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VOL. 43. NO. 4

BANGKOK FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1917.

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s. s. Kamo Maru	Jan. 3	s. s. Hitachi Maru	Mar. 24
s. s. Kachima Maru	Jan. 10	s. s. Iyo Maru	Mar. 14
s. s. Michima Maru	Jan. 17	s. s. Miyazaki Maru	Mar. 28
s. s. Suwa Maru	Feb. 6	s. s. Kitano Maru	April 11

FOR HONGKONG AND JAPAN.

1917		1917	
s. s. Atsuta Maru	Jan. 6	s. s. Miyazaki Maru	Jan. 28
s. s. Hitachi Maru	Jan. 13	s. s. Kitano Maru	Feb. 11
s. s. Iyo Maru	Jan. 21	s. s. Fushimi Maru	Feb. 15
s. s. Miyazaki Maru	Jan. 30	s. s. Hirano Maru	Mar. 11
		s. s. Kaga Maru	Mar. 25
		s. s. Katori Maru	April 8

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Steamers are due to leave HONGKONG for SEATTLE as follows:

1916		1917	
s. s. Tamba Maru	Dec. 16	s. s. Yokohama Maru	Feb. 14
s. s. Shizunaka Maru	Jan. 3	s. s. Tamba Maru	Mar. 6
s. s. Kamakura Maru	Jan. 23	s. s. Shizunaka Maru	Mar. 28

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1916		1917	
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TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE
BANGKOK BAR.

FOR Jan., 1917.

Jan.	A.M.			Feet.
	H. W.	Ft. & in.	L. W. (Approx.)	
1	10 00	15 0	...	...
2	9 30	14 2	...	...
3	9 00	14 0	...	...
4	8 00	13 8	...	...
5	7 00	14 1	...	...
6	6 30	15 0	...	...
7	6 30	15 2	...	...
8	7 00	15 5	...	...
9	7 30	15 9	...	...
10	8 00	15 11	1.0	6.0
11	8 30	15 5	1.2	6.0
12	8 30	15 7	2.0	7.0
13	9 00	15 9	2.3	7.0
14	9 00	14 11	3.0	7.0
15	9 00	14 11	3.0	7.8
16	9 00	15 1	...	...
17	9 00	14 11	...	...
18	8 30	14 4	...	...
19	7 00	14 5	...	...
20	6 30	15 5	...	...
21	6 30	15 10	...	...
22	6 30	15 2	...	...
23	7 00	15 11	...	...
24	7 00	15 10	...	...
25	7 30	15 7	...	...
26	8 00	15 3	1.0	7.0
27	8 00	15 0	1.2	7.0
28	8 30	15 3	2.0	7.0
29	8 30	15 1	2.0	7.8
30	8 30	14 9	1.0	7.8
31	8 30	14 9	2.0	7.8

Jan.	P.M.			Feet.
	H. W.	Ft. & in.	L. W. (Approx.)	
1	9 30	11 5	...	...
2	10 00	10 4	...	...
3	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	9.10	7.8
5	...	...	9.10	7.0
6	...	...	10.11	7.0
7	...	...	10.11	7.0
8	...	...	12.0	6.0
9	...	...	12.0	6.0
10	4 00	13 3	...	...
11	5 00	13 4	...	...
12	6 00	13 5	...	...
13	6 30	13 7	...	...
14	8 00	12 9	...	...
15	9 00	12 6	...	...
16	10 00	12 3	5.6	8.0
17	...	...	7.8	7.8
18	...	...	8.9	7.0
19	...	...	8.9	7.0
20	...	...	10.11	7.0
21	...	...	11.0	7.0
22	...	...	12.0	7.0
23	3 30	12 11	12.0	7.0
24	4 00	13 2	12.0	7.0
25	5 00	13 1	12.0	7.0
26	6 00	13 4	...	...
27	6 30	13 5	...	...
28	7 00	13 5	...	...
29	8 00	12 11	...	...
30	9 00	12 8	...	...
31	10 30	12 6	...	...

PHASES OF THE MOON.			
Jan. 8th	O Full Moon	2.24	p.m.
" 16th	(Last Quarter	6.24	p.m.
" 22nd	O New Moon	2.22	p.m.
" 30th	) First Quarter	7.41	a.m.

In The Somme Fight

Extracts from A Diary of A
Man in A Unit.

June 27th 1916.—Went to fetch coffee from Adinfor village, an hour's march behind Adinfor Wood.

At 4.0 p.m. we were still at our meal when the order came to pack up at once, as we were to relieve the 11th Company in "Erbprinzen". Immediately put on our mask and awaited further events. After an hour we could take them off again as the gas attack was over. Immediately after that our artillery opened a barrage near the 73rd. The English attack there.

The order came that our Gruppe was to go up to reinforce the 2nd Company. We went up through the intermediate line, through mud knee deep towards the front line. We had got half way when a bell was rung. That meant "Gas attack". We immediately put on our gas masks again. It was 11 o'clock in the evening. We remained for the time with the 2nd platoon. When the artillery fire was switched further back, all we men came out of the trench and up on to the fire step and fired our hardest at everything that came out. At 12.30 we could again take off our masks. Immediately after that it sounded again, and green rockets went up high; the English again let off gas. We put on our masks and continued shooting slowly; this lasted till 10 a.m., then it became quiet again and everyone could go back into their dugout except the sentries. We immediately cleaned our rifles, as everything had got dirty and immediately gets rusty.

June 28.—During the course of the afternoon the English made a gas attack on our right against the 164th. On our right and left intense bombardment (Trummelfeuer). We were informed that tomorrow morning early at 5 a.m. the English would make an attack from Arras to the Somme.

June 29.—At 4 a.m. everyone was awakened, highest state of preparedness. Immediately after the gas alarm, but the gas clouds remained left of us by the 73rd. At 4.30 a.m. an intense bombardment commenced and on our left next to our company by the 75th the English attacked.

1 o'clock gas alarm, 6 o'clock gas alarm. Gas was being left off all the time, but all opposite the 73rd. The wind was from such a direction that it did not come to us. The whole day heavy artillery and mortar fire on the whole front. The trench here by the 1st platoon is completely filled in. The 73rd had 40 dead and 40 wounded. Again all our wire was cut to pieces and our trench is flattened out.

June 30.—On sentry from 1.30 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. Every moment the English are letting off gas, we get no rest at all. And every moment there is an alarm. 8.30 Gas alarm. Left and right of us intense artillery fire and gas attacks. Towards 11 o'clock at night, alarm: the English directed a terrible intense bombardment on our trench. We all stood ready in the entrances to the dug-outs; as soon as the artillery was switched further to the rear every one came out from the dug-outs and cover. I sat beside Graf and shells, shrapnel were exploding behind us. At the moment when the artillery was switched back, a strong English patrol forced its way into our trench to the right beside our platoon. It was a case

of hand grenade fighting, whereby we suffered 1 loss and 2 killed and 2 wounded. The English disappeared very quickly again. At 2.30 a.m. it was quiet once more. The English had cut a way through to our trench by means of trench mortar fire. We all had to immediately assist in putting out wire. We found two storming ladders, several steel helmets, a white tape, and a revolver left behind by the English. When it became light we found two English hand grenades and a puttee in the trench. We immediately suspected that an Englishman has been left behind—14 to 16 Englishmen are supposed to have been in our trench and all to have got away. We hear that they also had some wounded, but that they got them away.

