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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 plicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Apthe District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Preemption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, 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.

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.

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EAST BOUND

7.37 a.m. DAILY—For Hamilton and intermediate points—Toronto, Welland, Niagara Falls, Buffalo and New York.

2.31 p.m., Ex. SUNDAY — For Hamilton and intermediate points—Toronto, Peterboro, Winnipeg and Buffalo.

5.12 p.m. Ex. SUNDAY—For Hamilton, Welland, Buffalo, New York and Boston.

7.08 p.m. DAILY—For Hamilton and intermediate points—Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Buffalo and New York.

WEST BOUND

9.46 a.m. Ex. SUNDAY—For Waterford and intermediate points— St. Thomas, Detroit and Chicago.

2.31 p.m. DAILY—For Waterford and intermediate points, St. Thomas, Detroit, Toledo, Bay City and Saginaw.

4.36 p.m., Ex. SUNDAY—For Waterford and intermediate points— St. Thomas, Detroit, Chicago and Cincinnati.

9.22 p.m., DAILY—For Waterford and intermediate points—St. Thomas, Detroit, Chicago.

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BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR | THE COURIER, BRANTFORD, CANADA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1916. | TWO CENTS

GREECE IN A TURMOIL ; AN OUTBREAK IS LOOKED FOR

Announcement Made of Lloyd George's Cabinet and War Council

OUTBREAK IN GREECE IS LOOKED FOR, DESPITE ASSURANCES BY THE KING

Ultimatum Presented by Entente Yesterday; Greece Said to be Mobilizing Troops Very Rapidly

By Courier Leased Wire.

London, Dec. 11.—1.30 p.m.—Telegrams received here today from Athens say that a revolution has broken out in the Cyclades, a group of Greek Islands in the Aegean Sea.

The Greek Battleship Hydra, which is under the control of the Entente allies has intercepted the Greek advisers say, wireless messages from King Constantine addressed to Berlin. All the Greek communities in Egypt, it is added, have renounced their allegiance to King Constantine.

London, Dec. 11.—The latest reports from Athens say that the note of the Entente governments to Greece is ready and undoubtedly will be presented tomorrow. The note will be short in the nature of a preliminary to a second note, which will contain more detailed demands.

It is indicated that the demands of Greece may require complete demobilization of the army, restoration of control by the Entente over the posts, telegraphs and railways and release of the imprisoned Venizelists.

Advices from the British minister indicate that conditions are more calm. Large numbers of allied nationals continue to leave Athens.

New York, Dec. 11.—The London correspondent of The Tribune cabled under Sunday's date as follows:—

London, Dec. 10.—The Greek situation is still confused. Trouble is brewing and an outbreak is expected at any moment, despite reassuring words by King Constantine.

The exact conditions in Greece are obscured by the constantly conflicting reports from every side. Officials here are extremely scentical of reports from Greek and Teutonic sources that the situation has improved.

The rumor of the secret mobilization of Greek troops gains added weight from Berlin despatches. The Vossich Zeitung declares to-day that as soon as the entente authorities announced the blockade of Greek ports Constantine began making preparations to meet it. The Greek army is well equipped for service, the newspaper adds. It is said that Constantine has secretly mobilized 75,000 troops.

That an entente ultimatum would be presented to Greece to-day was the report of Reuters' Athens correspondent, under date of yesterday. The nature of the proposed document was not disclosed. The feeling that another crisis is approaching apparently is not shared by the Greek authorities.

Calls On King.

Reuters correspondent telegraphed to-day as follows: Following this conference the King summoned the American minister, Garrett Droppers, who spent more than an hour with the monarch. The nature of the conference is not known. The nationals of the entente are preparing to leave Athens to-day, following the orders of their respective legations. Reuter's correspondent states that "the personal baggage of the entente diplomats has been sent to Piraeus."

The entente is still extremely suspicious of King Constantine. Representatives are watching every move he makes. It is known that the central powers have promised him their full support if he casts his lot with them, and it is feared by the allied authorities that the temptation will prove too great. From the start of the war the Greek ruler—who, as a royal soldier, is second only to the Kaiser himself—has frequently said that he favored the chances of Germany and her allies in the war.

THE SITUATION IN GREECE

London, Dec. 11—Special dispatches from Rotterdam quote the Frankfurter Zeitung's Budapest correspondent as saying that Greece has notified the central and Entente Allies that she is determined henceforth to maintain strict neutrality, that she will not make a single further concession to the Entente, and that no new challenge from the Entente will be regarded as a casus belli.

