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"Siam Observer"
STATISTICAL
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Every Description.

FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL 44. NO. 81

BANGKOK. TUESDAY. APRIL 16. 1918.

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STEAMER SAILINGS.

K. P. M.

Service to

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Special 5000 Tons Tourist Steamers
calling at
BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, PORT
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For particulars apply to

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THE ARRACAN COMPANY, LTD.

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We beg to inform the Public that
we have just opened our shop in
Jawarat Road, Nos. 104-109. We
have received a large stock of Iron
and Brassware, Paint and Oils, &c., &c.
House and Boat Builders and Con-
tractors are invited to pay us a visit.
Our prices are very moderate.

KWONG ON CHEONG

HIGH CLASS TAILOR,

Opposite Oriental Avenue on the
NEW ROAD.

Executes all kinds of Tailoring in
the latest fashions.
Send Post Card, and he will wait on
you personally

Lloyd de France Insurance Co., Ltd.

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ARE PREPARED TO ACCEPT
THE USUAL

FIRE RISKS, MARINE
INSURANCE,
AND
WAR RISKS.

For detailed particulars apply

Malcolm Beranger.

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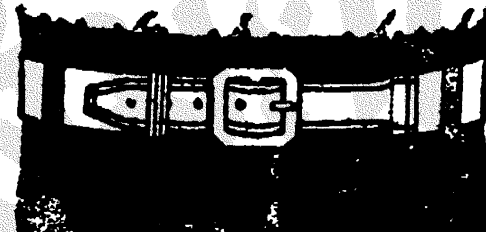
New Shipment of Belts.



Pigskin Sporting Belts extra strong, fitted
rings and swivels.
Price Tcs. 5.50 each.

Suede Leather
Belts, removable
buckle, can be
had in Fawn or
Grey.

Price Tcs. 3.75
each.



Plain solid Leather Belts in Tan only.

Price Tcs. 3.95 each.

White Leather
Belts fitted rings
only.
Price Tcs. 3.75
each.



Pigskin Sport-
ing Belt highest
quality.
Price Tcs. 6.50
each.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA

AND

APCAR LINE

(Companies incorporated in England)

Mail and Passenger Services.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

(Under Contract with H. B. M.'s Government)

The Company's MAIL SERVICES EAST OF BOMBAY
are at present suspended.

The Company's INTERMEDIATE SERVICES TO AND FROM LONDON
are at present suspended.

Passengers for Europe are booked via Bombay as opportunity offers
and as far as accommodation is available

The P. & O. Company shall be at liberty to cancel any of their obligations
in the present state of affairs and hold themselves free from all liability.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LTD.
Agents.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japanese Mail Steamship Company.

Full particulars as to

Sailing Dates,

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&c., &c.

May be had on application.

Round the World Tickets issued in either direction.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

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ALHAMBRA CIGARS.

THE BEST MANILA CIGAR.

A very fine selection of Manila Cigars

Now on Show.

Damas.

Have convinced many smokers

that the best Cigars are not

always gauged by their price.

A short smoke at a small cost.

Per box of 100 Cigars. Tcs. 4-50.

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THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

Bangkok-Europe Line

THE SIAM STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

West coast Mail Service.

For Prachin, Jumbor, Taku, Lanchuan, Bandon, Nagor, Sridharmeray,
Songkhla, Patani, Panarai, Salsuri, Naradhiva, Takbai, Kelantan, Seoh,
Semera, Blant, Tringganu, Kretay and Singapore.

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s.s. "Aedang"	6.4.18.
s.s. "Mahidol"	13.4.18.
s.s. "Prachitipok"	20.4.18.
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For Siraje, Kohsihang, Koh Pra, Rayong, Koh Samit, Ohandaburi,
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s.s. "Ohadaburi",	Wednesday noon:	not calling at	Kret
s.s. "Kret",	Saturday	"	" Kohsihang & Koh Kong.

All the steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have ex-
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For Freight, Passage and Particulars apply to

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, Ltd.

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Reserves .. 48,000,000

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Haiphong, Peking, Tientsin
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Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris
Credit Lyonnais
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Transit banking and exchange business of
every description; discount bills; great
credit on approved securities; letters of
credit available in the principal cities of
Europe, Asia, Africa and America; receive
deposits on current account and allow 1 per
cent. per annum interest on daily balances;
receive fixed deposits according to arrange-
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J. DEMAY, Acting Manager.

The Siam Commercial Bank Ltd.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID UP CAPITAL
TICALS 3,200,000

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H. E. Phya Jayasombatti
(Chairman)
H. E. Phya Boribun Rajasombatti
H. E. Phya Boribun Kosakorn
Luang Riddhi Narongron
H. E. Phya Chotak Rajasethi
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National Provincial Bank
of England Ltd., London.
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New York & Japan—International
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d'Escompte de Paris.
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Corporation

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Singapore—Netherlands Trading
Society.

Penang—Netherlands Trading
Society.

The Institution buys, sells, and collects
Bills of Exchange on Europe, America,
India, China and Japan and transacts
every description of Exchange and
Banking business.

Current Account Deposits at 1%
on daily balances.

Rates of Interest allowed on the fixed
deposits may be ascertained on appli-
cation.

Safe-Deposit Lockers let to the pub-
lic at monthly rental.
Apply for particulars

Office hours ... 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays ... 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

G. H. ARDRON,
Manager.

Bangkok, March 6, 1918.

Chartered Bank

OF
INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £2,000,000
FURTHER LIABILITY OF
PROPRIETORS ... £1,200,000

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Current Accounts are opened and in-
terest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum
on the daily balances.

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at rates which can be ascertained on
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G. H. ALLEN,
Agent.

Bangkok, July 1, 1909.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS
STERLING £1,500,000 @ 2/4-15,000,000
SILVER ... 19,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS
\$15,000,000

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S. H. Lockwell, Esq. E. V. D. Farr, Esq.
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CHIEF MANAGER.
N. J. STARR.

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Bangkok, Johore, Penang
Batavia, Kobe, Shanghai
Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore
Calcutta, London, Hongkong
Canton, Lyons, Shanghai
Colon, Malacca, Singapore
Fookow, Manila, Sourabaya
Hankow, Nanking, Tientsin
Hongkong, New York, Yokohama
(Shanghai)

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INTEREST Allowed on current ac-
counts at the rate of 1 per cent per
annum on the daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received on
terms which can be ascertained on
application.

Letters of credit issued available in
the Principal Cities of the world.

Drafts granted. Bills negotiated or
sent for collection and every descrip-
tion of Banking and Exchange business
transacted.

Office Hours - 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays - 9 a.m. to 12 noon

E. W. TOWNEND,
Agent.

Notice.

is hereby given that from today the
prices for Shell Motor Spirit will be as
follows:

"Shell" Benzine.