July 1st.—At daybreak all old dug-outs were searched for one Englishman, but in vain. Towards noon it was known that 2 Englishmen were taken prisoner in Adinfor Wood. We were informed by wireless that at 10 o'clock Monchy was to be stormed. At 8.30 we were alarmed. There was already violent artillery fire on our trench, which was moved further to our left on to the 73rd where an attack developed. The fire was then directed on to our trench, the whole entrance of our dug-out collapsed, broken down by a shell. We immediately got busy and dug the earth out again. The English also let off gas but as the wind changed it blew back into their own trenches. We were informed that the English were coming again at 3 o'clock in the morning. At 12.30 I went on sentry duty. 10 minutes after the English started a violent bombardment, which immediately lifted back. During the bombardment I stood alone on the step to the entrance of the dug-out and kept a sharp lookout over the shelter, while my comrades stooped on the steps of the entrance to the dug-out. After about 15 minutes the fire ceased and we were informed that again the white tape has been laid. So certainly the English must be coming. The whole platoon took up its position on the fire steps and craters, and everyone waited ready to fire when they should come. We waited thus till 3.30 a.m. Then the order came that with the exception of sentries we could again go into the dug-outs but not to lie down. Only the craters were more strongly manned. It again became daylight and we went and lay down. I myself was relieved from sentry duty. Blockner found an English hand grenade, with the safety pin in, in the trench 6 metres away from me where I had been on the lookout, in front of our right dug-out entrance we found a complete cartridge clip and empty cartridge cases, also grenade safety pins. So the English under the protection of their artillery penetrated into our trench, for the sentries who ought to have been manning the craters had gone off to seek shelter on account of the artillery fire, and the English could penetrate comfortably so far into our lines. Had the English come 6 metres more to the left and thrown hand grenades, then Graf, I and all those who were at the entrance to the dug-outs would have been corpses. The English must have gone back during the artillery fire. They do everything quickly and skillfully, and soon we won't have any trench at all. Everything is turned over by trench mortar and artillery fire.

July 2nd.—The 12th and 5th Companies put out 68 chevaux de frise. Our trench had now obstacles on both

(Continued on Page 8.)



GERMAN PRISONERS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Interesting Scenes taken on the Arrival of German Prisoners at Southampton before they are sent away to the various detention Camps.

British Motor-Car Trade.

An important order was issued on November 6 by the Minister of Munitions, totally prohibiting the manufacture, assembling, or erection of any new motor engine, except for the completion of Government contracts, without a permit.

An earlier prohibition against the importation of motors will meanwhile protect the British manufacturers from foreign competition. Repairs or replacements are not affected by the order. The order took effect as from November 13, and is in the following terms:

"The Minister of Munitions gives notice that he prohibits until further notice any person, firm, or company engaged in the manufacture or repair of any vehicle designed for mechanical transport or traction, or any part of such vehicle, from carrying out in any factory, workshop, or other premises, without a permit issued under the authority of the Admiralty, the Army Council, or the Minister of Munitions, any work consisting in the manufacture, assembling, or erection of any new or unused motor internal combustion engine, designed or adapted for mechanical traction, or of any new or unused motor cycle, motor chassis, motor wagon, or any tractor or other motor vehicle of any kind propelled by mechanical means.

"This, however, is subject to the following exception: Work required to complete contracts placed by the Admiralty, the War Office, the Minister of Munitions, or an Allied Government, on or before the date of this Order."

"Bloodier Than This."

Mr. Frederick Palmer, the representative of American newspapers on the European battlefields, has arrived in New York from the front. In the course of an interview he said:—"The battle of the Somme is the greatest of the war, surpassing that of Verdun in intensity and the number of casualties. The battle will continue as long as the war, perhaps for two or three years. Sixty thousand British and French guns have been in action on the same day, and there have been 150,000 casualties in 24 hours: while 1,500,000 men have been hit since the Somme battle began. Next summer the British are prepared to lose 1,000,000 if necessary when they have twice the present gun power." Discussing the ending of the war, Mr. Palmer said:—"I only know that next year will be bloodier than this. I talked with Sir Douglas Haig, with General Joffre, and with General Rawlinson, besides Generals Neville and Mangin, who planned the attacks which recovered Douaumont and Vaux. Their idea was the same that I found everywhere—a fight to a finish. I am certain the Allies will be victorious."

Russia's aid to Rumania.

London, Nov. 23.—According to a wireless message received in Petrograd, the Germans are waging a campaign of horror in Western Wallachia where they are pillaging and massacring without mercy.

Prominent Rumanians are sending a memorandum expressing gratitude to Russia for her loyal and invaluable aid in the terrible crisis. M. Jonescu, in an interview, stated: "We Rumanians are unreservedly grateful. I have heard the suggestion that Russia did not come to our aid sufficiently quickly and Russia is to be blamed for the Dobruja retreat as she left Rumania during the first assaults to bear the brunt of the enemy's hatred. All such suggestions originate in poisoned German sources. Russia has loyally fulfilled every obligation without delay and has generously done more than her duty. Russia's help has exceeded what Rumania contemplated when she entered the war."

Meklong Railway Co., Ltd.**TIME TABLE.**

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

BANGKOK-MEKLONG.			MEKLONG-BANGKOK.		
Distance from Bangkok.	Train No.		Distance from Mekong.	Train No.	
	I. III. V.			VI. VI.	
	A.M. P.M. P.M.			A.M. P.M.	
Km. Bangkok Dep.	8.30 12.30 4.30		Km. Meklong Dep.	8.35 12.35	
33.1 Mahachai			B. Hlane		
Terminus Arr.	9.50 1.50 5.50		33.8 Terminus Arr.	9.55 1.55	

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

BANGKOK-MEKLONG.			MEKLONG-BANGKOK.		
Distance from B. Hlane.	Train No.		Distance from Mahachai.	Train No.	
	I. III. V.			II. IV. VI.	
	A.M. P.M.			A.M. A.M. P.M.	
Km. B. Hlane			Mahachai		
Terminus Dep.	10.20 2.30		Terminus Dep.	6.45 10.15 2.45	
33.8 Meklong Arr.	11.40 3.40		33.1 Bangkok Arr.	8.05 12.05 4.05	

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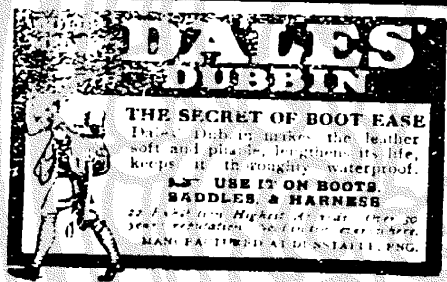
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24 O.—25 Jan.

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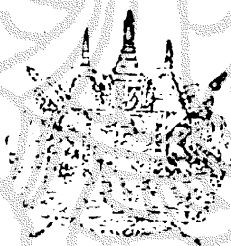
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Plain Cups and Saucers, Children's Shoes, etc.

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HIGH CLASS TAILOR,
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The Signature.

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The Siam Observer
In English, Siamese & Chinese
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per block.**Oriental Bakery.**

ORIENTAL AVENUE.

