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WEYMOUTH, U.S.,
WOMAN HAS FIVE
SONS IN KHAKI

Four of Them Are in the
Trenches—Come from Fight-
ing Stock.

Bangor, Me., Feb. 19.—Five nephews
of Caleb Palmer, of Bangor, are in
the British army, four of them having seen
service in the trenches. They are the
sons of his sister, Mrs. Douglas C.
Campbell, of Weymouth (N. S.), a former
Bangor woman, who will be remembered
as Miss Kate Palmer. This showing
of military inclination is not new in
the Palmer family as the grandfather
of these boys, Capt. Augustus Palmer, of
Bangor, was brevetted for bravery in the
Mexican war and served his country
most usefully in the Civil War as a drill-
master in this city.

Mr. Palmer's nephews, who have seen
service at the front, are Thomas, Albert,
Kenneth and Colin Campbell, the latter
having been wounded in the neck with a
shrapnel. All four are now "somewhere
in France." A fifth son, Lieut.
Glidden Campbell, is engaged in training
recruits in Halifax.

They range in age from twenty-one
to thirty years, and two of them, Thomas
and Albert, are twins. Mrs. Campbell
has eight boys living and two daughters,
so just half of her family is at war.
Naturally enough, she reads the war
news with considerable interest. She has
not heard from them directly since
Christmas, but expects word in the near
future.

Colin Campbell pluckily returned to
the front after receiving the shrapnel
wound. He, as well as his brothers, are
eager to do all in their power to bring
success to British arms in the present
war.

WARM RECEPTION
TO WAR HEROES

Chatham, Feb. 28.—Chatham was gallily
dressed in hunting today in honor of
Sergeant Ronald Allen of the 18th High-
landers and Charles McCully, of the
8th Western Battalion, both returned
heroes having seen a year's service with
the Canadian expeditionary forces in
France. When the accommodation arrived
at the station fully 2,000 cheering
citizens greeted the returned heroes. A
company, 182 Battalion, with their bugle
band, paraded to the station; also the
Citizens' Band. Immediately after the
arrival a procession was formed and pro-
ceeded to the home of the two men
headed by the 182nd bugle band and the
Citizens' Band next followed the coach
with Mrs. Allen, Mrs. McCully, Sergeant
Allen and C. McCully. Following these
were coaches with the mayor and alder-
men and prominent citizens. Sergeant
Allen is to receive a commission in the
182nd North Shore Battalion and C. Mc-
Cully has taken course at the officers
training school, Halifax, and has qual-
ified as lieutenant and will probably be
attached to the headquarters of the bat-
talion here.

One recruit has been signed on today,
James White, of Aberdeenshire, Scot-
land. He is a pipe of some repute and
has already become very popular on this
account.

And Then Profound Thought.

She—You shouldn't squeeze my hand
going out of the theatre. When I
squeezed back, I meant you to stop.
He—Me? I—why, I—didn't touch
your hand.

Germans, Held from Verdun Fighting, Strike Sudden Blow for Gain in Champagne

HAND-TO-HAND, GALAVANT FRENCH HOLD TRENCHES; STRUGGLE IS INDECISIVE

The tide of battle around Verdun has not apparently set in favor of either side. While the Germans claim further advances, the French are equally emphatic in their claim of having checked the attacks of the masses of German infantry sent against them.

Fort Douaumont has fallen to the Germans, but is reported to be in ruins. Around this position the most desperate fighting of the battle has been going on since Friday. Here French counter-attacks were delivered with such crushing force that some of the German detachments were driven back, and one regiment is almost encircled. To the west of this fort, in a hand-to-hand encounter, the French have ejected the Germans from a small redoubt which they had captured.

German Checked at Fresnes.

Throughout the entire sector of Verdun, except on the western bank of the Meuse river, where the German bombardment has slackened somewhat, the French lines are still of rank position.

