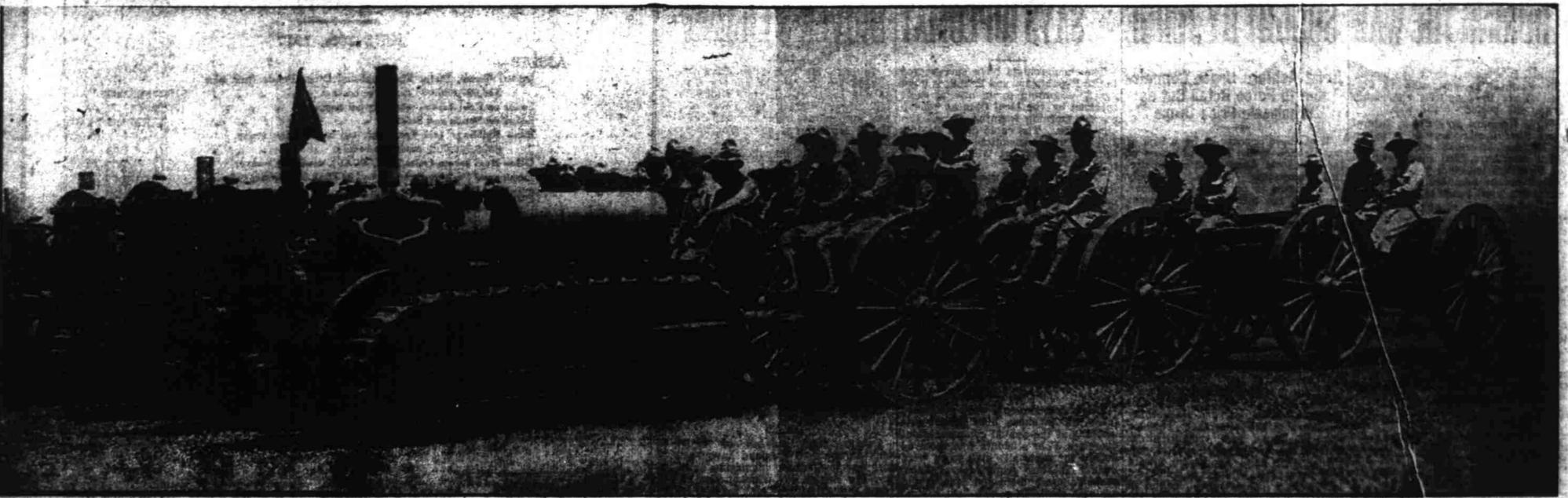


# Hawaii's Caterpillar Crew; Section of 9th Field Artillery Ready For Big Game



Here is a portion of the 9th Field Artillery, Hawaii's motorized regiment, which has been developed during the last year to a high standard. Constant practice up and down the steep slopes of the Waianae foothills has shown that the caterpillar tractors are competent to handle the 4.7 field guns in almost every sort of district. The picture is taken on the big range that lies between the post and the target buttes. The artillerymen that have to romp around with these big machines are a happy lot as shown by the smiling faces in this group, and are justly proud of their little iron horses.

## DRAFTED MEN TO GET CHANCE AT COMMISSIONS

### Officers' Training Camp for Qualified Conscripts Opens in December

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 22.—In line with the war department's policy to give men drafted into the national army a chance for commission, an officers' training camp for exceptionally qualified conscripts will be opened at the Presidio early in December, after the close of the second reserve officers' training camp.

This second session offers the last opportunity for conscripts to obtain commissions. At the close, officers for all American armies will be selected from the conscripts themselves.

Lieut. Col. Fred W. Blodgett, camp commander, expects a continuous series of three-month camps. Drafted men will receive courses of instruction similar to those given student officers at the present camp. They will be subject to the same regulations, and if they fail to make good they will be sent back to their regiments in the national army.

Some drafted men who obtain commissions will be first officers of regiments added later to the national army. Others will be assigned to duty drifting the regiments of conscripts.

The United States Forestry Department lacks 200 of the 1900 men needed to fill its ranks, according to a telegram from Washington received by District Forester Coel Dubois yesterday, asking him to stimulate recruiting on the Pacific coast. The district office has already listed 300 lumbermen in California, but there is still need for more cooks, teamsters, axmen and mill hands.

## UNINSINKABLE VESSEL DEvised BY ITALIAN

ROME, Italy.—Umberto Pugliese, a naval engineer, has designed a new type of uninsinkable cargo ship which has been accepted by the Italian ministry of marine.

The "Revista Marittima" says the vessel has a displacement of 10,300 tons and can carry 5,000 tons of cargo. It has a double skin, the space between the inner and outer hulls being filled with coal and other material to protect the ship from mine or torpedo.

