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(Continued From Page 1.)

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## NEARLY FOUR THOUSAND TROOPS ON TRANSPORT

Province Disaster in Mediterranean Much Greater Than First Reported.

### NINE HUNDRED SAVED

Loss of Life Doubled That in Great Titanic Calamity.

(Continued From Page 1.)

In the Mediterranean on Feb. 26, two hundred and ninety-six survivors have been brought to Malta, and about four hundred to Melos by French and British patrol vessels summoned by wireless.

"No signs of a submarine were noticed either before or after the sinking. La Provence was armed with five cannon of 14 centimetres, two of 57-millimetres and four of 47-millimetres.

**Other Great Losses.** Among the other great sea disasters in addition to the Titanic already mentioned, were:

The Cunard Line steamship Lusitania, which was torpedoed by a German submarine and sunk off the Head of Kinsale, Ireland, on May 7, 1915, with the loss of 119 lives.

The burning of the excursion steamship Slocum in the East River, N.Y., June 15, 1904, when nearly 1000 persons met their death.

The French line steamer La Bourgogne, sunk in collision with the steamship Cromartyshire, July 4, 1898, with the loss of 580 lives.

The Japanese steamship Kicker Maru, sunk off the coast of Japan Sept. 23, 1912, with the loss of 1000 lives.

The burning of the Uranium Line steamship Voltorno in mid-ocean on Oct. 9, 1913, with the loss of 136 lives.

The Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of Ireland, sunk in collision with the Danish collier Storstad in St. Lawrence River, May 29, 1914, with the loss of more than 1000 lives.

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## FRENCH HOLD UP FOES AGAIN AT DOUAUMONT

Part of Grounds Regained by Counter Attacks, Including Commanding Knoll.

### C'RMANS KEEP VILLAGE

Kaiser's Attacks Again Checked on Front North of Verdun.

(Continued From Page 1.)

aeroplane, a craft of the Albatross type. The aeroplane fell inside our lines. The passengers, who were wounded, were taken prisoner."

**Thousand Prisoners.** The German account of the fighting on the Verdun front, issued at noon today, is as follows:

"On the heights east of the Meuse, after heavy artillery preparations, we cleared the Village of Douaumont of the enemy, and pushed our line to the west and south of the village, as well as of the armored fort, to more favorable positions. More than 1000 prisoners and some heavy guns were brought in. Our armor dropped bombs in the vicinity of Fort Verdun."

**Suffer Cruel Losses.** The French version of last night's fighting on the Verdun front, issued this afternoon, was as follows:

"The bombardment and the attacks of the enemy were continued all last evening with redoubled violence. In the sector of the Village of Douaumont, after several fruitless efforts which were repulsed with cruel losses on their part, the Germans were successful in penetrating the Village of Douaumont, where the fighting is continuing with ferocity. A little further to the east the Village of Vaux was attacked, about the same hour. Assaults coming from the north and the northeast were broken by our curtain of fire and by the activity of our machine guns. The enemy was compelled to retire, leaving among our barbed wire entanglements a large number of dead bodies. In the Voivre district yesterday evening and last night, the bombardment continued with great intensity. Checked, however, by our curtain of fire, the enemy found it impossible to come out."

**Mackensen at Verdun.** It was reported here that Field Marshal Von Mackensen, who commanded the German armies which broke through the Russian lines on the Donajee and which overran Serbia, and also the commander of the army which was embroiled in the Pripiet marshes and lost two corps, suffering a severe check, has arrived at the German headquarters north of Verdun and is directing the German operations in conjunction with the Kaiser.

The French by way of a counter blow to the Verdun situation carried out an attack against the German positions at a point east of Sepoia, in upper Alsace, taking several elements of German trenches on the right bank of La Grande Lague. Their troops then repelled a counter attack of the enemy without losing any of their newly won ground.

**Expert Views Confident.** Prof. A. F. Pollard, lecturer in history at the University of London, in the course of a lecture on German history and the German War, at the University College, referred to the position on the western front and to the fears of the German people.

