

# MORTARS OF OAHU'S COAST DEFENSES WILL BARK AGAIN

### Period of Service Practice for All Batteries Here Opens Next Monday Morning—Strenuous Schedule Is Anticipated—Difficulties Increased This Year

Next week, after a year of silence, the big guns and mortars of Oahu's coast defenses will speak again. The batteries of Ruger, De Russy, Armstrong and Kamahameha will hurl projectiles seaward both by day and by night, and the results of months of careful training and preparation will be shown in a few hours of actual firing. The mortar battery at Fort Kamahameha now holds the Knox trophy for the best shooting of the entire Coast Artillery corps last year, and officers and men of the 68th and 75th companies will make a great effort to defend their title. Rivalry is keen locally, and the holders will be strongly challenged by the other organizations of Oahu.

The ten-day period of service practice opens next Monday, and while regulations prohibit notification of battery commanders in advance just when they will be called on to fire, it is generally believed that this year's practice will be made strenuous and that there will be little interval between the firing of the different batteries. Colonel W. C. Rafferty, commanding the coast defenses of Oahu, is not apt to let the grass grow under his feet, once he starts to test the efficiency of his command.

Mortar practice this year will be more difficult than ever before, owing to the firing at increased ranges which necessitate the change not only of charges but of projectiles as well as the target passes from one zone to another. This adds to the difficulties of computation in the plotting room, where the exact spot on which the target will be at the time the projectile reaches it is predicted, and the mortar laid according to the figures telephoned to the gun. The extreme range for day practice this year will be 13,000 yards. The target is any point on the ocean's surface within a 50-yard

radius of a small raft, used only as an aiming point, and towed across the line of fire about 500 yards in rear of a target.

**Difficulties Extreme.**

In mortar firing, owing to the fact that the target is never visible to the men who are actually laying the pieces, the greatest precision of projectile and powder is required. The shots fly miles skyward and, describing a great arc, are expected to fall on the deck of a rapidly moving vessel, a small mark under the best of conditions.

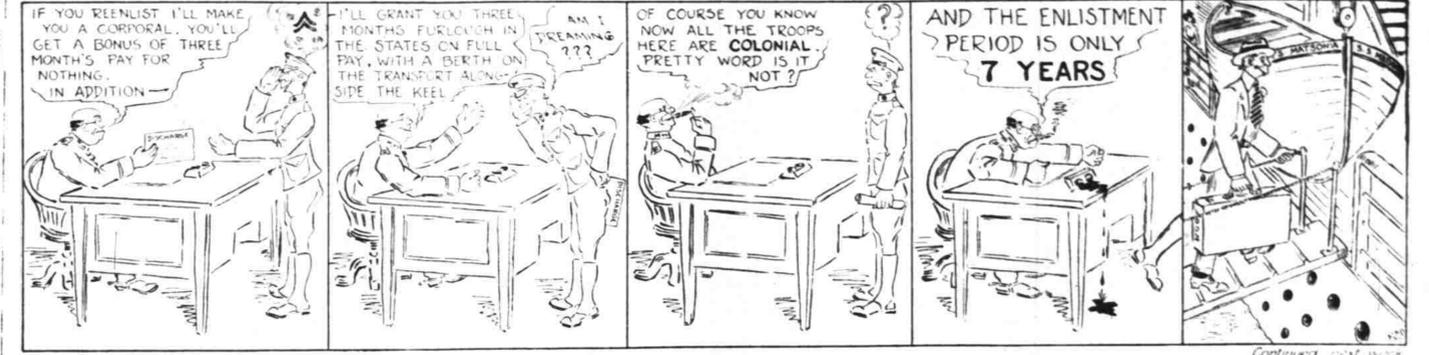
From the position-finding station, officers with the most delicate instruments for range finding and observation, "track" the course of the target, estimate where it will be after the minute that it will take the projectile to reach it, and then by telephone notify the gunners hidden in the pits what angle of degree of traverse is necessary. In an instant the mortar is laid and fired, and with a roar that seems to rock the solid concrete walls and buildings of the battery itself, the projectile goes shrieking upward. That hits are ever recorded at all is the marvel to the laymen. It seems impossible that the speed of the moving target, the exact quantity of the powder charge, the weight of the projectile, the wind variation and the distance can be so acutely calculated on a minute or so before the shot falls. But the modern mortars do make hits, and if the emergency arose, it is probable that these of Oahu's coast defenses would give a very good account of themselves in keeping a hostile fleet at a respectful distance.

