

WHOLE FOREST BY AMERICANS IS CAMOUFLAGE

U. S. Artists and Decorators Aid in Deceiving Enemy With One of Largest Plants at Front.

Correspondence of Associated Press Behind the American Lines in France, Oct. 13.—A make-believe forest stands along the edge of the road at the entrance to the American camouflage station here. It looks as natural as the real woods along the fighting front, with the shiny silver bark of the beeches, the rough, jagged trunks of the old apple trees and the sprouting tops of the dwarf willows.

Yet, every tree in the camouflage forest has a steel core within which an observer peers forth to watch the movements of an enemy or a machine gun is located to sweep forth from its hidden recess. They are only one of the many strange devices to deceive and mystify the enemy which this American camouflage station is sending forth to the fighting army.

Origin of the War Term. Camouflage is one of the distinctly new products of the war, even in the name, which was used for the first time by General de Castelnau, chief of staff of General Joffre. The word is not good French, but comes from the argot, or French slang, the verb "camoufler" being used by the French police to indicate any disguise used to capture criminals.

Early in the war the famous portrait painter, Giron de Sivele, conceived the idea of disguising batteries and buildings by painting them in fantastic patterns blending with the landscape. He laid the plan before General de Castelnau, who struck with the practical value of the plan, exclaimed "Camouflage." And from that time the word grew and with it grew into a tremendous magnitude this art of misleading the enemy.

U. S. Has Splendid Staff. The American army has been quick to make a full use of this strange new weapon of warfare and the camouflage plant is one of the most complete in existence with a working force of nearly 1,000 and a staff including many of the well-known mural artists and decorators and sculptors of America, all of them engaged in producing these curious devices by which military art deceives the enemy.

One of the officers, Captain Saint Gaudens is a son of the American sculptor Saint Gaudens. Another, Major Tracy, is a prominent architect who did much of the work on the Lincoln Memorial. Lieutenant Barry Faulkner is an American mural artist and Lieutenant Sherry Frey, an American sculptor in Paris. Sargeant Leslie Thrasher, F. Earl Christy and Corporal Duer, are well-known American illustrators; Walt Lee is a cartoonist and Sergeant Murphy is an American mural decorator whose work is well-known in England.

Bennion in Charge. But there must be something more than stage properties in the production of these artists, they must be practical and suited to the uses of warfare, and it is the part of Colonel Bennion, head of the camouflage station to keep these artistic productions within practical limits.

The colonel is an engineer officer with West Point training and when American camouflage is adopted for American army uses, it has the double merit of being the product of American artistic skill and at the same time an eminently practical device from the standpoint of military engineering.

Plan is Adopted to Shut Out German Made Goods

Washington — Regulations intended to prevent German-owned firms with factories in Switzerland from exporting their product under the guise of Swiss goods after the war have been adopted by the chambers of commerce in connection with the establishment of a new national trade mark for all Swiss exports.

The regulations provide that use of the trade mark be confined to firms two-thirds of whose capital is Swiss and to goods that actually are made in Switzerland exclusively by the Swiss. It is known that many firms operating in the country which are ostensibly Swiss, have been established by German capital, or acquired from their original owners by German manufacturers, in order that an apparently neutral outlet might be secured for German-made goods in the post-war period.

The president of the Geneva chamber of commerce is quoted in an advice received here as stating that control of these will not be easy, but that the chamber is alive to the probability of improper use of the trade mark and Swiss manufacturers are being asked to bring cases of this kind to official notice.

Ocean-Going Tugs Built in Wisconsin Shipyards

Green Bay, Wis.—Thirteen tugs, eight of steel and five of wood, to be delivered to the government soon after the opening of navigation in 1919, will be built in Green Bay by the Northwest Engineering works. The first launching of an ocean-going tug here took place August 15. The boat was completely equipped to do towing and lighting on the other side of the Atlantic. No sooner had the tug left its berth when another keel was laid.

Two hundred and seventy-five men are employed in the shipping yards here.

Londoner is Paying High Price for Safety Matches

London—Before the war a dozen boxes of safety matches sold in England for the equivalent of 3 American cents. Today Londoners are lucky if they have the chance to buy 12 boxes for 50 cents.

French Kiddies Like America Games



WAITING FOR A GOOD ONE.

French children like to play American games and are fast learners to play our national game of the youngsters in position, surrounded by a group of Yankee soldiers.

Tanks Play Their Part in Winning Battles in Europe

Behind British Lines in France, Oct. 3.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Tanks, cavalry and armored motor cars have had a larger part in the recent fighting on the western front than ever before in the war. They have added greatly to the driving weight and speed of assault of the modern intensive attack, and their use has been developed tremendously by the British command since last year.