The despatches add that according to the Frankfurter Zeitung's Constantinople correspondent the Entente powers have agreed that, if it becomes necessary, they will dethrone King Constantine, and enthrone Prince Pierre, the 3-year-old son of Prince George of Greece, with M. Venizelos as regent.

The Teutons Prepare.

Berlin, Dec. 9, by wireless to Sayville N.Y.—A council of war has just been held at German great headquarters, the semi-official Overseas News Agency reported to-day. Those participating were Emperor William, Emperor Charles, Field Marshals Von Hindenburg and Von Hoetzendorff. It is believed the council had to do with a new campaign in Macedonia, with possible Greek participation, now that the Roumanian offensive is virtually ended.

Greece and Turkey.

Copenhagen, Dec. 11.—Via London—Discussing the Greek situation, the Berlin Vossische Zeitung says that as soon as the announcement of the Entente blockade of Greece was made Greece began making preparations to meet it. The Greek army, according to this newspaper, is well supplied with arms and ammunition. Food tickets, it adds, were issued in Athens on Sunday.

The paper says it understands that wireless communication between Turkey and Greece has been re-established.

Continued on page four.

EXPLOSION IN PETERBORO BURIES TWELVE PERSONS

Quaker Oats Building There is Destroyed by Flames, Which Spread to Adjacent Structures

By Courier Leased Wire.

Peterboro, Ont., Dec. 11.—The Quaker Oats plant, one of the finest of its kind in Canada, is this afternoon a mass of ruins. It is known that several persons are dead and a dozen or more employees are in the hospitals suffering from burns and injuries the result of an explosion and fire at the plant this morning at ten thirty when the boiler room and dry room above were demolished and rapidly consumed by the fire which immediately followed. It is supposed that the explosion occurred in the dry room and was caused by spontaneous combustion.

A north wind coming from across the river, fanned the flames so that they ate through the whole length of the building, made up of the boiler room, oat meal department, package department, where the girls are employed and the large offices and shipping rooms. The fire raged in all the fury imaginable and the fire department was powerless to stay its course. Wall after wall tumbled down until at noon the whole building had gone and the elevators to the west were on fire and early this afternoon were gutted.

Eighteen individual concrete elevators at the northern end of the plant alone were saved. Houses within a stone's throw of the plant caught fire as did also the court house, 300 yards to the west and it will be badly damaged. The roof has gone and the firemen seem to be unable to stop the course of the flames. One of the workmen in Wand's planing mill, across the river, was an eye-witness of the first results of the explosion. The boiler house and the room above being blown up and east wall blown out, some of the material going into the river. This exposed the whole interior of several floors, and on each the fire was burning fiercely. One of the workmen was seen to come running out of the building his clothes a mass of flames. After some delay others came to his rescue and the flames were extinguished after which the victim was placed in an automobile and hurried to the hospital. Another workman hung suspended from an upper story window of an adjoining plant for some time when a ladder was placed against the wall and his rescue effected.

Seven men are missing. They are:

William Mesley, engineer; James Foster, D. Howley, D. O'Brien, Patrick O'Connell and two Italians, whose names could not be ascertained.

Among the more severely injured are:

W. Welsh, R. Chowen, M. Holden and T. Lang.

The Quaker Oats building was valued at $500,000.

Peterboro, Ont., Dec. 11.—The fire has entirely destroyed the Quaker Oats plant. The court house is now on fire and cannot be saved.

Following the noise of the explosion and the cry of fire, the 200 girls and women in the packing department made for the exits. Some fainted and fell and were assisted down the stairs and out into the yard. Several girls had parts of their clothing burned by the flames, and also their hair. How they all escaped without serious injury is almost a miracle, so great a headway had the fire gained.

KILLED BY CAR.

Windsor, Ont., Dec. 11.—Crossing the street to board an Amherstburg car this morning, Ernest E. Pastorius, 32 Moore avenue, was struck by a Walkerville car coming in the opposite direction and instantly killed.

Inquiries under the cost of living regulations regarding potatoes are being sent out by the Labor Department to about seven hundred merchants throughout Canada.

PROBS

"Zimmie"

Toronto, Dec. 11—A moderate disturbance is centred this morning over Illinois while pressure is high and the weather cold over northern Ontario and the western provinces.

Forecasts:

Strong east to northeast winds, with snow or sleet with local snow turning colder falls or flurries.

