MILITARY CAMP IN MICHIGAN OFFERS FINE ARGUMENT FOR PREPAREDNESS

Men Are Taught How to Take Care of Themselves—Discipline Is Helpful

LUDINGTON, Mich.—There is being conducted here a camp of regular troops of the United States army which is giving to a selected body of young men a five weeks' course in the duties of a soldier and the elements of military art.

The purposes of the camp are matters of interest to the public at any time and particularly so at this time.

The problem of preparing the vast military resources of this country for any eventuality is one that has always engaged the serious attention of the military student and professional soldier and lately the interest of most of our people. It has been viewed from many angles and many solutions have been proposed.

U. S. Needs Trained Officers.

It may be said at once that all solutions of the problem recognize as a prime factor the necessity of a corps of competent instructors for untrained men. We shall never lack for men, but shall for some time lack the officers necessary to train them. The corps of officers of the regular army, highly trained and specialized, would barely suffice for the higher grades.

Recognizing this necessity, Gen. Leonard Wood advanced the plan of offering a short period of training to a class of young men who would have both the leisure to avail themselves of it and the mental aptitude and training necessary to become officers of a volunteer force.

Five Weeks' Training Given.

Camps of regular troops were established at various points in the country. A number of officers selected because of their fitness for the work were sent to them as instructors. Graduates of high schools and colleges were invited to attend these camps for a period of five weeks.

These young men provide their own uniforms and transportation, pay 50 cents a day for board, and make a deposit of $5 to cover any loss or damage to the equipment issued to them.

The government issues to each the complete equipment of an infantry soldier, and sanitary arrangements and medical attention are provided. This is the third year of these camps and the second at this place.

One hundred and forty-seven students are in attendance from sixty-one different educational institutions. Among the students are men who have completed their education and are about to enter business and professional life. As a voluntary act on their part they are entitled to gratitude and appreciation.

A consideration of a scheme of instruction resulted in a program which while meeting the necessities of those students who have had no previous training at the same time accommodates itself to those who have attended schools where military instruction is given or who have attended previous student encampments.

The first week is utilized for instruction in the manual of arms and close order movements of squads, platoons and companies.

Lessons Cover Wide Range.

The remaining four weeks are devoted to instruction in extended order drill, combat exercises both in attack and defense, instruction in the care of the rifle, camp sanitation and first aid to the injured, instruction in rifle practise, practise marches, radio telegraphy, signalling, bayonet combat, cavalry drill, topographical sketching and map reading, discussions of tactical situations, care of the person, and individual cooking.

There is no militarism here, no glorification of war. No impatience with peace is taught, no pomp and glory of conquest and campaign.

Need Support of People.

Five hard working weeks of toil and study, a sober consideration of a serious problem, a brief insight into that most exact and complex of all arts and sciences, the military art, and the camp is dispersed, the soldiers to their various duties and the students to their homes.

And it is to be hoped that the summers to come will see similar encampments, that they will be larger, their influence more far reaching, and that they will receive what they deserve; the intelligent appreciation and support of the people in whose interest they are held.

WHERE WOULD UNCLE SAM GO FOR BINOCULARS IF U. S. GOES TO WAR?

Allied European Powers Have Stripped Mainland Markets of High-grade Glasses

"One of the interesting things that the European war has brought to the United States," says James D. Dougherty of the firm of Wall & Dougherty, jewelers, "is a scarcity of binoculars, telescopes and field glasses.

"France, England and the other Allied powers have sent in orders for these instruments that have practically stripped the country of them. Germany, of course, makes her own glasses."

Mr. Dougherty has just returned from a visit and business trip to San Francisco, during which time he endeavored to place a large order for imported binoculars, which are the only sort considered high standard by authorities. The result of his efforts was an order for five binoculars, which he secured largely through a personal friendship with the head men of a wholesale firm in San Francisco.

"It is only another angle," says Mr. Dougherty, "of America's 'behind-the-times' condition, for America makes no glasses that can begin to compare with those imported from foreign countries. The war of course meant at once that the shipping of glasses here must cease, but it also meant that the warring powers sent here for what instruments we had previously received from them."

Mr. Wall of the same firm, who was in New York during the months of April, May and June, says that he found the scarcity everywhere. Binoculars which had formerly sold for $85 were being placed at that time at prices $20 higher for each instrument.

That the Japanese are alive to the need of high grade instruments is evident from statements by local men that many of the best instruments in the city were purchased by local Japanese during the time when the Japanese battleships were lying outside the harbor nearly a year ago, and the Geier was presumably preparing to depart. It was these purchases that helped to cause the present scarcity in local houses.

