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Oldest Established
Daily Newspaper
in Siam.
Has the Largest
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English Edition
Tcs. 10 per annum.
Siamese Edition
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The Siam Observer.

"Siam Observer"
STATIONERY STORE
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and
Stationery of
Every Description.

FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL. 42. NO. 167

BANGKOK, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1916.

PRICE 25 SATANGS

STEAMER SAILINGS.

K. P. M.
JAVA-SIAM LINE
OF THE
Royal Packet S. N. Co.
(KONINKLIJK PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPIJ.)
DIRECT SERVICE
between Bangkok and Java.

Through Bills of Lading are issued
for all Netherlands Indian and Aus-
tralian Ports.
For rates of freight and passage
please apply to:

DIETHELM & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Notice.

"The Siam Forest Co., Ltd.
hereby give notice that the Bangkok
Agency of the undermentioned Com-
panies has, by mutual arrangement,
been transferred this day to
Mr. Malcolm Béranger
to whom all communications should
be addressed in future.

Messageries Fluviales de
Cochin-Chine.
Messageries Maritimes.
Chargeurs Réunis."

24-1 A

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

The "Mata Hari" is due to arrive at
daylight on 31st July to load for Singa-
pore direct.
For all particulars, rates of freight
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SINGAPORE-JAVA-AUSTRALIA
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Through booking to all Ports in
Australia and New Zealand.

For freight, passage, full particulars
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Opposite Oriental Avenue on the
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Executes all kinds of Tailoring in
the latest fashions.

Send Post Card, and he will wait on
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and clients that my
business is now located
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Poh Yome and Bang-
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Ah Seang, Tailor.

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VARIETY
OF STYLES,
THE FINEST
STOCK OF
WATER-
PROOFS IN
SIAM.

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COAT
BRITISH
MADE,
THEREFORE
BEST.

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for Everything
New & Up-to-date
in
Mens Wear.



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COAT
NOW,
FROM NEW
& FRESH
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for Value
at Lowest
Prices.

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Peninsular and Oriental

Steam Navigation Company.

N.B. All sailings are subject to alteration if and as necessary.

HOMEWARD

1916

MAIL LINE SAILINGS.

Leaves Singapore	Connecting at	Due London
a.m., Friday	Colombo with	
s.s. "Nankin" Aug. 4	s.s. "Malwa" Aug. 28	
" " " " 18	" "Kaiser-I-Hind" Sept. 11	
" " " " 1	" "Mooltan" " 25	
" " " " 15	" "Kashgar" Oct. 9	
" " " " 29	" "Karnata" " 23	
" " " " 13	" "Arabia" Nov. 5	
" " " " 27	" "Morea" " 19	
" " " " 10	" "Medina" Dec. 3	

Intermediate Direct Sailings.

s/s "Somali" leaves Singapore about Aug. 23 due London Sept. 30
OUTWARD-1916.

For China.

Due Singapore	Connection with	Leaving London
s/s "Novara" July 9	s/s "Kaiser-I-Hind" June 9	
" " " " 23	" " " " 20	
" " " " 7	" "Kashgar" July 7	
" " " " 21	" " " " 18	
" " " " 3	" "Arabia" Aug. 4	
" " " " 17	" "Morea" " 18	
" " " " 31	" "Medina" Sept. 1	
" " " " 15	" "Mongolia" " 15	
" " " " 29	" "Malwa" " 29	
" " " " 13	" " " " 12	
" " " " 27	" " " " 27	

Wireless Telegraphy Fitted on all Steamers.

All passengers holding through tickets will be met on arrival at Singapore by
the Company's launch which will take over heavy baggage for shipment to the
oncarrying vessel.

ROUND THE WORLD

Circular tickets are issued which allow of passengers proceeding to London
via Suez, returning via America, or vice versa.

Full particulars can be obtained on application.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LTD.

Agents

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japanese Mail Steamship Company.

N.B.—All sailings are approximate & are subject to alteration if and as necessary.

Steamers are due to leave SINGAPORE for EUROPE as follows:

1916	1916
s.s. Kamo Maru June 14	s.s. Atsuta Maru Aug. 16
s.s. Katori Maru " 28	s.s. Hitachi Maru " 30
s.s. Kashima Maru July 6	s.s. Iyo Maru Sept. 13
s.s. Mishiwa Maru " 19	s.s. Miyazaki Maru " 27
s.s. Suwa Maru Aug. 2	s.s. Kitano Maru Oct. 11

FOR HONGKONG AND JAPAN.

1916	1916
s.s. Mishiwa Maru June 7	s.s. Miyazaki Maru July 30
s.s. Suwa Maru " 13	s.s. Kitano Maru Aug. 13
s.s. Atsuta Maru " 23	s.s. Fushimi Maru " 27
s.s. Hitachi Maru July 2	s.s. Hiranu Maru Sept. 10
s.s. Iyo Maru " 16	s.s. Kaga Maru " 24

JAPAN-AMERICA LINE.

Steamers will leave HONGKONG for SEATTLE as follows:

1916	1916
s.s. Sado Maru June 27	s.s. Yokohama Maru Aug. 30
s.s. Shizuoka Maru July 19	s.s. Sado Maru Sept. 19
s.s. Kamakura Maru Aug. 8	s.s. Shizuoka Maru Oct. 11

JAPAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Steamers will leave HONGKONG for MELBOURNE as follows:

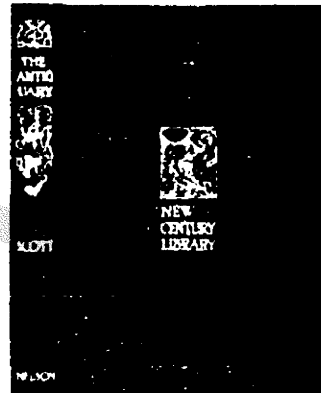
1916	1916
s.s. Nikko Maru July 14	s.s. Tango Maru Sept. 12
s.s. Aki Maru Aug. 15	s.s. Nikko Maru Oct. 13

Round the World Tickets issued in either direction.

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New supply arrived.

The New Century Library

Printed on the thinnest paper in the world, in large
clear type, bound in limp leather.

We stock the following:

Charles Dickens,

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Sir Walter Scott,

Charles Kingsley,

Charles Lever,

Lord Tennyson.

per volume Tcs. 2.00.

SETS of Dickens 15 volumes Tcs. 28-00

SETS of Thackeray 14 " " 26-00

SETS of Scott 25 " " 47-00

Also stock a nice edition of Rudyard Kipling.

Books of Jack London, W. W. Jacobs,
Rex Beach, Jean Webster, etc., etc.



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THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

Bangkok-Europe Line

m/s "Chumpon" ... Arr. 29th July 1916
m/s "Pangan" ... Arr. about middle of Aug. "

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West coast Mail Service.

For Koh Lak, Chumpon, Taku, Langsuen, Bandon, Koh Samui, Lacon
Singora, Patani, Panarai, Telupin, Bangnara, Takbai, Kelantan, Becho
Somrak, Biat, Tringganu, Kretay and Singapore.