ROUMANIANS MAKE STAND

East of Ploechti They Give Battle, Driving Teutons Back

London, Dec. 11.—1.20 p.m.—The stand made by the retreating Romanian army east of Ploechti, in eastern Wallachia, resulted in the driving back of the Teutonic forces a distance of several kilometres, according to a Petrograd despatch relayed in a wireless message from Rome today.

In the course of the Roumanian attack, two hostile squadrons are said to have been annihilated.

Petrograd, Dec. 11.—via London, 1.45 p.m.—After being pressed back by the Teutonic forces on the front east of Ploechti, the Roumanians made an attack yesterday and regained their positions, the war office announced today.

The announcement follows:

"On Saturday evening the enemy pressed back the Roumanians along the Ploechti-Mizil high road. The next morning the Roumanians by a counter attack restored the position. The battle is still proceeding.

"In Dobrudja and on the Danube, reciprocal firing is under way."

"In the region of Kirlibaba (near the northwestern Moldavian frontier) the enemy, about a company strong, took the offensive, but was beaten back by our fire to his trenches.

"In the region of the village of Vale Putna and in the valley of the River Trotus (Moldavian frontier) the enemy offered stubborn resistance, meeting our advance with a violent fire and counter-attacks, which, however, were not successful.

"In the mountains along the whole front, a deep fall of snow and considerable frost are greatly hampering operations."

ENTENTE GAIN IN MACEDONIA

Enemy Forces Northeast of Monastir Driven Back

Saloniki, Sunday, Dec. 10, via London, Dec .11—An advance by the Entente forces on one sector of the front northeast of Monastir is announced in a Serbian official statement issued to-day as follows:

"Yesterday there was artillery firing and local infantry fighting west of Suhodel, the allies drove the enemy back several hundred yards."

Germany is the Loser in Roumania Campaign

Teuton Forces Have Not Yet Recovered Their Position of Three Months Ago—Do Not Profit From Roumanian Oil Fields

London, Dec. 11.—(New York Times cable)—A despatch to The Morning Post from Petrograd, Dec. 10, says:

Taking only the true basis of comparison—namely the situation when Roumania joined and the present moment—the Germans, though still pursuing the retreating Roumanians eastward, are yet far from having recovered their position, relatively to that of the allies, which they held three months ago.

That position was by no means particularly promising, and nothing that has happened since has bettered from a purely military point of view. The Germans are still heavily involved on the wrong side of the account, in consequence of the adhesion of Roumania to the cause of European civilization.

Compared with a few weeks ago the Germans have gained by shortening their front about half a million men. Compared with a few months ago the Germans are still several hundreds of miles of extra front to the bad, or, taking man power, they must reckon their position relatively to that of the allies inferior to that of three months ago by anything from 300,000 to 600,000 men, and man power, not geographical space, is the only true criterion of gains and losses during the continuance of this war.

Oil Fields.

London, Dec. 11.—The Times correspondent at Roumanian headquarters, writing under date of December 3, confirms earlier though less precise reports that the Roumanians have taken measures to prevent the Central Powers from utilizing the oil wells in the captured territory. The correspondent writes:

"During the last week all wells, refineries, oil tanks and other installations in the Prahova Valley have been destroyed in a way which renders the production of oil in this rich petroliferous region impossible. Great depots of benzine were burned. At Moreni, the most important oil field in Roumania from the point of view of production, the destruction was very complete in character in view of the necessity of preventing the working of the heavy oil deposits which are so necessary to the Germans seeing that the Galician wells yield only light oil."

CROMWELL NEVER DEVISED BOLDER EXPERIMENT THAN NEW WAR COUNCIL

THE NEW BRITISH CABINET

London, Dec. 11.—Official announcement was made that the new government had been constituted, with a War Cabinet, comprised of:

Premier—DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.

Lord President of the Council—EARL CURZON, who also will be government leader in the House of Lords.

ARTHUR HENDERSON, Minister without portfolio.
LORD MILNER, minister without portfolio.

ANDREW BONAR LAW, Chancellor of the Exchequer who has been asked by the Premier to act as leader in the House of Commons, and also as member of the War Cabinet without being expected to attend regularly.

