

APRIL-JUNE 1918

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VOL 44. NO. 69

BANGKOK. TUESDAY. APRIL 2. 1918.

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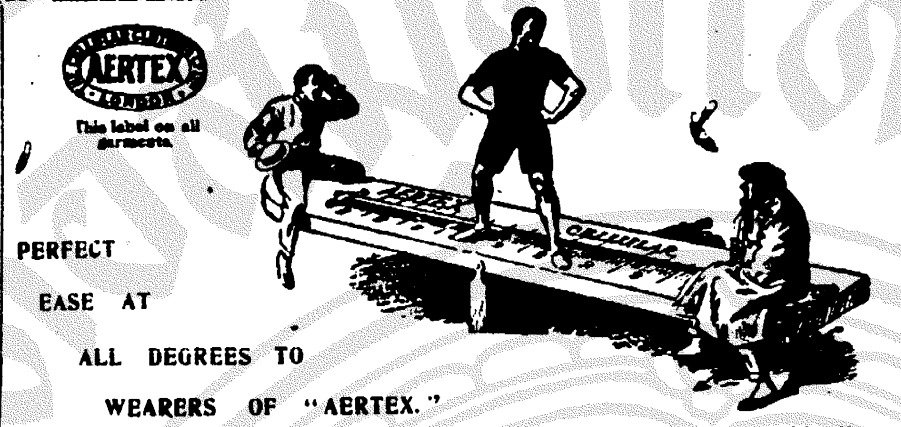
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Favoured with instructions.

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WILL HOLD AT

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On Wednesday 27th March 1918.
Commencing at 2 p.m. Sharp.

A Donkey Boiler complete good for 50 lbs. pressure.

ALSO,

At their rooms opposite Custom House Lane Two electric fans, Jolly boat complete with oars, furniture, Pianola with one hundred records etc., etc.

For terms and Particulars apply—

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Inspection invited.

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Brown Bread every

Wednesday and Sun-

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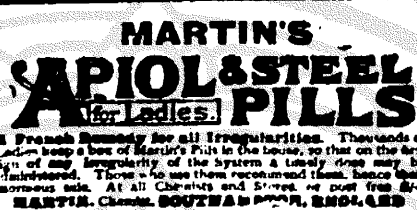


Straighten Up

and broaden out. Straighten your crooked back. Get out and take part in a vigorous active life once more. You can be cured of Rheumatism. No matter what you have been told. Others were skeptical, others suffered from serious cases, others were told that they could never be cured. Then they tried

Little's Oriental Balm

Just rubbed it on to the aching parts, the weak and swollen joints, the stiff limbs and joints, and relief came at once. Permanent cures were effected. Ask the man who has tried it. Agents for Bangkok The British Dispensary New and old and ocean



TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE

BANGKOK BAR.

FOR APRIL 1918.

April	A.M.			P.M.		
	H. W.	Ft. & in.	L. W.	H. W.	Ft. & in.	L. W.
1	6 30	13 8	...	1	8 00	14 10
2	6 30	13 7	...	2	9 30	14 7
3	6 30	13 4	...	3	10 30	14 4
4	6 30	13 2	...	4	11 30	14 1
5	6 30	13 0	...	5	...	...
6	6 30	12 8	...	6	...	...
7	6 30	12 6	...	7	...	...
8	6 30	12 4	...	8	...	...
9	6 30	12 2	...	9	...	...
10	6 30	12 0	...	10	...	...
11	6 30	11 8	...	11	...	...
12	6 30	11 6	...	12	...	...
13	6 30	11 4	...	13	...	...
14	6 30	11 2	...	14	...	...
15	6 30	11 0	...	15	...	...
16	6 30	10 8	...	16	...	...
17	6 30	10 6	...	17	...	...
18	6 30	10 4	...	18	...	...
19	6 30	10 2	...	19	...	...
20	6 30	10 0	...	20	...	...
21	6 30	9 58	...	21	...	...
22	6 30	9 56	...	22	...	...
23	6 30	9 54	...	23	...	...
24	6 30	9 52	...	24	...	...
25	6 30	9 50	...	25	...	...
26	6 30	9 48	...	26	...	...
27	6 30	9 46	...	27	...	...
28	6 30	9 44	...	28	...	...
29	6 30	9 42	...	29	...	...
30	6 30	9 40	...	30	...	...

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Apr. 4th (Last Quarter) 8 h 15 m p.m.
11th New Moon 11 h 16 m a.m.
18th First Quarter 10 h 50 m a.m.
26th Full Moon 2 h 47 m p.m.

British Legation Telegrams.

(British Legation telegrams are not to be regarded as official communications from His Britannic Majesty's Representative, unless they are marked "Official.")

Lichnowsky's Memoirs.

London, Mar. 29.

The London Press publishes further long extracts from the memoirs of Prince Lichnowsky former German Ambassador in London. These completely expose the resolve of Germany for war in nineteen fourteen and describe how the militarists forced the hand of Count Berchtold. Lichnowsky says "we deliberately destroyed the possibility of peaceful settlement." He refers to "decisive conversation at Potsdam" on July 5th 1914, the existence of which has repeatedly been affirmed by the Entente and denied by the German Government who "all persons in authority have absolute assent." Lichnowsky finds "astonishing" that "the whole of the civilized world outside Germany attributes to us the sole guilt for the world war," and he foresees the ultimate triumph of Germany's opponents followed by her isolation with Austria-Hungary. The Berlin *Grenzboten* announces that Lichnowsky will be prosecuted for "violating state secrets."

A New Aspect.

Clemenceau on March 27th in the Chamber reviewing events, said that the enemy effort in the first few hours had slackened and the moment was at hand when the French and British reserves would come into action. The battle would assume a new aspect and there was reason to hope that the enemy would not retain the advantage of the gains secured at such sanguinary cost.

King Congratulates Airmen.

King George sent congratulations to British airmen on their splendid achievements during the great battle. Their brilliant exploits are partly revealed in the great losses they inflicted upon the German air-service. In five days 21 to 25 March inclusive, they destroyed one hundred and thirty seven German machines and brought down out of control eighty-three whereof the majority probably crashed to the ground. This makes a total of two hundred and twenty, and the number of British machines missing during the same period was only thirty-eight. But these unparalleled figures of British airmen's supremacy over German airmen do not complete the record of their work. They attacked with bombs and machine-guns enemy troops, trains, stores, depots, photographed enemy lines and carried out invaluable observation for our artillery. In one day twenty-two tons of bombs were dropped and one hundred thousand rounds fired from machine-guns. On March 22nd and 23rd British airmen destroyed fifty-nine German aeroplanes and three balloons and brought down forty-five aeroplanes out of control. British losses for the two days were seventeen machines. British airmen on March 24th destroyed forty-five German machines and drove down twenty-two out of control. Two others were shot down from the ground and one large bombing machine landed in our lines. British losses were ten on that day. Great raids were made on Bruges docks, on Konz near Trier, Metz aerodrome, Mannheim, Cologne, Luxembourg and Ourelles. Our machines were attacked by thirty-two German aeroplanes, of which two were destroyed and five driven down out of control. Two British machines failed to return. In the night of March 24th and 25th half a ton of bombs was dropped on Cologne railway station.

Submarining.

Submarine returns for week ending March 23rd. Arrivals: two thousand four hundred and seventy-one; sailing: two thousand four hundred and eighty-eight. Sunk, over one thousand six hundred tons; sixteen, one during the week ending March 16th; under sixteen hundred tons: twelve, including four small sailing craft in December and January; unsuccessfully attacked: nineteen, including one in the week ending March 16th. One fisher-craft was sunk in the week ending 16th March.

Operations for week ending March 28th.

Events on fronts other than the western must on account of the tremendous issues in France be dismissed in the fewest words. In Palestine definite progress was marked by the crossing of the Jordan. We captured of Es-Salt and advanced on Hamman on the Hedjaz Railway. This move surmounted an obstacle to the further development of operations on the right flank which sooner or later must be cleared if the northward advance is to be continued. In Mesopotamia the successful rounding up of three thousand Turks on the Aleppo road coming after a German statement that it had been recaptured is a most gratifying operation. The Turks who had watched the British force advance in the direction of Khan-Bagdad and retire more than once,

Liquidator's Notice.

Luang Rama Banjah, Liquidator of the business of A. Markwald & Co., Ltd., begs to notify that further tenders are invited for the purchase of the land and rice mill buildings and machinery known as Messrs. A. Markwald & Co's Rice Mill Property at Ban Ta Wai, including certain fire extinguishing appliances.

Inspection of the mill may be obtained on application at the office of the liquidator.

The title-deed, plans, lists and particulars of the buildings, machinery, &c., may be inspected at the office of the liquidator.

The insurance against fire subsisting on the property shall from the time of sale be for the benefit of the purchaser, and the consent of the fire insurance office, and subject to the purchase being completed, and to the purchaser paying a proportionate part of the premium for the unexpired term of the insurance.

Tenders for the purchase of the above-mentioned property should be addressed to the liquidator (in sealed envelope marked "Tender for the purchase of Messrs. Markwald's Rice Mill") c/o the Director General of Commerce and Statistics, Ministry of Finance, on the 10th or 11th April 1918, on the latter of which dates the tenders will be opened at 12 noon at the office of the said Director General of Commerce and Statistics. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Tm. 5,000, which will be returned to the tenderer if his tender is not accepted.

The liquidator disclaims liability for any inaccuracy in the title-deed, plans, lists and particulars, or any defect in the property, and does not undertake to accept the highest or any tender.

No tender of less than Tm. 700,000 will be considered.

Notice of acceptance of any tender will be sent to the successful party. Payment of 25 per cent of the full amount set out in the tender must be made within three days, counting from the date of the receipt of such notice, and payment of the balance within 15 days. On default of any payment within due date, the deposit or the payment of 25 per cent will be forfeited and the property re-sold.

Fees for the formal transfer of the property, and taxes (if any) owing upon same must be borne by the purchaser.

LUANG RAMA BANJAH.

Liquidator.

The Registry of Partnerships and Companies, Ministry of Justice.
Bangkok, 26th March 1918.

29-10 A.

Auction Sale.

The Bangkok Auctioneering Co.

will hold an auction sale of Household

Furniture on

Saturday, the 30th instant,

at 2 p.m. sharp

At their Sale Rooms

New Road,

CONSISTING OF:—Wardrobes, Armchairs, Dining Table, Upholstered Dining Room Chairs, Bedsteads, Tables, etc., etc., all in first-class condition.

The above may be inspected at any time.

Don't miss this Chance of Securing Real Bargains!

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CHANDABURI

Wednesday 3rd 10 a.m. s.s. Chutabutch

SAIGON.

