

BRITISH RETALIATE FOR LOSS OF DESTROYER BY SINKING TWO GERMAN TORPEDO BOATS

TWO GERMAN TORPEDO BOATS AND BRITISH DESTROYER ARE SUNK IN NORTH SEA

The Recruit Sunk by Germans but British More Than Even Up the Score—Enemy Fired On Trawler Which Tried to Save Crew of the Recruit.

Bulletin—London, May 2.—The British Admiralty stated this evening two German torpedo boats had been sunk in the North Sea. The British torpedo boat destroyer Recruit also was sunk.

The text of the Admiralty statement follows:
"A series of small affairs took place in the neighborhood of the Galloper and North Hinder Lightships on Saturday.

"During the forenoon H. M. destroyer Recruit was sunk by a submarine, four officers and twenty-one men being saved by the trawler Daisy.

"At three p. m. the trawler Colombia was attacked by two German torpedo boats who approached her from the westward and commenced an action without hoisting their colors. The Colombia was sunk by a torpedo, only one deck hand being saved by other trawlers.

"A division of British destroyers, comprising the Laforey, Leonidas, Lawford and Lark, chased the two German vessels and after a brief running fight for about one hour sank them both.

"The British destroyers sustained no casualties.
"Two German officers and forty-four men were rescued from the sea and made prisoners of war."

The destroyer Recruit was on patrol duty Saturday morning when the submarine sank her. According to details received here she was struck amidships by the torpedo and began to sink. The wounded vessel signalled for assistance, and her call was answered by the trawler Daisy and thirty men out of her complement of sixty-five were saved.

It is stated that a torpedo was fired at the Daisy, which was forced to leave one of her rescue boats behind, and that the submarine chased this boat and fired her gun at it, wounding four men.

British torpedo boat destroyers, sighting in the distance two German torpedo boats which had sunk the trawler Colombia and apparently were supporting a submarine, engaged the Germans at long range in the vicinity of the North Hinder Light. The Germans endeavored to run away, but the British boats pressed them hard and shortly afterwards sank them. The British boats rescued some of the crews of the Germans and landed them today.

TRAWLER ESCAPED AFTER ENCOUNTER WITH ENEMY.

Yarmouth, Eng., May 3, 1.15 a. m.—The trawler Barbados has arrived here in a damaged condition as the result of an encounter with a German torpedo boat off the Belgian coast on Saturday. The captain of the trawler was wounded in the foot, but the rest of the crew escaped uninjured.

The Barbados reports that the trawler Colombia was torpedoed and sunk with 17 hands. One survivor and one German bluejacket, who had fallen overboard, were brought to Yarmouth by the Barbados.

The Barbados defended herself against the torpedo boat with two small guns, and the captain says the German was evidently hit, as steam was seen escaping from her. The wheelhouse and funnel of the Barbados were riddled with shot.

JELlicoe UNEASY ABOUT LABOR SITUATION ON THE CLYDE AND TYNE

In Wire to Admiralty Says Efficiency of His Fleet Affected by Conditions in Factories—Delay in Materials for Ships Proving Serious Drawback.

London, May 2, 6.05 p. m.—"I am very uneasy about the labor situation in the Clyde and the Tyne," says Vice-Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, commander-in-chief of the Home Fleets, in a letter to the Admiralty. "I sent a telegram or two lately about it," the Admiral adds. "You may think I am exceeding my sphere of action in doing so, but the efficiency of this fleet is so affected by it that I felt it my duty to wire today."

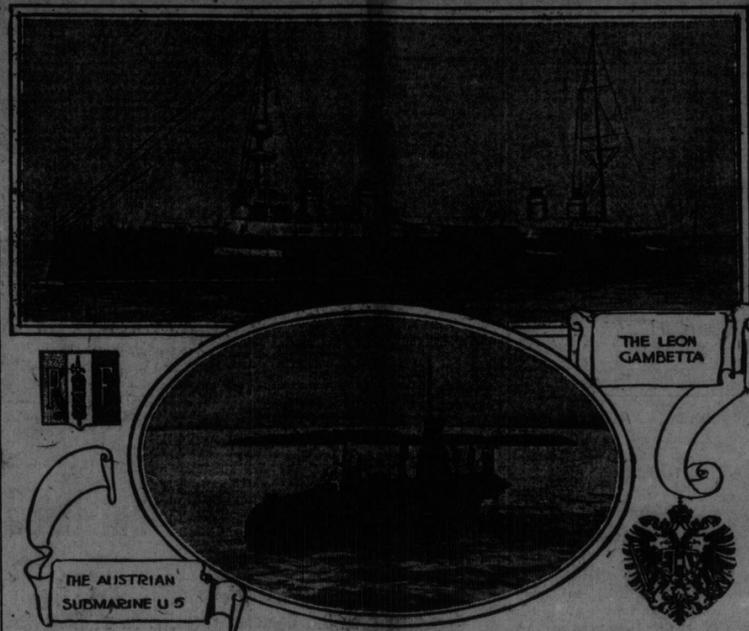
WAS GRANDSON OF THE CUNARD LINE'S FOUNDER

