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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Application must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrub-by or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorised publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—4688.

BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR | THE COURIER, BRANTFORD, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1916. | PROBS: Thursday—Slightly Cooler. | ONE CENT.

AN EYE-WITNESS TELLS OF RETAKING OF THIAUMONT CITY

The Struggle Surpassed in Ferocity--Anything Since Beginning of the Battle First Line Opened the Way With Hand Grenades and Rifles

New York, Aug. 30.—A Paris cable to the New York Times says:

The following is an eye-witness account of the French final re-taking of Thiaumont, for months one of the most hotly contested works before Verdun, which was held by the Germans during the major portion of the siege. The account is given by a French officer, who has been at Verdun six months. He declares this struggle surpassed in ferocity anything since the beginning of the battle. He said:

"About 9.30 in the evening, hundreds of guns, mostly of large calibre, opened their destrutcive fire preparatory to the infantry advance. Owing to the firmness with which the Germans were entrenched in the village, the bombardment was incessant and intense. The concentration of heavy firing on this spot created a din heard twenty miles to the rear.

"When the infantry advanced, I was at Charny, across the river and above Thiaumont, of which I had a good view. As usual in trench sorties the first line of attack was followed by trench cleaners, then reserves. The first line opened the way with hand grenades and rifles, finding less resistance than was anticipated. In places the German earthworks caved in burying the men in the excavations at the rear. The trench cleaners, whose duty it is to make certain the subjugation of the Germans who are alive after the bombardment passed the French first line of attack quickly disarming the remaining Germans and sent them to the rear. The reserves arrived and successfully gained and held the former enemy positions.

"It was dark when the attack began and pitch black before it ended. The darkness was emphasized by the tremendous glare thrown by hundreds of illuminating signal bombs, together with the sharp flashes of exploding German shells thrown vainly to repel the French advance. From where I stood in the silent spectral ruins of Charny, I could see the waters of the Meuse glistening under the brilliant artificial light and beyond the barbed wire entanglements posts stood plainly out against the flare. I could see the dark lines where the trenches were or had been. Apparently the German signal that night for increased artillery fire was a great cluster of crimson lights thrown from a single bomb rocket. These signals change nightly, but the increasing German fire following the appearance of each red shower indicated the source of the signals. Then there were bombs throwing a ghostly green glow, others whose rays were a bright blue. Added to these was a bright light from the French parachute bombs of illumination, which hung high over the German rockets, drifting slowly with the breeze until the flame flickered out. The German illuminating bombs, which are not sustained with parachutes, shot up behind their lines, falling in a long arc of fire, until the ball struck the earth and disappeared in a cloud of smoke and sparks. The smoke clung densely to the hillsides, obscuring the clear view the illuminating rockets otherwise would have given.

"The activity was maintained until midnight, when the French had strongly established themselves in Thiaumont, and the Germans ceased to rush up more men in the costly effort."

KAISER PROMOTES

Berlin, Aug. 30, 3.34 p.m.—The Emperor has dismissed General Erich Falkenhayn and appointed Field Marshal von Hindenburg Chief of the General Staff. Von Hindenburg's Chief of Staff, the despatch adds, has been appointed First Quartermaster-General.

THE BREMEN PHOTOGRAPHED IN A GERMAN PORT.

This is the German submarine freighter which is attempting the Trans-Atlantic trip.

STEAMERS SEIZED

By Courier. Leased Wire

London, Aug. 30, 10.46 a.m.—The Swedish steamers Roslagen, 1,394 tons of Stockholm and the Tor have been seized by German torpedo boat destroyers and taken southward, says a Lloyds despatch from Copenhagen.

Three steamers named Tor are listed in the marine registers, two of which are small vessels while the third, 1,307 tons, hails from Stockholm.

Feverish Activity on the U. S. Railroads

In Anticipation of the Strike—A Freight Embargo to Take Place September 4th.

By Courier Leased Wire.

New York, Aug. 30.—Railroad traffic, both to and from New York City showed feverish activity to-day in anticipation of a general strike. It is estimated that before September 4, the threatened date of the tie-up, this city will rid itself of a floating population of nearly 350,000 and receive home about the same number of residents who have been on vacations. Passenger traffic continuous before Labor Day is always heavy even under normal circumstances.

