

## CAMOUFLEUR TWIGG SMITH IS WEARING CORPORAL'S STRIPES

### Honolulu Artist Wins Recognition in New Branch of the War Service by Initiative and Ability; Ranks of "Fakers" Is Swelled by Hundreds of Artists and Sculptors of Note

By RILEY H. ALLEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—"Camouflage" is the very latest pet word in the great world-war and a well-known Honolulu, Twigg Smith, artist, is now on the road to becoming a first-class camouflager.

I was strolling through the crowded lobby of the Raleigh hotel last night when a young chap in trim khaki and a sombrero service hat leaped to his feet from a comfortable chair and hailed me with a joyful aloha.

It was Artist Smith, who soon will plumb the middle of about as interesting and valuable a bit of war work as any American who has volunteered for service.

Smith has been here for a month—a hard, tense, busy colorful month and perhaps in another month he will be on his way to France to put into operation with the American troops some of this new branch of warfare, this new and wholly unique technique of concealment against the spying eyes of the enemy.

Twigg Smith was about the first man on the ground, and he carries No. 1 card showing him to be the first member of Company F, 25th United States Engineers, Camouflage, the official name of his unit. And already in recognition of his energy, ability and adaptiveness he has won a corporal's stripes. That he will go higher there is no doubt.

The camouflage unit is in camp at Camp University, Washington. Here are artists of all sorts, sculptors, scene-painters, scene-shifters, electricians and a host of others. The ranks of the volunteers are being augmented by scores of men taken from the ranks of the drafted army as they are found fitted by talent and experience for the camouflage work.

They are learning how to disguise batteries, hangars, trenches, camps,

observation posts, every thing that can possibly be disguised by protective coloration or screening. Of course for Uncle Sam's army this new art of war is in its infancy, but the Americans are credited with learning remarkably fast. Their numbers are growing rapidly, too, as the value of this work becomes increasingly evident and the necessity for the camouflage troops is realized.

Smith is considerably thinner than when he left Honolulu, the result of the drive of preparation to which his unit is subjected. For these men must learn fighting as well as protection by visual deception of the enemy. But they are highly enthusiastic over their work and none is more enthusiastic or more anxious to "try it on the 'Boches'" than Twigg Smith. While he observes entire military discretion in talking about the camouflage work, recent newspaper and magazine articles have made the character of this work fairly familiar to all American readers, so you in Hawaii can imagine Smith engaged in using his talent in many and varied ways to "fool Fritz" and do his part—and it is a dangerous duty, too—for Uncle Sam.

seakeeping qualities, adding to their effectiveness as submarine hunters. The first of the new type has been tried out with results that amazed the officers who made trial trips.

## SOLDIERS MAY KEEP COW, JUDGE DECIDES

The judge advocate general of the army has ruled as follows:

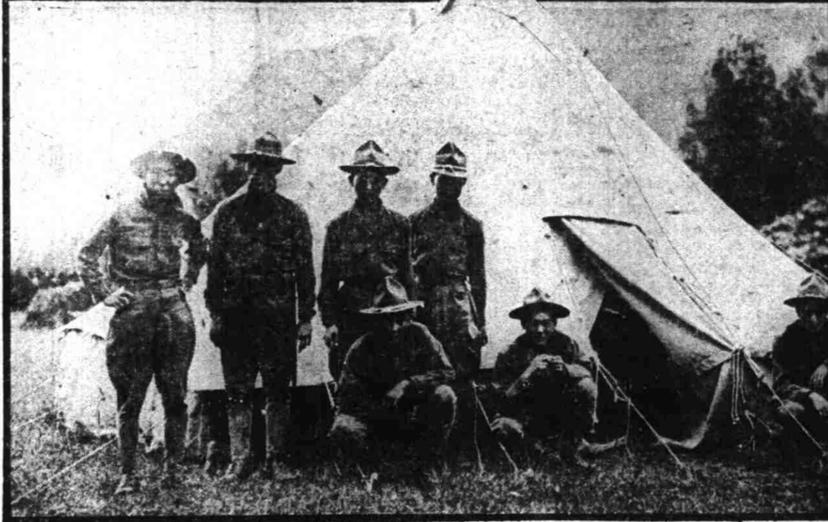
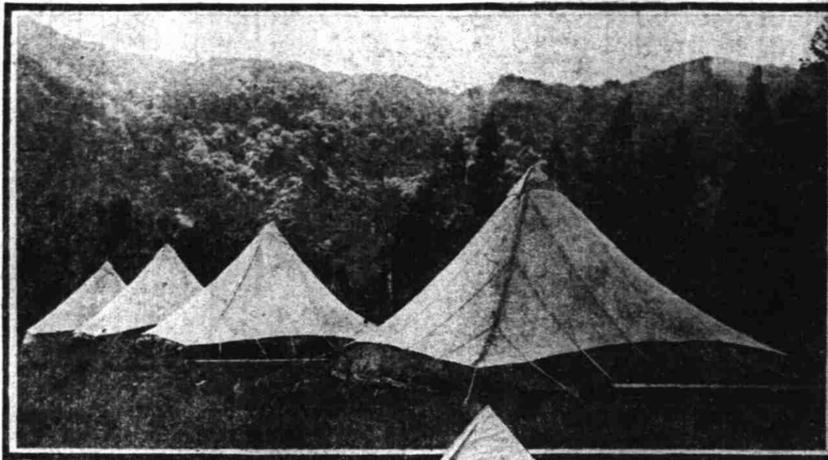
A detachment of soldiers kept a cow for the production of milk for the detachment mess, and the question was presented whether it was legal to purchase feed for the cow from the ration savings in view of the requirement of paragraph 1220, army regulations, that "such savings shall be used solely for the purchase of articles of food."

