

Allied Losses Small.

The French military authorities are fully satisfied with the first results of the new tactics as they did not expect sensational results and the element of surprise is largely wanting. The last half hour's artillery preparation was unsurpassed in intensity. French and British infantry attacks were then launched with the greatest gallantry. We captured German advanced defences in an hour and a half after which the entire Allied front advanced a mile and a third on a front of 27 miles before evening. British and French losses were small compared with those of the Germans owing to careful preparation. The British did not take chances with the raiders, reported uncut wire and undamaged trenches. The new tactics aim at a steady and continuous hammering of the line without unnecessary loss of Allied lives until it is possible to launch a general attack.

July 10.—The Allies continue to profit by the combination which they have established between their offensives in France. The weather has been unfavourable to progress, but on the 8th, a useful joint offensive was carried out by the British and French, the British capturing the Trones Wood and the French, Hardecourt village. A strong German counter-attack in mass was entirely broken down under the British and French fire and the enemy retired in disorder. A similar attack on the 9th also failed. The Allies are setting down to the process of pressing the enemy systematically and by assured stages. Guns are playing a much larger part than in any previous British offensive, but with systematic pounding day by day and unremitting expenditure of shells rather than with a single artillery concentration leading up to one supreme infantry attack. The French plan of gradually shouldering their way forward is being carried out with a sureness which clearly proves their mastery over the enemy. They captured the village of Biaches less than a mile from Peronne after carrying the German position on a front of three miles.

The Russian Advance.

In the north the Austro-Germans have been unable to support their centre, and now suffered a severe defeat and the Russians are once more advancing towards Kovel. The enemy is retiring in great disorder. The Russians have occupied Kachovka and Gulevitchi on the Stockhol, only 22 miles from Kovel, and smashed in the enemy front over a distance of 30 miles, capturing 12,000 men and 45 guns. They also achieved a success in southern

Galicia, having, after very violent fighting, occupied Delatyn, an important railway junction and captured a depot of war material. The Russians are thus steadily turning the right flank of the main Austrian army in Galicia. On the northern portion of the Russian front the position is satisfactory. The combat south-east of Lake Archel is losing its intensity. The enemy launched furious counter-attacks east of Baranovitchi and desperate fighting continues there, but the general situation remains unchanged.

The Italian counter-offensive is progressing. The Italians advanced in Upper Astico Valley and on the mountains north and south of Val Sugna.

A German Announcement.

The following official statement was issued:—The Germans are announcing to the whole world the terrible effects of the Allies' bombardment of Karlsruhe. They denounce the villainy of the bombardment but it is desirable to recall that this was ordered as a reprisal for the bombardments of the open towns of Bar le Duc and Luneville, which cost the lives of numerous innocent persons. The Germans have bombarded Amiens and many other towns five or six times during the last three months. We abstained from the bombardment of towns behind the German lines but our abstinence only succeeded to show the world the degree of our patience. It is impossible to allow the enemy to proceed without scruple as he is only multiplying his attacks with an assurance of immunity for the future. Our conduct will be regulated by our adversaries' behaviour. They will suffer the reprisals which they force us to take.

Citizen Allies.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department announced in the House of Commons that citizen allies resident in Great Britain would be given an opportunity of enlisting in the British army. Otherwise they would be returned to their own countries to fulfil their military obligations.

Von Moltke's Death.

Colonel Gablonsky, the famous military critic, declares that von Moltke really died of a broken heart. His staff work was responsible for Germany's successes in the earliest stages of the war but the Kaiser interfered with his plans and caused disasters from which Germany has not recovered. The Kaiser put the blame on von Moltke in order to save his own reputation.

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Wherein is told of a woman who knew no law save her own desire; of how she flew in the face of convention, and of how her wings were clipped.

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A Feature of the First Magnitude.

SUPPORTED by our usual Programme of comedies.

PROGRAMME CHANGED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

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 Greng "	6.40	9.40	12.55	3.55	Klong Toi "	8.00	11.00	2.15	5.15
Chorakhe "	6.45	9.45	1.00	4.00	*Ban Kluai "	8.05	11.05	2.20	5.20
*Samrong "	6.50	9.50	1.05	4.05	Prakonong "	8.10	11.10	2.25	5.25
Bangna "	6.55	9.55	1.10	4.10	Bangjak "	8.15	11.15	2.30	5.30
Bangpak "	7.00	10.00	1.15	4.15	*Bangna "	8.20	11.20	2.35	5.35
Prakonong "	7.05	10.05	1.20	4.20	Samrong "	8.25	11.25	2.40	5.40
*Ban Kluai "	7.10	10.10	1.25	4.25	Chorakhe "	8.30	11.30	2.45	5.45
Klong Toi "	7.15	10.15	1.30	4.30	*Ban Nang Greng "	8.35	11.35	2.50	5.50
Sala Deng "	7.23	10.23	1.38	4.38	*Maha Wong "	8.40	11.40	2.55	5.55
Bangkok Arr.	7.30	10.30	1.45	4.45	Paknam Arr.	8.45	11.45	3.00	6.00

*Trains stop only at the request of passengers.

Trains may leave intermediate stations 5 minutes before the stated time

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Falck & Beidek.
1, 5, 12, 19, 26

Notice.

