

20 July 1916

"VICTORY FLOWS IN OUR DIRECTION," SAYS DAVID LLOYD GEORGE

Entente Allies Take the Initiative, Never to Be Lost to the Foe Again.

A despatch from London says: David Lloyd George, British Minister of War, presiding on Thursday at an Allied conference on equipment, declared that the combined offensive of the allies had wrenched the initiative from the Germans, never, he trusted, to return.

"We have crossed the watershed," he said, "and now victory is beginning to flow in our direction. This change is due to the improvement in our equipment."

The conference was held at the War Office and was participated in by Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions; General Baileiff, Assistant Minister of War of Russia; General Adall Olio, member of the Italian Ministry of War, and the new British Minister of Munitions, Edwin E. Montagu.

Russians Terrify Teutons.

"Since our last munitions conference," said Mr. Lloyd George, "there has been a considerable change in the fortunes of the allies. On that date the great Champagne offensive in the west had just failed to attain its objective, and the French and British armies had sustained heavy losses without the achievement of any particular success. In the east the enemy had pressed the gallant armies of Russia back some hundreds of miles, and the Balkans had just been overrun by the Central powers."

"The overwhelming victories won by the valiant soldiers of Russia have struck terror into the hearts of our enemies, and these, coupled with the immortal defence of Verdun by our indomitable French comrades, and the brave resistance of the Italians against overwhelming odds in the southern Alps, have changed the whole complexion of the landscape."

"Now the combined offensive in the east and west has wrenched out of the hands of the enemy—never, I trust, to return to his grasp. We have crossed the watershed, and now victory is beginning to flow in our direction."

"Why have our prospects improved? The answer is: the equipment of our armies has improved enormously and is continuing to improve."

"The British navy until recently, has absorbed more than half the metal workers of this country. The task of building new ships and repairing the old ones for the gigantic navy, and fitting and equipping them, occupies the energies of a million men. Most of our new factories are now complete; most of the machinery has been set up. Hundreds of thousands of men and women, hitherto unaccustomed to metal and chemical work, have been trained for munitions making."

Steadily Increasing Output.

"Every month we are turning out hundreds of guns and howitzers, light, medium and heavy. Our heavy guns are rolling in at a great rate and we are turning out nearly twice as much ammunition in a single week—and, what is more, nearly three times as much heavy shell—as we fired in the great offensive in September, although the ammunition we expended in that battle was the result of many weary weeks' accumulation. The new factories and workshops we set up have not yet attained one-third their full capacity, but their output is now increasing with great rapidity. Our main difficulties in organization, construction, equipment, labor supply and readjustment have been solved. If officials, employers and workmen keep at it with the same zeal and assiduity as they have hitherto employed, our supplies will soon be overwhelming."

"I cannot help thinking that the improvement in the Russian ammunition has been one of the greatest and most unpleasant surprises the enemy has sustained. Still, our task is but half accomplished. Every great battle furnishes additional proof that this is a war of equipment. More ammunition means more victories and fewer casualties."

HUNGARY BITTER OVER GREY LOSSES

Since Beginning of Offensive Against Italy They Exceed 600,000.

The London Morning Post has advised Budapest which says that of the Austro-Hungarian army during the last six weeks were killed, wounded and missing in the discussion in the lobby of the Austrian Parliament. The paper says:

Members who returned from the front fronts who also took part in the offensive against Italy, look at the tremendous fighting on the Russian front, all agreed that the losses had exceeded 600,000 since the beginning of the offensive against Italy. The bitterness against the leaders of the army is very great, and at the next sitting of the House the independence party will again demand that those responsible for the situation shall be brought to account, these being the two Archdukes and Gen. Conon Holtzendorf. It is more than that that the House will be dissolved rather than that these high personages should be made the subjects of acrimonious criticism."