RUGS AND CARPETS IN OFFICES AT NAVAL STATIONS TO BE TABU

Rugs and carpets at the naval station here may, after the present ones wear out, be a thing of the past. An article in the Army and Navy Journal states that in accordance with the recommendation and on the example of the paymaster general of the navy, the chief of the bureau of yards and docks of the navy department has advised the secretary of the navy that the practise of furnishing rugs and carpets for executive offices at navy yards and stations be abolished.

Under that bureau comes the supply of furniture and fittings for these offices, and the secretary of the navy has directed, in view of the representations which have been made to him on the subject, that when the existing supply of floor covering is worn out or ready to be discarded the rugs and carpets be not replaced.

This action is taken for sanitary reasons, the saving in public expense in that direction being only incidental. It is coming to be realized that office sanitation is materially promoted by the absence of fixtures and furnishings that afford places for the accumulation of dust and germs.

It may be found necessary to make exceptions for one or another reason, but, according to the secretary's instructions, the rule which has now been adopted, banishing rugs and carpets from naval offices, will be departed from only when special reasons are afforded to warrant the exception.

FORT SHAFTER IS BEING GIVEN COAT OF PAINT

Fort Shafter's buildings are being given a new coat of paint. Work was started this week and it is expected that five months will be required to complete the big task, exclusive of the cantonment.

In the latter place, painting will be done by organizations, while the officers' quarters are to be painted by details from their respective companies.

In the quartermaster department the following men have been detailed on special building painting duty at the fort: Pvts. Joseph Klapper, Company E; Edward Binz, Company F; John Janca, Company G; William I. Palm, Company L, and Maurice W. Aldrich, Company M.

CONVICT MARRIES IN SING SING PRISON

OSSINING, N. Y.—Peter Cullen is a happy prisoner in Sing Sing prison, having been married within the prison walls to Miss Julia Sullivan, despite the fact that it will be seven years, if he is good in the meantime, before he will be able to start on a honeymoon. The reason for the long delay is that Cullen is serving a ten-year term in Sing Sing prison for a robbery committed in New York city, and by good behavior he can obtain his release within seven years.

A well dressed man who shot and killed himself in Bronx Park, was identified as Edward B. Fox, of New York. He was despondent because of losses caused to his optical business by the war.

DRELLISHAK, AT BROOKLYN, TELLS OF DEEP DIVING FOR SUBMARINE

"All We Had to Do to Get Down Was Just to Jump Overboard," He Says

His experiences in descending 305 close to 300 feet deep to reach the sunken F-4 before it was towed to its present location, 40 odd feet under water, just outside the harbor entrance here, are described in the Army and Navy Register by Stephen Drellishak, one of the five U. S. navy divers who were hurried to Honolulu to assist in raising the submarine when the news of the disaster was first received, is most interesting. Mr. Drellishak has returned to Brooklyn and has given a story of his experiences. It is as follows:

"When the expedition of divers reached Honolulu a navy tender had already located the position of the F-4, which has about a mile and a half outside of Honolulu harbor, in the open sea, where heavy swells were constant. The little boat lay in 305 feet of water. The other divers in the party besides myself were George Stillson, Frank Crillary, Frederick Nielson and William Loughman.

"We took turns in descending to the boat to fasten cables about her and to see that they kept their position as the boat was slowly dragged toward the shore. This work was not one of merely pulling the boat along on the bottom, as some people suppose, but was one of lifting the boat off the bottom, suspending it by the cables operated by drums between two scows, and the gradual towing of the scows toward the shore by the steam tender or government tugs. The work was necessarily very slow, as the heavy ocean swell interfered with the keeping of the cables in place.

"Only one diver went down at a time, and he was rarely able to stay more than twenty minutes at the bottom at the time. This brief space under the sea at the depth of 305 feet, with a pressure of 138 pounds to the square inch—the normal atmospheric pressure is 14.7 pounds to the square inch—completely exhausted the man, and perhaps he would not be able to go down again for two days. All of us suffered at different times fro mthe "bends," bust mostly in a mild form.

Just Jumped Overboard.

"To get down to the bottom we merely had to jump overboard in our equipment, and let ourselves sink. It generally took about four minutes for us to reach the submarine when she was lying in 300 feet of water. Upon motioning to those above that we were ready, for the ascent, we were hoisted to 100 feet above the bottom, which required about six minutes. But the remaining part of the three hours was spent in being elevated ten feet at a time, and being kept at each ten-foot elevation a period of six or eight minutes.

"It was when the sunken submarine had been dragged to within a mile of the shore, and was in only 45 feet of water that the accident occurred that terminated the methods of the expedition. Ocean swells had been frequent and the greatest source of annoyance, as they lifted the submarine and dropped it again, sometimes heights of ten feet. The steel cables held, but fears were constantly entertained that the extra upward pressure would cause some of them to cut through the shell of the submarine.

