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FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL. 43. NO. 52.

BANGKOK SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1917.

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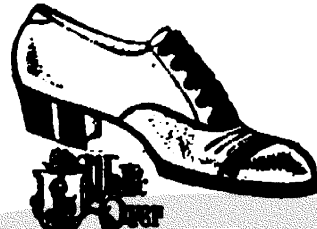
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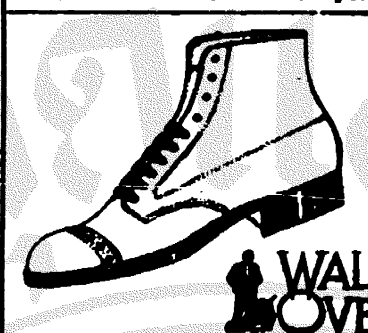
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s.s. "Aselang"	...	...	...	3.3.17.
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A. WILLEKE,

Actg. Manager,

Bangkok, March 27, 1909.

## TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE  
BANGKOK BAR  
FOR March 1917.

Mar. H. W. Ft. & In. L. W. (Approx.)

1 7 00 14 4 ...

2 7 00 14 2 ...

3 7 00 14 2 ...

4 4 00 14 4 ...

5 4 30 14 6 ...

6 5 00 14 8 ...

7 5 30 14 10 ...

8 6 00 15 0 ...

9 6 00 15 0 ...

10 6 00 14 10 ...

11 6 00 14 10 1-0 ...

12 6 30 14 10 1-0 ...

13 7 00 14 10 2-0 ...

14 7 00 14 6 ...

15 7 00 14 6 ...

16 7 00 14 6 ...

17 7 00 14 4 ...

18 4 00 14 8 ...

19 4 00 14 10 ...

20 4 00 14 10 ...

21 4 00 14 10 ...

22 5 00 14 10 ...

23 5 30 14 6 ...

24 6 00 14 3 ...

25 6 00 14 3 ...

26 6 00 14 2 ...

27 6 00 14 0 ...

28 6 00 14 0 ...

29 6 00 13 8 ...

30 6 00 13 6 ...

31 6 00 13 6 ...

Mar. H. W. Ft. & In. L. W. (Approx.)

1 10 0 13 5 ...

2 11 0 13 3 ...

3 ... 3-0 7-0

4 ... 5-6 7-0

5 ... 5-6 7-0

6 2 00 12 0 5-6 7-0

7 3 00 12 6 6-7 6-0

8 4 00 13 0 7-8 6-0

9 6 00 13 6 9-10 6-0

10 6 00 14 0 11-12 6-0

11 7 00 14 10 1-2 6-0

12 7 00 14 10 1-2 7-0

13 8 00 15 0 1-0 7-0

14 9 30 14 2 1-0 7-0

15 11 00 14 0 2-0 6-0

16 ... 3-0 6-0

17 ... 4-0 6-0

18 ... 5-0 6-0

19 2 00 11 0 5-6 7-0

20 3 00 11 6 5-6 7-0

21 4 00 12 6 7-8 7-0

22 6 00 14 0 9-10 7-0

23 6 00 14 6 10 11 7-0

24 7 00 15 0 11-12 6-0

25 7 00 15 0 11-12 6-0

26 8 00 15 0 12-0 7-0

27 9 00 15 0 ...

28 9 00 14 2 1-0 7-0

29 10 00 14 0 1-0 7-0

30 11 00 14 0 1-2 6-0

31 11 00 14 0 1-2 6-0

## Notice.

Advertisers are kindly requested to send in changes of advertisements before 11 a.m. of the day they intend the advertisement to appear. Should any advertisement arrive after that hour the same will be held over for the next day.

## DON'T WAIT

until you are worse before starting a campaign against disease. No matter how slight may be your indisposition your duty to yourself demands that immediate steps be taken to disperse it. Of course, you expect to get better and not worse, but where health is in question you are never justified in leaving anything to chance, and, as is well known, indisposition, instead of disappearing of its own sweet will, frequently develops serious disorders if neglected. Your safest course is to

TAKE  
BEECHAM'S  
PILLS

which are the World's finest household remedy for the rectification of derangements of the stomach, liver, or kidneys. Slight headaches, loss of appetite, a nasty taste in the mouth and other little symptoms of that sort are indications of digestive disorder, and may be regarded as Nature's warning of worse troubles to follow if the cause of the present ailment be not speedily removed. Don't wait until to-morrow but take Beecham's Pills

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Second Hand Furniture Store,  
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Next to Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

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Assorted merchandise always in stock.