List of Departures from Bangkok.

s.s.	Departure	1916.
"Prachitipok"	22nd July	1916.
"Mahidol"	25th "	"
"Asiang"	29th "	"
"Yugala"	1st Aug.	"
"Boribut"	5th "	"
No Departure	8th "	"
"Prachitipok"	12th "	"
"Mahidol"	15th "	"
"Asiang"	19th "	"
"Yugala"	22nd "	"
"Boribut"	26th "	"
No departure	29th "	"

Not calling at Kohlak, Taku, Koh Samui,
Koh Sonui, Panarai, Kretay.

East Coast Mail Service

For Sriracha, Kohsichang, Koh Pai, Koh Pra, Rayong, Koh Samit,
Chantaboon, Ban Yao, Krat and Koh Kong.

s.s. "Chulalongkorn" leaving every Wednesday at noon; not calling at Koh Pai
s.s. "Krat" " " Saturday " " Kohsichang
and Koh Kong.

All the steamers are fitted throughout with Electric light and have excel-
lent accommodation for First Class passengers.

For Freight, Passage and Particulars apply to

THE EAST ASIATIC Co., Ltd.

Managing Agents.

Kitchener Memorial.

London, July 19.—The Kitchener Memorial Fund has reached thirty-five thousand pounds.

London, July 20.—Mr Fenwick Harrison has given to the Kitchener Memorial Fund fifty thousand pounds, to be put at the disposal of the Red Cross Society to help wounded officers and men in the form of cash.

Prohibitionists Astir.

London, July 21.—A memorial from the "Strength of Britain" movement, unconnected with the temperance movement, appeals to Government to institute total prohibition for the period of the war, and thus raise a new fire of resolution among the people, following the example of France and Russia. Many distinguished persons are among the signatories, including Sir William Crookes, Sir Ronald Ross, Sir George Frempton, Sir Harry Johnston, Mr. H. G. Wells and Mr. John Masefield.

Steamers Sunk.

London, July 19.—The steamers Evangelistria (British) Anglo (Italian) have been sunk.

London, July 19.—The steamers Wilton hall (British) and Ville de Rouen (French) have been sunk.

The crews of the Anglo and Wilton Hall have landed at Algiers.

The Russian Offensive.

The "Central News" Zurich correspondent states that Austrian military writers are plainly preparing public opinion for further bad news, hinting that Von Bothmer's army is threatened from the north by the Russians near Brody from the south by columns which have crossed the Strypa and may have to retire in its entirety.

The southern Russian offensive is still developing with remarkable success. Recent cables have made it clear that our Allies are now well established upon the western banks of the rivers Stry and Ikwa, in the Lutsk-Dubno region, in Volhynia, while in Galicia, where the Strypa, Zlota, Lipa, and Gnita Lipa all flow southwards to the Dniester, they have not only crossed the Strypa on a broad front near the mouth, but they have gone on to the Zlota Lipa, crossed that, and are now advancing towards the Gnita Lipa. From the Lutsk district, in the north, to the Dniester, in the south, is a matter of about 150 miles, and at many places between the Russians have pitched the Austrians out

of their old positions; but, from a strategic point of view, the successes at the two ends of this 150 miles line represent the main feature of the situation. For, while the Russian advance in the Lutsk region is taking a south-westerly direction towards the Galician capital (Lemberg), the advance in the south is up the Dniester valley in a north-westerly direction towards the same point. Thus it will be realised that if these two movements can be continued it is of little consequence whether the Russians made much headway or not along the intervening section of the line, for before very long the threat to the communications of the Austrians in the centre would become so marked that their withdrawal towards Lemberg would, we might say, be automatic. At first it looked as though the Russians while exercising very great pressure upon the whole Austrian line, were bent upon developing their main advance towards Lemberg only from the Lutsk-Dubno region. Such an advance, by a continual pressure upon the northern flank, would tend to roll back the main Austrian forces in southern Volhynia and northern Galicia; but the present double advance, if it can be pushed far enough, promises more speedy results, and embodies two far more serious threats to the enemy—the first being one of envelopment, and the other a formidable wedge between a very large body of the Austrians and the Carpathian, through the pass of which flow all their main lines of communication.

Peking, June 20.—The following official communiqué from Petrograd dated June 18, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: His Imperial Majesty the Supreme Commander of the Russian armies has received the following telegram:—

From the King of Serbia: "I hasten to convey to Your Majesty, from all my heart, my sincerest congratulations on the occasion of the lightning-like success of your brilliant troops. My most ardent wishes always accompany Your Majesty, who personally leads your armies."

From the Her Apparent of Serbia: "The hearts of the Serbian soldiers are, day by day, filling more with joy at the reports of the ever-increasing dimensions of the victories gained by the heroic troops under the leadership of Your Majesty. Being interpreter of their feelings, I convey to Your Majesty their most fervent congratulations as well as an expression of their confidence in the final triumph, which, is expressing itself so happily in the famous success of the glorious Russian army, so dear to the Serbian heart. Permit me, Your Majesty, to join them with all my heart."

Siam Motor Works Ltd.,**Motor Car Repairs of Every Kind.****PAINTING AND UPHOLSTERY.**

Large Stock of Motor Accessories
Suitable for all Sizes and Grades of Cars.

Siam Motor Works Ltd.

Removed to New Garage at Back of
SIAM IMPORT COMPANY, LTD.

Sikak Phya Sri-City.**HAND MASSAGE.**

An ingeniously made massage ready for use at any moment. Come and see it at our shop.

Prices.**Tcs. 7 First quality****" 5 Second "****S. IKESAKI, Tapan Mon.**

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WHO PAYS?

Thirty six Reels—Twelve Episodes—Thirty six Parts.

THE LOVE LIAR.

Fourth in a series of twelve dramas of undiluted realism. Being the tale of a woman who rushed in where love had feared to tread, and of a senile invalid who thought he wasn't. Also of a young man whose speed was greater than his control, and how it lost him the game.

3 Parts **A VILLAINOUS TRANSACTION** 3 Parts.

One of the most exciting stories ever filmed.

THE TIMES WAR BUDGET.

British Journal of incidents in the Great War.

PROGRAMME CHANGE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Paknam Railway Company Limited.

TIME TABLE.