A despatch from Bucharest to the Telegraph says: "Public feeling has been deeply stirred by the general offensive of the allies. Owing to an appreciable lack of meat here the Government has prohibited eating of it on three days of the week."

BRITISH HOLDING ON THE TIGRIS RIVER.

Gen. Lake's Troops Are at Sannayyat, Fifteen Miles Below Kut.

A despatch from London says: The British expedition in Mesopotamia is still at Sannayyat, about fifteen miles below Kut-el-Amara on the Tigris, according to an official statement issued on Thursday. The statement says that the British forces have been subjected to an ineffectual artillery attack.

GERMAN GUNNERS CHAINED TO GUNS.

A despatch from London says: British soldiers on the fighting line and those wounded on the Somme say that they found German machine-guns chained to their guns to prevent them from retreating.

People who know the least are apt to assume the most.

BRIGGS ARE CLEAN NO STICKINESS ALL QUALITY G.C. BRIGGS & SONS HAMILTON

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.
Toronto, July 18.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.22; No. 2 do, \$1.21; No. 3 do, \$1.19, on track Bay ports.
Manitoba, Canada—No. 2 C.W., 51c; No. 3 C.W., 50c; extra No. 2 feed, 50c; No. 1 feed, 50c; No. 2 feed, 49c; on track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 88c, on track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 47 to 48c, according to freights outside.
Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, 97 to 98c; No. 2 do, 95 to 96c; No. 3 do, 87 to 89c; feed, 85 to 86c; nominal, according to freights outside.
Barley—Malt, nominal, 70 to 71c, according to freights outside.
Rye—No. 1 commercial, 94 to 95c, according to freights outside.

Provisions.
Bacon, long clear, 18 to 18 1/2c, per lb.
Hams—medium, 24 to 24 1/2c; do, heavy, 20 1/2 to 21c; rolls, 19 to 19 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; hams, plain, 26 1/2 to 27c; boned hams, 29 1/2 to 30c.
Lard—Pure lard, tallow, 17 to 17 1/2c; and tallow, 17 1/2 to 17c; compound, 14 to 14 1/2c.

Country Produce.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 25 to 27c; inferior, 23 to 24c; creamery, prints, 29 to 31c; inferior, 26 to 28c.
Eggs—New-laid, 29 to 30c; do, in cartons, 31 to 32c.
Bees—\$1.50 to \$5.00, the latter for hand-picked.
Cheese—New, large, 18c; twins, 18 1/2c; triple, 18 1/2c.
Maple Syrup—Prices are steady at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per imperial gallon.

Montreal Markets.
Montreal, July 18.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 91 to 92c. Dats—Canada No. 1, 88 to 89c; No. 1 feed, 63 to 63 1/2c; No. 2 local white, 53c; No. 3 do, 51c; No. 4 do, 51c. Flour—Wheat, first patents, 86 to 87c; second, 84 to 85c; straight rollers, 84 to 85c; do, bags, 82 to 83c; do, 25 to 26c. Rolled oats, barrels, \$5.00 to \$5.45. Bran, 20 to 21c. Shorts, 23 to 24c. Middlings, 25 to 27c. Mouille, 28 to 32c. Do, No. 1, 28 to 29c; No. 2, 27 to 28c; No. 3, 26 to 27c; No. 4, 25 to 26c. Do, eastern, 14 to 15c. Butter—Choice, 28 to 29c; common, 27 to 28c; second, 25 to 26c. Eggs—Fresh, 35c; selected, 32c; No. 1 stock, 29c; No. 2 stock, 25c.