Daily supplies of white bread
& rolls.Fresh Cakes:—Plain, Currant,
and Assorted tea cakes.
Other cakes made to order.Brown bread every Wednesday
& Sunday.**Notice.**

The sale by public auction of Machinery, godowns etc. of the two Steam Rice Mills, the property of the Ministry of Finance, situated at Paknampoh Mondol Nagar Savan, and at Klong Sai No. 7 Tanyaburi Mondol Krung Kao, respectively, will take place on the 29th January 1917 at the office of the Inspector General of Finance, Krok Wat Muang Kae Bangrak, at 2 p.m. Full particulars can be ascertained from the above mentioned Department on any day during office hours.

Commission Bargain.

Cash Safe (Chubb's) Cost Tics. 600/-, going Tics. 250.
Webster Large Unabridged Dictionary, only Tics. 12/-.
Spoons & Forks Guaranteed to wear white throughout.
Table Cloth 72 inches wide at Tics. 1.25 per yard.
Extension tables, Writing Desks, Wardrobe with Mirror, Kitchen Sundries, etc.

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E. M. PEREIRA & Co.**Wanted.**

Wanted to buy and sell or exchange all kinds of second-hand furniture, household Articles, Books etc.

Apply to:—

D. FROIMAN,
No. 138, Si Phya Road,
Second-Hand Furniture Store.
(Next to Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Limited)
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Notice.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—

Ex s/s "City of Madras"
"Pheinius"
"Jinsen Maru"
"Teenkai"
and Balances ex s.s. "Benavon", "Kamo Maru", "Gleniffer", "Tydens", "Oanfa", "Ningchow", "Keemun", "Peleus", "Euryptilus", "Tencer", "Machao", and "Pheinius".

are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Katong" on 3rd inst., and will be landed and stored at our Wharf 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 cargo will be liable for go-down rent

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

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Expanded Metalmade from best **British Steel**
various sizes and sections in Stock.**Milners' Safes**Patent fire and thief resisting.
several sizes in Stock.**Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.**

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

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

Dried Cod
Codroe Caviare
Filleted Fish
Haddock
Bloaters
Kippers

Boiled Ham on cut
French Ham
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Breakfast Bacon

CHEESE

Roquefort
Australian
Stilton
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Cheddar (English)

Fresh Australian Butter and Best English Margarine
Pure Beef Dripping in 2lb Tins.

Picnic cases containing Ice, Aerated Water and Well Water for travellers by Railway or boat delivered free at Railway Station or any Bangkok landing.

**JUST RECEIVED**A
FRESH SHIPMENT OF**Roderick Dhu Whisky.****FRENCH BEER (TIGER BRAND)****AMERICAN NATIONAL BEER
(EAGLE BRAND)****RED HEART BRANDY.****Malcolm Beranger.****INSURANCE****RISKS ACCEPTED**AT
Current Rates.**FIRE.**

Employers Liability Assurance Corporation Limited.
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SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

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Tcs. 7-50 only.

The only Complete Handbook and
Directory of Siam with much more in-
formation than any other published.

THE

Great War.**The Situation in Greece.**

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

London, Jan. 4.

Athens.—The situation is one of utmost uncertainty. The King is finding much difficulty in replying to the Allies' demands owing to the attitude of the populace.

German Success.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

London, Jan. 4.

A wireless German official says that Macin and Jivita have been captured.

British Western Front.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

London, Jan. 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that the British front on the west is now nearly a hundred miles whereon we have massed about two million troops.

In Mesopotamia.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

London, Jan. 4.

Mesopotamia official.—Despite the heavy rains we further progressed on the right bank of the Tigris and east and north-east of Kut-el Amara.

The Allies' Reply.

(S.O. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, Jan. 4.

The Allies' reply has been hailed by the Press with stinging exposure of Germany's obvious war manoeuvre and showing that the Allies despite the war map are fully conscious of their growing strength and of the enemy's inherent weakness. Count Bernstorff still insists that the proposals will be successful.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE new National Library building in front of Wat Maba. Third will be opened to-morrow by His Majesty the King.

A football match will be played to-morrow, Saturday, between an All Denmark team and the Siam Electricity Co. at the Assumption College grounds behind the St. Louis Hospital. Kick off at 1.30 p.m. Referee: M. Rosenberg.

AT the conclusion of the Choir practice last evening at Christ Church a silver cigar box, suitably engraved, was presented to Mr. Traves, by the members of the Choir, as a slight recognition of his excellent services as Choirmaster for the past five years.

NEWGADS.—Good white bread, cakes etc. to be had at the Oriental Bakery. Full particulars as regards sailings, passage rates etc. of the P. & O. Co. boats can be had on application to the Borneo Co., the local Agents. The Oriental Store have a new supply of books including the New Century Library. The Wat-Over tools and shoes for sale at Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co.



Court Circular.

GRAND PALACE,

Thursday, January 4.

A Scout rally took place this afternoon on the occasion of the celebration of His Majesty's Natal Day at the Phra Meru Ground.

Before the arrival of His Majesty, preparations had already been made. The King's Own Legion of Scout Guards and Scouts of other Legions hereafter named, together with the Boy Scouts, were formed in columns in the Phra Meru Ground under the command of Scout General His Excellency Phya Prasiddhi Subhakara, A.D.C.

At 4 p.m. His Majesty the King drove in a motor-car to the Phra Meru Ground and took his place in the Royal Stand. Thereupon at the word of command, the columns of Wild Tiger Scouts and the Boy Scouts, headed by the Standard of the Honourable Corps of the Wild Tiger Scouts, marched in order of companies past the Royal Stand and returned to take up their allotted positions facing the Royal Stand.

At the word of command, the Scouts advanced at the double and formed up close to the Royal Stand. The order to "Present Arms" was given and the band played the National Anthem, while the Scouts cheered His Majesty the King.

His Majesty was then pleased to call upon all the Scouts present to salute the Standard of the Honourable Corps.

The following is a list of the Wild Tiger Scouts and Boy Scouts assembled.

1. Staff of the Honourable Corps of Wild Tiger Scouts.

2. Staff of the King's Own Legion of Scout Guards.

3. The King's Own Regiment of Mount Scouts.

4. The King's Own Artillery Corps of Scout Guards.

5. The King's Own Corps of Special Arms.

6. The King's Own Corps of Sea Scouts.

7. The Scout Masters' Training Corps.

8. The Royal Medical Corps of Wild Tiger Cadets.

9. The Light Brigade, The King's Own Legion of Scout Guards.

10. The Heavy Brigade, The King's Own Legion of Scout Guards.

11. Staff of the Bangkok Territorial Legion.

12. The King's Own Territorial Regiment of Bangkok.

13. The 2nd Territorial Regiment of Bangkok.

14. The 3rd Territorial Regiment of Bangkok.

15. Staff of the Boy Scout Association of Bangkok.

16. The 1st Battalion of the Boy Scout Association of Bangkok.

17. The 2nd Battalion of the Boy Scout Association of Bangkok.

18. The 3rd Battalion of the Boy Scout Association of Bangkok.

19. The Ayudhya Territorial Legion.

20. The Eastern Territorial Legion.

21. The Territorial Regiment of Bismulok.

22. The Territorial Regiment of Nagar Svarga.

23. The Territorial Regiment of Chandaburi.

24. The Territorial Regiment of Prachinburi.

25. The King's Own Territorial Regiment of Nagar Jaisri.

26. The Territorial Regiment of Rajburi.

27. The King's Own Territorial Regiment of Nagar Sri Dharmaraja.

28. The Territorial Regiment of Pattani.

29. The Territorial Regiment of Surath.

30. The North-Western Territorial Legion.

31. The Bluket Territorial Legion.

32. The North-Eastern Territorial Legion.

After the rally, His Majesty the King, in his capacity of Scout Chief, was graciously pleased to issue an order of the day thanking all the Wild Tiger Scouts and Boy Scouts for their congratulations on the occasion of the Anniversary of His Natal Day, and congratulating them on their appearance on the parade ground. The King also exhorted them to be ever mindful of their duties towards King and Country.

