MOSQUITO FLEETS BATTLE

H. M. Destroyer Recruit Submarined, Four of Her Officers and Twenty-one of the Crew Saved

A despatch from London says: "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 21 men being saved by the trawler Daisy.

"At 3 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 of about one hour sank them both. The British destroyers sustained no casualties.

"Two German officers and 44 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, she was struck amidships by the torpedo and began to sink. The wounded vessels signalled for assistance, and her call was answered by the trawler Daisy, and 30 men out of her complement of 65 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 to-day.

ALLIED FLANK WAS EXPOSED

But for Canadians, Germans Would Have Been Well Behind the British Lines.

A despatch from London says: The British official "eye-witness" in a narrative of the battle of Ypres says the Germans had prepared to attack the allied line on the 20th, but the wind, not being favorable "for their use of asphyxiating gases," they postponed it until the 22nd.

The gas, the narrative says, was distributed along the German front line in front of the French position, and the wind being from the north it was blown directly on the French. The German plan, according to the "eye-witness," was to make a sudden onslaught southwestward, which, if successful, would enable the Germans to gain crossings of the canal south of Bixschoote and place them well behind the British line and in a position to threaten Ypres.

"Allowing time for the vapors to take full effect on the troops facing them," says the "eye-witness," "the Germans charged forward over the practically unresisting enemy in their immediate front, and, penetrating through the gap thus created, pressed on silently and swiftly to the south and west. By their sudden irruption they were able to over-run and surprise a large proportion of the French troops billeted behind the front line in this area and to bring some of the French guns, as well as our own, under a hot rifle fire at close range.

"Our flank being thus exposed, the troops were ordered to retire on St. Julien, with their left flank parallel to, but to the west of the high road. The splendid resistance of these troops (the Canadians), who saved the situation, already has been mentioned by the commander-in-chief.

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ.

Kaiser Decorates Him with Iron Cross—"Savior of Empire."

Berlin, April 24.—Kaiser Wilhelm this afternoon announced decoration of the German Admiral with an Iron Cross of the first class. In a telegram to him he described Von Tirpitz as "the savior of the Empire." It was made known also that Von Tirpitz would receive an hereditary title.

Only 125 Survivors From Leon Gambetta

A despatch from Paris says: An official statement issued by the Ministry of Marine says: "One hundred and ten survivors of the French armored cruiser Leon Gambetta, which was sunk by the Austrian submarine U-5, have been taken to Syracuse, and 25 others are at Brindisi. The bodies of Admiral Senes and of 52 sailors have been buried at Cape Leuca.

"The circumstances of the loss of the cruiser have not yet exactly been made known. There is no confirmation that she previously had been hailed by a ship, and no credit should be attached to reports and commentaries based on information from foreign sources."

A Recruiting Device.

A despatch from London says: Flirting can be made an effective recruiting expedient. At a recent recruiting rally a girl held up her hand and announced that she had sent five young men to the front. At the end of the meeting she indicated the young man at her side and declared: "Here's the sixth!" This caused the speaker to say: "Flirting of that kind is the right sort of patriotism." And he advised the young girls of the audience to use their wiles in behalf of King and country.

Girl Promoted to Lieutenant.

A despatch from Petrograd says: Army orders contain notice of the promotion of a young woman, Alexandra Lagerev, to lieutenant. With sixteen other girls belonging to families of Cossacks, she has been fighting alongside her male relatives since the beginning of the war. Eight of the girls have been killed.

Lieut. Lagerey was made a prisoner, but she killed her guard, escaped and led a reconnoitring party which captured eighteen Uhlans in Suwalki with important documents.

CANADIANS SAVED THE DAY

Graphic Details of How Our Forces Fought the Trained Germans

Opening of the Battle.

The day was a peaceful one, warm and sunny, and except that the previous day had witnessed a further bombardment of the stricken town of Ypres, everything seemed quiet in front of the Canadian line. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon a plan carefully prepared was put into execution against our French allies on the left. Asphyxiating gas of great intensity was projected into their trenches, probably by means of force pumps and pipes laid out under the parapets. The fumes, aided by a favorable wind, floated backwards, poisoning and disabling over an extended area those who fell under their effect. The result was that the French were compelled to give ground for a considerable distance. The glory which the French army has won in this war would make it impertinent to labor on the compelling nature of the poisonous discharges under which the trenches were lost. The French did, as everyone knew they would do, all that stout soldiers could do, and the Canadian division, officers and men, look forward to many occasions in the future in which they will stand side by side with the brave armies of France.