Winnipeg Grain.
Winnipeg, July 18.—Cash quotations:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.15; No. 2 do, \$1.14; No. 3 do, \$1.13; No. 4 do, \$1.12; No. 5 do, \$1.11; No. 6 do, \$1.10; No. 7 do, \$1.09; No. 8 do, \$1.08; No. 9 do, \$1.07; No. 10 do, \$1.06; No. 11 do, \$1.05; No. 12 do, \$1.04; No. 13 do, \$1.03; No. 14 do, \$1.02; No. 15 do, \$1.01; No. 16 do, \$1.00; No. 17 do, \$0.99; No. 18 do, \$0.98; No. 19 do, \$0.97; No. 20 do, \$0.96; No. 21 do, \$0.95; No. 22 do, \$0.94; No. 23 do, \$0.93; No. 24 do, \$0.92; No. 25 do, \$0.91; No. 26 do, \$0.90; No. 27 do, \$0.89; No. 28 do, \$0.88; No. 29 do, \$0.87; No. 30 do, \$0.86; No. 31 do, \$0.85; No. 32 do, \$0.84; No. 33 do, \$0.83; No. 34 do, \$0.82; No. 35 do, \$0.81; No. 36 do, \$0.80; No. 37 do, \$0.79; No. 38 do, \$0.78; No. 39 do, \$0.77; No. 40 do, \$0.76; No. 41 do, \$0.75; No. 42 do, \$0.74; No. 43 do, \$0.73; No. 44 do, \$0.72; No. 45 do, \$0.71; No. 46 do, \$0.70; No. 47 do, \$0.69; No. 48 do, \$0.68; No. 49 do, \$0.67; No. 50 do, \$0.66; No. 51 do, \$0.65; No. 52 do, \$0.64; No. 53 do, \$0.63; No. 54 do, \$0.62; No. 55 do, \$0.61; No. 56 do, \$0.60; No. 57 do, \$0.59; No. 58 do, \$0.58; No. 59 do, \$0.57; No. 60 do, \$0.56; No. 61 do, \$0.55; No. 62 do, \$0.54; No. 63 do, \$0.53; No. 64 do, \$0.52; No. 65 do, \$0.51; No. 66 do, \$0.50; No. 67 do, \$0.49; No. 68 do, \$0.48; No. 69 do, \$0.47; No. 70 do, \$0.46; No. 71 do, \$0.45; No. 72 do, \$0.44; No. 73 do, \$0.43; No. 74 do, \$0.42; No. 75 do, \$0.41; No. 76 do, \$0.40; No. 77 do, \$0.39; No. 78 do, \$0.38; No. 79 do, \$0.37; No. 80 do, \$0.36; No. 81 do, \$0.35; No. 82 do, \$0.34; No. 83 do, \$0.33; No. 84 do, \$0.32; No. 85 do, \$0.31; No. 86 do, \$0.30; No. 87 do, \$0.29; No. 88 do, \$0.28; No. 89 do, \$0.27; No. 90 do, \$0.26; No. 91 do, \$0.25; No. 92 do, \$0.24; No. 93 do, \$0.23; No. 94 do, \$0.22; No. 95 do, \$0.21; No. 96 do, \$0.20; No. 97 do, \$0.19; No. 98 do, \$0.18; No. 99 do, \$0.17; No. 100 do, \$0.16; No. 101 do, \$0.15; No. 102 do, \$0.14; No. 103 do, \$0.13; No. 104 do, \$0.12; No. 105 do, \$0.11; No. 106 do, \$0.10; No. 107 do, \$0.09; No. 108 do, \$0.08; No. 109 do, \$0.07; No. 110 do, \$0.06; No. 111 do, \$0.05; No. 112 do, \$0.04; No. 113 do, \$0.03; No. 114 do, \$0.02; No. 115 do, \$0.01; No. 116 do, \$0.00; No. 117 do, \$0.00; No. 118 do, \$0.00; No. 119 do, \$0.00; No. 120 do, \$0.00.

