

The world stands aside for a man with a purpose. It showers with wealth, fame and honor the man who possesses the power of prompt decision.—Anonymous.

Many a man believes himself a Christopher Columbus, only to find in the end that he has been following a well-established excursion route.—Herbert Kaufman.

ARMY News and notes of the Service in Hawaii and Elsewhere NAVY

CALL TO GUARD WAS NOT ORDER FOR FIELD DRILL

Ruling of Treasury's Legal Adviser Reveals Peculiar Situation in Capitol

Because the National Defense Act of June 3 provides that all officers and employees of the United States government who are members of the National Guard shall be entitled to pay during the time they are engaged in field or coast-defense training ordered by the act, and the comptroller of the treasury has ruled that the president's calling guardsmen to arms June 18 was not an order or authorization to engage in field or coast-defense training, but a call to actual service, a peculiar situation has resulted.

Copies of the comptroller's decision, reprinted by the War Department, reached National Guard and Hawaiian Department headquarters here this week. Local National Guard authorities believe Congress may be called on to pass a special provision granting such employees pay after a time equal annual leave granted them by law has expired.

The treasury department has already taken action granting all employees who are in the guard and on border duty their salaries and keeping their positions for them. Copies of this order reached Honolulu last week.

The comptroller of the treasury's decision is in part as follows:

While the employees referred to are not entitled to military leave under the provisions of section 80 of the act of June 3, 1916, or the act of March 1, 1899 (30 Stat. 779), as amended by the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. 615), I see no reason why they should not be paid their regular salaries as Treasury Department officers or employees for such period to their actual muster into the service as would be covered by annual leave granted to them in accordance with law.

And even after actual muster into the service of the United States, unless they have actually received pay as officers or employees of the department until the expiration of the leave granted (5 Comp. Dec. 9), provided the combined pay of the military and civil positions does not exceed \$2000 per annum. If it does exceed \$2000 payment of any compensation as a civilian officer or employee would be prohibited under the provisions of section 6 of the act of May 13, 1915 (Pub. No. 73).

The War Department order quoting this decision adds that "The president has directed that employees of the executive departments who are mustered into the military service of the United States under the recent order to the National Guard are to be restored to their positions upon their return from this military service."

321 MEN IN 1ST BATTALION MAKE QUALIFICATIONS

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence) FORT SHAFTER, AUG. 4.—The 1st Battalion, 2nd Infantry, commanded by Maj. William R. Dashiell, completed its annual target practice Saturday and made an unusually fine record. A total of 321 new qualifications were made and as a result these men will receive extra pay for their good marksmanship.

The battalion was favored by unusually fine weather and as a result was on the range but four weeks. With the exception of a few "shorts" and the long-range firing, which will commence on Monday, this winds up the target season at known distance firing for the 2nd Infantry for 1916. The 1st Battalion made 41 new expert riflemen, 106 sharpshooters and 174 marksmen. Of these new qualified men A Company made 11 expert riflemen, 34 sharpshooters and 31 marksmen; B Company, 9 expert riflemen, 25 sharpshooters and 39 marksmen; C Company, 17 experts, 23 sharpshooters and 57 marksmen, and D Company, 4 expert riflemen, 34 sharpshooters and 47 marksmen.

Pvt. Willis Abner, Company A, made the high score in the battalion. Of a total of 300 possible points he made 274, only two points less than the best score made on the Shafter range this season. Pvt. Henry V. Patton of C Company was second with a 273 score. Capt. Charles L. McKain was third with a 271 score. Pvt. Elie Roberts of C Company was fourth with 270 points and Pvt. Corneil W. Hester of A Company fifth with 267 points.

The engineers will follow on the range and will probably finish their work by the middle of August.

NAVY DEPARTMENT NOT LIKELY TO HAVE MORE 3-GUN TURRETS

Larger Caliber and Fewer of Them is New Policy; France Likes Quadruple Plan

The most recent copy of Shipping Illustrated to reach Honolulu contains some interesting comment on the recently published reports that the Navy Department is now in favor of the adoption of the 16-inch guns in the new U. S. battleships, limiting the number of these guns to eight, as against the former arrangement of twelve 14-inch guns in the "California" class, now building.

The publication says this increase in caliber would do away with the necessity of mounting any more three-gun turrets. It appears that the naval general board has been lately making a thorough study of all the conditions that apply to turrets and has come to the conclusion that the three-gun turret should be abandoned and there should be a return to the two-gun turret. The former represents the familiar defects of "too many eggs in one basket," as the principal reason, since the disability of one such turret places three guns out of commission as compared with two guns under the other conditions.