The immediate consequence of this enforced withdrawal was, of course, extremely grave. The third brigade of the Canadian division was without any left, or, in other words, its left was in the air. It became imperatively necessary greatly to extend the Canadian lines to the left rear. It was not, of course, practicable to move the first brigade from reserve at a moment's notice, and the line, extended from five to nine thousand yards, was not naturally the line that had been held by the allies at five o'clock, and a gap still existed on its left.

Capture of the Guns.

The new line, of which our recent point of contact with the French formed the apex, ran quite roughly to the south and west. As shown above, it became necessary for Brigadier-General Turner, commanding the third brigade, to throw back his left flank southward to protect his rear. In the course of the confusion which followed upon the readjustment of position, the enemy, who had advanced rapidly after his initial successes, took four British 4.7 guns in a small wood to the west of the village of St. Julien, two miles in the rear of the original French trenches.

The story of the second Battle of Ypres is the story of how the Canadian division, enormously outnumbered, for they had in front of them at least four divisions, supported by immensely heavy artillery, with a gap still existing, though reduced, in their lines, and with dispositions made hurriedly under the stimulus of critical danger, fought through the day and through the night, and then through another day and night; fought under their officers until, as happened to so many, these perished gloriously, and then fought from the impulsion of sheer valor because they came from fighting stock.

The enemy, of course, was aware whether fully or not may perhaps be doubted, of the advantage his breach in the line had given him, and immediately began to push a formidable series of attacks upon the whole of the newly formed Canadian salient.

If it is possible to distinguish when the attack was everywhere so fierce it developed with particular intensity at this moment upon the apex of the newly-formed line running in the direction of St. Julien. It has already been stated that four British guns were taken in a wood comparatively early in the evening of the 22nd. In the course of that night, and under the heaviest machine gun fire, this wood was assaulted by the Canadian Scottish, 16th battalion, of the 3rd brigade, and the 10th battalion of the 2nd brigade, which was intercepted for this purpose on its way to a reserve trench. The battalions were respectively commanded by Lieut.-Col. Leckie and Lieut.-Col. Boyle, and after a most fierce struggle in the light of a misty moon they took the position at the point of the bayonet. At midnight the second battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Watson and the Toronto regiment, Queen's Own (3rd battalion), under Lieut.-Col. Rennie, both of the 1st brigade, brought up much-needed reinforcements, and though not actually engaged in the assault, were in reserve.

Line Never Wavered.

All through the following day and nights these battalions shared the fortunes and misfortunes of the third brigade. An officer who took part in the attack describes how the men about him fell under the fire of the machine guns, which, in his phrase, played upon them "like a watering pot." He added quite simply, "I wrote my own life off," but the line never wavered. When one man fell another took his place, and, with a final shout, the survivors of the two battalions flung themselves into the wood. The German garrison was completely demoralized, and the impetuous advance of the Canadians did not cease until they reached the far side of the wood and entrenched themselves there in the position so dearly gained.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Toronto, May 4.—Flour—Manitoba first patents quoted at $8.10, in jute bags; second patents, $7.60; strong bakers', $7.40. Ontario wheat flour, 90 per cent. patents, quoted at $6.50 to $6.60, seaboard, and at $6.50 to $6.60, Toronto freight.

Wheat — Manitoba No. 1 Northern quoted at $1.68; No. 2 at $1.66 1-2, and No. 3 at $1.64 1-2. Ontario wheat is nominal at $1.60 for No. 2, at outside points.

Oats—Ontario quoted at 60c, outside, and at 63c, Toronto. Western Canada, No. 2, quoted at 69c, and No. 3 at 67c, c.i.f., Bay ports.

Barley—The market is nominal. Good malting grades, 75c, outside.

Rye—The market is dull at $1.05 to $1.10, outside.

Peas—The market is quiet, with No. 1 quoted at $1.75, outside.

Corn—No. 2 new American quoted at 82c, c.i.f., Bay ports, and No. 3 at 81 1-2c, Bay ports.

Buckwheat—No. 2 quoted at 80 to 82c, outside.

Bran and shorts—Bran is quoted at $27 a ton, and shorts at $29 to $30.

Rolled oats—Car lots, per bag of 90 lbs., $3.40.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 27 to 28c; inferior, 21 to 25c; creamery prints, 35 to 36c; do., solids, 31 1-2 to 32 1-2c.