Held, that the purpose of the regulation being simply to require that funds appropriated by congress for the subsistence of soldiers shall be used for no other purpose, either directly or indirectly, the expenditure of ration savings for feed for the cow under the circumstances would not be in violation of the regulation, such expenditure resulting in the procurement of milk for the soldiers.

"Women are said to be the spice of life."

"You can't depend on the labels though. I figured on getting cinnamon, but I got pepper."—Kansas City Journal.

## Japanese Company Is On The Job Guarding Nuuanu Water



Upper left hand corner, portion of the camp showing four of the pyramidal tents used by the guardsmen. A wind break of young trees and the green slopes of Laniihuli ridge are seen in the background. Circle, three guardsmen on patrol at the lower border of the camp to stop all comers. Only persons with permits are allowed upon the watershed. Army ponchos protect the guardsmen from the wet Nuuanu rains. Lower left hand corner, group of guardsmen off duty, posing in front of a pyramidal tent for the photographer.

"Halt!" called one of the Japanese guardsmen on duty at the Nuuanu watershed the other day to a husky army sergeant bearing down upon him by a motorcycle.

Contrary to all the rules of military discipline the sergeant halted not. He bore straight on toward the guardsman. There was a sudden flash of a bayonet in the Nuuanu sunshine, a quick jab at a rear wheel, then the twang of a broken spoke. The motorcycle wheeled up against the bank and stopped.

"I couldn't halt," explained the army sergeant, who knew perfectly well that he was lucky to get off with only a broken spoke when he attempted to run an armed patrol. "My brakes are broken."

This is only a little incident in the life of the new camp that was opened last Saturday afternoon to guard the Nuuanu watershed, but it shows the spirit of those on guard, and when Lieut. D. L. Mackay, who is in charge of the camp, spoke of it he commented favorably.

"These boys are told not to let anyone by without a permit," he said, "and they are following their orders in true soldierly fashion."

One cannot visit the camp and watch the patrols on duty at their outposts or see them scattered here and there about their headquarters but he feels a decided throb of pride that Hawaii has the honor of organizing the first Japanese national guard company in the service.

They fit well into the routine and special duties of the camp and seemingly take a big lot of interest in the work for which the governor has assigned them.

The camp is not located in an ideal spot as far as all comforts are concerned, but it is pretty certain it is about the best that can be found considering the numerous rains of last week and the long grass that fills glade and den. With heavy black clouds lowering over the valley and mist fringing the hillsides, Lieut. Mackay remarks that it is the "driest day we've had."

Everything is being put into shape, however, and today the tents are all floored, which adds greatly to the comfort of the site. Army ponchos keep the patrols fairly dry during rainy days and the tents are waterproof. So, all in all, it is a pretty jolly time for young fellows are having.

Honolulu friends add to the jollity by sending up packages of cats for the odd moments. The Hawaii Shingoo sent out a big case of oranges, the Sake Company a box of chewing gum and H. Inyone contributed a case of soda water during the week. Captain Edward F. Witsell, the new inspector instructor of the 1st Infantry, visited the camp site this week a number of times in company with Maj. Will Wayne, acting adjutant. Both officers expressed themselves as well pleased with the looks of the camp and the deportment of the men.

Much trail cutting has been necessary for the long valley grass proved an almost impassable barrier for the patrols that were to be sent to the outer sections of the watershed next to the foothills. The guardsmen can now walk dry shod through waist high grass that formerly drenched them with rain water.