Wednesday 3rd 12 noon s.s. Bonite

SINGAPORE.

Wednesday 3rd 12 noon s.s. Hanglee

HONGKONG via SWATOW

Friday 5th 9 a.m. s.s. Childer

Exchange Rates

To-day's Quotations.

LONDON—
Bank Bills, demand, 1/6 11/32
Bank Bills, 4 months' sight 1/6 9/16

PARIS—
Bank Bills, demand, 205

GERMANY—
Bank Bills, demand, Ms.

NEW YORK—
Bank Bills, demand U. S. A. 36

INDIA—
Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 100

SINGAPORE—
Bank Bills, demand, 60 3/8

HONGKONG—
Bank Bills, demand, D. 49 1/2

Equivalent of Exchange demand

London in Siam Currency —

£1 = Tm. 12.08. — (Bank Rate).

were completely deceived and found themselves surrounded and surrendered almost to the last man.

The Great Battle.

The withdrawal of German from the Italian and Salonika theatres indicates that the western front is of paramount importance and that every man is needed to fill the gaps torn in the enemy divisions. The Germans knew well enough that real decisions in France would settle all questions in the East without further troops. A decision is however far from being reached and the situation as it develops grows less favourable to the enemy. Held up on the first day by the heroic resistance of the British third and fifth armies, he had to fight harder and use up more divisions than was expected, and so is believed to have reached his present line some days behind his time table. This seriously compromised his chance of breaking the Allied armies or creating a wide breach between the British and French before their reserves could be brought up. On March 23rd, when the enemy crossed the Fortille, there was a critical moment when he might have separated the British troops north and south of the Somme, but the gap created was quickly filled. There was another opportunity of breaking through on 24th March when he took Martinpuich and Courcellette, but of this too he was deprived by the dogged resistance of the British. Now the first critical phase is over further reinforcements will be brought up and the battle renewed in all its intensity, but even now large British and French reserves are on the spot and the line which for five days steadily withdrew now stays backwards and forwards. The next phase will show whether the German achievements have brought them any nearer the decision whereon they are staking so much. The retreat of the British began on 21st March, continued till 26th March. At first, despite withdrawal in the battle zone the enemy was checked and heavily punished, but reckless use of his reserves enabled him to press the attack and finally burst through the defensive system west of St. Quentin on 22nd March. At the same time the third army up north, after beating back repeated attacks of greatly superior numbers, withdrew to conform to the retirement of the fifth army, hard pressed by General Below, Commanding the Fourteenth Army, to a line west of Vaux, Varancourt and Morchies while General Maritz, commanding the Second Army reached Eyanourt, Templeux and Bernes. General Hutier, with a new army from Riga, had already on 22nd March, driven part of the Fifth British Army occupying a sector only recently taken over across the Crozat canal and back to the Peronne-Ham line.

On March 23 the battle extended further north and the Monchy, Wancourt line, were evacuated while on the south the French were harassing Hutier's left. On 24 March Bapaume was taken after a desperate struggle as well as Neule, which the French who were by this time deeply involved in fighting and had extended their left flank, defended with the utmost gallantry. On March 25th very heavy fighting took place on the Albert road west of Bapaume as well as on the Somme where the crossing of the enemy was disputed with great bitterness. The French meanwhile were heavily engaged at Noyon. On March 26th the enemy was exhausted on the north and although he had advanced to Albert and crossed the Ancre at Meuil during the night, and taken Mericourt, a prompt counter-attack drove him back across the river again. The line by that time ran through Bray, Albert, Procy, Esches and south-west of Noyon. It is impossible to do justice to the heroism of the Allied troops. The enemy of course obtained local superiority in numbers and attacked as he always can.

It was the duty of the third and fifth armies, reinforced on 23rd March by the French, to hold up the advance until the reserves could be concentrated. They did not succeed in holding on to prepared positions in the battle zone but were able by means of effective delaying actions to hinder the enemy's advance and inflict the heaviest casualties. They have kept the enemy within limits growing ever narrower as he advances and have increased every day his difficulties of reinforcement, evacuation and supply. Our aeroplanes added very materially to the high casualty list of the enemy. They flew practically unopposed over the battle field firing repeatedly into enemy formations. During six days fighting they brought down two hundred and forty-five enemy machines. The resistance of the Allies made the enemy use up an unexpectedly large number of divisions. Of two hundred which in round numbers he now has in the west, about half are concentrated on or behind the battlefield. About eighty have so far taken part in the fighting. Other parts of the line have been depleted and divisions have been used twice over. The enemy is thus very deeply committed and the present battle must be considered his main effort. The check he has received marks a critical point when it will be decided whether he or the Allies can make better use of their strategic reserves, which depends almost entirely on the relative exhaustion of the troops engaged. The Germans count freely on a decision to be obtained by local weight of numbers, with which a

wedge is to be driven between the Allies. Failing this a partial success sufficiently prejudicial to the Allies strength; and a prestige would be exploited; the situation would then be favourable for an outwardly generous peace offer. The enemy was confident of his ability to break through.

He now has made further desperate attacks on Arras but despite lavish use of troops has made very little impression.

His main effort is south of the Somme where he still adheres to his original plan of breaking through.

Destroyer Sunk.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, March 31.

Admiralty:—A British destroyer was mined and sunk on March 27th. Forty-one were lost.

King George at the Front.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 1.

H.M. the King left London on Thursday and visited the troops on the Western Front. His Majesty returned to London on Saturday evening.

The 1918 Class.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, March 30.

The Chamber has adopted the incorporation of the 1918 class.

Russia.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, March 30.

Petrograd:—The Allied Embassies have returned to Russia from Finland.

Odessa.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, March 30.

Amsterdam:—A report from Vienna denies the recapture of Odessa by the Bolsheviks.

Foch Becomes Generalissimo.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, March 30.

The English journals announce that the Anglo-French Governments have appointed General Foch generalissimo of the Anglo-French armies.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, March 31.

This morning, with the concurrence of F. M. Haig, the Anglo-French Governments decided to appoint General Foch generalissimo of the Anglo-French armies on the western front during the present operations in order to obviate difficulties due to the mixing up of French and British troops. One British army for some days past has been commanded by a French General.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, March 31.

The British press announces the appointment of General Foch as Generalissimo in order to meet the present situation.

The Anglo-French Governments in accord with their high commands have conferred on General Foch the duty of co-ordinating the action of the Allied troops on the western front.

More Hun Barbarity.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, March 30.

A German shell from the long-range gun fell on a church in the region of Paris during the course of a Good Friday service. Seventy-five were killed and ninety wounded, for the most part women and children. Among the dead are the Counsellor of the Swiss Legation and General Frankfort.

M. Poincaré saluted the victims and Cardinal Amette has addressed to the Press the text of a protest against the German crime committed against the women and children gathered in the church.

Paris, Mar. 31.

The firing on Paris by a long-range gun recommenced to-day.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 1.

French Official, 30 March:—The German long-range gun continued to bombard the Paris region to-day in the day time.

Eight were killed including four women and thirty-seven were injured including nine women and seven children.

SPECIAL MOTOR CARS.

FOR SALE.

One 40—H.P. 6 cylinder, "PAIGE" Car with convertible 2 or 4 seater body, absolutely new and complete in every way with self starter, electric lights &c.

One 12/14—H.P. 4 cylinder, "ALLDAYS" 4-seater less than two years old, self starter, Dynamo lighting set, wire wheels.

One 15/20—H.P. 4 cylinder, "OVERLAND" 2-seater complete with seat covers, spare type &c., as good as new.

One 10—H.P. "DELTA COUPE" specially built and scarcely used.

All above on view

AT

Siam Motor Works, Ltd.

Fountain of Perfumes.

Robinia Hair Oil.

If you will apply this hair oil you will really feel that you are sitting just near the fountain of perfumes. This hair oil cools the head and strengthens brain power removing dandruff.

Price:—Tos. 1 per bottle

Ask for Sample phial only

ATANK NIGRAM PHARMACY.

297, Banjerk.

BANGKOK.

BANGKOK LIBRARY.

Suriwongse Road

(Near the Lawn Tennis Club.)

Open daily, Sundays excepted.
Sept. 1st to Feb. 28th—4 to 6.30 p.m.
March 1st to Aug. 31st—1.30 to 7 p.m.

Annual Subscription Tos. 20

Half yearly Subscription Tos. 12.

Quarterly do do 8.

Monthly subscription Tos. 3 for visitors only, who will be required to deposit Tos. 5.

Subscriptions, payable in advance, date from day of payment, and may be handed in at the library any time in the year or sent to

MRS. H. GITTINS,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Notice.

I, the undersigned beg to notify all customers and clients that my business is now located at the new building at the corner of Klong Poh Yome and Bangrak

Ah Seang, Tailor.

HARP VOIR LOVO & CO

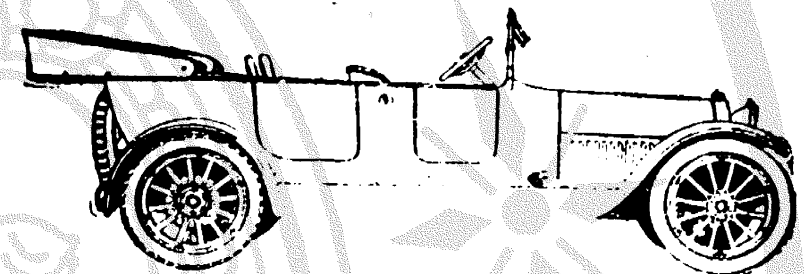
Facing Sampeng Old Market, Jawara Road, No. 184 to 189.

We have just unpacked a large shipment of our well-known High Class Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Oils, Brassware, Iron-ware, and Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, Silver smith's Tools, and various kinds of best Chinese Silks always in stock.

LABORATORY INVITED. PRICES MODERATE.

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Studebaker
Established 1868



STUDEBAKER SERIES "18" CARS

NEW MODEL 1917.

A Consignment has Just Arrived.

It is advisable to book at once in order to obtain prompt delivery.

G. KLUZER & Co.
Agents.

"JONG-KEENA"

REGISTERED LABEL.

THE WONDERFUL BLOOD PURIFIER.

Mixture for Internal and External Use.

CURES

Headache, drunkenness, Stomachache, Earache, Rupture, Cholera, Beri-beri, Nervous diseases, Chest complaints, Heart-disease, Malaria, Dengue, Common-fever, Lumbago, Chronic Rheumatism, Cough and Coughing blood, Cold, Sorethroat, Bronchitis, Chronic Neuritis, Diarrhoea, Weakness, Kidney trouble, Dysentery, Eczema and all sorts of skin diseases, Worms, Female diseases of all sorts, Swelling of the groin, Inflammation of the gums, Toothache, Gout, Wounds and wounds caused by rusty nails or cuts, etc., etc. Pure without water. Under 14 years one tablespoonful, under 7 years 1/2 tablespoonful. Can be taken by women convalescing.

