

# GREAT BATTLESHIP, VICTIM OF A MINE, GOES DOWN

## Graphic Description of a Denied Incident Comes From Ireland—Olympic Rescued Sinking Crew

NEW YORK, November 15.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Letters received yesterday from Ireland give a graphic description of the sinking of the British battleship Audacious, as the result of striking a mine twenty-five miles off the Irish coast on October 27, a naval catastrophe which has been officially denied by the British admiralty in the recent statement that none of the larger units of the fleet had engaged in battle or been injured by the Germans.

The letters which came yesterday give full details, written by passengers who crossed over on the liner Olympic, which went to the rescue of the Audacious and took off the greater part of her crew.

### WIRELESS FOR HELP

A wireless call for help was picked up by the Olympic, which responded by leaving her course and driving at full speed in the direction indicated in the wireless call. After a quick run of ten miles the liner had approached close enough to the battleship to see that she was settling. Volunteers manned the liner's boats and through a heavy sea all the men of the battleship and all the officers, with the exception of a few who refused to leave the ship, were taken to the Olympic.

### ATTEMPTS TO TOW FAILED

The battleship had been wounded just below the waterline and was hourly getting deeper in the water. A line was passed to her from the passenger ship and an attempt was made to tow the crippled warship to port. The cables parted, however, and the attempt had to be given up.

In the meanwhile a number of cruisers, which had also picked up the wireless call for help, arrived and stood by, ready to resume the effort to tow the Audacious to port should the sea go down and make the effort possible.

### TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION

Late in the afternoon the bulkheads of the battleship burst and the great ship sank, carrying down with her those officers who had refused to leave. There was a great explosion when the huge fighting craft upended, the flying armor plate showering the cruisers and killing one of the gunners on the cruiser Liverpool.

The Olympic put into the Lough of Swilly with her passengers and the rescued crew of the Audacious.

### A MODERN FIGHTER

The Audacious was one of the first line battleships of the second battle squadron British home fleet, one of five of the King George V class, only lately commissioned. She carried ten 13.5-inch guns and sixteen 4-inch quick firers. She was commanded by Capt. C. F. Dampier, who went down with his ship. She was 555 feet long and of 23,600 tons.

## PRESIDENT WANTED TO SEE SIGHTS ALONG BROADWAY

### But Crowd Spotted Him and He Became the Main Sight of the Evening

NEW YORK, November 15.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—President Wilson, after visiting Long Island, last night undertook to see the sights of Broadway, escorted by Colonel House. The two strolled along the street, taking in the sights of the Great White Way.

The identity of the President was not discovered by anyone in the Broadway crowd until he stopped to listen to a Salvation Army band. He was immediately surrounded by a street crowd, which he tried to shake out. Two blocks farther on, when the President finally the President gave up his attempt to see the town and turned towards his hotel, the crowd trailing him. "Goodbye, I'm going to get away from you now," said the President, making a bolt for the hotel entrance.

NEW YORK, November 14.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The "Santa Claus" ship, sent by the children of the United States to carry Christmas cheer to the children in the war-stricken countries of Europe, sailed today. The ship is the United States naval collier Jason, and it carries 1200 tons of gifts.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—It was announced at the navy department yesterday that the superdreadnought California is to be the first electrically driven warship of the Navy. If the experiments to be carried on with the California show as good results as have followed the use of electrically driven engines in the fuel carrier Jupiter, it may result in the complete displacement of all direct steam drive power in the Navy.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The U. S. S. New Orleans, bound for this port from Bremerton, towing a coal barge, lost her tow off the mouth of the Columbia river yesterday and her arrival here will be delayed until Monday. The U. S. S. Maryland assisted the New Orleans in a search for the drifting barge, which came ashore later in the night.

## BOMB PLACED IN TOMBS COURTHOUSE FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY

NEW YORK, November 15.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—But for the quick action of a police officer yesterday, in tearing a burning fuse from a bomb, a widespread tragedy would have taken place in the Tombs court room, which at the time was crowded with prisoners awaiting trial. The officer noticed smoke arising in a corner, underneath the office of the district attorney. Investigating, he found an infernal machine, with a sputtering fuse, the fire rapidly approaching the bomb. He tore the fuse away and extinguished it, then carried the bomb to the street. An investigation of the bomb showed that it was filled with powerful explosive, which would have largely wrecked the building.

