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H. E. AYLIFFE

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.—4386.

WATER WORKS NOTICE
HOURS FOR SPRINKLING LAWNS
No person or persons shall be allowed to sprinkle, or use in any manner whatsoever, the water supplied by the Board of Water Commissioners upon Lawns, Gardens, Yards or Grounds of any description, except between the hours of 6 and 8.30 o'clock p.m., on Lawns up to and including 5,000 square feet; on Lawns over that amount from 5 to 8.30 o'clock p.m., and any person wishing to use the water on their Lawns or Gardens in the morning in place of the evening may do so between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock a.m., by giving notice to that effect in writing to the Secretary. City time to govern in all cases.
It must, however, be clearly understood that the water cannot be used on Lawns or Grounds both morning and evening.
FRED W. FRANK,
Secretary.
Water Commissioners' Office,
Brantford, July 8, 1916.

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elt and Gravel, Galv. Iron, Asbestos, Metal Shingles, Ready Roofing, Fire Door Covering, etc. Ask for All work promptly done and guaranteed.
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BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR | THE COURIER, BRANTFORD, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1916. | PROBS: Thursday—Somewhat warmer. | ONE CENT.

BRITISH PROGRESS EAST OF POZIERES

ALL ATTEMPTS BY GERMANS TO BREAK RUSSIAN POSITIONS HAVE RESULTED IN FAILURE

Powerful Enemy Works Taken by the French North of the Somme River

KAISER'S BOASTING WORDS OF GERMAN INVINCIBILITY WILL BE DISPROVED IN COMING YEAR

Careful Review of War to Date by London Critics Shows That Germany Has Left For a Striking Force, Not More Than Half a Million Men—Enemy Loss is 250,000 a Month---Austria Almost Eliminated.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, Aug. 2.—(New York Times cable)—As military experts here view the situation on this second anniversary of Germany's declaration of war against Russia, they point to the great change in conditions since Aug. 1, 1915 and assert with confidence that the Kaiser's statement in his letter yesterday to Chancellor Von Bethmann Hollweg that the Fatherland is invincible will be disproved before the third year of the conflict is over.

Incidentally British observers are insisting that both Austria and Germany are nearing the point of exhaustion of available troops needed for a prolonged defense against the allies on all fronts.

Austria in Dire Distress.

The early reports that a Turkish army corps had been moved to the support of the Austrian line on the eastern front were received with skepticism here, where it was thought that the Turks needed all their available men to meet the Russian onslaught in Armenia. Now that the report has received confirmation by eye-witnesses, this use of Ottoman forces is regarded by experts as revealing in a measure of Austria's dire distress.

Enemy Losses

One military writer says: "What have been the Teutons' losses in the two years of the war? The Germans admit the loss of about 4,000,000 men and a most cautious estimate by allied statisticians adds about 900,000 to this total. If we add the losses of July and a portion of June, which have not yet been particularized in the German official reports, we have a total well over 5,000,000 men.

Austrian Wastage.

"Austria in the first fourteen months of the war had casualties of 2,500,00. After that the Austrian army enjoyed a certain immunity from wastage. Gen. Ivanoff accounted for about 45,000 between Sept. and the end of November, and probably put another 50,000 out of action in his December offensive. In the present operations Gen. Brussilloff has taken over 300,000 Austrian prisoners and put another 300,000 hors de combat.

"A conservative estimate of the Austrian losses since Sept. 1 last must put them at no fewer than 680,000, so that the end of the second year of the war, which began with Austria's offensive against Serbia, brings the total losses approximately to 3,500,000.

The Total Sum

"The losses of the Austrians and Germans, therefore, cannot be less than 8,000,000 and probably 8,500,000. These figures do not, of course, represent the total losses, except in the case of Austria, of whose 3,500,000, the greater proportion are definitely out of action.