PAKNAM—BANGKOK.					BANGKOK—PAKNAM				
Stations.	Train No.				Stations.	Train No.			
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Paknam Dep.	6.30	9.30	12.45	3.45	Bangkok Dep.	7.45	10.45	2.00	5.00
*Maha Wong "	6.35	9.35	12.50	3.50	Sala Deng "	7.52	10.52	2.07	5.07
*Ban Nang Greng "	6.40	9.40	12.55	3.55	Klong Toi "	8.00	11.00	2.15	5.15
Chorakhe "	6.45	9.45	1.00	4.00	*Ban Kluei "	8.05	11.05	2.20	5.20
*Samrong "	6.50	9.50	1.05	4.05	Prakonong "	8.10	11.10	2.25	5.25
Bangna "	6.55	9.55	1.10	4.10	Bangdjak "	8.15	11.15	2.30	5.30
Bangdjak "	7.00	10.00	1.15	4.15	*Bangna "	8.20	11.20	2.35	5.35
Prakonong "	7.05	10.05	1.20	4.20	Samrong "	8.25	11.25	2.40	5.40
*Ban Kluei "	7.10	10.10	1.25	4.25	Chorakhe "	8.30	11.30	2.45	5.45
Klong Toi "	7.15	10.15	1.30	4.30	*Ban Nang Greng "	8.35	11.35	2.50	5.50
Sala Deng "	7.23	10.23	1.38	4.38	*Maha Wong "	8.40	11.40	2.55	5.55
Bangkok Arr.	7.30	10.30	1.45	4.45	Paknam Arr.	8.45	11.45	3.00	6.00

*Trains stop only at the request of passengers.

Trains may leave intermediate stations 5 minutes before the stated time

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Have the largest
Stock of

C. & B.
Provisions.

A VIEW AT THEIR NEW
DISPLAY WILL WELL
REPAY.

Prices Very Low.

Apply for their new
Price Lists free.

Kiam Hoa Heng & Co.
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Oriental Bakery.

Oriental Avenue.

Daily supply of:—

White Bread, Large and small loaves, French rolls, dinner rolls, saltstangen

Fresh Cakes, Plum, Current, Plain, Madeira and assorted tea cakes. Cakes of all other varieties made to order.

Rusks, Biscuits, Croustades, etc.

Quality.

With **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**, a few drops sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The **QUALITY** and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

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WORCESTERSHIRE.

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SPECIALITY.

THE Only Printers in Siam to do
this kind of work.

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WE DO THE REST

Siam Observer Electric Printing Works.

Notice.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—

Ex s.s. "Somali"
"Glengyle"
"Hitachi Maru"
"Kioto"

and Balances ex s/s "Nyanza", "Novara", "Helenus", "Antiochus", "Priam", "Alcinous", "Tencor", "Perseus", "Teiresias", "Phemius", "Yangtze", "Pyrrhus", "Ping Suey", "Lycaon", "Cyclops", "Radnorshire", "Benlomond", "Atsuta Maru", "Totomi Maru" and "Munster Castle".

are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Kajang" on 26th inst. and will be landed and stored at our Wharf.

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

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

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

To Let.

Buildings & yard in Unakorn Road to let—Main Building 18x12 metres suitable for Carpenter Shop, godown or could be adapted for Cinema Theatre.

Apply: "A. B."
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t.f.n.

To Let.

House To Let from September 1st Surisak Road No. 2.

Apply to:—

Tuan Wang,
Klong Bangkok Yai
Near Chareon Part Bridge.
24-25 A.

Piano for Sale.

A good new instrument with piano player attachment and music rolls complete ticals 400. only.

An upholstered set of 5 pieces chairs.

A cash safe and stand.

Furniture of every description.

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E. M. PEREIRA & Co.

HARP HENG LONG

We beg to inform the Public that we have just opened our shop in Jawarat Road, Nos. 104-109. We have received a large stock of Iron and Brassware, Paint and Oils, &c., &c.

House and Boat Builders and Contractors are invited to pay us a visit.

Our prices are very moderate and we allow a discount of 5 per cent on cash purchases.

Telegraph Lines.

The Post and Telegraph Department reports that Tavyo line is still in imperfect working between Bangkok Noi and Nagorprathom. Other lines are all right.

Bangkok Mails Close.

SINGAPORE.
Friday 28th 12 noon s.s. Kajang
CHANDABURI
Saturday 29th 10 a.m. s.s. Krat

Exchange Rates.

To-day's Quotations.

LONDON—
Bank Bills, demand 1/6 7/16
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight —
PARIS—
Bank Bills, demand —
GERMANY—
Bank Bills, demand —
NEW YORK—
Bank Bills, demand U.S.A. 35

INDIA—
Bank Bills, demand Re. 113 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank Bills, demand \$65 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank Bills, demand \$73 7/8
YOKOHAMA & KOBE—
Bank Bills, demand Y71 3/8

NOTE:—The rate of Interest on Advance Bills has been reduced to 6 per cent. per annum.
Equivalent of Exchange demand London in Siam Currency:—
Tos. 13.08.—(Bank Rate)

Expanded Metal

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

Milners' Safes

Patent fire and thief resisting.
several sizes in Stock.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

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

FISH
Dried Cod
Codroe Caviare
Filletted Fish
Kippers
Haddock

Pheasants
Boiled Ham on cut
French Ham
Raw Ham
Breakfast Bacon

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

Fresh Australian Apples
Fresh Australian Butter
Pure Beef Dripping in 2lb Tins.

JAWARAD DISPENSARY

New Arrivals of Chemicals

Acid Salicylace,
Acid Sulphuric,
Acid Nitric,
etc., etc., etc

Prices on application.

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Essentially

a Club

Scotch

Whisky.

A HIGH CLASS

Whisky of age

Quality and

and

regularity

delicate flavour

Guaranteed

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HARRY A. BADMAN & Co.,

THE ORIENTAL STORE, KIAM HOA HENG,
YONG LEE SENG, NAI LERT, Etc.

TRY IT AT "THE HOTEL"

Barrow, Brown & Co.

Sole Agents.

THE

Great War.

Asquith and Lloyd
George.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

London, July 26.

The Daily News has freely stated that Mr. Lloyd George offered to resign in view of the Irish controversy. It is understood that Mr. Asquith's attitude, if Mr. Lloyd George resigned, would be to consider himself bound to resign also. The matter is not being discussed, but the situation of the Coalition Government is not improved.

Furious Battle on
Russian Front.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

London, July 26.

The Russian communiqué says that a furious battle is proceeding in connection with General Sakharoff's offensive between Brody and Vladimir Volynek.

The Turkish armies in Armenia are retreating in disorder ten miles from Exerze (Erzerum).

Fighting in France.

(HAWAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, July 25.

Yesterday on the Somme front we took a battery south of Estrées and captured a redoubt west of the Thiaumont work, five machine-guns and forty prisoners.

On the British front there were fierce combats notably at Pozieres where the British have progressed and captured two cannon and sixty prisoners.

To-day south of the Somme we took a small island and strongly fortified houses south Estrées and trenches north of Verdunvillers. The British repulsed violent attacks inflicting great losses and have made progress at Pozieres.

The Russian Offensive.

(HAWAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, July 25.

Petrograd.—We drove back the Germans south of Lina and captured an Austrian company.

In the Caucasus we broke down the Turkish offensive in the direction of Mosul. Our cavalry occupied the eastern embankment of Erzinjan on the Baz-Tepemohikhi line.

Tin and Rubber.

("S. O." SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
Singapore, July 27.

Tin is quoted at \$80.25.