## NEUTRALITY OF THE CANAL SUPPLEMENTED

WASHINGTON, November 15.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—President Wilson issued a proclamation yesterday supplementing to the existing regulations for the preservation of the neutrality of the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone during the European war.

CARSON CITY, Nevada, November 14.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Senator Newlands' majority in the polls from which the official returns have been made is only thirty-eight. This would indicate that Newlands has been defeated. The remote desert and mountain precincts, which are always last to report and from which the official returns cannot yet have been received, are known to have been strongly against Newlands.

THE HAGUE, November 15.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—American Minister Henry Van Dyke has sailed for New York, having been obliged to temporarily abandon his post because of serious injuries to his eyes. He will consult oculists in New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—A contract for a twenty-four thousand-dollar addition to the naval hospital at Vallejo was let yesterday.

AGUAS CALIENTES, November 15.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The Mexican convention which chose a new Provisional President, Gutierrez, has adjourned for ten days.

# LORD ROBERTS DIES WHILE AT FRENCH FRONT

## Britain's Greatest Fighting Man Succumbs To Pneumonia—Was With Indian Troops on the Battle Line

LONDON, November 15.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The death of Lord Roberts, the greatest fighting man of the British Empire, occurred in a more widespread manner than any previous announcement from the official press bureau, was made public yesterday.

Lord Roberts was on a visit to the battlefield in France, his mission being to visit the regiments making up the Indian contingent to renew old acquaintances and to re-inspire the fighters from India with loyalty to the British flag. During his visit he contracted pneumonia, death coming rapidly to the veteran of a score of wars.

One of the objects of Lord Roberts' visit to the Indian troops was to complete arrangements for the opening of a special hospital in the south of England for wounded Indian soldiers and also to arrange for the best disposition of funds collected by him for the furnishing of warm clothing and special rations to the Indian troops, it having been determined that the ration of the British soldier is wholly unsuited to the Indian trooper.

Lord Roberts' special fund for the Indians had reached a quarter of a million dollars before he sailed for France.

## "FIGHTING BOBS" WAS IDOL OF BRITISH ARMY

With the death of Lord Roberts England loses one of its ablest soldiers, a man who perhaps saw more active fighting and took part in more battles than any other soldier of modern times. He was born at Cawnpore, India, September 30, 1832. He was a son of General Sir Abraham Roberts. His mother's father also was a soldier, Major Abraham Bumbury of the Sixty-second Foot, stationed at Kilsnoo, Tipperary. In 1850 he was married to Nora Henrietta Bews, daughter of Captain Bews of the Seventy-third foot. Two daughters and a son were the result of this union. The only son, killed in action with the Boers on the Modder river in South Africa, under such conditions that his heroism attracted the attention of Queen Victoria. In recognition of young Roberts' bravery the Queen presented Earl Roberts with the Victoria Cross as a posthumous honor to the young artilleryman. In 1857 he was advanced to first lieutenant and the rank of captain came in 1860. Promotion followed rapidly after that until he reached the rank of general in 1890. Five years later he was made field marshal of the British forces.

His active life as a soldier began in 1860. He was scarcely out of his teens, when, in 1851, he was made a second lieutenant of the Bengal artillery. In 1857 he was advanced to first lieutenant and the rank of captain came in 1860. Promotion followed rapidly after that until he reached the rank of general in 1890. Five years later he was made field marshal of the British forces.

He saw fighting almost from the day he donned a uniform until on the field of battle in France yesterday he died from pneumonia, but in action, as he had always hoped to die.