The modern tank has twice the speed of the earlier type, and more than twice the radius of action. Infantry is practically powerless against them. If infantry attempts to rush an oncoming tank, they are machine gunned in the open. If they stay in their trenches, the tank straddles the line and enfolds them with direct short-range fire; if they retreat to the shellholes or dugouts, the tank lumbers along right over them, crushing them into the ground and caving in the dugouts.

The light high-speed tanks known as whippets are a development of this year. They are killing machines pure and simple, for they can bear down upon fortified points and batteries at such a speed that there is little chance of getting the guns or men away in time. Their reserve of fuel enables them to remain in action for a full day without refueling.

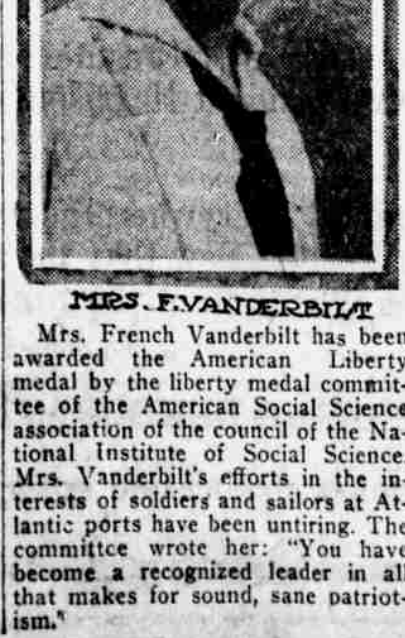
Moreover, the advance of the whippets is quickly followed by the so-called supply tanks, which can cross any ground, bringing up reserve supplies of gasoline and ammunition.

The armored motor cars are necessarily limited in their radius of action, owing to the fact that they must stick to the roads, but their great speed makes them very useful in pursuit, and they have a faculty of getting well back behind the enemy front and doing endless damage by taking command of a vital road junction and preventing the escape of enemy guns and transports. Possibilities of infinite adventure are open to the commanders of such detached units.

Henry Oberholtzer, One of Bluffs Pioneers, Dead

Henry Oberholtzer, member of one of the pioneer families of Council Bluffs, died Sunday at the Edmundson hospital of apoplexy. He was 57 years old. He had spent all of his life in this city. He had been in poor health for some time, and was taken to the hospital for care and treatment. Mr. Oberholtzer is survived by two sisters, Mrs. John P. Davis and Mrs. R. H. Bloomer, and one brother, Charles M. Oberholtzer, now in Berkeley, Cal. The funeral will be held Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock from the residence of his sister, Mrs. R. H. Bloomer, 729 First avenue. It will be private. Burial will be in the Oberholtzer family lot in Fairview cemetery. The body was removed to Cutler's funeral home, where friends may view it.

MRS. FRENCH VANDERBILT HONORED FOR SERVICES TO ALLIED FIGHTERS.



Mrs. French Vanderbilt has been awarded the American Liberty Medal by the Liberty medal committee of the American Social Science association of the council of the National Institute of Social Science. Mrs. Vanderbilt's efforts in the interests of soldiers and sailors at Atlantic ports have been unstinting. The committee wrote her: "You have become a recognized leader in all that makes for sound, sane patriotism."

YANKEE PRIVATE STEPS ON HUN WITH HIS 'SMALL NUMBER ELEVENS.'



PRIVATE CARMEN BRUNO.

Private Carmen Bruno, of Forest Park, Ill., photographed at an American base hospital, where he is recovering from a slight wound, showing trinkets he captured from the Germans and his "small number 11 hobbails," which he stamped into the face of a treacherous Hun. Bruno went over the top with a Yankee company, and while passing over the first Hun line he noticed a German lying in a shell hole. Bruno, thinking the Hun was through, was about to go ahead, but turned in time to notice a treacherous move on the part of the Hun, who was slaying dead. Bruno turned and let the Hun have his nearest boot in the face, and then gave him the other one, putting the quietus on the Hun with his bayonet.

Americans Laugh and Joke When Shot Full of Holes

With the American Army in France, Nov. 3.—The laugh and the joke and the prank are not absent from the American military hospitals. There is suffering, of course, in these great, splendidly equipped institutions, but even the shrapnel loaded American citizen soldier has his fun. One surgeon tells this story: "When the lines of stretcher cases were being brought into his hospital the surgeons stood in the reception ward making quick examinations. One stretcher was brought silently in, the form of a soldier lying rigid under blankets drawn over the head. This is the sad sign of one who needs no more help. They motioned the bearers to set it aside in a corner and when the last wounded man had been looked over the surgeons reverently lifted the blanket from the face. The "dead" man sat suddenly up, with a loud "Doo." Then the "case" laughed, lay down and again drew the blanket over his face. They let him play his joke on others for a while, then sent him to a ward to have some machine gun bullets picked out."