For Inflammation of the gums, apply with cotton wool on the swollen gum changing every 3 minutes 3 times and relief is certain within a quarter of an hour.

For children, apply with cotton wool on the cheek and relief is certain within half an hour.

For cough and Sorethroat, slip the mixture slowly. For Eczema, apply externally and take internally as directed. For Beri-beri, take full dose three times a day. For Cholera, take one tablespoonful every 1/2 an hour.

For Toothache, clean the cavity of the tooth first and then saturate a piece of cotton wool in Jong-Keena and fill cavity with same, changing five or six times every 3 minutes and relief is certain. For loose teeth caused by the swelling of the gum, take internally as directed for a week and the teeth will be firm again.

For Earache, clean the ear first with cotton wool, put 5 or 6 drops in to ear and stuff the hole with cotton wool—relief is certain within a few minutes.

For Gout, Wounds and wounds caused by rusty nails, cuts or burns, apply the mixture, cover with cotton wool and bandage, change dressing every three hours, and take internally, as directed until relieved or healed.

For Sore-eyes take internally as directed, for a few days. After taking this mixture, a little plain white sugar may be taken to remove the bitter taste but not in the case of coughs or sore throat.

For Snake, Dog or Cat bites, poisonous fish stings, etc., when applied externally with cotton wool a few minutes after the occurrence, instant relief will be obtained. Take also internally 1 1/2 tablespoonfuls three times a day. But when treatment is sought a few hours after the occurrence, besides using the application, take mixture internally for a fortnight. Can be given also to animals and birds for any sort of disease.

Price per bottle of 2 oz. 80 Stangs, 3 oz. Tos. 1.40, 4 oz. Tos. 1.90, 6 oz. Tos. 2.50, 8 oz. Tos. 2.95, 16 oz. Tos. 4.25, Postage extra.

Prepared only by Mr. Y. TAN of SINGAPORE.

If any lady or gentleman is suffering from any of the above named ailments or disease will call and see Mr. Y. Tan or his sole agents at their offices, they will be very pleased to give them a free trial of his wonderful remedy, when they will be relieved within five minutes up to one hour.

Obtainable at MERCANTILE DISPENSARY, PHAYA SATCHAKAN, UNION DISPENSARY, and FOCK LOON DISPENSARY.

SPECIAL OFFER

Persons following any of the above directions and failing to obtain relief of any of the above diseases, Mr. Y. Tan or his Agents will refund them the purchase money paid by them for the JONG-KEENA.

BANGKOK TRAVELLING AGENCY,

Opposite Chartered Bank Lane, New Road.

SOLE AGENTS.

Notice of Removal.

Louis T. Loomer, Limited
beg to notify the removal of their
offices in Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank Lane to the premises formerly
occupied by Alois Schwaiger and Co.,
Ltd.

Royal Danish Consulate General.

According to authorisation received
from the Danish Ministry for Foreign
Affairs Mr. Hakon de Holck will take
charge of the Danish Consulate General
during his absence with leave. Office
hours 12-2.

Bangkok, 30th March 1918.

C. DE HOLCK.

H. D. M. Charge d'Affaires.

Change of Name.

The Siam Forest Company, Limited,
hereby give Notice that under sanc-
tion from His Britannic Majesty's
Board of Trade, and in accordance with
a resolution passed at the Annual
Ordinary General Meeting of the Com-
pany held in London on the 20th
November, 1917, and confirmed as a
Special Resolution at an Extraordinary
General Meeting held in London on
11th December, 1917, the name of the
Company was changed to:-

The Anglo-Siam Corporation, Limited

On 1st April 1918 from which date
the Company carries on its business
under the new name.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that all creditors and other persons
having any claim or demands against
the estate of Phya Arthakara Prasiddhi
late of Bangkok deceased are hereby
required to send particulars in writing
of their claims or demands to us the
undersigned solicitors for the ex-
ecutors on or before the 25th day
of April 1918 after which date the
said executors will proceed to distribute
the assets of the said deceased amongst
the parties entitled thereto having re-
gard only to the claims and demands
of which they shall then have had
notice and the said executors will not
be liable for the assets of the said Phya
Arthakara Prasiddhi deceased or any
part thereof so distributed to any
persons of whose claims or demands they
shall not then have had notice.

Dated at Bangkok the 25th day of
March, 1918.

TILLEKE & GIBBINS,
Solicitors for the Executors.
25, 2, 10, 17, 24 A.

Notice.

Consigners are hereby notified that
balances of cargo ex s.s. "Hawai
Maru", "Hanna Nielsen", "Den-
callion", "Tencer", "Agamemnon",
"Santa Cruz", "Iyo Maru", "Kirin
Maru", "Benten Maru", "Atsuta
Maru", and "Jinsen Maru" have
arrived per s.s. "Kuala" on the 2nd
instant, and will be landed and stored
at our wharf at risk, expense, and re-
sponsibility of Consignees.

No claim will be entertained un-
less made within 10 days after final
discharge of the steamer.

Goods not cleared within 3 days after
final discharge of cargo will be liable
for godown rent.

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

To Let.

A small furnished house off Suri-
wongse Road, suitable for a bachelor.
Low rent.

Apply to

M. L.

c/o this paper.

2-4.

For Sale.

Revised Tide Tables of Menam Chao
Phya Bar for the year 1918. Price
Tos. 2

Apply at

THE HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.

t.f. 2.

Expanded Metal

made from best *British Steel*
various sizes and sections in Stock.

Milners' Safes

Patent fire and thief resisting.
several sizes in Stock.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

IN STOCK B.M.C. TO-DAY.

FISH

Smoked Blue Cod
Smoked Murray Cod

CHEESE

Australian
Silton
Beef Dripping
Turkeys

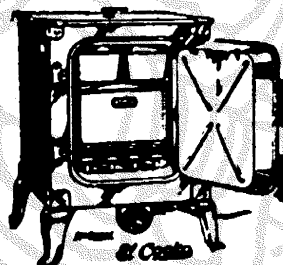
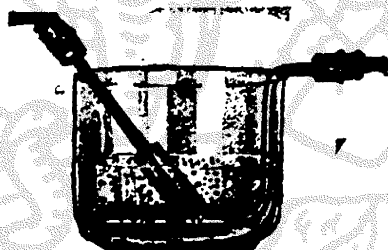
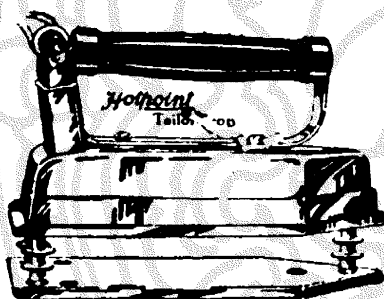
HAM

Boiled Ham on cut
Raw " "
French " "
Breakfast Bacon

Finest Australian Pure Creamery Butter in 1 lb. tins.

Picnic Cases Containing Ice, Aerated Water and well water for travellers by
Railway or boat. Delivered free at Railway Station or any Bangkok landing.

The Hotpoint Line of electric Heating appliances



ADDS TO THE HOME COMFORT.

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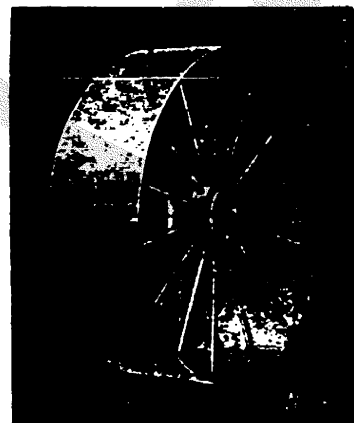
Telephone 434.

Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.

Wat Liep

Telephone 850, 851, 852.

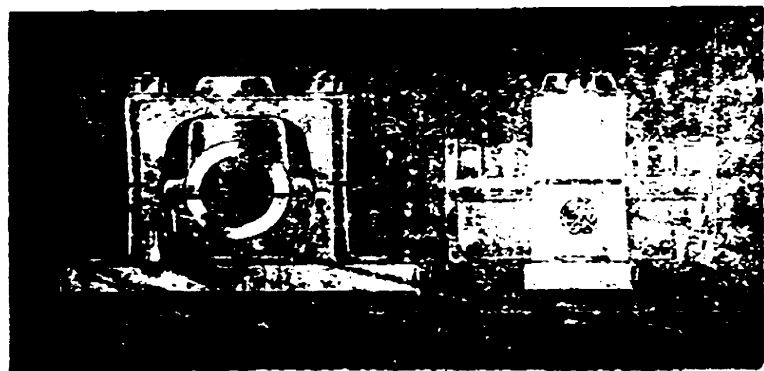
TRANSMISSION GEAR



Shafting
Pulleys
Bearings
Belting
etc.

In stock at

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.



Court Circular.

GRAND PALACE,
Thursday, March 28.

This afternoon His Majesty the
King, with members of his suite, left
Nagor Pathom by Special train for
Bangkok.

At 6 p.m. the Royal train arrived at
Bangkok Noi terminus where His Ma-
jesty embarked in a motor-launch and
landed at the Rajavardialah Landing.
From there the King drove in a motor-
car to the Grand Palace.

To-day is the commencement of the
Siam New Year Festival and the
Ceremony of taking the Oath and
Drinking of the Water of Allegiance.
In the evening the King proceeded
to Amarindra Hall where the religious
ceremony was being celebrated. At
the auspicious hour the King lit a gilt
taper which he presented to His Royal
Highness the Holy Prince Vajirana, the
Supreme Patriarch of the Kingdom.
With the candle His Holiness lit the
"Thien Jaya" (Candle of Victory), a
candle which is to be kept burning for
three days, during the whole of which
period several sets of priestly chanters
will chant passages from the Holy
Scripture as ordained for this cere-
mony.

Friday, March 29.

His Majesty the King had graciously
commanded that in connection with
the New Year Festivities a Tonsure
Ceremony shall also be performed for
members of the Royal Family, namely,
Her Serene Highness Princess Thao
Thongtra, daughter of His Royal
Highness Prince Prachaksha; His
Serene Highness Prince Kamalan, son
of His Royal Highness Prince
Sarbasiddhi; His Serene Highness
Prince Phao Benpadhana, son of His
late Royal Highness the Prince of
Bijaya.

This morning His Majesty was pre-
sent at the tonsure ceremony in
Amarindra Hall. At 13 minutes past
9 o'clock, the time being auspicious,
the King poured lustral water from
the Royal Couch Shell on the above
named Princess and Princess and then
cut their knots of hair with a pair of
scissors specially reserved for the pur-
pose. After the cutting His Majesty
again poured lustral water on the
Princess and Princess and by the
King's command other members of
the Royal Family and some of the
high officials also did the same.