The Antwerp Expedition.

Colonel Winston Churchill, in his concluding article in the Sunday Pictorial, writes that no more important results have been achieved in the present war, by forces so limited and for losses so small, than those rewarding the almost forlorn enterprise to relieve Antwerp. He declares: "To the five days thus gained we owe our victory on the Yser and safety of Dunkirk and Calais. There has been no more remarkable example of flexibility, celerity and brilliant nature of the amphibious power, which Britain alone wielded, but which she has so blindly undervalued and condemned."

Another Donation By the King.

In connection with the celebration of the Royal Birthday, His Majesty the King has been pleased to make a donation of 8,000 Bahts from the Privy Purse to the Chinese Hospital.

Football.

There will be a Football Match at the R. B. S. C. on Saturday 6th instant. The following are the sides.

Whites.
Carson, Keith, Wall, Le May, Findlay, Chapman, Todd, H. E. Jones, Jones A. Forrest, Bowdon, Robertson, Ramsay, Croucher, Walsh, King, Roberts, Finnie, Pollard, Slack, Reis.
Blues.
Kick off at 4.30 p.m. Mr. Douglas Robertson will referee.

Tank "Shamming Dead."

Paris.—The British tanks in Picardy are still a subject of intense interest for the French people. They read with utmost satisfaction in the Paris newspapers to-day that at the battle on the Ancre, when confronted by an intricate maze of eleven rows of barbed wire, the "Devil's Delight" ambled up to them with a shambling gait, lowered its head, and went through them as if they had been so much maccaroni.

Another tank whose gear went wrong at a critical moment was assisted by the Germans with rifles, bombs, and mortars. Its crew closed the port-holes and the tank sat back on its "hunkers," while the enemy host swarmed round it and placed bombs underneath its ugly frame. Not a sound came from the interior of the disdainful monster. The enemy sappers, convinced that everybody inside was dead, brought up jacks and levers and attempted to overturn the mastodon. A Prussian colonel, beside himself with rage at the ineffectual efforts of his men, discharged eight harmless shots from his revolver at the tank.

When the enemy were thickly crowded round it the brute unmasked its machine guns on every side and did terrible havoc. When reinforcements of our men arrived the ground all round the tank was strewn with German dead.

Lithuania Under Germans.

Berne.—Following on the proclamation of a sham independence for Poland the Germans intend to adopt a similar plan in Lithuania. The Government has just communicated the outlines of the scheme to the leaders of the Lithuanian Nationalist movement and has appealed to them to support it.

Germany will proclaim Lithuania (composed of the Governments of Kovno, Vilna, Grodno, Vitebsk, Minsk, Mohileff, and Suwalki—mostly in German occupation) a kingdom. The new King of Lithuania will be a Hohenzollern Prince, probably the Kaiser's second son, Eitel Friedrich. The object, as in the case of Poland, is solely to obtain a Lithuanian army for Germany. The population being some two millions, the Germans hope to raise fully 150,000 men. The capital will be Vilna.

Berne.—The leaders of the Lithuanian Nationalist movement have issued a manifesto stating that the Germans are dragging all able-bodied Lithuanians from their homes and transporting them to Germany for compulsory enrolment into the German labour battalions. The Lithuanian leaders protest against this "grave violation of the rights of men, which is equivalent to a revival of slavery."—Wireless Press.

Belgians Held to Ransom.

Amsterdam.—The "Telegraaf" learns from the frontier that the Germans have adopted a system of offering freedom from deportation to Belgians able and willing to subscribe from £25 to £50 to the German War Loan.

At Klinge in East Flanders, the Germans summoned all the males, employed and unemployed, poor and rich, to the schools. There they were informed that they would be released on payment of £50. Some paid at once, but as the total forthcoming was insufficient the price was reduced to £25. Many who were able to pay, refused. The non-payers were packed into cattle trucks and removed during the night.

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According to a frontier telegram to the "Telegraaf," many Belgian civilians who were forcibly transported to Germany have returned home. Explaining this singular occurrence, the correspondent says that these civilians were released after paying certain ransom.—Reuter.

The Naval Policy.

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Mr. Balfour: These are general principles which are perfectly sound in the abstract, but if the hon. member means that the Admiralty must use warships to attack batteries ashore ruthlessly it is not a policy for which I will ever be responsible. (Cheers.)

Mr. Houston: I spoke of submarines. Mr. Balfour: We have not spared submarines when we have had a chance of destroying them.

Mr. Houston: Why have no effective measures been taken to destroy Zeppelins when our monitors are shallow-water craft especially built for this work and are available for operations against a nest of small craft?

Mr. Balfour refused to answer the question but he remarked that what the hon. member called a nest of small craft was a naval base defended by powerful shore batteries.

Mr. Houston: Is it not a fact that monitors built for this work were sent on the futile Darlanes expedition?

Mr. Bonar Law said that the Darlanes Commission was considering the advisability of issuing an interim report.

London, Dec. 3.—Lord Balfour addressing a big meeting in the City on Friday, said that it had been called to express dissatisfaction with the naval policy. The navy was never better manned but it was fettered by Downing-street. The Government had taken no steps to grapple with the submarine menace. They ought to send 100 airships to Zeppelins to smash up that hornet's nest. The recent changes at the Admiralty would make no difference. The Germans were now going to send submarines to the Pacific and other British trade routes. It was a crime to allow more chaunters to go to sea untrained. They ought to have aeroplanes over Zeppelins day and night, with instructions to pulverise the place.

A resolution was carried, demanding a more effective blockade of Germany, and more efficient steps for dealing with the submarine menace.

An Empire Partnership

London, Nov. 29.—Sir Joseph Ward addressed a large meeting of the members of the Grosvenor College yesterday. The Lord Mayor and many prominent City men were present.

Sir Joseph emphasised that in the future reconstruction of the Empire there could not be any interference with local authority and though an Imperial Parliament was a long way off, they might now work for some effective Imperial Council. Before an organic Parliament was possible, there must be devolution in Britain to pave the way for a federal legislation overseas. The Dominions at present had no right even to a minority voice as to whether the nations should go to war or what the peace terms should be.

Sir Joseph quoted Mr. Asquith's speech at the 1911 Imperial Conference in which the Prime Minister stated that an Imperial Parliament scheme would impair the authority of the British Parliament. Since then there had been a great evolution of opinion on the subject. Mr. Bonar Law had declared that as a result of the war the time was coming when the Overseas Dominions would share in the Government of the Empire with Britain. He hoped that before the war ended some "empire dividend" would be established. He advocated the creation of a great Imperial navy. While proud of what Australia had done—none of the Overseas Dominions could bear the cost of a separate navy—their territories in the Pacific demanded a greater fleet there in future.