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## GOVERNMENT NEEDS AVIATORS BY THOUSANDS; NOT BEING 'SWAMPED'

Uncle Sam is not being "swamped" with applications for the aviation corps. In good honest American fashion, George Creel thus puts it in the Official Bulletin of recent date.

"Shortly after our declaration of war with Germany," says the Bulletin, "a well intentioned and patriotic story went the rounds and, unfortunately did the work of many an other well intentioned and patriotic story. Among the sort of spirited and adventurous young men upon whom the government is now calling for aviation service the rumor spread rapidly and the word was passed from university clubs to college campuses, from automobile factories to garages: 'Already over 6000 men have applied for aviation examinations. The government is being swamped.'

"As a result of this popular bit of misinformation a potential army of young men—ideal flyers by physique and temperament—side-tracked their ambition and made a try at other careers. And, as a result, the country is still calling for flying recruits. The government system

"The government, through the services of the signal corps, of which Gen. Equire is the chief, is going at it on an enormous scale to teach the young ideas how to fly, and it may be a service to the aspirant to give a few facts, showing the system on which the war department is working to create the largest number of able aviators in the shortest possible time.

"About the 1st of May last Prof. Elmer Bingham of Yale was offered a commission of major in the signal corps. He accepted the offer at once and came to Washington within 36 hours. Maj. Bingham's special work was to organize and conduct the first schools of student aviators and to teach the freshman classes by intensive methods, the theory of flying and air fighting.

"At the time it was decided to locate the 'ground schools'—as these first-instruction institutions are called—on the campuses of a half dozen universities. Such sites were chosen with the idea that the college atmosphere would be an ideal environment for the large number of youths coming from home surroundings and needing the guidance of mature men, used to college discipline. The universities of Texas, California, Ohio, Illinois, Cornell and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology were first selected for this preliminary work, and since then Princeton and the Georgia School of Technology have been added.

Engineering Teachers Enlisted

"In order that this phase of aviator training might be established with the least possible delay Maj. Bingham got at once in touch with 3 professors from the engineering schools of each of the first six colleges. The work of swamping them is an employee of the government was done by telegraph and the 12 scientific gentlemen reported at once to Maj. Bingham at the Royal Flying Corps School connected with the University of Toronto. Here a brief war college course was given these 12 scientists—a course of intensive instruction lasting only a week. As the professors chosen were all men who had specialized on the theories touching upon aviation and aeronautics, the task of instructing them was, of course, simplified. At the end of the course—which in the vernacular of the aviator is now known as the "get-wise-quick" method—the 12 engineering professors reported back to their colleges.

"In the meantime officer aviators—one to each college—had been called from their various flying stations and appointed to the position of commandant over the ground schools. One such commandant is now in charge over the training at the eight colleges above mentioned.

something like 300 students at the various ground schools. Men are being delegated to the work in the right class. George Creel thus puts it in the Official Bulletin of recent date.

"The government expects to graduate students into the advanced flying fields at the rate of 200 per week. The number to have been put into active flying by September 8 has been set at 1,400, but the total will probably be less, due to the weeding-out process which is going on continually.

"The matter of our six flying camps—which will grow to a total of 24 before the end of next year—is another story. The government wants aviators and yet more aviators. It wants them by thousands, and it does not intend to turn away any good material. If there is any confusion in the public mind as to places to which to apply, it is a simple matter to state the places where applications are taken. They are as follows:

The Signal Corps, War Department, Washington, D. C.; Mineola Field, Mineola, L. I.; Eastington Flying Field, Eastington, Pa.; Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.; North Brothers Island, San Diego, Cal.; Signal Officer, Central Department, Chicago, Ill., and Fort Omaha, Omaha, Nebr.

## NATIONAL GUARD NOTES

A furlough for 30 days from July 5, 1917, with permission to travel throughout the territory is granted Pvt. Gordon N. Scott, M. G. Co., 1st Inf., N. G.

A furlough for three months from July 9, 1917, with permission to leave the islands, is granted Cpl. George T. Armitage, 1st Co., Hawaiian Coast Artillery.

Pvt. Pang Chang Yuen, Co. H, 1st Hav. Inf., N. G., and Mus. Third Class J. H. Ingleheart, 1st Hav. Inf., N. G., will be honorably discharged by reason of removal of residence to continental United States.

At his own request, and with the approval of the company commanders concerned, Pvt. F. A. Mullins, 1st Sep. Co., Haw. Engineers, is transferred to Co. B, Hawaiian Signal Corps, N. G.

In order to avoid delay in transmission, all orders issued from the adjutant general's office will be sent direct to the headquarters of the 2nd and 3rd battalions, 2nd Infantry.

