

FORMIDABLE TORPEDOED

British Battleship Either Hit Mine or Was Torpedoed

A despatch from London says: The British battleship Formidable was sunk in the English Channel on Friday morning with the loss, it is believed, of about 600 officers and men. So far as is definitely known, there are 150 survivors of the disaster. The vessel's normal complement was 781 officers and men. The Daily Chronicle states that survivors of the battleship Formidable report that the vessel was torpedoed both fore and aft early Friday morning and sank almost immediately, giving the crew hardly time to escape. The place of the disaster was not given in the official announcement, nor had the cause of the vessel's loss been determined. The brief and rather meagre official statement issued was as follows: "The battleship Formidable was sunk in the Channel but whether by a mine or a submarine is not yet certain."

"Eighty survivors have been picked up by a British light cruiser, and it is possible that others may have been rescued by other vessels." It was later announced that the Tor Bay trawler Providence had landed 70 additional survivors. They were rescued by the trawler during a terrific storm Friday morning. This makes the aggregate number of saved, so far as is known, 150. Among the rescued are eight officers and six midshipmen.

The Daily Mail quotes from the Plymouth Mercury a detailed story of the rescue of the two officers and 68 men by the Brixham trawler Providence. The Providence was running for shelter from a gale, but was compelled to heave to off Start Point, in Devonshire, which juts into the Channel 25 miles south-east of Plymouth.

The rescue was effected under dangerous and exciting circumstances. The crew of the trawler was amazed while running before the gale for shelter to find a small, open boat driving under their lee through mountainous seas with an oar hoisted, bearing a sailor's scarf. After strenuous efforts those on the trawler succeeded in getting a rope to the cutter and brought her with great skill to berth at their stern.

The naval men began to jump aboard, but even then there was danger of losing men, as the seas were rising thirty feet high. After thirty minutes' labor, however, all were safely rescued. One lad of nineteen was so exhausted by exposure that he required immediate treatment to save his life. When all had left the cutter her rope was cut as she was full of water, having a hole under her hull which had been stuffed with a pair of trousers of which one man had divested himself for the purpose.

Some of the rescued men had no trousers and these were cared for in the warm engine room. The naval men had been in the cutter for nearly twelve hours. The crew of the trawler distributed hot coffee, food and tobacco among the benumbed sailors. When they landed at Brixham the residents brought blankets, clothing and boots for the

survivors and housed them in comfortable quarters.

Later.

The British Admiralty issued Sunday a supplementary list of survivors of the battleship Formidable which was sunk by a submarine off the Devonshire coast on Friday, bringing the number of those saved up to 200 out of a crew of 780. Further survivors who have reached Lyme Regis in Lyme Bay tell a terrible story of exposure and hardship in an open boat over which the seas dashed continually during a twenty hours' buffeting by the waves. Early Saturday morning the police of Lyme Regis heard cries for help coming faintly from the sea. Soon afterwards they found a warship cutter on the shore, containing forty men, all so exhausted that artificial respiration was necessary in many cases. In spite of medical aid it was impossible to bring nine of the men back to life.

When the cutter left the Formidable she had 60 men aboard, but during the long struggle with the gale twenty died and their bodies were cast overboard to lighten the boat and give the living a better chance of escaping. At an inquest held in Lyme Regis, Master-at-arms Cooper, of the Formidable, said that after the explosion the vessel settled to starboard and was covered with debris. The men in the cutter were so scantily clad that even heavy work at the oars was insufficient to keep them warm.

The launching of the boat in which these survivors left the vessel was accomplished with the utmost difficulty. The heavy seas rocked the battleship constantly, and one boat was smashed against the bridge.

Immediately after the launching the officer in charge shouted to the men to make for two liners whose lights were just visible seven miles away, but they were unable to find the liners. It was a terrible task to keep the boat head to wind. Heavy seas were constantly breaking over, and during the launching a big hole had been stove in her stern.

MARITZ DEFEATS LOYALISTS.

Rebel Leader Takes 90 Prisoners and Much Ammunition.

A despatch from Pretoria says: Lieut.-Col. Maritz, the rebel leader, reappeared at the head of 800 rebels, armed with four guns and four maxims, and defeated the Loyalists at Schnit Drift, capturing 90 men, a maxim, and 80,000 rounds of ammunition.

SEND MAIL BY ARROWS.

Germans Confiscate Implements Used to Avoid Their Censorship.

A despatch from Paris says: The Germans generally confiscated bows and arrows found in Northern Belgium, where archery still flourishes. French humorists were amused at this action at the time, but it appears that the Belgians were using the arrows to shoot letters into Holland to avoid the German censorship.



Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna.

Sister of the Tsaritsa who, helped by members of the dramatic profession, is in the streets of Moscow making remarkable caravan collections in aid of the Russian wounded. The picture depicts the Grand Duchess as a Sister of Mercy of the Greek Church. The Order is called Martha and Mary.

BALKAN CLOUD NOT DISPERSED

Greece Regards Bulgarian Attitude as a Menace to Macedonia.

A despatch from London says: The persevering steps which have been taken to bring about an understanding between the Christian Balkan States, and with the idea of securing the neutrality of Bulgaria, apparently have not met with complete success, according to despatches received in London from the Near Eastern capitals, and Greece, Servia and Roumania are preparing for eventualities.

During a discussion of the budget in the Greek Chamber of Deputies M. Theokotis is reported to have declared that the speech recently delivered by the Bulgarian Premier regarding Macedonia, which Bulgaria considered should have been ceded to her after the last Balkan War, constituted a menace, while the Greek Minister of Finance said that Greece was making urgent military preparations to maintain her liberated territory.

Another despatch from Athens says that the Greek Government has forbidden the exportation of cereals, flour, cattle, forage and arms.

Should Bulgaria, contrary to expectations, attack Servia with the object of recovering Macedonia, Greece, by her treaty obligations would, it is thought in political circles here, come to the assistance of Servia, and the Balkan peninsula would be in throes of a third war.

Turkey apparently expects trouble as the Ottoman Government has expelled the subjects of all neutral countries from the Dardanelles.

In Albania the revolution is said to be spreading, and the Italians, who occupied the seaport of Avlona, have sent a battleship to Durazzo to protect Italian interests at that Albanian port.

RUSSIANS AGAIN INVADE.

Czar's Troops Have Crossed the Carpathians by Four Passes.

A despatch from London says: Reports emanating from diplomatic sources in Rome are that the Russians have again crossed the Carpathians into Hungary. Four of the Mountain passes are said now to be in the possession of the forces of Grand Duke Nicholas, which are at the heels of the Austrian army retreating towards the plains to the southward.

The opinion is held that this new invasion of Hungary rendered possible by the collapse of the Austrian offensive in Galicia, will make it inevitable for Field Marshal von Hindenburg to draw off the German army with which he has been vainly trying to break down the Russian defences on the Bzura and Rawka Rivers to the west of Warsaw. With Hungary at the mercy of the Cossacks, and with all hope gone of the defenders of Cracow being reinforced from the south, it is expected that the German commander-in-chief will immediately find it necessary to transfer the greater number of his troops from Poland in order to defend the Silesia frontier from invasion.

AIRSHIPS ATTACK DUNKIRK

The Allies Make Another Raid With Dirigibles and Aeroplanes on Metz and Other Points

A despatch from Dunkirk says: In answer to the water plane raid on Cuxhaven German aeroplanes on Wednesday raided Dunkirk, and for more than half an hour were dropping bombs all over the town. According to returns already in, 15 people were killed and 32 wounded. The visiting fleet comprised four aeroplanes, both Taubes and Aviatiks, which flew several times across the city, dropping bombs on each journey.

Soldiers in the streets replied with vigorous rifle fire, but the aeroplanes sailed calmly on. One seemed to have been hit, for he turned on his head and descended several hundred feet before righting himself, but all got safely away. The bombs fell first on one side and then on another. No sooner did one aeroplane seem to be departing than another arrived. The whole city cracked with rifle shots and bombs, which threw up dense clouds of black smoke. Buildings and windows were smashed in all directions and tramway lines at

one place were cut clear through. The first bomb fell on the fortifications and two more near the railway station. Another landed in the Rue Caumartin and another in the kitchen of the military hospital. Another fell near the Town Hall, others in the Rue Pierre and Neuport, and also near the arsenal. Two fell in the suburbs of Rosendael on a jute factory. The districts of Coudekeque and of Furnes also suffered, and many were wounded there. One child had an arm blown off, while another with an old woman was killed outright, being dreadfully disfigured. The bombs were filled with shrapnel, which pitted the walls and buildings. A horse in the Rue Neuport, close to the spot where a bomb fell, was mutilated. British ambulances carried the sufferers to the hospital. Some were dead on arrival there. The fifth German aeroplane remained as sentry outside the town taking no part in the raid, but holding itself in readiness to attack any of the allies' aeroplanes seeking to repel the invading fleet.

GRENADES USED IN BZURA FIGHT

Mine-throwers are About the Only Form of Artillery Useful to the Enemy.