Dealing with economies, the speaker said that there must be a great industrial change. The colossal debt, which every part of the Empire would have to bear, made it the bounden duty of each to help the other. Mr. Lloyd George's financial schemes early in the war had proved the possibility of a practical Empire partnership when the war was over. However the heart of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have to be softened on the question of a double income tax. They should not compel a man who paid the tax in one part of the Empire also to pay it in another. He urged the consideration of an emigration scheme to keep the people within the Empire.

Wooden Ships Again.

High prices are now being paid for old sailing ships. The boat "Nordfarer," built twenty-five years ago and sold in January 1911 for £5,500, has just changed hands at £50,000. Several other sailing boats of smaller size have appreciated in value 1,000 per cent. in the past two years.

Wooden sailing vessels were considered a thing of the past, but since the spring a large number of big wooden schooners have been under construction in Norway and in United States ports where timber is plentiful. In some cases these are five-masted schooners, and they are being fitted with motor engines capable of propelling boats at considerable speed.

Australia's After-War Army.

Sydney.—Mr. Pearce, Minister of Defence, announces the details of a scheme for the establishment of an Australian Army Reserve calculated to provide a force of nearly 200,000 voluntarily trained men after the war and capable of being quickly and effectively mobilised.

The reserve will consist of 1. Members of the citizen force who have completed service under the universal training Act. 2. Australian soldiers who have seen active service. 3. Active members of the permanent Commonwealth military forces. 4. Men resident in the Commonwealth who have seen service in any Imperial unit. 5. Members of the rifle clubs, which are very numerous and efficient.

The seventy-five electorates in the Commonwealth will form military areas, on the same principle as the British Territorials. The Press comments favourably on the scheme.

Poles for the Fire Trenches.

Copenhagen.—A message from Vienna to the "Vossische Zeitung" says that the members of the Polish legions who have been fighting since the beginning of the war will form the flower of the new Polish Army and will be attached to either the German or Austrian Army.

Up to the present, it says, it has been impossible to get enough Polish officers to join the new Army, and it has been found necessary to appoint German and Austrian officers. For the first few months the Polish Army will form a part of the German Army in order to guarantee the Polish soldiers shall be treated as regular troops and not as non-combatants.—Exchange.

This really means that the Germans do not intend to employ Polish officers, even if they could get them. "The training of the Poles is regular troops" means in plain English that they are to be placed in the forefront of the fighting.

The French Office has issued a reply to the action of the German Empire's declaration of a new Polish kingdom and levying of a Polish Army which says:

"It is an established principle of international law that a military occupation resulting from operations of war cannot, in view of its provisional character, imply a transfer of sovereignty over the territory so occupied. Therefore, it cannot carry with it any right to dispose of this territory to the advantage of any other Power."

"In giving a *de jure* application to their occupation of these territories the German and Austrian Empires have not only committed an illegal act, but have also disregarded one of the fundamental principles on which the constitution and existence of the society of civilised nations are based."

Moreover, in proposing to organise an army levied in these Polish districts occupied by their troops, the German and Austrian Empires have once more violated the engagements which they have undertaken to observe by which a belligerent is forbidden to force the subjects of its opponents to take part in operations of war directed against their own country. (This provision in the Hague Convention was ratified by the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria on November 29, 1909.)

"The Allied Powers announce that they will not accept these violations as justification for any future action which the enemy Powers may wish to take in Poland, and they reserve to themselves the right to oppose this action by every means at their disposal."—Daily Mail.

BRITAIN'S total gross liabilities amounted to £2,189,838,215 on March 31st last, compared with £706,151,110 in March, 1914, and £1,161,951,792 in March, 1915, an increase of £1,487,686,405 over the pre-war period. Including Treasury bills temporarily paid off (£7,601,000), there was a net increase of £1,091,637,513 between March, 1915, and March, 1916.

Telegraph Lines.

The Post and Telegraph Department reports that Tavoy line is not properly working between Rangoon and Bangkok. Malay Peninsula local line is imperfectly working between Singora and Bangkok. Paknamphong line is interrupted. Other lines are in good order.

Bangkok Mails Close.

CHANDAPURI
Saturday 6th 10 a.m. s.s. Krat
SONGKHLA
Saturday 6th 10 a.m. s.s. Mahidol
HONGKONG
Saturday 6th 3 p.m. s.s. Hupeh
HONGKONG via SWATOW.
Sunday 7th 9 a.m. s.s. Drufar

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

In buying a cough medicine for children, bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for colds, croup and whooping cough, and that it contains no harmful drug. For sale by British Dispensary.

Four Belgians Executed.

Amsterdam.—The "Telegraaf" learns from the frontier that 18 Belgians condemned to death by a German court martial at Hisselt, some weeks ago, have been executed, through the efforts of the Papal Nuncio at Brussels acting on behalf of the Pope. The Burgomaster Nour, M. Golenvaux, and two others named Barlet and Dreyck are among the executed. The death sentence has been carried out on four named Kaiser's, Dabon, Waters, and Mossart.

New German Warships.

Copenhagen.—The "Berlingske Tidende" says that besides having launched the new battle cruiser Bayern Germany has also two other new battle cruisers armed with 15 in. guns in an advanced state. The paper says that Germany, in spite of the overwhelming work of repairs necessitated by the Jutland battle, is nevertheless well equipped with newly built ships of the largest types.



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A SELECTED STOCK OF
Icy Hot Bottles

Perfect Construction
Highest Efficiency
Keep Contents Icy cold three days or steaming
hot 24 hours.
Various Prices and Sizes.

FIAT MOTOR CARS.

NEW MODELS 1917.

Including:

Mod. 62, 4 cylinder 10-12 H.P.

70, 4	15-18
85, 4	25-30
65, 12	40-50

All models fitted with electric light and self starter.

A consignment of mod. 62 (4 seater and 2 seater) and mod. 70 will arrive shortly.

G. KLUZER & Co.

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Mr. Houston: Is it not a fact that monitors built for this work were sent on the futile Dardanelles expedition?

Mr. Bonar Law said that the Dardanelles Commission was considering the advisability of issuing an interim report.

London, Dec. 3.—Lord Beresford addressing a big meeting in the City on Friday, said that it had been called to express dissatisfaction with the naval policy. The navy was never better manned but it was fettered by Downing-street. The Government had taken no steps to grapple with the submarine menace. They ought to send 100 airships to Zeppelins to smash up that hornet's nest. The recent changes at the Admiralty would make no difference. The Germans were now going to send submarines to the Pacific and other British trade routes. It was a crime to allow merchantmen to go to sea unarmed. They ought to have aeroplanes over Zeppelins day and night with instructions to pulverise the place.

A resolution was carried, demanding a more effective blockade of Germany, and more efficient steps for dealing with the submarine menace.

An Empire Partnership.

London, Nov. 29.—Sir Joseph Ward addressed a large meeting of the members of the Gresham College yesterday. The Lord Mayor and many prominent City men were present.

Sir Joseph emphasised that in the future reconstruction of the Empire there could not be any interference with local authority and though an Imperial Parliament was a long way off, they might now work for some effective Imperial Council. Before an organic Parliament was possible, there must be devolution in Britain to pave the way for a federal legislation overseas. The Dominions at present had no right even to a minority voice as to whether the nations should go to war or what the peace terms should be.