At the rubber auctions 178 tons were offered which was a record. The sales which were uncompleted were resumed to-day. All grades were strongly demanded throughout the day. Prices realized show an improvement on the previous week except fine crepe which went down one dollar at the price of \$125. Fine sheet fetched \$124 which is an advance of \$4. Lower grades and crepes averaged an eight dollar rise.

Casualties Compared.

London, July 20.—Wounded British officers emphasise that though our casualty lists are big we are gaining on the balance all the time, not only ground but enormously in man power and morale. "Our claps are in better heart to-day than ever. On the present relation of gains to losses, if our casualties were ten times what they are the war would be over before the end of the summer and Germany would be down and out. Moreover a big lot of our casualties will be fit to fight again in a month."

War's Enormous Cost.

London, July 21.—In the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna said the rise in the rate of national expenditure during the last seven weeks was due firstly to the Government's purchases of American securities and secondly to the rate at which advances to the Allies and Dominions had been drawn upon. He hoped that the expenditure would decline.

London, July 20. It is understood that Mr. Asquith is to ask for a credit of three hundred millions to prosecute the war during the recess.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE well-known horse Rouge-et-Noir is running at the Penang races.

THE s.s. "Mata Hari" is due to arrive at daylight on the 31st July and will load for Singapore direct.

THE British s.s. "Kajang" from Singapore with 36 bags mail on board passed Paknam yesterday at 5 p.m.

It is estimated that shipowners of Sweden and Norway have up to date made a profit of £80,000,000 out of the war.

AMONGST those who attended the service at St. Paul's Cathedral in memory of Lord Kitchener were the Ministers for China and Siam.

THE Acting Medical Officer of Health reports that there were 6 deaths from plague and one from cholera during the week ended 22nd July.

DURING the absence of Prince Jainad who is gone on a visit to the Philippines, Phra Vajratti Pilat will act for him at the Medical College.

THE following passengers arrived by the "Kajang" yesterday:—Mr. G. G. Macleod (L. T. Leonowens Ltd.), Mr. Wilder (Traveller) and Dr. W. McCallum.

THE s.s. "Kajang" will leave from the Borneo Company's wharf at 2 p.m. sharp, on Friday the 28th inst., and should arrive in Singapore on Wednesday morning.

SAYS the L. & C. Express of June 20:—Rice remains in the same quiet state. Rangoon two Stars on the spot 16s. to 16s. 3d., Japan 21s. 6d. to 22s., and Garden Siam 17s. 3d. to 17s. 6d. Broken rice is unaltered.

EVERYONE knows how Mr. Will Crooks who has lived in one of Poplar's mean streets for so many years, is looked on as a guide, philosopher and friend to all the district. He was telling someone I know that recently a small girl knocked at the door and said: "Please, father's took to drink again, and mothersays will Mr. Crooks come round and give him a good hiding?"—D.M.

THE average increase in the cost of living of the working classes taking food, rent, clothing, fuel and light into consideration, between July, 1914, and the present time is about 40 per cent. Such is the statement in an article in the *Board of Trade Labour Gazette*. Retail food prices in Berlin show a rise of 120 per cent as compared with those obtaining in July, 1914. In Vienna the increase is 121 per cent.

LT.-COL. G. F. Menzies, now in command of the 14th Durham Light Infantry, has been awarded the D.S.O. In a letter to Shanghai he says:—"I have been on three different fronts in Belgium and France, always up in the trenches. We were in the great gas attack of December 19, in that salient which is so well known. My men are splendid miners, rough, but always cheerful, who endure the misery of flooded trenches and little sleep with a laugh, but complain if they have not enough sugar in the tea."

ROMANTIC stories are related at Cardiff of the huge fortunes amassed by shipowners and coal-owners during the war. One shipowning firm is reputed to have made profits amounting to £3,000,000. Many other firms have also made vast sums. Instances are also told of young clerks who, earning about £3 a week at the beginning of the war, saw their opportunity and invested in the purchase of old steamers. As a result of their enterprise they have become comparatively wealthy men, residing in country mansions and possessing several motor cars.

ANNOUNCING the forthcoming coronation of the Sultan of Perak on September 9th the Times of Malaya says: The event is being looked forward to by the Malay community with very keen interest and a large gathering of people is expected, including the Rulers of the other States and all the leading Government officials. It is to be a period of festivity, extending for five days, and much importance is attached to the event. It is said that a sum of about \$80,000 has been allowed by Government to cover the expenses of the ceremony which in reality is estimated to cost considerably more than that sum.

MENDEL Beilis, the outstanding figure in the sensational "ritual murder" trial at Kieff a few years ago, is at present with his family in Egypt, and in great distress. It appears that, soon after his acquittal, a number of friends secured sufficient funds to enable Beilis to emigrate to Palestine, where he managed to do tolerably well. The war, however, made it necessary for him to leave the Holy Land, and with thousands of his co-religionists, to seek sanctuary on Egyptian soil. The plight of Beilis is no better, and no worse than that of other refugees, but a fund is being raised in the States in order to meet Beilis's immediate needs.

Personal.

Mr. W. A. Graham, Adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, has left for Patani and other west coast districts. Mrs. Graham accompanies him.

Mr. E. G. Gollo has had to leave suddenly for Java having received a cablegram of the illness of his child there.

Phra Maha Visutra, the Treasury Officer at Prachin, we regret to learn, is seriously ill.

The Western Front.

Paris, July 19.—The afternoon communiqué says the night was quiet on most of the front. There was heavy artillery fire at Fleury. We progressed by grenading near Chapelle Sainte Fine.

General Haig in his communiqué says: The Germans succeeded in recapturing a portion of Delville wood and also obtained a footing in the northern outskirts of Longueval. The enemy collected very large reinforcements for an attack against our new positions east of Bazentin. After an intense artillery fire the first assault was delivered by dense masses at 5.30 last evening. Fighting continued all night and was particularly violent at Delville wood.

After suffering very heavy losses the enemy succeeded in recapturing a portion of Delville wood and also in obtaining a footing in the northern outskirts of Longueval. The struggle in these areas is still violent. Elsewhere his attacks, including three separate assaults on Waterlot farm completely broke down under our fire. There was no event of importance on the rest of the front.

Renter's representative at headquarters anticipates that the British efforts will not be confined to the Gommecourt-Somme front. He says our guns are roaring on the whole remaining seventy miles giving the Germans no respite. It is stated the captured German guns run into three figures exclusive of maxims.

Paris, July 19.—A correspondent describing the capture of Ovillers said a brigade attacked on three sides. There was furious closequarter fighting in the street which were full of shell holes and ruined houses and cellars, each a fortress. An entire German brigade was lost and the village streets were strewn with mutilated corpses. Eight hundred dead were heaped up in the roadway between two forts thus defending the approaches.

London, July 19.—Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué says that most of the ground lost at Longueval and Delville Wood has been regained.

Heavy fighting is still in progress at both places. South of Delville Wood in the afternoon our fire dispersed a large body of Germans massing to attack Waterlot farm from the direction of Guillemont.