In 4 gal. tins Tics. 17.— per 2 tins

In 2 gal. cans Tics. 13.50 per 4 cans

Heavy Benzine.

In 4 gal. tins Tics. 14.— per 2 tins

Nal Lert Store.

TEL. No. 439.

Best Food for Summer.

Amritanava Avaleh.

If you feel uneasy, excess of heat in
the body, pain in the chest, continuous
headache, weakness of the brain, less
power of understanding, and poor
memory, please use this Avaleh only.
It is the best food for brain and a
good tonic. Consumption, curonitis and
acute Diarrhoea can be cured by the
use of this Avaleh.

PRICES:

TOS 2 PER TIN OF 1/2 lb.

ATANK NIGRAM PHARMACY

207, Samyok, Bangkok.

Oriental Bakery.

ORIENTAL AVENUE.

Daily Supplies of
white bread and rolls
Brown Bread every
Wednesday and Sun-
day. Fresh cakes al-
ways on hand.

For Sale.

Revised Tide Tables of Menam Chao

Phya Bar for the year 1918. Price

Tos. 2.

Apply at

THE HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.

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Aren't You
Sorry

for any one who has
suffered from
rheumatism,
sprains, strains,
drawn out of a shape,
weakness, muscle and
innumerable aches and
pains, make life a bur-
den so heavy for most
to bear.

But now you need
sorrow no longer.

Little's
Oriental Balm

Has ruined the bodies
of many thousands
suffering from rheu-
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pains, make life a bur-<

The Guns That Failed.

London, April 8.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says just before dawn this morning the enemy developed a truly terrific bombardment north of the Somme, lasting an hour, but I have not yet been able to learn the meaning of it. Our troops are ceaselessly vigilant, for an early resumption of the German offensive on a grand scale is expected at any time. We retaliated to the gas shelling of Arras by gas-shelling the German positions thereabouts. We now know definitely that the objective of the big attack of April 5 by ten divisions of von der Marwitz's army was the high ground about Donscourt, Mailly-Maillet and Colin Camp. This encounter developed into a pitched open battle, wherein, despite his superior numbers the enemy made very little headway. Our counter-attacks have since further reduced his gains.

German prisoners subsequently taken state this failure considerably upset all their plans, since the German second army was so disorganised by it that a further serious effort was impossible for some days. They also say there is much confusion behind the enemy lines and lack of liaison, owing to many people not knowing quite where they are. A draft recently arrived for the ninety-sixth Infantry Reserve was composed of thirty men who had participated in a Berlin strike.

London, April 8.—Field Marshal Haig says that except for hostile artillery fire on different parts of the battle front especially in the neighbourhood of Bucquoy there is nothing to report.

London, April 8.—Reuter is informing of the Anglo-Japanese landing at Vladivostok was solely necessitated by disturbances in Vladivostok where on March 3 Japanese business premises were pillaged and Japanese were killed. The landing has no relation to any so-called Japanese intervention in Siberia, nor to any movement of a wider character than is indicated.

The Experts View.

Paris, April 7.—A representative of the Daily Mail has interviewed a high authority whose declarations on military operations may be summarized as follows: "General Foch is parrying the Germans with far smaller force than they are employing. He is doing so simply because he does not choose to engage his main army just where the Kaiser would like him to. The important thing to remember is that Germany has nowhere broken the line. Ludendorff is being boxed with and hustled not by our main force but by little more than covering armies. Unbeaten armies are more than towns and what has happened in this battle is not in the least represented by newspaper maps. In a battle like this the advances or retreats are simply

geographical summaries which convey very little except to those who are directing operations.

Perhaps when the Tonic torture has put his head out far enough the Allied sword will fall.

In M. Clemenceau Paris is a price-less barometer. Every day France's grand old man is off to the front and when he returns one glance at his grizzled face tells all one wants to know. For some days the barometer has been at 'set fair'."

Germany's War of Sedition.

London, April 6.—The correspondent of the Times at Tangier says the Germans with the use of an Arabic printing press at Barcelona have been spreading anarchy and murder in Morocco and enlisting Riffs in the Spanish zone to fight the French. These mercenaries commanded by Germans were supplied with an abundance of smuggled arms and ammunition including bombs of the latest type which were landed by submarines and fishing boats from the Canaries. Only the energy of the French forces and the ability of General Lyauty prevented a revolt in the interior. The Germans recently flooded the tribes with leaflets inciting the assassination of Lyauty "in name of God."

American Loans.

New York, April 7.—The first day's subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan of three billion dollars in New York and throughout the country exceeded the subscriptions of the first day of the two former loans. Over a hundred millions was subscribed in New York. The subscriptions include the Bankers Trust Company twenty-five millions, National Park Bank twenty, Corn Exchange Bank sixteen.

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of skin diseases, Wounds, 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.
Dyspepsia.—Take 10 table-spoonfuls three times a day one hour before meals. TAKE
PURE WITHOUT WATER. Under 16 years one table-spoonful, under 7 years 1/2 table-spoonful,
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Can be taken by women enlacte.

For inflammation of the gums, apply with cotton-wool on the swollen gum changing
every 5 minutes 3 times a day 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 sore-throat, slip the mixture slowly. For Eczema, apply externally
and take internally as directed. For Stomach, take 10 drops three times a day. For cholera,
take one table-spoonful 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 fix it with some, changing five or six times every 4 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 Erysipelas, clean the ear first with cotton-wool, put 5 or 6 drops in the 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 mis-
ture, cover with cotton-wool and bandage, change dressing every three hours, and take inter-
nally, as directed until relieved or healed.

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

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with cotton-wool a few minutes after the occurrence, instant relief will be obtained. Face
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THE Great War.

Havas Wires from Singapore.

Siam's War-Aims.

(PASSED BY MILITARY CENSOR)
Paris, April 11.

The *Echo de Paris* has interviewed Prince Vanvaidhayakara, Secretary of the Siamese Legation in Paris, regarding the Siamese expeditionary force recently arrived. The Prince declared that, owing to the difficulties of transport, Siam could not send considerable contingents to Europe, but her chief wish was to show that her adhesion to the cause of justice and right was not only of a platonic character. "We mean," said the Prince, to show Europe, and more particularly Germany who baffled us, that our declaration of war is not only a diplomatic manifestation. Besides the Siamese wish to give the Allies larger economic help. Siam possesses large quantities of raw material, which are at the entire disposition of the Allies. "We shall thus help," concluded the Prince, "by more active co-operation towards the triumph of justice, the ideal which is also ours."

Kaiser Karl's Letter.

Paris, April 12.