The other memebers of the Ministry, who are not in the War Cabinet are:

Lord High Chancellor—SIR ROBERT BANNATYNE FINLAY.
Secretary of State for the Home Department—SIR GEORGE CAVE.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—ARTHUR J. BALFOUR.
Secretary of State for the Colonies—WALTER HUME LONG.
Secretary of State for War—THE EARL OF DERBY.
Secretary of State for India—AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.
President of the Local Government Board—BARON RHONDDA.
President of the Board of Trade—SIR ALBERT STANLEY.
Minister of Labor—JOHN HODGE.
First Lord of the Admiralty—SIR EDWARD CARSON.
Minister of Munitions—DR. CHRISTOPHER ADDISON.
Minister of Blockade—LORD ROBERT CECIL.
Food Controller—BARON DAVENPORT.
Shipping Controller—SIR JOSEPH PATON MACLAY.
President of Board of Agriculture—ROWLAND E. PROTHERO.
President of the Board of Education—HERBERT A. L. FISHER.
First Commissioner of Works—SIR ALFRED M. MOND.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—SIR FREDERICK CAWLEY.
Postmaster-General—ALBERT ILLINGWORTH.
Minister of Pensions—GEORGE N. BARNES.
Attorney-General—SIR FREDERICK E. SMITH.
Solicitor-General—GORDON HEWART, K. C.,
Secretary for Scotland—MR. MUNRO.
Lord Advocate—JAMES A. CLYDE, K.C.
Solicitor-General for Scotland—THOMAS B. MORRISON, K.C.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—BARON WIMBORNE.
Chief Secretary of Ireland—HENRY E. DUKE.
Lord Chancellor for Ireland—IGNATIUS J. O'BRIEN, K. C.

Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay in accepting the office of Lord High Chancellor stipulated that his right to a pension be waived.

New Cabinet, Established by Lloyd George is Met With Enthusiasm—General Approval

By Courier Leased Wire.

London, Dec. 11.—1.10 p.m.—Premier Lloyd-George has sent the following to all members of the House of Commons, it was announced officially today:

"The King has entrusted me with the task of forming a government. I have carried out the command. I had hoped to make a statement to the House on Tuesday. I now find it to be impossible. On Tuesday Mr. Bonar Law, as leader in the House, will move adjournment till Thursday.

"The one predominant task before the government is the vigorous prosecution of the war to a triumphant conclusion. I feel confident the government can rely on your support as long as they devote their energies effectively to that end."

London, Dec. 11.—The new ministry evokes no hostile criticism in the press, and for the most part is commented on with enthusiasm. Lloyd George is generally congratulated on the speed with which he accomplished his difficult task, and the manner in which he boldly abandoned tradition and swept aside all customs and precedents. The least enthusiastic commentator, the Daily News refrains from any condemnation. It says:

"It is an experiment boldly conceived and fearlessly executed. The task which the new cabinet is undertaking is by far too serious to permit any but the most irresponsible to make it more difficult by needless criticism. They are now challenging fortune and by their success they will be judged."

The innovation whereby the government of the country is virtually concentrated in the hands of four men, although commented on as an enormous departure from precedent and as sweeping out of existence, at any rate for the time being of the institution of cabinet government, frightens none of the commentators, who see in it many advantages. Nevertheless its great importance impresses all the writers. The Telegraph says:

"It is a new revolution taking rank as such with the small number of well marked departures from precedent which from the landmarks of our constitutional history. Not Cromwell himself, ever devised a bolder experiment. The most drastic of the measures which the prime minister was credited with the intention of taking, are insignificant by comparison with this daring innovation."

The Northcliffe papers cease attacking the appointments of Arthur Balfour and Lord Robert Cecil, although the Mail refers to them briefly as exceptions to otherwise excellent appointments. The Times declares:

"The cabinet is received everywhere with enthusiasm and fresh hope. The difficulties are immense, but Premier Lloyd George has chosen the right way to solve them."

The majority of the nominations receive detailed praise for reasons connected with the personalities of the individuals concerned. This is especially notable in connection with some of the appointments of men without previous experience in official routine. A warning note, however, is raised in this connection by The Times, which says that it will be necessary to beware least these ministers become subject to the influence of permanent department officials, many of whom, it says, are apt to be active politicians and seek to impress their own views on their chiefs.

Lloyd George Ill

London, Dec. 11.—Premier Lloyd George is ill. He was unable to go to Buckingham Palace to-day with members of his cabinet to receive the seals of office from King George.

Official announcement was made that the premier was suffering from a severe chill, and that on the advice of his physicians, he was remaining indoors to-day.