"Do you suffer very much, lad?" asked a nurse of a soldier who lay in his cot with white face and tight lips in an American field hospital. "No, miss, oh, no," was the reply. "We marines don't suffer, you know."

Soldiers Who Speak Russian Are Talking for Uncle Sam

Archangel — (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Those of the American army contingent stationed here who speak Russian are press agents for Uncle Sam. In the troops selected for Russian service were many of Slavic birth, who are reviving their old language now and using it with the pretty Russian girls and, more important, with the Russian workmen who are inclined to think, sometimes, that the allies are quite imperialistic.

In odd moments between guard duty one finds American soldiers telling Russians that the United States is here to help them, and that's all.

Germans Saving Men Through Skillful Use of Machine Gun Nests

With the American Armies in France, Sept. 25.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Conservation is the word one hears coming over the German lines now. Always economical, the Germans are saving now more than ever before in manpower. Since the day the Germans started backward from the Marne they have been conserving their numbers as never before and they have done it in a most admirable manner. But it has been at the expense of positions.

The German losses in men have not been so great as might have been expected. In the fighting north of the Marne the retreat was skillfully planned and carried out in a manner that excited admiration. Machine guns were substituted for men at almost every point and the way in which the German army is out of position that particular bit of ordnance has been very thoroughly demonstrated.

Every backward step of the enemy was guarded by the automatic machine gun and the artillery and the bulk of the infantry was the order repeated in the German army as the French and Americans prodded them. In almost every instance the rear guard action meant the resistance of little machine gun units and because of the clever manner in which the "posts" were placed they were able to hold their own long enough to enable the main armies behind them to fall back.

They were not always placed in lines but left here and there just over the brow of a hill or in the deep woods, on the ground and in the trees and almost always skillfully camouflaged. But always their disposition was co-ordinate. In the end it was up to every machine gun crew to fight its own way out or to resist to the last, until swept away by the allies' artillery or run over by their tanks or infantry, but they were so placed that until that time came their fire was so directed that it swept very effectively the advancing lines. The Germans have lost thousands of their machine guns by such tactics but they have saved proportionately in men.

It is this evident intention to save manpower, so different from their attitude earlier in the war, that has gone far toward convincing many that their big military machine is cracking and that they will not be able to withstand a winter campaign.

Holland May Send Mission to America to Cement Friendship

Amsterdam, Sept. 30.—Hollanders have been told by their friends in the United States that American opinion is undergoing a change adverse to Holland. To combat this a Netherlands society is preparing to send a special mission to America in the hope of more firmly cementing the friendship of the two nations.

Friends of Holland in the United States, according to the Handelsblad, which is regarded as the leading newspaper of the kingdom, have sent word to Holland that the feeling in America is that the people of the Netherlands seem "indifferent" to the American issues of the war. The paper declares that the consensus of American opinion is that the Dutch fail to appreciate the purity of America's motives, that the Hollanders think of nothing but to keep out of the war and enrich themselves and that the loudness of their protests against any inconveniences they may have suffered as a result of entente war measures is not proportionate to the moderate-ness of their complaints against Germany's crimes on land and sea.

The newspapers freely admits that there is good ground for reproach. "Many persons in Holland," says "judge the war and the leading statesmen of the various countries, especially America, in a captious, presumptuous, even cynical spirit, which is calculated to give Americans sorely. America can justly expect Holland to believe in the good faith of its declaration that it entered the war not from egotistical or selfish purposes but to free the world from the cancer of militaristic imperialism.

Holland has not done nearly enough to enlighten public opinion in America regarding the true feelings of the American people. The spirit of the Dutch people is largely misunderstood and misrepresented abroad."

CAMP DODGE IS REOPENED TO VISITORS

Military Police Look for Rush of Relatives and Friends of Boys in Training for Army.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 3.—(Special)—Saturday was the first day for a month that Camp Dodge visitors could get into the cantonment without a pass. From 1 to 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon and from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday anyone will be admitted to the big cantonment. Military police are predicting an unprecedented rush of relatives and friends into the camp now, that visitors are thus permitted to enter the camp.

Soldier's Wife Wounds Self

When police officers answered a call to 717 Third street Saturday they found Lena Egan, wife of Frank Egan, a Camp Dodge soldier, had shot herself through the fleshy part of her left thumb with a .38-caliber revolver. The police said Mrs. Egan admitted having quarreled recently with her husband, but that she denied any suicidal intent. She explained that she was replacing the cylinder in the gun when it was accidentally discharged.