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## DESTROYERS ARE BRAND NEW TYPE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Such remarkable progress has been made in the quick building of the immense flotilla of American destroyers to cope with the submarine campaign that the Navy Department now is assured of much quicker delivery of the ships that was contemplated at the last estimate, which in itself was far ahead of the original time. Progress on the ships now building and arrangements for others to follow, it was said today at the Navy Department, are such that the American navy will lead the world with its destroyers within eighteen months.

It is now certain that all destroyers now building will be delivered ready for duty in European waters early next year. Many of them had not been expected until the winter of 1918. Approximately ten months have been saved.

All new destroyers are of a new design worked out by the Navy Department and showing radical changes from any of these craft now afloat. The great majority of them will be thirty-five-knot vessels of improved

## PLANES ONLY INCHES APART IN AIR FIGHT

### Famous German Killed in Battle; Two Fleets Hold Each Other Off During Duel

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Monday, October 1.—The body of the famous German aviator Lieutenant Vosse, recently reported in a German official communication as missing, has been found and British airmen already have dropped messages behind the German front, giving notice of his death.

Vosse was killed September 23 while engaged in a spectacular combat with a British aviator. It is a peculiar coincidence that the famous French aviator, Captain Guynemer, lost his life about the same time.

The opponent of Vosse is one of the most brilliant British aviators, who for the purposes of this narrative may be referred to as Brown—that not being his real name.

A number of British planes were patrolling on the twenty-third, flying at a height of 7,000 feet when one of them was attacked by a German red-nosed Albatross and a triplane. It appeared later that Vosse was the pilot of the triplane. Two other planes rushed up and engaged these two, with a third enemy scout who appeared on the scene. About 11 other enemy airplanes were waiting at a distance to join in the fray, but did not attack, as some ten British planes were circling about keeping them off.

The third enemy scout soon vanished, but the Albatross and the triplane fought in wonderful form. Brown singled out the triplane and a hard fight ensued. Brown got in a number of good bursts from his machine gun and several times had to change drums on his gun, so furiously was he firing.

For a long time the two opponents circled, dived and maneuvered for position, and so close were they at times that only a few inches separated their wings. Eventually Brown got a little above Vosse and made for the triplane, the British aviator working his machine gun steadily all the time.

Vosse passed Brown's right wing by inches and dived. The British aviator wheeled into position and observed the German gliding westward with his engine shut off. He dived again and got a good shot at his opponent; then followed this with a heavy burst from his gun and Vosse did a slight right-hand turn and continued to go down until he disappeared.

This ended the adventure so far as Brown was concerned. He flew away, not knowing who his opponent had been or what had become of him. Later the shattered machine was found and the body identified.

Mrs. Bung—Yer seems ter be takin' it pretty rough since the Missus cleared off, Barney? Barney—Well, it comes a bit hard going back to work after all these years of married life.—Sydney Bulletin

## AMERICAN ARTILLERY WILL BEAT INFANTRY TO FRONT

### Large Section Now in France to Complete Training by Actual Service

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Sept. 12.—American guns are booming in France, booming under the eyes of observation balloons, with airplanes to trace each singing shrapnel shell, each missile of high explosive destructiveness. Thus far the guns have not been turned against the enemy, but there is every likelihood that the artillery will beat the infantry to the front, for it is planned to complete the intensive training of the gunners under actual battle conditions, under the fire of German guns and with their own weapons directed against occupied German trenches in various positions behind the enemy lines.

While the plans of the American commanders are unknown, it would seem logical from a military standpoint that after the artillery has completed several weeks of training at the front in liaison with the French infantry and supporting guns, the greater part of it would be withdrawn for maneuvers with the gradually multiplying American infantry. Must Act As Unit

The cooperation of artillery and infantry is so close under modern tactics that it is essential they should be trained to act together almost as one unit. And just as the first contingent of American infantry will devote itself largely through the fall and winter to training other units as they arrive, so the first contingent of artillery will train the batteries, regiments and brigades which will be thrown into France before the spring campaign of 1918 is likely to begin.

While it is not known here what announcements may have been made from Washington, the arrival of a

large section of American field artillery in France has been kept a carefully-guarded secret, so far as Europe is concerned. The announcement is permitted now, only after the officers and men have progressed far in their intensive training under general supervision of France's most expert artillerymen.

There are no longer any French officers or pilots actually serving at the guns, the crews having been Americanized throughout. At the observation posts, and in the schools of instruction French officers sit now only in an advisory capacity.