Received Seals

Andrew Bonar Law and the other members of the ministry, who are not required to seek re-election on assumption of office, and also the Lords who are co-operating with the new administration, went to the palace at noon to-day, kissed the hands of the king and received their seals

(Continued on page three.)

ANOTHER DRAFT FROM 125TH BATTALION FOR THE FRONT

The List Includes Some Paris and Brantford Names but Most are From the 133rd Battalion

Under date of Witley Camp, Surrey, England, Nov. 27th, 1916, ex-Mayor Spence, head of the Patriotic and Recruiting Leagues, has received a letter from Lt.-Col. Cutcliffe of the 125th Battalion, giving the names of a draft of men leaving for the front the following day (28th). Most of them are from the 135th Battalion, who came to the 125th as a draft, but Brantford and Paris men are included. The list follows:—

Pte. Alexander H.
Pte. Alexander J., Brantford
Pte. Attwell, F. C., Brantford.
Pte. Ballantyne E. A.
Pte. Berryhill G. W.
Pte. Brown, Henry, Paris.
Pte. Brown J. H.
Pte. Burgess G., Brantford.
Pte. Cameron, G. G. B.
Pte. Carruthers, H., Brantford.
Pte. Cavanagh T. A.
Pte. Church C., Paris.
Pte. Clemance Cyril
Pte. Cocker J. F.
Pte. Cole W. H.
Pte. Collins W. T.
Pte. Connor C.
Pte. Cornelius W.
Pte. Cottle G.
Pte. Cunningham G. A.
Pte. Cutcut T.
Pte. Day A.
Pte. Dixon A. G., Brantford.
Pte. Duffin F. J.
Pte. Elm I.
Pte. Evans J. W.
Pte. Ferris W. G.
Pte. Fisher J. C.
Pte. Flanigan T. F.
Pte. Foster S.
Pte. Fountain G. L.
Pte. George B.
Pte. Green, J.
Pte. Hainer L. P., Brantford.
Pte. Hayes, V.
Pte. Hearns, J.
Pte. Howard, G., Brantford.
Pte. Holmes, H. G., Brantford.
Pte. Isaac, H. W.,
Pte. Jenkinson J., Paris.
Pte. Johnson, J. H.,
Pte. Keckego, F.
Pte. Kick, A.
Pte. Kick, E. W.
Pte. Labrecque, A., Paris.
Pte. Lacelle, F. R.
Pte. Lamb, W. J., Brantford.
Pte. Lamont, C. A.
Pte. Langford, C. A.
Pte. Lawrence, A.
Pte. Light, A. P.
Pte. Logan, Stephen.
Pte. Maguire, F. C.
Pte. Maguire, W. B., Paris.
Pte. Maloney, T. Brantford.
Pte. Maness, E.
Pte. McCall, B. G.
Pte. McDonald, A. J.
Pte. McIntyre, A., Brantford.
Pte. MacLachlan, N.,
Pte. Neile, W. J.
Pte. Nicholas, A.
Pte. Nicholas, G.
Pte. Ninham, E.
Pte. Noah, Cephas.
Pte. Noah, Frank.
Pte. Noah, Isaiah.
Pte. Nuhkatow, E.
Pte. Noah, Martin.
Pte. Patrick, P., Brantford.
Pte. Peters, G.
Pte. Philpott, G.
Pte. Pierson, W. L.
Pte. Poole, H.
Pte. Radcliffe, D. H.
Pte. Rae, E. E.
Pte. Randall, J. J.
Pte. Sears, T. H., Brantford.
Pte. Sinclair, G. T.
Pte. Skyler, J. M.
Pte. Smith, Charles, Paris.
Pte. Smith, F. J., Brantford.
Pte. Smith, J. B.
Pte. Smith, Thomas, Paris.
Pte. Snake, S. J.
Pte. Sowers, A., Brantford.
Pte. Sowers, J. H., Brantford.
Pte. Stauffer, T. D.
Pte. Street, W., Brantford.
Pte. Tedder, J. H.
Pte. Tobias, R. R.
Pte. White, F. C. G.
Pte. Whiteye, N.
Pte. Williamson, W., Brantford.
Pte. Willick, I.
Pte. Wilson, W. F.
Pte. Wyatt, J.
Pte. Wynne, F. D.
Pte. Yorke, E. R.

Up to the end of November total contributions to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, amounting to $16,615,778.28, exceeded the total expenditure by about $3,000,000.