Consignees are hereby notified that goods per our m/s "Chunpon" direct from Copenhagen, Norresundby, Gothenburg, Port Said & Colombo have arrived here in Bangkok on the 30.7.16 and have been landed at our wharves at the risk, expense and responsibility of Consignees.

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

Goods not cleared within 3 days after final discharge of the steamer will be liable for usual Godown-rent.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
31-1 A

Notice.

Consignees are hereby notified that goods ex s.s. "Santhia", and balance of of "Fazilka", "Taru", "Thongwa" and "Tola" have arrived per s/s "Mata Hari" to-day and will be landed at Messrs. The East Asiatic Co.'s wharves at the risk, expense and responsibility of consignees.

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

Goods not cleared within 3 days after final discharge of the steamer will be liable for the usual Godown-rent.

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31st July 1916.

Wanted.

A second hand Empire type-writer in good condition.

Apply stating price &c. to "C." c/o this paper.
31-A1-2

Wanted.

Large second hand safe in good condition.

Reply "Z." c/o this paper.
29-5 A

Notice.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—
Ex s.s. "Kumsang" and Balances ex s/s "Laisang" and "Carmarthenshire"

are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Mata Hari" on the 30th inst. and will be landed and stored at Messrs. The East Asiatic Co. Ltd.'s wharf.

No Claim will be entertained unless 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 go-down rent.

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Cordons Caviare
Filletted Fish
Kippers
Haddock

Pheasants
Boiled Ham on cut
French Ham
Raw Ham
Breakfast Bacon

CHEESE
Cheddar
Gruyere
Savoie
Full Cream Gruyere
(in small tins)
English Margarine

Fresh Australian Butter
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We can now Offer Reasonable Deliveries

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Barrow Brown & Co.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE

Great War.**Captain of s.s. Brussels Shot.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, July 31.

Amsterdam.—A Berlin official report says that Captain Fryatt of the Great Eastern Steamship Co's steamer "Brussels" which was captured by the Germans was shot for attempting to run submarine U 33.

There is world wide horror at the death of Captain Fryatt. The Dutch Press is especially severe in its denunciation and says it is "a cowardly and wicked act prompted by hatred and revenge." A crowd at Rotterdam on Saturday smashed the windows of the German Consulate.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, July 30.

The Germans have shot Captain Fryatt of the British steamer Brussels at Bruges for attempting to sink the vessel.

Great Britain has charged the United States with an enquiry into this murder which has aroused the indignation of the Allies and Neutrals.

A crowd made a demonstration at Rotterdam and smashed the windows of the German Consulate.

Explosion in Munitions Warehouse.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, July 31.

New York.—A fire started in the munitions warehouse in a small island in New York Bay and spread to a lighter loaded with shrapnel bullets which exploded. The shells set on fire the dynamite tracks in the wharves. The whole country for miles round was shaken. The island is a mass of wreckage. Seventy-five people have been removed to hospital.

The Western Front.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, July 30.

To-day we repulsed an attack on the right bank of the Meuse and brought down two aeroplanes.

Our squadrons bombarded railway stations in the region of Noyon and the military establishments at Mulheim.

The Late M. Jaures.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, July 30.

There was an imposing manifestation at the commemoration of the death of M. Jaures. A speech was delivered by M. Thomas.

Russian Captures.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, July 30.

Petrograd.—We crossed the Stockholms and pursued the enemy south of the Dniester. We captured between the 28th and 29th July two generals, 601 officers, 32,000 soldiers, 114 cannon and enormous booty.

Population of Japan.

The population statistics recently issued are those taken at the end of 1913. The figures are as follows:—

Japan proper	52,356,295
Chosen	15,169,923
Formosa	3,266,169
Saghalien	1,621

Total 71,793,078

On a rough estimate of 1,410,000,000 as the world's population Japan now ranks fifth in China, Russia, U. S. A., and Germany.

THE s.s. "Washing" arrived from Bangkok yesterday, having left the port on the 6th inst. says the "Hongkong Telegraph." She experienced fine weather and smooth seas on the run up, but reports a complete breakdown in the engine room on arrival here.

**Court Circular.**

GRAND PALACE,
Monday, July 31.

This afternoon, at Amarindra Hall, His Majesty the King granted the usual official audience.

Before the general audience His Majesty granted audience to the Princesses, Ladies of the Palace and wives of officials.

This evening, at 9 o'clock, at Bhannamas Palace, a marriage was formally celebrated between Third Grand Chamberlain His Serene Highness Prince Phayaputra, Deputy Lord Chamberlain and Miss Samma Mahajanya, daughter of His Excellency Phya Bamroo Bariraksh.

His Majesty the King, who in this case has been graciously pleased to act in loco parentis for the bridegroom, poured lustral water upon the couple and anointed them, and presented the bride and groom jointly with the gift of 4,000 baths from the Privy Purse.

The couple signed the marriage register in the presence of The King, who afterwards appended his signature thereto as witness.