The Emperor Charles having denied that he had ever admitted the claims of France regarding Alsace-Lorraine, the French Government issued an official Note last night, giving the text of the autograph letter from the Austrian Emperor, which was communicated on March 31st, 1917, by Prince Sixte de Bourbon, his "brother-in-law," to M. Poincaré, President of the French Republic. It contains the following passage:—

"It is particularly agreeable for me to see that, although adversaries for the moment, no real divergence of views or aspirations separates my Empire from France, and that I am entitled to hope my keen sympathy for France joined to the like feeling which reigns throughout the monarchy will avoid for ever any recurrence of this state of war—for which I am in no way responsible. In this connection and to manifest in precise fashion the reality of these sentiments, I beg you to inform secretly and unofficially M. Poincaré President of the French Republic, that I shall support by every means, and using my personal influence with my Allies, the just claims of the French with regard to Alsace-Lorraine."

Paris, April 13.

The papers observe, concerning the subject of the letter of the Emperor Charles, first that the publication of the letter was only made because the Emperor Charles had addressed to the Emperor William a telegram contradicting the statement of M. Clemenceau; and because Count Czernin in an official communiqué accused the French Premier of having prevented the truth. It was an indispensable reply to false statements.

The Outlook.

The German offensive in Flanders seems to have stopped. It is at any rate reduced to local attacks of no decisive value, on a front which tends to become stable. Seventeen German divisions, ten of which were taken from the general reserves, were engaged there on a front of about thirty kilometres.

Whilst Marshal Hindenburg proceeds with dense masses—which gives him at least a temporary gain of ground—it seems that General Foch, confident in the Franco-British troops, waits his hour and engages his effectives as little as possible, since he who at the decisive moment has the largest masses will win.

It is certain now that Hindenburg has neither made his way to Paris nor taken Amiens. He endeavoured to separate the French from the British, but also failed there.

Siam Observer
SPECIAL WAR EDITION
Subscription Price 4 per month.

Official Corruption.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

In view of the widespread existence of official corruption which this war has revealed the recent attacks upon Siamese Ministers and Officials strike one as being in extremely bad taste, if not an unseemly impertinence.

England, France, Italy and America have all been subjected to its influence and have suffered severely in consequence, while autocratic Russia is in hopeless chaos through its disastrous effects.

It would therefore seem to be more to the point to give up sitting in snug self-satisfaction contemplating each other's defects, to face the inevitable fact, and to unite our energies to defeat the common foe.

It is clear that bribery and corruption flourish in all countries and under all forms of Government, and the fate of Russia shows that even a powerful and efficient Government cannot secure either Crown or Government against its undermining influence.

On the other hand man in general, no matter to what country he belongs, is, in the main, reasonable and readily contented with a decent self-respecting human being and not as a mere beast of burden.

Let him be guaranteed work, good wages, reasonable hours, and holidays, and above all absolute and impartial justice in the courts of his country and what will become of his troubles? Where will be the need for strikes, unions, and what will be the use of strikes, once it is established that justice has only to be expected to ensure its being promptly remedied?

The security of thrones and governments will in future rest not upon armaments but upon justice; sound laws, honestly and impartially administered, and a sound administration, honestly and patriotically endeavouring to do its best for all classes of society alike, and in particular to secure for the working classes a due and suitable reward for their labours.

We believe that this is well understood by almost all present day sovereigns, and that the majority of them spare no pains to promote the welfare of their subjects, but it ought not to be forgotten that their difficulties are very great, and every endeavour should be made to give them unwavering loyalty and assistance.

They are bound to appoint Ministers, and they are bound to support them and to repose confidence in them once they are appointed.

It is inevitable that mistakes should arise, and that sometimes unsatisfactory appointments should be made. A Minister may be totally unfit for the post to which he is appointed, or he may be corrupt and dishonest. In any case the last thing that he will do will be to admit his own defects or shortcomings, they have to be found out, and it is certain that they will be concealed from the King till the very last minute.

If such a Minister is personally attacked in the press an awkward situation is immediately created. The Sovereign must either support his Minister, and insist on proofs, in which case it is a million to one that satisfactory evidence cannot be produced, with the result that the matter drops and the paper is discredited, or the Sovereign takes the impossible course of removing his Minister and so puts an end to all confidence between himself and his Government in the future.

If instead of this course the press would avoid personalities; if it would content itself with ruthlessly and persistently exposing all irregularities and all apparent injustice and abuse, while it rigidly avoided any attempt at fixing the blame on any particular individual, it would put the Sovereign or the Government of the day upon inquiry and enable changes to be made without creating impossible situations, and once the integrity of the press and the soundness of its information are established neither King nor Government would ignore its timely and friendly warning.

We believe that the greatest safeguard against bribery and corruption will be found in an impartial, critical, patriotic and impartial press, and that journals conducted on these lines deserve the utmost encouragement, protection and support.

Let it however always be remembered that the function of the journalist is honest and impartial criticism, and the exposure of injustice and abuse, he has no business whatever to constitute himself a Court of inquiry, still less to sit in judgment. Once he descends to the level of personal attacks his criticism becomes suspected and discredited and ceases to be of any public utility, while the journalist who disseminates false news or scandal to increase the circulation of his paper is just as contemptible and corrupt as the unjust judge or dishonest minister.

Anyone who honestly and justly compares the progress which Siam has made, with that which other nations, at the same stage of their respective histories, will be immensely struck by what Siam has accomplished, while anyone who knows anything about her present ruler, knows that he spares neither health, time, nor trouble in his patriotic endeavour to promote the

Exhibition of Pictures.

This afternoon we had the pleasure of a private view of the pictures which are to be publicly exhibited on Saturday of this week on the premises formerly occupied by Dr. Dietzel.

The pictures are the work of Mr. Kalmykoff, a Russian artist who has made a great name for himself, not only in his own country, but in other parts of the world. The artist was born in 1868 and is a native of the Don territory. He began his studies in the Moscow Academy and later studied at Rome and other great art centres of Italy. His work soon made a great stir in the world of painting and examples adorn the galleries of Moscow and Petrograd.

Mr. Kalmykoff is a specialist in landscape painting and his work is striking in its naturalism. His colouring is brilliant and his truthfulness of broad conception is remarkable. Mr. Kalmykoff belongs to the impressionist school of which he is a worthy exponent.

His pictures include a very wide range of subjects but those of scenes in Mongolia and the Altai Mountains are especially worthy of mention.

As stated above, the exhibition will be opened to the public on Saturday. Advertisements regarding the same will appear in our issue of tomorrow.

Words of Wisdom.

London, April 6.—The Lord Mayor gave a luncheon to a distinguished company at the Mansion House to commemorate the United States entry into the war. Telegrams were read from the King and Mr. Lloyd George. The latter in the course of his telegram said: "During the next few weeks America will give the Prussian military junta the surprise of their lives."