Bargain sales every Saturday, commencing 2 p.m.

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Watches, Clocks, Tables, Wardrobe with mirror, E. fans, Dressing table, Dressing room mirror, Bedsteads, Ice chest, Hat stand, Metal safe, writing desk, Book case, Typewriters, Cooking stove, Gramophone, A first hand Organ, also, One Victoria carriage, complete, and One Saigon made Dog-cart, harness, lamps etc. Ladies shoes, Cigarettes, French butter, Nor. Sardines. A large quantity of "Golf" Whisky etc., etc.

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## The German Failure in India.

The Associated Press has communicated to Reuters Agency an interesting interview which its special correspondent in India has had with Sir Charles Cleveland, Director of Criminal Intelligence in India.

Sir Charles, writes the correspondent, is reputed to know more about those in whom the Secret Service is naturally interested than any other man in India. Years of study of that class who favour the darkness of night for their comings and goings have given him an encyclopaedic knowledge of these people throughout the Empire. Indeed the British Government demands that he, as head of the Secret Service, shall know everything that is going on at all times, for upon him devolves the task of preventing untoward occurrences in any section. He is the oracle who explains the meaning of perhaps innocuous incidents which trouble the uninitiated, or Secret Service machine to crush really seditious schemes or plots involving the commission of individual crimes before they have had time to grow into a serious menace.

The Director of Criminal Intelligence asserted that he and his forces were feeling very comfortable, but added, in a drily humorous way, which is characteristic of him, that professionally they were "disappointed with the German plots in India," since they had hoped to learn much from the Teutonic system and methods, and there had been nothing to learn. Sir Charles devoted most of his talk to Germany, and her part of what he had to say.

## Enemy Exaggerations.

Ever since the great war broke out our enemies have published exaggerated accounts of the unrest in India, and it seems obvious, realised that they must attempt direct assistance, which would materialise, and secondly that they wished for serious trouble in India so earnestly that they almost thought it was taking place. There has been some trouble, but it has fallen very far short both of the picture drawn in enemy publications and of the enemy desire. In fact, the state of India all through the war seems to have exposed a very big miscalculation on the part of the Germans. I do not think that in India itself much direct German work was carried out before the war.

After the war broke out the German Government showed a willingness to spend money lavishly on Indian trouble, but there was no sign of the "financing" of trouble schemes or individual victims before the war. In 1913 and 1914 a German viewing the situation in India with patriotic anti-British eyes would have observed the following phenomena: A rapprochement between a section of Indian Mahomedans and the Young Turk party in Europe; an anarchical revolutionary movement in Bengal, with some ramifications in the north of India; a latent movement of extreme nationalism in the Bombay Presidency and some other places; and unrestricted "Ghadr" movement among Indians in the United States of America and Canada, and a certain amount of Moslem dissatisfaction in the north of India and along the north-west frontier. I think it was beyond the power of any German to decide whether these phenomena were the signs of a deep and wide-spread unrest or merely local surface disturbances, and I feel sure that in order to interpret them the Germans consulted exiled and partisan Indians who were out of touch with India as a whole, and who therefore magnified their own view and feelings and those of their friends and associates out of all reasonable proportion.

For the first few months of the war the Germans waited for the Indian storm to come of itself, as they had been led to believe that it would come. To begin with, our enemies based extravagant hopes on Turkey's intervention, but the Indian Mahomedans as a whole took this with extraordinary calm and resignation. Then came the "Ghadr" invasion from the United States of America, Canada, and the Far East, but that broke itself hopelessly on the good sense and feeling of the Panjab public and on the resourceful administration of that province.

