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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. Applicant 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, scrubby 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.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—4688.

BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR | THE COURIER, BRANTFORD, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1916 | PROBS: Thursday—Fine an dwarm. | ONE CENT

FRENCH CAPTURE TRENCHES EAST OF CURLU, AND ALSO SORMONT FARM, 4 MILES FROM PERONNE

ench Army Assures Offensive on Both des of River Somme and Have Taken Over 9000 Prisoners in Recent Fighting—Fierce Struggle at Verdun Which Holds and Wastes the Enemy

By Special Wire to the Courier

Paris, July 5—The French have captured a line of German trenches, east of Curlu, the war office announced to-day.

They have also captured Sormont farm, facing Clery.

The advance reported indicates that the French are moving eastward along the north bank of the Somme River in their movement toward Peronne in the combined Anglo-French offensive in Picardy. Clery, the most advanced point mentioned, is 4½ miles northwest of Peronne.

Paris, July 5.—The French resumed the offensive during the night on both sides of the Somme. South of the Somme they made further progress toward the river, particularly at Sormont farm. This position is on the left bank, opposite Clery. All the region between the farm and Hill 63 on the road leading from Flaucourt to Barleux is dominated by the French. After a heavy bombardment the Germans captured part of the village of Belloy-en-Santerre, but the French quickly expelled them, taking the entire village. The Germans still hold part of the town of Estress, where severe fighting is still in progress. German attacks on French positions there were stopped by the French fire.

The number of prisoners taken thus far exceeds 9,000. The number of cannon captured has not been ascertained.

On the Verdun front heavy fighting is still in progress. West of the Meuse the French repulsed a strong German attack in the region of Avocourt and Hill 304. East of the river there was a violent bombardment of Thiaumont redoubt and the Chenois sector.

Tremendous Rain Storm.

Paris, July 5.—The phenomenal rain storm, which swept over the whole terrain, has impeded in a certain measure the Anglo-French offensive on the Somme. Nevertheless, the French continued to push ahead south of the river, making useful gains between Flaucourt and Estrees, including the strongly fortified village of Belloy and the woods between Assevilliers and Barle-Lux, thus straightening and strengthening their line and bringing nearer the capture of Peronne, which now is separated from the French advanced post at Flaucourt only by a narrow bare plateau, bordering the Somme above Bianche and reaching its highest point, 97 metres, at the Hamlet of La Massonette. This is a logical move, since as a result of the past three days the depot at Peronne of the railroad connecting Chaulnes, Roye and Cambrai is now under the fire of the French guns, as is the depot at Chaulnes, were the Paris, Cambari and Turgnier-Amiens railroads cross. Such an offensive will be a serious menace to the Germans and likely to have the additional advantage of relieving pressure upon the British against whom the Germans continue to direct the bulk of their forces.

Verdun Still the Keystone

Verdun, the keystone of the whole front, continues to play successfully the thankless role of holding and wasting the greatest concentration of the enemy's forces. While General Foch's army is making its attack on the Somme, fighting on the east bank of the Meuse has been revived with something of its old fury. Tuesday the enemy succeeded in capturing the Thiaumont work for the fourth time, but the French believe that this is not likely to prove of any more advantage than before, since they hold all approaches and the work itself is swept by the guns of Froide Terre and Belleville.

WILL BE INOCULATED AGAINST TYPHOID

New Experience Coming To-morrow to Men of the 215th.

Recruiting at the 215th Battalion still progresses favorably, as during the past two days 13 men have been secured; 6 on Monday and 7 yesterday. The battalion now is well over 520, and much favorable comment has been heard upon its appearance yesterday, the fine order maintained and the excellent spirit of the battalion.

The dawn of to-morrow is looked forward to by all ranks of the 215th with mingled feelings, in which doubt and suspense prevail. To-morrow he battalion is to have its first typhoid inoculation, an experience which will be entirely new to many.

BRITISH COLONEL TOOK HIS SLEEP IN ENEMY DUGOUT

And a Candle of Its Former Owner Was Still Burning

ADVANCE WAS VERY RAPID

The Difference in Appearance Marked Between Advance and Trench Life

By Special Wire to the Courier

"Press Camp in France," July 3, via London, July 5.—Facts and impressions come in overwhelming numbers to the press correspondent who is on the move morning and night trying to grasp the details of the gigantic struggle which is in progress in northern France. At every turn he realizes the immense forces of material and men that are being employed in this determined offensive.