The following also signed the register: Lieutenant-General His Excellency Phya Dab Arjun, Chief Aide-de-Camp General; Second Grand Chamberlain and Major-General His Excellency Phya Pradidhi Subhakar, A.D.C.; Lord Chamberlain and Assistant Chief Aide-de-Camp General; Second Grand Chamberlain His Excellency Phya Bamroo Bariraksh; Second Grand Court Officer His Excellency Phya Bamroo Bhakdi, Marshal of the Court; Third Grand Court Officer His Excellency Phya Sthira Suraprabeni, Comptroller of the Royal Household; Third Grand Chamberlain His Excellency Phya Praseth Subhakich, Secretary of the Stewards' Department; Third Grand Court Officer His Excellency Phya Abhai Ranariddhi, Chief Registrar of the Royal Household.

After the signing of the register, the bride was escorted by Phya Praseth Subhakich in a royal motor car to the residence of the bridegroom.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE s.s. "Katong" left Singapore for Bangkok on Sunday the 30th July at 7 a.m. with the European (English) mail on board.

MEMBERS of the B. B. W. N. G. are reminded that the meeting to-morrow is at Mrs. Warner Shand's house in Poh Yome Road.

THE s.s. "Katong" left Singapore at daylight on Sunday the 30th ult. and may be expected to arrive at the Borneo Company's wharf on Wednesday morning.

MEMBERS of the Alliance Francaise are reminded that the causerie on "The Spirit of the Infantryman" to be given by Monsieur Charles L'Evesque takes place to-morrow at the rooms of the Alliance from 5.45 to 7 p.m.

CHIS Kian Leng filed a dika to-day against the judgment of the Appeal Court ordering him to pay the sum of £107,292.29 amount claimed by the Finance Department. It is alleged that the appellant had stood guarantee for Phra Aphai for this amount for the farming of the Huey Lottery in the year 131. This case was first dismissed by the Civil Court. Mr. Brigg-house is appearing on behalf of the appellant.

BOSNIA, which now for the first time emerges from the war cloud threatening insurrection against Austria, has, like all the Balkan States, more than one romantic chapter in her history. With the break-up of the Serbian Empire in the fourteenth century Bosnia, under the leadership of Stephen Tvarko, assumed independence, and Tvarko had himself proclaimed king. A few years later he was calling himself "King of Serbia, Bosnia, and the Sea Coast." But the Turk had still to be reckoned with, and in less than a century the last King of Bosnia, in 1163, lost at once his life and his dominions.

Chinese Copper Coins.

The Far Eastern Review states that considerable friction has been caused by the strange line of business started by Japanese in purchasing large quantities of Chinese cash. A grand total of 25,600 tons of these coins have arrived at Tsingtau from the interior. The aggregate profit in the 25,600 tons exported is figured at Yen 2,167,000. The Japanese refiners have realized about Y2,000,000 on the imports for a year from May 1915. This estimate is on the copper exported from the port of Seton. The exports from other ports of China is said to amount to 15,000 tons.

Personal.

H. R. H. Prince Rajaburi left for Klong Rangsit for the week end on Saturday.

Mr. C. P. Norman, having severed his long-standing connection with Messrs. Windsor and Co., is leaving for home on Friday by the s.s. Katong which connects with the Japanese mail.

Dr. Yai Sanitwongse is staying at his Klong Rangsit residence for a time.

Mr. E. Jurgens has been away at his paddy fields and will return to town at the end of this week.

H. E. Phya Boran Rajathanindr, Lord Lieutenant of the Ayudhya Circle, who had been confined to his Bangkok residence through ill-health for some time past, has now completely recovered and left to resume his duties yesterday.

H. S. H. Prince Throng Vudhipat, Palat Mondhol of the Ayudhya Circle has come down to Bangkok on official duty.

Humanities of the War.

The man who captured De Wet in the recent South African rebellion is now soldiering in Australia. He is Staff Sergeant-major Taylor, who is attached to the enrolling staff at the Victoria Barracks, Sydney. In the rebellion he held the rank of captain in the Field Intelligence Department.

Accompanied by a solitary Zulu he tracked the Boer leader night and day, and made the pace so hot that De Wet, exhausted and depressed, was run to earth, and had perforce to surrender. For his sensational services Taylor, who by the way is the son of the late Sir Charles Taylor, K.C.M.G., and an Australian by birth, received the special thanks of the Union Government, together with a handsome monetary grant.

A popular long-haired musician has been persuaded to have his hair cut and the locks sold to his numerous lady admirers in aid of his suffering countrymen.

A curious compilation in secret circulation among wealthy circles in the United States is a directory containing the names, personal descriptions, and positions, of highly born English men and women, matrimonially eligible. The compiler is a lady of rank who is paid very liberally by the American publisher. The war, however, has made such inroads upon our aristocratic manhood that a new edition is imperatively called for, and upon this the lady is now busily engaged.

Austria is made up of so many nationalities and languages that the detective police are powerless to prevent State secrets being disseminated. A well-known London merchant, a Bohemian Slav and anti-German, went for his holiday to his native place in June, 1914. He was to be away six weeks; he returned within a fortnight, and was very vague as to his reasons.

War was not then thought to be imminent, but he knew better. He at once sold his business, and has since lived in retirement. Last week he suddenly reappeared in London, and is looking for suitable premises to start in business again. As he deals largely in Bohemian products, his activity is significant.