Whenever a vacancy occurs in a noncommissioned grade, company commanders will forward a recommendation for appointment through the battalion commander to the regimental commander, who is vested with authority to make the appointment and to issue the necessary warrants.

All discharges of enlisted men will be signed by the battalion commanders.

First Lieut. Arthur Stillman is assigned to the 2nd Infantry, as reorganized.

The following named officers of the National Guard of the United States and of the Territory of Hawaii are transferred to the National Guard Reserve by special authority of the secretary of War and by reason of the consolidation of their respective organizations: Capt. George Ross, 2nd Hawaiian Infantry, and 1st Lieut. Albert K. McDougall, 2nd Hawaiian Infantry.

When the Russian eagle is a thing of the past there will still remain at least five national eagles. Like the Russian, two of these, those of Austria and Serbia, are two-headed, while the eagle symbolical of the United States, Mexico and Germany have only one head. The Mexican and the American eagles alone at all resemble the actual bird; but the American specimen was severely criticized about 10 years ago because of an overabundance of plumage, and as the result of a newspaper agitation against its "trousers" it was remodeled.

Butte has subscribed \$8,096,650 for Liberty Bonds. The city's subscription is nearly eight times the allotment, which was \$1,080,000. Butte has subscribed a larger amount than was allotted for the entire state of

## ROOKIES WOULD WELCOME LONG HIKE, THEY'LOW

### Just Yearn to Hit Trail From Presidio Camp for Fifty Miles at Once

[By Associated Press] SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Rookies at the reserve officers' training camp here are wondering when they are going to get a chance to sing. This opportunity will present itself when orders are issued for a long march for the purpose of testing out feet and endurance. On these marches men sing and whistle. They are encouraged to do this by their officers, who go on the principle that "ignis spiritus makes light feet."

The men here figure they are equipped for a fine long march now, and state they would not mind, if they were ordered to "hit the trail" for San Jose, 50 miles away, or some other distant point. They want to get out and sing, and shout after the various circumstances and inhibitions of the training camp. They have no time to sing while they are boring trenches or drilling. Even when they are through with the day's manual labor they cannot sing, for they must immediately "dig in" to their tactics books.

The only time they have to sing is during the week end layoffs, and they scatter from the camp to their homes and elsewhere. They seek the chance to raise their voices in unison and release the romantic and temperamental exuberance pent up by the prohibitions of the camp routine. They want the open road too, and a chance to swing their legs and arms until they are tired.

There is plenty of band music at the camp, but no time for the rookie to indulge in one of the chief delights of young America—a chance to get a few whiffs and war cries out of his system. This desire must be withheld until he swings along the road on a march to "somewhere in California" and back again.

The psychological side of the reserve camp is being developed as well as the purely military side. The officers believe that soldiering and psychology are closely related. Good spirits, they aver, are as necessary as good shooting and they are trying to develop the one as the other.

Regarding the psychological side, therefore, the rookies are given rest periods, and their week ends off, in order that they will not become depressed. During these periods they are told to forget all about the routine, and go out and enjoy themselves as they see fit, so long as they do not deal too lightly with the regulations.

In a forced march, however, there is no opportunity for such periods, so the men must be given the best relaxation that can be afforded otherwise. The United States government has decided after taking a leaf from the history of the European war, that singing affords this relaxation.

Song, according to rookies at the training camp, who know, not only helps the cadence of the step, but takes the man's mind off the consequences of a clash with the enemy. The officers, who are kept in close touch with the conduct of military affairs abroad, have been told of how the singing of "Tipperary" aided many a spirited British attack, and "The Marseillaise" heightened the determination of the French fighters.

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—THE AD MAN

## How You Can Help Win the War

(This is the fourth of a series on the subject of helping to win the war, the papers being prepared by the Division of Intelligence of Columbia University. The article next Saturday will discuss relief work and the Red Cross. Today's paper deals with the work of boys under 14 years of age.)

Schools should not close because of the war. The first national service of those younger than 19 is a duty looking to the future. It is the continuation of education.

But there are vacations. Without interfering with school work, boys may profitably spend spare time in gardens and in light office work. The older children may spend the summer in industrial occupations.

For farm work two million boys between the ages of 15 and 19 are wanted. In New York state the governor has power to draft the boys for this service, and also the department of labor is enrolling boys in the United States Boys' Working Reserve. In city or in country, agricultural service is the biggest chance for boys to help fight Germany.

The Boy Scouts of America, the

Woodcraft League, and local organizations furnish the best means of enrollment, or the Department of Agriculture at Washington will furnish information.

The Boy Scouts in many places have taken over the cultivation of land such as plots in parks. The attempt is being made to institute model farming for training.

