

Siam Observer.

'Siam Observer' STATIONERY STORE

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BANGKUK.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13,

PRICE Tcs. 3-95 each 1918.

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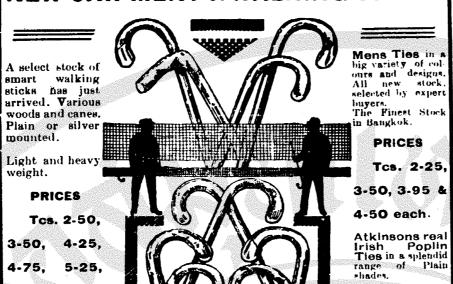
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For Prachuab, Jumbor, Tako, Langsuan, Bandon, Nakor Sridharmara, Songkhla, Pattani, Panarai, Saiburi, Naradhivas, Takbai, Kelantan, Bech Semerak, Bisut, Tringganu, Kretay and Singapore.

Depa	rtures from Bangs	OK			
8,8.	" Prachatipok "				14.9.18.
	"Asdang"	•••		•••	12.9.18.
8.8.	" Suddhadib "	•••		•••	28.9.18.
8.6.	"Prachatipok"				5 . 108 .
8.8.	"Asdang"				12 . 10. 18 .
A.6.	" Suddhadib "	•••			19 . 10. 18 .
8.6.	" Prachatipok "	•••	•••	•••	26 , 10 , 18 .
	•				

East Coast Mail Service.

For Sriraja, Kohsichang, Koh Pra, Rayong, Koh Samit, Chandaburi. Von Yao, Lem Ngob, Krat & Koh Kong Departures from Bangkok

8.8. "Chutatutch", Wednesday noon; not calling at Krat

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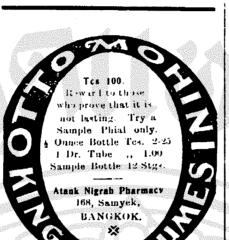
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E. M PEREIRA & Co.



TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE BANGKOK BAR. POR SEPTEMBER 1918.

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PHASES OF THE MOON. Sept. 5th O New Moon 5 h 26 m p.m.

13th) First Quarter 9 h 44 m p m 20th O Full Moon 7 h 43 m p. m. 27th) Last Quarter 11 h 21 m a.m.

Details of Gas Warfare.

Not so much is heard of gas warfare at the present time as two years ago, when the first use of that method of attack was made on the Western Front. Gas is, however, used to a tremendous extent, and the amount that has been and is being hurled back and forth in shells and clouds is almost unbelievable. The success of a cloud gas attack depends on thorough preparation beforehand. The attackers must know the country, the layout of the trenches, and the direction and velocity of the wind with certainty. Favourable conditions are limited practically to wind velocities between twelve and fourteen miles per hour, with no upward currents. German gas attacks are made by two regiments of Pioneers, with highly technical officers, including en-

gineers meteorologists, and chemists. The first attack was made with chlorine. If a gas attack is to be made with gas clouds, the number of gases available is limited. The gas must be easily compressible, easily made in large quantities, and should be considerably heavier than air. If to this added the necessity of its being very toxic and of low chemical reactivity, the choice is practically reduced to two gases-chlorine and phosgene. gas is contained in an ordinary cylinder like that used for oxygen or hydrogen. Pure chlorine did not satisfy quite all the requirements, as it is very active chemically and, therefore, easily absorbed. Pads soaked in solutions of sodium carbonate and thiosulphate were first used in the protective respirators. Later, with the introduction of phosgene, a gas which is very insidious and difficult to protect

against, sodium phenate was used. There are so many conditions that have to be fulfilled in connection with the gas cloud that its use is limited. The case is different with gas shells. The gas shells are the most important of all methods of using gas on the Western Front, and are still in course of development. The first use of this method was with the celebrated "tear" shells. A concentration of one part in a million of some of these lachrymators makes the eyes water severely. The original tear shells contained almost pure xylyl bromide or benzyl bromide. made by brominating the highest fractions of coal tar distillates. Another substance used in shells which simultaneously harasses and seriously injures is dichlore diethylsuifide (mustard gas). It has no immediate effect on the eyes beyond a slight irritation. After several hours the eyes begin to swell and inflame and practically blister, causing intense pain, the nose discharges freely, and severe coughing and even vomiting ensue. The Germans

bave also used pheny-carbila mine chloride, a lachrymator, and dipheny-chlorarsine, or "sneezing gas." The latter is mixed with high explosive shells or with other gas shells, or with shrapnel. It was intended to make men sneeze so violently that he is unable to wear his mask. The sneezing gas has, however, not been a very great

Up to the present time there has been no material brought out on either side that can be depended upon to penetrate the respirator. The casualties are due to surprise or to lack of training in the use of masks. The mask must be put on and adjusted within six seconds, which requires a considerable amount of preliminary training if it is to be done under field conditions. Both sides are trying to find something the others have not used, and both are trying to find a " colorless, odorless, and invisible," gas that is highly poisonous. It is within the realm of possibility that the war will be finished literally in the chemical laboratory.—S. J. M. Auld.

Rainfall.

KRUNG DEB.

At Min. of L. & A. Sept. 10 12.7 mm. "Samudaprakar "10 10.6 " "Min. of L. & A "11 2.8 " "Samudaprakar "11 13.7 " MONDOL KRUNG KAO. At Pradum Dhani Sept. 7 5.5 " Pradum Dhani

Pradum Dhani " Ayudhya 30.7 6.5 Angthong Singhaburi 44.5 Lobburi Saraburi " Dhanyaburi ., 10 " Ayudhya 14.1 " Angthong " Dhanyaburi ,, 11 18.0 MONDOL NAGOR JAYSRI.

At Samuda Sagor Sept. 9 4.4 " Subarn Subarn " Subarn " 10 3.0 " Nagor Pathom " 11 1.2 MONDOL RAJABURI.

At Rajaburi Sept. 9 13.3 " Samuda Songram " 9 25.6. " Rajaburi " 10 2.3 MONDOL PRACHIN. Nagor Nayok

., Jolburi .. Krabindra MONDOL NAGOR SVARGA. At Nagor Svarga Sept. 8 4.2 Nagor Svarga .. ., Udaya

"Kambaeng Bejra "

MENAM MOTOR BOAT CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE

LINE 1-BANGKABUE TO BANG QUANG & MUANG NAWN. Boats leave Bangkabue to Bang Quang, Muang Nawn & Pakret. a.m. 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 12.00. p.m. 1, 1.30, 2.30, 3.15, 4.40, 6.00, daily.