Food was then presented to the
priests, after which the morning cere-
mony was ended.

At 6:30 p.m. there was a procession
of priests who were to take part in
the Evening Service.

In the evening His Majesty was
present at the Grand Service held in
the Amarindra Hall. The customary
"Mantras" from the Sacred Books
having been recited, the chanting of
the priests was commenced to be con-
tinued through the night. At certain
intervals during the chanting ancient
songs used in this ceremony were
sung.

Saturday, March 30.

This morning the Candle of Victory
which had remained alight during the
whole festival was extinguished by
Phra Visuddhacharya Thera, after
which the priests were presented with
food provided by His Majesty the
King in Amarindra Hall.

In the afternoon His Majesty
received all the members of the Royal
Family at Chakri Palace, on which
occasion His Majesty was pleased to
pour lustral water on each member
and anoint them according to ancient
Royal custom.

Sunday, March 31.

This evening His Majesty the King
attended a religious ceremony in
Amarindra Hall in connection with
the New Year Festivities.

Monday, April 1.

This morning at 11.45 His Majesty
the King performed the ceremony of
sprinkling with scented water the
ashes of His Majesty's August pre-
decessors and deceased relatives there-
after lighting candles and incense in
Amarindra Hall. At the auspicious
time the King mounted the bathing
seat and took the Ceremonial Bath
(Mudrasabekha) in accordance with
Royal usage. After the Ceremonial
Bath His Majesty performed the
"Sakpakarana" rites in memory of
His Majesty's August Predecessors and
deceased relatives.

Important Notice.

At the French Red Cross Theatrical
Performance at the Royal Theatre,
Dust Park this evening, April 2, there
will be auctioned during supper a valu-
able Sevres vase, specially donated for
the occasion by the President of the
French Republic, and two or three
other objects offered for the same pur-
pose. It is hoped that the bidding
will be brisk.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

BRITISH Legation, Restor's and
Havas Telegrams will be found on
pages 2 & 3.

LADY Dejanjit has given Tos. 100
to the Vajira Hospital.

We have received from the Anglo-
Siam Corporation Ltd. a useful wall
calendar for 1918.

The Revd. and Mrs. Simmons leave
tomorrow for a short holiday at
Stratford. They expect to return to
Bangkok about the 14th inst.

MR. Bogumil Sykora the 'cello
virtuoso and Miss Katharine Campbell,
pianiste, are again in town having ar-
rived by the s.s. Kuala this morning.

There's Kuala will leave from the
Borneo Company's wharf at 4 p.m.
sharp, on Friday the 5th inst., and
should arrive in Singapore on Tuesday
daylight.

The Post and Telegraph Department
report that Chienkung line is still in
good order as far as Prue. Paknampo
line is in order as far as Ayudhya.
Other lines are all available.

A 50 UP (one night) Billiard Tour-
nament will be held at the Sports
Club on Saturday, 20th inst. A cold
dinner is to be provided for any mem-
bers wishing to participate.

LIEUT. General Phya Surindra Raja
has sent Tos. 1,041.35 to the Siam Red
Cross Society being the amount col-
lected at a theatrical performance given by
the Britannia Opera Company of Puket.

THE following passengers left by the
Kalong on Saturday last:- Mr. and
Mrs. May, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, Mr.
D. Robertson, Mr. J. Atchison, Dr. R.
C. Highet, Dr. R. Belhomme, Mr. R.
J. Archer.

ACCORDING to authorisation received
from the Danish Ministry for Foreign
Affairs Mr. Hakon de Holck will take
charge of the Danish Consulate General
during the absence of C. de Holck.
H. D. M. Charge d'Affaires.

TELEGRAMS from Copenhagen state
that the unemployment owing to the
lack of raw material has caused serious
syndicalist rioting. A crowd stormed
the Exchange injuring brokers and
damaging the building. The police inter-
fered. Several persons were wounded
with paving stones.

A RETURN showing the number of
cases of communicable diseases which
have been notified as occurring in the
City of Bangkok during the week ended
23rd March 1918 gives eight cases of
bubonic plague and two of small-pox.
Six of the former and the latter two
cases with one case of small pox from
last week ended fatally.

AN ornamental cinerary urn over
2,000 years old, containing the blacken-
ed ashes of calcined bones has been
unearthed during excavations at Bar-
well, Leicestershire, together with a
small flint instrument with a serrated
edge used by men of the Stone Age to
saw through wood and bone, for mak-
ing arrow shafts and needles.

AMONG the passengers on board the
s.s. Chinkua was the once famous vari-
ety artiste Miss May Yoh. Miss Yoh
was ashore several times during the
vessel's stay in port but she did not
arrange for a performance. She is on
her way to China after having given
some successful shows in Singapore
where she sang "O Honey, my honey"
the song that made her famous.

ACCORDING to the Hoochi, Japan, in
the matter of toy-making, has suc-
ceeded to the fatal inclination to
imitate, and has gone in for "scien-
tific" toys in which she can hardly
hope to compete with foreign makers
after the war. Japanese toy-makers
in the past have shown how to exercise
artistic taste even in the design of the
cheapest toys, and it is a pity that they
should neglect their one strong point.

WE have been asked by the Singa-
pore representative of Michelin et Cie
to insert the following:- "With re-
ference to the rumour recently men-
tioned in certain Straits papers re-
garding the establishment in Japan of
a factory for the manufacture of the
famous Michelin Tyres, Messrs. A.
Michelin et Cie., of Clermont-Ferrand,
France, request us to inform the public
that such rumour is entirely without
foundation in fact."

THE following appeared in the
Straits Times of the 21st ult:- "There
are a few fools even among the solid
and cautious Dutch folk, and some of
them gave a demonstration of their
folly on Tuesday evening aboard a de-
tained Dutch ship in Singapore Har-
bour. They roared the "Wacht am
Rhein," obviously with the intention
of aggravating the crews of British
ships, including a destroyer, anchored
close by. We have some sympathy
with a fiery tempered Anglo-Saxon
Captain whose comment on the per-
formance was "D—them: if I had
a gun aboard they'd have got a shell or
two as accompaniment." If the voca-
lists were arrested and invited to prove
that they are neither Germans nor Ger-
man spies it might sober them, and it
would be a wise precaution against
breaches of the peace."

Law Forbidding Trade With Enemy Subjects Amendment, Year 2460.

(TRANSLATION.)
By the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law Forbidding Trade with the Subjects of Enemy Countries, so as to prevent an enemy subject from acquiring a right of ownership or any other right over any immovable property or any benefit therefrom:

BE IT ENACTED as follows:—
1.—The liquidator of enemy business shall not sell any immovable property to any natural or juristic person being an alien enemy or under enemy control; or, except with the sanction of His Majesty's Government, to a foreign natural or juristic person; and further shall not complete any sale of immovable property, except with the sanction of the Government, unless and until the purchaser has made in the appropriate form set out in the schedule a statutory declaration that the property purchased shall not be owned, possessed or controlled, directly or indirectly, jointly or alone, by an enemy or foreign natural or juristic person.

2. No person who acquires the ownership or any other right over the whole or part of any immovable property sold by the liquidator, shall, except with the sanction of the Government, dispose of such right so that the property be owned, possessed or controlled, directly or indirectly, jointly or alone, by a natural or juristic person, being or having been an enemy subject or being under the control of such natural or juristic person, or by a foreign natural or juristic person.

3. Any person who contravenes the provisions of the preceding Section shall be punished with a fine not exceeding 50,000 baht.

4. Any property sold or disposed of contrary to the provisions of the first two Sections of this Law shall be forfeited to the State.

5. If under the intestacy of a person who has lawfully acquired the ownership or any other right over any immovable property sold by the liquidator, a prohibited person under this Law acquires any such right the same shall be forfeited to the State.

6. The Courts of Justice are empowered to relieve from forfeiture, wholly or partly, any immovable property over which persons have acquired any right subject to forfeiture under an intestacy or bona fide for value and without actual notice of or knowledge of the circumstances occasioning the liability to such forfeiture, or the Court may make such order as may be deemed equitable under the circumstances of each case.

7.—Prosecution of an offence under this Law shall be instituted only by the officers of the Department of Public Prosecution.

This Law is proclaimed on the 25th day of March B. E. 2460 being the 2327th day of the present Reign.

Schedule.

Declaration by a Purchaser.

I, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:
I am subject and reside and am carrying on business at and I am not an enemy (nor a foreigner).
I further solemnly and sincerely declare that there is no arrangement under which the property purchased by me from the liquidator shall be owned, possessed or controlled, directly or indirectly, jointly or alone, by an enemy (or foreign) natural or juristic person.
Declared at this day of 2460. Before me.

B. B. W. N. G.

The bandage-making meetings will be discontinued during April and May, owing to the absence of many members from Bangkok. The Committee, however, will be grateful if those who can will make some bandages at home; materials will be supplied by Mrs. Lyle. The meetings will be resumed in June, and a notice will be published at the end of May, stating where they will take place.

The next social meeting (April 10th) will be held at Mrs. Lloyd's house, and not at Mrs. Gittins', as stated before.

The Hon. Sec. will be away from Bangkok in April, and in her absence, Mrs. Duke has kindly consented to receive all subscriptions.

Star Hotel, CONCERT Every Night.

19—19 A.

The Libel Case.

When the Boripah Court assembled this morning to hear the case in which the public Prosecutor charged Nal Lul of the Bangkok Daily Mail (Siamese Edition) with publishing a malicious libel regarding H. E. Chao Phya Abhai Raja, Mr. F. M. Brooks, who appeared for the accused informed the judges that his client was willing to apologise and print an apology in the Siamese edition of the Daily Mail this evening. The Public Prosecutor intimated that he was willing to withdraw the charge if the apology was considered satisfactory by the complainant, Chao Phya Abhai Raja.

The Court then adjourned sine die.

Death of Rev. Dunlap.

We regret to announce the death of the Rev. E. P. Dunlap, D.D., which took place on Good Friday at his residence in Tap Teang.

The Rev. Dunlap who was born in 1848 came to Siam in 1857 and during his long residence in this country travelled a great deal in connection with Evangelistic work. He opened the Mission Station at Nagar Sridhamaraj and in 1910 the Station at Tap Teang.

He returned to Siam from furlough about eight months ago looking quite run down in health, and was advised to stay in Bangkok owing to his failing health, but he chose to go back to his work in Tap Teang.

Mrs. Dunlap was with him at the time of his death.

He leaves besides his wife, five children who are in America.

Anti-Opium Meeting.