United States Markets.
Minneapolis, July 18.—Wheat, July 18, 1916: No. 1 hard, \$1.21; No. 2 hard, \$1.19; No. 3 hard, \$1.17; No. 4 hard, \$1.15; No. 5 hard, \$1.13; No. 6 hard, \$1.11; No. 7 hard, \$1.09; No. 8 hard, \$1.07; No. 9 hard, \$1.05; No. 10 hard, \$1.03; No. 11 hard, \$1.01; No. 12 hard, \$0.99; No. 13 hard, \$0.97; No. 14 hard, \$0.95; No. 15 hard, \$0.93; No. 16 hard, \$0.91; No. 17 hard, \$0.89; No. 18 hard, \$0.87; No. 19 hard, \$0.85; No. 20 hard, \$0.83; No. 21 hard, \$0.81; No. 22 hard, \$0.79; No. 23 hard, \$0.77; No. 24 hard, \$0.75; No. 25 hard, \$0.73; No. 26 hard, \$0.71; No. 27 hard, \$0.69; No. 28 hard, \$0.67; No. 29 hard, \$0.65; No. 30 hard, \$0.63; No. 31 hard, \$0.61; No. 32 hard, \$0.59; No. 33 hard, \$0.57; No. 34 hard, \$0.55; No. 35 hard, \$0.53; No. 36 hard, \$0.51; No. 37 hard, \$0.49; No. 38 hard, \$0.47; No. 39 hard, \$0.45; No. 40 hard, \$0.43; No. 41 hard, \$0.41; No. 42 hard, \$0.39; No. 43 hard, \$0.37; No. 44 hard, \$0.35; No. 45 hard, \$0.33; No. 46 hard, \$0.31; No. 47 hard, \$0.29; No. 48 hard, \$0.27; No. 49 hard, \$0.25; No. 50 hard, \$0.23; No. 51 hard, \$0.21; No. 52 hard, \$0.19; No. 53 hard, \$0.17; No. 54 hard, \$0.15; No. 55 hard, \$0.13; No. 56 hard, \$0.11; No. 57 hard, \$0.09; No. 58 hard, \$0.07; No. 59 hard, \$0.05; No. 60 hard, \$0.03; No. 61 hard, \$0.01; No. 62 hard, \$0.00; No. 63 hard, \$0.00; No. 64 hard, \$0.00; No. 65 hard, \$0.00; No. 66 hard, \$0.00; No. 67 hard, \$0.00; No. 68 hard, \$0.00; No. 69 hard, \$0.00; No. 70 hard, \$0.00; No. 71 hard, \$0.00; No. 72 hard, \$0.00; No. 73 hard, \$0.00; No. 74 hard, \$0.00; No. 75 hard, \$0.00; No. 76 hard, \$0.00; No. 77 hard, \$0.00; No. 78 hard, \$0.00; No. 79 hard, \$0.00; No. 80 hard, \$0.00; No. 81 hard, \$0.00; No. 82 hard, \$0.00; No. 83 hard, \$0.00; No. 84 hard, \$0.00; No. 85 hard, \$0.00; No. 86 hard, \$0.00; No. 87 hard, \$0.00; No. 88 hard, \$0.00; No. 89 hard, \$0.00; No. 90 hard, \$0.00; No. 91 hard, \$0.00; No. 92 hard, \$0.00; No. 93 hard, \$0.00; No. 94 hard, \$0.00; No. 95 hard, \$0.00; No. 96 hard, \$0.00; No. 97 hard, \$0.00; No. 98 hard, \$0.00; No. 99 hard, \$0.00; No. 100 hard, \$0.00; No. 101 hard, \$0.00; No. 102 hard, \$0.00; No. 103 hard, \$0.00; No. 104 hard, \$0.00; No. 105 hard, \$0.00; No. 106 hard, \$0.00; No. 107 hard, \$0.00; No. 108 hard, \$0.00; No. 109 hard, \$0.00; No. 110 hard, \$0.00; No. 111 hard, \$0.00; No. 112 hard, \$0.00; No. 113 hard, \$0.00; No. 114 hard, \$0.00; No. 115 hard, \$0.00; No. 116 hard, \$0.00; No. 117 hard, \$0.00; No. 118 hard, \$0.00; No. 119 hard, \$0.00; No. 120 hard, \$0.00.