Eggs—The market is steady with sales at 21 to 22c per dozen in case lots.

Beans—The market is quiet at $3.25 for prime, and $3.35 to $3.40 for hand-picked.

Poultry—Chickens, dressed, 18 to 20c; ducks, dressed, 15 to 17c; fowl, 13 to 15c; turkeys, dressed, 20 to 21c.

Cheese—The market is quiet, with new quoted at 17 1-2c for large, and at 17 3-4c for twins. Old quoted at 19 to 19 1-4c.

Potatoes—Ontario, 60 to 65c per bag, out of store, and 50c in car lots. New Brunswicks, car lots, 60c per bag.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 13 3-4 to 14c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 17 to 17 1-2c; do., heavy, 14 1-2 to 16c; rolls, 14 to 14 1-2c; breakfast bacon, 18 to 19c; backs, 20 to 21c; boneless backs, 23c.

Lard—Pure lard, tubs, 11 3-4 to 12c; do., pails, 12 to 12 1-2c. Compound, tubs, 9 3-4 to 10c; do., pails, 10 to 10 1-4c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Straw is quoted at $7.50 to $8 a ton in car lot deliveries on track here.

Hay—No. 1 hay is quoted at $17 to $17.50; No. 2 at $14.50 to $15.50, and No. 3 at $12 to $13.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, May 4.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 83 to 84c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 3, 67 1-2c; do., extra No. 1 feed, 67 1-2c; do., No. 2 local white, 66 1-2c; do., No. 3, 65 1-2c; do., No. 4, 64 1-2c. Barley—Malting, 86 to 88c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $8.20; do., seconds, $7.70; do., strong bakers', $7.50; do., Winter patents, choice, $7.90; do., straight rollers, $7.40 to $7.50; do., bags, $3.50 to $3.60. Rolled oats—Barrels, $6.75 to $7; do., bags, 90 lbs., $3.25 to $3.35. Bran, $26. Shorts, $28. Middlings, $33 to $34. Mouillie, $35 to $38. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $18 to $19.50. Cheese—Finest Westerns, 16 1-2 to 16 3-4c; do., easterns, 16 to 16 1-4c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 33c; do., seconds, 32c. Eggs—Fresh, 22 to 23c; do., selected, 25c; do., No. 2 stock, 21c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 47 1-2 to 50c. Dressed hogs — Abattoir killed, $13 to $13.50; do., country, $11.75 to $12. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $28; do., short cut backs, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $27.50. Lard—Compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 9 1-2c; do., wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 10c; do., pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 11 1-2c; do., wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 12c.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, May 4.—Cash quotations:—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, $1.63 1-4; No. 2 Northern, $1.61 1-4; No. 3 Northern, $1.58 3-4. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 64 1-8c; No. 3 C.W., 61 3-8c; extra No. 1 feed, 61 1-4c; No. 1 feed, 59 5-8c; No. 2 feed, 58 5-8c. Flax—No. 1 N.-W.C., $1.77 1-2; No. 2 C.W., $1.74 1-2c.

U.S. Markets.

Minneapolis, May 4.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.64 1-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.59 5-8 to $1.63 5-8; No. 2 Northern, $1.55 5-8 to $1.60 5-8; May $1.57 5-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 73 1-4 to 73 3-4c. Oats—No. 3 white, 53 1-4 to 53 1-2c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, May 4.—Butchers' cattle, choice, $7.50 to $8; do., good, $7.10 to $7.40; do., medium, $6.75 to $7; do., common, $6.10 to $6.50; butchers' bulls, choice, $6.25 to $7; do., good bulls, $5.40 to $6; do., rough bulls, $4.60 to $5.75; butchers' cows, choice, $6.25 to $6.85; do., medium, $5.25 to $6; do., common, $4.60 to $5; feeders, good, $6.40 to $7.25; do., rough bulls, $5 to $5.50; stockers, 700 to 1,000 lbs., $6 to $7; canners and cutters, $3.75 to $4.65; milkers, choice, each, $60 to $85; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $45; springers, $50 to $75; light ewes, $7 to $8; do., heavy, $5 to $6.50; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; lambs, $6 to $10.50; calves, $5.50 to $9.50; hogs, fed and watered, $8.55; do., off cars, $8.90 to $9.