Paris, July 20.—A communiqué says: We carried the enemy trenches between Hardecourt Hill and the Somme, and extended our line eastward of Hardecourt for a considerable distance along the narrow gauge railway from Comblès to Cléry. We have so far taken 400 prisoners here.

We captured the whole of the enemy first-line trenches between Barleux and Soyecourt.

We progressed west of Thiaumont and carried a strong enemy work south of Fleury, taking 150 prisoners.

A German aeroplane was felled in the Somme region, and another at Verdun.

London, July 20.—General Haig in a communiqué says that a little more ground was gained at Delville Wood and Longueval. North of Longueval and Bazentin our line was pushed forward. East of Leipzig Redoubt, a substantial advance was made by bombing parties.

Russian Drive.

Petrograd, July 19.—The communiqué says that German aeroplanes dropped thirteen bombs on Reval.

As a result of rains the Dnieper has risen eight feet, demolishing the Austrian bridges.

We are approaching the mountain passes to the north-west of Kut, along both the Cheremosh rivers.

The Caucasian army re-advanced considerably south of Trebizond and to the westward of Baiburt, everywhere dislodging the rearguards. In the last few days they have taken prisoner 85 Turkish officers and 1,200 Askaris.

"Deutschland" Leaving America.

Baltimore, July 19.—The Deutschland is preparing to steal out in the darkness with a cargo of nickel and rubber. German shippers assert the arrival of the sistership Bremen is imminent.

Chancellor and Reichstag.

Amsterdam, July 10.—The Chancellor had a five hours conference with the party leaders of the Reichstag, with the exception of the Socialists, on the general war position.

Measures Against Submarine.

Mr. Macnamara asserted the House measures were being taken to make submarine attacks on British shores increasingly dangerous for submarines.

Tin Mining in Siam.

We reproduce the following from the London and China Express of June 20:—

H. M. Minister at Bangkok has forwarded the following particulars, furnished by the Acting British Vice-Consul at Phuket (Mr. G. A. Vesey Fitzgerald) after a tour undertaken by him in the Takuapa and Pangnga districts of Southern Siam in February last:—

At present tin operations in Takuapa are in the hands of the Chinese. The output from the district has for the last few years slightly exceeded 500 tons annually, but it has declined since the commencement of the war owing to the low price the metal has at times commanded. During the year ended March 31, 1915, 497 tons of metallic tin were recovered, while the amount for the succeeding nine months was 252 tons.

Some years ago a Danish company obtained a concession at Pong, some 500 acres in extent, for mining purposes. A subsidiary company was formed in London to work this area and others at Huey Yawt in Monthon Phuket and at Nong Pet near Konphibun in the adjoining Moithon of Nakhon Sritamarat. This company expected its bucket dredge to arrive at the end of April, 1916, but owing to difficulties of transport between Takuapa and Pong it will not be possible to commence mining operations before April, 1917. The ground is said to average 1 lb. of tin oxide to the cubic yard.

Pangnga, like Takuapa, is mainly devoted to the production of tin, of which over 800 tons have been recovered during each of the last two years. For the nine months ended Dec. 31 last over 950 tons of metallic tin were produced, a considerable increase thus being shown.

Tainuang, some 40 miles from the town of Pangnga, is peopled almost entirely by Chinese, who are engaged in mining operations. The output of tin from the Muang of Pangnga is likely to increase in the future, whilst that from Tainuang is expected to remain stationary for the next three years, after which a rapid decline is anticipated. Considerable attention is now being given to the development of the tin-mining industry at Tung Maprow, which is also comprised in the Muang of Pangnga.

Sub-Chartering a Steamer.

Says the "Straits Times" of July 20:—The hearing of the action brought by Mr. Isaac Aaron Elias, broker, against Ah Seang and Co., claiming commission, was concluded in the Supreme Court this morning. In this case plaintiff, who is represented by Mr. M. J. Upcott and Mr. R. St. J. Braddell, claims the sums of \$31,500 as agreed commission due by the defendants for services rendered in the negotiation of a charter of defendant's steamer the "Singaporean." It is stated that defendants, who are the original charterers for the steamer, employed plaintiff in March to procure a sub-charter for nine months at a monthly hire of \$26,500, and an agreed commission to plaintiff of \$3,500 a month. Plaintiff obtained the firm of Chop Ban Seng Soon as sub-charterers, but the contract was not fulfilled, and in the alternative plaintiff offered himself as sub-charterer. The defendants, who are represented by Mr. H. Smith-Marrion, contend that commission was only to be paid out of the amounts received, and the sub-charterers eventually refused to take the steamer over. After counsel's arguments had been heard Mr. Justice Earnshaw reserved judgment.

Items of Interest.

London, July 19.—Mr. Tennant has been re-elected unopposed for Berwickshire.

Madrid, July 19.—The railway men have been promised arbitration and are resuming work.

Sir Victor Horsley has died of heart stroke in Mesopotamia, whither he had volunteered for service.

Paris, July 20.—A fresh contingent of Russians has landed at Brest and goes to instruction camps and thence to the front.

London, July 20.—The situation in Mesopotamia is unchanged. The temperature is a hundred and twenty in the shade.

London, July 19.—Sir Matthew Nathan has rejoined the Royal Engineers and is associated with the defence of London.

London, July 19.—Mr. C. C. McLeod detailed the Indian Chambers of Commerce objections to the Government of India Amendment Bill to the joint committee which is considering the measure.

London, July 19.—In the Privy Council the Lord Chancellor strongly criticised delays in Indian appeals and declared that in future appellants will not be allowed costs if there is needless delay.

In Parliament.

Inquisitive Carson Must "Wait and See."

London, July 19.—The tremendous problem of registration was emphasised by Mr. H. S. Samuel in the House of Commons in moving for a select committee on the matter. He said the House would have to consider whether a general election was possible by excluding the soldiers, or any arrangement was possible to include them. The Ballot Act did not provide for voting during a bombardment. He spoke strongly on the undesirability of an election at present and alluded to the effects it would have abroad. He was convinced the public did not desire it.

Sir E. Carson opposed the motion and believed a general election must occur. In war time a select committee would be a farce and the proposal merely meant shelving the matter.

The debate generally was unfavourable and finally Mr. Asquith regretfully withdrew the proposal, adding that the Government would consider the whole matter and submit proposals of its own.

London, July 19.—In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that the Home Rule Bill would be taken next week.

London, July 20.—The House of Commons was crowded in expectancy of a possibly critical debate on Sir E. Carson's motion asking for a select committee to enquire into the conduct of the operations in the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia.

Mr. Asquith emphasised that the naval, military and diplomatic advisers strongly protested against publication in the papers but the Government recognised public anxiety and therefore did not complain at Sir E. Carson's motion.

Government Deprecates Wrangling.

But in view of the critical nature of the present military operations, and also the prospects thereat, the Government very much deprecated a debate which would give the outside world impression that we were internally divided. The Government hoped and believed, with regard to Mesopotamia in particular, that ample provision was being made for the requirements of the troops and the campaign. The Government did not desire to conceal past shortcomings or shield whoever was directly responsible.