Live Stock Markets.
Toronto, July 18.—Choice heavy steers, \$9.25 to \$9.50; good heavy steers, \$9.00 to \$9.25; butchers' cattle, choice, \$9.10 to \$9.35; do, good, \$8.75 to \$9.00; do, medium, \$8.50 to \$8.75; butchers' bulls, choice, \$8.00 to \$8.25; do, good, \$7.75 to \$8.00; do, medium, \$7.50 to \$7.75; do, rough bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$7.80; do, good, \$7.25 to \$7.50; do, medium, \$7.00 to \$7.25; do, rough cows, \$4.75 to \$5.25; stockers, 700 to 850 lbs., \$8.50 to \$7.40; choice feeders, dehorned, \$7.00 to \$8.00; cullers, \$5.00 to \$6.00; \$3.75 to \$5.00; milkers, choice, each \$7.50 to \$9.00; do, com. and med. ea. \$4.00 to \$6.00; light ewes, \$7.75 to \$8.50; sheep, heavy, \$5.00 to \$5.50; spring lambs, \$6.00 to \$7.00; calves, \$10.00 to \$12.00; do, choice, \$9.50 to \$12.25; do, medium, \$7.25 to \$8.50; hogs, feed and watered, \$11.15 to \$11.25; do, weighed out cars, \$11.40 to \$11.50; do, f.o.b., \$10.65.

FEW MARRIAGES IN GERMANY.
A despatch from Copenhagen says: German newspapers state that eighty new marriages of the same type as the Deutschland will be built at Kiel and Bremen. Twelve are expected to be completed by August.

RESTAURANT THIEVES.
Females, Fashionably Dressed, Frequent Best Places.
An unpleasant aspect of the social changes brought about by the war is the increase in the number of female restaurant thieves, says London Tit-Bits. "They are fashionably dressed and frequent the best restaurants, and they reap their reward in the cloak rooms. Ladies, when going in to dine often, as a matter of habit, or pure absence of mind, set down even valuable articles of jewellery, such as bracelet-watches, on one side for a moment. When they come to pick it up again, it is often gone. These 'swell' thieves are sometimes extremely shameless. In one case a reward of 25 was offered for the return of a missing article. It was actually brought back by the suspected thief; but there was no evidence against her, of course, and she refused to hand the jewel back until she actually fingered the reward."

TRAPS FOR ZEPPELINS.
New Device is in the Hands of the British Government.
One of these days, perhaps, newspaper readers may learn of a Zeppelin caught in an aerial net somewhere in England. Just as the submerged links of steel swept the sea and reduced the terror of the German submarine to commonplace warships, so has a weapon been found to render impotent the battleship of the sky. It is a simple device, the invention of Joseph A. Steinmetz of Philadelphia, and it is in the hands of the British Government, says the Philadelphia North American.

The idea of netting and destroying Zeppelins is almost as unique in its simplicity as was the sealing of submarines. It consists of releasing a great number of hydrogen balloons tied in pairs or sets by piano wire several thousand feet long.

A perfect network of wires carried upward at great speed, will drift against the Zeppelin. The balloons are swept into contact with the airship or will float about it. Automatic or earth-controlled triggers then release the bombs, which are of two varieties, high explosive or inflammable. At or about this time things will happen to the Zeppelin.

In war time things are done on a stupendous scale. Not 20 or 50, but a multitude of balloons carrying almost a screen of contact wires will be sent into the air, and they will cover such a great area that the airship will have considerable difficulty getting away from the net.

"It has been shown," said Mr. Steinmetz, "that the high-angle artillery fire has failed against the German sky cruiser, but what is worse, the falling fragments of shells and unexploded shells have seriously damaged the city of London. The Zeppelins, which have raided nearly a dozen times, had little difficulty in escaping unscathed, while London really bombarded herself."