Unless the situation changes radically, it is expected that the other eastern railroads will follow the example of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and declare a freight embargo to take effect September 4. The management of the New York Central will consider this question to-day upon the return of President A. H. Smith from Washington.

Railroad executives here expressed hoped to-day that if a strike were called, they could run enough food trains to keep the city from privation. The city's milk supply, they promised, would be the first to receive consideration. The big milk companies have been organizing to meet the situation ever since the strike became imminent. The milk companies have arranged to obtain hundreds of motor trucks which will be used to collect milk from the territory surrounding New York if the regular milk train service fails.

The police department, it was announced to-day, is prepared if need arises, to assume virtual control of the food and fuel supply. For this purpose it has made a canvas to ascertain the stock of food stuffs now available here, and it has a list of all motor trucks and other vehicles that can be used to carry freight and of lighters to boats and other vessels that can be pressed into service in the waters surrounding the city.

In the wholesale grocery and commission district to-day it was reported that restaurants, hotels and boarding houses were begining to lay in huge stocks of food. Wholesale grocers are not disposed to agree with the prediction that in the event of a railroad tie-up there would be a food famine here in a week. If the milk supply for children could be assured, it was said that the rest of New York could find enough food here or within easy reaching distance to last for a month.

On Perishable Freight.

Detroit, Aug. 30.—The Michigan Central Railway to-day placed an embargo on shipments of all perishable freight which could not be delivered before September 2.

Same in New York.

New York, Aug. 30.—An embargo effective to-morrow, on all perishable food products was announced to-day by the Deleware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

The Erie Railroad announced today that it had put into effect yesterday an order that all classes of freight accepted for transportation over its lines would be subject to delay on and after September 4. This order does apply to freight accepted before yesterday.

Flour Mills to Close.

Minneapolis, Aug. 30—Every flour mill in Mineapolis will be closed thirty minutes after the order for a nation-wide railroad strike becomes effective, according to an announcement to-day by the Washburn-Crosby Company. All the mills in the city are filled to capacity with no available storage space, and no way in which to move the output, says the statement.

Senate to Give Hearing

Washington, Aug. 30.—The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee adopted a resolution to-day providing for hearings on proposed railroad legislation in the impending crisis, beginning Thursday at 9 a.m.

Railroad officials, Brotherhood

(Continued on page two.)

THE GREAT AND SUDDEN EXTENSION OF THE WAR FRONT

Is What is Bothering Germany More Than the Additional Troops--Lengthened Approximately 800 Miles; Roumania Also Has Network of Railways

By Courier. Leased Wire

Berlin, Aug. 29—New York Times cable—In German military circles the most important new factor resulting from Roumania's entry into the war is not the participation of half a million fresh troops, but the great and sudden extension of the world war front. General Moraht in The Tageblatt writes:

Our front now is lengthened approximately 800 miles from Bukowina to the Roumanian border north of Varna. In view of Roumania's geographical conformation it will have to attach importance to its fortresses in case of an attack proceeding from Hungary. The Sereth line against Russia is of no direct importance, but it is not out of question that this line, too, may play a role against an Austro-Hungarian attack coming from the west, provided the present fortifications have been supplemented by adequate field fortification. Except for the Sereth line, Roumania has no other fortress aside from Bucharest, a permanent Brialmont fortress, forty-six miles in circumference.

"Roumania's mobilization is of very limited interest to us, since, like Italy's mobilization, it was practically concluded before the declaration of war. We may, therefore, assume that little time will elapse before the first clashes take place on the Hungarian border.

"Roumania's network of strategic railways may be characterized as efficient. Roumania can, from her central position, shift her army in all directions if she wants to attack in the region of Bukowina or Siebenburgen, or the Danube. For the Russian march through Roumania, the railway line Kischinew-Galatz is available. From here the Russian army, whose goal is Bulgaria would probably have to march afoot through Dobrudjja.

'The Hungarian border is rough, mountainous country with heights over 7,500 feet in the western part."