He reminded the House of the complexity and length of the Crimea inquiry and said there were now similar difficulties to face in Sir E. Carson's proposed inquiries. He believed that the Government's proposals to meet the situation were better.

No Shielding of Incompetents. Mr. Aubrey Herbert: Will the men responsible for Mesopotamia keep their positions during the inquiry?

Mr. Asquith: We must not condemn unheard. Wherever there is a 'prima facie' case of incapacity the Government will not hesitate to act. We have done so in more than one instance.

Sir E. Carson said that after Mr. Asquith's statement it was futile to proceed with the debate.

Mr. Asquith added that the proposed names and terms of reference of the inquiry would be submitted to the House, and a Bill would be introduced providing for compulsory powers for securing evidence which might otherwise not be available.

Inquiries to be Secret.

London, July 20.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced that secret inquiries would be held regarding the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia, and not by Select Committees. Both Houses would be represented; also Australia.

Oil Fuel for Navy.

London, July 20.—In the House of Commons Mr. McKenna stated that a million has been paid to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company on account of the two millions authorised in the Commons in 1914. The Admiralty were satisfied that despite the difficulties good progress was being made and a large quantity of oilfuel was being supplied to the navy. Nothing has occurred to impair confidence in the productivity of the yield.

Ruthless Submarine Campaign.

It is rumoured in Switzerland that Prince von Buelow is about to supersede Dr. Bethmann Hollweg. The former is believed to support a ruthless submarine campaign.

Copenhagen, July 21.—It is believed that there was a naval battle on Wednesday night in the Baltic. There was cannonading all night long, disappearing southwards, indicating that the Russians are driving the Germans.

An American Gun.

A noiseless, smokeless "gun" has been invented in the United States. The "gun" is in the form of a wheel, about four feet in diameter, attached to a dynamo, which makes it revolve rapidly. The wheel is charged with forty-eight balls about three inches in diameter, and a release apparatus discharges the balls in such quick succession that they appear to have the machine simultaneously. At present the balls are thrown about 1,000 yards. The principle upon which the wheel is worked is centrifugal force.

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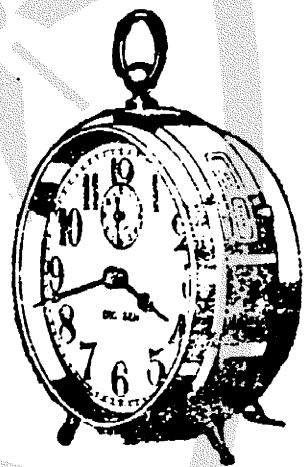
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Fighting in Africa.

London, July 19.—General Smuts reports that Brigadier General Crewe occupied on July 14 the town of Muanza south of Lake Victoria Nyanza. The Germans fled in a steamer pursued by our armed vessels leaving many rifles, supplies and a gun from the Koenigsberg. The enemy north of Handeni were driven down the Pangani river abandoning a field gun.

Handeni is a hilly district some forty-five miles south by west of Mombasa. At Handeni are several European plantations, and from it a main road runs east to the port of Pangani, at the mouth of the Pangani River. It was not generally known that the Germans had completed a light railway from Mombasa to Handeni.

Mesopotamian Prisoners.

Mr. Forster stated that despite the efforts of the American Ambassador at Constantinople the whereabouts of the majority of the Mesopotamian prisoners was still unknown.

Indictment by Monsieur Venezelos.

The Surrender of Fort Rupel.

In the "Kiryx" on June 5th, headed "The National Curse," M. Venezelos is very outspoken in his criticisms of the Government regarding the recent surrender of Fort Rupel to the Bulgars, says Mr. M. H. Donohoe.

The national leader says that the Government's actions have proved that it is no longer observing benevolent neutrality, but that it has practically become an ally of Germany and her group of allies, including Turkey and Bulgaria.

The Government, which is under the thumb of the General Staff, is clearly manifesting the direction of its sympathies. That it has not openly espoused the German cause by offering military aid is to be attributed, perhaps, to its fear of the consequences, and the refusal of the Greek people to range themselves on the side of their old enemies, the Bulgars.

The Government, encouraged by the General Staff, has always sought to create difficulties for the Entente Powers in Macedonia by smoothing the path for the Germans.

Tracing the events which culminated in the surrender of Fort Rupel, M. Venezelos says that the disembarking of the Serbian army had the effect of assuring the preponderance of fighting numbers to the Allied armies. The armies of the Central Powers were

consequently in a dangerous position. It was necessary that this numerical advantage should be eliminated as soon as possible.

GREEK MILITARY CONNIVANCE.

The question was discussed at the War Council of the Central Powers. The most natural method would have been for the Germans to have been reinforced on the Macedonian front by 120,000 men. They were unable to do this, owing to the severity of the fighting and the terrible losses they have suffered on the Western front, especially at Verdun. But compensation was found in another direction, with the connivance of the Greek General Staff, and the Greek Government. Fort Rupel was handed over to the enemies of the Entente armies. Events followed naturally. German officers, having secured the surrender of the fort, handed it over to the Bulgars, who hauled down the Greek flag and hoisted that of Bulgaria. M. Venezelos contrasts the bluntness of the Government refusal to grant transit facilities for the Serbian army with the alacrity, even heartiness, with which the Government acquiesced in the Bulgarian invasion of Greek territory. The officer in charge of Fort Rupel, he adds, received prompt instructions to cease resistance and hand over the position without loss of time. A passage which was peremptorily refused to the Serbs was readily granted to the Bulgars.

CABINET OF FIGUREHEADS.

The writer adds that he is fully aware of the grave nature of the charges he brings against the Government. Greece, misgoverned by a Cabinet of figureheads, is rapidly drifting to destruction. The military, which was mobilised to fight the battles of the country, was being utilised to suppress the right of free speech and the liberties of Greek citizens—all this, because the military clique had succeeded in imposing its will upon a body which called itself the Government.

With the Bulgarian enemy within the walls M. Venezelos realises full well the futility of preaching a doctrine of reprisals against those who brought this humiliation upon the country and would hate to see the country convulsed in civil strife, or afford the party in power the gratification of a temporary victory over the people and their cause. In consequence it is his intention to make full use of the liberty of the Press as it exists in Greece at the moment in order to proclaim broadcast the guilt and responsibility of the men who had contributed to the bringing about of the "national disaster," for no other term could adequately express the invasion by the hereditary enemy and tacitly approved by the so-called Government of Greece.

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Wreck of the Chiyo Maru.

Court of Inquiry Opens in Tokio.

The Marine Court of Inquiry in the Department of Communications began the examination at Tokio on June 30 of Captain Bent and members of the crew of the T.K.K. steamer Chiyo-maru, which was stranded and wrecked on Lemas Island, near Hongkong, on March 31 last.