A despatch from Germany says: The battle is now stationary at many parts of the long front in Poland. The rapid movements of the German army forward and backward, with kaleidoscopic changes in the situation which hitherto have characterized the warfare in the East, have given place, for the time being at least, to a struggle along a heavily-entrenched line of field fortifications resembling those in France.

The German and Austrian allies are in close contact with the army of Grand Duke Nicholas, but they are engaged in sapping instead of manoeuvring their way forward. During the fortnight, which a correspondent of the Associated Press spent at the front attached to one division in the battle line along the

Rawka River, the operations were marked by advances of from 10 to 12 miles in a few places, but in general the infantry is fighting its way foot by foot with the aid of artillery support. In these operations the artillery and mine-throwers are trumps instead of the soldiers' legs. The mine-throwers are particularly effective. Although the heavy artillery is handicapped by weather conditions and the short days, which make observations and the direction of the fire possible only for short periods, the mine-throwers are busy day and night hurling projectiles of 200 pounds of high explosives from trench to trench at a range that is very effective. During the comparatively short time one of these huge missiles is in view, wobbling through the air along an erratic parabola, the sight is most impressive. The projectile can be plainly followed with the eye, and the tension upon the men in the trenches as the bomb comes nearer and nearer is beyond all comparison to the effect caused by heavy artillery shells, which are unseen until the explosion throws up a column of earth and scatters the fragments of the shell in all directions.

CANADIAN REMOUNT DEPOT

Col. Grant Morden Returns From Front, Where He Narrowly Escaped a Bursting Shell

A despatch from London says: Colonel Grant Morden of Montreal, formerly of Toronto, has returned to England after several weeks spent at the front. He has established a Canadian remount depot in France. Col. Morden had a narrow escape while he was in the trenches. A shell burst close beside him, and his hearing has been temporarily

impaired by the concussion. In a little French village within sound of the guns, Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, the first of the Canadian contingent to go to the front, are billeted, waiting their turn to go into the trenches. They were accorded a splendid reception by their comrades in arms and the French villagers.

Portuguese Forces Were Defeated

A despatch from Lisbon says: The Portuguese Government has supplied details of an engagement between the Portuguese and German forces in Angola. The German artillery attacked Fort Naukilla, and the Portuguese made a steady resistance to the enemy's entry, which

tried to turn their left wing. The great numerical superiority of the Germans obliged the Portuguese troops to retreat. Cavalry was engaged on both sides and there were many losses. Eight Portuguese officers were killed and missing and one is a prisoner.

British War Prisoner Must Die

A despatch from Copenhagen says: A Berlin message says that the German supreme war tribunal has sentenced a British war prisoner named Lonsdale to death for assaulting a German officer at the Doberitz concentration camp. Lons-

dale, in the first instance, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, but the military authorities' appeal for a sentence of capital punishment has been successful. Lonsdale, it is admitted, did not hurt the officer, and the prison guard beat him off.

Austrian Dreadnought Torpedoed

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Venice contains a report that a French submarine boat has torpedoed the Austrian Dreadnought Viribus Unitis at Pola. It is said the hull of the Dreadnought

was pierced, but that she succeeded in reaching her dock. The Viribus Unitis is of 20,000 tons displacement, and has a complement of 1,000 men. She is one of the four ships constituting the largest type of the Austrian navy.

MANAGEMENT OF THE WAR

British Public Cease Criticism—There is No Need to Fear An Invasion

A despatch from London says: Criticism of the Government's war preparations which was rampant during the early stages of the war, has largely ceased.

The War Office has now enlisted the services of business men with experience in carrying out big enterprises to take part in the work of supplying the army, and the labor unions have volunteered to watch the execution of Government contracts, not only to see that proper equipment and rations are supplied to the soldiers, but to prevent sweating.

Arnold White, a prominent writer and former colonial official, has been making a thorough inspection of the training camps for the purpose of detecting any scandals and mismanagement. Having been a bitter enemy of the Government, his

point of view was not prejudiced in its favor. He writes:

"Having visited 36 camps in various parts of the country, I am thoroughly cheered. In the majority of cases business men are handling the difficult problems of war. Dwellers inland have no conception of the thoroughness, efficiency and silence with which the War Office and the Admiralty have co-operated for the business of preventing a German raid or invasion. The alarm that is still felt in some parts of these islands is wholly unjustified, because, firstly, the business efficiency of the fleet under Jellicoe has increased since the war began, and, secondly, because the practical measures adopted by our military engineers, if generally known, would enable the timid to sleep quietly in their beds."