## Premises of Arms, Troops, and Money.

Disappointed by these failures of the Indian trouble to arise automatically, the Germans realised that they must attempt direct assistance, and turned their attention to the Bengal revolutionary party. After six months or so of the war the Germans had collected together a regular bureau of disaffected Indians in Germany itself, among whom were included some leading members of most of the disturbing movements already mentioned. Under their advice grandiose schemes were evolved on paper for the supply of arms, ammunition, money, and even German soldiers and sailors to the revolutionaries in Bengal and to the disaffected Moslem fanatics in the north of India. The schemes all miscarried hopelessly; remittances had a way of getting themselves intercepted by the wrong people; ships on secret German errands kept knocking up against the Allied warships and last, perhaps not least, most of the moves in the plots were promptly reported to us all along by our own agents. These plots are still continuing, but there is little sting in them, and I am afraid the Germans themselves do not believe in them very strongly.

I should like to be able to say that the frustration of the plots has been due to the Indian police and to the branch of that service under me, but I gladly admit that it has been chiefly due to the sanity of the great Indian public, which has withheld its support. Plots and conspiracies are very severely handicapped when the public environment is apathetic or hostile to the conspirators. At the moment we of the Secret Service are feeling very comfortable, but professionally we are disappointed with the German plots for India. We had hoped to learn a great deal from their system and methods, but they seem to us to have been clumsy, belated, too theoretical, and based on a misunderstanding of Indian character. At the same time, I believe the "British Empire" owes a great debt to the Indian police in all its branches for its unwavering loyalty and zeal during the great war, and I am in a position to say that in the matter of frustrating enemy plots in India during the war the record of the Indian police, particularly in the Panjab and in Bengal, is a very fine one indeed.

## British Prisoners.

London, Feb. 22.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope stated that the idea of a general exchange of civilian prisoners had been abandoned.

London, Feb. 23.—In the House of Lords, Lord Newton stated the numbers of civilian and military British prisoners respectively in Germany were 4,500 and 34,500; in Austria 200 and 250; in Bulgaria none and 550; in Turkey 700 and 10,800 (including 8,800 Indians). The Government was about to make a proposal to the Turks which would have the effect of releasing twenty per cent of the prisoners. The treatment of prisoners in Austria was a complete contrast to that in Germany.

## ROYAL STATE RAILWAYS.

(Broad Gauge Lines.)

## TIME TABLE

In force from 1st April, 1916.

Bangkok	Dep.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	Lampang	Dep.	...	...	a.m.	a.m.
Ayuthia	Arr.	9.3	9.48	1.25	3.33	Den Chai	"	...	...	...	7.33
			p.m.	11.41	3.33	Tha Sao	"	...	...	p.m.	...
Ban Phaji	Arr.	9.47	12.20	4.34	6.30	Uttradit	"	...	...	7.1	2.21
						Ban Dara	Arr.	...	...	7.18	2.40
								...	...	8.16	3.26
Ban Phaji	Dep.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	...	Sawa'loke	Dep.	...	...	a.m.	p.m.
Lophuri	Arr.	9.57	12.37	4.30	...	Bau Dara	Arr.	...	...	7.1	8.10
		p.m.	1.15	5.48	...			...	...	...	3.11
Chengkret	Dep.	12.33	3.38	...	a.m.	Ban Dara	Dep.	...	...	8.24	3.30
Pak'poh	Arr.	2.17	5.40	...	7.25	Pitsa'loke	Arr.	...	...	10.43	5.32
					9.54			...	...	...	...
Pak'poh	Dep.	p.m.	a.m.	...	...			...	...	a.m.	p.m.
Pitsa'loke	Arr.	6	11.5	...	...			...	...	8.24	3.30
		a.m.	...	...	...			...	...	10.43	5.32
		6	11.5	...	...			...	...	...	...
Pitsa'loke	Dep.	p.m.	a.m.	...	...	Pitsa'loke	Dep.	...	...	p.m.	a.m.
Ban Dara	Arr.	9.5	4.18	...	...	Pak'poh	Arr.	...	...	1.45	7.1
		9.5	4.18	...	...			...	...	6.20	10.34
Ban Dara	Dep.	a.m.	p.m.	...	...			...	...	...	...
S'haloke	Arr.	9.20	4.40	...	...	Pak'poh	Dep.	3.52	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
		10.21	5.41	...	...			...	...	7.20	10.43
Ban Dara	Dep.	a.m.	p.m.	...	...	Chengkret	Arr.	6.21	...	9.22	12.28
Uttradit	Dep.	9.10	4.26	...	...	Lophuri	Dep.	...	7.10	11.6	1.56
Tha Sao	Arr.	10.6	5.29	...	...			...	...	p.m.	...
Den Chai	...	10.15	5.38	...	...	Ban Phaji	Arr.	...	8.30	12.21	3.4
		11.57	...	...	...			p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Lampang	"	p.m.	...	...	...	Korat	Dep.	3.57	...	7.1	...
		4.52	...	...	...	Lai Bua Kao	Arr.	5.55	...	8.40	...
						Gengkoai	Dep.	...	7.19	11.32	1.52
Ban Phaji	Dep.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.			...	...	p.m.	...
Gengkoai	Arr.	10.10	12.30	4.41	...	Ban Phaji	Arr.	...	8.22	12.29	2.59
Lai Bua Kao	Dep.	11.7	1.26	5.51	...			a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
					...	Ban Phaji	Dep.	6.27	8.37	12.44	3.14
Korat	Dep.	...	4.3	...	8.2	Ayuthia	"	7.13	9.25	1.23	3.58
		...	6.8	...	10.3	Changkrok	Arr.	9.28	11.35	3.16	6.1
Bangkok	Dep.	7.45	...	...	3.50			a.m.	...	...	...
Petrien	Arr.	9.33	...	...	5.38	Petrien	Dep.	7.50	...	...	3.55
						Bangkro	Arr.	9.38	...	...	5.45