During the last few days the crews of all the mortar batteries have been hard at work doing what is known as "balancing the mechanism of the mortars." Every projectile is carefully weighed, and variations are corrected

# Insufficient Inducements

### Or Why Didn't Woof Reenlist ? ? ? ? ?

### Enquire Washington



by bringing all up to the weight of the heaviest by adding sand behind the base. The weights are then marked plainly on the projectiles for quick handling.

The rotating band which circles the base of the projectile is calipered to one-thousandth of an inch, and what is known as the bourrelet, the swell immediately behind the head, which grips the rifling, is carefully scraped and cleaned.

The "blending" of the powder is one of the most delicate and interesting operations, for no matter how carefully this is done originally, some of the powder dries out faster than other portions, under apparently the same conditions, and there are other variations in the same lot of ammunition. To make it as uniform as possible then, the powder is piled in a great heap and ten men with wooden shovels divide it into ten equal piles. These ten piles are then re-mixed, the operation of separation and mixture being known as "reveling." Several cycles are required to assure the proper blend.

The charges are then weighed down to fractions of a cunce, sewed in bags

## Fort Shafter Notes

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence)

**FORT SHAFTER, July 18.**—The 321 recruits that joined the regiment on Tuesday have commenced drills and elementary instruction under the guidance of Lieutenants Mathews, Longenecker and Fredenahl, each being a representative of a battalion of the regiment and being assisted by a sergeant and three corporals from each company of their respective battalions. Owing to the large number of men under instruction and the fact that the parade in the post proper is the only suitable ground in the post for close order instruction, the commanding officer has directed that the parade be reserved for the exclusive use of the squads into which the new men are divided. The companies will devote the time that the parade is so reserved to field instruction and marches. Yesterday afternoon at regimental parade all the new soldiers were turned out to be present as spectators of the regiment while going through that ceremony. The men are pronounced by the officers of the regiment to be an unusually well-appearing draft and the descriptive cards show that a goodly number of experienced soldiers with former service is included in the number. These former service men will only be given enough of the recruit drill to test out their knowledge when they will be sent to join their respective companies.

## ARMS AND AMMUNITION FOR CIVILIAN RIFLE CLUBS NOW

After many years of effort by a coterie of rifle enthusiasts and patriots in this country, legislation has at last been secured, and Congress has authorized the War Department to begin the training of civilians in rifle practice, says the Army and Navy Journal. It was due to the efforts of the National Rifle Association of America, which has been the pioneer in working up sentiment throughout the country for the promotion of rifle shooting as a sport as well as a means of strengthening our national defenses, that Congress has at last taken action by authorizing the War Department to issue to civilian rifle clubs Krag rifles and ammunition free. The new law provides that ten citizens in any locality may organize themselves into a club, after which they adopt the by-laws furnished by the War Department, and affiliate with the N. R. A. with and by the approval of the Governor or Adjutant-General of the state. After this has been accomplished the club is eligible to receive the rifles and ammunition on the basis of one rifle to each five members of the club and 120 rounds of ammunition for each member. Members of clubs receiving such ammunition will be required to shoot over a course of instruction laid down by the War Department, which provides for rapid fire at 200 and 300 yards, and slow fire at 300, 500 and 600 yards. Those members who qualify as marksmen, sharpshooter or expert are given decorations by the War Department and their names are recorded in the office of the Adjutant-General of the state and of the War Department. Clubs will be required to give bond for the safe return of the rifles issued to them. One serious difficulty in accomplishing the purpose of the law is the lack of proper rifle ranges. Only one state in the Union, Massachusetts, had the foresight to acquire local ranges and bar against future encroachment of building operations. In that state every large city is compelled by law to purchase and maintain a rifle range for its home militia. There has not been a session of Congress for many years that has not had presented to it propositions to acquire target ranges and maneuver grounds in different parts of the country, all of which have failed to secure recognition.

## 4 HYDRO-PLANES ADDED TO NAVY'S FLYING FLEET

### Splendid Work of Aerial Scouts at Vera Cruz Is Praised

(By Latest Mail)

**WASHINGTON.**—Four new hydro-aeroplanes will be added to the Navy Department's squadron within the next month. Two of these are of the Curtiss type, which has been in use for some time and has given general satisfaction. The third is a Wright flying boat, different from the Curtiss mainly in that it is "bobtailed" instead of having a lens afterwards, and its rudders are on the machine instead of being on the boat body.

The fourth machine is of the Burgess-Dunne type, being the invention of a retired British army officer named Dunne. It is modified to some extent by W. Starling Burgess, the American expert. Its special feature is said to be inherent stability. It is claimed that this machine is able to hold its position in the air without the use of gyroscopes or other artificial means. The machine is being purchased mainly for experimental purposes, and it will be used at the navy's Pensacola aeronautic station. Good record at Vera Cruz.