Have kept up to date Through various reports received from trained observers, attaches and other confidential sources during the last three years, the American artillery officers of the regular army have been enabled to keep in fairly close touch with all the gunnery development in the world war—sufficiently close, in any event, to change many of their older practices within the last 12 months, while at the same time keeping them abreast of the more modern theories of the various artillery schools.

What the American artillery has now and never had before, is plenty of shells. It is easily conceived what this means to enthusiastic officers and men, where batteries are expending within two or three weeks 19 times the number of shells formerly allotted to them for an entire year.

Modern artillery training is a maze of technical details, a labyrinth of mathematical problems, a never-ending series of intricate puzzles, in which such elusive and subtle subjects as orientation, triangulation, deflection, drift, elevation, calibration, meteorology, range finding and a dozen other branches of optics and geometry and the general application of the concentrated powers of direction are involved.

## CHICAGO MOTHER GIVES SIX SONS TO UNCLE SAM

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—The nation's call to arms has gradually decreased the size of the family circle at the home of Richard A. McGauran until today the father, mother and four small sons are the only ones left out of a family of twelve. Six of the McGauran boys are in some branch of the national service and the four at home declare their age alone keeps them out of the army and navy.

Mrs. McGauran said she had sent every one of her sons away without shedding a tear.

"I've encouraged them to go," she said. "I feel it's their duty and I've told them all good-bye with a smile. If some of my boys don't come back I'll have to bear it. Some boys of some mothers are bound not to return. I'll suffer no more than they. I'm only sorry that I have not some more boys to go."

"Think of the reunion some day when they all return," said Mr. McGauran.

The College Club is planning a series of entertainments for college boys among the new recruits of the army in Hawaii

## HARVARD ENROLMENT IS HARD HIT BY WAR

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 24.—The full effect of the war upon educational work was demonstrated when Harvard University began its 282d year today with a greatly diminished enrolment. Scarcely more than 100 of the senior class of about 600 were on hand, the others are serving their country.

Enlistments also have cut heavily into the junior and sophomore classes but the entering class was only slightly below the normal number. It is estimated that the usual registration of about 5000 in all departments of the university will fall to less than 3500.

All courses will be given as usual. Athletics will suffer in the elimination of varsity football, but there will be a freshman eleven. The reserve officers' training corps will be continued.

CAMP JACKSON, Columbia, S. C., Sept. 24.—Fourteen Cherokee Indians from North Carolina, accompanied by two exemption board members to explain their status, have arrived to serve in the National Army. The Indians have separate schools and associate with neither white nor negroes. Another contingent of twenty-five is expected Tuesday.

## GERMAN RETREAT IN FLANDERS IS SOON EXPECTED

### Strain on Western Front Is So Great That Withdrawal Must Come, Say Our Officers

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—American army officers have been watching with intense interest the situation on the western front, which apparently is reaching a climax in the great drive launched today by the British.

From the many reports indicating the developing of some important movement, coupled with the continual futile attacks of the Germans along the British front, some military observers here have become convinced that the Teutons were covering a great withdrawal of their line. Other officers, however, believe that the German high command has been hurrying its men at the enemy, with the desire to check an advance, determined to hold its present lines at any cost until winter comes to the rescue.

Officers who think the German activity has covered a withdrawal to shorten and strengthen lines and ease the strain on the army expect that behind the German divisions through which General Haig's men were cutting their way today will be found new positions, fully manned and strongly built, against which the offensive will crash.

Early reports from the front showed the Germans to be surrendering by hundreds. This may mean deterioration of morale to such an extent that the rear guard will fall in its mission and spell disaster to the newly chosen positions.

Some observers are to be found here who believe that the German army spirit generally is badly shattered. In support of this they cite the continual peace cry in Germany; the expression of prisoners captured by the allies; the youth of prisoners and the repeated failures of German attacks during the last few weeks to make any impressions on the British and French fronts.

In view of these developments officers believe a definite ascendancy has been established by the allies in the morale of their armies.

Shakes Their Nerves There have been indications that the allied commanders have been intent on the destruction of the morale of the German soldiers as much as on forcing their way forward in recent battles. The lavish expenditure of artillery ammunition in which they have engaged steadily for months may have been designed largely to shake the nerves of the men among whom shells were falling day and night. The results of today's drive, some officers believe, may prove clearly that the demonstrated preponderance of allied artillery, shown repeatedly to the men of both armies, has served not only to hearten the men of the British and French armies and instill into them confidence in the final outcome of the war, but has equally served to depress and make doubtful the rank and file of the German

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