Bangkabue to Samkuk

(kabue to Samkuk 2.30 p.m. daily ... , Kai Koh Yai ... 1.00 LINE 2-TANON TOK TO PAKLAT in convection 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 LOCK 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.

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PAKNAM	! —В,	ANOR	oĸ.		BAN	вко	K —P	AKN	AM	
Stations.	frain 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	. 6.3 0	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			4.00	•Ban Kluei	,,	8.05	11.05	2.20	5.2 0
*Samrong "	6.50		i	4.05	Prakonong	,,	8.10	11.10	2.2 5	5.25
Bangna "	6.55	9.55	1.10	4.10	Bangdjak	,,	8.15	11.15	2.30	5.3 0
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Klong Toi "	7.15	10.15	1.30	4.30	Ban Nang Greng	79	8.35	11.35	2.50	6.00
Sala Deng "	7.23	10.23	1.38	4.38	Maha Wong	,,	8.40	11.40	2.55	5.50
Bangkok Arr.	7.30	10.30	1.45	4.45	Paknam A	rr.	8.45	11.45	3.00	5.55
			,			- 1			,	

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

Soliders on the Land.

Settlement Schemes After War.

It is our object to make it possible for any ex-service men, so desirous, to settle on the land, said Sir Richard Winfrey, Parliamentary Secretary to • the Board of Agriculture. Our experiment sanctioned under the Small Holdings (Colonies) Act. 1916, has proved to be a conspicuous success, and we have now received sanction to ex-

tend our 8,000 acres to 80,000 acres.

We shall develop these pioneer colonies and we hope eventually to acquire 1,000,000 acres. Thus far we have acquired three estates in England and one in Wales for the purpose of giving a trial to land settlement of exservice men under a colony system. The distinctive feature of such a system is that it is founded on a communal and co operative basis in order to promote the amenities of social life, the organised buying and selling of produce, and for the joint use of horses. implements and machinery.

It is proposed that the settlers should work on a colony either as individual small holders or as members of a community which would share the profits derived from working the colony as one large farm. As a rule, a man would be required to work as an ordinary wage-earner for a short period, at the end of which, if his work had proved satisfactory, he would be either offered a holding or allowed to share in the profits, according to the system under which the colony was managed.

There are thus two kinds of colony, each with a distinct method of working. These methods may be described as the "small holding" and the "profit sharing" systems.

Small-Holding System.

Under the "small-holding" system, the colony will begin as one large farm under the management of a director. Applicants will be employed as workers upon it, at the rate of wages cur-rent in the district, for a period of probation of not less than one year, and at that period any approved applicant desiring it will be allotted, at a reasonable but economic rent, such area of land as he appears likely to be able to cultivate successfully on his own account. Thus at Holbeach, where we have a colony, it is thought that a properly-trained man could get a good living off a 10-acre holding by means of intensive culture and the growth of fruit. His rent will be per annum :-Ten acres at 50s, per acre ... £25 House and farm buildings ... 15

to work for wages either on the un-

divided portion of the colony or other farms in the district, and he will be allotted further land as his growing ability and capital justify such addition, until he has an area which, when cultivated on the best system, will be large enough to support him entirely.

Even when all the small holdings have been taken up, a certain portion of the estate will be retained as a central farm under the management of the director, and will be equipped with sufficient machinery, implements, horses, etc., to let on hire to settlers requiring them. The assistance and advice of the director will be available to the settlers.

It must be clearly understood that the Government do not propose to make direct advances of capital, but it is hoped that industrious men, even if possessed of insufficient capital to take a wholetime holding, will by starting as worker on the central farm and at the same time cultivating a small area on their own account, gradually be able to increase the area under their own control until they are able to support thems-lves entirely from

Profit Sharing System

Under the "profit-sharing" system : colony will be managed by a director as one farm, the setders being employed by him at current rate of wages, but receiving in addition a share of any profits arising out of the farming operation. Each settler will be provided, if he desires, with about half an acre of land adjoining or near to his cottage, any disposable produce from which he will be helped

The working of the system is briefly this. The profits, after 51 per cent, on capital, and the working expenses of the farm, the rent rates, repairs, and other annual charges had been paid and after allocating a percentage to a reserve fund, would be divided between capital, management, and labour in proportion to the amounts that had already been paid out to them in the working account. In other words, each settler would receive a dividend on the amount of his wages for the

Settlers on the colony would be entitled to invest any portion of their dividend or share of profits in the form of shares in the capital of the farm. These shares would be entitled to 55 per cent. interest, and settlers would also be allowed to invest any other capital they might have in the farm at the same rate. When settlers holding share capital left the farm. or on death, the capital would be re-

In conclusion, I may say we hope to acquire the necessary land as per- and post free. If this area is not sufficient to petual lease. Many, many acres we enable a settler to obtain a complete | shall reclaim from the sea, and in living from his holding, he will be at fact, German prisoners of war are even liberty to ull in his time by continuing | now busily reclaiming a large area near the Wash.

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Headache, drunkenness, Stomachaehe, Exache, Rupture, Choleia, Berliberi, Norvons diseases, Chest complaints, Heart disease, Malaria, Dongue, Common tevers, Lumbago, Chronic Ricumatism, Cough and Coughing blood, Cold, Sorethroat, Bronchitis, Chronic Neuralgia, Diarrhee, Weekness, Kidney trouble, Dysentery, Eczema and all sortois skin diseases, Worms, Female diseases of all sorts, Swelling of the groin, Inflammation of the gums, Foothache, Gout, Wounds and wounds caused by rusty naile or cuts, etc., etc., DIRECTIONS:—Take 1½ tablespoonfuls thrice a day one hour before meals. Take. Pure without water. Under 14 years one tablespoonful, under 7 years ½ tablespoonful, and for babies up to one year old I teaspoonful. When the pain is severe, double the dose. Can be taken by women enceinte.

and for babies up to one year old I teaspoonful. When the pain is severe, double the dose. Can be taken by women enceince.

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

For children, apply with cotton-wool on the cheek and relief is certain within half an hour. For cough and Sorethroat, sip the mixture slowly. For Eczema, apply externally and take internally as directed. For Beri-bori, take full does thrice a day. For cholera, take one tablespoonful every \(\frac{1}{2}\) an hour.