With the return of the navy's aeroplane squadron from Vera Cruz, which it left on June 13, the most successful series of flights ever made for scouting purposes has been completed. Several flights were made every day. During the 43 days' service of the aerial squadron over 250 flights were made without a single accident. The flights varied in duration from 15 minutes to two hours and the average speed was about 60 miles an hour. The aeroplanes never failed in all this time to respond to a call for a scouting flight.

The number of naval officers detailed for aviation duty is now being increased from 10 to 20 by the addition of a new class, and within a year it is expected to increase the number to 35. The new men are first given a course of preliminary instruction in the construction of motors and aeroplanes by the Burgess, Curtiss and Wright companies. After this they go to the Pensacola station for six weeks for further instruction and then are expected to begin work in the air. They are picked from the applicants for this duty in the grades of ensign and lieutenants, junior grade, and lieutenants. After they have begun to make actual flights they are allowed 35 per cent increase in pay, mainly because they are unable to get life insurance.

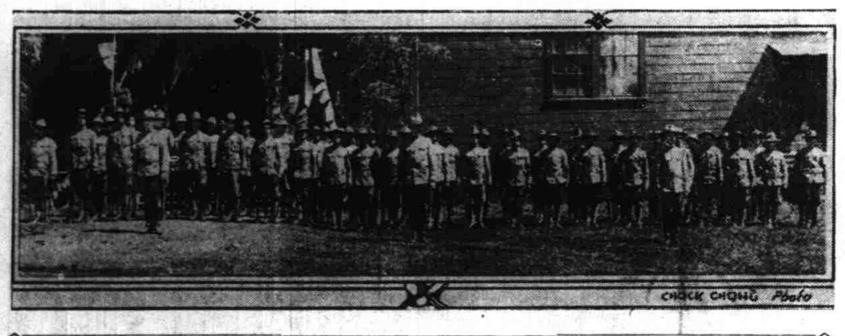
**Special Appropriations.**

While at the present time there is money available to purchase the four new flying-boats mentioned, which will bring up the navy's total to 13, it is likely that before long Congress will be asked for a special appropriation for aviation purposes. The work done at Vera Cruz has drawn general attention to the navy's air squadron.

Because of the sale of the battleship Mississippi to Greece, the navy aeroplanes must find a new "mother." The Mississippi has been used as the headquarters and home for the aviation officers, and also as a training ship for aeronautical experiments.

Capt. M. L. Bristol is in charge of the navy aeronautical work, with

## CITIZEN SOLDIERS OF THE BIG ISLAND



Company M, 1st Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii, stationed at Hilo; Capt. J. D. Easton, commanding; H. M. Morehead, 1st Lieut.; J. S. Caceres and J. L. K. Cunningham, 2d Lieut.

The smiling countenance of Captain Easton, commanding Co. M, will be missing in the joint e guard duties and Captain Easton, one of at home. So also will 2d Lieutenant H. M. Morehead, with it when it is cent regimental orders and will report Company M was formerly Company year, the designation was changed so the company is in a flourishing condition for enlistment.

In "Jack" Easton, commanding Co. M, campment with the regulars next week, the most enthusiastic officers of the J. S. Caceres, so that Company M reaches Oahu. 2d Lieutenant J. L. K. R. for duty as soon as the cutoff is rd, but when the 1st Infantry, N. G. that all the companies on the outside and Captain Easton is able to pick and choose among the applicants

## ORDERS OF THE HAWAIIAN DEPT.

July 16, 1914.

Special Orders No. 132.

2. Under exceptional circumstances, leave of absence for one month and 22 days, with permission to leave the department, to take effect upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., of the August transport, is granted Captain Joseph C. Kay, 2nd Infantry, Fort Shafter, H. T.

Attention is invited to the requirements of General Orders No. 196, war department, 1907, and General Orders No. 42, series 1913, these headquarters. (8717).

July 17, 1914.

Special Orders No. 133.

1. Private First Class Roberts A. Tibbitts, Quartermaster Corps, Schofield Barracks, H. T., is transferred as private to Battery E, 1st Field Artillery, at that post. He will report to the commanding officer of the organization to which transferred, for duty.

The expense of this transfer will be borne by the soldier. (8708).

July 14, 1914.

General Orders No. 23.

1. Lieut.-Col. Charles S. Bromwell, Corps of Engineers, having reported this date in compliance with paragraph 6, Special Orders No. 86, war department, 1914, is announced as Department Engineer, vice Major William P. Wooten, Corps of Engineers, with station in this city.