Almost Exhausted

"Austria, like every other country engaged in the war made extraordinary calls upon her population. She has about 6,000,000 men, that is to say about 12 per cent. of her population available for service if their mobilization were possible. The Russian occupation of Galicia interfered to a great extent, with that mobilization, and it is doubtful whether Austria ever mobilized more than 4,500,000, or at the most 5,000,000 men. Of these a very large number have been absorbed in non-combatant service, such as munition making, working on the railways, etc., and allowing for the young and old men, at present doing garrison duty or training depots, Austria's military strength is not under 500,000.

Many Must Stay Home.

"The loss of guns and material makes it impossible for Austria to release the men employed in the munition works, while for the very salvation of the empire it has been necessary to retain a very large number of men in agricultural employment. The Russian experts say their recent offensive resulted in the enemy losing 66 per cent of his effectives, but this may be a too hopeful view.

"At any rate, it is evident that the Austrian army has been terribly reduced in size and in fighting power, and that no effort the Germans can make can replace the battalions which have been obliterated in the recent fighting."

Col. Feyler, the Swiss strategist, puts the German strength in the west at 1,476 battalions, that is to say, 1,622,000 men. In the east he puts about half that number, so that on all fronts he calculates the German army as numbering about 2,500,000 bayonets. At the outset of the Verdun offensive the Germans asserted that they had a sufficient number of men to hold all fronts, and in addition, had or would have in the next six months a striking force of 1,500,000 men available for service on any front.

The Teutonic powers have about 1,250 miles of front to defend in the main theatres of the war. With the growing pressure of the Allies everywhere, apart from the special offensives, the Teutonic wastage is probably reaching the figure of ten men a mile a day, or 8,500 a day or 250,000 a months.

Another Year Will Tell

The conclusion drawn here by conservative military statisticians is that, even if the German claims before the Verdun attacks began were true, they are now longer accurate, and that instead of a striking force of 1,500,000, the German headquarters staff must be hard put to provide one or half a million men not needed for purely defensive purposes and to meet the wastage along the extensive threatened front. If this conclusion is correct, some military experts say, the Kaiser's declaration at the end of the second year of war that Germany is invincible will be disproved before the third year is out.

HOLLAND MADE GERMANS GIVE CONCESSIONS

Threatened to Close Her Frontier if Subs. Did Not Leave Her Ships Alone.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, Aug. 2.—The German government has given a pledge to Holland not to destroy or molest Dutch ships carrying foodstuffs to England, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Express. This decision is the result of a visit to Berlin of Cornelius J. K. VanAalst, president of the Overseas Trust, and another Dutch commissioner. The Ex-Press says VanAalst presented an ultimatum to the authorities in Berlin to the following effect:

"Unless Germany agrees not to interfere with Dutch ships bound for England with food cargoes, Holland will close her eastern frontier. Otherwise the entente may stop Dutch imports from America and the Dutch colonies."

The trip of the Dutch commissioner was the result of representations by the entente that Holland was selling large quantities of foodstuffs in Germany while her food trade with England had almost ceased. Holland replied that trade with England was made dangerous by German submarines. Van Aaalst, fearing reprisals by the entente, then undertook the trip to Berlin and a series of conferences obtained Germany's acceptance of his demands.

Mines Cause Line to be Discontinued

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Flushing, Holland, Aug. 2, via London—The Zeeland steamship company owners of the Dutch Mail Steamship Koningin Wilhelmina, which was sunk Monday as the result of striking a mine, have decided to discontinue their service temporarily. The company confirms the report that only the registered portions of the mails to the United States and other countries sent aboard the Koningin Wilelmina was saved. Survivors arrived at Harwich, England, yesterday.

Caught by a belt at the Plymouth Asbestos plant, Herbert Stout, of Narcissa, was whirled, and every shred of his clothing torn off. His life was saved when a fellow workman threw the belt.

18 Months For Prison Breaking

(From our own correspondent)

Simcoe, August 2.—James Leslie McDonald, who escaped from the Simcoe jail, appeared in court this morning and elected to be tried summarily by the Judge. He was sentenced to 18 months for breaking jail. He had been sentenced to one year for bigamy, and had served one and one-half months of that term. He was waiting to be sent to Guelph farm when he escaped.

