

Neither disheveled hair nor muddy boots, nor yet neglect of the tub, is an unerring mark of faith in the people.—Benjamin Ide Wheeler.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

SPORTS, CLASSIFIED AND SHIPPING SECTION

HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1915.

NINE

MEXICAN BULLETS FORCE FUNSTON TO EVACUATE BORDER TRENCHES

One U. S. Soldier Dies From Wounds, and Two More are Stricken

[Associated Press by Federal Wireless] DOUGLAS, Arizona, November 3.—Two soldiers in the American border trenches were wounded yesterday by "sniper" bullets from the battle of Agua Prieta, one died from a wound he received the day before, and another is in a critical condition. Sergeant Walter Mays and Private Mitchell were the soldiers wounded yesterday. The soldier who died of his wound was Corporal Jones. The victim whose condition is critical is L. F. Taylor, a Douglas citizen, who was shot through the back at the custom house. Funston Has Narrow Escape. Major-general Funston, who has assumed command of the forces here, and Brigadier-general Thomas F. Davis, who was commander until Funston came, narrowly escaped becoming victims themselves yesterday. During a trip to the danger zone many bullets whizzed around their heads. In the face of the danger to the troops, Major-general Funston has removed them from the border trenches. While orders were reported to have been given Major-general Funston by Secretary of War Garrison, acting on instructions of the President, to order the Mexicans' fire, not a shot was fired by the Americans yesterday despite the volleys of lead which came over the border.

In the face of the alleged Washington orders and previous instructions from Funston to Brigadier-general Davis to enforce the neutrality of the United States at any cost, Douglas is amazed at the action of Funston in removing the troops from the border trenches. Funston, however, has warned General Calles, the Carranza commander, against firing on this side. The soldier victims yesterday both received their wounds from Carranza bullets and this is what prompted the general to warn against a repetition of the offense. Meanwhile Villa is provisioning his troops. He has established a source of water supply and flour is being passed out among his soldiers in large quantities. Where Villa is getting his food has not been learned, but it is believed it is being smuggled across the border east of Douglas by his agents, for it is known that his army was without provisions on arriving before Agua Prieta, as many were reported to be starving from hunger and thirst. It is reported that reinforcements are coming to aid Villa in the attack, and that additional ammunition supplies are being brought up. The 14,000 Carranza reinforcements for the Agua Prieta garrison coming here over American territory from Laredo Texas are arriving slowly. Few are on the ground, but it is thought the majority will be here within forty-eight hours. A lack of trains is blamed for the delay.

IMPORTANT STRATEGIC POINT GERMANS SAY WILL SOON BE UNDER ATTACK



Suez Canal, with administration offices of canal at the right. The German officers in Turkey are quoted as saying that when the road through Serbia and Bulgaria to Constantinople is open, Germany will begin a campaign against the Suez Canal and the British troops guarding it.

CHINESE MINISTER TELLS POWERS CITIZENS IN FAVOR OF MONARCHY

Is Purely Domestic Question; Outside Interference is Uncalled For

[Associated Press by Federal Wireless] PEKING, Nov. 3.—The Chinese government is convinced that the majority of the citizens of the Chinese Republic favor a return to a monarchical system and are taking steps accordingly. This is the statement of Minister of Foreign Affairs Tsoo Yulin, in formal reply to the protests of the Japanese, Russian and British ministers, who pointed out the danger of internal disturbances in China at this time of almost universal war and urged that the status quo in the Republic be preserved for the present at least. Disturbances Expected. The foreign minister admits the possibility of internal disturbances, especially in South China, where the suggestion of the restoration of the monarchy is viewed with signal disfavor but believes that the government is in a position to handle whatever situation may arise. The decision whether the government is to be a Republic or a monarchy is a domestic question, to be settled by the people of China without outside interference.

ANTI-JAPANESE RIOTS REPORTED AT HANKOW

(Special Cable to Hawaii Ship) TOKIO, Nov. 2.—The Chinese situation is regarded as having reached a dangerous point, the frequent clashes between the Japanese residents in the Yangtze-kiang valley and the general unsettled condition of South China over the political situation being regarded as forerunners of conditions that may call for Japanese intervention. Yesterday reports were received here that a serious anti-Japanese outbreak had occurred at Hankow. So grave is the general situation that Count Okuma called a special meeting of his cabinet this evening to consider what course Japan should adopt. The Japanese, British, French and Russian ministers in Peking have sent identical notes to the Chinese foreign office, counselling delay in any change in the Chinese constitution looking towards the reestablishment of a monarchy. The United States, although invited to join in the action, declined to make any expression of opinion to Peking. The public here is watching Ambassador Guthrie closely to note what action he is to take in the arising Sino-Japanese situation.