Montreal, May 4.—The trade in cattle was fairly active, with sales of full loads of choice steers at $8; good at $7.50, and the lower grades from that down to $6, while butchers' cows brought from $4 to $7, and bulls from $4 to $7 per cwt. The feature of the small meat trade was the active demand for calves, and as the supply was large, a brisk trade was done at prices ranging from $2.50 to $10 each, as to size and quality. Another feature of the trade was the weaker feeling in the market for hogs, owing to the increased receipts, which were in excess of the requirements, and prices declined 10 to 25c per cwt., with sales of selected lots at $9.25 to $9.50 per cwt., weighed off cars. There was a fair demand for Spring lambs at $7 to $9 each, and a few small lots of yearling lambs sold at $9.50 to $9.75 per cwt.

AUSTRIAN PRISONER SHOT.

Made a Dash for Liberty When in Custody.

A despatch from Montreal says: Jan Bauzek, an Austrian prisoner, was shot and mortally wounded shortly before 9 o'clock Sunday 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 prison on St. Antoine Street, this city, to the detention camp at Spirit Lake. Major W. E. Date, provost marshal; Captain Griffiths and a strong guard had marched the prisoners to Windsor Station, into which the Austrians were turning, when Bauzek made his break for liberty. He started along Osborne Street toward Stanley Street, pursued by a sergeant and a guard.

He had almost reached Stanley Street, a short block away, when the guard called: "Halt! or I'll shoot." After vainly shouting his warning three times, with Bauzek thirty feet away, the guard fired. The bullet hit Bauzek in the chest, back of the right lung, and passed clear through his body. He did not speak, except to ask for a drink, and soon lapsed into unconsciousness.

Boy Kills Sentries.

A despatch from Le Mans, Paris, says: Jacques Goujon, seventeen years old, has been cited in military orders and given a military medal. The youth killed two German sentinels, blew up with the aid of bombs two quick-firers of the enemy, was captured, but succeeded in escaping, carrying with him at the same time a machine gun of the Germans to the French lines. Later, during a German counter-attack, Goujon's right arm was blown off by a shell.

The military authorities at Lyons, Goujon's home city, had refused to accept him for military duty on account of his age. He went to Paris, where he was accepted because of his robust constitution.

ALLIES AT DARDANELLES

Line Thrown Across Southern Extremity of the Gallipoli Peninsular

A despatch from London says: The allies have made rapid progress in their land and sea attack upon the Dardanelles—the gateway to Constantinople. Already the British troops have thrown a line across the southern extremity of the Gallipoli Peninsula from the Aegean coast to a point north-east of Eski Hissarlik, a strongly fortified position facing the straits, thus isolating the Turkish stronghold at Sedd el Bahr, at the very lip of the Dardanelles.

This has been done, says the Admiralty, in the face of a strenuous resistance by the Turkish forces, who have combated every foot of ground won with furious obstinacy.

Further north on the Aegean side of the peninsula, at Gaba Tebeh, and at a point opposite to the inland village of Saribair, additional landing forces have made good their foothold on Turkish soil, and have driven the opposing forces back from the coast despite a vigorous artillery fire. Gaba Tebeh is about ten miles from the end of the Gallipoli Peninsula; Saribair is about five miles farther. The troops who drove a line across the peninsula to the vicinity of Eski Hisarlik landed on a level shore some three miles from the entrance to the straits. Eski Hissarlik is some three miles inside the straits.

With the French army of invasion holding Kum Kale at the southern or Asiatic side of the entrance, and the British forces sweeping across the lower fifteen miles of the Gallipoli Peninsula, it will thus be seen that the task of acquiring a foothold has been accomplished with great speed. Sedd el Bahr is already cut off from its base of supplies, and must of necessity fall before many days; Kum Kale is practically in the hands of the French, and north, at the entrance to the Narrows, Kilid Bahr, a position upon which the Turks place great reliance, is the objective of a British army which is driving the enemy rapidly before it.

The despatches indicate that both the French and British forces are entirely landed, despite most elaborate precautions taken by the Turks, under the generalship of German commanders, who had woven a network of wire entanglements just off the shore under the sea swell and had dug great pits which were teethed with spikes. The shore as well had been fortified with barbed wire.

A despatch from London says: After very serious fighting, in which the Turks offered a stubborn resistance, British troops have firmly established themselves on the Gallipoli Peninsula and made considerable advance toward the narrows of the Dardanelles, while the French have cleared Cape Kum Kale, on the Asiatic side of the straits, of the Turks. Thus it may be said that the second and most serious attempt to force the Dardanelles has been fairly launched.