Wounded Limping Away.

Everywhere the eye can reach are perspiring and dust-laden soldiers, while on the side-lines groups of peasants call out to the passing soldier and the drivers of ammunition trains endlessly going and coming, for the latest news. British and even German wounded are seen limping off the field side by side, while processions of trucks and ambulances deliver wounded at the dressing stations to be passed on to waiting trains.

Rest ves in Shell Craters

Where the British and French lines join, there is another world of blue and khaki uniforms and various kinds of transport vehicles. An automobile took the Associated Press correspondent to-day to a point on the battlefield which a week ago had been sight and range of the German machine gunners. Reserves were sitting about among the shell craters wrought by the terrific fire of the British guns, German rifles were being gathered in piles and German dead lay in piles for burial.

Offered Binoculars.

The correspondent was offered captured German helmets on all hands by the soldiers, German officers' revolvers and even a pair of binoculars.

The change from the scenes presented by the monotonous trench warfare to those of an advancing army was amazing. From the ruins of the German positions between Montauban and Mametz the correspondent looked over the whole field toward the second great line of the German defences, where the barbed wire entanglements were plainly discernible; from the field won by the British with its battle litter and silent shell holes the spectator looked forward to where the battle still raged and, west beyond Fricourt, to where the British infantry were advancing to take another position.

"Good" and "Bad" Luck

Men who were spoken to, talked of "good luck" or "bad luck", which meant that they had made the rush across the zone between the old British and German lines against little opposition or that some machine guns were still in position and snipers who survived the shell fire, were encountered. As an instance of the amazing rapidity with which the British troops advanced, a British colonel took his first real sleep since the fight began in a German dugout, where his predecessors' candle still burned on the table.

Germany's Prisoners

REGRET FOR HEAVY LOSSES, BUT PROUD OF K. OF K.'S MEN

The New Armies of Britain Better Than England Dared to Hope.

RUSHED VALIANTLY AT THE ENEMY

Positions Held Could Not be Taken Except at Bayonet Point.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, July 5.—Pride in the magnificent showing of Britain's new armies is mingled with regrets for the nation's heavy losses in the comments of the morning papers. The Daily News says:

"Above all things that the first days of this great battle has taught us is that whatever we may have imagined of our great new armies, they are better than we can have dared to hope. Nothing has in any case stopped them except death. Our losses, of course, will be dreadful, but apart from the defeat which we inflict on the Germans, we are being taught the magnificent quality of our men—men who are not professional soldiers, but who are the British people."

Some Fighters.

The Graphic says:

"The new army that Kitchener bequeathed to the country is not composed of professional soldiers, but it has proved itself an army of which any nation might be proud. It is now showing on the battlefields of France the stuff of which the English race is made."

Dispatches from the morning papers' correspondents at the press camp in France, dealt largely with the British attack on points known as Shelter wood, Railway alley and Poodles wood. This attack was witnessed by correspondents from a vantage point behind the British lines. One correspondent writes:

Cut Off the Defenders.

"All these places were full of Germans. We first got Shelter wood by pounding it with our guns until it was almost leafless and then reaping it along the high ground behind the Germans, who were thus left isolated in Railway alley and Poodles wood.

"Their machine guns there continued firing despite all that our bombardment could do. There was nothing for it, but to rush the position in the face of the machine gun and rifle fire. We saw the brown line of our men swing out from the end of Fricourt wood, an irregular, snaky line, followed by other bits of line scattered dots across that dreadful brown open space.

Line Kept Sweeping On.

"Some of the dots ceased to keep up with the others, but the line as a whole went on, bending a little at points and seeming to break, but always joining again and always going on until, even as one watched, the left end of the line disappeared in the shadows of Poodles wood. Almost simultaneously the middle and right of the line reached the end of the white scar in the slope which marked Railway alley. Into it and behind the white parapet, we saw our men pouring without check. As soon as they were in they started bombing. We could see their arms swing as they threw the bombs and the air above became thick with the smoke and dust of the struggle going on out of sight.

Captured Large Numbers.