SUBMARINE INVENTOR PERFECTS NEW DEVICE FOR SALVAGE JOBS

Will Make Work Like That of Recovery of F-4 Simple, Thinks Simon Lake

How much more free advertising Honolulu is going to receive through the F-4 disaster is a difficult matter to estimate. In a World Sunday Magazine dated October 10, appears an article "To Salvage the Spunken Prey of the Sphenax," telling of a special submarine tube invented by Simon Lake, maker of the cylindrical type of submarine, to explore the ocean bottom and recover sunken treasure and cargo from ships sunk by German U-type submarines. In the course of this article Mr. Lake remarks: "Divers can't work any length of time in water deeper than 150 feet. The deepest ever done was 306 feet when men from the Brooklyn navy yard went down after our ill-fated F-4 on the floor of Honolulu harbor. At 100 feet the pressure is 43.5 pounds, and 30.6 pounds at 200 feet. At 300 feet it is the sum of these two—about 120 pounds. It takes four hours for a diver to negotiate such great depths. Otherwise the air cells of his lungs would burst and hemorrhage set in. Tube Can Be Extended. Mr. Lake's salvage apparatus consists of two parts: a long tube of three-quarter inch steel plate, 35 feet in length and five feet in diameter, which can be extended to any length desired; and the working chamber, attached to the lower end of the tube. The upper end is hinged to any convenient type of surface vessel such as wreckers use in their work. Thick steel plating makes the working compartment, which is the heart and eyes of the machine. It is built on the same principle as the diving compartment on the Lake type of submarine. It is eight feet across, with large, heavy doors opening out on its bottom, and with provision for the admission of compressed air supplied from pipes leading down from the wrecking vessel above. Water ballast compartments are provided on either side of the chamber, and there is a passageway down which the workers walk to reach their place at the bottom of the sea. Observation ports allow the men within to see about them underneath, and searchlights carried within the chamber light the surrounding water for them. An air lock with a stout door provides the means by which the diver goes out on the floor of the sea. If the depth is such that his bodily make-up can withstand the terrific pressure of the weight of water above. Big Job in Sight. The Lake apparatus now completed and lying in readiness in England awaiting the war's end, has its work cut out for it already. It is going after \$5,000,000 in gold and silver, which sank with the British man-of-war Lutina, on the night of October 9, 1798, off the entrance to the Zuider Zee, Holland. She was transporting some \$5,872,000 worth of bullion and specie to Hamburg for the purpose of relieving the financial panic existing there at the time. England was at war with France then, and the cargo was insured at Lloyd's for practically its entire value. And Lloyd's to this day lay claim to the ship, having established range lights on the coast to mark where the Lutina went down, and employed men to watch her ever since—15 years more than a century. The Lutina lies with her treasure trove under 60 feet of water and 40 feet of sand. Even with crude apparatus more than \$500,000 worth of bullion and 12,000 coins were recovered in past years during the course of five attempts. Then drifting sand interrupted the job. But now Mr. Lake has entered into an agreement with Lloyd's to get busy as soon as hostilities cease, and half of all the treasure he brings up is his for his pains and brains.

STEAMER ASHORE ON OREGON COAST; MANY LIVES LOST

Coaster Santa Clara Piles Up on Rocks Through a Heavy Fog

[Associated Press by Federal Wireless] PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 3.—Driven ashore on the south spit of Coos Bay, the coaster steamer Santa Clara is a total wreck, while at least 16 lives have been lost. The steamer, carrying 48 passengers and a crew of 24, was southbound. In storm and fog she missed her course and drove ashore, being smashed and buffeted by the heavy seas. Among the known lost is the commander. The survivors are scattered along the remote beaches and it has been found impossible as yet to make a count of them. One woman survivor says that the first lifeboat which left the ship with 20 persons swamped and went down, and that none of those in this boat has been seen since. The coaster is rapidly breaking up and no hope remains of salvaging any of the freight with which she was heavily loaded. Rescue parties are searching the beach for survivors and bodies of those drowned.

IN WAR ARENA

ASQUITH EXPLAINS LANDING OF TROOPS ON GREEK SOIL

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 3.—Premier Asquith, in a statement in the House of Commons yesterday, said that the landing of the Allies at Saloniki was not an invasion of the neutrality of Greece, but was done at the request of the Greek premier, Venizelos, who had been returned to power by the Greek people, after the question of Greek participation in the war had been referred to the nation at a general election. When Bulgaria mobilized, Venizelos called for aid and was notified that France would send 200,000 and Great Britain 150,000 men for a Balkan campaign, with Greece again to bring her army into the field. Thus the landing of the Allies on Greek soil was at the request of the Greek government, but, apparently, without the knowledge of the Greek king. It was after troops had been landed at Saloniki that King Constantine, deposed Venizelos, to resign again, after issuing a perfunctory protest at the action of France and Great Britain. Yesterday the attorney generalship, recently resigned by Sir Edward Carson, was accepted by Sir Frederick Edward Smith, who has been solicitor general.