On the other hand, Shipping Illustrated believes, European naval opinion seems to appear satisfied with the

turrets obtained with the many-gun turret in action. As is well-known, the three-gun turret is an Italian innovation which found favor in Austria and in the United States.

The British admiralty long ago refused to mount more than two large guns in one turret, but the French went one better than the Italians with the "Normandie" class, begun in May, 1913, which were to have twelve 13.4-inch guns in three quadruple turrets. For the "Tourville" class, projected in 1914, it was decided to arm the four ships of the type with sixteen 13.4-inch guns in four quadruple turrets.

Doubt was expressed at the time in other countries as to the practical value of four-gun turrets and the wisdom of placing so many weapons in one gunhouse at the mercy of a lucky shot or of an accident. But, according to a British service paper, since the French battleships of the "Normandie" class have assumed a complete shape and conclusive tests have been made, the quadruple turret, which is made of the coupling of two separate (armored bulkhead) and independent twin turrets, is acknowledged to have answered all expectations in the matter of rate of fire and of the possibilities of simultaneous firing and of rapid concentration of guns on a target.

BIG JAPANESE DREADNOUGHT TO HAVE 15-INCH GUNS, IS RUMOR

Largest Ship of Nippon's Navy Will Have Speed Equal to Liner Great Northern

Recent Associated Press correspondence from Tokyo says it is reported there that guns of 15-inch caliber may be mounted on a superdreadnought which has been ordered by the navy department and will be laid down in the Japanese naval yard at Kure. This ship was authorized at the last session of the Diet and she will be the largest battleship in the Japanese navy. She will be called the Nagato after one of the provinces in southern Japan.

Although the official figures have not been announced, it is said the warship will have a displacement of 32,000 tons and a speed of 24 knots. The displacement exceeds by 1400 tons that of the dreadnought Yamashiro which was launched at Yokosuka last November. The Yamashiro is about the same size as the United States superdreadnought Pennsylvania.

If the announced figures prove exact, the Nagato will be bigger than the celebrated Queen Elizabeth of the British navy, more speedy than the Yamashiro by two knots and faster than the Pennsylvania by three knots although she could be outdistanced by the Queen Elizabeth. A feature of

the proposed ship will be improved equipment for defense against torpedoes.

The question of main armament seems not yet decided. It is understood that the navy favors 15-inch guns, but guns of this size have never been made in Japan and it is likely that they would have to be imported from England. It is doubtful if England could turn them out during the war.

The department has likewise arranged for the construction of two second-class cruisers, each of 3500 tons, to be called Tenryu and Tatsuta. One will be laid down at Yokosuka and the other at Sasebo. A large type destroyer of 1100 tons will be built at Maizuru.

The latest addition to the Japanese navy is a new and powerful submarine boat which was built in France and which recently arrived at the Kure naval station. Submerged, the boat can reach a speed of over eight knots. Her displacement is 600 tons, and she is the largest submarine in the Japanese navy.

The order, placed with the French navy yard in 1914, called for two boats of the same type and dimensions but one of them was sold to France at the outbreak of the war in compliance with the special request of the French navy. The submarine was brought here on board a French steamer.

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN STUDENTS OF NEW YORK LEARN TO SHOOT

Army of 10,000 Has Military Training Given It By Best Officers of State

Copies of New York newspapers reaching Honolulu this week say that nearly 10,000 schoolboys and college boys have been receiving military training in the various training camps of the Empire State.

Approximately 4000 enrolled in the junior camp at Plattsburg, most of them being college students. More than 1000 went to Fort Terry, Plum Island, the other camp for youngsters under the direction of the War Department. There were 500 at the Fort Hamilton camp of the National School Camp Association. Hundreds of Boy Scouts also received instruction in different parts of the state.

More than 300 schools were represented by the 1200 school boys who reported for the opening of the Plum Island camp last month. The largest representation was from St. Paul school, Concord, N. H., one of the fashionable preparatory schools of the country. This institution enrolled sixty youngsters for the month's session. So popular is the Fort Terry course of instruction that it has been decided to hold a second camp there from August 12 to September 3. The present camp will close on August 10. At Fort Terry

The Fort Terry camp is commanded by Col. Andrew Hero of the Coast Artillery and he is assisted by a corps of instructors. Eight regular army officers, ten second-year West

Point men who are giving up their furloughs, and twenty-five civilians who have had training at Plattsburg and other camps are on Col. Hero's staff.