NO SERVILE BRITISH.
Bishop of London Says Men Should Live Men's Lives.
There will be no more suave British butlers and footmen for the war if the Bishop of London has his way.

Does anyone suppose that after the war linen drapers' assistants will return to the shops and be content to hand out laces to ladies again? he asked, and answered his own question: "Of course not."

He continued that he hoped the world had seen the last of Englishmen in the prime of life acting as footmen in great houses. He hoped, he concluded, that England should see men who had learned to live men's lives in these glorious days refusing to live anything but a man's life after the war.

EIGHTEEN BULGAR REGIMENTS MUTINY.
A despatch from Bucharest says: Eighteen Bulgarian regiments are reported to have mutinied, killing their German officers.

Eighty German Merchant Subs?
A despatch from Copenhagen says: German newspapers state that eighty new submarines of the same type as the Deutschland will be built at Kiel and Bremen. Twelve are expected to be completed by August.

Nothing you can say of the dead is going to help the dead in the slightest; but a single word to the living may be the difference between success and failure.

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES FOR EVERY SPORT AND RECREATION
SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS WORN BY EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY



The New Earl Kitchener

Eldest brother of the late Field-marshal Earl Kitchener of Khartoum and of Broome, and his successor in the title, Col. Henry Elliott Chevallier Kitchener, second Earl Kitchener of Khartoum. The successor to Field-marshal Earl Kitchener's title is a well-known and able soldier, and has been fighting for his country throughout the war. He is in East Africa, where he holds a high position. He is the eldest brother of the late Earl. He was born in 1846, and will be 70 on October 5. The second Earl is a widower, with a son in the navy, Commander Henry Franklin Chevallier Kitchener, born in 1878, who is now the heir to the peerage. The new Earl's wife, who was Miss Eleanor Fanny Lushington, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. F. Lushington, C.B., died in 1897. The second Earl Kitchener entered the army in 1866, was lieutenant-colonel in 1893, and colonel in 1899. He has a distinguished military record, and it is interesting to recall that he went to France with his brother and fought side by side with him in the French army in the Franco-German war of 1870-71. The new Earl Kitchener has one daughter, Nerah Frances, born in 1882, who was married in 1909 to Major Patrick Albert Forbes Winslow a Beckett (of the late Becketts of "Punch.")

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A FRENCH WEDGE IN FOE LINE, HUNS ADMIT CRISIS AHEAD

Joffre's Forces Close to Peronne, and Germans are Making Desperate Counter-Attacks.

A special cable to the Chicago Daily News from Oswald F. Schutte, in Berlin, says: The French have opened the third week of their offensive by driving within a mile of Peronne a wedge into the German lines. The Germans have been making desperate counter-attacks, both north of the Somme and on the French flank at Barleux. The Germans realize that a crisis is still ahead.

The third week promises even more

bloodshed than last week, for reports from the front are far from revealing all the horror of this fearful slaughter. The German press are still forced to rely upon the British eyewitness reports for real stories of the battle. German authorities make nothing public except dry statements of the general staff, and reports of German correspondents at German headquarters add little. Neither German nor neutral correspondents are now allowed anywhere at any of the fronts.

BRITISH MAKE MORE PROGRESS

Appreciably Advance Their Line At Various Points.

A despatch from London says: The British made a further advance north of the Somme, according to a report received on Thursday from General Haig. With Contalmaison and the entire German first line of defence on that and adjoining sectors firmly on striking to the eastward against Comblès and Bapaume. Longueval, a junction point on the high road system, and the Heights of Martinpuich, two and a half miles northeast of Contalmaison, which command the battleground for miles around, are the immediate objects of their campaign.

TEMPORARY INSANITY.

A Man In Normal Health Should Not Suffer In This Way.