## Portuguese Force in France.

### Finishing Touches to Training.

To-day I have been in company of some of the officers of the Portuguese Expeditionary Force in France and came away particularly impressed by the soldierly smartness and remarkable zeal, as well as the excellent physique of all the members of the group, says a correspondent on January 7th.

The party belonged to the artillery branch and were attending a lecture, or I might more correctly describe it as a chatty description, dealing with some of the special features of trench warfare on the western front. The lecturer, who was a British liaison officer, spoke in French, and it was easy to see by the manner in which his hearers followed him with maps and notebooks spread before them, frequently interjecting queries or exchanging comments, that they very clearly grasped all that was said. Indeed, those of our officers who have come in contact with the Portuguese speak highly of their military training and efficiency. But it is manifest that, however thoroughly soldiers may have learnt their business under peace conditions, they must have much to profit from through hearing the experiences of those who have waged war under the conditions with which they themselves are about to be confronted.

### Equipped for the West.

The uniform is very similar to that of the French Army, but with a slight elusive grey tint in the blue colour scheme. Rank stripes are worn on the cuffs of the tunic in the French fashion, and I noticed a piping of red around the collars and shoulder straps. Overcoats are of the British khaki pattern, and the cap is very similar to that worn by our troops, except that it is blue.

The officers wore Sam Browne waist-belts with cross slings and brown leggings.

I gather that the kit and, indeed, the whole equipment of the Portuguese Expeditionary Force has been designed with a special view to service requirements on the western front, and from what little I have thus far seen it should prove thoroughly satisfactory.

I understand that the officers are highly pleased at the cordiality of the reception they have met with since their arrival.

Although it is obviously impossible for military reasons to give any particulars as to the strength and character

of the force our Portuguese Ally is adding to the legions on the western front, some general details of the military organisation of that country is of opportune interest. The compulsory militia system is in force, and exemption from service has been minimised rigidly since the outbreak of war. The period of annual training varies from thirty to fifteen weeks, according to length of service qualification.

Pre-war figures gave the effective permanent strength of the Portuguese Army as 32,000 of all ranks, with reserves which on mobilisation would bring the total up to 150,000. A Portuguese division on war strength consists of three brigades of six battalions each, with a regiment of cavalry, engineers, and 48 field guns of the 75mm. pattern. The heavy artillery is a separate organisation. The divisional commander is a lieutenant-general.

### Lessons From Germany.

London, Jan. 24.—Lord Sydenham, speaking at a conference of teachers in London yesterday, said that Germany had provided the world for all time with a terrible warning, and also a great lesson with regard to the utility of the huge system of national education for political purposes. Within two generations she had Prussianised the whole of Germany. Public morality in Germany had declined most markedly, and there was a great increase in crimes of violence. These were a direct result of doctrines flagrantly violating all that Christianity had given the world. The lesson of this sad experience was that the power wielded by education was enormous for evil, but it must be equally powerful for good when properly handled.