BIG BOND IS ASKED

By Courier. Leased Wire

Kingsland, N.J., Aug. 30.—Fearing a repetition of the recent Black Tom Island disaster, the Union township commissioners have notified the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, now rushing a $15,000,000 order for the Russian government, to furnish an insurance policy for $1,000,000 to idemnify the property owners and township against possible loss through an explosion of the works. Some time ago the company put up a $100,000 bond, but this is now deemed insufficient.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF TURKISH TROOPS FOR ACTIVE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE ROUMANIANS

Is Said to be the Situation Proposed by the Prussian General Staff—Austria-Hungary Has Now Become Non-Plussed

By Courier Leased Wire.

New York, Aug. 30.—A cable to The Herald from London this morning is as follows:

The employment of Turkish troops for active operations against the Roumanians is stated to be the purpose of the Central Empires, according to despatches from Bucharest. This is declared to be the solution proposed by the Prussian general staff for a very difficult problem which Roumanian intervention has brought up.

Turkey, it is stated, has three full army corps available for this purpose, including the troops who already have made their appearance beside the Austrians on the Galicia front. Indeed, the holding of the latter force is understood to have been in preparation for the present contingency—the intervention of the Roumanians on the side of the allies. Austro-Hungarian and possibly Bulgarian soldiers are to co-operate with the Turks, although as far as possible in a defensive way.

It is asserted that the Prussians have decided that no Prussian can be spared for the Roumanian front.

Colonel Feyler, the Swiss military expert, doubts if Turkey can dispose of as many as 120,000 men for an outside expedition, but he says this outside participation by Turkey would be a logical move.

It is the general opinion among the allies that Austria-Hungary is nonplussed with regard to method of handling the situation caused by Roumania's decision to become an active adversary against her.

The Corriere of Milan says the Austrian political chiefs believed the nomination of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg as commander-in-chief of the forces on the eastern front would have sufficed to deter the Roumanians from taking the field, that the Prussian warrior would have served as a sort of bogeyman to scare them.

The Austrians have for some time been receiving warnings from prominent newspapers, including the Berliner Tageblat and The Frankfurter Zeitung that the Kaiser cannot be expected to continue indefinitely making good the shortcomings of his chief ally in the military and diplomatic fields, or to send any more of his own forces to defend the Austro-Hungarian borders. This policy, if followed out by the Prussians, will leave the Dual Empire to take up the direct burden of the Roumanian war with whatever aid it can obtain from the two remaining allies, Turkey and Bulgaria.

"The Austro-Hungarian front," Col. Feyler says, "is a special danger for Prussia and Turkey must aid the Prussians in every region where she is in danger, for if Prussia is defeated, Turkey is lost. The day that Austria-Hungary succumbs to an enemy's blows would see communication with Turkey broken. Therefore the place for the Turks is at the side of the Austro-Hungarians. The distance that still separates the Russians from Constantinople permits the Turks to employ in this way their European forces.

"The question is, will their assistance be efficacious? To provide a force of 120,000 men would show a superhuman disinterestedness in view of their own needs in Arabia, Syria, Mesopotamia and Anatolia, not to speak of the menace from General Sarrail's Saloniki forces."

He therefore concludes that it is not probable that the Turks can alter the strategic situation on the eastern front.

DRIVEN BACK

By Courier. Leased Wire

London, Aug. 30.—3.38 p.m.—The Germans made two attempts last night to advance in the vicinity of Guillemont, on the Somme front, but were beaten back, the war office says to-day. "Bad weather continues," the statement says. "Operations last night again were confined to a few minor enterprises on different parts of the front. Two half-hearted attempts by the enemy to advance in the vicinity of Guillemont were easily frustrated."

A BERLIN CORRESPONDENT FORESHADOWS THE EARLY COLLAPSE OF GREAT STRUGGLE

CAPTURE MOUNTAIN

Petrograd, Aug. 30, via London, 3.25 p.m.—The Russians have captured Panker Mountain in the Carpathians, on the Hungarian border, the war office announced to-day.

The village of Rafalov, on the Bystritza-Nadvorna River near the border also has been captured by the Russians.