Sir Joseph quoted Mr. Asquith's speech at the 1911 Imperial Conference in which the Prime Minister stated that an Imperial Parliament scheme would impair the authority of the British Parliament. Since then there had been a great evolution of opinion on the subject. Mr. Bonar Law had declared that as a result of the war the time was coming when the Overseas Dominions would share in the Government of the Empire with Britain. He hoped that before the war ended some "modus vivendi" would be established. He advocated the creation of a great Imperial navy. While proud of what Australia had done—none of the Overseas Dominions could bear the cost of a separate navy—their territories in the Pacific demanded a greater fleet there in future.

Dealing with economics, the speaker said that there must be a great industrial change. The colossal debt, which every part of the Empire would have to bear, made it the bounden duty of each to help the other. Mr. Lloyd George's financial schemes early in the war had proved the possibility of a practical Empire partnership when the war was over. However the heart of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have to be softened on the question of double income tax. They should not compel a man who paid the tax in one part of the Empire also to pay it in another. He urged the consideration of an emigration scheme to keep the people within the Empire.

Wooden Ships Again.

High prices are now being paid for old sailing ships. The boat Nordfarer, built twenty-five years ago and sold in January 1911 for £5,500, has just changed hands at £50,000. Several other sailing boats of smaller size have appreciated in value 1,000 per cent. in the past two years.

Wooden sailing vessels were considered a thing of the past, but since the spring a large number of big wooden schooners have been under construction in Norway and in United States ports where timber is plentiful. In some cases these are five-masted schooners, and they are being fitted with motor engines capable of propelling boats in calm at considerable speed.

Australia's After-War Army.

Sydney.—Mr. Pearce, Minister of Defence, announces the details of a scheme for the establishment of an Australian Army Reserve calculated to provide a force of nearly 200,000 voluntarily trained men after the war, and capable of being quickly and effectively mobilised.

The reserve will consist of 1. Members of the citizen forces who have completed service under the universal training Act. 2. Australian soldiers who have seen active service. 3. Retired members of the permanent Commonwealth military forces. 4. Men resident in the Commonwealth who have seen service in any Imperial unit. 5. Members of the rifle clubs, which are very numerous and efficient.

The seventy-five electorates in the Commonwealth will form military areas, on the same principle as the British Territorials. The Press comments favourably on the scheme.

Poles for the Fire Trenches.

Copenhagen.—A message from Vienna to the "Vossische Zeitung" says that the members of the Polish legions who have been fighting since the beginning of the war will form the flower of the new Polish Army and will be attached to either the German or Austrian Army.

Up to the present, it says, it has been impossible to get enough Polish officers to join the new Army, and it has been found necessary to appoint German and Austrian officers. For the first few months the Polish Army will form a part of the German Army in order to guarantee that Polish soldiers shall be treated as regular troops and not as non-combatants.—Exchange.

This really means that the Germans do not intend to employ Polish officers, even if they could get them. "The treatment of the Poles as regular troops" means in plain English that they are to be placed in the forefront of the fighting.

The Foreign Office has issued a reply to the action of the Germanic Empires' declaration of a new Polish Kingdom and levying of a Polish Army which says:

"It is an established principle of international law that a military occupation resulting from operations of war cannot, in view of its precarious character, imply a transfer of sovereignty over the territory so occupied. Therefore, it cannot carry with it any right to dispose of this territory to the advantage of any other Power."

"In giving a *de jure* application to their occupation of these territories the German and Austrian Emperors have not only committed an illegal act, but have also disregarded one of the fundamental principles on which the constitution and existence of the society of civilised nations are based."

"Moreover, in proposing to 'organise an army levied in those Polish districts' occupied by their troops, the German and Austrian Emperors have once more violated the engagements which they have undertaken to observe by which a belligerent is forbidden to force the subjects of its opponents to take part in operations of war directed against their own country." (This provision in the Hague Convention was ratified by the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria on November 29, 1909.)

"The Allied Powers announce that they will not accept these violations as justification for any future action which the enemy Power may wish to take in Poland, and they reserve to themselves the right to oppose this action by every means at their disposal."—Daily Mail.

BRITAIN'S total gross liabilities amounted to £2,189,838,245 on March 31st last, compared with £706,154,110 in March, 1914, and £1,161,951,702 in March, 1915: an increase of £1,483,684,135 over the pre-war period. Including Treasury bills temporarily paid off (£7,601,000), there was a net increase of £1,031,637,543 between March, 1915, and March, 1916.

Telegraph Lines.

The Post and Telegraph Department reports that Tavoy line is not properly working between Rangoon and Bangkok. Malay Peninsular local line is imperfectly working between Singora and Bangkok. Paknamph line is interrupted. Other lines are in good order.

Bangkok Mails Close.

CHANDABURI s.s. Krat
Saturday 6th 10 a.m.
SONGKHLA s.s. Mahidol
Saturday 6th 10 a.m.
HONGKONG s.s. Hupeh
Saturday 6th 3 p.m.
HONGKONG via SWATOW s.s. Drufar
Sunday 7th 9 a.m.

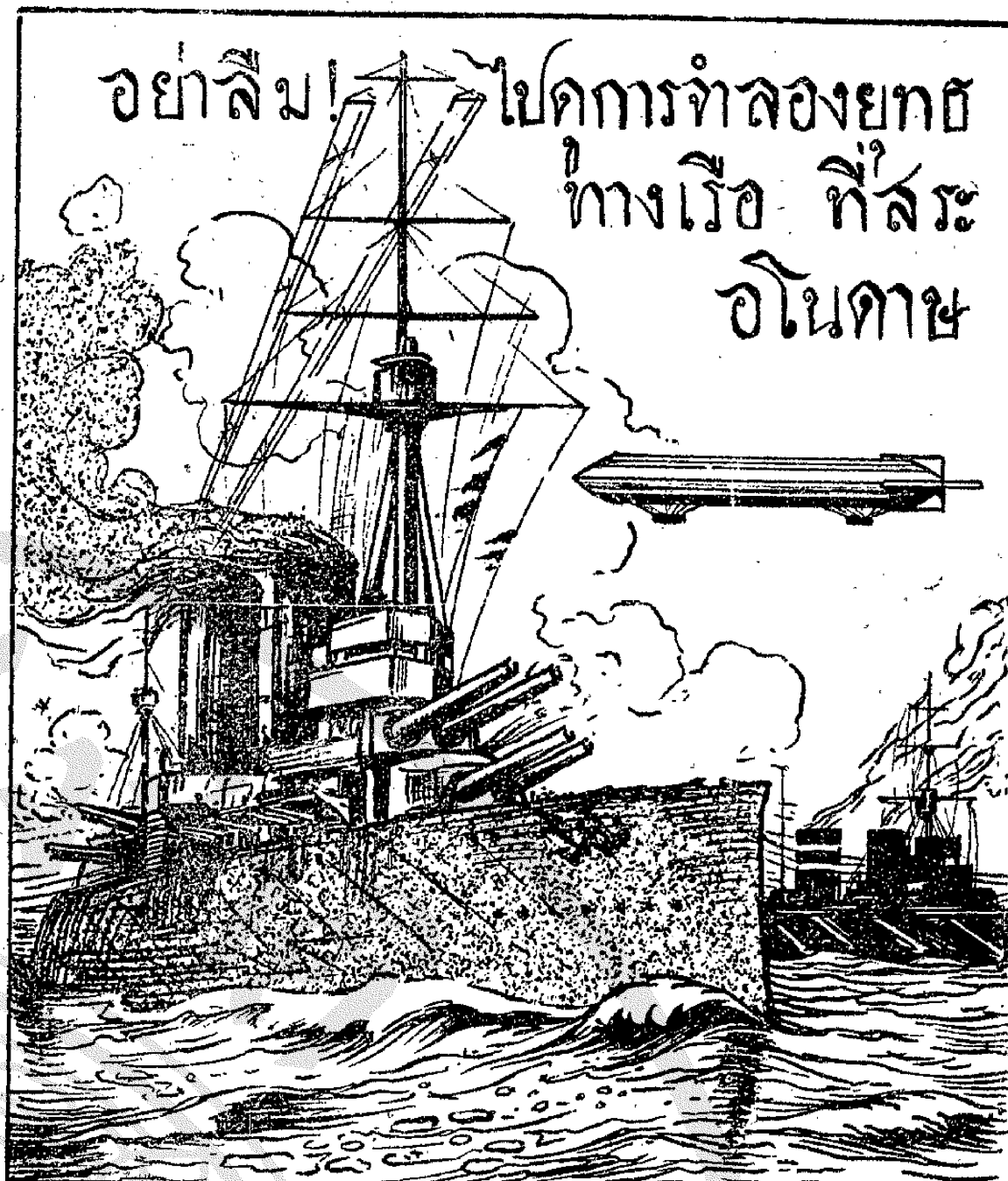
SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.
In buying a cough medicine for children, bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for colds, croup and whooping cough, and that it contains no harmful drug. For sale by British Dispensary.