Amsterdam, Feb. 22.—Herr Graeber informed the Reichstag Committee that three-quarters of a million prisoners of war were employed as farm labourers, and their number would be increased. The garrisons of the occupied territories would be employed on the farms.

London, Feb. 21.—In the House of Commons Mr. Hope stated the Turks had prisoners 327 British officers and 1,652 men, 13 officers and 140 men of the Dominions, 195 officers and 3,573 men of the Indian army, while 17 British officers and 1,388 men, and 4,879 Indians who fought against the Turks, are missing.

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ROYAL RAILWAY DEPARTMENT  
NORTHERN LINE.

Bangkok, 24th February 1917.

28—M. W.—S.

## BRITISH RED CROSS FÊTE.

Frankfield, 10th March  
7 p.m. onwards  
Traffic Arrangements.

It is requested that vehicles of all kinds approach Mr. Adam's house, Frankfield, from the west (New Road) side.

The Paknam Railway Co., Ltd. will run special trams on 10th March from 7 p.m. to 1 a.m. from Hua Lampong and Klong Toi Stations. Fare to Sathorn Bridge

from Hua Lampong 18 stangs

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28—M. 3, 5, 7, 10.

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BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

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Apply to:—

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c/o SIAM OBSERVER.

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## Notice.

The undersigned begs to notify the public that from the 26th instant the Egyptian Cigarette Factory will be removed to the new premises situated at Si Phya Road.

C. PAPAYANOPULOS,

Proprietor.

24-7M.

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Fresh Australian Butter and Best English Margarine  
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## The Siam Observer

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1917.

## THE EXPLOITATION OF CHINA.

When, at the instance of the Wilson Administration, the American banking group withdrew from the International Financial Consortium formed for making an advance to the Chinese Government, it was thought by some to indicate that America had practically decided to retire from the commercial field in China. This was far from being the case, however, and more than one powerful American financial body made a bold bid for participation in the supply of capital for development work in China. On the top of this we now have Japan, hitherto held to be America's great rival in this particular field, proposing that America be invited to re-enter the consortium operating in China. The proposal was made by the representative of Japan at the conference of the Four Power Loan Group held in London for the purpose of discussing the question of an immediate loan of one hundred million yen to the Chinese Government. Whether America decides to participate or not, Japan is prepared to advance the amount, and Great Britain, France and Russia will accept responsibility for the first payments on the loan; but it appears that Japanese opinion with regard to soliciting America's return to the group has become altered of late, and Japan now hopes that America will respond to the invitation. We gather that an understanding has already been arrived at between the leading financiers of Japan and the United States, as a result of the efforts towards this end which were made last year by Baron Shibusawa and other prominent men in Japan, and in America in particular by Judge Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation. The Morgan group is also reported to be anxious to rejoin the consortium.

In the Japanese Parliament recently Count Terauchi, the Premier, and Viscount Motono, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, made important pronouncements concerning Japan's relations with China. They admitted that great mistrust had been aroused by the tendency of Japan to meddle with China's internal affairs, and they gave the most positive assurances that such a policy should cease entirely, whereby they hoped that any suspicion of their motives might be removed. If the policy foreshadowed by Viscount Motono be pursued with sincerity, as we have no doubt it will be, it will almost certainly mean that Japan's position in China will be second to that of no other foreign power; and she has a better and a far easier chance of attaining her ambitions for commercial expansion in China by such amicable methods than by a resort to aggressiveness. The Terauchi Ministry appears to be informed by a different spirit than that which inspired the Ministry presided over by Count Okuma. The latter was under the domination of the military party, whereas it is said that Count Terauchi was appointed because he was the only man who could restrain the military party within reasonable bounds, and also because the ruling powers were desirous of establishing a consistently friendly policy towards China. The ill-feeling aroused by the manner in which the Okuma Ministry handled affairs will not be

easy to allay, but if Count Terauchi is successful in doing so the opportunities and advantages which Japan will obtain are many.