"This ultimately happened. One of the divers upon going below discovered that a cable had cut through the forward part of the little vessel, tearing a hole large enough in the body for a man to enter. We wished to enter, and make an investigation, but the department decided that it might disturb some of the valves or apparatus and prevent a subsequent examination from determining the exact source of the boat's sinking. After a consultation, we were ordered home, while a rush order for special equipment was sent to Mare Island. This is probably on the scene now or rapidly approaching."

SERVICE MEN AT PANAMA ASK FOR MORE STEAMERS

Soldiers Complain That Transport Schedule to New York Is Too Infrequent

Not only are Honolulu army officers clamoring for more frequent transport service between San Francisco, Hawaii and the Philippines, but the canal zone garrison has likewise "started something" in this line, according to the Army and Navy Register.

"Members of the canal zone garrison are desirous," says this publication, "that the war department shall establish a regular transport service between New York and the isthmus. Representations to this effect have been made to the war department, but there is no likelihood of the establishment of a schedule of sailings similar to that which exists, for example, between San Francisco, Honolulu and Manila.

"In the first place, the position taken by the military authorities is to the effect that there is not sufficient traffic, either in the number of passengers or in the quantity of freight, to justify a permanent service under departmental auspices.

"The present facilities are regarded as sufficient for the requirements of the situation, largely for the reason that the transportation is provided at a much less cost to the war department than if army transports were used in service between New York or any other port in the United States and the Isthmus.

"While there are army transports which are out of service and might be used in that connection, it is maintained that the question of expense must be the controlling factor, and, despite the urgent requests received from those on the canal zone for a regular transport service, there is no likelihood that the war department will for some time to come regard the appeals with favor."

FIRST SMOKER OF GUARD NON-COMS IS BIG SUCCESS

The first get-together meeting of the Non-Commissioned Officers' Club of the Hawaii National Guard was held in the form of a smoker last night at the armory. The affair proved a great success and resulted in a largely increased membership for the club.

Music was furnished by the regimental band and by vocal and instrumental selections from members and guests. The latter part of the evening was spent at cards. The membership of the organization is made up of the non-commissioned officers of the 1st Infantry of the National Guard, and of musicians in the regimental band.

The club expects to give a public dance in the armory on the evening of Labor Day, Sept. 6.

STAR-BULLETIN GIVES YOU TODAY'S NEWS TODAY

LONG CAREER OF ADMIRAL MOORE GIVEN PRAISE

Army and Navy Register Comments on Model Administration at Tutuila, Samoa

An interesting account of the career of Rear-Admiral Charles Brainard Taylor Moore, commandant of the naval station here since February, 1913, who retired from active service for age last month, is contained in the Army and Navy Register, as follows:

"Before going to Honolulu, Rear-Admiral Moore had been commandant at Olongapo and Cavite. He was born in Paris, Ill., July 29, 1853, and entered the Naval Academy from that state in 1869. He was graduated four years later and had his first sea duty on the Alaska on the European station. Later he served on the Pensacola, Passaic, Alliance, Monongahela, Wyoming, Essex, Franklin, Onward, Galena, Alert, Newark, Nantucket, Alexander, Bennington, Monterey, Brutus and Colorado.

"In 1885, at Colon, Isthmus of Panama, he was severely wounded while protecting American interests. He was present at the annexation of Wake Island, in the Pacific, in January, 1889. On February 1, in that year, he was the officer who posted the American flag on the island of Guam when Capt. Taussing took formal possession of that place. During the Spanish-American war he had command of the monitor Nantucket.

"As commander of the Colorado, he stopped what promised to be a big revolution in Nicaragua in 1909. He held up an expedition and convinced the leaders of the revolution that making trouble where the United States wanted peace was no business. Rear Admiral Moore had the guns of the Colorado to illustrate his lecture.

"He became a captain in 1907 and rear-admiral on June 14, 1911. Rear-Admiral Moore was naval governor of Tutuila, Samoa, from 1904 to 1908, and his administration of that place is still pointed to as a model. He has had a sea service of 23 years and 8 months and shore duty of 16 years and 7 months."

MAKE KEAAHALA CONVENIENT AS PERMANENT CAMP

For the purpose of establishing a chain of camping sites around the island, several pieces of land have been set aside at various desirable points by U. S. army authorities. One of the sites, at Keaahala, was inspected this week by Lieut. L. McD. Silvester of Fort Shafter.

The Keaahala plot consists of approximately 250 acres, and will accommodate all the mobile forces on Oahu. The army's plan is to use the reservations as permanent camp sites. Store houses for tents, also water and sewer facilities, are to be provided at each by the quartermaster.