Younger boys from 10 to 16 would probably enter the Boy Scouts with advantage. Older ones from 16 to 19 may take industrial and vocational training under the New York state military training commission. The commission has divided the state into six military districts in each of which regiments of boys will be organized. The vocational training will be substituted in part for military training, and will be specifically directed toward national service. Engineering, transportation, food production and distribution, and the manufacture of certain supplies will probably be taught. But these opportunities to help win the war are not to be substituted for education. The schools should be kept busy as the performance of the most fundamental national duty.

Copies of congressional bills just received in Honolulu show a proposed appropriation for harbor work in Hawaii of \$210,000. Of this amount \$10,000 is to go for maintenance, \$50,000 for Honolulu harbor, and \$150,000 for Hilo harbor. The proposal was made late in June and is as follows:

"For maintenance, \$10,000; for improvement of Honolulu harbor in accordance with a report submitted in House Document 392, 64th Congress, first session, \$50,000; and the unexpended balances of all appropriations heretofore made and authorized for the improvement of Honolulu harbor, Hawaii, are hereby made available for improvement in accordance with the above mentioned report: Provided that if in the judgment of the secretary of war the prices received in response to advertisement for bids for dredging are not reasonable so much of the amount herein appropriated and authorized as shall be necessary may be expended for the purchase or construction of a suitable dredging plant; continuing improvement of Hilo harbor, \$150,000; in all, \$210,000."

## HARBOR BILL IS NOW IN CONGRESS

Fine, stalwart young men are those now at the Presidio training camp preparing for places as officers in the national army, according to Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, former commander of the Hawaiian department, who has been in the city today on his way to the Philippines.

Though retired from active service last autumn, Gen. Evans has been actively identified with the work of preparation since the war began, and his recent recall to take command of the Philippine department is a distinct honor.

Gen. Evans says that 50 favorites are being played in the big camp—that all classes are being treated on the same plane and that all are working hard. The general was accompanied by Mrs. Evans and they stayed at the Young hotel while in the city. A large crowd of friends met them when the transport docked.

## FENNEL LIKES WORK AT MILITARY SCHOOL

Martin Fennell of Honolulu, who left here for West Point this spring, is now hard at work in the big school, according to a letter received yesterday by Will Wayne, secretary to the governor. Fennell went as an appointee from the National Guard, and was a sergeant in the engineer company. He likes the military work at the Point, according to the letter.

## LIKES LOOKS OF YOUNG OFFICERS

Gen. Pershing and his staff were conducted to the crypt by Marshal Joffre, who followed the precedent laid down by Napoleon, that only a marshal of France might remain covered in his presence. The great key was inserted in the brass door of the crypt. Marshal Joffre and Gen. Niox, governor of the invalids, drew aside, while Gen. Pershing faced the door alone. He took a deep breath, stepped suddenly forward and with a single motion threw his arm straight out and turned the key. In a tiny alcove at one side of crypt the governor of the invalids unlocked the case, drew out the sword and raised it to his lips. Then he presented the hit to Gen. Pershing, who received it, held it at salute for a moment and then kissed the hilt. The same ceremony was followed with the cross of the legion of the honor, Gen. Pershing holding the cross to his lips before passing it back to the governor.

As one of the staff officers said, when the ceremony was all over: "It was more than a historic moment; it was an epic. Gen. Pershing at the tomb of Napoleon will live in history, the same as Washington praying at Valley Forge and it would take a Victor Hugo to write about it properly."

## ENGINEER REGIMENT TO GO FROM CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill.—Orders to move to France within the next few weeks have been received by the 3rd reserve regiment of engineers, according to a statement issued today by Capt. R. D. Black, regimental adjutant.

The engineers were recruiting from six of the big railroads centering in Chicago. They are to be used to operate divisions of railroads establishing connections with the front. The regiment is recruited to its full war strength, 1061 men, including officers, with a reserve force ready to take the trip and is ready for departure at an hour's notice.

## PERSHING PAID HIGH HONOR AT HISTORIC TOMB

### American Leader Kisses Sword and Cross of Napoleon Bonaparte

PARIS, France, June 15.—A dramatic climax of the ceremonies attending Gen. Pershing's arrival in Paris came at the Invalides yesterday, when there was presented to the American leader for a moment the sword and grand cross of the legion of the legion or honor that belonged to Napoleon. It was the most signal honor France ever bestowed upon any man. Before this, not even a Frenchman ever was permitted to hold the historic relic in his hands. Kings and princes have been taken to the crypt that holds the body of the emperor, but they only viewed the cross through the plate glass of the case in which they rest. Until now they had not been touched since the time of Louis Philippe.

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