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

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

For Cout, Wounds and wounds caused by rusty nails, cuts or burns, apply the mix-

the hole with cotton-wool—reliet is certain within a tew minutes.

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

For Sore-eyes take internally as directed, for a few days.

After taking this mixture, a little point white sugar may be taken to remove the bitter taste but not in the case of coughs or sore throat.

For Snake, Dog or Cat bites, poisionous lish stings, etc., when applied externally with cotton-wool a few minutes after the occurrence, instant relief will be obtained. Take also internally 1½ tablespoonfuls thrice a day. But when treatment is sought a few hours after the occurrence, besides using the application, take mixture internally for a fortnight. Can be given also to animals and birds for any sort of disease.

Price per bottle of 2 oz. 90 Stangs, 3 oz. Tes. 1 00.

Price per bottle of 2 oz. 90 Stangs, 3 oz. Tes. 1.40, 4 oz. Tes. 1.90.

6 oz. Tcs. 2.50, 8 oz. Tcs. 2.95, 16 oz. Tcs. 4.25. Postage extra. Prepared only by MR. Y. TAN of SINGAPORE.

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

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

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fittings, Boots and Bootmakers' accessories, Hats, Collars, Shirts, Ladies' tortoise-shell Combs etc., Galvanised Water Tanks, Sewing Machines, Steel Office Furniture, Engineering Instru-ments and General Hardware, Platform Scales, Large and Small Safes, etc. Goods on view from Thursday the 19th inst. at B. Grimm's late Dispens-

ary, Pratu Samyot. For further apply to

> T S. APCAR, Valuator, Auctioneer, and Estate Agent.

13-20

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Wanted.

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Mr. O. D. De Witt having resigned his service as Assistant Manager of The Bangkok Travelling Agency has no more interest whatever in that concern, and henceforth, we, the undersigned, shall not hold ourselves responsible for any document or documents which may be signed by him in future.

Bangkok Travelling Agency.

10-17

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Dripping Beef

Australian Biscuits.

Cream Cracker,

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Combination,

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Currant Lunch,

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Cream Fingers,

Belgian Cream,

Afternoon Tea Marie,

Nice,

Gem and Good Luck.

BUAN SOON LEE & Co.

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All shapes and designs of *Election Watches*, in stock

AT THEIR AGENTS FOR SIAM

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME BELGE

The Siam Observer

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1918.

IN THE WEST.

The news from the Western front continues to be highly satisfactory but it is evident that the German resistance is stiffening. Whether they will endeavour in the near future to launch a very strong counter-offensive or whether they will direct all their energies towards stabilising a line of defence remains to be seen but whatever happens it is impossible, with the enormous losses in men and material that the Germans have suffered during the past few weeks, for a counter-offensive to be so formidable as the attacks launched in March. The Germans have lost as heavily in prestige as they have in material and the effect of their recent heavy defeats on neutrals and still more on their unfor unate allies is bound to be great. To day's telegrams show plainly that in Russia Germany has by no means a docile vassal and, if Russia is to be held to the terms of the Treaty of Brest Litovsk, Germany will need to divert large bodies of troops from the West and this she is certainly not in a position to do unless at great hazard.

The Times recently speculated on the possibility of Germany retreating altogether from the occupied districts of France and Belgium to the line of the Rhine and from there offering peace on condition of having freedom of action in the East. We do not think that is likely to happen but it should be remembered that the Allies will not now be content with what would have contented them during the opening periods of the war. The sacrifices in blood and treasure have been too enormous to allow of the discussion of a peace by compromise; the strife must continue until a result is reached which shall be decisive and permanent. Germany has had her opportunity and she has misused it : instead of proiting by the trade of the whole earth which was open to her she prefered to make herself a menace to the world. She assumed the role of a tyrant and as a tyrant she must be crushed. Already the German press is familiarising the people with the idea that a military decision is impossible. Victory for the Germans is, indeed, passing beyond their reach but it is still in the power of the Allies to attain it and attain it they will.

In the meantime we rejoice over very square foot of French and Belgian ground that is wrested from the Hun and look forward with confidence to the day when those fair lands shall be freed for ever from his blighting

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE I os: and Telegraph Department eports that all lines are in good order.

MR. T. S. Apcar requires the services of a man experienced in Bill-

THE week-end programmes of the Phattanakorn and Sathorn Picture Halls are announced.

--:0:-THE football match for the S. E. C. Cap at Suan Kularb which was originally fixed for to-morrow has now been po-tponed for the 18th instant.

THE Bangkok Auctioneering Society will sell a quantity of goods and merchandise on Saturday 21st inst. at B. Grimm's late Dispensary, Pratu Sam-

THE following departed for Singapore per s.s. Kuala to day: - Messrs. H. A. Mason, E. T. Lowis, C. Ancell, W. C. Thorp, Mr. and Mrs. Nah Miah Song and Mr. Nah Pong Seng.

THE seven ancient wonders of the world were the pyramids of Egypt, the bunging gardens of the Babylon, the temple of Diana at Ephesus, the statue of Jupiter at Athens, the Mausoleum, the Colossus of Rhodes, and the Pharos of Alexandra. The seven new wonders of the world are considered to be: Wireless, the telephone, the aeroplane, radium, antiseptics and antitoxins, spectrum analysis, and the X-ray. The number of arts embraced in the full medieval course of learning was seven, and consisted of grammar, dialectic, rhetoric, music, arithmetic, geometry, an astronomy.

Football.

The Naval Match Ends in A Tie.

A huge crowd thronged the Suan Kularb grounds last evening to see the football match in aid of the Red Cross Funds played between a team selected from the British destroyer Whiting and a team from the Royal Siamese Navy. The number of spectators is roughly estimated to have been over 6000 and never in the annals of football in Siam has there been such a large attendance. The money collected will be equally divided between the Siamese and British Red Cross Funds. Among the Royalty present were T. R. H. Prince Boribat, Minister of Marine, Princes Sukothai, Svasti, Devawongse and H. H. Prince Bidyalongkorn. Sir Herbert Dering, the British Minister was also present.