A board of officers has been appointed by orders from post headquarters to consider and recommend a course of instruction to be followed in the post graduate course for officers at Fort Shafter during the school year 1914-1915. The board will be composed of Lieut.-Col. B. W. Atkinson, Maj. Ernest V. Smith, Maj. Michael J. Lenihan and Maj. Herbert O. Williams, all of the 2d Infantry.

Lieut.-Commander H. C. Mustin in charge of the station at Pensacola.

## Good Roads for Schofield Barracks Are Now Assured.

The sum of \$4800 has been appropriated for the improvement of the roads on the post, and the work will commence immediately under the supervision of Capt. Chalmers G. Hall, constructing quartermaster. The number of roads will be reduced to a minimum, and all the main roads will be covered with coral rock and oiled. Nothing will tend to make Schofield Barracks more desirable as a station than the improvement of the roads. The clouds of dust that roll from the almost innumerable dirt roads in dry weather, and the deep red mud during the rainy season, become almost insupportable to those who have four years to serve at this post.

The first coral rock road at Schofield was recently built by Colonel L. W. V. Kennon, 25th Infantry, joining the 25th Infantry cantonment with Castner. This road was built by soldier labor, and though rough and uneven in spots, is a vast improvement over the old dirt road.

## Won His Star in the Jungles of Panama



SURGEON-GENERAL WILLIAM C. GORGAS

TOULON.—The French submarine Calypso was sunk today by the destroyer Mousqueton during maneuvers. The crew was saved, it is thought it will be impossible to salvage the submarine, on account of the great depth at which she is lying.

The Calypso was navigating on the surface at the time of the collision and most of the men were on deck. The shock was severe and a great hole was torn in the submarine's side. The boat sank in a few minutes.

A heavy sea was running at the time but the other warships carried out the rescue work with great skill and daring.

The Mousqueton was badly damaged and put into port.

WASHINGTON.—The sale of the battleships Mississippi and Idaho for use in the Greek navy was consum-

## ARMY NOTES

Under date of July 10 the men composing the regimental detachment were relieved from duty as members of that detachment and the organization of the mounted orderly section of the headquarters company was effected as of the same date. The enlisted personnel of that section is as follows: Sergeant James E. Riley, Company C; Private Thomas B. Roan, Company A; Private Charles E. Moore, Company B; Private Leonard Marksbury, Company C; Private Herbert L. Palmore, Company C; Private James King, Company D; Private John H. Ruland, Company D; Private Robin Baker, Company E; Private Benvenuto Magnusson, Company E; Private Francis J. Shaw, Company F; Private Edward Brown, Company F; Private Frank A. Silva, Company G; Private Harry Ward, Company H; Private William S. Brown, Company K; Private Andrew S. D'Autrecy, Company L; Private Frank Homigrow, Company L; Private Stephen Gefeiner, Company L; Private Martin H. Hinman, Company M.

Paragraph 5 of the same order detailed the below-named men as members of the Machine Gun Company: Sergeant Joseph Leighton, Co. E; Sergeant Frank A. Brand, Co. A; Sergeant Roy C. Garrick, Co. H; Sergeant Frederick G. Silber, Co. G; Sergeant Alfred Henry, Co. I, and Sergeant John E. Schneider, Co. M, and Privates John R. Collings, Co. M, and Privates John Zwolensky, James R. Dean and Carl S. Rummel, Co. A; Robert Harris, Alvin Smith, Charles E. Gulley, Joseph Serson and Charlie Webb, Co. B; Joseph A. Corey, Co. C; Dorado Payne and Alva D. Hendry, Co. E; James C. McFarlane and Frank E. Mitchell, Co. G; Victor Muller, Co. H; Louis J. Brissette, Ed Gallman and Ernest C. Manuel, Co. I; Norman Hilton, Golden C. Moon and George W. Lewis, Co. K; Roy D. Schlemmer and Philip J. McCaffery, Co. L, and Eric Francisco, Co. M.

The mounted orderly section of the headquarters company is attached to the Machine Gun Company and will be administered by the commanding officer of that company.

The two battalions of the 2nd Infantry that are to go into the field at Red Hill with the local militia regiment will go with shelter tents as shelter for companies and will not take the wall and pyramidal tents of the maneuver camp. This will be the first time that the new field service regulations will have been put into operation as regards officers' allowance of tentage in the field. The command that is to take part in the camp of instruction now expects to leave Fort Shafter for the camp site on Friday the 24th instead of the 25th, as was at first planned. The militia regiment will come out on the 25th as was arranged originally.