"The struggle was short. Almost before the last of our men disappeared at one end of a trench, men came pouring out at the other. They looked darker than our men, and they came running down the slope toward Mametz, brandishing what looked like handkerchiefs and all with their hands above their heads. There was an astonishing number of them. More than there were of our men in that thin line who pushed so gallantly up the hill.

"Then we watched other prisoners come more slowly under guard from the trees of Poodles wood. In all we got seven hundred prisoners from these two spots and four hundred from near by places.

"What chiefly impressed one as one watched was that it was all curiously real."

Will Roumania Enter the War?

By Special Wire to the Courier

London, July 5.—Bucharest dispatches to Amsterdam, as forwarded by the Central News, state that the parties of Take Jonescu, former minister of the interior and M. Filipesco, former minister of war and leader of the Conservatives, have joined forces and in future will act together. Both parties are frankly in favor of intervention in the war by Roumania on the side of the Entente allies.

FURTHER PROGRESS MADE BY BRITISH AT IMPORTANT POINTS

German Counter-Attacks on Theipval Were Repulsed--Pressure of Entente Forces From all Sides Continues Without Ceasing

By Special Wire to the Courier

London, July 5, 2.16 p.m.—"Heavy fighting continued throughout the night in the neighborhood of the Ancre and the Somme," says an official statement, timed 1 p.m., which was given out here to-day. "We made further progress at certain important points.

"German artillery has been intensely active in certain sectors. In the neighborhood of Thiepval two determined attacks on our new trenches were beaten off with loss to the enemy.

"There were no important developments on the rest of our front."

RUSHING RESERVESTO DANGER POINT

London, July 5.—A Reuter despatch from the Western front says the Germans made a counter-attack on the new British positions at Thiepval, after a heavy bombardment, but were easily repulsed. Prisoners are quoted as having stated that German units are being rushed to the Somme front from as far as Verdun to the east and Lens, to the north.

According to this despatch, a German officer, who surrendered 150 men in a body, said he thought they would be of more use alive in Germany after the war than dead.

London, July 5, 12.30 p.m.—Pressure of the Entente allies on the central powers continues without abatement and while nowhere has any great amount of teritory been recovered, important strategic gains are claimed on the western, eastern and Italian fronts. So far as the western front is concerned, the first phase of the Anglo-French offensive is believed to be nearing an end. Both north and south of the Somme the French and British are engaged in organizing positions captured since Saturday. The French having taken all the German defensive positions south of the Somme, are now fighting in open country and cavalry which has been so long idle is being employed for patrol work.

Barleux the Objective.

The objective of the French in this region is the village of Barleux, which is the junction point of three highways leading to the Somme, south of Peronne. If this point is gained the French will be in a position to attack the bridgeheads opposite Peronne, which the Germans are strengthening.

Massed North of River

North of the river the Anglo-French advance is slower, on account of the fact that the Germans have massed between the river and Hebuterne the bulk of the 26 divisions which originally held this front, and of the reserves they since brought up.

Another Drive Coming.

After the ground gained has been consolidated, it is expected artillery preparation for a second big thrust will be made.

The Italians, after regaining territory in the Trentina, are reverting to their original plan of campaign and are attacking along the lower Isonzo, where they have gained some lesser successes.

Over the Carpathians

Important news comes from Petrograd. Russian advance guards on General Letchitzky's extreme left are engaged with Austrian rear guards on the spurs of the Carpathians and unofficial reports even say Cossacks have been raiding Hungary. General Letchitzky's right has opened a passage in the direction of the stretch of railway connecting the rear of the entire Austrian front—Kolomea-Stanislaw-Lemberg—while the occupation of Delatyn, for which the Russians are making, would sever the communications of General Von Bothmer's army.

Hindenburg at Kovel.

Both Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and Field Marshal Von Mackensen are reported to have arrived at Kovel to direct operations designed to break the Russian arc in Volhynia. The latest official despatches contain claims by both sides to successes in this region. Press despatches this morning emphasize the importance of the Russian victory near Baranovichi, where the latest stroke of Emperor Nicholas' forces have been delivered.

The Balkans Stirring.

Meanwhile the Balkans are attracting more attention than for some time. Military activities are being revived, and the successes of the Entente allies are reported to have caused a renewal of the propaganda of pro-Entente politicians in both Greece and Roumania.