Experienced Saleslady wanted. Apply Coles Shoe Co.

Word has been received of the drowning at Grand Rapids, Michigan, of George S. Begley and his son, formerly of Brockville. A squall upset their skiff.

Thinks That Russia Going Through Balkans Can Isolate the Central Powers--Some European Press Comments

London, Aug. 30.—(New York Times cable)—The Daily Telegraph correspondent at Rotterdam sends the following:

The possibility of startling developments following Roumania's entry into the war is foreshadowed by the Berlin correspondent of The Tyd. In a despatch which must have passed through the German censorship, he suggests the early collapse of the war by reason of a Russian advance through the Balkans to Constantinople and the complete isolation of the Central powers. Following is the text of the message:

"The immediate object of Roumania is Transylvania and the other advantages, promised by the Entente. The great motive power is Russia and although Russia had to moderate her policy, which probably was the cause of Sazonoff's resignation, she has now probably taken a decisive step towards the ideal of Sazonoff and of all great Russians, namely the possession of Constantinople. If the military outlook of the Entente remains favorable, then in September or October we shall hear of a Balkan campaign on a great scale.

"The Russians will again attempt to go along the road to Constantinople in order to take possession of it and isolate the Central powers. In this way the decision of the war, although it had been supposed it would be exclusively attained in the west, would be quickly brought about amidst the exhausted nations."

Press Comments

Paris, Aug. 29.—(Gazette)—Roumania's entry into the war continues to be the main subject in Paris press. It is learned in a roundabout way that great consternation already prevails in Austria-Hungary. The inhabitants, it is said, are evacuating the country near the frontiers, where already the Roumanian advance is under way. The Spanish press reproduces statements from Vienna to the effect that great anxiety is felt there over the Albanian and Montenegrin situation. Albanian columns—whole families, men, women and children—under patriarchal leadership, it is reported have swept away the weak Austrian patrols from the hill fastnesses and in Montenegro, where they were aided by the withdrawal of Austrian troops in consequence of the Russian and Italian victories, the natives are said to have retaken their "black mountain."

Russian Papers.

Petrograd, Aug. 29.—via London, Aug. 30.—The most significant point of Roumania's espousal of the allies' cause, says The Reich, is that it was not "Filipesco or Jonescu that brought Roumania into the camp of the allies, but Bratiano, who had heretofore persistently refused to be swayed by the inducements of either the allies or of their enemies.

"In other words," continues The Reich, "Roumania cannot be said—as the enemy will undoubtedly maintain—to have been dazzled by fantastic promises of allied diplomacy into embarking on the adventure. Roumania's union with the allies is an act of real policy, dictated by sound reasoning.

"The decision of Roumania to realize her national ideals by siding with the Entente is a well considered vote for allied victory. The charm of German power has fled and she can find no further allies. Perhaps the action of Roumania will return to Greece part of its self-possession and common sense."

(Continued on page four.)

INTERESTING DIARY TELLS OF THE VOYAGE OF THE 125TH BATTALION ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

Left Halifax Under Escort of Cruisers—Daily Life on Board—Vessel and its Companions Took a Zig-Zag Course

(By Pte. B. Cutmore.)

S. S. Scandinavian,
Halifax to
Somewhere,
Wednesday, Aug. 9.

Dear——

Well, here goes for a slight description of our voyage. As I hinted in my last letter, we were put on the boat at 7 a.m. Sunday last, and detained till 7 this morning, during which time our boat lay in a bay out of sight. Now and again a tug came to us with mail, etc.

Started Full Speed

At 7 o'clock this morning we suddenly started full speed into the ocean. As we came from our hiding place we were greeted by the Niobe, Rainbow, Essex, Berwick and another British cruiser, and the three other liners which are with us, viz. the Scotian, Metagama and Cameronian, taking in all the the Battalions mentioned in your papers a while back. One English cruiser led the way. Then our liner fell in and the others behind. The Scotian, the second in the line is the slowest speed boat and the fastest is on the rear end. You should have heard the cheering as we passed one another to get into our places, and bands playing. It was great. One cruiser is still in front and we had one on each side, but they've either left us or are a long ways off but believe me its some procession across the ocean and certainly looks fine. Beside ourselves on this boat are drafts of Signallers, Army Medical Corps, Artillery from Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg, and a few returning to the 69th, and 91st at the front. The weather is just dandy. Of course the deck is crowded, and it looks like a pleasant journey, only when one thinks of our mission (and we're all loaded with ammunition) it takes a serious aspect. Out in the ocean unmolested in such a war as this, shows what the navy is doing all right, eh?