For some time past when at functions demanding low-cut dresses, a young lady prominent in smart Society has invariably appeared in a robe which concealed her shoulders. It seems that she was deeply attached to an officer who was lost in the Jutland battle, and before he joined his ship she had his initials tattooed on her arm close to the shoulder. The operator, in ignorance of fashionable requirements, indented the letters too high. Hence the desire for concealment.

An old story is going the rounds of the town. A man of high standing in one of the Northern countries, suspecting that his son was being entangled with a revue actress, both beautiful and fascinating, came to London to put matters straight, as he had another lady in view for his heir. Without saying a word to his son he addressed himself to the lady and fell in love with her himself. The report is that the charming actress will shortly play the role of a step-mother.

The fact that he was smoking a cigar and had opened his mouth to blow out the smoke, saved a Canadian officer from permanent injury the other day. He was in charge of a snuff platoon going to the trenches, and while passing a spot exposed to the fire of a German machine gun, stopped momentarily. As he did so he was struck simultaneously by two bullets. One pierced his open mouth and went through his cheek. The other struck him in the head, above the right eye, and glanced off. If his mouth had been closed the bullet would have run off his lower jaw. He hopes to be back in the fighting line next month.

Klong Rangsit News.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

H. R. H. Prince Rajaburi was here for the week-end sometime back. He arrived here again on Saturday and is staying at Canal 3 where Dr. Yai Sanitwongse has his residence.

Mr. E. Jurgens who is a large landowner in canals 7, 8 and 10 arrived on Sunday last and will likely stop over for a week or so. He is visiting his paddy fields, the greater part of which have been leased to Nai Yot.

There has been no rain for several days, in fact nearly a week, except for very slight showers occasionally. The paddy crop is going to be very good all the same. However, on the Nagor Nayok side the paddy is not up to expectations.

One of the Irrigation Department dredgers is being dismantled preparatory to being brought down to Bangkok where she will be docked at the Irrigation Department's own place for painting, &c.

The new Dredger ordered by the Department is expected up here soon, though I don't know if she has arrived from Europe yet.

The launches running here belonging to the Transport Company are still I hear not doing so well as last year. The passengers from Nagor Nayok are very few indeed, since the military station there has been abolished.

The railway traffic receipts at this station for the month of July have been down to less than 2,000 or thereabouts.

News in Brief.

Cycling for pleasure has now been prohibited all over Germany as well as in Berlin. It is announced that the bicycles of offenders will be confiscated. The new decree has caused much dissatisfaction among the working classes.

The Japanese lawn-tennis champion, N. Shimizu, who has just arrived in England, has made his first public appearance in the tournament at the Tennis Club, near Southfields Station, in aid of St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blind Soldiers.

About 600 Japanese troops are being sent to Peking and Tientsin as a precautionary measure in view of the death of Yuan Shih-kai. In Tientsin alone there is a Japanese colony of 3,000.

Bavaria has rejected a suggestion recently made in the Reichstag that she should renounce the privilege of using her own stamps and adhere like the other German States to the Imperial postage stamps.

Major Raynal, the defender of Vaux Fort, was informed by the German officer before whom he was brought that he had been appointed a Commander of the Legion of Honour, the German officer giving his congratulations. Later the Major was presented to the Crown Prince.

Russia has forbidden the export of leather and articles manufactured from leather to all foreign countries and also Finland for a period of three years.

French fashion papers may not now be introduced into Alsace-Lorraine. The minimum penalty for infringement of this new regulation is one month's imprisonment.

Owing to the increase in crime in Madrid the Government has decided on a general expulsion of foreign deserters, who are to be sent to their respective military authorities.

Horse flesh is selling now in Cologne at from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. a lb., as compared with 9d. a year ago and 1d. before the war. Most of it is obtained from worn-out Army horses, which are sold to the butchers at an average price of £20 each. The butchers are accused of making exorbitant profits. In Leipzig horse meat cost 2s. a lb. before the war it could be had for 3d.

Herr von Batocki, President of the new German Food Supply Department, has declared in the "Munchener Neueste Nachrichten" that Germany can only hope for an average harvest, certainly not for one as good as in times of peace. Nor is there any hope of such an abundant crop of potatoes as there was last year. The number of cattle ready for slaughter in North Germany is very small indeed.

In a lecture at Leipzig on supplies of food for Germany during the third year of war, Professor Rubner, Director of the Berlin Physiological Institute, said that from now onwards the quantity of meat available would considerably decrease, so that other forms of nourishment would have to be found. Unfortunately, he said, there were not enough eggs, vegetables, and fruit to make up for the lack of meat.

The Surrey Newspaper Association have passed a resolution declaring that, in view of the rising cost of paper and production, the time is not far distant when the raising of the price of newspapers to the public must be seriously considered.

Vain German Intrigues in Afghanistan.

Reuter's representative has had an interview with Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Francis Younghusband on the subject of German intrigue in Afghanistan. Sir Francis Younghusband said:—

Our enemy was well aware that of recent years the Amir of Afghanistan had employed Turkish officers for the instruction of his army. With the war more Turkish officers appeared in his country. Germans also arrived, supplied with money and masses of inflammatory literature. Both Turks and Germans naturally set to work on the ever-present fanatical element, magnifying our reverses and glorifying their own successes, in an endeavour to raise a holy war. They made these wild hillmen believe that the Kaiser was a Mahomedan and the divinely appointed protector of Islam. They hoped to start off these Afghans, and with them thousands of headstrong tribesmen, in the wake of the great conquerors of the past in one great avalanche of invasion upon the open plains of India.