THIN FOR YEARS—

"Gains 22 Pounds in 23 Days"

"I was all run down to the very bottom," writes F. Gagnon. "I had to quit work I was so weak. Now, thanks to Sargol, I look like a new man. I gained 22 pounds in 23 days."

"Sargol has put just 10 pounds on me in 14 days," states W. D. Roberts. "It has made me sleep well, enjoy what I ate and enabled me to work with interest and pleasure."

"I weighed 132 pounds when I commenced taking Sargol. After taking 20 days I weighed 144 pounds. Sargol is the most wonderful preparation for flesh building I have ever seen," declares D. Martin, and J. Meier adds: "For the past twenty years I have taken medicine every day for indigestion and got thinner every year. I took Sargol for forty days and feel better than I have felt in twenty years. My weight has increased from 150 to 170 pounds."

When hundreds of men and women—and there are hundreds, with more coming every day—living in every nook and corner of this broad land voluntarily testify to weight increases ranging all the way from 10 to 35 pounds given them by Sargol, you must admit, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Thin Reader, that there must be something in this Sargol method of flesh building after all.

Hadn't you better look into it, just as thousands of others have done? Many thin folks say: "I'd give most anything to put on a little extra weight," but when someone suggests a way they exclaim, "Not a chance. Nothing will make me plump. I'm built to stay thin." Until you have tried Sargol, you do not and cannot know that this is true.

Sargol has put pounds of healthy "stay there" flesh on hundreds who doubted, and in spite of their doubts. You don't have to believe in Sargol to grow plump from its use. You just take it and watch weight pile up, hollows vanish and your figure round out to pleasing normal proportions. You weigh yourself when you begin and again when you finish and you let the scales tell the story.

Sargol is absolutely harmless. It is a tiny concentrated tablet. You take one with every meal. It mixes with the food you eat for the purpose of separating all of its flesh producing ingredients. It prepares these fat making elements in an easily assimilated form, which the blood can readily absorb and carry all over your body. Plump, well-developed persons don't need Sargol to produce this result. Their assimilative machinery performs its functions without aid. But thin folks' assimilative organs do not. This fatty portion of their food now goes to waste through their bodies like unburned coal through an open grate. A few days' test of Sargol in your case will surely prove whether or not this is true of you. Isn't it worth trying?

If you want a beautiful and well-rounded figure of symmetrical proportions, if you want to gain some solid pounds of healthy stay-there flesh, if you want to increase your weight to normal, weigh what you should weigh, go straight to your druggist today and get a package of Sargol and use it as directed. Sargol will either increase your weight or it won't and the only way to know is to try it. A single package of Sargol easily enables you to make this test. Sixty days' use of Sargol, according to directions, is absolutely guaranteed to increase your weight to a satisfactory degree or your druggist will refund all the money you have paid him for it. Sargol is sold by leading druggists everywhere and in Honolulu and vicinity by Benson, Smith & Co., Hollister Drug Co. and Chambers Drug Co.

WOODLAWN!

"The Home Place Beautiful"---You Should See It!

IT IS AMID THE ACME OF NATURAL ENVIRONMENTS, YET CONVENIENTLY NEAR THE CENTER OF ALL ACTIVITY. YOU SHOULD LIVE THERE.

If you feel that in order to purchase a lot affording such advantages, it would not leave you in a position to do justice to your home, you are mistaken.

This tract offers advantages which are unexcelled. The superb natural environments, reasonably priced, enable the erection and furnishing of a lovely home without "spending a fortune" for the lot.

You can only come to the fullest realization of its many charms and virtues by a personal visit and a thorough investigation—and it'll stand the test!

SEEING IS BELIEVING—RUN OUT TOMORROW.
WOODLAWN OFFERS EVERYTHING TO BE DESIRED AS A HOME SITE

Conveniently out of the city's din. Pure, bracing mountain air. Perfectly drained. Low price of property leaves more for the home. Boulevards a pleasure to drive over. A thrill at every turn.

FULL ACRES AT $1000 TO $1250. HALF ACRES FOR $500 AND $600 TERMS IF DESIRED.

Phone 2161 and let us show you over the tract, or take Manoa car line to this beautiful subdivision.

Charles S. Desky

NEW LOCATION

83 Merchant Street PHONE 2161 Campbell Bldg.

Joseph Carpenter, a merchant of East Orange, N. J., collapsed from the heat on a subway train at Brooklyn bridge. He was removed to Hudson street hospital.

Three trainmen were killed when an engine and ten freight cars of the El Paso and Southwestern railroad plunged into a gulch near Dalhart, Texas.