Four Belgians Executed.

Amsterdam.—The "Telegraaf" learns from the frontier that of 18 Belgians condemned to death by a German court-martial at Hasselt some weeks ago 14 have been reprieved through the efforts of the Papal Nuncio at Brussels acting on behalf of the Pope. The Burgomaster of Namur, M. Golenvaux, and two priests named Barlet and D-ryck are among the reprieved. The death sentence has been carried out on four named—Kusters, Dubois, Wauters, and Mossart.

New German Warships.

Copenhagen.—Berlingske Tidende says that besides having launched the new battle cruiser Bayern Germany has also two other new battle cruisers armed with 15in. guns in an advanced state. The paper says that Germany, in spite of the overwhelming work of repairs necessitated by the Jutland battle, is nevertheless well equipped with newly built ships of the largest types.



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Value of Body Shields.

British Doctor's Experience On Russian Front.

Reuter's agency states that the surgeon-in-chief of the Anglo-Russian Hospital (an eminent London specialist), has just arrived from the Russian front after eleven months' service there.

To illustrate the amount of work done and the severity of the cases, he said, I have personally operated upon as many as 14 cases of bullet wound of the brain within 24 hours.

The hospitals suffered much from German aeroplanes, which dropped bombs with great regularity, usually every morning and evening. During one day over a hundred bombs were dropped, some falling in the hospital grounds. Almost every tent was perforated by bomb fragments and the effect on the patients was most alarming.

The Russians displayed great vitality, and some soldiers who had only been operated on the previous day sprang out of bed and ran to the dug outs as soon as they heard the firing of the anti aircraft guns. Sometimes these attacks occurred while the surgeons were operating, when, of course, their work had to be continued. If, however, only dressings were being changed, patient, nurses, and doctors sought shelter as soon as possible. Fortunately, our casualties were comparatively slight.

But in an adjacent hospital a bomb fell in a ward where there were two sisters and 20 patients, most of whom were killed or badly wounded. On another occasion four patients were killed and seven badly wounded.

One of the things that has impressed me most is the advantage of employing some form of steel body shield. I was shot in one that had been fired at several times at close range, and had been severely more than dented. They weigh only 20 lbs, and would prove most useful for this reason: on the Russian front we found that at least 95 per cent. of wounds were due to machine-gun, shrapnel, or rifle bullets.

I was much struck by the wonderful vitality of the Russian soldier and his rapid recovery from wounds. The Russian soldiers are practically all recruited from the land. Certainly 98 per cent. are peasants and so I attribute their early recovery to the healthy open air life they had lived.

Tetanus is far rarer than on the Western front. Gas gangrene is a terrible scourge.

British Sailors at Beaucourt.

London, Nov. 23.—Mr. Percival writing in the "Daily Chronicle" reveals the presence at the Ancre battle of a British naval division. He says:

Although the Ancre and the Somme are only fit for canal boats and are quite unknown to seamen, the souls of dead British Admirals could not rest in the days of British peril and the spirits of our fighting seamen have rallied hither in battalions on the Ancre while marines showed sailors in face of machine guns until they came to anchor on conquered positions at Beaucourt-sur-Ancre. No account of last week's fighting can omit the naval division's attack, which has made good the great name they had won on other fronts.

The division attacked the line between the Ancre and Beaumont-Hamel, a sprawling series of trenches, communications and redoubts, and also the village of Beaucourt. The battle plan gave every battalion a share in the attack. A German redoubt on a steep slope contained four casemats, each armed by a battery of machineguns of an unprecedented number. Nothing could live within their range and the attack was hung up, but the reserves came up promptly, and an eager colonel of one battalion was wounded four times, but he succeeded in holding the attackers together until they neared Beaucourt. The colonel then collected all the forces within reach, consisting of 250 men of one battalion, 150 of another, 15 of a third and 50 of a fourth. He pushed on to the German position and occupied it all night. Meanwhile every attempt at progress was mown down.

The "tranks" started out at 3 o'clock on the following morning. One reached to within 100 yards of the redoubt, when the Germans swung their guns on it. They saw the "trank" pause and probably wondered what would be the next procedure. The crew opened a door and emerged with a machine gun. The Germans waited no longer but poked a white flag on a pole through a loophole and frantically waved it in token of surrender.

The same morning the wounded colonel led his men forward to the village where there was intense hand to hand fighting, but the sailors could not be denied. About the time the redoubt surrendered the Germans broke, and Beaucourt was won.

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Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the largest selling cough medicine in the world today because it does exactly what a cough medicine is supposed to do. It stops coughs and colds speedily and effectually. For sale by British Dispensary.

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In The Somme Fight.

(Continued from Page 2.)

sides, only the gap where the English had broken in was left open. One Gruppe lay out in front of the wire in order later on to cut off the English retreat. In the trench they were lying behind the shelter armed with hand grenades and now waited for him to come. It was all in vain, the English did not come.