Mr. Balfour in a speech said there was no room on this earth for the ideals cherished by the German military party and the ideals of the great free democracies of the world. One or the other must prevail. He scathingly referred to enemy statesmen who expressed approval of the principles enunciated by President Wilson yet simultaneously threatened to divide Romania between Bulgaria and Hungary, and to exterminate Rumanian nationhood if she did not conclude peace.

After referring to territory inexorably ravished by the Central Powers from Russia he declared the future peace of the world would be jeopardised if such unjust arrangements were allowed to remain. He looked forward to the time when the Russians would be not only independent and united but free. We would give them every possible assistance in their painful upward struggle.

Dealing with the war map Mr. Balfour said most of the enemy gains had been against unprepared and unresisting nations, but their gains against off long armies were not great. He put confidence for the future in the fact that the forces fighting for right and freedom were greater than the forces fighting against them.

He said that President Wilson had crystallized the Allies' ideals in the words with which he circled the earth and had round the answering echo in everyone who knew the meaning of freedom. He reminded his hearers the Allies not only had reserves of military power which they could develop but the great weapon of commerce and concluded by toasting the unity of the co-operation of great and free nations.

London, April 5.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Petrograd says it is reported that an association of German banks has offered the Government a loan of a thousand million roubles, to be guaranteed by the revenues of the Northern and Siberian railways.

Petrograd, April 4.—It is reported from Copenhagen that German exporters have petitioned the Government to arrange a German monopoly in Turkestan cotton for forty-eight years.

"Liberty" Sheets for Germany.

New York, Feb. 13.—American seaplanes have flown 300 miles into Germany and dropped pamphlets containing an appeal to the German people to shake off the Imperial yoke. These appeals conclude as follows:—

"We are aiding and supporting the German refugees who are striving in Switzerland to make a republic of the Kaiser's Empire."

The military authorities have destroyed all the copies which they have been able to seize, but thanks to the Germans in Switzerland and to our aviators the American appeal has been heard throughout Germany.—(Intransigent.)

welfare and prosperity of his subjects and country.

We are certain that no one is more anxious than he is to do away with every form of injustice and that if the press will give him its loyal support by exposing abuses without tying his hands he will make any changes that appear to him desirable and will prove himself a most deadly foe to bribery, corruption, and injustice.

General Wire News.

London, April 9.—The correspondent of the Times at Stockholm says there is a very strong anti-German party in Finland, including not merely the whole commercial and industrial elements but even General Count Mannerheim commanding the white army. The Entente must take steps which the anti-German Finns recommend because Finland is rapidly becoming a German province. The Times in an editorial urges the Allies to protect the ice-free harbour of Kola in Russian Lapland and keep open the Murman Railway which is the door to European Russia, besides trying to maintain relations with the powerful anti-German Finnish party. It says there can be no just comparison of the action of the Allies at Vladivostok and the German invasion of Finland. The Allies must spare no effort to prevent Siberia sharing the fate of Finland.

The Times says that government has found in the deliberations of the Irish Convention a basis for proposals as regards the government of Ireland, but their scheme of conscription for Ireland is not conditional upon the acceptance of these proposals.

Parliament conscription will be insisted upon whatever the fate of the proposals.

London, April 9.—A Royal Warrant states that promotion to the rank of general will henceforth be by selection instead of seniority.

The Daily Express says that the new home rule bill will include an Irish Parliament and the Dublin executive will be responsible to that. There will be military service, safeguards for Protestant minorities, no control of the navy, army or foreign policy and a new customs arrangement.

The Daily Mail says that Mr. Bonar Law in his new budget hopes to obtain a thousand millions from taxpayers by increasing the income tax duties on beer, spirits and licences, also on tea, coffee, cocoa and sugar, imposing an additional tax on articles of luxury.

Washington, April 9.—The acting secretary for war announces that the

transportation of American troops to France has already been accelerated.

London, April 5.—General van der Venter's first lengthy despatch concerning the operations in German East Africa for the six months ended Dec. 1 shows the campaign was of a very exciting nature owing to the bad effects of the climate on all but indigenous Africans. Other campaigning difficulties such as the character of the country were largely to the advantage of the enemy. The despatch deals at some length with operations against one small mobile commando of 1,000 men which were particularly troublesome until the column was captured or dispersed, owing to tactics reminiscent of the pursuit of de Wet. Van der Venter believes Naumann's raiding exploits were only possible in a country like German East Africa, where the bush is so thick that two considerable forces are able to pass within a mile unaware of each other's existence.

After tracing the measures whereby the enemy forces were tracked down, and broken up General van der Venter opines that the remnants which entered Portuguese East Africa may constitute an equally arduous campaign, though on a very much smaller scale before being brought to book, owing to the size of the country and the difficulties of communication. Our casualties for six months were six thousand. The enemy lost 1,618 whites, 5,482 Africans, four ten guns, 77 machine-guns and thousands of rifles. Van der Venter praises all the military arms, especially the South African, Indian, West African and East African troops. He also thanks the navy under Rear-admiral Charlton, and the Indian, South African and Ugandan Governments.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

During the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowel and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unusual looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by the British Dispensary.



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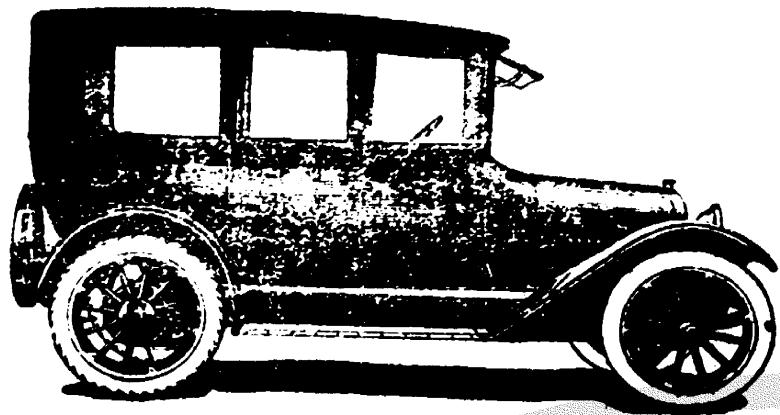
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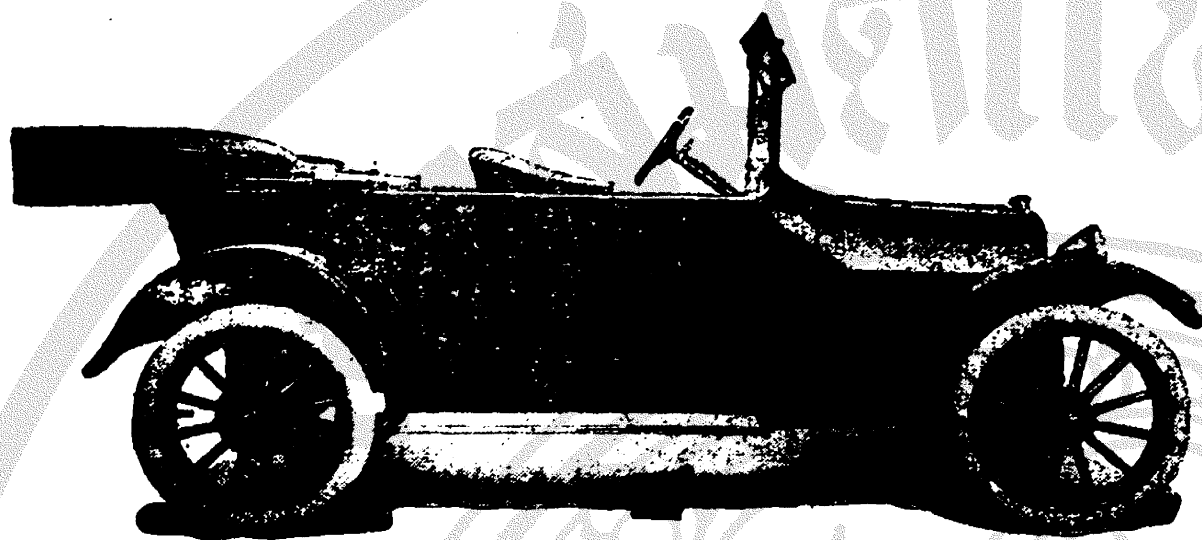
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Germany's Great Effort.