Whole Ninety Miles of British Line Bearing Full Share of Strugge

Enemy Can Not Transfer a Gun a Man Between Yser and Somme to Stem the Drive at the South—Germans No Longer Have the Initiative

By Special Wire to the Courier

London, July 5.—Reuter's correspondent at The Press Camp in France points out that not merely twenty miles of the main operations, but the whole ninety miles of the British front are bearing their full share of the fighting.

"So well does the enemy know this," says the correspondent, "that he dare not transfer a single gun or man from any part of his defensive between the Yser and the Somme to try to stem the southern push. From the day the British bombardment began, the knell of German initiative was sounded."

An order issued to the German troops and found by British soldiers, continues the correspondent, proves it was known that the British intended to deliver their attack on July 1, and it was thought that the attack would be directed between Roye and Lille.

"This supports the reports of the successful hoodwinking of the enemy by the British authorities," the correspondent adds. "The assault upon the Gommecourt salient, though unsuccessful, was one of the most gallant feats of the entire war. No man's land here was of exceptional depth—200 yards—and was covered by a terrific enemy barrage fire. But on the word to charge, our men advanced through the infernal fire as coolly as though on manoeuvres. Then the Germans did a gallant thing. Getting out into the shrapnel-swept zone of the British artillery and bringing machine guns with them, they played with deadly effect, even as they themselves were being mowed down."

The correspondent further remarks:

"One lesson of the battle, which these operations accentuate, is the costly difficulty of clearing up villages after they are occupied. The enemy is always found to be so strongly entrenched in sand bagged buildings and dugouts that it needs a lot of desperate fighting to expel him."

SWISS TO CONFER WITH ENTENTE

Several Matters of Industrial Importance To Be Discussed

By Special Wire to the Courier

Berne, via Paris, July 5.—An important conference will be held Wednesday between Swiss commercial delegates who have returned from Paris and members of the government to decide the new proposals which the Swiss delegates will submit to the Entente's delegates in Paris at the end of the week.

It is hoped that these will prove acceptable and lead to a solution of the problem raised by the German note regarding the interchange of commodities with Switzerland. Germany meanwhile continues to ship coal to Switzerland, but has reduced shipments of iron and steel.

Are Not Gaining Serious Advantage

German Official Statement Admits Heavy Fighting on the Somme.

By Special Wire to the Courier

Berlin, July 5, 4.44 p.m.—Violent fighting between the Germans and Entente allies on both sides of the Somme river has been continuous since last night, says the official statement issued to-day by the German army headquarters staff. Up to the present time, the statement adds, the allies have nowhere obtained serious advantages.

COLLISION AT DOVER

American Steamship Sunk, But All of Crew Rescued.

By Special Wire to the Courier

Dover, England, July 5—1.30 p.m.—The American Steamship Joseph Luckenbach was sunk to-day in collision with an unidentified steamship off Dover. Her crew of 31 was rescued.

The Jacob Luckenbach arrived at Queenstown, June 27, from San Francisco. She was 322 feet long, 2793 tons gross, was built at Sunderland, England.

WITHIN A FEW HOURS TWO HUN LINES TAKEN; VILLAGES AND MANY PRISONERS ALSO

At Seven in the Morning the French Forces Were Ready to Advance; by 11-10 a. m. Report Came That the Objective of First Drive Had Been Reached

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Paris, July 5.—An eye-witness account of the battle of the Somme made available last night, sets up the results of the first stages of the conflict as follows:

"Our objective reached within a few hours; first and second German lines taken along our entire front; villages captured, occupied and fortified; more than 5,000 prisoners. This was the result of the first day of the great battle in which every man did his duty.

"While it is impossible for any one observer to reconstruct the entire scene of this vast action north and south of the Somme, yet this picture of events in an important sector of the colonial corps will give an entire range of the operations.

Earth Shook From the Firing

"At seven o'clock in the morning the rumble of artillery was already formidable. Shells hurled over our heads; the earth fairly trembled and the air itself palpitated with the explosion of monster guns. The effect of our fire on the German positions could be plainly seen, as great masses of smoke and debris rose high in the air from the burning shells. Before us the village of Dompierre and Becquincourt were only scattered ruins.

"To Dance the Tango."

"Huge shells from the enemy's 105 batteries burst in a greenish cloud around us every now and then. In our trenches, the men fully equipped, rifles in hand, are ready. They face the ordeal lightly, one of them saying; 'Now we are going to dance the tango,' at which his comrades joined in a laugh.