Machinists May Strike

Machinists employed in the railroad shops of the Des Moines Union station threatened to walk out Saturday. The trouble arose over back pay, said to be due them since January 1, as the men claimed the recent increase granted them was retroactive. Over 100 men did quit work and went to the Trades assembly hall, where they held a meeting. Word reached them that the checks were received and the men went back to work at once.

Woman Candidate Dies

Mrs. Myrtle Curye, republican candidate for county recorder of Kosciusko county, died suddenly at her home in Algona after a three-day illness with Spanish influenza. Two years ago her husband died, leaving her to support four children. She made her husband's livery business a success and then came to Iowa for recorder. It is reported from there that she was practically assured of success.

Many Applicants

More than 100 men here filed applications with Capt. J. F. Tallman in two days for entrance into the officers' training school at Camp Fremont, Cal., which opens December 1. Iowa is to enroll 420 men with a possible 10 per cent over enrollment. The men include many above draft age, successful business men, anxious to get the military training even though a commission might not be forthcoming at the end of the course. Married men, whose wives or families have incomes or can be self-supporting, are among the applicants.

City Ownership of the Waterworks

City ownership of the waterworks is advocated by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce here, which has been investigating the question of fire protection. Alex Fitzgugh, chairman of the committee, declares that "the fundamental problem with which the city has to deal, is to secure an adequate water distribution system. The city will probably never have adequate fire protection until the waterworks are publicly owned."

Iowans at Camp Funston to Cast Ballots Tuesday

Camp Funston, Kan., Nov. 3.—Citizens of the states of Kansas and Iowa, who are in military training here and are eligible to vote, will cast their ballots Tuesday. Arrangements have been made to transport the voters in the various companies to the polling places at designated hours in order to avoid confusion.

Quarantine Still on as Applied to Funerals

Despite the fact that the quarantine has been lifted, Council Bluffs undertakers, co-operating with the clergymen of the city, have decided not to lift the ban against public funerals where death has resulted from the epidemic. For the present, at least, an effort will be made to dissuade relatives who might desire to have services in the usual manner and secure their approval of the open air gatherings in the cemeteries. The funeral of Mrs. Hattie Wood, who died Saturday of the disease, will be held in the open air in Walnut Hill cemetery this afternoon.

There was no deaths from influenza Sunday, but ambulances were busy carrying victims from their homes to local hospitals. Undertaker King answered six calls during the day and undertakers Woodring and Cutler an equal number.

French Kiddies Receiving Their First Lesson



EDUCATING YOUNG FRANCE

French kiddies receiving their first lesson in the Yankee art of self defense. The youngsters, with boxing gloves almost as big as themselves, are mixing it up to the enjoyment of the Yanks grouped about them.

Ruthlessness of the German Continues to Be Displayed

With the American Troops in France, Sept. 30.—(Correspondence of Associated Press.)—Renewed evidence of German ruthlessness in dealing with the civilian population of invaded territories is contained in a captured army order. It prescribes the treatment and the procedure to be followed in a section south of the Vesle river (Marne salient).

All the inhabitants capable of working, the order says, must be used for the needs of the army, regardless of their age. Their "salaries" are to be paid in paper currency at the rate of 50 cents a day as the maximum for men, 40 cents for men and women between the ages of 17 and 20 and 30 cents for boys from 15 to 17.

RAISING HOGS IN ARMY HUGE SUCCESS.

All day long the rush of traffic on these great main roads continues. Towards night the roads are sometimes quiet, but there is still activity. All through the night, the lorries plod on their way backward and forward, the cars dash by, the dispatch riders come and go. There is no rest. Layer after layer of white dust settles on the houses and the fences. Day after day the machinery behind the war goes whirling on, growing constantly more complex and more powerful.

German Given His Reward When He Becomes Traitor

Correspondent Associated Press. With the American Army in Field, Sept. 30.—An instance of cowardly treachery on the part of a captured German officer who had been wounded by an American officer is told by Lt. Edward Nichols, Jamaica, N. Y.



After the big drive of the allies in August, Lieutenant Nichols was placed in charge of a company of soldiers whose task it was to clear the field of American dead and wounded. Although his duties did not require him to aid the German wounded on the field until the Americans were disposed of the lieutenant went to the assistance of a German infantry officer who seemed more than any of his comrades to be in need of succor.