BAR IS ANXIOUS FOR JUDGE DOLE TO HOLD PLACE

Wireless Message Urging Reappointment Sent to President Late Yesterday

The members of the Bar Association of Hawaii, at a meeting late yesterday afternoon, voted to inform Hon. Sanford B. Dole for reappointment as senior judge of the local United States district court, and have forwarded to President Wilson a wireless message setting forth the association's decision. By federal wireless the following message has been sent to the president: "Honolulu, November 3, 1915. The President, Washington, D. C. The Bar Association of Hawaii respectfully, earnestly and heartily recommends the reappointment of Hon. Sanford B. Dole as judge of the United States district court for Hawaii, because of his eminently satisfactory administration before the bar, litigants and public generally. (Signed) WARREN, Acting Secretary." When the matter of Judge Dole's reappointment was taken up for discussion, Judge Arthur A. Wilder moved that he be endorsed by the Bar Association. This motion was seconded by Attorney D. L. Withington. After several brief speeches, which praised Judge Dole's work on the local federal bench, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, that the Bar Association of Hawaii respectfully, earnestly and heartily recommends the reappointment of Hon. Sanford B. Dole as judge of the United States district court for the Territory of Hawaii. "Resolved, further, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the attorney-general of the United States, to the chairman of the judicial committee of the senate, and to the delegate to congress from Hawaii; and that the substance of this resolution be forthwith wired to said officials at Washington."

GERMANY READY TO DICTATE PEACE TERMS

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 3.—Reports that Germany is ready to suggest terms upon which she will conclude a peace treaty continue to arrive from the continent, through neutral channels. A Reuter's despatch from The Hague last night states that the correspondent has information from a "trustworthy source" that at a recent conference held in Amsterdam, attended by several members of the Reichstag, it was announced on the authority of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg that Germany was inclined toward peace on the following basis: Belgium is to be recognized as a German province. France is to cede to Germany that portion of the country occupied by the German army, as far south as the line of the Meuse. Russia is to cede the Baltic province of Courland to Germany. Great Britain is to indemnify Germany to the extent of a billion marks.

GERMANY OFFERS TO BUY NUTS IF CHILDREN WORK

BERLIN, Germany.—In furtherance of the suggestion that school children assist in conserving the national resources by a systematic collection of acorns, horse chestnuts and other nuts that ordinarily go to waste, for the sake of the bills they contain, the Prussian minister of agriculture has just issued a long and minute list of instructions and advice. This includes a detailed account of the methods to be employed in preserving the nuts until a marketable supply has been collected. The nuts to which each variety of nut can be put as a food for animals; the percentage of albuminous and oily contents of each variety; and, finally, the market for the nuts and the prices that rule in it. This market is the newly formed "War Commission for Plant and Animal Oils and Fats," located in Berlin. Provided one works assiduously enough in collecting nuts there is a tidy bit of pocket money in the labor, for the commission offers 45 marks (\$10.20) for 100 kilograms (220 pounds) of beechnuts, 55 marks for 100 kilograms of dried beechnuts, and 140 marks for as many hest nuts. Dried acorns bring 19 marks per 100 kilograms; crushed acorns 22 marks; dried and shelled acorns 24 marks; dried horse chestnuts 15 marks; and crushed and dried horse chestnuts 28 marks.

WILL EAT IRISH STEW, THEN USE TIN CANS TO MAKE HAND GRENADES

"What kind of a war ration?" "Well, we call it 'Irish stew in America, but over here, since the war began, it's called 'a war ration' and it has caught on fine. We take a certain portion of meat—good first-class meat and no poor stuff—and add a portion of rice, a portion of onions, a portion of carrots, with seasoning, that you see makes a fine Irish stew, but as I say over here we call it a war ration. "And what do you think?" he went on. "We put up that stew in some pound tin cans, and after they eat the Irish stew, they're going to use the tin cans for making hand grenades. Now that's a fact, and that's where our gods appealed to these military people the most—the tin can, and they could get out of them—just as a war ration, and then as a hand grenade, and that's what closed the contract. "This was told in all seriousness, and was not a story of 'the road,' so that there is every reason to expect that Irish stew made in America will soon be nourishing allied troops and afterward serving them as a receptacle for explosives to offset liquid fire, apphystating gas and other deadly contrivances.

WIRELESS EAVESDROPPERS PLAN EVOLVED TO SAVE COAST IN WAR

Commercial and Amateur Stations in U. S. Enlisted to Pick Up Messages

WASHINGTON, D. C.—All commercial and amateur wireless stations in the United States soon will be organized by the navy department for immediate use in case of emergency by the intelligence bureau of the navy. In the event of war, hundreds and perhaps thousands of operators along the coast lines would be instructed to "listen in" on any radio conversation that might be in progress within range of their instruments, each station using a different wave length. The result would be to establish a line of radio "eavesdroppers" around the country which would be certain to intercept any message transmitted by ships at sea or shore stations beyond the borders south or north.