It was a very obvious project for an enemy to form. But nearly 22 months have gone by and it has not materialized. There have been raids and fights upon the frontier, but then there are no two years when there are not raids and fights, and today the great outstanding fact is that the Amir of Afghanistan has stood steadfastly by the assurances of neutrality which he gave Lord Hardinge at the outbreak of the war. The Kaiser himself wrote the Amir letters trying to induce him to proclaim a jihad, but the Amir has stood firm by the promises.

An invasion of India from the north-west is no easy matter. India was never so strong in artillery as at the present moment; if there was ever a time when such an enterprise could have been attempted with any hope of success, that time has passed.—Reuter.

Trade Future in China.

"Warnings" Against Japan.

The organs of German finance and industry are now displaying fresh excitement about the situation in the Far East. Whereas they have hitherto attacked the German Government for its supposed "failure" to use, in 1911, the possibility of an arrangement with Japan, they are now professing deep anxiety about the future of China, and solemnly warning the German public against "Germanophil utterances in the Japanese Press."

While chiding the supposed desire of German Conservatives to "entice Japan by promising her China as her political and economic prey," the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:—

It is not yet possible to see how things will shape in East Asia after the war. The balance of power there has been shifted, and Germany also will draw the necessary inferences from that fact. Japan has become militarily and politically the first power in the Far East, and Germany will not grudge her this position. Japan has urgent economic needs to satisfy in China, and it would be foolish if we were to oppose them. But the great Chinese market must remain open to world trade. Germany, the victor in the world war, has no occasion to leave to one of her enemies a rich territory in which German trade and German industry before the war had staked great hopes. The Frankfurt Jewish organ continues in this strain, solemnly discussing the future of China as if Germany had really won the war, as if she were now magnanimously considering Japanese "peace proposals," and as if she must be careful to guard German interests in the process.

Suicide of Boy of 14.

A verdict of "Suicide, while of unsound mind" was returned at an inquest at Croydon on the body of Frank Gray aged 14, a baker's boy of Addison-road, South Norwood, who shot himself through the heart with a revolver brought home from the front by his step-father. At the inquest it was shown that he was recently given 5s. to pay on behalf of his mother. He did not pay the money and his step-father "smacked" him on the head and sent him to bed. The next day his mother thrashed him with a peastick because he would not say what he had done with the money. In the evening, when she was out, he shot himself. He was a very quiet boy she said, and regularly went to the pictures.

PADDY REPORT FOR JULY 31.

Nasutan 1800 coyans at Tes.	83/101 each
Samudang 850 "	74/82 "
Namtang 230 "	72/74 "
Total Coyans	2890 "

Bangkok Mails Close.

HONGKONG via HAIHOW.
Wednesday 2nd 12 noon s.s. Waishang
CHANDAPURI
Wednesday 2nd 10 a.m. s.s. Churathuch
SINGAPORE.
Wednesday 2nd 12 noon s.s. Mata Hari
HONGKONG via SWATOW.
Friday 4th 2 p.m. s.s. Hupch

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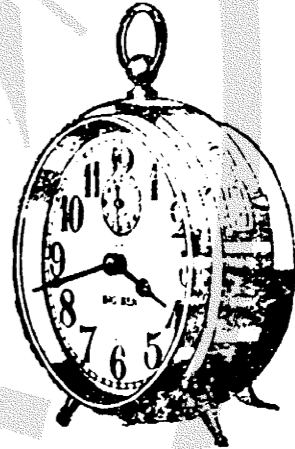
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The War Position.

British Valour.

London, July 24.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill complained that Mr. Asquith had not reviewed the military situation.

Mr. Lloyd George: You cannot review the military prospect in the middle of a battle. Prospects are good; our generals are more than satisfied with the progress and proud of the valour of the men. Great as were the British infantry in days gone by, they will never be greater than now. One thrills with pride to belong to the same race. Our citizen army is hurling back the most formidable foe. Whatever happens in this battle, I am confident victory is assured us.

I feel beyond everything confident, because the numbers and all other resources are on our side and our soldiers have proved that British resourcefulness and intelligence are going to snatch victory in a few months over what appeared to be at one time an invincible military power.

Our steel helmets are better than the German, French or Italian and have saved thousands of lives. He believed the idea of a protective shield for the body was capable of further development. Regarding the further utilization of the man power of the Empire, the whole question must be reviewed and undoubted action taken shortly. The French had used theirs to the largest extent, and there is no reason why we should not follow their example.

We are turning out monthly more heavy guns than were possessed by the whole army at the beginning of the war. This is a triumph of British engineering, but more still are wanted.

The War and English Agriculture.

London, July 2.—A committee appointed by the Department of Agriculture reports that during the years before the outbreak of war 3,500,000 acres of arable land in Great Britain became grass land. There was an increase in production of meat and milk during the period. It is estimated that agricultural labourers to the number of 300,000 have enlisted and it is expected that only 25 per cent. of these will return to the farms after the war. The committee issues a warning that something must be done to swell the ranks of agricultural labour, otherwise we shall not be able to maintain even our pre-war production. The committee recommends Government to take measures to ensure the prosperity of agriculture by compelling the payment of a minimum wage.