It has been planned to hold a camp at Peekskill under the auspices of the National Guard for the benefit of the public school boys of the state, but because of the mobilization of the state troops it had to be abandoned.

When the Peekskill camp was given up it was decided to combine it with the Fort Terry camp and as a result the committee was flooded with applications. An indication of the popularity of the training camps for boys was given several months ago when The World canvassed about the majority of the parents of high school boys here were in favor of military training for their sons. Later, laws were passed in Albany providing for the physical training of lower grade pupils and military training for high school pupils.

Character of the Courses The training schedule for the boys at Fort Terry and Fort Hamilton is so arranged as to give the boys time for healthy athletic exercises. It is costing the boys at Fort Terry about \$50 each for their month's stay. This includes board and lodging, transportation and uniform. The cost for the boys enrolled at the National School Camp Association camp at Fort Hamilton is 21 cents a day for board and lodging.

There are a few boys at Fort Hamilton as young as ten years; the average age is about thirteen. The camp will be kept open, it is expected,

Mrs. Goldsbury First Woman to Be P. M. on Oahu

Two Women Postmasters Hold Positions at Army Posts Here at Present Time

Although a few weeks ago it was thought that Mrs. Beatrice Ely, postmistress at Fort Shafter, was the first woman to hold such a position on Oahu, inquiry at the Honolulu postoffice has shown differently.

According to postoffice authorities here Mrs. Minnie Goldsbury was the first woman postmaster on Oahu, and also at any army post on this island as well. Mrs. Goldsbury came here with her husband, who was principal musician of the 5th Cavalry at that time, when six troops of cavalry and a band were sent to Oahu for station.

She was the first postmaster at Schofield Barracks, serving from 1909 to 1913. When the office was established it started as a fourth-class office, but when Mrs. Goldsbury resigned and went to the mainland with her husband, who is now bandmaster at Alcatraz Island, it had grown to be a second-class office. Mrs. Goldsbury is now postmaster at Alcatraz, where the army military prison is situated. The island is in San Francisco bay, just inside the Golden Gate.

At the present time there are two women postmasters at Oahu army posts. One is Mrs. Katherine McNellis of Fort Kamehameha, where the government established a postoffice last June, and the other is Mrs. Beatrice Ely of Fort Shafter, whose nomination was recently sent to the senate for confirmation as permanent postmaster. She has been acting postmaster there since last fall, succeeding an army man who retired and went to the mainland.

CAPT. PECK SAYS FILIPINOS HERE FINE MILITIAMEN

Former 2nd Infantry Officer Gives Interview on N. G. H. to Manila Bulletin

Hawaii's National Guard has been breaking into print in the Philippines, in an interview recently given the Manila Bulletin by Edward A. Peck, former captain of B Company, 2nd Infantry, N. G. H., on the Big Island. Capt. Peck resigned about four months ago and left for Luzon, where he is employed by a sugar company on that island of the Philippine group.

"The Filipinos are among the best soldiers we have," Capt. Peck is quoted by the Bulletin as saying. "The National Guard of Hawaii consists of 4 regiments of infantry, 1 company of naval reserve 120 troops, 1 company of engineers, 1 troop of cavalry and two companies of coast artillery. The latter are especially efficient; drilling each week at the Oahu coast defense forts. Filipinos comprise more than 45 per cent of the total strength of the guard, the remainder being native Hawaiians, with a few hundred Portuguese; two companies of Koreans and two of Chinese, the latter being excellent soldiers. Strange to say, less than 40 Japanese have affiliated themselves with the guard. The officers are all whites. Of the non-commissioned officers, I should judge that 80 per cent of the total are Filipinos. The greater number of these have had experience in either the Philippine scouts or the Philippine constabulary.

"The Filipinos are good marksmen, and in my company at Hilo, on Hawaii Island, 90 per cent of the non-commissioned men are Filipinos, the balance being Chinese except for my Portuguese first sergeant. Seventy per cent in all of the battalions at Hilo are Filipinos, practically all laborers on the sugar plantations and in the pineapple canneries."