July 13th. We were relieved by the 2nd Companies but as we went back by the "Erbrinzen" communication trench it sounded and eight rockets went up, the English were making a gas attack. We took our gas masks and came to the "Herzog Ernst" trench, then the gas became very strong. We put on our gas masks and stayed where we were, to know whether we were to go up again as reinforcements. There was violent artillery fire on both sides. After half an hour it became quieter and we walked across country to Adinfor Wood, where from time to time shells came over us as far as the village of Adinfor, there we had to stop as the English were shelling Adinfor. After 20 minutes there was a lull and we made an effort to get through the village. When we got on to the main road we waited for the others and then went further on towards Douchy. We were on the hill near Douchy when all of a sudden from the direction of Arras red and green light rockets went up. On the whole front as far as one could see there was violent artillery fire and gas attacks. We also on the road to Douchy received shells. We immediately lay down in the trench beside the road to wait and see whether they were also going to fire on Douchy, but, thank God, they didn't and we made for Alette where we arrived at 5 o'clock. In Alette itself everybody was in a commotion, all horses had been taken away on account of the gas. We had got to our rest billets when again there was gas alarm, which however did not last long. . . . The English had put the whole front in commotion.

July 15.—At 12 o'clock suddenly gas alarm.

July 17.—At 11.30 gas alarm. The English let off gas over our sector and heavy artillery fire at the same time. The gas did not come as far as here in Alette.

August 23rd. At 7 o'clock p.m. We marched from Etricourt and arrived at Esy at 8.0. We received orders only to work at night and to sleep during the day. During the day no one dare let himself be seen in the trench on account of the English aviators as they do not yet know that we occupy the trench.

August 26th. There are a great many enemy planes cruising over us and every minute we have to take cover from them.

August 26th. Towards 12 midnight we arrived in the second line and relieved the 11th Company. But the trench was so full of water that it came in over the tops of our boots. We were wet and dirty right into our very bones. Our sleeping places were full of water and dirty. We made them as clean as we could and then simply lay down in the dirt. My sleeping place was full of water. I lay down beside G. . . . We were to have worked on dog-outs, but not a soul could do any more. . . . Only a few Gruppen got coffee. They (i.e. field kitchens) took all the food away again (because it became too light). My Gruppe in fact got nothing at all. I was frozen in every limb, poured the water out of my boots and lay down again. First we had to try and bail the trench with cooking dishes.

(To be Continued.)

PALE BEAUTY FADES.


The girl who returns home from school or work thoroughly tired out every evening may be beautiful, but her beauty will soon fade. She will be fortunate if she escapes a physical breakdown, because this getting tired so quickly is the first warning symptom of a thinning of the blood.

Thin blood may give an attractive pallor to the cheeks for a time, but soon the patient becomes thin, flat chested, haggard and angular. The only beauty that endures is that of rich, red blood shining through a transparent skin.

Almost any girl can build up her thin blood by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are useful to growing girls, to pale girls, thin girls and those who get tired so out of breath easily. Mothers of such girls should see to it that the tendency to anemia is checked by the use of these pills before the trouble becomes chronic. Girls should write for the Free booklet "Diseases of the Blood" to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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MICHELIN has given £10,000 to further the work of French Military and is manufacturing 100 Aeroplanes, which he is giving to the French Government, representing an enormous cost of £10,000.


MICHELIN has organized the establishment of the "FLYING SERVICE" for the benefit of British Aviators and their dependents, giving £1,000 to start the fund, also gave £800 to the Prince of Wales' Fund and has given to date £10,000 to the dependents of his employees who are fighting for the Allies.

MICHELIN is manufacturing shells and bombs for aeroplanes, etc., and is also helping by his large supplies of tyres to the British, French, Belgian and Italian Armies.

MICHELIN has established and maintains a hospital of 520 beds for the wounded, costing to date £30,000, has paid share-brokers in War Loan and has made advances to his staff who have to 31st December subscribed £202,012 in War Loan and £5,520 to fund for parcels for the Troops. Many other things could be added to this list.

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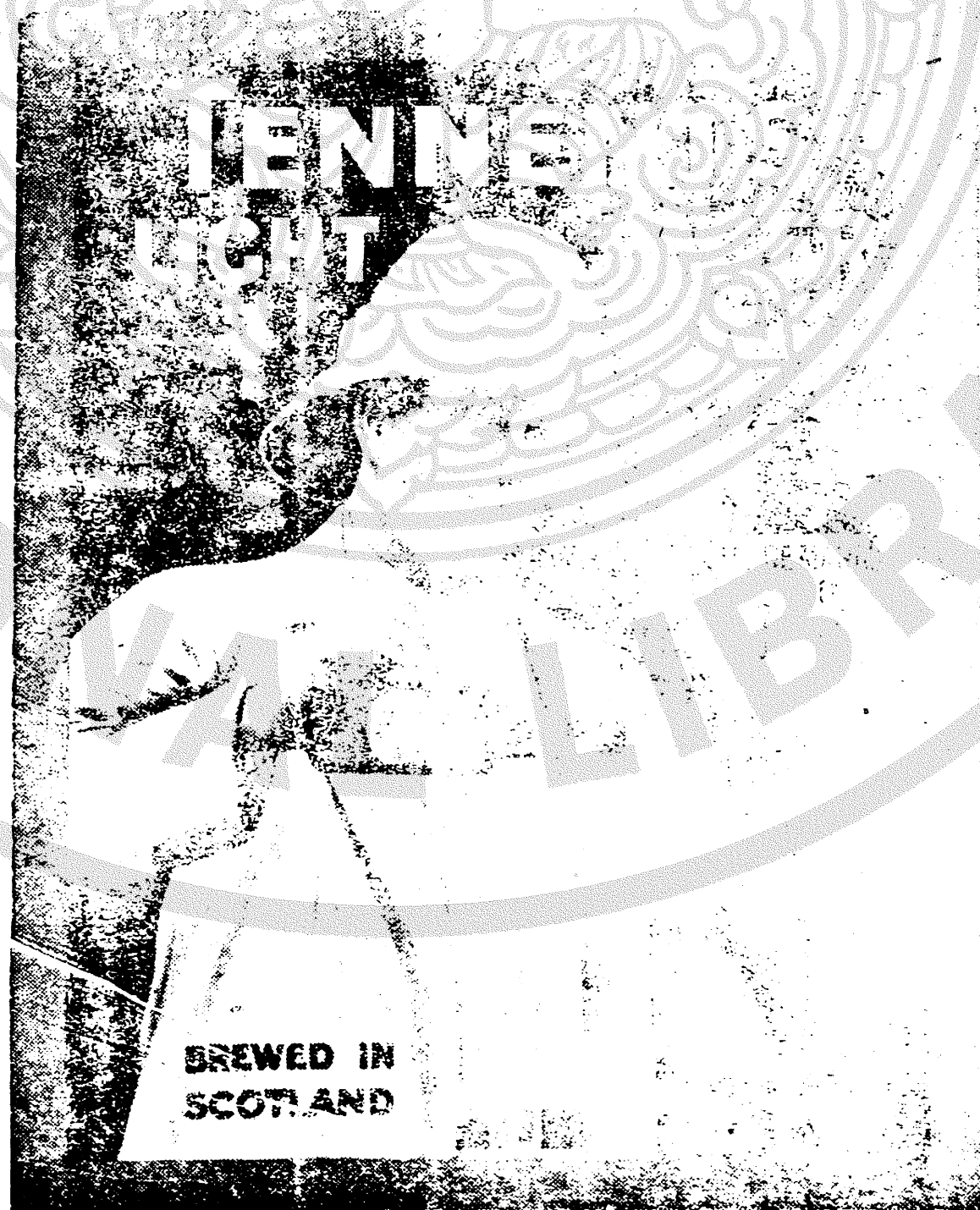
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