The new telephone system at Fort Shafter is now completely installed and in operation throughout the post. Telephone connection with all instruments in the garrison is effected through the military exchange in the post headquarters building and, as every set of officer's quarters and all company barracks are equipped with telephones of the post system, any individual or organization in the garrison may be communicated with from any instrument in the Honolulu central and giving the name of company or officer wanted to the operator of that central. Three trunk lines

## FIRST BATTALION OF 2ND RETURNS FROM EAST END OF OAHU

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence)

**FORT SHAFTER, July 18.**—After a tour of ten days in the hills of eastern Oahu the 1st battalion of the 2d Infantry returned to the post yesterday with the prospect of remaining in barracks but one week, when it will again take the field for a week's tour in camp with the 1st Regiment, N. G. H. No accident or incident of particular note marred the battalion's strenuous ten days while absent on terrain study, and when it marched into the post at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, ranks and distances were closed as if on drill. The return trip of 12.6 miles was made in three hours and 28 minutes of marching time. Mr. Charles Lucas, Sr., whose land was utilized by the battalion as a camp site during the latter part of its absence from garrison, was outspoken in his praises of the conduct of the men composing the command and in every way showed his cordiality to be unbounded. The officers greatly appreciate Mr. Lucas' kindness and liberality in permitting the use of his grounds as a camp site and the many other courtesies extended them and their men.

During the continuance of the camp of the 1st battalion at the Lucas ranch, Field Company E, Signal Corps, maintained a most efficient telegraph service connecting the camp of the troops by a field line with the telegraph office at Fort Ruger and thence with all stations of the military system that have been established by the company.

The office in the battalion camp proved of great assistance and was in constant service. Private Candee of Field Company E was the operator in charge and handled the buzzer system that was installed with great skill.

Following the announcement of appropriations for the purchase of field guns and ammunition for heavy artillery, comes the news of the formation by the government of a new regiment of field artillery, which will include the coast artillery companies from Forts Williams, Preble, Levett, McKinley, Lyon, Baldwin and Popah, which compose the Fordland (Me.) defense district. To this regiment will be assigned twenty-four 5-inch siege guns and 8-inch howitzers. This heavy artillery will follow the first expeditionary force into Mexico.

The promotions in regimental and company officers which will probably result as the promotion of Colonel George Bell, Jr., to the rank of Brigadier-General, are as follows: Lieutenant-colonel Charles H. Barth, Adjutant-General's department; Major William F. Martin, Fifth Infantry; Captain John McA. Palmer, Fifth Infantry; First Lieutenant Ned M. Green, Fifteenth Infantry; and Second Lieutenant Walter S. Greacen, Twelfth Infantry.

The First Aero Squadron, which has been on duty at Galveston, has been ordered back to San Diego, which would seem to indicate that the war department plans do not contemplate sending any more troops to Vera Cruz. The squadron was to accompany the next brigade that would have gone to the Mexican sea port.

## ARMY NOTES

From all information obtainable by army officers, it now seems probable that the Thirtieth Infantry, which will come here from Alaska posts on July 30th, will remain at the local Presidio throughout the Panama-Pacific International exposition, regardless as to whether the Eighth Brigade returns from the border line prior to the opening of the exposition. The war department has signified its intention of stationing as many troops here as possible during 1915, and as the Thirtieth is coming here first anyway, and as the command is anxious to have station here during the exposition, it is more than probable that the men of the command will find that for once their own desires and that of the war department coincide.

There are, however, vague rumors that seem to have some little foundation, that the Eighth Brigade may soon be relieved from border duty and returned here intact. No orders will, however, be issued until the Mexican situation clarifies and some results from mediation become apparent.

After the Thirtieth Infantry completes its duty here it will be sent to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for station, taking over the post from the Fifth Infantry, which hereafter is to have permanent station in the canal zone. The Plattsburg Barracks will remain virtually deserted until the Thirtieth goes there. Movement of troops to Panama will not take place, however, until there is some sort of a settlement of the Mexican trouble.

It has been decided by the war department that the Alcatraz island detachment of imprisonment and dismissal, the dismissal portion of the sentence may be suspended until it is seen whether or not he intends to have himself sufficiently to get into a disciplinary company. If he does so and shows himself fitted again for active duty, the dismissal part will be wiped out and the soldier will be restored to the ranks. If, however, the man shows no effort to retrieve his allowance of tentage in the field, the command that is to take part in the camp of instruction now expects to leave Fort Shafter for the camp site on Friday the 24th instead of the 25th, as was at first planned. The militia regiment will come out on the 25th as was arranged originally.

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