The lieutenant was in the act of unfastening his canteen and giving the wounded man a drink of water when the German drew a revolver while the unsuspecting American's face was turned and aimed it at the head of his rescuer. Before he could pull the trigger, however, a quick-witted American sergeant plunged his bayonet through the German's heart. The German's act was condemned by his captured comrades.

Puddlers' Wages Raised.

Youngstown, O., Nov. 3.—At the by-monthly wage settlement here, between the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the Western Iron association, wages of puddlers in mills throughout the country subscribing to the Amalgamated wage agreement were increased to \$16.80 a ton. Finishers' wages were correspondingly raised. Bar iron workers' wages are based on selling price which is now \$3.45 a 100 pounds.

British Soldiers Entering Shattered French Village



SHELL SHATTERED FRENCH VILLAGE. BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTO.

British soldiers occupying a shell-shattered French village. This village changed hands several times, but finally after desperate fighting the British routed the Huns.

MUST SHIP MORE MEATS. HOOVER TELLS PACKERS

Imperative That Shipments of Foodstuffs to Allies Be Increased Next Year, Administrator Says.

By Associated Press. Chicago, Nov. 3.—America must ship, in the year ending July 1, next, 2,600,000 tons of meats and fats for consumption by allied civilians and armies, our own armies, the Belgian Relief and certain neutrals dependent upon this country, to fulfill the meat phase of the food program, according to figures presented to the American Meat Packers' association in convention here today.

How to meet the war demands will be the outstanding problem at the three-day meeting, but leaders in the industry also will take up the labor shortage situation, present market conditions and discuss plans for coping with a number of post-war problems.

The figures on meat shipments, presented at the opening session today, were compiled by the federal food administration and were the outgrowth of conferences with representatives of Allied nations. The increase in meat shipments this year over last year will total 1,050,000 tons if the program is to be carried out, packers declared.

Other figures showed that it is planned to increase breadstuffs shipments 3,000,000 tons over last year; sugar 330,000 tons and feed grains, 750,000 tons.

Further Self Denial.

"Even this program" said a statement by Food Administrator Hoover, presented to the convention, "means further self-denial by the Allies next year. They are making this sacrifice in the common cause. We must maintain the health and strength of every human being among them or they will be unable to put their full strength alongside our own in the supreme effort."

"At the president's direction I have assured them that in this common cause we eat at a common table, and upon entering these conferences in Europe we promised them that whatever their war-food program called for from us we should fulfill.

"If we survey our ability to meet this definite promise to them, we find that while our wheat production this year is better than last year, our production of other cereals is less. We have had severe losses through drought in many sections. On balance our resources are no better than last year.

"We find, however, that we can give this increase in food supplies of 5,730,000 tons over last year and still have a margin over the amount necessary to maintain our own health and strength."

Retail Trade Not Affected by U. S. Ruling Till Spring

While the government is enforcing rules which regulate the manufacture and price of shoes, the retail trade will not be affected until at least next spring. The federal authorities took the precaution to so form the regulating rules that dealers could dispose of their stocks without loss.

"The government will not permit the manufacture on and after October 31 of shoes to retail for more than \$12 but dealers now have on their shelves footwear that cost them more than \$12 and they will be allowed to dispose of them at a reasonable profit.

This does not mean, however, that shoes of the highest quality can be purchased at the maximum price of \$12, but that the public will have to be satisfied with a lower grade shoe during the period of the war.

The government is endeavoring to conserve leather by eliminating the unlimited array of styles that have featured particularly the finer grade of footwear.

Misinterpretation of the government order has confused the public and dealers are attempting to correctly inform their patrons of the new conditions.—Shoe Retailer.

People of Siberia Asking for Supplies from Nome

Nome, Alaska—Siberians across the Bering sea from here, fearing that unsettled conditions in Vladivostok will cut them from their Russian source of supply next summer, have asked Nome's city council to send merchandise from here.

The request was made in a letter received by the council from the People's administration of Anadyr, a Siberian town on the Gulf of Anadyr, an arm of the Bering sea. The letter was written in Russian and was sent over in a trading boat, Nome responded to the request as far as it could, forming a committee of councilmen was named to communicate with the Russian municipal officers and render as much assistance as possible.

Skilled Labor Now is Paid Very High Wages Again

Tokio, Sept. 30.—Skilled labor in Japan is now receiving the highest wages, according to the Tokio Chamber of Commerce. Before the war, carpenters were paid the equivalent of 65 cents a day, and now are getting 75 cents. Other trades by increases now receive as follows: Masons, 85 cents a day; roofers, 75 cents; bricklayers, \$1; joiners, 75 cents; gardeners, 60 cents; shoemakers, 75 cents; foundrymen, \$1; printers and compositors, 60 cents; unskilled laborers, 65 cents.