America has also taken the field to some purpose, and through the agency of a Danish-American firm, Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co., American commercial and financial interests are sedulously seeking profit-promising contracts and openings in China. Branches of this firm have been opened in the main commercial centre, and amongst other things an important contract for the erection and construction of cotton mills has been secured. A financial body known as the International Corporation, but exclusively American, has also been formed, and this corporation is to some extent associated with Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co., also with the well known American contractors, Messrs. Siems and Carey. They have, we believe, in conjunction with each other concluded a contract with the Chinese Government to finance the dredging and other operations designed to re-establish the Grand Canal as a navigable waterway, and also to finance the extension of one of the northern railways.

For obvious reasons America and Japan are the only countries at present in a position to undertake large scale operations in China, and there are strong indications that neither intends to miss existing opportunities.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE s.s. *Kajang* arrived to-day from Singapore with the European mail.

WE have received from Messrs. the S. A. B., sole importers of the "Big Ben" clocks, a wall calendar for 1917.

THE newest German submarines in the Mediterranean are 1,200 tons, with a surface speed of 25 knots, and 15 knots submerged.

COMMERCE says that it is rumoured in Calcutta that the mails will be carried in the Mediterranean by "destroyers" and that the passenger route may be transferred to the Cape.

THE 50th day ceremonies in connection with the death of the late Than Phujing Eam will be held at the residence of H. E. Chao Phya Abhai Raja on the 7th instant at 5 p.m. and will be continued on the morning of the following day.

THE following passengers are leaving by the s.s. *Katang* to-day:—Miss E. F. Keyes, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Ba'tenberg, Miss Coyle, Mr. B. F. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Hesse, Mr. J. S. Forrest, Mr. W. M. Foreman, Mr. R. C. Campbell, Mr. A. W. P. Spiers and Mr. E. B. Taylor.

## Rubber and Tin Market.

("S. O." SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, March 4.

The Rubber Auction was marked by keen competition, and there was a sharp rise in prices. Pale crepe touched 170, smoked sheet 172, and the lower grades shared in the general advance. 528 tons were sold. The sales of tin reached 9475 tons.

## Church Services.

### Christ Church.

Service for 4th March 1917, 2nd Sunday in Lent.  
Evangelism and Sermon 6.0 p.m.  
Processional 220 Jesus shall reign, wherever the Sun was set.  
Hymn 20 At even ere the Sun was set.  
" 187 Behold the Lamb of God.  
" 256 Come unto me, Ye Weary.  
Special Psalm No. 24.  
Magnificat, Brockbanks.  
Nunc Dimittis, Beethoven.

### S. Mary's Mission.

Sunday, March 4.—2nd Sunday in Lent.  
9 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.  
Hymns. Good it is to keep the fast.  
O Thou, Who makest soul to shine, Thy Hand, O God, has guided.  
6 p.m.—Evangelism and Sermon.  
Hymns. We know Thee, Who Thou art. The sun is sinking fast. Art thou weary, art thou languid.  
Wednesday—March 7.  
6.30 p.m.—Service of Preparation for Holy Communion.



## The Story of the British War Films.

The series of pictures known as "The Battle of the Somme" were taken by two operators, Mr. J. B. McDowell, managing director of the British and Colonial Kinematograph Company, and Mr. G. H. Malins, an operator in the service of the Gaumont Company. These two men acted under the direct supervision of Captain J. C. Fauntorpe, Military Director of Kinematograph Operations acting on behalf of the War Office, and of the Committee of Kinematograph Companies called the British Topical Committee, which controlled the output of the films. Captain Fauntorpe was present at Windsor Castle when the pictures were shown to Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary by Dr. Distin-Maddick, and with him had the honour of being presented to the King and Queen at the conclusion of the exhibition.

In a letter to the London Times Sir Arthur Conan Doyle expressed the opinion that "the name and portrait of the brave operator who risked his life to secure this valuable national possession should be flashed upon the screen," and this opinion will, we think, be generally endorsed. Both operators, Mr. McDowell and Mr. Malins, were appointed by the British Topical Committee, and paid by them at the rate of £1 per day, the War Office providing travelling, transport and billets. They wore the usual uniform which war correspondents are authorised to wear, and acted under the orders on the field of Captain Fauntorpe, who, like Dr. Distin-Maddick, has on many occasions since August, 1915, when the first Kinematograph pictures were taken, worked under enemy fire. When the picture was completed it was suggested to the War Office that the names of the two operators and their portraits should be placed upon the screen, but it was felt that this would be invidious in view of the fact that others, including the two directors, had run equally great risks.