Items of Interest.

London, July 23.—Obituary: The chemist Sir William Ramsay.

London, July 24.—Sir W. Caird of Dundee, jute manufacturer, has left a million sterling.

Hague, July 24.—Ten of the crew of a Dutch lugger attacked by a German submarine were drowned.

London, July 24.—The Attorney General has refused to allow Casement to appeal to the House of Lords.

London, July 24.—In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith introduced a Bill to constitute the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia Commissions.

Amsterdam, July 24.—The Dutch steamer *Maas* was ruined and sunk near the *Noordhinder* lightship. The government vessel *Zeeland* left to assist.

London, July 23.—The Danish motor vessel *Samsøe*, shelled by a submarine, has been towed into the Tyne, waterlogged. Sinkings: The Swedish sailing vessels *Juno* and *Ida*, and the Norwegian *Bams*.

London, July 23.—The King has permitted Sir Edward Grey for personal and family reasons, to assume the dignity of Viscount with the title of Viscount Grey of Falloden, in lieu of an earldom.

London, July 21.—The Prize Court has awarded £3,500 to Lieut. Commander Holbrook and the company of submarine *E.11* for sinking the Turkish battleship *Mesudieh* in the Dardanelles in December, 1914, after diving through five lines of mines.

London, July 23.—Scotland, northward of the line of Loch Aish and Inverness inclusive, has been declared a special military area. Apart from the ordinary inhabitants thereof and adjacent areas, visitors are not allowed without a permit of the commandant. The railways will not book passengers unprovided with permits.

London, July 24.—As Dutch fishing vessels are selling 90 per cent. of their herrings and quantities of other fish direct to German buyers, Britain has placed a number of Dutch fishing vessels in the prize court and has detained others for persistently fishing in prohibited waters, despite warnings from their own government. Recognising the possibility of hardship, the government had offered to confer with Dutch fishing interests to devise means to alleviate the situation.

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The Somme Battle.

London, July 25.—General Haig's communique says the Australians participated in the fighting at Pozieres. There is considerable artillery activity on other parts of the battlefield.

Paris, July 24. The communique says: The night was quiet on the Somme and the weather bad. We took prisoner over eight hundred men at Chapelle Sainte Fine in the past ten days. Two enemy aeroplanes were killed. We dropped bombs on the railway station at Conflans, on hutments at Vignoulles and on the barracks and aerodrome at Dieuze.

[Conflans is nearer Metz than Verdun; Vignoulles, north of the Meuse; Dieuze, E.N.E. of Nancy in Lorraine.]

Paris, July 25.—The afternoon communique says: North of the Somme and south of the village of Destrees we captured an enemy battery. Since July 20 we captured beyond the Somme over sixty machineguns. Our infantry took a redoubt immediately west of Thiaumont taking five machineguns and forty prisoners.

London, July 23.—Reuter's correspondent at the press camp says that after a heavy bombardment yesterday night the British and Anzacs attacked towards Pozieres and Guillemont. Despite desperate resistance from the enemy the Anzacs succeeded in establishing themselves in Pozieres, where they are consolidating their line. It is reported that the casualties are comparatively light. West of the village the British also successfully advanced, but to the right of Pozieres the wire entanglements were found insufficiently destroyed. We consequently were checked by heavy machine-gun fire. Nevertheless we gained a footing in Guillemont but owing to the determined enemy counter-attacks we were unable to maintain the advance.

Progress generally continues satisfactory, especially in the neighbourhood of Pozieres and along the road through the village northwards, along which we are reported to be established.

Importation of Wood Pulp.

"The Norwegian Shipping Gazette" states: As an outcome of Anglo-Swedish negotiations Britain will partly abolish the prohibition of the importation of pulp from the first of next month. Negotiations are in progress for the exchange of 100,000 tons of pulp for 100,000 tons of coal.

Billing.

Mr. Pemberton Billing, M. P., was considerably heckled when he appeared before the Air Committee yesterday. The Chairman declared that not a single piece of Mr. Billing's evidence could be accepted in any court of justice as evidence.

The Great Offensive.

New York, July 2nd. The great drive by the Allies in France has created intense interest in America. Special editions of Saturday evening's newspapers were eagerly bought up. The Sunday newspaper published long articles explaining the situation and hailing the beginning of a great offensive. New York is delighted at the intimation of the British advance. The "New York Times" states:—It may not be a great drive but it is a great squeeze and Germany is feeling the steady squeezing. The Central Empires are being pressed simultaneously from every side but the hardest pressure is by the British fleet. The Allies evidently consider the time has arrived for the crushing to begin and their present intent seems to be to push Germany off French soil rather than to capture and destroy her forces.

The "Sun" says:—The British advance is carrying out a plan of which the Russian offensive in Turkey and Galicia is part. It marks the beginning of the greatest military movement of the war and promises a decision in the titanic struggle.

The "Herald" remarks:—Along a battle line of 20 miles, after the greatest hammering of artillery ever known, the British have begun to move. The advance has come at a time when the Allies are superior on both fronts to the Germans and Austrians in men and ammunition. Meanwhile the Allies are ready for a great sweep towards Bulgaria.