The game was exceedingly interesting from start to finish as the teams were well balanced. A change for the better was made in the Whiting's team and was not the same as played against the Sports Club. Gaskin filled the place of Green and played an excellent game at left extreme. Edwards who is usually their inner right had to play on the left wing while Bathurst at right back was as tough as ever and saved his side from dangerous situations many a time. The whole team played a vastly improved game and was quite unlike the one witnessed at the Sports Club on Monday. They might have even won the day had the chances given to the right wing by Gaskin been taken. The ground was rather muddy and in this the Siamese had somewhat of an advantage as nine of their team played without boots. The two goals scored were taken respectively by the centre forwards of Siam and of the Whiting.

Play started at 4.55 sharp, Mr. Sutton having to do the duties of referee. The Whiting won the toss and selected the goal closer to the road. With the kick off the left wing of Siam took up but Bathurst cleared to centre. Romanel made a run down but the only result was a corner. Wek had a good opportunity of scoring in the early part of the game but his shot went wide. After twenty minutes clever passing between Chien, Pong and Wek resulted in Pong netting the ball. A couple of minutes later the game became very exciting when the ball was finely kept off by Bathurst in a long tussle opposite the Whiting's goal and was finally cleared by Samphire. Just before half time Gaskin made a good attempt and a forced corner could not be taken as the whistle for half time was blown. The payers then partook of refreshments which were served by Siamese Naval Officers.

On changing ends the Whiting soon showed their determination to score and were backed by their supporters with cries of "Come on Whitings, let's have one" which were rendered through megaphones. Although they tried to respond to this call to their utmost it was not until near the close of the game that Devlin was able to score a goal for his side. The Whitings had the best part of the game in this half and it looked very dangerous for the Siamese defence time and again. Both goal-keepers made no mistakes and were quite good. Lang saved a very stiff shot and received much

applause from the crowd The Whiting is playing a return game with the Sports Club to-morrow and it is expected that if they are in Bangkok next week a similar return match will be played with the Siamese Navy on a better ground.

The following team has been chosen to represent the R. B. S. C. in the return Football Match at the Sports Club,

on Saturday 14th. Goal Jenkins. Preston, Glahnson. Backs Bowden, Olsen, Findlay. Forwards Chapman, Walsh, Malcolm, Fogtmann, Thune.

Referee, R. D. Craig. Club Linesman, J. C. Roberts. The kick off will be 4.45 p.m. sharp, but it is proposed to have some photographs taken before the game, and the

teams are asked to be up in good time. Collection for Red Cross. There will be a collection in aid of the British Red Cross funds during the

B. B. W. N. G.

The following drafts have been sent by this mail:—£100 to the "Silver Thimble Fund" (raised by the sale of old trinkets, silver and gold oddments, melted conferred to the upkeep of the B. B. W. N. G. bed at the Scottish National Red Cross Hospital at Bellahouston, Glasgow: and £44 to the Edith Cavell Homes of Rest for Nurses.

THE amount collected at yesterday's match at Suan Kularb by the sale of seats, programmes, refreshments &c. was Tes. 3098.35. This sum will be equally divided between the Siamess and British Red Cross Funds.

and the control of th

Great War.

**** The French Front,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.) London, Sep. 12.

The French communiqué says:-Between the Somme and the Oise our troops progressed despite sharp re-

sistance. We advanced beyond Hinacourt and repulsed a counter-attack debouching from Essigny-le-Grand. Fighting occurred along the St. Quentin-La Fere road. We occupy Travecy village. South of the Oise we threw back several counter-attacks in the region of Laffaux.

British Destroyer Sunk.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Sept. 12. The Admiralty reports that a British destrover was sunk on September 9 as the result of a collision in a fog. There were no casualties.

German Garrison Wiped Out.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Sept. 12. Stockholm :- It is reported from Kieff that a sanguinary skirmish occurred in Brusilovka between wellarmed peasants and Germans. The former occupied the village and wiped out the German garrison. Travellers report seeing an enormous number of German corpses from Brusilovka.

Foch.

The North American Review, which last December wrote that "Unless all history is at fault the appointment of a Generalissimo is essential to success, naturally rejoices that the greatest living exponent of Napoleon's maxims had even at the eleventh hour been called to the supreme command of the Allied forces in the West. Writing of General Foch the editor says:

It was on August 5th, 1914, that General Foch found his tirst real opportunity to put into practice his lifetime studies. Next to Joffre it was Foch who contributed most to the defeat of the German onrush. Without Foch's superb execution Joffre would not have prevailed. The French line had been forced back to the valley of the Marne and von Kluck threatened to envelop the left wing and take Paris. Joffre issued his famous order:

"The moment has come for the army to advance at all costs and allow itself to be slain where it stands, rather than give way.

As the French left wing moved forward in obedience to the order, you Kluck found that his plans would not carry and immediately made a redisposition of his forces with the intention of driving a wedge through the centre. Foch, holding the centre, com manded the Ninth Army of 120,000 men. Von Kluck attacked him with the Prussian Guard and the Saxon Army of 200,000. As the wings recoiled under the terrific French attacks Foch's troops were forced to bear the brunt of the entire German movement. For five days the Germans battered him with ever increasing force: finally, on September 9, the crisis came, the French line was breaking and Foch pertormed his supreme exploit. He sent this telegram to Joffre:

"My right has been driven in, my left has been driven in—therefore with all that I have left in my centre I will attack."

Materially and physically at that hour Foch was beaten, but his indomitable will mastered the German-. From that day the slow German retreat began. Is it any wonder that Joffre called him "The first strategist of Europe"?

Six weeks after the Marne, when the Germans attempted to outflank the entire French army, to seize the Channel ports and destroy England's lines of communications, General Foch, then in command of the Allied forces, saved the British on the banks of the Yser and stopped the Germans at Ypres.

Foch is the sole Allied commander new in active service who has never failed to carry through a major operation that he planned and directed. He is the sole active commander who has the unbounded respect and admiration vi the British and French forces.

Havas Wires from Singapore.

The German Retreat.

Paris, Sept. 10. The progress of the Allies is slackening as they approach the Hindenburg line; but a recrudescence of the battle seems imminent. An artillery duel is already raging.

It is more and more doubtful if the Germans possess sufficient numbers to avoid a further retreat.

Japan and Her Allies.

In the Petit Journal, M. Gerard, the former Ambassador of France in Tokyo, brings out the straight-forwardness and clearness of Japan's attitude in all her agreements, and notably in that with China concerning the intervention at Vladivostock. He pays homage to the high valour of General Kikuzo Otani and Lieut.-General Takenchi, and the Japanese diplomatic an I technical delegates.