An audience of about 600 Chinese crowded the Y.M.C.A. auditorium on Saturday evening. There were present leading Chinese business men, teachers and others, who were drawn by the long established reputation of Dr. E. W. Thwing in connection with his work as Oriental Secretary of the International Reform Bureau. Dr. Thwing is in close touch with the Chinese themselves in regard to opium reform, having lived more than thirty years in different Chinese sections, and is fluent in the use of the Mandarin and Cantonese languages.

That the representative Chinese of Bangkok favor the entire prohibition of the opium traffic rather than gradual restriction is evidenced by the strong expression of an unanimous resolution to this effect in the Saturday night meeting. Similar protests against the traffic were voiced in Dr. Thwing's recent trip through Java, Sumatra, Singapore and other points.

Cor.

Notes From Nan.

Phya Ram, former Commissioner of Nan, left Monday, the 18th inst. for Lopburi, his new station, and is making the journey to Ta Saoy by boat. He and his family have been valued members of Nan society, and they will be greatly missed.

Phya Wichai, new Commissioner of Nan, has arrived from Chiang Mai, and is receiving a warm welcome from both the native and foreign communities.

Rev. Robert Irwin, of Bangkok, is in the city, holding a Bible class for native evangelists. He leaves on Friday for Chiang Rai, thence to Chiang Rung, the newly-opened and northernmost station of the American Presbyterian Mission in Siam.

Miss Martha Taylor of Prae is here on a visit to her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Taylor, and to attend Presbytery.

Mr. Arthur B. McMullin, of Lampang, is in the city, attending Presbytery.

Dr. W. H. Beach has returned from Prae, after making a flying trip there, to perform an operation.

The annual meeting of Presbytery, of the churches of the North Siam Mission is now in session. The meetings began the evening of March 21st, extending through the 24th. There are nineteen delegates in attendance from the other churches of the Mission.

Laws are made with the best of intentions, but they sometimes prove a boomerang, rather than a benefit as the following case will show.

Not long ago, cows in Nan province were selling at twenty ticals a head, when a law was passed, prohibiting their slaughter for meat. This law was intended to conserve and increase the cattle in the province, but it had just the opposite effect.

The price of cows immediately dropped to six ticals, and traders from Prae and other places, even as far away as Burmah, came over, and bought up cows by the hundred and drove them away. A traveller between Prae and Nan reports meeting on the road over a thousand cattle, in four or five different droves, going out of the province.

The slaughter of three or four animals a week, to supply the local market is a small matter, compared to this wholesale exodus. Such a law should either be repealed, or made effective by forbidding the sale of cows outside the province.

THE Great War.

The Great Battle.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, March 30.

The battle was resumed with new violence during the night and it continues on a front of forty kilometres from Moreuil to Lassigny.

Our troops, supported by constantly arriving reserves, are opposing a stubborn resistance.

We brought down 13 airships and threw 17,000 kilograms of explosives.

The enemy repulsed the English at Mezieres but failed in the attempt to retake Demuin.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

London, March 30.

Field Marshal Haig reports heavy firing during the day along the whole British line from south of the Somme to north-east of Arras, the battle-front extending fifty-five miles.

This morning the enemy after intense bombardment covered by smoke clouds opened a fresh attack of great strength on a wide front north and south of the Scarpe. He simultaneously delivered a series of powerful attacks all along our line southward of the Somme.

The enemy in a new sector of battle eastward of Arras succeeded in forcing his way through our outpost line.

There has been hard-fighting all day in our battle positions, all assaults being heavily repulsed.

Fierce fighting is still proceeding southward of the Scarpe.

London, March 31.

Field Marshal Haig reports that apart from local fighting in different points the enemy to-day did not press attacks.

Northward of the Somme we gained ground in a certain place.

Heavy hostile attacks developed this morning southward of the Somme in the neighbourhood of Mezieres and Demuin. Fighting here continues.

London, April 1.

War Office.—North of the Somme the situation remains unchanged. South of the Somme our positions are maintained. Heavy attacks on the French front enabled the Germans to gain ground westward of Avre and southward and eastward of Montdidier. The enemy captured the villages of Aubviller, Griveaux, Cantigny, Meunil, Georges, Lamouchel and Aye-en-court. Heavy fighting is proceeding eastward of the latter place and the exact situation is unknown. The weather has broken and there is heavy rain.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, March 31.

The battle between Moreuil and Lassigny was pursued during last evening with the same stubbornness and confirmed the failure of the attempt to pierce the line by the Germans.

Moreuil was taken by the Germans, retaken by us and then lost again but at last it was taken by the Franco-English by a bayonet charge. The woods also to the north of Moreuil were carried after a severe contest and many prisoners were taken.

The failure of the enemy is complete between Moreuil and Lassigny where we have progressed as far as Canny-sur-Matz. We have retaken Piémont with 700 prisoners. The front elsewhere is calm.

British communiqué.—To the south of the Somme our line in the valley of the Luce was re-established yesterday by a vigorous counter-attack. We repulsed strong enemy attacks between Maroeleuve and the Somme. Other assaults four times repeated, to the north of the Somme by enemy infantry were driven back with heavy German losses. A local action in the neighbourhood of Serre permitted us to advance our line and make prisoners. We advanced also on other points of the battle front.

Japanese Foreign Minister Resigns.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

London, March 30.

New York.—A Tokio telegram states that the Foreign Minister, Viscount Motono has resigned. Mr. Uchida, Ambassador at Petrograd, succeeds him.

Paddy Crop Report April 1, 1918.

Nawan 780 coyans at To 96-128 each
Samraong 670 " " " 90-97 "
Namtang 80 " " " 89-90 "

Total 1,600 Coyans "

Success in Mesopotamia.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

London, March 31.

Mesopotamia communiqué.—We are pursuing the remnants of the Turkish force.

We advanced beyond and 83 miles northwestward of Hit. Our captures prove of great importance including large depôts at Haditha and containing quantities of stores and also many small river-boats.

The prisoners are now five thousand.

Havas Wires from Singapore.

French Comment.

Paris, March 28.

On returning from the front where he spent a day with the President of the Republic, M. Clemenceau informed the Ministers of the military situation, at a meeting held yesterday morning under the presidency of M. Poincaré. The Premier's impression was satisfactory. He stated that since Tuesday night the enemy's effort had been slackening.

Afterwards the Premier explained before the committees of the Army and Foreign Affairs that he had been in touch with the French and British command since the first day of the fight. He informed them of the measures taken in agreement with the British Commander-in-Chief and General Pétain for ensuring the effective unity of the direction of the operations.

M. Clemenceau also stated that the time for action by the Allied reserves was nearing, and he said:—We may entertain the hope that the Allies will wrest from the enemy the benefit of the gains obtained by him only at the cost of tremendous human losses, whilst on our side people will be astonished when they know the small number of the Divisions engaged, as also the slight losses sustained. No gun or machine-gun has been lost. The Government will control the direction of operations minutely and strictly, M. Loucheur, Minister of Armament, being actually near the High Command for that purpose.

The situation seems hopeful, as M. Clemenceau said, though it is certainly serious. The result anticipated by the enemy has not been attained, the attempt to separate the French forces from the British having failed. The daylight attack south of St. Quentin by a surprise attack on the 5th British Army was soon filled up. It is obvious that the race towards Amfons and the sea has considerably slackened, and even on many points the German rush has been checked. At the same time the width of the action is reduced to about a third, as the first shock between Croisilles and La Fore, which was developed on ground extending to no less than 85 kilometres, is to-day concentrated between Albert and Lassigny.

It seems that the German drive, though weakened, still subsists only on account of fresh reserves being constantly thrown into the battle, thus diminishing the possibility for the enemy to engage in further operations. On the other hand the Allies have kept all their reserves at their disposal, to be used when the time comes.

To sum up the situation, the general impression is that the enemy did his utmost in this gigantic effort. As on the Marne and at Verdun, our troops simply sustained the shock without breaking. The counter action will come in due time.

Two Fortunate Events.

Paris, March 29.

The German inclination to change the field of action indicates that the enemy feels itself barred from the road to Amiens. It is exactly what happened in the battle of Verdun, when the checking of the onslaught before Fort Vaux led the Crown Prince to launch a second wave upon the left bank of the Meuse against Mort Homme and hill 304. Upon the banks of the Scarpe as beside the Meuse the effect of surprise miscarried, for the manoeuvre was too apparent not to be foreseen.

The Journal says:—Two fortunate events occurred yesterday. The first was the characteristic check of the attempt made by the Germans to extend the field of battle north of Arras. The second was the accentuating of the reactions favourable to the Allies, who made important gains, particularly in the region of Mont Didier.

The Enemy Losses.

Paris, March 30.

Although our information is as yet incomplete, it is certain that the German losses in the Battle of the Somme have been enormous. Prisoners, questioned on the 25th March, reported that the 88th Division of infantry was almost completely annihilated, and that the 206th Division suffered heavily.

The losses were chiefly due to the machine-guns which, installed with picked men in shell holes, mowed down to the very last the dense enemy formations. The prisoners do not conceal their amazement at the very small number of British and French dead which they passed in the course of their progress.

The New Generalissimo.

The Daily Chronicle says that, unity of direction having become necessary for the Allies, the appointment of General Foch as Generalissimo is greeted with the greatest satisfaction in Great Britain on account of the genius displayed by him during the war.

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do not wear out their effect before accomplishing their work of correcting constipation, because they do not over-stimulate the bowels.

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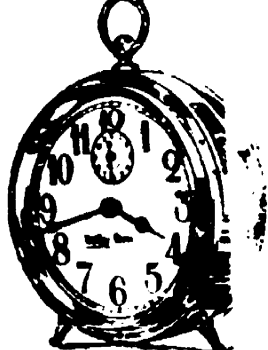
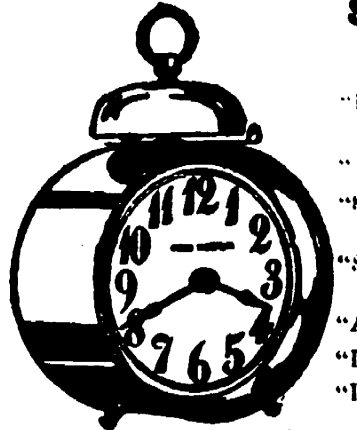
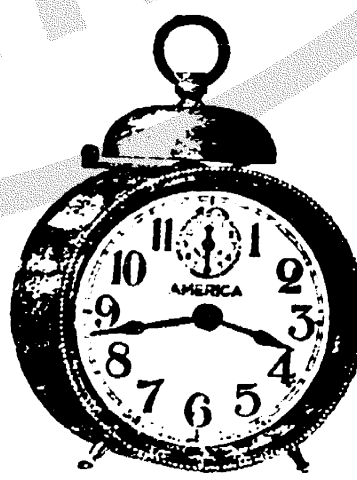
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OF LA SALLE (U.S.A.)