Captain Bent, who was examined through an interpreter, said in the course of his statement that the Chiyo-maru steamed at a speed of 15.2 miles after leaving Manila, and on the afternoon of March 30 he gave instructions to reduce the speed to 14 miles. It was calculated that Lemas would be passed at a distance of 4 miles, and that Hongkong would be reached at 7 o'clock in the morning. He had no clear recollection as to the position of the ship at 3.30 in the afternoon.

At this Mr. Miyakawa, Captain Bent's counsel, drew the attention of the Court to what he said were incorrect interpretations made by the Court interpreter, and there ensued some discussion between counsel and the interpreter.

Resuming his statement, Captain Bent said that he went to his cabin to sleep at 1.16 in the morning, and up to that time the weather was fair. At 4.20 he was aroused by the Fourth Officer, who told him that the First Officer had asked for his presence on the bridge as a dense fog was coming on. He dressed and immediately went on the bridge. It must have been about 4.25. It was pitch dark and nothing could be seen more than 10 feet ahead. The Fourth Officer told him that he saw land, but witness could not see any land. Shortly afterwards, the stranding took place. The Captain immediately ordered full speed astern, but without success. The stranding took place after the Captain had been on the bridge for about a minute and 30 seconds. As soon as the accident occurred he gave the necessary instructions to the First and Second Officers, and he himself hurried to the wireless room, and messages were sent out reporting what had occurred. Shortly afterwards a British destroyer arrived on the scene and took off all the passengers. Of the cargo on board the ship 1,352,000 gold and 1,243,374 silver coin, 24 cinema films, and some other goods were landed, but the rest was lost. Some of the Chinese seamen were missing, but afterwards it was ascertained that they had got ashore and deserted, crossing the island over the hills.

Examination of First Officer.

Mr. Sakai Hachiro First Officer of the Chiyo-maru, was next examined. He said he had made the voyage to Manila four times, that is thrice in the

Tenyo and once in the Chiyo. The stranding of the Chiyo took place at 4.31 in the morning of March 31, 1916. The accident occurred soon after the 4.30 bell was rung. The witness came on the bridge at 4 o'clock to relieve the Second Officer, who told him that from 2 to 3.30 the sky was clear and then began to be cloudy. The distance to Lemas Island was 27 miles, speed 14.3 knots, and the course N. 39 deg. When the First Officer relieved the Second Officer the sky was slightly cloudy and stars were visible here and there. Shortly afterwards a fog came on and so he sent the Fourth Officer to arouse the Captain. This was about 4.15. The Captain came on the bridge in 6 or 7 minutes. The First and Fourth Officers almost simultaneously discovered the white breakers and black hills. The Captain immediately ordered full speed astern, but it was too late, and the ship grounded on the rocks.

Mr. Yamamura, Second Officer, said that he turned in at 4.15 and was still awake when the 4.30 bell rang. Immediately afterwards the ship was shaken by a violent concussion, so that the stranding must have taken place soon after 4.30 am.

After further examination of the Second Officer the Court adjourned.—Ex.

Dutch Army Ready.

The Dutch General Headquarters has issued a long communique stating that the Dutch army is thoroughly prepared and equipped for any possible war.

In August, 1914, it states, the material and equipment left much to be desired. The workshops of the kingdom were not ready for mass production. These workshops have been enlarged, and a great number of private factories have also been equipped, although as regards raw materials great difficulties were experienced, the factories of the belligerent countries being mostly not in a position to make deliveries, while neutral countries generally prohibited exports. The supply of ammunition for rifles and guns has increased in important measure, and the capacity of the State and private factories guarantees adequate replenishment.

There is a great supply of hand grenades, gas masks, steel helmets, modern engineering material, trench shields, barbed wire, and protective material. The manufacture of explosive materials has been largely extended. The personnel have been trained in removing even electrically charged wire barricades. Search-lights have been increased, and automobile stations for wireless telegraphy have been formed. The army has at its disposal a great number of motor lorries, and the number of aeroplanes has been largely increased. The supply of artillery, machine guns, and rifles has also been considerably increased.

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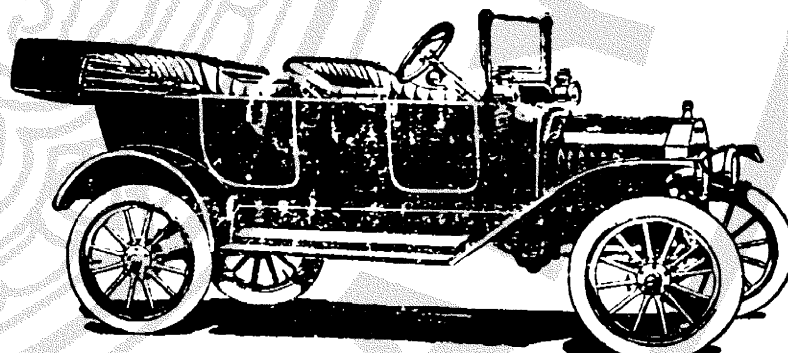
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STATIONERY STORE.

The Men Left to Germany.

Colonel Feyler, the very able military correspondent of the "Journal de Geneve," devotes a most interesting article to the warnings of travellers from Germany who bring with them stories of German barracks swarming with troops. After pointing out the general tendency to overestimate the numbers of any crowd of people, he begins with the wounded who have recovered from their wounds and returns to depots. At Verdun, for instance, the German losses are estimated at 120,000 per month, and the battle has been raging about four months now. Those lightly wounded in the first two months will now be recovered. They can be estimated at 50 per cent. of the total, so here alone we have 120,000 men ready for the front again. Then the balance of the 1916 class was admitted to be 200,000 about a fortnight ago. Besides, German subjects resident abroad are continually being called up. All these total more than half a million. Further, the young recruits of the 1917 class are now being called in, and they must number also half a million, which brings the grand total to more than a million immediately. Colonel Feyler then proceeds to demonstrate that when an army is reckoned at a total of four million men they are not all at the front, even if the units are to which they belong. A battalion on a war footing numbers 1,000 rifles 250 in each company. Now, in order to maintain the full effective of a force engaged in a battle of long duration, there is nothing to prevent the reduction of the effectives on a defensive front. For example, 600 battalions occupy the eastern front, in front of the Russians, who are esteemed a negligible quantity. It is, perhaps, decided to reduce the companies of these battalions to 200 strong for the time being. Here then are freed 120,000 soldiers, another months losses round Verdun. As for Verdun itself, suppose the 35 divisions of the German army attacking it represent 600,000 men. Take away 200 rifles from each battalion and between 70,000 and 80,000 men are at the disposal of the depots at home. From this it is easy to understand the busy appearance of the home depots and the instruction units. But the front is prejudiced thereby. Suppose the 40 Austrian divisions in Poland and Galicia have been treated in this manner to the profit of the 18 divisions attacking in the Trentino. There will be plenty of fine troops to be seen in the Tyrolse barracks, but the Galician front has been pierced by the Russians. Professor Pollard thinks that the ut-

most which the Allies can reasonably look forward to is that the final defeat of Germany will come some time next year, after a winter of discontent such as Germany has never known, and after a naval battle which even the enemy will not be able to claim as a victory.