He remarks that, Russia baving her roots in Asia, action by the Entente from the East is the best means to restore Russia to the Russians.

The Deputy Gaston Dumesnil died of his wounds yesterday.

After-War Germans.

The Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette supplies his journal with entertaining speculations about the appearance and manners of the German of the future - "the German, say, of 1919 or 1920." Then, it seems, "the German who has survived this tremendous war will lean upon his sword and wipe the sweat from his brow.

The great outward change will be that the Germans will no longer be fat. The correspondent is convinced that "the age of fat bellies in Germany is over," and this is not merely because the food supply had failed, but because "the intellectual appreciation of the fat belly no longer exists." The German has even learnt to walk-"to walk with face calm and unmoved, with body straight, and with economy of all gestures that are not absolutely necessary." For the German is not only physically different, but has "learnt reserve" and intends to practise it in future, "especially when he is abroad." "In his native beer houses" the German may still for a time remain what he was, but when he travels he will in future "repay politeness with politeness, see everything, forget nothing, and keep his observations to himself." He will be no longer so subject to flattery and so susceptible to a little praise. The writer thinks that after the war Germany's enemies will "wring their bands" in vain regret at the final disappearance of "the Germans of 1914," and, in spite of the frantic efforts of the Cologne Gazette to preach the all pervading mission of Kulture, its Berlin correspondent now announces that "a great State has no duty whatever to conduct a Kultur mission; Kultur is a thing which one possesses but about which one does not chatter.'

Prince Victor Duleep Singh.

Prince Victor Duleep Singh died on June 8 at Monte Carlo. He had been ill for some time. Prince Victor Albert Jay Duleep Singh, who was in his 52nd year, was the eldest son of the Maharajah Duleep Singh, of Lahore, and Bamba, daughter of L. Muller of Alexandria. As the result of Sikh invasions of British territory, his father, who had been proclaimed Maharajah in 1843 at the age of six, his mother acting as regent, was deposed in 1849. A pension was granted to him and his dependents, and he came to England to live, and settled at Elvedon, in Suffolk. Educated at Eton and at Trinity and Downing Colleges, Cambridge, Prince Victor Duleep Singh was gazetted to the 1st Royal Dragoous at the age of 21 and for two years he se, ved as bon. A.D.C. to Lieutenant General Ross, commanding at Halifax. Nova Scotia. He was promoted captain in 1894. He married in 1899 Lady Anne Coventry, youngest daughter of the Earl of Coventry, and their bome was in Paris. Like his brother, Prince Frederick, who survives him, he was a famous game shot. One of Prince Victor Duleep Singh's sisters is married to Sir Keith Fraser, Bt., and the other to Mr. G. D. Smith of Strensham Court, Worcester.

Paddy Crop Report Sept. 12, 1918.

Nasuan 1,610 Coyans at Tcs. 98-174 each Samruang 300 , , , , 96 100 , Namuang 60 " " 94.95 "

Total 1,970 Coyans.

The Rice Riots in Japan.

Most Serious Known.

August 14th .- The latest reports indicate that the rice riots are developing into the most serious in the history of modern Japan. The troops have been called out in nearly every important city. Even the naval station at Maizuru has been affected, 2,000 workman in conjunction with the p quilace having commenced to riot there.

At Kure a n.ob is raiding the rice shops and a detachment of naval men has been called out to restore order. It is reported from Okoyama that a

mob dynamited a rice store and destroyed 2,000 bales of rice and that the residence of a local plutocrat. One company of infantry has been despatched to this town.

At Nagoya, for the forth night in succession, a mob of 30,000 is still

In Osaka some sections of the city did not sleep all night long. All entertainments have been stopp d and a brigade of troops are posted at strategic points throughout the city. Soldiers are being despatched to critical places by automobile, and fighting has taken place between the mob and the soldiers. Incendiarism has occurred at several places and at one six houses were burnt down. The soldiers fired on a mob which attacked and attempted to set fire to a dormitory used for the employés of Suzuki and Co. The mob broke the shop win lows in the Shinsai-Bashi, which is the principal street. In one section of the city the mob rased not only the rice shops but also the fuel and provision shops. The Governor of the Prefecture has been holding a conference with peneral Tachibana, the new commander of the 4th Division, who has just arrived .-

An Echo in Tokio.

Last night batches, each consisting of few hundred rioters, paraded the main streets. Violence, however, was limited to smashing shop windows here and there. The police strongly guarded the bridges and parks and also the residences of the Ministers. It is thought that it will be necessary for the precautions taken by the police to continue in force for some days as the present riotous conditions will not cease despite the considerable fall in the price of rice. Some persons are inclined to consider the outbreaks ominous, believing that the high price of rice is only the occasion for venting the antipathy against wealth, which is now feared to be widespread, especially against the war profiteers, whose vulgar display of their wealth is provoking indignation everywhere .- (Reuter).

Bloodshed at Kobe. The exchanges and some of the banks, offices and works are closed. Late last night disturbances resulted in bloodshed, some persons having been killed and a number injured as the soldiers and police were obliged to use their bayonets and sabres. The mob smashed up an automobile which was being used to transport soldiers. The mob attacked the factories owned by Suzuki and also the residence of the directors. The offices of Yuasa & Co., another firm importing foreign rice, were attacked, but the soldiers prevented their destruction.

In the evening newspapers it is announced that Baron lawsaki the head of the Mitsubishi Co., has made a donation of Y1,000,000 to the relief fund. The Osaka Relief Funds have now reached a total of over Y1,000,000. The money will be used for selling Korean rice cheaply.—Reuter.

Shipbuilding in India. A MESSAGE from Calicut, West coast

of India, dated August 10 to the Run-

goon Gazette states: This morning

Lord Pentland motored down to Beypore to inspect the shipbuilding industry there and on his way back on the foreshore at Calicut. Fifty wooden ships of an aggregate tonnage of 8,500 were built last year at Calicut and Bey-pore and 21 vessels of an aggregate of over 5,000 tons are now under construction or ready to be launched Two of the largest of the ships now being built and fast approaching completion and which were inspected by His Excettency this morning are the Javadul K 'm (450 tons), the Abbasi (400 Both these vessels are owned by Ĥaji Ally Baramy, a wealthy timber merchant of the Moplah community in Calicut, the ships being built entirely of teakwood mostly by local artisans under the supervision of experienced Arab and Cutch shipbuilders, and when completed and floated promise to be two of the finest locally built craft on the waters of the Arabian Sea. There are some twenty ships now under construction and it is hoped that His Excellency's visit and inspection of the ships will give a stimulus to this most useful industry. Later His Excellency attended a meeting of shipbuilders which was purely of a business character. It was held at the port office and attended by all the leading merchants

and shipbuilders.