Continuing, the captain said: "Whatever laws have been made by Congress in connection with the militia, if they provide for increase in the personnel and equipment, will be welcomed by us. The enlisted strength can easily be increased 200 per cent, all splendid material. We think our services and possibilities have been appreciated by the regular officers stationed in the islands. The latter have always been enthusiastic in assisting us by advice and their services as drillmasters."

until school opens in the fall. Sergt. John Rebeck, U. S. A., is the chief instructor at this camp. Among his assistants are Sergt. Herman Krebber and Sergt. Joseph Rink. None of these boys will be instructed in the use of firearms. Their work will consist of calisthenics and squad and company drill and attendance at lectures on military hygiene and sanitation. At Fort Terry the boys will have gallery practice with rifles.

ANSWER OF SEC. OF WAR BAKER SHOWS HAY BILL'S INADEQUACY

National Defense League Has Made Letter Public; Law Means Slow Army Gain

Copies of a public letter issued by the National Security League, 31 Pine street, New York City, reached the Star-Bulletin this week, and throw some interesting light on the Hay bill, as follows:

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker has confirmed the contention of the National Security League that the Hay bill, which on paper provides for an army of 175,000, in fact provides for only 105,000 men this year. Furthermore, according to the secretary, next year there will be an increase of only 15,000 men over the above amount, provided that number can be enlisted.

These disclosures are among others showing the inadequacies of the army reorganization law, in a letter to Representative George W. Loft of New York in reply to a request for information as to provisions made for men and equipment in the army and National Guard.

The figures supplied Mr. Loft by Secretary Baker are on the basis of a trained army, regular and militia, of 1,000,000 in six years. The secretary's letter indicates that at the rate Congress is now providing equipment it would take about three hundred years to obtain the allotted artillery and ammunition for an army of one million men.

The letter is in part as follows: "The Hay-Chamberlain Act authorizes about 105,000 enlisted men for the line of the regular army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917; this is also the number provided for in the pending Army Appropriation bill.

"The board did not determine the amount of artillery necessary to equip an army of 1,000,000 men. This is about the number of trained and partially trained men which will be available when the Hay-Chamberlain bill has been in operation for six years.

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the National Guard separately.

"After going into the matter very thoroughly, and as a result of careful estimates, the board came to the conclusion that the following total appropriation would be required to obtain the necessary artillery material for an army of 1,000,000 men organized into thirteen field armies, four cavalry divisions and troops in insular possessions:

"Estimated cost of guns, howitzers, caissons for batteries and ammunition batteries, motor trucks and tractors of batteries and ammunition batteries, \$149,535,414.

"Estimated cost of ammunition for field artillery guns and howitzers which should be accumulated and kept on hand in time of peace (based on 5000 rounds for 5-inch rifle and proportionally less for larger calibers), \$291,881,004.

"Estimated cost of harness and horse equipments for batteries and ammunition batteries, \$9,785,690.00.

"Congress appropriates for artillery material in two bills the Army Appropriation bill and the so-called Ordnance and Fortification bill. Both these bills are at the present time under consideration, and are being changed from day to day. When the above bills are finally passed, it will be an easy matter to compare the appropriation actually made with the Treat Board estimates as given above.

"The total number of machine guns required for 1,000,000 men is 12,000. At the present time we have 952 machine guns. This year, estimates called for \$4,560,000 for machine guns for the regular army and reserve, and \$2,070,000 for the National Guard.

"The total cost of the machine guns, with necessary equipment required after deducting those on hand, is estimated at \$33,574,450.

"Sufficient appropriations are now available for the purchase of all horses required to equip the mounted organizations of the National Guard. These animals are now being purchased and issued to the organization.

"Very respectfully, (Signed) NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War.

Secretary Baker's letter was in reply to a list of categorical questions submitted by Mr. Loft.

years and one day in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kas. In addition to the cases in which he was a co-defendant with Capt. Head, Col. Walker pleaded guilty to two other cases of embezzlement and received a sentence of one year and one day and \$100 fine in each case, but the prison sentences are to run concurrently with the sentence of a year and a day imposed on him in the embezzlement case in which Capt. Head was convicted with him. Each officer was sentenced to two years in Leavenworth in the conspiracy case. In passing sentence Judge Russell said: "Your acts should be punished not only to vindicate the majesty of the law but also the army of the country."

Lesson to Guard. These convictions should prove a valuable lesson to the National Guard in general as to the need of careful supervision of government property, and to those officers of new levies who are suddenly placed in positions of responsibility for funds and property. The Texas newspapers have very carefully avoided discussion of these cases, making bare mention of them and in most cases being careful not to connect the individuals concerned with the Guard officially.