The "Tribune" asserts that the first "tremendous blow of the Allies grand offensive has been driven home. Fifteen villages and two fortified towns are now in the Allies' hands and the tidal wave is still unchecked."

London, July 2.—The "Times" Paris correspondent telegraphed yesterday:—Undisturbed by the thunder of British guns the enemy are pursuing their plan at Verdun, not only aiming at the obliteration of the salient but also at cutting off the defenders. This requires pushing the German advances much further forward on the left bank of the Meuse. The Germans on the right bank are within three miles of Verdun but are eight miles away on the left bank. The Allies' methods north of Paris are those of the Germans at Verdun, though they are only applied to a comparatively restricted front at Verdun. The Allies' methods may be slow but, upon an extended front with an ample supply of shells and guns, they are sure.

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German News Service.

Headquarters, July 9.

Official. Eastern theatre: Army group of Prince Leopold: The Russians several times repeated their strong attacks on the fronts named in yesterday's report. These attacks again broke down with the heaviest losses for the enemy. During the last two days, two officers and 631 men were made prisoners by the Germans.

Army group of von Linsingen: The enemy's attacks at several places were again fruitless.

Russian troops ready for transport in the vicinity of Moudetschno, were copiously bombed. East of Gorovno, on the Stockhod, a Russian aeroplane was brought down in an air fight.

Western theatre: North of the Somme, the Anglo-French attacks continued. The enemy was repulsed, with very bloody losses, near Mametz, at Villers Wood and on both sides of Hardecourt. The enemy stormed six times against Thronos Wood, without success. They succeeded in entering Hardecourt village.

South of the Somme the French artillery fire increased to the highest intensity. Partial attacks failed.

On the rest of the front, there were temporary lively fire duels and patrol engagements. The enemy employed gas. German patrols east of Arras, in the Apremont wood and west of Markrick brought in prisoners.

Lt. Mutter, near Moramont, shot down a large British battle aeroplane. The Emperor bestowed upon him the Order Pour le Mérite.

An enemy aeroplane was shot down southeast of Arras by anti-aircraft gun-fire. Another was precipitated after an airfight, southwest of Arras, behind the enemy's line and was destroyed by artillery fire.

Berlin, July 8.
The Deutscher Ueberseedienst reports: German sea forces, from July 4 to 6, sank near the English coast the trawlers Queen Bee, Annie Lander-son, Peep of Day, Watchful, Nancy Human, Petuna, Carrellesy and New-ark Castle. Of these trawlers, Queen Bee, Watchful and Petuna opened artillery fire and tried to escape, in spite of a warning shot. The German papers comment upon these facts and quote the capture of three British steamers which have lately been brought to Zeebrugge by the Germans.

Berlin, July 10.
It is reported from Baltimore that Captain Konig, of the German submarine merchantman Deutschland, stated she was the first of several submarines built for the Deutsche Ozean-

Rhederei, in Bremen, which will travel regularly on the Atlantic. The Deutschland would shortly be full, wed by the stories of having been chased far out of his course by enemy vessels. Discussing the trip, Capt. Konig said: "We came to Hampton Roads by the straight course from the English Channel. Altogether we covered 3,800 miles of which 90 miles were covered submerged. From the North sea we went straight through the English Channel, which is alive with warships. We did not come via the Azores. On the fourth day at night, we submerged and remained still all night at the bottom of the Channel. The following morning we proceeded without incident into the Atlantic without incident."

When the Deutschland this morning, went alongside the pier of the Eastern Forwarding Company in Baltimore, Capt. Konig was greeted by tremendous cheers. He handed over to the Health Officer the health certificate issued to him by the American Consul at Bremen on June 14.

The documents describes the Deutschland as a vessel engaged in a freight trade between Bremen and Boston or other eastern Atlantic ports. It states the gross tonnage as 791 tons. The cargo, consisting of dyestuffs, is in good condition. The port collector of Baltimore reported informally that the Deutschland did not carry guns, was manned by a merchantman crew, carried cargo and was not a warship. The Deutschland waited at Helligoland nine days, leaving there on June 26. The unloading of 750 tons of dyestuffs was begun immediately. The submarine which are already ready for shipment for her return trip.

Vienna, July 10.

Official. Austria-Hungarian Telegram Russian theatre: It has been relatively calm. Isolated enemy attacks have been repulsed.

Italian theatre: In the Isonzo front, the activity was limited to artillery fire and airfights. Our aeroplanes again bombed the Adria works. Between the Brenta and the Adige, there has been tenacious fighting at several places. Strong Alpine forces several times attacked our positions southeast of Cima di Cei, but were repulsed, with the heaviest losses, by detachments of our infantry regiments No 17 and No 70. More than 300 dead Italians were lying in front of our trenches.

During the night, an enemy attack in the sector of Monte Heretto failed. East of the Frao valley, Alpines attacked Vahon in and Monte Gorno, but the garrison Tyro-Fusiliers reconquered it capturing 415 Italians.

The war at sea. The Admiralty reports: At dawn, our cruiser Novara, having a crew of 1,000, or according to the declaration of prisoners, five armoured British patrol boats, in the Straits of Otranto. All the patrol boats were destroyed by our artillery fire.