The Wonderful French.

Even in the early days, when the Hun had barely crossed the frontier, it was difficult to get the French peasant to leave the district near his blackened smouldering home. At that time they had no idea of what German occupation meant, and many of the menfolk left their women and children with friends who believed that the Hun would never injure the helpless. They know better now and yet you will find them buzzing like so many bees just behind the new lines, waiting in the hope that the Allies will push the invaders back beyond the Rhine. They have never given up hope in all the weary years of waiting.

Within the sound of the guns you will find land being cultivated, crops being tended, herds being watered 20.000 rioters attacked and set fire to The lawns of ruined houses are being planted with vegetables, barns are re roofed, barbed wire is being lifted in order that the land can be reclaimed for feeding the population. Civilian life keeps surging up against the black war like a fresh-water wave line of

against the dark ooze of a p at bog. They are prepared to take hazards, and they take them. Old men and women wand r up and down b hind the line seeking information of their friends whom they have not seen for nearly four years; mothers ask about their children, hu-bands about their wives. They havnt the high roads in the hop of meeting someone who has come from the district of their violated homestead. They hang around some of the railroad stations, they try to get letters through into the invaded district, they wander aimlessly, almost despairingly. Their mental anguish is a greater than that of those whose friends have been killed.

One French soldier I knew used to get word of his wife and child only by writing a letter to a friend in a village near the Holland frontier by whom it I was sent-no one knew how-to Brussels, then again into Germany, whither the woman had gone. A reply came back by the same route, and each journey took six months. But those who are unable to get letters through -and they are a multitude - must just wait for the day when the French, British, and Americans strike hard enough and make the Huns retreat. In that day the pathetic host of civilians, aged and infirm, sick with waiting, will follow hard on the heels of the army. For the present they are trying to pick up the threads of life in districts where death is supreme,

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To-day's Quotations.

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Bank Bills, demand, GERMANY .-Bank Bills, der and, Ms.

NEW YORK-Bank Bills, demand U. S. A.

INDIA-Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 96 SINGAPORE-

Bank Bills, demand, \$ 66 1/5 HONGKONG-

Bank Bills, demand, D. \$ 40 YOKOHAMA & KOBE .. Bank Bills, demand, Y 651 NOTE:-The rate of Interest on As

6 per cent. per annum. Equivalent of Exchange demand andon in Siamete Ourrency :-

vance Bills has been reduced to

£1-Tcs. 13.08,-(Bank Rate). **20**-20 S



Nerve troubles When work or worry without sufficient rist, exhausts, your store of

nervous energy, a condition results called nourasth-nia. It is met with in tusiness men who worry over their affairs, and women

who work beyond their strength. Your complexion becomes pale, your brain works when you want to sleep, you are melancholy and everything seems to go wrong. No doc.or can cure neurasthenia; you must do it yourself. First worry less, then begin

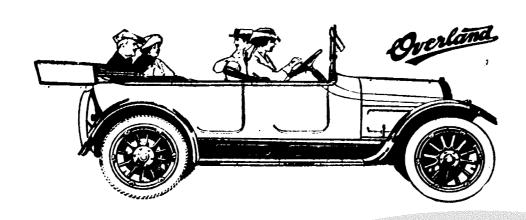
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for they supply new blood to feed your worn out nerves and so steadily

build up your health. FREE A most useful book on the home treatment of nervous disorders.

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Prayer Before Attack.

In the blackness of the night one tiny flame quivered at the doorway of what had been a Flanders home, but was now just three walls and a bit. The tiny flame was that of a burning candle. It jumped nervously and flickered in the throbbing darkness under the concussion of the artillery which was thundering its message at the German trenches.

From various points of the night came men in two and threes, and now and then a small squal would march towards the tiny light, entering at the "door" and disappearing into the interior of the place that had once been a home. A man clad in a long cassock with white sleeves came towards the little flame.

"There are no lamps and no oil, boys," he said. "All we have is this candle. What shall we do?"
"Carry on," replied the boys.

But someone discovered a handful of candles, and these were served out, the boys sticking them on the top of their belinets, where they burned fitfully. At the end of the poor, almost roofless building, amid the pile of rubble and dust, was a pile of ammuhition boxes over which a Union Jack had been draped. On the top lay an open book.

The man with the cassock began to read, droning his words as he bent over the book, beside which a candle had been placed. He read for about five minutes. The only background of sound to his droning voice was the rumble of exploding shells and the wail of the missiles as they hurtled through the air. The candles gave a ghostly radiance to the scene.

The man with the cassock ceased to drone and knelt beside his altar of ammunition boxes.

time he spoke loudly.
"Boys," he said in his Scottish bur-

A few minutes later he rose. This

ring tone, "there's nothing like the · Old Handred.' Let us sing.' So they sang the 'Old Hundred,' then another hymn. A crash not far off shook the building and made the earth heave. Some of the boys stopped

singing. "Boys," came the voice from the ammunition boxes. "Brother Boche is getting the range. Let us disperse. And let each do his damnedest of the next five hours. God bless us all.

The candles were extinguished and

the boys came out of the wretched huilding. In twos and threes they disappeared in the blackness. The man with the cassock was last to leave. As he came through the "doorway" he bent and blew out the candle. he too went into the night.

What was it? you may ask.
It was a night service before the attack at daybreak.

Pat Casey's Prayer.

This story comes from France via

An Irish soldier, after ten months of hard, active service, applied for a furlough. His request was granted, and then it dawned on him that he had no money to take advantage of his holiday. He wanted \$100 to go to

He was at mis with end, there being no time to be lost, when he recalled his old mother's advice to apply to the good God above in time of trouble. So he wrote and posted his

"Dear Lord: Here I am after lighting ten months in mud up to me neck. The work is somewhat un-pleasant but ye'll be glad to hear that I killed 50 Germans. Now I am a little tired and I have me furlough all right, but I have no money left, having spent most of what I had for prayer books. Ask Fr. Tom Mc arthy if ye don't believe me. So, Lord, I ask ye in the name of all the saints for the small sum of \$100. Sure, ye'll never miss it, and if ye send me the money I'll never forget yer in me prayers.