Just for something to do they've put a platoon of thirty-five men on guard every day. It's just to keep the men from going where they shouldn't. We did our turn yesterday (Thursday). There is also a platoon on daily, helping the cook and cleaning up a bit. The food is very, very good and so far nothing to complain of. Now I am leaving this to add a word of two daily.

The Hours on Board

Thursday, August 10—Weather pretty cool, but sea very calm. Couldn't be better. Nobody sick yet and really it is a most pleasant journey with so many one knows. Have a game of cards here! somewhere else another game and so the time goes well. I notice I haven't told you how we put our time in. We get up at 6 a.m., breakfast at 7, have till 10 a.m. Then we do an

(Continued on page 2)

FURTHER EFFORTS

By Courier. Leased Wire

Washington,, Aug. 30.—President Wilson was making efforts to-day to have the railroad brotherhoods call off or postpone the strike order, effective September 4. There were indication that unless action is taken by the brotherhood leaders in the near future, the president may publicly ask the railway workers that the strike order be rescinded.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Brotherhoods insisted after a conference with President Wilson that they had not been requested by President Wilson or any other administration official to postpone the strike, and that nothing except a satisfactory settlement of their demands could prevent a walk-out.

"No power on earth except a satisfactory settlement can prevent a strike," said W. G. Lee, president of the trainmen.

Lives Lost When the United States Cruiser Memphis Struck Rocks

San Domingo, Aug. 30.—The United States armored cruiser Memphis was driven ashore on the rocks of the outer harbor yesterday by a great sudden ground swell. It is said that many lives were lost as the result of the disaster. All the fires under the boilers of the Memphis were extinguished by the inrush of water.

The United States gunboat Castine managed to escape by putting to sea.

The Memphis is a vessel of 14,500 tons. Her complement is 990 men. She is the flagship of the cruiser force of the United States Atlantic fleet.

Captain E. L. Beach commanded the Memphis.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The Navy Department received the following despatch from Santo Domingo:

"Terrible weather in harbor. Memphis ashore. Men being disembarked. More than twenty men lost in motor boat. Castine safe at sea."

Further List

Washington, Aug. 30.—One enlisted man was killed, two officers and five men seriously injured and sixty-seven other men slightly hurt aboard the armored cruiser Memphis yesterday, in addition to those lost by drowning when the ship was wrecked in a storm yesterday at San Domingo City. Rear Admiral Pond's despatch to-day said a steam main burst, causing the additional casualties.

ASIATIC CHOLERA

By Courier Leased Wire.

Tokio, Aug. 30.—Ten cases of Asiatic cholera are reported in Tokio. The disease is abating at Nagasaki, but increasing at Osaka, where the cases now number 406.

Roumanians Occupied Two Important Cities

Bulgarians Take Greek Fort—French Make Further Progress at Verdun—Germans Attack Roumanian Assets.

By Courier Leased Wire.

Paris, Aug. 30.—12.58 p.m.—The city of Drama, in northeastern Greece, has been seized by Bulgarians, after a battle with the Greek garrison, telegraphs the Athens' correspondent of The Matin.

The despatch says that the Bulgarians captured three forts and took prisoner the Greek garrison of 120 men, and that a number of soldiers were killed in the fighting. This news is confirmed, the correspondent adds by refugees who have reached Athens.

Drama is one of the principal towns in northeastern Greece, 75 miles northeast of Saloniki, in the district east of the Struma river, which the Bulgarians have been occupying for the last fortnight. There have been other reports of fighting between Greeks and Bulgarians, but the French war office on Friday last stated the Greek garrisons at Kavala

(Continued on page 6)