CLAIMS NAANOA KICKED HIS FACE AND STOMACH

Wounds and bruises on the body of Bow You, a Chinese, who he claims were inflicted by J. Naanoa at noon yesterday on River street near Bontania, were dressed by Dr. R. G. Ayer, emergency hospital surgeon. You was badly beaten.

The injured man claims that Naanoa knocked him down without cause and kicked him in the face and stomach. Before the nineteenth century shoes were not made in rights or lefts.

RAINY SEASON IN MARSHLANDS AIDS RUSSIANS

(By Associated Press) PETROGRAD.—The early and persistent rainy season over the greater part of the fighting front is taken by the Russian peasants as a sign that the text inscribed on the regimental standards—"God Is On Our Side"—is not misplaced. The Russian places great faith in the defensive merits of his marshy sections, where intimate knowledge of the bogs will enable local guerrilla bands, under the skilled leadership of picked Cossack daredevils, to keep up a continual harassment of the German flank and rear. The local peasantry alone is familiar with the shifts and tricks of the marshlands, especially in the treacherous Pinsk district, for there the bogs vary with the seasons and according to the rainfall. A case has already been reported from this district in which a German column was cunningly surrounded by a small force of guerrillas, who crept by secret ways across the swamps and raised an alarm on all sides at once. The enemy, seized with panic, endeavored to find its way out, and the whole column disappeared in a treacherous morass which seemed a possible road to safety from the unknown strength of the attackers. It is still somewhat early for the appearance of the guerrillas, whose best opportunity will come when the snow obliterates the landscape for all save the native-born.

AUSTRIA ARMING THE ALBANIAN BANDS WITH A VIEW TO SENDING THEM AGAINST THE SERBS TO ASSIST THE BULGARIANS TO CUT THEIR WAY THROUGH TO THE ADRIATIC.

ROME, Italy, Nov. 3.—Austria-Hungary is reported to be arming Albanian bands with a view to sending them against the Serbs to assist the Bulgarians to cut their way through to the Adriatic.

MISS MARGARET WILSON DENIES ENGAGEMENT TO CHICAGO PUBLISHER

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A story originating in Chicago, that Miss Margaret Wilson, eldest daughter of the President, was engaged to marry Frank Elbert Compton, a Chicago publisher, was categorically denied by Miss Wilson herself. "There is absolutely no truth in these reports. Such reports have been denied all summer," said Miss Wilson, who is here in connection with a concert engagement. According to the Chicago story the wedding was scheduled to take place on the same day that Mrs. Norman Galt becomes the bride of President Woodrow Wilson.

SWINDLERS OF U. S. REFUSED NEW TRIAL

PITTSBURG, Pa.—David J. Simpson and Dennis K. Bullens, convicted on a charge of conspiring to furnish steel of inferior quality for use in the locks and gates of the Panama Canal, were denied a new trial in the United States district court. The court ordered that the verdict of the jury stand. Simpson and Bullens, together with Samuel M. Wetmore, superintendent of the Carbon Steel company, were tried in the federal court here at the same time. Wetmore was acquitted. Sentence has not yet been imposed on the other two.

Masonic Temple
Weekly Calendar

MONDAY—
Hawaiian Lodge No. 21; Stated: 7:30 p. m.

TUESDAY—
Honolulu Lodge No. 499; Special, First Degree; 7:30 p. m.

WEDNESDAY—
Hawaiian Lodge No. 21; Special, Third Degree; 7:30 p. m.

THURSDAY—
Honolulu Lodge No. 499; Special, Third Degree; 7:30 p. m.

FRIDAY—
Oceanic Lodge No. 371; Special, First Degree; 7:30 p. m.

SATURDAY—

SCHOFIELD LODGE

WEDNESDAY—
Work in Second Degree; 7:30 p. m.

SATURDAY—
Work in Third Degree; 7:30

HERMANN'S BOHEME

Versammlungen in K. of P. Hall, Montag, October 4 and 13. Montag, November 1 and 15. Montag, December 6 and 20. W. WOLTERS, President. C. BULTE, Sekretar.

HONOLULU LODGE NO. 1, MODERN ORDER OF PHOENIX

Will meet at their home, corner Boretania and Fort streets, every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. CHARLES HUSTACE, Jr., Leader. FRANK MURRAY, Secretary.

HONOLULU LODGE, 916, S. P. O. C. meets in their hall, on King St., near Fort, every Friday evening. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend. O. J. MCARTHY, R. E. K. HUNTER, Sec.

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