To the southeast the French attacked in the Woerwe region, have put down two German attacks against that area, but the Germans have managed an important movement in the Champagne district, where by a surprise attack, they succeeded in entering French advanced positions.

Notwithstanding the fresh reserves the French have thrown into the fray at Fort Douaumont, the German war office declares that their efforts have been fruitless, and that the Germans have advanced toward Fresnes.

It is impossible to verify how many show-downs the Germans have brought up, but the military critics believe of the 80,000 men that began the attack few will be left at the end of the first fighting.

Verdun, the object of all this sacrifice, is now nothing but "an ancient fortress," according to authoritative information, and if the Germans take it they will find it but an empty shell.

Port Douaumont, before which such a sacrifice in lives has been made by its assailants, holds neither cannon nor garrison. It is six months since the French, putting into practice the lessons of the war, showing that fortresses are more vulnerable than field works, "unclassified Verdun, and all its provisions, arms and munitions, as well as those in the surrounding area, were sent to the rear."

Eighty thousand men and several hundred cannon would have been the trophies of a conquest of the place in September, 1914.

Today Verdun is not a fortress. It has neither cannon nor garrison, and has no provisions except for the current needs of the population. The value of the town itself is scarcely more than that of any one of the villages to the north taken by the Germans in the last six days, since it was never anything more than a military stronghold.

Does This Mean Verdun's Fall?

The attitude of the people and press in France is of calm confidence, which is heightened by pride in the heroic counter-attacks the French are making.

Belgian attacks on the front, in the Woerwe, the communication added, completely failed.

In the Argonne our heavy batteries and field guns shelled the roads of access of the enemy, particularly in the region of the Cheppy wood. This morning we exploded a mine, the crater of which we occupied.

In the region to the north of Verdun activity on both sides is still very quiet, except in the sector to the west of the Meuse, where an abatement of the enemy bombardment is reported.

The Germans, during the first of the day, attempted several partial attacks which were driven back by our fire, and our counter-attack. To the west of Fort Douaumont, particularly, our troops have engaged in hand-to-hand encounters with the adversary, who was ejected from a small redoubt where he had succeeded in installing himself.

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British Repulse Attack.

British official communication issued today.

Last night we repulsed a small German attack southeast of Albert. During the night the enemy struck a mine south of La Bassée Canal, causing some damage to our trenches.

"Advance, No Matter What Losses May Be," German Order

Paris, Feb. 28, 5:05 p.m.—A frightful massacre, is how German soldiers taken prisoner in the battle of Verdun describe the effect of the French artillery, machine gun and rifle fire. But the impetus of the assaulting forces was not diminished thereby during the first four days, because fresh troops were thrown into the battle unceasingly.

"Advance, no matter what the losses may be," was the order given to the German troops before the attack. This is verified by documents found on one of the captured officers.

The most critical moment in the battle was when the Germans gained a footing in the entrenched camp by the capture of Fort Douaumont. The least hesitation on the part of the defenders would have been disastrous. The Germans redoubled their efforts to take advantage of any confusion, but the French immediately began a counter-offensive.

French infantry advanced at dawn on the 24th, and the German troops were repulsed at the first ranks of the Germans with irresistible fury. The attack was murderous to both sides.

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One recruit has been signed on today, James White, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He is a pipe of some repute and has already become very popular on this account.

GERMAN NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN TO SMASHING BRITISH VICTORY IN EGYPT

Brother of Turkish War Minister Killed and Gasfar, Noted Leader, Captured

General Lukin, Boer General, Hero of Fight, While Dorsetshire Yeomanry Makes Brilliant Charge—Turks Giving Way Before Pounding of Guns in Mesopotamia—Austrians Describe Capture of Durazzo.