ARMY ORDERS

August 3, 1916. Special Orders, No. 128. 2. Under exceptional circumstances leave of absence for two months and 23 days, to take effect upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal. on or about August 12, 1916, is granted Capt. John W. Kilbreth, Jr., 1st P. A.

3. 2nd Lieut. Ralph C. Holliday, 2nd Infantry, will proceed to these headquarters and report to the department adjutant for temporary duty as assistant to the department signal officer.

4. Under authorization from the war department dated October 30, 1913, Sergt. William Foley, band, 1st Infantry, now sick in the department hospital, will proceed on the first available transport to San Francisco for treatment in the Letterman general hospital.

ORGANIZATION OF AERO CLUB HERE TO START SOON

General Evans, Officer of Aero Club of America, is Sure Plan is Feasible

Active steps toward the organization of an Aero Club of Hawaii will be taken in a short time by Brig.-Gen. R. K. Evans, commanding officer of the Hawaiian Department, who this week in an interview granted the Star-Bulletin told of the military necessity for such a club in the islands, and the fact that the defense plans of Oahu call for an aero squadron.

With interest Honolulu's professional and businessmen of Honolulu and vicinity who are interested in aviation, and will outline his plans to them, and confer as to the most practical method of procedure to follow in organizing the local club, which will be affiliated ultimately with the Aero Club of America.

Gen. Evans is a member of the military and naval aviation committee of the Aero Club of America, and this week read to his fellow-members of the University Club the latest progress made by that nation-wide organization in increasing the National Aeroplane Fund.

To provide an aeronautical reserve, the governors of the Aero Club of America have started a public aeronautical subscription, similar to the French and German subscriptions of 1912-13. "These netted \$1,225,963 and \$1,308,626 respectively," says the latest bulletin sent Gen. Evans by the club's New York headquarters, "and were used to train aviators and procure aeroplanes. As the New York Sun says editorially, 'Surely we in America, with our greater resources, can do even better.'"

The latter development is the taking up by Harvard University of the formation of a Harvard Aero Corps. This is to have 24 machines, and will be used wherever and whenever necessary in national defense. There will be eight trained aviators, eight observers, and eight machine-guns for the corps. Students will be encouraged to attend the aviation school, and their expenses, \$400 each, will be paid. Each student graduating with a perfect record as an aviator will be given a prize of \$50.

The National Defense Act of June 3, according to Gen. Evans, provides that trained aviators may be commissioned as reserve officers of the Aviation Corps, U. S. A. The general believes the United States and territories should have at least 10,000 expert aviators, and that Hawaii should produce her share of them.

Yale Has Corps Yale University has also taken up the Aero Club's plans, and has evolved a system by which there will be aeroplanes based and supply stations along the Atlantic coast every 100 miles, so that a constant patrol could be maintained to keep a lookout for enemy vessels. Each unit of the Yale corps will have pilots, drivers, gunners and radio operators, to enable the machines to report the results of their observations to radio operators on shore.

Fund Growing Steadily A bulletin just issued by President Alan R. Hawley of the club gives a statement of results attained in the first eight months by the National Aeroplane Fund.

New York state, in connection with the aviation sections of the National Guard, and the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Naval Militia, aviation detachments and stations of the aero coast patrol system, are being established. Each branch has been presented with aeroplanes through the fund, and in Buffalo, under the auspices of the militia, and the Aero Club of Buffalo, \$10,000 have been raised.

Other states showing great interest in the fund and making substantial donations include Maine, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, California, Illinois, Virginia, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Washington, Maryland, Iowa and others.

POULTRY RAISING IN LONDON PARKS

LONDON, Eng.—In the hope of educating the public so as to ultimately save at least half of \$9,000,000 (\$40,000,000) a year spent on foreign supplies before the war, London parks may be thrown open for poultry breeding. The scheme is receiving serious consideration of the authorities because it is one of the latest wartime economies suggested on a large scale.

The promoters of the idea have asked for part of one part to start with. The plan provides for a site of about three acres and the provision of accommodation for 500 hens. The leading poultry breeder of the country will be invited to send and select birds of the same breed and strain. Scientific feeding tests are to be made.

All of the 12 counties of the country will be invited to send and select portions of the same breed and consequently 43 per cent of the national school funds, which is paid to the school funds.