Official Despatches.

London, April 5.—French communique: The Germans continued to attack at night time with undiminished violence, and by hurling into the battle fresh forces. We identified fifteen divisions on our battlefield of which seven are fresh. Despite the marked numerical superiority of his effective, which he used up regardless of cost, the enemy did not attain his objective, namely the railway from Amiens to Clermont. This is borne out by orders found on prisoners.

Our regiments by resistance step by step and energetic counter-attacks maintained their line entirely and inflicted on the enemy cruel losses. Whilst northward we have withdrawn to the neighbourhood of Castel, we repulsed the enemy from Bois de l'Arrierecourt to the west of Mally Meneval.

Southeast of Grivecourt a brilliant counter attack gave us St. Aignan Farm, which we retained against all assaults.

London, April 6.—French communique: The Germans did not renew their attacks to-day. We vigorously counter-attacked north of Montdidier, improving our positions at several points, notably in the region of Mally, Raineval, and Cantigny, of which we hold the northern and western outskirts. There was reciprocal violent artillery activity between Lassigny and Noyon. We gained ground this afternoon north of Mont-Renaud.

Twenty-three tons of bombs were dropped on enemy cantonnements and railway stations. Fires were observed at the stations of Laon St. Quentin. Five enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

London, April 6.—A French communique says the night was marked by violent bombardments north and south of the Aisne, especially in the region of Monchel. There was no infantry attack.

On the right of the Meuse and in Apremont wood the artillery duel was sometimes very lively.

Paris, April 6.—A semi-official says the majority of the fresh German divisions appear not to draw from the reserves but from troops from other sectors, indicating the German General Staff is now economising in men.

Franco-British aviation has definitely obtained the mastery of the air on the Somme battlefield.

British Steadiness.

London, April 5.—Fieldmarshal Haig reports heavy fighting in the afternoon and late evening of Thursday between the Luce river and the Somme. The enemy employing strong forces delivered repeated assaults. These were beaten off with loss to the

enemy but we were slightly pressed back to the eastward of Villers Bretonneux where our positions are maintained. The enemy's artillery north of the Somme was active at night time in the neighbourhood of Boquoy and in the Scarpe valley. We engaged hostile concentrations in the neighbourhood of Albert.

London, April 5.—A War Office communique says that the Germans since dawn have delivered heavy attacks north and south of Dernancourt, southwest of Albert and in the region of Moyenneville. The Germans got a foothold in our defences at Dernancourt and southwest of Albert. Our counter-attack restored the situation at Albert. The enemy heavily shelled the line in the region of Meuil and Beaumont Hamel. There was some infantry fighting near Meuil where the enemy did not gain an advantage. We repulsed an attack on Moyenneville. We attacked southwest of Gommecourt and took prisoner 120. The situation is quiet on the British front south of the Somme.

London, April 5.—Haig: The activity of the enemy's artillery and trench mortars increased this morning northward of the Somme and was followed by strong infantry attacks between the Somme and the neighbourhood of Boquoy. The latest reports are that he had practically no success anywhere, resulting in further heavy enemy casualties. We successfully attacked on the same front in the neighbourhood of Hebuterne, taking prisoner 200 and a few machine guns. The enemy did not attack to-day on the British front south of the Somme. It is confirmed that yesterday's fighting was of the severest and most persistent nature, the enemy repeatedly assaulting our positions eastward of Villers Bretonneux.

London, April 6.—Field Marshal Haig says north of the Somme heavy fighting continued along the whole front south of Ayette until late yesterday evening. The enemy constantly attacked in considerable strength with no further success.

In local fighting yesterday afternoon south of the Somme in the neighbourhood of Hangard-en-Santerre we improved our position by a counter-attack.

Hiding the Losses.

Amsterdam, April 5.—The German frontier has been closed for ten days in order to conceal the large transportation of wounded.

Describing the Battle.

London, April 5.—Router's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring to-day, says that the enemy is again thrusting at what he believes is the junction of Franco British armies in the hope yet of separating them. His assault against the British yesterday

MENAM MOTOR BOAT CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

LINE 1—BANGKABUE TO BANG QUANG & MUANG NAW.

Boats leave Bangkok to Bang Quang, Muang Nawn & Pakret.
a.m. 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00.
p.m. 1, 1.30, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.40, 5.30, daily.

Bangkok to Bangkok ... 2.30 p.m. daily.
" " Kai Koh Yai ... 1.00 ...

LINE 2—TANON TOK TO PAKLAT in connection with Paklat Train Cars Thahin
Boats leave Tanon Tok every full and half hour from 6.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.
After 7.30 when sufficient passengers.

LINE 3—KLONG SAMRONG LOOK TO BANG HIA.

Boats leave the Lock in connection with the Paknam Railway train
10.45 a.m. from Bangkok.

Paknam Railway Company Limited.

TIME TABLE.