"Pat Casey."

In due course this appeal reached the censor's office, which happened in this particular locality to be housed in the Y.M.C.A. quarters. The letter was passed around and aroused considerable attention and interest, as Casey was known to be a brave and cheerful fighter.

Contributions were sought, and finally the sum of \$50 was raised. This was sent to the applicant, without comment, in a Y.M.C.A. envelope. The next day the following acknowledment was

" Dear Lord: I've received your \$50 as per application for furlough money, and I thank ye. May yer shadow never grow less. But I make so bold as to give ye a word of warnin'. Send the next money by the Knights of Columbus. Ye sent the last by the Y.M.C.A., and they nipped half of it.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

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Auction Sale.

The Liquidator of the business of Mesers. Samosorn Kha Rajakarn will sell by public auction the stock in trade of clothing, Suiting, Linen, Velvets, Boots, Shoes, Stockings, Military and Civil Uniforms, Perfumes, Large Jewellery safes, Electric-Fans, Furniture, Gramaphone Records, Platinum Necklets, Gold and Platinum Gent's. Watches, Fancy Cigarette-Cases etc., at Messrs. Samosorn Kha Rajakarn in See Kak Phya Sri from the 2nd. up to the 22nd. September 1918 commencing at 2 p.m.

Inspection and lists may be obtained from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. from the 29th. inst. up to the date of sale at the said premises.

TERMS : Cash on fall of hammer and delivery to be taken on the following day. The Liquidator disclaims hability for the quantity of or any other defects in the property.

> LUANG ARTHAKALYANA, Liquidator.

Ministry of Finance. August 26th. 1918. 26-16 S.

ITALIAN RED CROSS LOTTERY

To be drawn in November, 1918 12,000 Tickets at Tcs. 5 each.

Prizes to consist of Italian War Loan Bonds the winners having the option of exchanging their bonds at the exchange rate of 1 Tical - 3 Italian Lire.

LIST OF PRIZES.

One 1st, prize: Lire: 10,000 or Ticals, 13,333, One 2nd. prize: Lire: 20,000 or Ticals. 6,667. Two 3rd, prize: Lire: 10,000 or Ticale, 3,333 each.

Four Ith. prize Lire: 5,000 or Ticals. 1,666 each. Ten 5th. prize. Lire: 2,000 or Ticals. 667 each.

The balance after deduction of expenses will be given to the Italian Red Cross and other War Charities. Should all tickets not be sold the value of prizes will be reduced in pro-

portion. Tickets are obtainable at the following places: Société Anonyme Belge (S.A.B.) Trocadero Hotel Europe Hotel (S. E. C.) Electrical Store

Buan Soon Lee French Dispensary International Store Oriental Store Siam Import Co., Ltd. O.riental Hotel J Sampson & Son H. A. Badman & Co. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd. Kiam Hoa Heng and Co., Ltd. United Toilet Saloon Yong Lee Seng & Co.

Nai Lert.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that from to-day the price for Shell Motor Spirit in 4 gallon tins (white) is Tics. 8.75. For the two gallon tins (red) the price remains as heretofore.

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SUAN LEE. Corner opposite Chartered Bank Lane,

A Belgian Patriot.

There are probably few more notable persons in Flemish circles than Maitre Louis Franck, the energetic Alderman of Antwerp and ardent defender of right against might since the entry of the Germans into Antwerp in October, 1914. In a long, appreciative article the Neuwe Rollerdamsche Courant states that M. Franck was to be released from the "Imperial" prison at Bonn at the end of May, when, it was promised, he would be permitted to reside in a German city and enjoy the same liberty as that granted to other Belgian political prisoners. It now appears that this promise will not be kept, and that M. Franck will be placed in an internment camp and receive the same treatment as the other prisoners there.

This change in the views of the German authorities respecting M. Franck is the result, his friends are convinced, of activist machinations. This is apparently one of the "deeds" to which the Flemish activists are constantly urging their German patrons, and to them is attributed the talse denunciation of M. Franck communicated by the Wolf Bureau to the neutral Press, and his seizure and condemnation

without possibility of defence.

At the outbreak of war M. Franck was in the South Congo region, whence he returned to Antwerp as quickly as possible, arriving shortly before the Belgian Army had determined to evacuate the city. King Albert wish-ed to send him on an important mission, but he begged to be permitted to remain. It was he who, together with the Burgomaster of Antwerp, Jan de Vos, and the Senator Ryckmans, went out to negotiate with the besiegers, and among other advantages obtained from the Germans the rea gnition of the disarmed Civil Guard, who otherwise would have been treated as france-lireurs. After the capitulation an Intercommunal Committee, presided over by M. Franck, was at once formed. He appointed temporary civil authorities to safeguard property, and above all to prevent the Germans from finding an excuse to assume this authority themselves. The Germans quickly dissolved the Intercommunal Committee, helping thereby to suppress M. Franck's activity, but the town council, by at once making him an alderman, enabled him to continue to protect the people's interests. His house was searched re-peatedly, and he himself arrested and

prosecuted, but his able defence time after time got him off with a few day's detention for a few thousand marks' fine.

M. Franck's most fervent energy was, however, devoted to combating Flemish activism and to opposing the conversion of the Ghent University into a Flemish University, and those who rendered lip rervice to the Germans or became their dupes. Against these and many other activities he protested, such, for instance, as the differentiation of treatment between Flemish and Walloon prisoners, the institution of the Council of Flanders and the Civil Division (or separation) and political independence of Flemings and Walloons. His arrest and imprisonment, however, followed by that of Masson, the head of the Walloon fraction in the Belgian Chamber, has inaugurated the Activist Terror, in addition to the Prussian terror, in Belgium.

A Quick Lunch-Dog.

One section of the Allied forces has not received that general recognition which is certainly its due, to wit the dogs that take lunch to soldiers in difficult positions. As the Scientific American says, trench warfare certainly interferes with the fighter's meals. After capturing the enemy's position, in particular, is the fighter at a loss to know how he will get his regular rations; for no sooner does the enemy find himself dispossessed from his original trenches than he opens up with an intense barrage-fire designed to prevent ammunition and food from reach ing the new occupants. The French army believes it has, in its lunch-dogs, solved the problem of carrying food to men in isolated trenches. Carrying light lunches and coffee, and even cartridges for the men in the first line trenches when the combat is hot and protracted these splendidly trained loge are more certain to get through barrages than men. Each dog is equipped with a sort of double bag strapped tight over its body and provided with numerous pockets for food, coffee cans, ammunition, and other supplies. It is at the military dog training grounds at Paris that dogs are prepared for this service. Not only are these four-legged conriers taught to avoid the enemy and beware of tricks, but also to crawl on their stomach in order to escape flying bullets. Special masks are provided for these dogs when they must pass through a poison gas area. We may be sure the Blue Cross League takes an interest in these good fellows.