Professor Pollard spoke at University College, London, on the progress of the war. As Russia, he said, had been fitted by the Austrian mistake of sending troops to meet the Italians, one hoped that the Allies would be able to benefit by the Germans' mistake in sending so large a proportion of their forces to Verdun.

The fact that Russia had completely broken the Austrian line to a depth of 40 miles showed that that line, in spite of six months' fortification, was not unbreakable. That was another warning against dogma in the art of war. It seemed probable that the Russian offensive would be directed mainly towards Austria, with considerable prospects of success.

There were grounds for the belief that we should not have to wait very long for an offensive on the Western front.

"You must not expect the offensive to end the war at once," he added. The utmost we could hope for was that the offensive—which he believed would affect all the area of war—would have the effect of practically knocking out Austria, practically settling the Balkan difficulties, and driving the Germans a considerable way back from the territory which they now hold.—Ex.

To Conquer Not Enough.

Paris, June 15.—The keynote of the programme before the International Economic Conference, whose first official sitting took place this morning at the Foreign Ministry, was struck by M. Briand, the French Premier, in a remarkable opening speech.

"The deliberations which are about to begin," he said, "must be animated by the ardent breath of war and the firm determination to conquer. The valour and sufferings of our heroic soldiers, the mourning which death sows so freely, the certain hope inspired by so many sublime sacrifices, will preside over your labours and give them force."

"It is to ransom so many cruel trials and to assure a worthier and freer life to the new generations that you are assembled here. You will not for an instant forget that for those who have been deprived of the glorious privilege of bearing arms and making the sacrifice of their lives the greatest and noblest duty towards all our heroes—

those who have fallen as well as those who will bring back our flags victorious—is to prepare the marrow of reparation."

Other striking passages in M. Briand's eloquent and practical address are: "It is not sufficient to conquer. To the military union which will secure the success of our arms and to the diplomatic union which will establish mutual penetration and the pooling of our political interests, we must add an economic union which will guarantee the intensive development of our material resources in fruitful harmony—the exchange of Allied products and their distribution in the markets of the world."

"The new world which will emerge from victory will demand in every domain fresh conceptions and methods adapted to the circumstances created by the great changes now in preparation. The war has awakened us to the peril. It has superabundantly demonstrated the economic slavery into which we were being lured. The evil done was already great. Our adversaries had almost attained success. Then came the war."

"It is now time for you to pay less attention to conventional and theoretic doctrines and traditional customs than to the new realities which impose themselves upon us. In face of the common danger there are no conflicting interests, only a unique and firm resolution to guard against it. For the good of all, and the strong light of facts will show us the way. If it be proved that our former errors almost allowed our enemies to exercise an irremediable tyranny over the productive forces of the world, you will resolutely abandon them and take a new direction."

"In collaboration with our gallant armies we have known and will know better every day by the unification and co-ordination of our various energies how to strike at the production and commerce of our enemies in their vitals, deprive them of their indispensable resources, and so diminish their power of action and force of resistance in the military struggle."

At the close of the morning sitting M. Briand invited the delegates to luncheon. In the afternoon, under the presidency of M. Clementel, the Minister of Commerce, the representatives of the eight Allied Powers reassembled, and the practical work of the Conference was entered upon.

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TIME TABLE.

LINE 1—BANGKABUE TO BANG QUANG & MUANG NAWN.

Boats leave Bangkok to Bang Quang, Muang Nawn & Pakret.
a.m. 6.40, 7.30, 8.00, 9.30, 10.30, 11.40, 12.10.
p.m. 1, 1.30, 2.30, 3.10, 3.50, 4.40, 5.30, daily.
Bangk due to Sankuk ... 2.30 p.m. daily.
" " Kai Koh Yai ... 1.00 ...

LINE 2—TANON TOK TO PAKLAT in connection with Paklat Tram Cars Thabin

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—THA CHANG WANG LUANG TO KLONG BANGKOK NOI.

Boats leave Tha Chang Wang Luang landing a.m. 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30, and 12.30 and p.m. 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 and 4.30 daily.

LINE 4—KLONG SAMRONG LOCK TO BANG HIA.

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

ROYAL STATE RAILWAYS.

(Broad Gauge Lines.)

TIME TABLE

In force from 15th Dec., 1915.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Bangkok Dep.	7.00	7.48	1.25	3.33	Ban Meh	...	9.7	...	...
Ayuthia Arr.	9.53	11.11	3.33	5.45	Chang Dep.	...	...	...	...
Ban Phaji Arr.	9.47	12.20	4.24	6.30	Den Chai	...	12.38	...	...
Ban Phaji Dep.	9.57	12.37	4.30	...	Tha Sao	...	2.21	...	...
Lopburi Arr.	11.5	1.55	5.48	...	Utaradit	...	7.18	2.40	...
Chengket Dep.	12.33	3.33	...	7.2	Ban Dara Arr.	...	8.16	3.26	...
Pak'pho Arr.	2.17	5.49	...	9.5	Sawa'loke Dep.	...	...	...	...
Pak'pho Dep.	2.25	6.30	...	...	Ban Dara Arr.	...	3.11	...	...
Pitsa'loke Arr.	6.0	11.5	...	...	Ban Dara Dep.	...	8.24	3.32	...
Pitsa'loke Dep.	...	7.4	2.2	...	Pitsa'loke Arr.	...	10.43	5.30	...
Ban Dara Arr.	...	9.5	4.18	...	Pitsa'loke Dep.	...	1.45	...	...
Ban Dara Dep.	...	9.20	4.40	...	Pak'pho Arr.	...	6.20	...	10.34
S'kaloke Arr.	...	10.21	5.41	...	Pak'pho Dep.	...	3.52	...	7.20
Ban Dara Dep.	...	9.10	4.26	...	Chengket Arr.	...	6.21	...	9.22
Utaradit	...	10.5	5.22	...	Lopburi Dep.	...	7.10	11.6	1.56
Tha Sao Arr.	...	10.15	5.38	...	Ban Phaji Arr.	...	8.30	12.21	3.4
Den Chai	...	11.57	...	...	Korat Dep.	...	...	...	...
Ban Meh	...	...	...	...	Gengkoi	...	7.12	11.32	1.52
Chang	...	3.8	...	...	Ban Phaji Arr.	...	8.22	12.29	2.59
Ban Phaji Dep.	10.00	12.30	4.41	...	Ban Phaji Dep.	...	6.27	8.37	12.44
Gengkoi Arr.	11.7	1.25	5.51	...	Ayuthia	...	7.13	9.25	1.23
Korat	...	6.8	...	...	Bangkok Arr.	...	9.28	11.35	3.16
Bangkok Dep.	7.45	9.50	Petrien Dep.	...	7.30	3.55	...
Petrien Arr.	9.33	5.38	Bangkok Arr.	...	9.38	5.43	...

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