Is there such a thing as temporary insanity? Many people think that the expression merely covers the kindly intention of a jury to save relatives pain, but numbers of doctors who have made a study of mental disorders emphatically declare it is no idle term.

One doctor has stated that temporary insanity is a condition of double consciousness, not dissimilar to epilepsy. A person normally quite sane may have attacks of temporary aberration lasting little more than a few minutes, especially after long bouts of hard, continuous mental work, being particularly liable if insomnia supervenes. Crimes have been committed in the early morning, when the perpetrator has not really been properly awake and has been horrified to find what he has done. This is a true case of temporary insanity, but it is comparatively rare, and a man in normal health would not suffer in this way.

A specialist in mental disease has stated that he knew a case in which a person was insane during a certain time each day, and that others have been known when the patient was quite normal at ordinary times, but suffered from a temporary fit of mania regularly once a month.

THINK IT OVER.

Most of the "born leaders of men" are women.

What is freakish to-day may be "good form" to-morrow.

There are none so deaf as those who will not hear when money talks.

Even a faint heart may win a fair lady—with a little assistance on her part.

Suspicion has so many fingers that one of them may be pointing in your direction.

Some men measure their fun by the amount of suffering they endure the next morning.

A pessimist is a person who is worrying because it is going to be so miserably cold next winter.

Never tell a big, strong man that he is a liar; it is better to pay someone else to break the news to him.

Even the man who has not had his appendix removed can find some fun in telling of his visits to the dentist.

Most people have their fair share of curiosity, but the greatest curiosity in the world is the person who hasn't any.

There is no harm in the younger generation reading the books they do, provided that they do not let their parents get hold of them.

HEROISM OF NEWFOUNDLANDERS

IN THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME

Only Overseas Troops Engaged in Operations Behaved With Noble Steadiness and Courage.

The London Times correspondent at British headquarters in France sends the following: "The Newfoundlanders were the only overseas troops engaged in these operations. The story of their heroic part cannot yet be told in full, but when it is it will make Newfoundland very proud."

THE GREAT PUSH HAS ONLY BEGUN

Britain Asks Munition Workers to Forego August Holidays.

A despatch from London says: The allied offensive on the western front is only in its beginning, declared Premier Asquith on Thursday in announcing in the House of Commons that the Government had decided to ask workers to forego their August holidays because of the demand for munitions in France. He expressed conviction that the workmen would co-operate in this plan so as to make it plain to Great Britain's foes that the offensive, in its present intensity of bombardment and assault, would, if necessary, be "continued indefinitely." The Premier also announced that by Royal proclamation the August bank holidays would be postponed, and he appealed to all classes for the postponement of all holidays until further and definite progress of the offensive had been secured.

JAIL FOR REFUSING TO MAKE MUNITIONS.

War Prisoner Writes of Ottawa Man's Plight.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Canadian prisoners in Germany were sentenced to a year in jail by the Germans for refusing to make war munitions, according to a letter received here from Corporal Ian A. Simon, formerly a prisoner in Germany, and now transferred to the internment camp in Switzerland. He writes that Corporal Harry Hogarth, of Ottawa, is one of those who refused to make munitions, and it is expected he will have to serve the year's sentence, which has already been imposed upon him. Steps have been taken to bring him before the authorities, so that it can be investigated, as, according to the Hague tribunal, prisoners of war are not called upon to make munitions.

FOE SANK 101,000 TONS OF SHIPPING DURING JUNE.

A despatch from Berlin says: An official statement issued on Wednesday night says: "In the month of June sixty-one of the enemy's merchantmen, measuring about 101,000 tons, were sunk by German and Austrian submarines or by mines."

460 IRISH REBELS WILL BE RELEASED.

A despatch from London says: The advisory committee appointed to consider the cases of men arrested in Ireland during the recent rebellion, and still under detention, has recommended the release of 460 of them. This recommendation will be given effect immediately, Herbert L. Samuel, Secretary of State for Home Affairs,