugar was added to the list, with a suggestion that coffee and tea might be required to pay part of the anticipated war expenses.

The first suggestion that sugar be given more protection, instead of a consumption tax being levied, came from Representative Thomas M. Bell of Georgia, the Democratic whip in the house. The views expressed by him were shared by many of his associates.

"I would be in favor of a tariff on sugar," he said, "because it bears equally on all and wages a hardship on none. I would be willing for the old tariff to be put back on, and I would increase it on lumber, too. It might be a good policy to make an increase on diamonds, and then put it up to the government to prevent them being smuggled in."

"This could be done by the Democrats consistently. I believe in a revenue tariff only rather than in raising revenue by direct taxation, such as is raised by the excess profits law. The increased tariff rates should be put on only as an emergency measure. After the emergency is over we should get rid of it at an early date."

Boosting the income tax, the excess profits tax and other forms of revenue production now in vogue will be invoked to fill the treasury. It is figured out that a cool billion can be raised by elaborating and expanding taxes already effective. It is thought the income tax might be pushed up from 2 to 5 per cent without bothering the payer too much. The exemption would be slipped down to \$1500 for single men. This would prove effective but unpopular.

TORPEDO MISSES AMERICAN VESSEL BY THIRTY YARDS

(Associated Press by Commercial Pacific Cable)
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—A German submarine fired on the U. S. torpedo boat destroyer Smith 100 miles off New York today.

The fact that the submarine has been seen in American waters indicates that the U-boat blockade of United States ports has begun.

(Associated Press by Commercial Pacific Cable)
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The navy department today issued the following statement: "It is reported from Fire Island lightship to the naval stations of Boston and New York that at 3:30 this morning an enemy submarine was sighted by the U. S. S. Smith, running submerged. "The submarine fired a torpedo which missed the destroyer by thirty yards. "The wake of the torpedo was plainly seen, crossing the bow of the destroyer. The submarine disappeared."

The destroyer Smith is attached to the Atlantic fleet, is of 700 tons, commanded by Lieut. (junior grade) R. T. Merrill, with home yard at Charleston, S. C.

NORTHWEST WHEAT BEING RUSHED TO FEED ENTENTE

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Wireless)
PORTLAND, Ore., April 17.—One hundred cars of wheat from the fields of the Northwest are now being shipped to the Atlantic Coast for transportation to the Entente Allies every day.

ALLIES' AVIATORS SHOWER BOMBS ON GERMAN TOWN

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Wireless)
LONDON, Eng., April 17.—It was officially announced last night that the British and French aeroplane commanders in France Saturday carried out a bombing raid upon Freiburg, Germany, with good results. This attack was in the nature of a reprisal for the sinking by a German submarine of British hospital ships at sea, with the loss of a number of wounded.

HOUSE FAVORS SYSTEM OF VOLUNTEER SERVICE

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Wireless)
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—Tentative votes taken by the committee on military affairs of the lower house yesterday showed that the sentiment of the committee is toward the volunteer system, the majority approving of provisions for volunteers. The house military committee yesterday

REPRESENTATIVES NAMED TO MEET ALLIES' ENVOYS

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Wireless)
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—Maj. Gen. Wood, commanding the department of the Southeast, with headquarters at Charleston, S. C., and Col. Robert E. Lee Michie will represent the army at the forthcoming conference with the representatives of the Entente Allies in this city. The state department will also have representatives at the conference and Rear Admiral F. P. Fletcher of the general naval board and the joint board will represent the navy. The President will receive the Allied commissioners tomorrow.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE IN DYNAMITER'S TRIAL

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Wireless)
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 17.—Estelle Smith, one of the witnesses in the Warren K. Billings trial on a charge of having been implicated in the placing of a suitcase filled with explosives at the corner of Market and Stuart streets during the preparedness parade last summer, has made affidavit in which she swears that Frank C. Oxman, the cattleman from Durkee, Ore., whose testimony brought about the conviction of T. J. Mooney, the California labor leader, offered her a large sum to be a witness at the trial of Weinberg, another of the alleged bomb plotters. The Smith woman as-

AMERICA CAN HELP ALLIES HUNT DOWN SUBMARINES

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Wireless)
LONDON, April 17.—Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, first sea lord of the British admiralty, yesterday broke his rule and gave out through the Associated Press an interview on the war. His subject was what America best can do to aid the cause of humanity against the German pirates.

"The most useful contribution to the war against Germany which the United States can make," said the Ad-

miral, "is to guard the sea lanes." "In discussing the possibility of a submarine attack upon the cities on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States, Sir John said that there is small probability of such attacks owing to the lack of bases from which the sea-sneaks of Germany might operate.

The British admiral also talked about the need for saving tonnage for use in carrying foodstuffs to the Entente Allies. This he declared is a vital factor in the carrying on of the war.

PLAN TO SUPERVISE GERMAN BANKS IN CUBA

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Wireless)
NEW YORK, N. Y., April 17.—The Cuba News Bureau here announced last night that the Menocal government in Havana has made plans for appointing supervisors over the German banks in Cuba. This move will be taken soon.

HOLLWEG MAY MAKE NEW OFFER TO RUSSIA

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Wireless)
AMSTERDAM, Netherlands, April 17.—The German government is reported to be making a new offer to Russia.

10,000 GERMANS ARE TAKEN AS BIG FRENCH DRIVE CUTS HOLE IN LINES

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Wireless)
LONDON, Eng., April 17.—Over a 25-mile front yesterday, and following the most tremendous of artillery preparations, the French struck heavily between the sector north of Soissons and Rheims, and Berlin officially admitted that "if the effort of the French proves successful it means a retirement of the whole German line between Lens and Soissons." In other words the famous von Hindenburg line which was to have proved the death trap for the Allies on the western front, is now menaced from both ends by the British in the north, where the German lines around Lens are being systematically crushed in by the overwhelming British artillery fire, and by the French in the Champagne country, where yesterday the Teutonic invaders lost 10,000 prisoners and scores of heavy guns.

The British official statement detailing the fighting on the western front since April 9, when the big thrust began east of Arras, announced that in the week they have taken 14,000 prisoners from the retreating German armies and 194 heavy guns.

The official description of the fighting issued by the Berlin war office last night said that "this is a great attempt to break through our lines at two far distant points. It possibly means that success might necessitate our retreat from the greater part of the lines we now hold between the Soisson sector and that of Lens. There has been violent artillery fire in eastern Champagne, and this may be the forerunner of an extension of the Allied offensive to that sector."

The German general staff appears to believe that the attacks on the western front have been a desperate battle of attrition, and that the