"At 8.30 the chief of the battalion gives his last instructions to the officers. Toward nine o'clock, the word runs along the line that the British have already advanced and have taken Mametz.

The Advance.

"Two minutes of silence—and the French artillery resumes its fire with increasing violence. The eleventh company passes; then sections of machine gun operators, exchanging 'good-bye and good luck.' From the observatory is seen the churning up of the ground and bits of barbed wire. What was Dompierre is under the bursting shells.

Dompierre is Reached.

"Ten minutes later one man who had been waiting for a long time in the same place marches off; then others follow slowly and with caution across the debris of barbed wire. Suddenly they begin to run. Clouds of black smoke mixed with that from the 105's descend on them. Now it is the machine guns that fire. The French pass, disappear and advance. Dompierre appears to have been reached.

Prisoners Come In.

"An artillery officer appears behind the assaulting waves—a certain sign of an advance. Soon prisoners are seen; they are pleading for water. For three days they have had neither drink nor food. The losses they have sustained under the bombardment have been great. Wounded Germans, supported by their vanquishers, join the incessant throng of prisoners who now fill up an evacuated trench.

Only Four Hours.

"11.10 a.m.—A telephone call says that everywhere the object sought by the brigade has been attained. The order of the colonel is not to go beyond the conquered positions, and to install themselves solidly. According to instructions the French are ready to organize and wait. From the trenches prisoners continue to defile."

RAIN DID NOT STOP THE FIRING

British and German Guns Still Shelling la Boisselle

BLASTED OUT WITH DYNAMITE

Germans in Dugouts Refused to Surrender, so Were Blown Out

By Special Wire to the Courier

"Press Camp in France," July 4—evening—via London, July 5—When flashes of chain lightning shot out of heavy clouds which burst in torrents of rain over the battlefield, drenching all the combatants, washing the curtains and tops of the dust-laden ambulances, making small rivulets of the streets of the ruined villages, the British and German guns did not interrupt their shelling of La Boisselle, which for eight days has been the object of an increasing bombardment, the German shells breaking in La Boisselle on the British edge and the British shells on the Germans.

There has been a lull in the battle at other points, except Montauban, although the general British bombardment continued.

The situation at the end of the fourth day, with regard to the British positions north of the Ancre, past La Boisselle, the depth of the territory taken increases toward the Somme, until at Montauban it measures about two miles. It further increases on the front of the French before Peronne.

Half-starved Germans are still being found at the bottom of dugouts, forty feet deep at Fricourt. Some have refused to surrender, so strong is their faith that German counter-attacks would rescue them. The dugouts were blasted out with dynamite.

PRISONERS TOTAL 15,000; HUN LOSSES AT LEAST 60,000

The British Have Taken Eleven Gune, the Rest Being Withdrawn.

"PRESS CAMP IN FRANCE," July 5 (noon), via London (2.50 p.m.)—The total number of prisoners taken thus far in the Anglo-French offensive probably has reached 15,000. Judging from these figures, the German losses as a whole, it is estimated here, have been at least 60,000.

The British have taken 11 guns. The relatively small number captured is due to the fact that the Germans, in anticipation of the attack, withdrew their guns to longer ranges. It is reported by prisoners that the Germans are sending in reserves hastily from many points on the western front.

FIGHTING WAY TOWARDS CANTON

Chinese General Trying to Subdue Governor of Kwang-Tung

By Special Wire to the Courier

Shanghai, July 5.—General Li Lih-Chun is fighting his way along the railway from Shi-Chow toward Canton, determined to enforce the demand of the residents at Canton that the rule of Governor Lung Chi-Kuang of Kuang-Tung province shall be ended. He came in contact with the governor's forces at Yingtak, where a battle was fought on July 3. Li Lih-Chun's troops, marching eastward from Kwang-Si province took Samshui on July 2.

Yingtak is about half way from Shi-Chow to Canton. Samshui is about 30 miles west of Canton.

A campaign to raise $100,000 to aid Charles E. Hughes will be instituted by the Women's National Committee of the Hughes Alliance.

The police department of Detroit has hit upon the plan of flogging "dips" or pickpockets as the best means of ridding the city of them.