London, Feb. 28, 7:45 p.m.—Additional advices regarding the fighting in Western Egypt, in which South African troops defeated tribesmen commanded by Turkish officers, were received by the war office today from Major General Sir John Maxwell, commander of the British forces. The report says:

"The fight on Saturday last ended in a decisive success for us. The enemy were under the personal command of the Nuri Bey, brother of Enver Pasha, the Turkish war minister, with Gasfar as his principal subordinate. They were holding a strong position some fifteen miles southeast of Barani.

General Peyton reports that the attack by South African infantry under General Lukin was completely successful, and that the charge of the Dorsetshire Yeomanry was brilliant and most effective. In this charge Gasfar was wounded and made prisoner, and Nuri Bey was killed. The enemy left more than 200 killed or wounded on the ground. In addition to Gasfar, two other Turkish officers were made prisoner. One machine gun was captured.

"This telegraph line between Tahr and Barani has not been completely restored, so that full details of the affair are not yet at hand."

HEAVY LOSS IN TURKISH CAMP

The following official communication concerning the operations of the British in Mesopotamia was made public this evening:

"On the morning of the 22nd General Aylmer bombarded the enemy camp on the left bank of the Tigris to make him disclose his dispositions, and at the same time to inflict the maximum amount of damage. The enemy, taken by surprise, lost heavily and useful information was obtained by our aeroplanes.

"A small column from Nasiriyah moved out against a hostile concentration force four miles north of that place. The enemy fled after suffering severely. Our casualties were nil.

"General Aylmer continued his operations the next day with the object of securing a forward position on the right bank, and to bring a reverse fire on the enemy's position at Hannah. On the 25th two of our aeroplanes flew from Basra to General Aylmer's force.

"The river is rising, and a flood may be expected in a few days.

"A second disturbance between Turkish troops and the populace at Najf is reported. A telegram, dated the 26th, says an effective bombardment of the enemy's camp at Hannah is being carried out."

Russians in Heavy Battle.

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"On the western front there has been heavy artillery, machine gun and rifle fighting since the capture of the village of Frickechtal, near the mouth of the Lantze and towards Ilkowitz. In Galicia an enemy attempt to approach our trenches in the Middle Strippa was repulsed by our fire.

"In the Caucasus we continued our pursuit of the enemy."

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"The flight of the Italians from Durazzo, the report says, was carried out hastily in great disorder.

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ITALIAN HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK BY WINE WITH LOSS OF LIFE

The Mare Chiara Goes Down Off San Giovanni Di Medua, Albania

INSURANCE RATES SOAR IN BRITAIN

London, Feb. 28.—The sinking of the hospital ship Mare Chiara near San Giovanni Di Medua, Albania, is reported in a despatch from Rome to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The vessel is said to have struck an Austrian mine. It is reported there were numerous victims.

The Italian hospital ship Mare Chiara, 472 tons gross and 170 feet long, was built at Ancona in 1912, and was owned at Naples.

Up-Go Insurance Rates.

London, Feb. 28.—The recent heavy losses in shipping, especially during the week-end, from floating mines, of other causes, have resulted in a stiffening of insurance rates. Underwriters last week quoted rates on shipping to the continent which were almost prohibitive. Today's rates for most cargo were an increase from ten shillings to twenty shillings per cent.

Insurance for Mediterranean and other voyages have not changed greatly, although there is a slight indication that hereafter in accepting risks. This probably due to the fear of fresh submarine activity beginning March 1, when the German fleet is expected to start the treatment of armed merchantmen as warships take effect.

Two Killed on the Sindbad.

London, Feb. 28, 9:05 p.m.—According to Lloyd's, the British steamer Sindbad, formerly the Sindbad, has been sunk. Eleven of the vessel's crew were saved. Two were killed. The Sindbad was a vessel of 897 tons.

Mysterious Fire on Munitions Boat.

New York, Feb. 28.—Fire broke out here today on the Eurydamus, a Russian ship laden with munitions of war, which was about to sail for Vladivostok. The fire was extinguished after the ship had been seriously damaged. The cause is unknown.