PICKED TURKISH REGIMENTS SENT TO HELP AUSTRIA

Experienced and Well Armed, Says Germany, and "Enthusiastic" to Fight.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Berlin, Aug. 1, via London(Aug. 2.—The Turkish troops who are now arriving in Bukowina and Galicia consist of picked regiments, most of which participated in the heavy fighting in the Gallipoli Peninsula. They are equally experienced in trench warfare and in storming attacks, a high Turkish officer told the correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger. They are armed with the latest type of Mannlicher rifles.

The machine gun divisions have been greatly enlarged and perfected under German instructors since the Gallipoli campaign demonstrated the importance of this weapon. The Germans have trained a large number of Turkish aviators for military work. The orders to the Turks to join the Austrians in the fighting against the Russians aroused great enthusiasm among the Turkish officers.

BLUE BANISHES FLIES

Faris Scientists Discover How to Rid Room of Pests

Paris, August 2.—"Flies can be made to quit a room by coloring the window panes blue," says a paper read to-day. "Flies dislike blue color, and if one pane is opened they will immediately fly towards the white light."

William Stevens and Charles Houser, brakeman, were swept from the top of a Pensylvania freight yesterday when the train went under a bridge near New Brunswick, N.J. They died from fractured skulls.

AEROPLANES ARE HOVERING OVER CHESAPEAKE

May Belong to Armored Cruiser Virginia, Protecting U. S. Neutrality

SUB. BOUND FOR CHESAPEAKE BAY.

Seeking Some Quiet Inlet to Wait for Chance to Escape.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Newport News, August 2.—The German merchant submarine Deutschland was sighted off Tangier Sound at six o'clock this morning. She was still heading toward the lower bay at a high rate of speed. Tangier Sound is about 75 miles from the Capes.

Two aeroplanes were seen flying over lower Chesapeake Bay at Hampton Roads, shortly after daybreak this morning. They were not from the Atlantic coast aeronautical station here. It is believed they came from the armoured cruiser North Carolina, on neutral patrol, off the Virginia Capes. The machines manoeuvred back and forth over the water at a moderate altitude.

Bound for Chesapeak Bay

Baltimore, Aug. 2.—Last reported as passing Solomon's Island, Md., at 2.30 o'clock this morning, the next word of the German merchant submarine Deutschland, which sailed from this port last evening for Germany, is expected to come from some point on lower Chesapeak Bay. Solomon's Island is about eighty miles from the Virginia Capes.

16 Knots an Hour

The Solomon Island despatch said that the Deutschland was steaming at a speed of about 16 knots an hour, that there was no indication that she would stop, and that it seemed she was going right down to the Capes. If this proves true, the Deutschland should be sighted at Old Point, Va., or at some point of observation in that neighborhood early this forenoon. The sailing plans of the Deutschland were a carefully guarded secret, but when she left Baltimore there was a belief that she would proceed direct to Newport News. On the other hand there was a belief in some quarters that the submersible would seek a quiet cove or inlet somewhere in lower Chesapeak Bay and there await favorable opportunity to make a dash through the allies' blockade off the Capes.

Nothing Heard of Bremen

No word has been heard from the Bremen, the Deutschland's sister ship, since it left Bremer Haven, according to Paul G L. Hilken, a member of the Eastern Forwarding Co., the American agents of the Deutschland.

Purely as a guess, Mr. Hilken said to-day, the Bremen may arrive at Baltimore any time after tomorrow. He did not know the date on which she left the German port, he said. He admitted that preparations were going on at the Locust Point Pier just vacated by the Deutschland, to receive another submarine.

EAST OF POZIERES BRITISH FORCES MAKE FURTHER GAINS

French Troops Took Strongly Fortified Position Between Hem and Monacu Farm --- Further Hard Fighting at Verdun—Russians Beat off Attacks.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, Aug. 2.—Further progress has been made by the British troops to the east of Pozieres, in the River Somme region, it was officially announced this afternoon.