Mr. Malins, who was at the front taking kinematograph pictures for a year, is responsible for about one-third of the Somme film. Before the opening of the offensive on July 1st last he had kinematographed from an aeroplane the whole of the Belgian and the British front from a height of 10,000 to 13,000 feet. A section of the pictures he took on this flight has been shown in the picture theatres, but the greater part has been reserved for the use of General Headquarters. For a time he took pictures on the French front near the Vosges. He had a narrow escape just before the great offensive, two bullets passing through his camera, which had been fixed in a trench with the lens placed between sandbags. He then made his way back to a village into which the Germans were dropping tear-shells. Finding his car, which had been left there, he drove away, but both he and his chauffeur were so affected by the tear-shells that the car ran into a ditch, where they left it, carrying the camera some miles along a shell-swept road, but eventually delivering the films.

Mr. McDowell left England to take kinematograph pictures on June 21st, 1915, and the next day began to film the artillery preparations for the great offensive. On July 1st he filmed the leap from the trenches and other stirring pictures, often from such exposed positions that he had to be called away. While he was taking several of the pictures shrapnel burst overhead, and bullets struck the ground in front of the camera. Both operators used an ordinary lens.

### "Good From The War."

Boston, Dec. 20.—President Emeritus Eliot, of Harvard University, delivered a striking address recently, in which he prophesied that much good will result from the present war, despite the great sacrifices necessary to carry on the struggle. He said in part: "The greatest good for England became evident three months after the war had started, and that is the establishment of the unity of the British Empire." Dr. Eliot commented glowingly upon the whole-hearted response of the British colonies. "Even South Africa, he added, 'only recently united, showed the finest kind of response to the mother country.' Concluding, he said: 'The greatest good of all that has come from this war so far is the revelation of the strong character of the French people. Russia has shown the world that an agricultural country cannot succeed in a sustained war against an industrial country such as Germany. Industries are even now being built up to flourish after the war. Poland will be partly restored. Alsace-Lorraine will be given back to France, and the evil in the Balkans caused by the treaty of 1878 will be wiped out.'

London, Feb. 25.—The Press Bureau notices that Lord Devonport notices that speculative buying and the cornering of food stuffs with a view to raising the prices will not be tolerated.

London, Feb. 25.—Silver is at 37½ with little more demand, and steady.

## THE Great War.

### British Progress in the West.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, March 2. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We made further progress and captured and occupied Ligny. We established ourselves on the western and northern defences at Puisieux au Mont. We made a raid southwestward of Lens also eastward of Armentieres on a half mile front and entered three lines of trenches and considerably damaged the defences.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, March 2. We encountered patrols in the Argonne and the region of Metz and took prisoners. The British continued to advance north and south of the Ancre. They occupied Gommecourt, Thillois and Puisieux au Mont. They advanced their lines on a 900 metre front and carried trenches north of Sully Saillies taking prisoners. In the course of a raid towards Clercy they penetrated the enemy's second line northeast of Arras and southwest of Lens, dropping grenades on dug-outs and killing a number of the enemy. The Germans retired, abandoning a considerable quantity of munitions.

### Dutch Shipping Losses.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, March 2. The s.s. Bandoeng, Eemland and Zaandijk, which were reported as afloat on the 25th February, are now regarded as lost.

### India's Generous Offer.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, March 2. The Government has gratefully accepted the Government of India's offer of a hundred millions sterling towards the general cost of the war.

### Bread Tickets in France.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, March 2. The Government is preparing to institute bread tickets in France.

### A Safe Journey.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, March 2. Bordeaux.—The American cargo boat Rochester has entered the Gironde.