Work of the Australians.

"Meanwhile the Australian and New Zealand troops at Sari Bair, who pushed on with the utmost boldness after the landing had been engaged almost constantly with the enemy, who made strong repeated counter-attacks which invariably were repulsed. The Australian and New Zealand troops fought with a fine spirit of determination.

"A fresh Turkish division was launched against Sari Bair, preceded by a heavy artillery fire. A hot engagement followed. The enemy came on boldy time after time, but the Australian and New Zealand troops defeated their every attempt, and resumed the offensive.

"The French troops at Kum Kale also were four times strongly counter-attacked, but retained all their positions. Five hundred Turks who, in the course of one of these counter-attacks, were cut off by the fire of the fleet, were made prisoners.

Turk Transport Sunk.

"A transport of about 8,000 tons was reported off Maidos, and before she could escape the Queen Elizabeth opened fire. The third shot hit and destroyed her. She sank rapidly, but whether she contained troops or not could not be seen."

12,000 GERMANS KILLED AT YPRES

While the Wounded Total Several Times that Number—Reinforcements Arriving.

A despatch from London says: Twelve thousand Germans have been killed and several times that number wounded in the second battle of Ypres, telegraphs the Daily Mail's correspondent in Northern France, who says that the information comes from a reliable source.

The operations in this vicinity, he continues, have now developed into a battle between big guns on both sides, which are throwing out a curtain of fire to conceal the concentration of troops. The cannonade has been incessant since Friday in the neighborhood of Ypres and Dixmude.

Attacks on Zeebrugge from the sea have so worried the Germans that they are building iron sluices of great strength and height at Fort Lapin on the outskirts of Bruges to stem the floods should the big water gates at Zeebrugge be destroyed by the bombardment. German troops are continually being put through practice drills directed toward an imaginary enemy attempting to land along this coast. The greatest activity has been apparent at Cadzand.

Last week 20,000 new German troops arrived at Lisseweghe, and 8,000 of them were despatched to Courtrai. Thousands of German wounded continue to arrive at Roulers and Bruges.

More German cavalry has arrived along the Dutch frontier to assist the already numerous guard there. At Eceloo and Watervliet the Wuerttemburg landsturm troops are on duty, standing only ten yards apart. The Germans have begun to build a high wall topped with barbed wire south of Brabant and Limburg to prevent the Belgians from escaping.

Truant German Ship Captured by Cruiser

A despatch from London says: The British Admiralty has made the following statement: "The German steamship Macedonia, which escaped from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, a few weeks ago, has been captured by one of our cruisers." According to a despatch from Algeciras, the Macedonia is being taken to Gibraltar with another captured German steamer.

No Public Memorial.

A despatch from London says: The Acting High Commissioner, the Agents-General, and others held a conference to consider the advisability of arranging memorial services in London for fallen Canadians. It was resolved that the time at presentw as inopportune. It is likely though such services will be arranged by friends of individual members.

ZEPPELIN'S ARE AGAIN BUSY

Three Houses Hit in the Town of Ipswich and Set on Fire, But Nobody Was Hurt

A despatch from Ipswich, Suffolk, says: A hostile air craft raided Ipswich early Thursday morning. Several bombs were dropped. One struck a house in Brookshall Road. It was an incendiary bomb and it pierced the roof and fell into the bedroom of a little girl. Some of the furniture was set afire, but the child was rescued by her father, Harry Goodwin. The flames spread to two adjoining houses, which within an hour were almost destroyed. Other bombs were dropped on Waterloo Road. The air craft then passed on to Whitton, where it also dropped explosives. So far as is known nobody was injured. A Central News despatch says that a Zeppelin was seen during the night at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk County, where it dropped bombs and set several buildings on fire.

GERMANS SLAY WOUNDED

Were Deliberately Sought Out and Followed by a German Battery Until All Had Been Killed

A despatch from London says: The correspondent of the Daily Mail declares emphatically that he has never sent, and never intends to send, unproven stories of German cruelty, but he says the following is absolutely proved that "a Canadian ambulance was deliberately sought out and followed by a battery until all were killed. Almost for the first time," he adds, "I found in our men that feeling of bitter rancor which makes even shattered men crawl back from the hospital into battle."