French Success

Paris, Aug. 2.—North of the River Somme, the French troops took a powerfully fortified German work between Hem Wood and Monacu Farm, it was officially announced by the French war office this morning.

On the right bank of the River Meuse, north of the fortress of Verdun, there was a violent series of engagements throughout the night at Vaux-Le-Chapitre Wood and Chenois, expanding to the east as far as to the south of Damloup. After a series of unsuccessful attacks, some with asphyxiating gas, the Germans gained a little ground in Vaux-Le-Chapitre Wood and at Chenois.

During the actions, the French took prisoner 100 Germans, including three officers.

A Russian reconnoitering party, the statement adds, made a bayonet charge in the Champagne region, dispersing a German detachment.

Berlin Admits Gain.

Bulletin, Berlin, Aug. 2, via London 5.11 p.m.—On the high road between Maricourt and Clery in the region of the river Somme, French troops penetrated to our completely demolished trenches, says the official statement issued to-day by the German army headquarters. The Germans captured a hill in the salient northeast of Fort Souville, in the region of Verdun.

Russians Hold Fast

Petrograd, Aug. 2, via London.—Announcing that attempts made by small German detachments to attack the Russian positions on the western front were repelled by rifle fire, the Russian official statement issued to-day says.

"Western front—Rifle and artillery duels are proceding at various places on the front. Attempts made by small enemy detachments to attack our positions were repelled by our fire.

"An enemy aeroplane bombarded a transport containing wounded near Dusitchi, on the Vladimir-Volynskie, Lutsk route, killing one and injuring twenty already wounded men. The same aeroplane also bombarded the divisional hospital in Dusitchi, killing one and injuring eight hospital orderlies.

"Caucasian front—Our advan ce continues.

London, Aug 2.—The text of the British official statement follows:

"Last night some further progress was made in the hostile trenches east of Pozieres where fighting at close quarters by small detachments has been in progress.

"Hostile counter attacks delivered after dark yesterday evening against our new trenches to the west of High Wood failed to get through our artillery barrage."

French Text.

Paris, Aug. 2.—The text of the the French official statement follows:

"North of the river Somme, between the Hem Wood and the Monaeu Farm, our troops captured a fortified work strongly held by the enemy. South of this river an attack delivered by us in the vicinity of Estrees resulted in our occupation of a German trench to the northwest of Deniecourt. We also took some prisoners.

"In the Champagne district, to the west of Auberive, a Russian reconnoitering party delivered a bayonet charge against a detachment of the enemy, which was thereby dispersed, leaving behind a number of dead.

"O nthe right bank of the river Meuse the fighting continued last night with violence along the front between Vaux-Le-Chapitre and Chenois, and spread to the east as far as a point to the south of Damloup. The enemy, after a series of fruitless attacks, some of which were accompanied by the spreading of asphyxiating gases, gained a little ground in the Vaux-Le-Chapitre Wood and at Chenois, but elsewhere all their endeavors were checked by our fire. In the course of these engagements, which resulted in important losses to the enemy, we took 100 prisoners including officers.

"Along the Somme front our aviators yesterday showed great activity. A total of 35 aerial encounters took place over the lines of the enemy. One German aeroplane, attacked by two Nieuport machines was seen to fall in flames, while 14 other German machines, seriously damaged, were compelled either to land or were seen to dive down within their lines."

Canadian Maples to be Planted on Heroes' Graves

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 2.—Canad ian maples are to be planted around the graves of Canadian soldiers in France. Seed of the red and silver maple, ripened at Ottawa, has been sent to London, by Dominion Horticulturist W. T. McCoun, and planted in Kew Gardens. After the war, the little trees from these seeds are to be transplanted to France. Seeds of the large leaved maple of British Columbia are to be sent to London for the same purpose, as soon as ripe.

Jersey City Prohibits Storage of Munitions

Railroads Must Not Move War Explosives Through the City Nor Must Any Be Stored Upon the Piers.