He believed that military opinion was far removed from that attitude of mind. Nothing was more welcome to the German people than the prospect of a successful attack on the western front.

We had the advantage of what was known as a combination of offensive strategy with defensive tactics. By this strategy the enemy was placed in a situation where he was forced to attack at a disadvantage, to retreat, or to surrender. This was the situation of the central empires, who were in a less or less in a state of siege, and the motive that compelled them to attack was the knowledge that sooner or later—perhaps later than sooner—they would have to surrender unless they could attack with success. If it were true that our strategy was correct, it was clearly to our advantage that the Germans should attack us rather than that we should attack them. The German offensive was a desperate gamble, and was not a danger which should be regarded with any great alarm.

**Bombardment of Verdun.** The French tonight reported the continuation of the heavy bombardment of the German lines in Belgium. Today's activity being in the region of Langemarck. German works erected east of Neuville and in the vicinity of Berry-au-Bac were subjected to a destructive fire by the French. French artillery in the Argonne displayed great activity today, bombarding the German positions at Berry-au-Bac and in the Cheppy wood and French engineers exploded a small mine at St. Hubert.

**Admit Losing Trenches.** Of fighting elsewhere, the Germans acknowledge that they lost the trenches taken from the British on Feb. 14. They say that southwest of Ypres, on the banks of the canal, the British broke into the positions taken from them on the 14th of February, and even penetrated over a small front into what were previously the German forward trenches. They were immediately driven out of them, but still occupy some parts of the bastion. The Germans also say that south of La Bassée canal lively fighting developed at close quarters in conjunction with British mine explosions.

The Germans also say that in the Champagne the activity of the French artillery increased in places until it became very heavy.

They also claim that they repulsed a tentative attack of the French in the Bolante wood, northeast of La Chalade in the Argonne.

It is claimed that Lieut. Immelmann, a pilot of the German air force, was killed and the other seriously hurt.

The French reported also today that German artillery has also been very active in the Macancourt and Haucourt regions on the front west of the River Meuse. A feeble attack of the enemy was dispersed by infantry fire and hand grenades in the district south of Farroy forest in Lorraine.

**Joffre at Verdun.** A defunct French report says that General Joffre went back to general headquarters at Verdun "yesterday. The French cabinet has requested Gen. Gallieni, minister of war, to ask Joffre to extend congratulations to his troops for "the heroic courage with which they have repulsed the

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## BRITISH TAKE TOWN IN WESTERN EGYPT

Sidi Barani Had Been Occupied by Tribesmen Under Turks' Command.

CAIRO, Egypt, March 3, via London.—Sidi Barani, a town in western Egypt, was recaptured without opposition by British forces yesterday, after being for three months in the hands of tribesmen commanded by Turkish officers.

Further information indicates that the Turkish casualties on February 26 were heavy. Thirty-three thousand rounds of ammunition, a machine gun, fifty camels and a large quantity of dates were captured.

Among the prisoners were Gasfar Pasha, the second in command, and Nebah Bey and about 30 others. The British casualties included two officers killed and six wounded.

## GERMAN RAIDER SEEN IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

French and British Cruisers in Pursuit of Fast-Moving Craft.

BOULOGNE, France, March 3.—A vessel believed to be a German commerce raider steamed thru the English channel today, going westward at top speed.

She refused to stop on signal, and swift French and British cruisers started in pursuit.

## DANISH BAN ON LUXURIES.

COPENHAGEN, March 3.—The proposed Danish ban on luxuries, known as the "Luxury Tax," is expected to include to hosiery, flowers, raisins, currants, wines, caviar, truffles, lobsters, oysters, tea, coffee, cocoas, hats, linens, dresses, perfumes, lacers, ornaments, watches, books, magazines, and paper.

## HELPED SOLDIER DESERT.

BRANTFORD, March 3.—Ben. Workman, colored, appeared in the county court before Judge Hardy this afternoon on a charge of assisting a soldier to desert, and was given four months.

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