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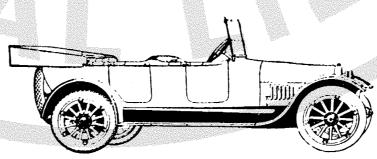
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The Crisis in the Far East.

Japan Needs a Great Leader.

By S. AKINOTTO. If it is true that a national crisis prodisces great men, then it is time that gleat men have come forward to solve the mementuous problems now facing Japan. We look round and behold on all sides problems without number, mational and international. The nations of the world are being rebuilt. Two mighty military and political forces are contending in a life-and-

death struggle. We may differ in our opinion as to the rightness of wrongness of the respective causes for which they are fighting. But one thing is certain that the war must end sooner or later and that the issue will have a momentuous effect on the future destinies of Japan. In other words, in the rest of the world, all around Japan, are going on fearsome struggles, to determine Japan's future fate.

The principles of the policy which Japan as an honourable nation should adopt in her internal administration as well as in foreign diplomacy are obvious. She must regulate home government by the exigencies of the world, and render her best effort in the cause to which she has committed herself. The worst thing she could do at such a time would be for her to close her eyes to the farreaching significance of the events now occurring in the rest of the world or to allow the political factions to include in selfish rivalry. Are there no symptoms of such selfblindness and sordid political conten-

As at a time of conflagration honest fighters against the flames are pitlably obstructed by numerous dorobo trying to rob their brethren in their common calamity, so is the state in a crisis beset with unpatriotic seekers after selfish gains. Such maranders should be hanged without mercy. Extreme measures are justified by the gravity of extreme emergencies. Who will object to the policeman drawing his sword to ward off an unruly mob at a scene of a disastrous fire? When a state is in a crisis, and unity of action is requisite, and when the people are divided in a hopelessly tangled diversity of views, then is justified the advent of a strong dictator to co-ordinate the national forces and resources. Far better that we should have a Cromwell, a Wilson, or an I Naosuke who has the courage of determination and daring action in

the teeth of popular opposition than that it should for ever be vacillating on the border line of right and wrong; for if one dictator should prove strongheaded, he would surely be superce-ded by another who is right and strong. It is true with individuals and nations that we had far better do wrong through conviction of right than remain in mere ease-loving inactivities.

Japan is a member of the Entente pledged to help the cause of liberty against German militarism. Her duties are obvious. If she was called on by her Allies to sweep the German menace from the Far Eastern seas, and lands and is actually helping the Allies in an efficient though silent fight against the German U-boats in the Mediterraneau there is not a scrap of reason why she should not do everything she could, to bring pressure on Germany, be the scene of operation in Siberia or European Russia. When the majority of the Entente nations are united in their anxious desires for Japan's fullest

military exertions. I, for one, see very little reason why, if the Government has once set its mind on action, it should turn back from it. If the Government is lacking in the girt to fight for its resolution, it should resign, and hand over the leadership of the country to a party which is strong enough for the task. The truth is the Government is being howled at both from the front and from behind. The United States is believed to still suspect Japan's good faith in connection with her proposed action, and the political parties, while not objecting to the proposed action itself, are screaming against the Government as being weak, untrustable, etc. As far as I know, the United States has never objected very seriously to Japan's plan, but that she is only hesitating because of the ambiguity of motives which she suspects on the part of Japan. If Japan should set about the task in a manly way and convince the nations of her honourable disinter- are supported in principle both by ested motives, they would only be too public opinion and political parties,

grateful for Japan's greatest co-operation in any part of the world. As for the political parties do they hate the Government for its alleged weakness. or for their own political ambitions? For while Mr. Hara and other influential politicians who are understood not to favour the Siberian intervention, have never committed themselves to a definite expression of antagonism. they have hinted that they would not mind approving of the scheme, if it were proposed by some one else, by themselves for choice.

This is to my mind the actual state of affairs to-day. The course of conduct open to the Government is clear. It must do one of two things -act or quit. Count Terauchi and Baron Goto are not among the most popular statesmen of the day; they would not be running very great risks, even if they dared act in opposition to popular opinion. But considering that they

they should indeed be regarded unworthy of confidence, if they were found unable to take the last decision for fear of whisperings of rumour. Strong dictators in the form of great petriots are wanted. If Teruschi and Goto are not conscious of their power, they should at least be honest and resign.-Japan Advertiser.

The A.B.C. Of Aviation.

An R.F.C. officer, writes to a home paper :- At present the field of use of wireless telegraphy in connection with British aeroplanes, is limited by two factors, viz., the weight of the apparatus, and the noise and vibration of the engine. "Heavier-than air" craft have not as yet attained to the weight carrying capacity of airships supported by gas, nor are they able to remain aloft, as airships can, with engines stopped for the better reception of long-distance wireless messages. But it is clear that "wireless" has enlarged the field of use of aeroplanes in warfare. Messages transmitted by the "cavalry of the air" now keep headquarters in touch with every visible movement on the part of the enemy. It is, however, in connection with artillery that wireless is chiefly employed. The comparatively light sets required for the transmission of messages a distance equal to the range of the largest of modern guns is but a small load for the average "two-seater" aeroplane. The difficulty of receiving "sound" signals in the air will be apparent when it is stated that conversation between pilot and observer is impracticable, without the use of special "loud speaking" telephones, on account of the noises made by the engine, hum of the vibrating rigging, and the rush of air. The effects of vibration, apart from the noise, is perhaps the greatest difficulty to overcome in designing the receiving apparatus. Signals sent when flying across the ground station, or when turning, are not so clear as those sent while flying directly towards or away from the receiving station. Under good atmospheric conditions with a weight, as the present, of about 1 lb. for every three miles of range the total weight of the short range sets used in connection with artillery permits the use of power supplied from batteries or cells. With the advent of power supplied from the aeroplane-engine the proportion of weight to distance of transmission will, in the larger sets, be reduced.



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