PAKNAM—BANGKOK.					BANGKOK—PAKNAM				
Stations.	Train No.				Stations.	Train No.			
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Paknam Dep.	6.30	9.30	12.45	3.45	Bangkok Dep.	7.45	10.45	2.00	5.00
*Maha Wong ..	6.35	9.35	12.50	3.50	Sala Deng ..	7.52	10.52	2.07	5.07
*Ban Nang ..	6.40	9.40	12.55	3.55	Klong Toi ..	8.00	11.00	2.15	5.15
Greng ..	6.45	9.45	1.00	4.00	*Ban Kluei ..	8.05	11.05	2.20	5.20
Chorakhe ..	6.50	9.50	1.05	4.05	Prakonong ..	8.10	11.10	2.25	5.25
*Samrong ..	6.55	9.55	1.10	4.10	Bangdjak ..	8.15	11.15	2.30	5.30
Bangna ..	7.00	10.00	1.15	4.15	*Bangna ..	8.20	11.20	2.35	5.35
Bangdjak ..	7.05	10.05	1.20	4.20	Samrong ..	8.25	11.25	2.40	5.40
*Prakonong ..	7.10	10.10	1.25	4.25	Chorakhe ..	8.30	11.30	2.45	5.45
*Ban Kluei ..	7.15	10.15	1.30	4.30	*Ban Nang ..	8.35	11.35	2.50	5.50
Klong Toi ..	7.20	10.20	1.35	4.35	Greng ..	8.40	11.40	2.55	5.55
Sala Deng ..	7.25	10.25	1.40	4.40	*Maha Wong ..	8.45	11.45	3.00	5.55
Bangkok Arr.	7.30	10.30	1.45	4.45	Paknam Arr.	8.50	11.50	3.05	5.55

*Trains stop only at the request of passengers.
Trains may leave intermediate stations 5 minutes before the stated time.

was apparently aimed at a converging movement upon the little town of Corbie. It was delivered in dense waves, which machine-gun and rifle fire heavily punished. He succeeded in straightening out a little salient in our line in the neighbourhood of Ham-wood and village. Our counter-attack was insufficiently strong to restore the position.

The weather is wet and misty, hence it is impossible for the airmen to co-operate.

Fragments of projectiles with which the enemy is shelling our back areas bear British marks, showing that guns and ammunition have come from the Russian front.

London, April 5.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters on the evening of April 5 says that fuller details reveal that the enemy thrust between the Somme and Avre was a formidable effort aimed at getting astride the Paris Amiens railway and developing a thrust at Amiens. Thanks to the stubbornness of the resistance the enemy success was limited to the creation of a salient of 7,000 yards wide, with an extreme depth of two thousand.

There is reason to believe that the Germans threw in fourteen divisions of fresh troops, including some crack corps and three guard divisions. The fifth German division which bore a large share in the early days of the offensive and had been withdrawn to rest and rest, were again fighting. It is estimated that practically a hundred German divisions have been used up to the present battle.

Although the enemy yesterday concentrated all the available artillery the bombardment relatively was not heavy. He consequently relied chiefly on preponderating numbers. Prisoners complain of the state of the roads due to our ceaseless shelling as causing delays in getting up the heavy batteries and adequate munitions. Yesterday rifles and machine-guns played a principal part in the defence.

The Germans came on in dense waves and suffered heavily. The enemy wastage will prove the dominant factor in deciding the present struggle, hence the following details are noteworthy. A prisoner of the 126th infantry regiment stated that the average company strength in the three battalions of the regiment was forty of all ranks when he was captured.

A prisoner of the 64th infantry reserve regiment said that only eighty men of his battalion reached Bapaume on March 25, when reinforcements arrived, composed of men all over thirty-five years. But when the battalion was reorganised, it remained so weak that it consisted on April 1 of only two companies, totalling 120 of all ranks. The second battalion of the 77th infantry reserve regiment was a thousand strong at the beginning of the offensive and reached Bapaume eighty strong; and during our attack on March 25 had between 50 and 60 killed.

Thus the tragic tale involved unit after unit, and consequently there are extravagant estimates of German losses possible.

The weather is wet, misty and unfavourable to the offensive operations. The troops are welcoming the inclemency gleefully.

To-day the Germans have shown considerable aggressiveness. At eight in the morning they attacked in the neighbourhood of Dernancourt on a front of 9,000 yards with an estimated strength of six divisions. After desperate fighting they reached the railway. An attack in considerable strength in the direction of Abbeville was completely repulsed.

We attacked from the sector Fouquereville. It is reported that we gained the first objective at Buquoy, taking prisoner four officers and 120 men.

The New Zealanders were in action again and as a result of a dashing sortie

took prisoner four officers and 130 men.

Fighting is progressing on a considerable portion of the front north of the Somme, but not on a grand scale such as would indicate a general resumption of the offensive.

London, April 5.—Mr. Hamilton Fyffe mentions that a British division lost eight lieut. colonels in the recent battle.

French Analysis of Enemy Losses

The following figures obtained from the reports of German figures have been carefully revised. Certain elements of the 18th Bavarian Division, reserve division of the Guard, suffered losses equalling 25 per cent. of their force. The third division of the Guard, 48th division reserve, suffered losses, some of their battalions lost 40 per cent. The figures are higher for the second reserve division of the Guard, the 5th infantry division, whose losses in certain units reached 50 per cent. but here is better proof. The sixth infantry division, the 195th, fourth and 119th divisions in certain units lost 75 per cent of their men on the battlefield. The first Bavarian obviously suffered the same losses as several of its companies were reduced to 40 men.

London, April 5.—It is not yet clear whether the new battle amounts to a resumption of a really big offensive or a series of smaller blows similar to those the Germans delivered many weeks after the failure of the first phase of the attack on Verdun. The reciprocal raiding activity in Rheims area may indicate more important events in that region. A French semi-official declares the enemy is held both in the French and British sectors before Amiens and is unable to develop his plan for outflanking that city. "The French reserves are now making their presence felt."

On the French Front.