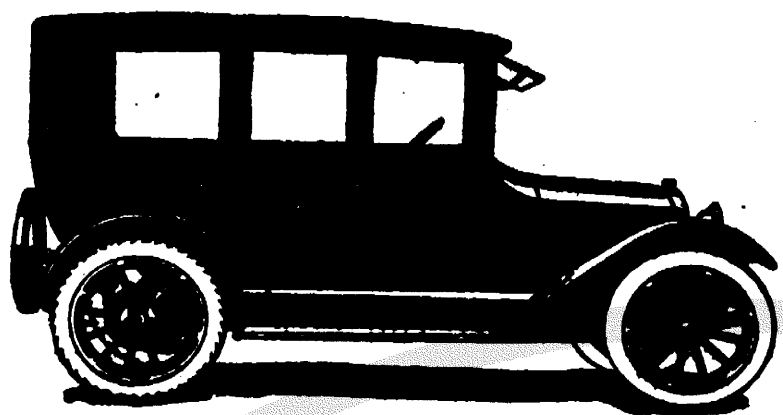
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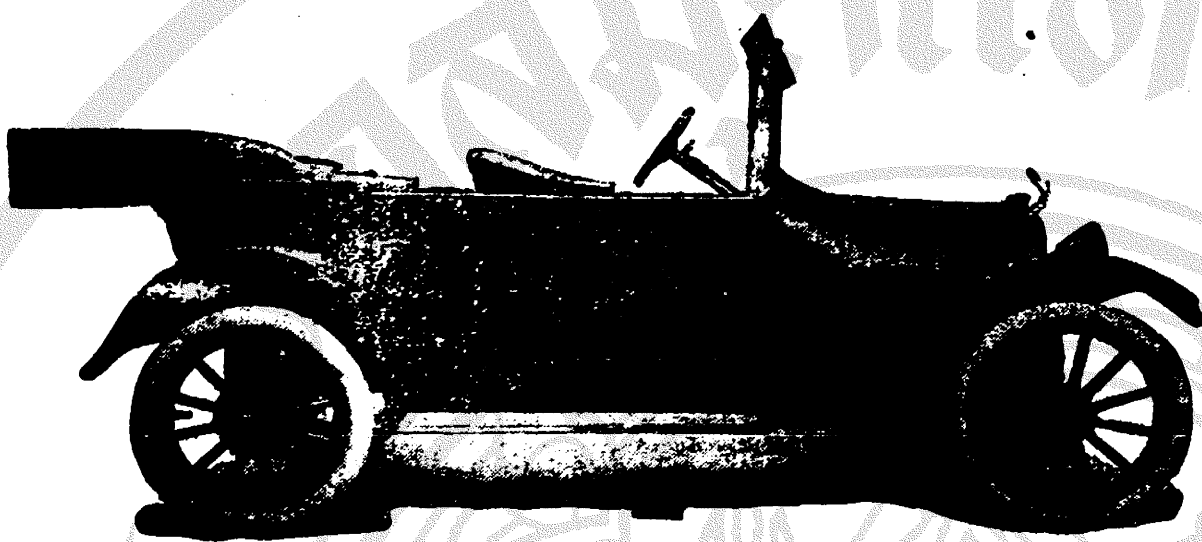
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The Last Act Opens.

London, Mar. 22.—Field Marshal Haig says: About eight this morning after an intense bombardment of gas-shells and high explosives on our forward positions and back areas the enemy launched a powerful infantry attack on a front of over fifty miles between the Oise river near La Fere and the Senne river near Croisilles. Hostile artillery fired on a wide front north of La Senne canal and the Tynes sector. It has been known for some time past the attack was being prepared. The enemy pressed with the greatest vigour and determination all day and broke through our outpost positions and penetrated our battle positions in certain parts. The enemy attacked in masses and his losses were exceptionally heavy. Severe fighting continued on the whole front. Large numbers of reinforcements are observed advancing behind the enemy's line. Several divisions which had been specially trained for this great attack have been identified including the Guards. Maps captured depicting the enemy's intentions show he has not attained his objectives on any part of the front.

London, Mar. 22.—Field Marshal Haig reports that fighting continued late last night on the whole front from the river Oise to the river Senne. Our troops continue to hold the enemy in their battle positions. During yesterday's attacks the enemy's unassisted infantry offered remarkable targets to our rifles, machine-guns and artillery of which we took full advantage. All reports testify to the enemy's exceedingly heavy losses. No serious attacks have yet developed this morning but heavy fighting must still be expected.

London, Mar. 23.—Field Marshal Haig: The enemy this morning renewed attacks in great strength on practically the whole battle-front. There was fierce fighting in our battle positions, which is still continuing. The enemy progressed at certain points. Elsewhere our counter-attacks threw him back. Our losses are inevitably considerable but not out of proportion to battles of this magnitude. Reports from all parts show that the enemy's losses continue very heavy. His advance everywhere has been made at great sacrifice. Our troops are fighting with the greatest gallantry. Exceptional gallantry was shown by the Twenty-fourth division in the protracted defence of Leveguier.

Also the Third Division, who maintained positions near Croisilles and northwards against repeated attacks. The Fifty-first Division made a very gallant fight near the Bapaume-Cambrai road, against repeated attacks.

Identifications obtained show that the opening of the attack was delivered by forty German Divisions, supported by a great number of reserves. The German artillery was supported by Austrian batteries. Many other German Divisions have since participated in the fighting and others are arriving. Further very severe fighting is anticipated.

London, Mar. 23.—Field Marshal Haig: Heavy fighting continued on the whole of the battle front until last night. Powerful attacks with great weight of infantry and artillery in the afternoon broke through our defensive system westward of St. Quentin. We are falling back in good order to prepared positions further west. Our troops are holding their positions on the northern portion of the battle front. Very heavy fighting with fresh hostile forces is progressing.

London, Mar. 22.—A Belgian communiqué says there was lively artillery activity yesterday.

During a naval engagement last night off Dunkirk enemy vessels bombarded our coast towards Lapanne. A violent bombardment of poison-gas shells against our batteries on the whole front lasted throughout to-day.

London, Mar. 21.—A French communiqué says towards the end of the night there was intense and prolonged bombardment on sectors north and southeast of Rheims and also at various points in Champagne where the Germans made several abortive attempts. The enemy bombardment on the right of the Meuse became very violent yesterday evening an attack following between Ouziers wood and Bazouval. After violent hand to hand fighting we drove back the enemy from some points whither in the first rush he had succeeded in penetrating. We took prisoners. After lively artillery fire the enemy attacked at 1.30 a.m. in the region of Mernoy in Lorraine. Our fire repulsed him with serious losses without his gaining any result.

London, Mar. 22.—French communiqué: We repulsed strong enemy coups de main south of Juvincourt, in the sector of Godat, north of Courcy and north of the Aisne. At the two last points enemy detachments were driven out of advanced elements after a lively fight wherein the enemy had appreciable losses. An enemy attempt west of Mont Cornillet in Champagne also failed. There was fairly lively artillery fire in the region of Monts, at some points on the right of the Meuse and in the Woëvre.

London, Mar. 22.—French communiqué: During the day there was reciprocal artillery activity very violent between Miette and the Aisne region, on Rheims

heights, in Champagne and Ville-sur-Tour. Three successive attacks in the Hupas sector broke down under our fire or were thrown back by counter-attacks.

London, Mar. 23.—The French communiqué says that the artillery was active in the afternoon, particularly north of Chemin des Dames the region of Courcy, Pommelle, in Champagne, and south of Moronvillers. Three enemy coups de main north of Rousin and east of Taton were without result.

Raiding attempts east of the Sulpice were completely defeated. Our artillery caught and dispersed some German columns which were advancing south of Monthois. On the right of the Meuse and at some points in the Woëvre the enemy intensely bombarded our first lines.

Paris, Mar. 23.—A group of enemy aviators crossed the lines and bombed Compiègne and various towns in the district. Some pushed southward but the gun fire compelled them to retreat. The alarm was given in Paris, but the "all clear" sounded in half an hour.

London, Mar. 21.—Wireless German Official: The Bavarians made a surprise attack southwest of Ornes, overran the first line and advanced as far as Bruleravin. We took prisoner 240. The Austro-Hungarians co-operated against the English and French artillery on broad sectors of the Western Front.

We captured Cherson in Ukraine. London, Mar. 21.—Wireless German Official: We penetrated a portion of the English positions between Cambrai and La Fere.

London, Mar. 22.—Wireless German Official: Yesterday's successes between Arras and La Fere were extended. Sixty thousand prisoners and two hundred guns are so far reported.

A strong artillery duel continued on the Belgian, French and Flanders front. Reconnoitring detachments penetrated frequently the enemy lines. We attacked English positions south east of Arras as far as La Fere. Infantry stormed in broad sectors and everywhere captured the first lines. The firing duel increased in intensity on both sides of Rheims and in Champagne.

Prisoners were brought in many sectors. We continued the destruction of infantry position and batteries before Verdun.

Paris, Mar. 22.—The French press comments on the attacks launched by the Germans yesterday on the occidental front.

The Matin remarks that the Germans use extra powerful means without obtaining the result anticipated. This paper thinks it encouraging, as the experience of the war shows that the objective, when missed in the first assault is seldom attained in a second. The Matin states that the British reserves are quite numerous and ready. They compare most favourably with those the Germans may be sending on.

Le Journal remarks that the German operations against the British front will bring on fierce fighting, the enemy having thrown in battle considerable forces, such as they never did in the days of the Yser and Verdun. Despite these huge massed formations the German wild rush has been shattered once more.

The Gaulois sees in the latest operations a series of violent but localised movements which do not allow us to consider whether the big offensive has begun or not.

Paris, Mar. 23.—In the Chamber M. Clemenceau stated that the Allied staffs have every reason to be satisfied with the results of the first great attack. He was extremely pleased with the results. He says that the British are resisting with prodigious endurance and "hcatombing" the enemy.

The newspaper also pay the highest tribute to the British defence. Some opine that the enemy possibly contemplates, after fixing the British reserves on the front of attack, to make a massive attack on the Anglo-Belgian left wing in the direction of Calais, between the Yser and Arras, thus directly threatening Britain, but the Allies are everywhere prepared.

The German Press speaks of the present battle as an effort to reach a final decision with England. For example, the Conservative Tagesspiegel-rundschau says a "Single combat between England and Germany to decide whether the Anglo-Saxons shall continue to press their will upon the world, has begun."