From 1863 to 1868 he took an active part in the Indian Mutiny, one of the most sanguinary uprisings of the nineteenth century. He was stationed at Bengal, acting as adjutant quartermaster general during those trying times. Later he became quartermaster general of the forces in India. In 1878 he commanded the Kuram field force, then the Kabul-Kandahar field force, where he won much distinction for himself and his troops and furnished the name for the arid region later created for him. This was early in 1880. In September of the same year he was placed in command of the forces in South Afghanistan. He served as commander-in-chief of the British forces at Madras from 1881 to 1886, when he was made commander-in-chief of all the British forces in India.

HERO OF HIS SOLDIERS Earl Roberts was idolized by the Indian troops as well as the British forces in India and it was said of him that he never feared to go into any danger into which he would order a soldier. His men followed him into the very jaws of death on many occasions during the long years England was fighting the

# "LITTLE BOBS"



LORD ROBERTS, Whose brilliant career as a soldier closed yesterday in France, where he was "on duty" at the age of eighty-two.

fanatics in India and to this day his name is revered there as well as throughout the British Empire. For forty-one years he served in India, was wounded several times in action and repeatedly had his horse shot from under him while in action. He served throughout the siege and final capture of Lucknow and headed innumerable relief expeditions, the most notable of which was that from Kabul to the relief of Kandahar which culminated in the bloody battle of Kandahar and the relief of the British troops at that place who had long been under siege by the Afghans.

### SHOWED WITH HONORS

He was a thorough soldier, avoiding in every way the plaudits of the public. But despite this, Britain showered honors upon him. In 1892 he was created a first baron, the title of earl being bestowed upon him in 1902. He also was associated with the Order of Merit in addition to the Military Medal bearing the clasp for Delhi, the Relief of Lucknow, the siege of Lucknow, the Indian Frontier Medal, with clasps for his services at Umbajera, Lushai and Burma, the Afghanistan Medal, the Afghan War Medal, bearing clasps for service at Peshawar, Kohat, Chitral, Sherpur and Kandahar. Besides he was given the Bronze Star for services in the Kabul-Kandahar campaign, was thanked by the Indian government repeatedly and mentioned for meritorious services twenty-one times in the dispatches reporting the campaign in Afghanistan.

### COMMANDED IN TRANSVAAL

Then after more than forty years, and now alike, he led the forces that brought relief at the siege of Kimberley and conducted the campaign that resulted in the taking of General Cronje and the western army of the Boers as prisoners on February 27, 1900. Ambassador against what he alleged were breaches of neutrality by the former German emissaries Goblet and Bresslau. The statement quotes the note addressed by the Sultan to the powers, in which the Ottoman government declared its neutrality, and the note communicated by the British Ambassador to the Sultan in which he complained of several breaches of neutrality.

As Turkey shut off communication with the British Embassy on Friday, the British government, considering this a prelude to further acts of aggression, declares its intention to take action to protect British interests and British territory and also Egypt from attacks that have been made or threatened.

### AGGRESSION BY ALLIES

"At the beginning of the war, the British government gave definite assurances that if Turkey remained neutral her independence and integrity would be respected during the war and in times of peace. The British government since then has endeavored with the greatest patience and forbearance to preserve friendly relations, in spite of increasing breaches of neutrality on the part of the Turkish government at Constantinople in the case of German vessels in the straits.

"On Thursday, October 29, the British Government learned with the utmost regret that Turkish ships of war had, without any declaration of war, without any pretext and without provocation, on any sort, made sudden attacks upon peaceful and unoffending towns in the Black Sea, of a friendly country, thus committing an unprecedented violation of the most ordinary rules of international law, equity and usage.

Porte's Attitude Menacing "Fear since the German warships Goeben and Breslau took refuge in Constantinople the attitude of the Turkish government toward Great Britain has caused surprise and some uneasiness. The promises made by the Turkish government to send away the German officers and crews of the Goeben and Breslau never have been fulfilled. It was well known that the Turkish minister of war was decidedly pro-German in his sympathies, but it was confidently hoped that the sane counsel of his colleagues, who had had experience of the friendship which Great Britain has always shown toward the Turkish government, would have prevailed and prevented that government from entering upon the very risky policy of taking part in the conflict on the side against Great Britain.