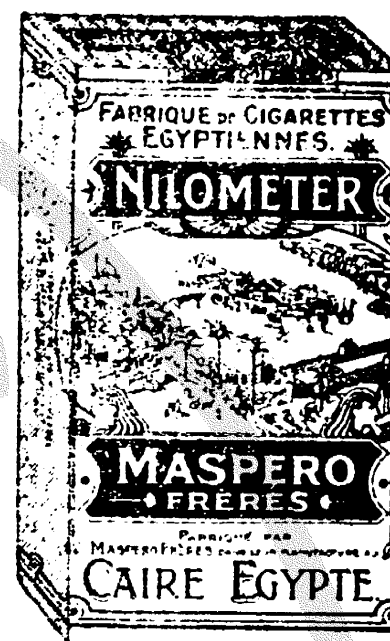
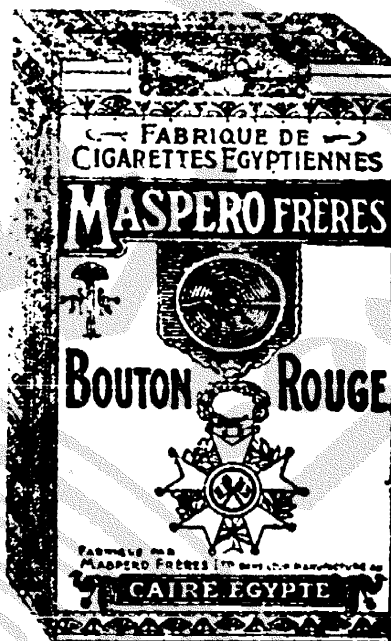
London, April 6.—Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on the evening of the 4th says that the chief news of to-day's battle is the volume of artillery fire, especially heavy guns which is growing. It is raining heavily. Both sides are busy bringing up heavy material, while troops in the front line are mostly without shelter. Details of the battle of March 30th in the neighbourhood of Lassigny show that the German objectives were le Plesmont and le Plessier. The battle is memorable because it was the first important engagement during the offensive wherein the enemy failed to gain an inch of ground. The centre of the attack was the village and chateau of le Plessier a beautiful country house in a large square park, which hitherto has been part of the old French line.

To the right of the park is le Plesmont; to the left is Canny sur Mats which on March 30th was held by French colonial troops. Two enemy divisions attacked a few regiments. One division from Lassigny assaulted across the open in column, two companies of men marching side by side. The first waves disappeared under the machine-gun fire. The remainder, led by someone knowing the terrain, crossed a tiny stream and marshland which the defence had overlooked. Soon hundreds of Germans swarmed into the park. Simultaneously the enemy attacked the French colonials at Canny. They held the village but the right flank was forced to retire to reform, facing the north-west wall surrounding the park.

A German division attacked Plesmont and fought its way to the summit, whereupon a most gallant French officer, with less than a dozen men, desperately attempted to recapture the summit and succeeded in defiance of all probability in installing a machine-gun and holding the Boche.

Flanking attacks on Canny on the left and Thieucourt on the right had been stopped, but by 9.30 a.m. the enemy held Plesmont Park and village

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t.f.n.

Meklong Railway Co., Ltd.

TIME TABLE.

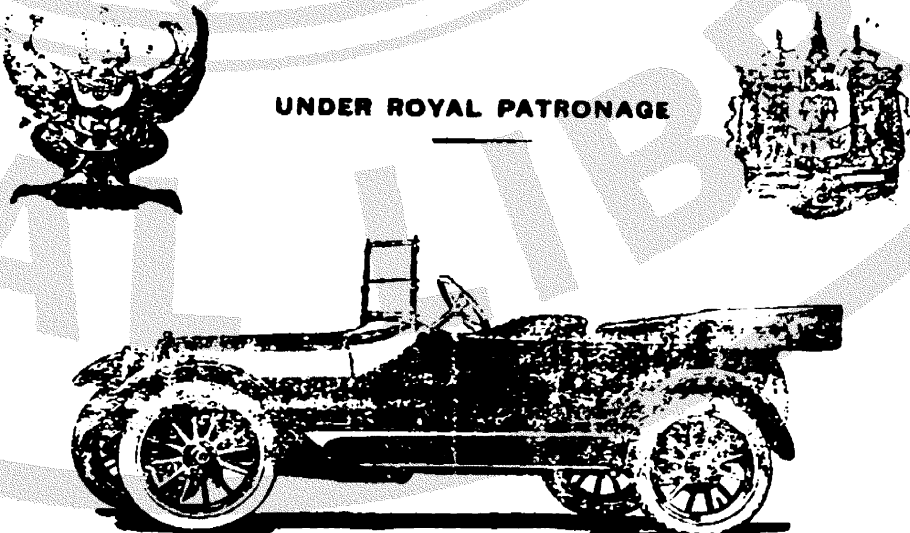
IN FORCE FROM 1st JANUARY, 1917 TO JULY, 1917.

BANGKOK-MEKLONG.					MEKLONG-BANGKOK.				
Distance from Bangkok.	STATIONS.	Trains No.			Distance from Meklong.	STATIONS.	Trains No.		
		I.	III.	V.			VI.	VI.	
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.	
Km.	Bangkok Dep.	8.30	12.30	4.30	Km.	Meklong Dep.	8.35	12.35	
38.1	Mahaachai					B. Hlame			
	Terminus Arr.	9.50	1.50	5.50	33.8	Terminus Arr.	9.55	1.55	

The Company's Steam Launches will meet Trains to carry through passengers across the Tachin River at a fixed rate.

BANGKOK-MEKLONG.					MEKLONG-BANGKOK.				
Distance from B. Hlame.	STATIONS.	Trains No.			Distance from Mahaachai.	STATIONS.	Trains No.		
		I.	III.	V.			II.	IV.	VI.
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Km.	B. Hlame					Mahaachai	6.45	10.45	2.45
	Terminus Dep.	10.20	2.20		33.1	Bangkok Arr.	8.05	12.05	4.05
32.8	Meklong Arr.	11.40	3.40						

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and le Plesier. Then counterattack cunningly prepared by taking fire from the French artillery drove the enemy with heavy losses from the summit.

The colonial troops simultaneously counterattacking outflanked le Plesier from the north by the boldest sweeping movement, taking prisoner 800 and releasing a number of French captives, and by the end of the day the enemy had lost the whole of his gains. The following night the Germans re-attacked Plesier and bombed their way to the middle of the hill. Next morning the French made a four minute bombardment followed up by infantry, who in the next five minutes drove the enemy to the foot of the hill, taking prisoner fifty.

Foch's Calm Confidence.

London, April 6.—Ruter's correspondent at French Headquarters, April 5th, says that Foch, addressing the Anglo-French correspondents, said: "All goes well. The Boche, to tell him by his usual name, has been completely stopped. His advance has been arrested since March 30."

Turning to a map on which the successive lines of the German advance were daily marked since the beginning of the battle, Foch pointed out that the last line of progress shown bore the successive date March 27, 28, 29th. After the last date no more progress was shown, because the German advance was then held.

"We are now, at April 4. It is therefore clear that the enemy's rush is stemmed. The wave has expired on the shore, evidently because it broke upon an obstacle. What the result of our success will be cannot be said, the future will show."

The New American Sector.

London, April 5.—Ruter's correspondent with the American army in France states that the American force is now occupying a section of the Meuse heights, south of Verdun. The enemy yesterday raided here after a heavy bombardment.

The Press and the Battle.

London, April 5.—The newspapers in London have articles celebrating the anniversary of the American entry into the war and declare that the Allies know no apprehension of failure, backed by the tremendous American reservoir of strength.