301 Saved from Maloja.

London, Feb. 28, 11:30 p.m.—The owners of the Peninsular and Oriental line steamer Maloja, which struck a mine and sank off Dover Sunday, announced tonight that the total number of persons saved in the disaster was 301. Of these 72 were passengers, 92 members of the European crew and 137 the vessel's crew.

The missing comprise 48 passengers, 20 members of the European crew, and 86 lascars.

A later official announcement said that the number of passengers on the Maloja known to have been saved exceeds seventy.

Russian Loss Steamer.

London, Feb. 28.—The Russian steamer Peshenga has been sunk. Fifteen of the crew were saved. The vessel was 1,647 gross tons, was built in 1907, and was constructed at Dubeck.

Seven of the Peshenga's crew were lost.

The British press is almost unanimous in assuming that the Maloja and the other vessels sunk by mines during the week-end, were victims of a fresh sowing of German mines. There is much speculation as to how these mines could have been laid. The theory most frequently advanced is that a certain class of neutral shipping was employed.

Two More Victims.

London, Feb. 28, 9:30 a.m.—The Swedish steamer Killa, has struck a mine and sunk south of Falsterbo, Sweden. The crew was rescued. She was a vessel of 921 tons.

The fishing steamer Lily Reach has been sunk. Her crew of eight is missing. Rafts Superior to Boats.

Dover, Feb. 28, 2:32 a.m.—The superiority of rafts and lifeboats over boats for life saving purposes appears to have been established by the sinking of the Peninsular and Oriental liner Maloja, which went down after striking a mine off this port Sunday. Life rafts are easily launched, whereas it has been shown that it is well nigh impossible to launch a boat from a moving ship in a heavy sea without inviting disaster.

It has also been revealed that the amount of suction which accompanies the sinking of a large vessel has been greatly over-estimated. Many of the Maloja's survivors who were in the water only a few yards from the sinking liner declared that her downward plunge was hardly perceptible.

LIBERAL MEMBERS RESIGN TO TEST CHARGES IN COURT

Regina, Sask., Feb. 28.—The bribery charges laid by R. Bradshaw against certain Liberal members are still agitating, and in order that the matter might be quickly disposed of, H. C. Preece, Wabena, and S. S. Simpson, Battleford, resigned their seats in the legislature today that the charges might be carried to the police court. These members, together with General Esau, former Liberal whip, and C. R. Cravorthorpe, Biggar, are the only ones to have been directly charged with bribery, although evidence is conflicting with regard to them.

Preece and Simpson presented a statement to the house denying they ever received any money from the liquor men, claiming innocence. In regard to the charges and inviting criminal proceedings to be started against them immediately in order that their characters might be cleared.

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Wilson's Expressions Misquoting.

In the note presented by Count Von Bernstorff several references are made to declarations of the United States in previous correspondence in the Lusitania case. There were strong intimations that the administration officials are inclined to resent the repetition of certain expressions and references without the text in which they appeared, holding that in doing so the German government has given a false impression of the attitude of this government. It was even suggested that should the United States reply to the communication by list April, where on the first day, (Continued on page 8.)

DOMINION FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN REJECTED

Hon. Dr. Pugsley's Resolution to Extend Federal Vote to Women in Provinces Adopting Suffrage Failed—Government Working on Federal Franchise Law.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—The franchise granted to women by the Province of Manitoba and in process of being granted by the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta will be confined to provincial elections. The resolution of Hon. Dr. Pugsley asking that the right of voting in Dominion elections be extended to the women in such provinces as pass woman's franchise was rejected by the government tonight.

Clark Defends Women.

Dr. Pugsley's plea was backed up by George McCrae of Saskatoon, who had seen the wives of settlers take their place with their husbands. J. G. Turfitt had a similar faith in the gender sex.

George Kyte, of Richmond, on the Liberal side, spoke against woman suffrage on the broad ground that if (Continued on page 8.)