The stammersack burning, three of them after the explosion of their boilers. Of the crews, the Novara could rescue only nine Britishers.

Paddy Crop Report for the Mondol Xannai.

For June 22-30 2459.

Krung Deb. Nongburi: 6,000 rai of Na Van have been planted up to date, the paddy is in good condition, over 1 kub in height.

Pha Pracheng: Preparation for paddy cultivation has begun. The young plants in the nursery beds of about 150 rai are doing well.

Mondol Krung Kao. Nongburi: The area planted up to date is 23,000 rai, about 8,000 rai less than last year. The paddy is only fairly well and is not as good as last year.

Krung Kao. The area planted up to date is about 426,500 rai, the paddy is at a height of about 1 sok in good condition with the exception of a small proportion in the low lying district, which has been damaged by floods.

Antong. The area planted up to date is 228,900 rai, about 65,000 rai more than last year. The paddy is at most about 15 sok in height and is better than last year.

Singphong. The area planted up to date is about 7,000 rai, the young paddy is in good condition.

Sraburi. The area planted up to date is about 11,100 rai, the young paddy is doing well.

Loburi. The area planted up to date is about 263,500 rai, the paddy is about 1 to 2 kub in height, doing fairly well.

Mondol Nagor Jaisri. Nongburi: The area planted up to date is about 35,330 rai, the paddy is in better condition than last year.

Sandaburi. The area planted up to date is about 8,000 rai, the young paddy is not doing very well owing to insufficient rainfall.

Mondol Rajburi. Rajburi: The area planted up to date is about 108,800 rai, the paddy is about 1 to 2 kub in height, not doing very well. The plants to the extent of about 11,700 rai have been damaged by caterpillars, floods and drought.

The war at sea. The Admiralty reports: At dawn, our cruiser Novara, having a crew of 1,000, or according to the declaration of prisoners, five armoured British patrol boats, in the Straits of Otranto. All the patrol boats were destroyed by our artillery fire.

Smudonggram: The area planted up to date is about 1,500 rai, the paddy is about 8 sok high, doing well.

Mondol Prachin. Nongburi: The area planted up to date is 71,100 rai, about 61,500 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year.

Jaburi: The area planted up to date is 10,800 rai, about 960 rai less than last year. The paddy is in fair condition.

Kradinaburi: The area planted up to date is 2,800 rai, about 5,600 rai less than last year. The paddy is in good condition.

Mondol Nagor Svarga. Jarand: The area planted up to date is 21,500 rai, about 16,100 rai less than last year. The paddy is not as good as last year.

Kambun hua: The area planted up to date is 2,200 rai, about 1,100 rai less than last year. The paddy is at most 1 sok high, doing well.

Rapids have not yet been received from other Changvads of the Mondol Xannai.

For July 1-7, 2459.

Krung Deb.

Nongburi: The area planted up to date is about 6,200 rai, the paddy is about 1 kub in height and is in better condition than last year.

Muburi: The area planted up to date is 18,700 rai, about 2,500 rai more than last year. The paddy is about 1 sok high, doing well.

Pha Pracheng: Planting has been done on about 650 rai, the young paddy is in better condition than last year.

Smudonggram: The area planted up to date is 11,500 rai, about 7,000 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year.

Mondol Krung Kao. Nongburi: The area planted up to date is 25,100 rai, about 7,000 rai less than last year. The young paddy is in good condition.

Antong: The area planted up to date is 262,500 rai, about 1,500 rai more than last year. The paddy is at most 2 sok high, doing well.

Singphong: The area planted up to date is 37,700 rai, about 34,300 rai less than last year. The paddy is over 1 kub high and is in better condition than last year.

Sraburi: The area planted up to date is 27,300 rai, about 23,900 rai more than last year. The paddy is at most 15 sok high, doing fairly well.

Loburi: The area planted up to date is 273,100 rai, about 23,900 rai more than last year. The paddy is at most 15 sok high, doing fairly well.

Mondol Nagor Jaisri. Nongburi: The area planted up to date is about 59,400 rai, the paddy is in 2nd condition.

Smudonggram: The area planted up to date is 9,750 rai, about 250 rai less than last year. The paddy is inferior to that of last year owing to deficient rain and river water.

Mondol Rajburi.

Rajburi: The area planted up to date is about 114,000 rai, the paddy is doing only fairly well and is not as good as last year.

Smudonggram: The area planted up to date is 2,500 rai, about 1,300 rai more than last year. The paddy is about 1 sok high, doing well.

Mondol Prachin. Prachinburi: The area planted up to date is 91,900 rai, about 38,100 rai less than last year. The paddy is over 1 sok in height, doing fairly well.

Nagor Nagok. The area planted up to date is 80,500 rai, about 38,100 rai more than last year. The paddy is over 1 kub in height, doing well.

Mondol Nagor Svarga. Nagor Svarga: The area planted up to date is 31,300 rai, about 300 rai more than last year. The paddy is in good condition with the exception of some 100 rai which have been damaged by caterpillars.

Udaaburi: The area planted up to date is about 1,700 rai, the paddy is about 1 sok high, doing well. Reports have not yet been received from other Changvads of the Mondol Xannai.

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3. A 26 ft. x 14 ft. Pleasure Boat fitted with Britannia Motor. Built 3 years ago. In good condition.

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