Zurich, April 5.—The German press betrays concern at the disillusion of the public upon the subject of the great offensive. The Frankfurter Zeitung contains this confession, "The enemy up to the present has succeeded in keeping his strategic unity on the Anglo-French front. All the enemy front from North Sea to Switzerland has undoubtedly been seriously affected but contact has been preserved between the French and British."

Vorwärts says "Let us wait with confidence the conclusion of events, but let us not conceal from ourselves that we still face days and months of terrible combat. The enemy still possesses quantities of fighting men, with whom he hopes to conquer us. We have no reason to doubt the bravery or will to win of these troops."

Amsterdam, April 5.—Captain Persius writing in the Berlin Tageblatt opines that even if the British army is smashed Germany cannot land troops in England until the British fleet is beaten. He doubts the ability of submarines to starve Britain and hence comes to the conclusion that Britain and Germany should make peace, as neither can destroy the other.

Such a peace he says should now be made in view of Lohmeyer's and von Jagow's disclosure that Britain was not responsible for the war.

The New Phase.

London, April 6.—It is noteworthy that the opening of the second phase of the German offensive differs markedly from the opening of the first. It was a swaying struggle, testifying to the increased firmness of the Allied line, but the intensity of the struggle is expected to increase as it is now clear that Germany regards this as the decisive battle of the war. The renewal of the German attack by the shortest road to Amiens indicates that the enemy intention is to capture the city from which they are now only eight

miles distant at one point. But the enemy losses yesterday equalled those of a fortnight ago and with reserves thrown in to the Amiens furnace he is unlikely to develop an attack elsewhere. The crucial question confronting Foch is when and where to employ the reserves with which the Allies are better provided.

Correspondents describe the German infantry as lying exposed on the old Somme battlefield, practically shelterless. The enemy transport is seriously hampered by rain.

Our Aviation Supremacy.

London, April 6.—Field Marshal Haig reporting on aviation says: "Rain and mist yesterday interfered with operations. We brought down seven

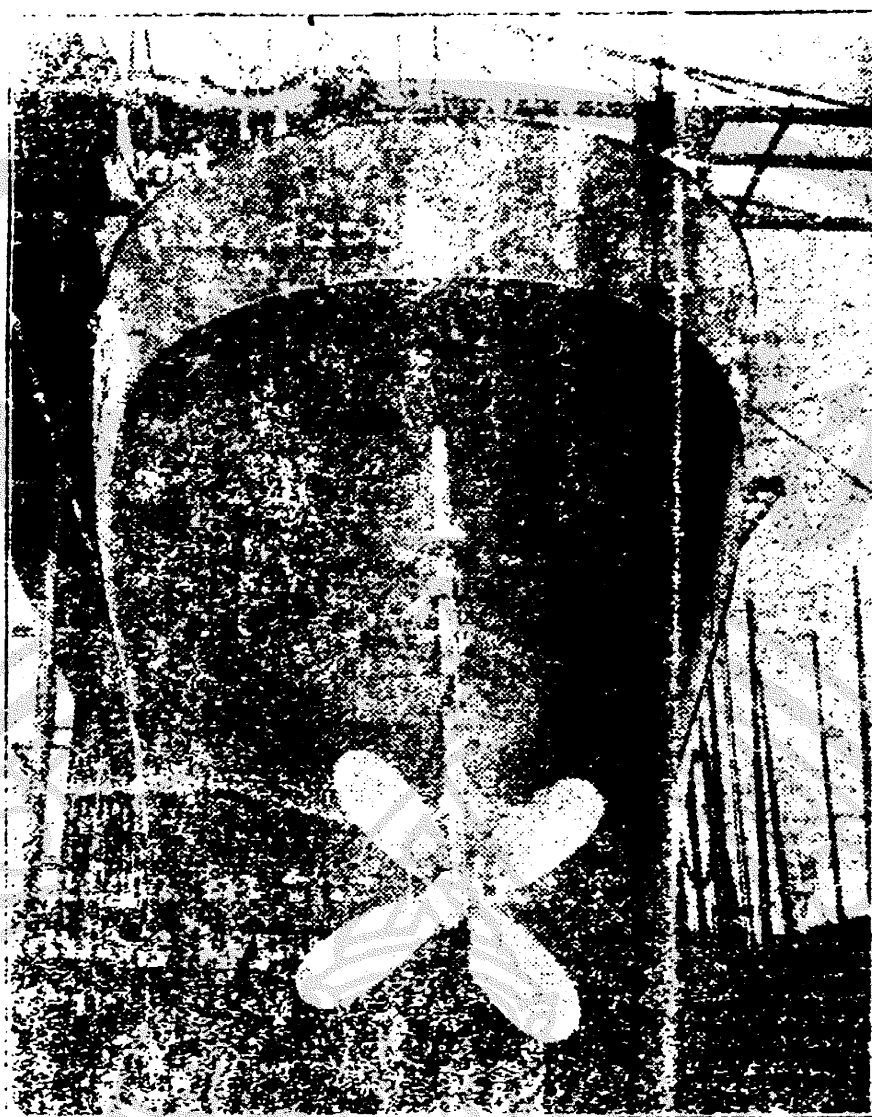
German machines and one of ours is missing. Two previously reported missing have returned. We dropped twenty-two heavy bombs at midday on day on the railway station at Luxembourg. Many burst on the railway and caused a large fire. Despite considerable anti-aircraft gunfire all returned.

Paris, April 5.—The recent French air raids on Karlsruhe railway station badly damaged the station and killed forty and wounded 100. At Treves a munition factory was blown up. At Metz Subson eight locomotives were damaged, a munition train blown up, also a gasometer. A number of wagons of munitions were set afire and exploded, killing fifty.

London, April 5.—Mr. Perry Robinson describing the British use of aeroplanes in the first phase of the battle, says there have been three hundred machines simultaneously in the air in one sector alone, the pilots comparing their experience to going down the Strand. The machine-gunning of troops and transports and bombing of roads and villages by low-flying machines has been unprecedented. The Germans were compelled to use by roads, as the main roads were blocked by wreckage of bombed transport. Squadrons of machines have constantly gone on four and even six times in a single night returning for more ammunition. The German aeroplanes which tried to interfere were constantly shot down as an item in the day's work. Captain Trollope, who is now reported missing, established a record, shooting down six machines in a single day. He first attacked four German fighting machines and smashed one, when the others dispersed. Trollope proceeding on his way saw and attacked two machines far below him and brought down both. He then climbed and rejoined his formation which was engaging an enemy squadron. Trollope who had exhausted his ammunition returned and replenished and met and attacked three machines, bringing down one. He then pursued another group and brought down one in flames. He was flying home when he sighted an enemy scout attacking a British machine and felled him. Mr. Robinson pays a tribute to the work of the Dominion airmen and American pilots and mechanics in contributing to make the Flying Corps not an auxiliary arm but a major striking force.

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