The semi-official Neue Freie Presse contains the significant admission that the Austrians are defending Straasburg against a possible French move against that fortress.

Other statements in the Austrian press confirm the report that Austrian artillery is massed on the eastern French front.

German newspapers also report the arrival of Bulgarians on the west front. The Kaiser, Hindenburg and Ludendorff have arrived in the battle area.

London, March 23.—German telegrams via Amsterdam shows that the people are highly strung by the news of the battle. Their papers insist that the rulers have left nothing undone to spare the people the terrible blood bath. Special services of intercession have been ordered in the churches. The Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Hindenburg and Ludendorff left Spa on Wednesday for a château near St. Quentin to watch the troops move to battle.

London, March 22.—The battlefield of Cambrai is the scene of the opening

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WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

of the great German offensive which the enemy has been endeavouring to make by subsidiary attacks at several points, namely the Belgian sector, Rheims, Champagne and Verdun with out-drawing Field Marshal Haig who was thoroughly prepared to meet the main onslaught when it was launched yesterday on the British right between the rivers Scarpe and Oise and the neighbourhood of St. Quentin. The probable object of the Germans is to drive a wedge between the British and French and advance on Paris by the valley of the Oise simultaneously turning the whole French left.

Experts anticipate the enemy's tremendous rush to gain ground at certain points and that he will strike hard in other sectors in order to pin down the Anglo-French reserves and endeavour to find a weak point in the line but every confidence is felt in the ability of the British troops sanguinarily to repulse the enemy. In view of the certainty that the advance will be finally checked after the preliminary gains experts in London find the German action in putting everything to the hazard as inexplicable unless on the ground that the situation in Germany is more serious than was supposed and her rulers are driven to a desperate venture.

London, March 21.—Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing at ten in the morning says that the heavy enemy bombardment mentioned by Haig, extending practically on the whole British front south of the Scarpe was followed by gas shells around Fleurbaix. The air is thunderous. Our guns are replying strenuously. There has been no infantry movement hitherto reported. The weather is very hazy and aerial observation is almost impossible. Our troops are standing in readiness everywhere for anything which may happen.

The heavy bombardment opposite Fleurbaix in the early morning was not followed by enemy infantry. Rumours mention the enemy employment of tanks.

The weather improved during the morning. It has been dry and tolerably clear.

London, March 21.—Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters telegraphing in the afternoon following the heavy bombardment which the Germans commenced against almost the whole of our front south of the Scarpe says the enemy launched an infantry attack on a big scale. Under cover of a smoke barrage his infantry came over in dense waves on a front extending from north of Lagnicourt to Ganche wood. At ten fifty there was hand to hand fighting in our front line at various points. The early morning mist had somewhat lifted and our airmen were able to ascend.

Details from the battle line hitherto are scrappy and confused but it seems certain the Germans have assumed the offensive on a big scale. The artillery duel is terrific particularly in the region of the ridges about St. Quentin which appear to be a main German objective.

Writing in the evening he says: By the employment of great masses of men and great weight of artillery the enemy appear to have penetrated our front line at certain spots between the Scarpe and Venduill but countermeasures have not yet been taken and the position is in a liquid state. The enemy's purpose seems to have been to launch converging attacks upon two flanks of the Flesquiennes salient with a view to cutting it off. This plan has been regarded as probable since the similar attempt at Cambrai in November.

London, March 22.—Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says it can be safely said that the British armies view with calm confidence the result of the splendid defensive they have thus far opposed to the Hun hordes. While it is impossible to predict what the future holds, it seems pretty certain that yesterday's attack forms part of a great German offensive. They are "all out." They paid a colossal price yesterday for their small gains.

The battle is too big to be visualised as a whole. Nineteen enemy divisions have been identified. Yesterday's fighting was intense. Barrages preceded initial local attacks which were mainly repulsed. Then the enemy, between halfpast eight and ten o'clock in the morning, launched a whole series of attacks astride the Canal du Nord, throwing in three successive waves, one following another closely, supported by massed formations of storm-troops.

By midday this great effort was spent, having forced our line to withdraw in several places. At five o'clock fresh troops attacked again heavily from a northwesterly direction, from Fontaine le Croisilles, but this attempt was held up by withering machine-gun fire. The Germans having established themselves at Doignies, which position is of tactical advantage, we counterattacked at seven o'clock in the evening with infantry and tanks and drove them out again. Heavy ground and mist considerably handicapped aerial work, but the weather thus far is distinctly in our favour.

The enemy is employing its best divisions, including at least two divisions of the Guards. It is rumoured that Austrian batteries are supporting, but hitherto they have not been identified. Early to-day the enemy was heavily shelling the region of Senin, near Arras. He is still pushing forward large masses of reinforcing troops.

London, March 22.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wiring in the evening says that the offensive

is proceeding. The weather is glorious. Definite details are still unobtainable. Despite our giving ground under the unprecedented weight of men and guns, the enemy gains are nowhere of real strategic importance. The withdrawal everywhere was carried out in an orderly manner, after exacting a fearful price. The airmen report that the ground in the enemy's rear is strewn with gray corpses.

It has been noted that all attacking troops are clad in new uniforms and it is remembered in this connection that Hindenburg boasted he would be in Paris on April 1, anyway he is certainly essaying to break through in record time and as his divisions melt away under torrents of shells and bullets fresh ones are flung up.

Forty enemy divisions, including four of the Guards, had been identified in the front line attack by last night. Already some troops have been relieved. Responsible quarters are gratified at the magnificent manner in which our troops are standing the ordeal. Not a single division has failed of faltered. Against one sector of 10,000 yards it has been estimated that the Germans employed one gun to every fifteen yards, not counting trench mortars.

It is noteworthy that some of the actual retirements were made only upon orders, after the troops had held their trenches intact through the whole day against violent assaults. The first dense waves of yesterday's attacks were frequently held up by our wire. The Germans halted and hacked their way through, whilst our riflemen and gunners were making veritable shambles of the ground. The enemy fought with sturdy valour, for it was the picked divisions who were participating.

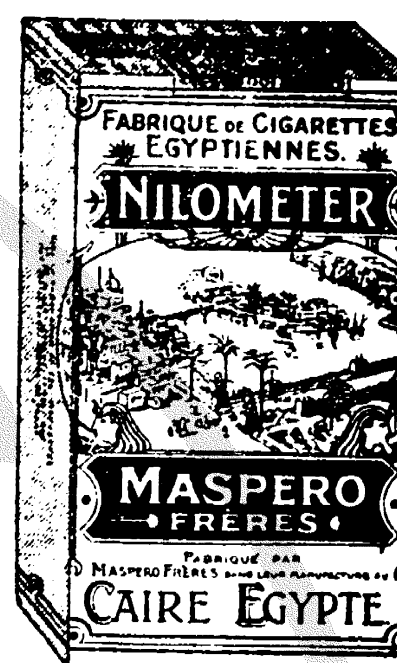
Our airmen are serving magnificently, flying low and attacking enemy flying formations who are machine gunning our trenches. At one place eight German divisions attacked a front held by eight battalions of ours. The front line here had been destroyed by weight of metal but the support achieved a great defence and not only held the enemy but compelled the withdrawal last evening of some of their divisions. The Germans lost a certain number of guns through entering our barrage. Gas shells have been largely used. We are employing projectors, neutralising whole batteries thereby.

London, March 23.—Mr. Philip Gibbs from France says that our troops were heavily engaged on our right to-day, near St. Quentin. We were much outnumbered. Nine German divisions hurled themselves against three of ours at one point, and eight against two at another. A soldier described the enemy's advance "like bees out of a hive, the more one shot the more seemed to come on." It was a return to the old German methods of Mors, Le Cateau and Verdun. The only surprise is that the enemy introduced no novelty in attack, no tanks, no special gas. The enemy relied as of old on the ruthless sacrifice of life in the hope of overwhelming the defence by sheer weight of numbers and of gun power. There were thousands of guns opposite these three British divisions. Nothing hitherto experienced by the British is like the length and width of the barrage laid down on our defences at five yesterday morning and continued all day long, without pause, except when the barrage jumped forward to let the infantry attack and guns advance simultaneously. Heavy guns concentrated on our rear as far back as twenty-eight miles behind the lines.

It was during the last hour of the bombardment that the enemy poured out gas shells and continued gas over our batteries and reserve trenches all day long, filling the atmosphere with poisonous clouds, but this weapon was unsuccessful as the British, trained for weeks past, fought yesterday in masks, in some cases for eight hours. The box respirators proved very effective. There were only six cases of gassing at one of the largest casualty clearing stations this morning. A number of tanks brilliantly counter-attacked on Thursday evening and recaptured some ground near Doignies. The spirit of our men remains magnificent. The troops I saw to-day going to battle had bands playing and were chatting and smiling with calm confidence. At the moment there only scraps of news, unconfirmed rumours and vague tidings of men hard-pressed but holding out against repeated onslaughts. Hours must pass before it is clear how much the enemy has gained or failed to gain at the first blow. Our troops are fighting not merely for their own lives but for the fate of England and all they owe to our race. To-day's battle is not a bluff but is apparently the real thing in all its brutal force. One thing certain is the supreme valour of our men, whatever may happen.

London, Mar. 23.—Mr. Percival Phillips from France wires that the hardest fighting is on our flanks. The enemy on the north wing take the line to where we retired on Thursday, namely some hundreds of yards east of the villages of Vaux, Vrancourt, Marchies and Beaumetz. This makes the enemy's indentation very roughly from about 2,300 yards at its greatest point in the neighbourhood of Croisilles to 500 to 600 yds. at the lower end. We retired east of Doignies, where we occupied the Hindenburg system in November, to what was generally our old front line before that advance, except that we retain Havrincourt. The situation west of the Scheldt Canal, between Gommecourt and St. Quentin is not clear, but the enemy undoubtedly is in some

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villages behind our former front line. Everywhere he is shelling the back areas with increasing intensity. His intention obviously is to keep throwing in fresh divisions and continue the terrific blows incessantly.

The German army south of the Scarpe seems to have delivered its first blow principally in the triangle Arras, Cambrai and Bapaume. Cambrai roads while the army south of Cambrai is striking against our trench systems in the region west of the Scheldt canal. The enemy doubtless hopes to effect a junction of both armies, cut off a considerable slice of British front and recover all the Hindenburg trenches lost four months ago.

London, Mar. 22.—Mr. Hamilton Fyffe, war correspondent in France, says the Germans assembled an enormous number of guns for their preliminary bombardment but this was not of long duration. It began at five in the morning and at seven some German units had already left their trenches and attacked with heavy and light machine-guns. The engagement became general between 9 and 10 on a front of twenty-five miles. The right of the German attack is aimed at Croisilles, Bullecourt and Lagnicourt while the left wing pushed in the direction of Roncesvalles and Hargicourt. Everywhere the enemy suffered severely. The fighting in the afternoon developed into hard local struggles for points of vantage, like the brickfield near Croisilles and ruined farmhouses and canal locks, but at present it is useless to attempt to give details. One thing clear is that the enemy for the first time for two years has begun an attempt to break through.