# TREMENDOUS LOSS OF LIFE IS ONLY RESULT FROM THE MONTH'S FIGHT ON YSER

## Armies Occupy Same Ground As When Kaiser Launched His Forces Against Channel Ports—Allies Advance Only Under Protection of Monitors' Guns

LONDON, November 15.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Just four weeks ago yesterday the battle of Flanders began, brought about by the attempt of the Germans to advance upon and occupy the Channel ports of Dunkirk and Calais. During the month there has been almost continuous fighting, the forces of the Kaiser being hurled against the line of the Allies in a score of places between Neuport on the coast and Armentieres, in the Franco-Belgian border, seeking the weak spot in the defense. The losses on both sides have been terrific, with the generally attacking Germans suffering the more severely.

PRACTICALLY NO RESULTS The month of battling ends with each army occupying practically the same positions as when they first clashed. While the Allies have held their ground and resisted every attempt on the part of the Germans to break through, they, on their part, have failed to make any material progress towards the north, advancing along the coast to Ostend only under the cover of the guns of the British monitors, the Severn, Humber and Mersey.

ONE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE The employment of these three monitors in the land battle is the one distinctive feature of the Flanders fighting. The three vessels used are of a distinct type, having been purchased by the British government at the outbreak of the war, and only recently launched from British yards. They were originally intended for Brazil, and are peculiarly adapted for river work and this particular bombardment on the Belgian coast, having only four and a half feet draft.

For small vessels they are heavily armed with a few but powerful guns. Two six-inch guns are mounted in one armored turret on upper deck forward, throwing a 100-pound projectile with velocity at the muzzle of 3000 feet per second, sufficient force to penetrate twenty-five and a half inches of iron. These guns can discharge nine projectiles per minute each. Two 4.7-inch howitzers are also on upper deck weighing five tons and can throw a 35-pound projectile with velocity at the muzzle of 1150 feet per second. In addition there are four 3-pound guns and six rifle calibre guns.

## FIGHTING PROCEEDS ALONG FAR FLUNG BATTLE LINES

LONDON, November 15.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Reports from Paris state that fighting is going on vigorously along the Allies' right wing and in the center, along the Aisne. The battle is particularly brisk in the Argonne forest region and before Verdun.

In East Prussia the Russian enveloping movement is progressing. The advance guard of the Slavs yesterday entered Toppin, on the direct road to Thorn.

MONTENEGRINS REPORT A VICTORY A Cetinje report says that the Montenegrins have repulsed the Austrian army sent against their positions in Herzegovina and have resumed their advance.

The same report tells of an air raid made by Austrian aviators upon Antivari, where five bombs were dropped. The evident object of the airman was to kill or wound the Crown Prince, the house he is occupying being singled out as a target for the bombs. One fell and exploded so close to the residence that the force of the explosion shattered the window glass.

VARIED NEWS FROM CAUCASUS Diametrically opposite reports of the fighting along the Caucasian border have been received from Petrograd and Constantinople via Berlin. The Russians claim to have successfully invaded Turkish territory, while the official reports of the Turks say that the Turkish regiments are occupying positions on Russian soil and have captured a number of prisoners. The reports give the Russian loss in the recent fighting as four thousand dead and wounded.

## Another Submarine Sunk

LONDON, November 15.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Another German submarine operating off the Belgian coast was accounted for on Friday night, according to a report given out by the French minister of marine yesterday. A French torpedo-boat observed the periscope of the German craft and rammed it, sending the submarine to the bottom.

## Despatch To German Consul

The local German consul yesterday received the following cabled despatch from Washington: "Superdreadnought Audacious struck mine, sunk off coast of Ireland, crew mostly saved. German occupied Dixemede also Sainte Lov near Ypres, crossed Yser Canal west of Langemark. Turks battle with English between Ismailia and Suez."

## Berlin Reports Egyptian Mutiny

BERLIN, November 15.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—It is reported that fighting has already occurred in Egypt, near the Suez Canal, the native troops having mutinied.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Francis B. ("Drydock") Smith is here preparing for his return to Honolulu and the resumption of operations at Pearl Harbor, where he will have charge again, under the contractor, of the drydock work under the new agreement with the navy department.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.