Halifax, May 2.—Geo. E. Francklyn, head of the S. Cunard Company, of Halifax, French consul for Nova Scotia, grandson of the late Sir Samuel Cunard, founder of the Cunard Line, and one of the leading citizens of Halifax, died today after a brief illness. He was taken ill on Saturday,

things on the Clyde is most disquieting. He said the men refused altogether to work on Saturday afternoon, that they took Wednesday afternoon off every week, if not the whole of Wednesday, and worked on Sunday because they got double pay for it. He said also that they only worked in a half-hearted manner.
"My destroyer decks and reefs are delayed in every case by these labor difficulties, and they take twice as long as the need to. I feel you ought to know the facts, and so I put them before you."

land death was due to hemorrhage of the brain. He was 67 years old, and had been identified with the shipping interests of Halifax for over forty years. He was born in Ceylon and came to Halifax when a young man. He leaves a widow, two sons and one daughter.
SIXTH DIVISION OF SWISS ARMY CALLED OUT
Bern, Switzerland, via Paris, May 1 (4.55 p.m.)—The Federal Council decided today to call out the Sixth Division of the Swiss army.

FRENCH ARMORED CRUISER SUNK OFF COAST OF ITALY AND AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE WHICH SENT HER TO BOTTOM



The French armored cruiser Leon Gambetta was torpedoed by the Austrian submarine U-5 at the entrance to the Otranto Strait, off the coast of Italy, and advices show that 138 of the crew of 714 were saved. The lost include all the superior officers. The Leon Gambetta, when launched on October 26, 1901, at Brest, was regarded as the last word in armored cruiser construction as undertaken by French yards. The speed of twenty-two knots assigned to this ship was regarded at the time as exceptionally high, and in order to obtain this speed the design called for a development of 27,500 indicated horse power. The Leon Gambetta was fitted up as a flagship. She was a fine ship, even if not quite up to date, and when one considers the care with which war ship construction is inspected fourteen years is not old as ship age goes. It is only long in period in the matter of ordnance arrangements, and, despite the modifications of the last decade, the Gambetta was a ship that could ill be spared by the Allies.

CASUALTIES AMONG THE CANADIANS AT YPRES ARE REPORTED NEARLY 6,000

Private Advices From London to Ottawa Yesterday Place Number at About 5,500—Nearly Four Hundred Names Received Within 36 Hours.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, May 2.—Private advices received from London today indicate that the total Canadian casualties at the battle of Ypres were 5,500; about five hundred are known to be killed and about two thousand missing.

Nearly four hundred members of the Canadian contingent are included in casualty lists issued from the militia department in the past thirty-six hours, and the names continue to come to the Record Office here. Private advices from London state that the losses among the Canadians in the sanguinary fighting at Langemarck and St. Julien will reach nearly six thousand. Of these eight hundred have been killed in action, and the balance is about equally divided between wounded and missing, the greater part being among the infantry. This means that half of the infantry at the front with the first division has been put out of action.

The following casualties were announced by the Militia Department this morning:

SECOND CANADIAN INFANTRY BRIGADE

Seriously Wounded

Corporal B. A. Waddy, Liverpool, Eng.

FIRST BATTALION

Wounded

Private A. L. Dean, Hyde Park, London, Eng.

Private C. Toop, Nerbury, Berks, Eng.

Private J. E. P. Watts, (formerly 9th Battalion), Forest Hill, London, Eng.

Private A. W. Gray, (formerly 9th Battalion), London, Eng.

Company Sergeant Major P. F. Carewood, London, W. Eng.

Lance Corporal M. B. Brown, Stony Stratford, Bucks, Eng.

Corporal James Ramsay, (formerly 9th Battalion), West End, Biggar, Scotland.

Private Wm. Hakely, Arva Post Office, London Township, Ont.

Private J. C. Worth, Greensburg, Pa., U. S. A.

Private Wm. Hastings, No. 63 Trinity street, Stratford, Ont.

Private James Lothian, (formerly 9th Battalion), Providence, R. I.

Died of Wounds

Private Wm. D. Munro, Perth, Scotland.

SECOND BATTALION

Wounded

Private A. S. Hightons, No. 371 Albert street, Sault Ste Marie, Ont.

Private H. G. L. Bennett, No. 21 Wilneva Ave., Toronto.

Private B. S. Cleveland, No. 6 Wilow Ave., Toronto.

Private R. Fletcher, No. 95 St. Foy's Road, Quebec.

Private N. Martin, Hems, Kent, Eng.

Private F. W. Mockett, Hove, Sussex, Eng.

Private J. B. Harrison, Kurkham, Lancs, Eng.

Private Fred Clarke, No. 61 Fowler street, Sheffield, Eng.

Private Thomas Comiskey, Dublin, Ireland.

Private W. N. Marr, Leith, Scotland.

Private Fred C. Crockett, Bromley-by-Bow, London, Eng.

Died of Wounds

Private Wm. Hall, Leeds, Eng.

THIRD BATTALION

Wounded

Private Harry Shields, Londonderry, Ireland.

Private G. M. Gallagher, Kellybags, Donegal, Ireland.

Private Robert Fulton, Newport, South Wales.