Mr. Perry Robinson wiring from France, says that the fighting on Friday was generally along our reserve line. That the Germans would break some sections of our front was anticipated. So far we are satisfied with the situation; despite the terrible hammering the British front line fought magnificently and completely held the attack on a large part of the line. This was particularly true about Louverval Obateau, near Bourasies, where the German masses were obliterated by machine-guns, while eastwards, by Flesquieres, the enemy attack was a total failure, the whole of our line remaining intact at nightfall, but we withdrew in the darkness in order to conform to the line on the left, where the enormous weight of the attack broke the front line. But over the whole front of attack our line, if withdrawn, holds absolutely firm. There is not the smallest sign yet of any break through into open warfare. The forces which the enemy have hitherto encountered have been com-

paratively slight and his losses vastly exceeded ours.

The papers are unanimously hopeful of the outcome of the great battle and dwell on the accuracy of British intelligence divining the enemy's intentions and forecasting points in the time of the attack. They are confident that the Allied line, though it may bend, won't break short of some undiscovered formidable surprise. It is emphasised that the battle is only beginning with the assault on the Cambrai front, which was probably chosen because of the undulating lands of this region usually recovering from the effects of the winter some weeks earlier than Franco-Belgian frontier districts. It may not represent the main ultimate feature of the enemy offensive. There may yet be a sudden attack elsewhere, but no doubt is felt that the defensive system ceaselessly elaborated during the winter months defended by troops inspired with the unconquerable spirit which barred the road to Ypres, will hold the enemy. It is believed that the Germans are striking because they think they can win and that victory will end the war, and because they cannot afford to wait. Hence failure now would mean definite defeat for Germany. The papers exhort people at home to steel their hearts for the tale of losses, and not be depressed by momentary checks, or too exultant of successes, but emulate the calmness and steadiness of the heroes at the front.

Mr. Hamilton Fyffe, from France, says that the outstanding characteristic of the fighting hitherto, is that we did so well under the terrific impact. Apart from the unprecedented artillery fire, the enemy's trench-mortars discharged such an overwhelming weight of projectiles that wire ceased to be an obstacle on most parts of the front and the trenches were destroyed, though not everywhere, as the enemy's wire cutters found when they were mowed down by our machine-guns.

Mr. Fyffe, describing the gassing of British batteries, says that this is the first battle where the gunners had to work continuously wearing masks. He says that when the British at one point counter-attacked at nine on Thursday morning, they bombed the enemy in the trenches he had captured and then drove him with the bayonet through the British barrage. Fyffe found the men yesterday morning most confident. He says that the enemy's gain in the Bullecourt salient is absolutely unimportant. The enemy generally had not to attack chosen defence positions and the task of the British has become proportionately lighter.

London, March 21.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the German attack extended for over fifty miles from the Scarpe to the Oise, and was the largest scale offensive

of the war. Information at present showed that on part of the front our outpost troops, where the line was very lightly held, had withdrawn to the battle-zone according to prearranged instructions.

The information indicated that nothing beyond this had occurred. There was nothing in the nature of a surprise. What had occurred need not cause any alarm. The attack had been launched in the very part of our line where it was expected. Moreover, Headquarters three days ago advised that an attack would be launched immediately.

"I am justified in saying that the attack did not surprise us, and those responsible for our force have foreseen, and throughout have believed, that if such an attack came we were well able to meet it. Anything that has happened gives no cause whatever for additional anxiety."

London, March 21.—Reporting on aviation Field Marshal Haig says: The weather yesterday hindered flying. Our nightfliers dropped three hundred bombs on an aerodrome south-west of Tournai and a dump north-west of St. Quentin. All returned.

London, Mar. 21.—Haig's aviation report says that owing to the mist and light it was only suitable for low flying. The enemy's attacking troops and reinforcements and battlefront offered excellent targets and our pilots poured thousands of rounds into them, causing innumerable casualties.

Our bombers also attacked troops dropping over 900 bombs on troops and railway stations on the battlefield.

There was much air fighting. We brought down sixteen and drove down six and we shot down one. Three of our machines are missing. Our nightfliers dropped 34 tons of bombs on Bruges Dockyards and 34 tons on billets at Tournai. All of them returned.

British Shipbuilding.

London, March 20.—In the House of Commons Sir E. Carson, who followed Sir E. Geddes, deprecated the constant changes in the methods of shipbuilding. This multiplication of controllers was disquieting and he would like more information as to the exact functions of Lord Pirrie. The best plan would have been to make Lord Pirrie a controller responsible both for naval and mercantile shipbuilding. Lord Pirrie was a masterful man and would fight for the mercantile marine, yet the longer the war lasted the more rapidly would the fleet wear out. Sir E. Carson hoped there would be no friction between Lord Pirrie and naval constructors.

The Labour member Mr. Wilkie feared Sir E. Geddes' statement would

cause greater frictions in the yards.

Sir Owen Phillips suggested it would facilitate shipbuilding if details of every ship launched were published.

Sir E. Geddes replying promised the fullest details of every yard and every ship.

Mr. Lloyd George said there were 138 extensions of shipyards projected of which 110 were in hand. He emphasised that Lord Pirrie would be absolutely independent and subject only to the lord. The latter would be in a position to control both naval and mercantile construction, with the War Cabinet as a final court of appeal. Complete co-operation between Lord Pirrie and Sir J. MacLay was essential in order to achieve the desired aims. There was no shortage of steel supplies there being more than was required both for naval and mercantile vessels.

Mr. Lloyd George, proceeding, described the difficulties of withdrawing skilled shipbuilders from the army—men whose skill was often essential to batteries. He was not going to risk the efficiency of the army in the field at a very critical and perilous moment by so doing. Government believed that by special exertion the deficiency of 120,000 tons of British shipping could be made good if they put their strength into the task. The Navy's work had been gratifying. There had been a gradual diminution of losses inflicted by submarines, which if it continues and if the shipyards increased their output at the rate of 120,000 tons monthly as regards British shipping or 100,000 tons monthly regards the world's shipping, the whole of that deficiency could be wiped out.

Such an achievement would do more to shorten the war than any individual effort of which Britain was capable because it would not merely inflict defeat on the enemy but would bring home the fact that he could never defeat us.

Mr. Asquith said that in 1916 the mercantile construction figures were due to the requirements of the Navy. He mentioned that Admiral Jellicoe was removed at his own request from the Grand Fleet to the Admiralty specially to deal with the growing submarine menace.

German Exaggerations.

London, March 21.—An Admiralty diagram shows the exaggerations of the German claims of the sinking of mercantile tonnage. The exaggeration which was only 46 per cent. in February 1917 was 113 per cent. in January 1918, the average exaggeration of the year was fifty-six per cent.

The Daily Telegraph says that the statistics are not calculated to dissipate national anxiety. The position is worse even than we feared, since last year's depredations equalled the net reduction of forty centum of the tonnage.

The Daily Chronicle says that the total tonnage of thirty three millions is misleading. Making a large deduction for allied shipping diverted to military and naval purposes and for neutral shipping unavailable, the real net tonnage available was probably less than half thirty three millions.

The Times says that Sir Eric Geddes' statement had a mixed reception in the Commons. It will make a mixed impression outside also. The summary of the tale of British losses was not reassuring. The greatest hiatus in the statement is Geddes' silence on the conditions of the shipyards.

The Daily News says that public anxiety will not be alleviated by the figures, which did little to enlighten the position. If the situation is to be redeemed a thousand men from the army whom the shipbuilders demanded in October must return to the shipyards.

The Daily Express says that Sir Eric's story is not pleasant, and is not improved by the plain demonstration that the shipbuilding lacked a strong guiding expert hand. Pirrie should be made auto-crat of the shipyards.

The Daily Mail says that the facts are serious enough but if faced in a right spirit need not cause dismay. We had been more successful as a destroyer of submarines but had lost ground badly in replacing lost ships. Pirrie's appointment is a welcome change.

London, Mar. 21.—The Press Bureau issues an admiralty statement which summarises as follows the shipping position at the end of last year. The losses of the British were 7,079,000 tons, foreign 4,750,000 tons. The gains were new construction, British 3,031,000; foreign 3,500,000; enemy tonnage captured by British 780,000; by foreign 1,800,000. The total gains were British 3,800,000; foreign 5,383,000 tons.

"Clogs on Our Wheels."

By ASVABAHU.

Reprinted from the pages of the Siam Observer.

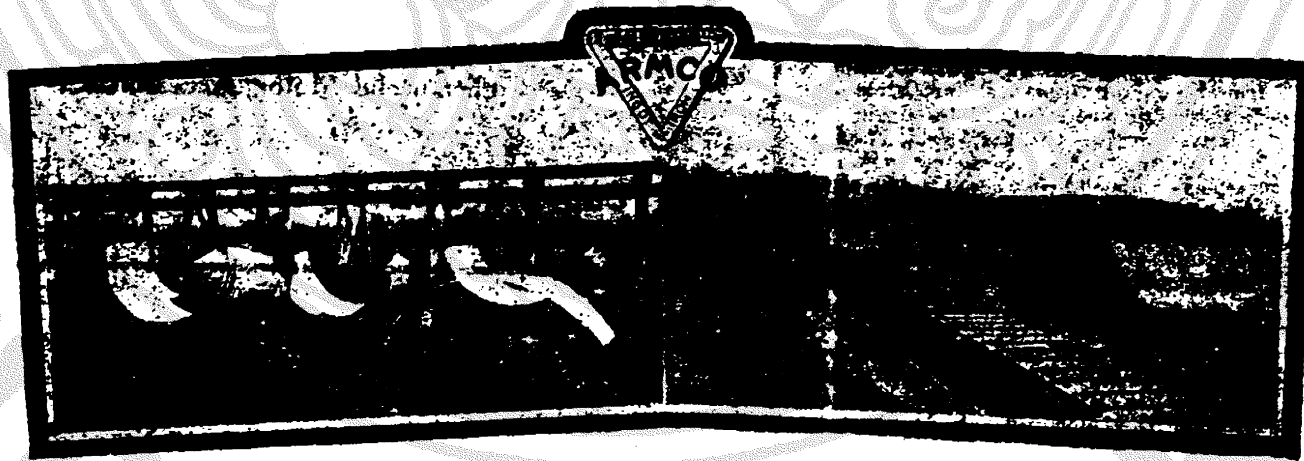
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