Jersey City, August 2.—Agents of the city commissioners were sent to-day to the terminals of all railroads entering this city to put into effect the order of the commission placing a ban on the storage of ammunition in care or upon piers in this city, and upon its shipment through this city to steamers going to Europe. This action was taken because of the great explosion of ammunition at Black Tom Island, Sunday morning. All the railroads having terminals here have received notice to discontinue moving the war explosives through the city. The order, which becomes effective tomorrow, directs that every freight train coming into Jersey City must be halted at the city line where the conductor will be required to show his manifest, and if this reveals that any of the cars contain explosives, these cars will be excluded.

It was said to-day that the Lehigh Valley railroad and the Central railroad of New Jersey, the chief shippers of the interdicted freight, had placed an embargo on further shipments of explosives.

Two more bodies were found to-day floating in New York Bay, within a few rods of the scene of the explosion. One of the bodies was identified as that of Capt. Cornelius Leyden, chief of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Police. The finding and identification of Leyden's body paves the way for the prosecution of those who may be found responsible for the explosion.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. PAGE

American Ambassador Reported as Praising Italy's Part in This War.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Rome, via Paris, Aug. 2.—The Sunday edition of the Messagero, published an interview with Thos. Nelson Page, the American ambassador, in which Mr. Page is quoted as having said that the present and the future of Italy depends on her efforts in the war, and that it was only lately that Italy's allies had appreciated the extraordinary difficulties of her mountain warfare, and that in this warfare she was fighting for her life.

The women of Italy of all classes, Mr. Page said, were giving a remarkable example of fortitude and doing everything possible to contribute to the success of the war.

HUNS MISSED CHANCE TO WIPE OUT BRITISH

In June, 1915, British Had Only Ammunition Enough for One Week

Paris, Aug. 2.—"On the first of June, 1915," said David Lloyd George, the British secretary for war, in conversation with Maurice Barres, the French academician and novelist, "the British army had one week's suply of ammunition and only 75,000 shots in the reserve stock at the rear. It had nothing more.

"If there had been a great attack, what would have become of us? If the Germans had turned upon our soldiers the forces they then hurled on the Russians, I don't see how we could have saved ourselves."

CONFISCATION FOR BARBARISM

New Campaign to Be Started in Britain by Sir Henry Dalziel.

New York, August 2.—The London correspondent of the Tribune cables that Sir Henry Dalziel told him yesterday that he intended to follow up his campaign for the confiscation of all German funds in Great Britain, in retaliation for German barbarism. He would carry on the campaign not only in Parliament but also throughout the country, if necessary.

"It is the only way of dealing with the Germans," said Sir Henry. "We can't stoop to retaliation by shooting some of our prisoners in return for the murder of Captain Fryatt. The only way is to seize their money, an enormous quantity of which is held in Great Britain. I believe that this course will commend to the whole country, as well as impress the Huns as nothing else can.

HELD ENEMY FOR TWO YEARS

Now He Is Being Forced Back from Countries He Has Profaned.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Paris, August .—The British Minister for War, David Lloyd George briefly refers to the French armies, to the heroic defence of Verdun and to the offensive movement now in progress.

"For two years of defensive" he says, "we prevented the enemy from advancing. At present we are forcing him to evacuate step by step the countries he has profaned, and ravaged.

"Our triumph is desired and awaited by the allied nations and by all peoples who worship honor and justice".

Gen. Sir Douglas Haig after reviewing the main events of the war writes:

"The German army is now reduced to the defensive everywhere. The success of the month of July in Picardy is only the beginning of a new era and must assure progressively the triumph of the Allies. The task can still be long and painful, but the result is not in doubt. This third year of the war will bring the deserved punishment to Germany."

Fire Threatens Whole Village

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Quebec, Aug. 2.—The whole village of Ste. Anne De La Pocatiere is threatened with destruction by a fire this morning. So far, the convent, the furnace rooms of the college and outlying buildings are burned and at 8 a.m. the college is on fire.

The blaze started about 5.30 this morning in the furnace rooms of the convent. The origin is a mystery.

Help has been summoned from Quebec and Levis, and a special train left at 8.30 for the scene of the conflagration. No casualties has been yet reported.