Private G. W. Bailey, Belfast, Ireland.

Private Thomas Cartwright, Swinton, Lancs, Eng.

Private R. J. Clark, Exmouth, Eng.

Private Fred Taylor, (formerly 9th Battalion), Beachill-On-Sea, Sussex, Eng.

Private F. J. Darcy, 210 Sackville street, Toronto.

Corporal F. J. Haines, No. 133 Cambridge Ave., Toronto.

Sergeant Fred Osborne, No. 126 Langley Ave., Toronto.

Continued on page 2.

GREAT GUN WHICH SHELLED DUNKIRK IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED

Bombarded French Town from Distance of 23 1-2 Miles—Germans Using Glass Tubes Which in Breaking Throw Off Ether—French Official Report.

Paris, May 2.—10.33 p. m.—The official report given out today by the French War Office says it is believed that the great German gun, which twice has bombarded Dunkirk from a range of 23 1/2 miles has been put out of action. It also announces the bombardment by the French of one of the German forts at Metz, the Lorraine capital. The night report claims the Germans are using glass tubes, which, in breaking, throw off ether; bombs charged with inflammable materials, and gases, which, however, do not reach the French lines.

The official reports follow:

Sunday night report:

"In Belgium, to the north of Ypres, the Germans attempted an attack on our right but were immediately checked by our machine guns.

"Nothing new has occurred on the British front.

"At Maucourt, to the south of Chaulnes, an attack, in which about eighty men engaged, was directed against our lines. The Germans were armed with wire-cutters, grenades, automatic pistols and knives. They were almost all cut down by our infantry; several of them were taken prisoners.

"In the Valley of the Aisne and in Champagne the enemy employed, during the course of the day, divers devices which, however, were without effect, near Tracy-Le-Mont, glass tubes which threw off in breaking, the odor of ether; between Rheims and the Argonne bombs charged with inflammable materials, and, finally, gases

emitting a greenish smoke which rose over the lines of the enemy without reaching ours.

"In the forest of Le Pretre the Germans attempted a counter-attack, but were not able to debouch. We are holding all of our gain of yesterday."

"We continued during the day to bombard the front to the south of the entrenched camp of Metz. The efficacy of our fire on one of these forts is undoubted, as well as on the barracks and the railway nearby."

Afternoon statement:

"There is no modification to report in the situation along the entire front."

"Information received from a deserter is to the effect that for about two months engineers of the Krupp gun works have been directing in the suburbs of Dixmude, a sector where there has been no fighting for several months, the installation of a marine gun capable of firing a shell over a very long range. It is this gun which may have bombarded Dunkirk. The gun is believed to have a range of thirty-eight kilometres, (23.5 miles.)

"Only one shell, were fired on the second and last bombardment of the French report. There is reason to believe, that the gun either has been damaged by a method of fire which the most powerful pieces do not resist a long time, or that the continual presence of our aeroplanes has had the effect of stopping its fire.

"On our side, yesterday bombarded one of the forts on the southern front of the entrenched camp of Metz."

Austrian War Prisoner In Montreal is Shot While Trying to Escape

Made break for liberty in Windsor Station — Refused to Halt when called on by Guard and was shot — Died half hour later.

Montreal, May 2.—Jan Bauzek, an Austrian prisoner, was shot and mortally wounded shortly before nine o'clock last night at the Windsor C. P. R. station because he was trying to escape. He died half an hour after being removed to the Montreal General Hospital. Bauzek was in a party of 106 Austrians who were being taken from the detention camp at Spirit Lake. Bauzek made his break for liberty when the Windsor station was reached, pursued by a sergeant and a guard, the latter calling in vain for the fleeing man to stop. The bullet hit Bauzek in the chest, back of the right lung, and passed clear through his body.

Major General Sam Hughes witnessed the shooting. He was on his way to Quebec at the time. "You did your duty, my boy," he said to the guard who had done the shooting.

The guard in question is a French-Canadian soldier. His name is being withheld from the public until the military inquiry into the affair is held. This will probably be tomorrow or Tuesday.

STOOD BY GUN WHEN OTHERS HAD FALLEN AND DROVE BACK GERMANS

London, May 2, 10.40 p. m.—In a British eye-witness story of the latest stages of the battle of Ypres mention is made of a machine gun detachment, who kept their gun in action until all were dead or wounded.

"The gun was stationed in an angle of the trench," says the eye-witness.

"When the German rush took place one man after another of the detachment was shot, but the gun still continued in action, although five bodies lay around it. When the sixth man took the place of his fallen comrade, of whom one was his brother, the Germans still pressing on, he waited until they were only a few yards away and then poured a stream of bullets on the advancing ranks, which broke and fell back, leaving rows of dead. He was then wounded himself."

GREEK STEAMER PRISONER OF WAR

Blyth, Eng., May 2.—The Greek steamship Fotis, which sailed from Galveston and Norfolk three weeks ago bound for Rotterdam, has been brought into Blyth in charge of a prize court crew. It is stated that the vessel carries contraband.

PUTS TO SEA AGAIN

Montevideo, May 2.—The British cruiser Glasgow, which arrived here yesterday, put to sea again today.