### The Fighting Fronts.

London, Feb. 24.—Reuter's correspondent at headquarters says that the London Regiment has wrested the Canadian record by a most successful raid, bringing back 120 prisoners, all Prussians, and five machine guns, killing at least 300. The assault was made half an hour before sunset on Feb. 20. Two flanking parties met 500 yards in rear of the German trenches, while their comrades in the centre were still bombing and bayoneting the trapped Prussians. Many knew German and confused the enemy by shouting misleading orders. The Londoners remained in the trenches for an hour, thoroughly destroying them. The retaliatory German artillery fire was wild and ineffective.

London, Feb. 23.—Italian official: The enemy seized an outpost on Col di Lana. Our counter attack drove him out taking prisoners. One of our airships dropped a ton of high explosives with visible success on the aviation ground at Presecco.

London, Feb. 23.—Reuter's headquarters correspondent says yesterday's German wireless concerning the two hundred British dead is a notable instance of hardy lying. The New Zealanders carried out a raid. They remained for upwards of half an hour in the German support trenches and did great destruction. They found the German trenches strewn with the dead from our bombardment. They captured forty four prisoners. If the Germans really counted two hundred corpses seven-eighths were German.

London, Feb. 24.—The Army estimates issued to-day provide for five million men exclusive of those serving in India.

London, Feb. 22.—Sir R. Borden, in an interview with Reuter said that 400,000 had enlisted in Canada for overseas service, of whom 300,000 had already crossed the Atlantic. Further recruiting was being considered. Over

300,000 men and women were working on munitions in Canada. Sixty millions sterling had been raised in Canada since the war, besides assisting Britain to the extent of fifty millions for munitions. Canadians were convinced there could be no abiding peace except with an Allied victory.

### The Ispahan Expedition.

London, Feb. 23.—The Correspondent of the Times from Bander Abbas says Sir Percy Sykes' column went to Kerman, Yazd, Ispahan and Shiraz. The arrival at Ispahan relieved the population of fear of attack by robber tribes. Sir Percy opened up the Awasz road after a brisk encounter with brigands, enabling 12,000 loads of merchandise to be taken to Ispahan en route thence to Shiraz, which they reached in mid-November. Sir Percy by a forced march surrounded a village wherein a robber band was captured. He and the Governor-General of Fars had a great reception at Shiraz. Those who benefited by the lawlessness are hostile but are incapable of doing much harm. Sir Percy took over the Fars gendarmes the day after his arrival and explained matters to the officers of central authority. Teheran was at length reached.

So far one of the most important tasks of Sir Percy during the stay at Shiraz has been the opening up of the Bushire road, enabling a revival of trade with the Persian Gulf. The presence of the column had a very favourable effect throughout the province of Fars.

London, Feb. 25.—The Press Bureau says the King has sent a message to General Maude: I congratulate you on the recent Mesopotamian successes and am confident you will spare no effort for further successes. It is gratifying to know that communication difficulties have been overcome.

London, Feb. 25.—Mesopotamia official: The southern portion of the Sannaiyat position captured on Thursday, consisted of two lines of 450 yards frontage and 100 in depth. Six counter-attacks failed. Our assault on Thursday afternoon resulted in the capture of two lines on a 900 yards front. At daybreak on Friday we crossed the Tigris in the neighbourhood of the Shumran bend. Our covering parties were established on the left bank, taking prisoners. Within nine hours we completed a bridge and consolidated the position, despite stubborn resistance.

Simultaneously we resumed the assault on Sannaiyat and captured the third and fourth lines on 1,050 yards front. We took prisoner in the Shumran area on Friday 514.

### Food Scarcity.

Mr. Lloyd George's Appeal

London, Feb. 23.—The House of Commons was crowded for the Premier's statement. There were numerous distinguished persons present including Sir R. Borden and Mr. W. B. Massey.

Mr. Lloyd George on rising was loudly cheered. He said the ultimate success of the allied cause depended on the solution of tonnage difficulties. Over a million tons of our shipping was allocated to France alone and a considerable amount to Russia and Italy and also a considerable amount had been sunk. There was not only a shortage for the general needs of the nation but also for military purposes. The nation must be prepared for drastic sacrifices to cope with submarine, otherwise disaster confronted us. The tonnage problem must be therefore tackled ruthlessly and promptly by naval measures, building new ships, dispensing with unnecessary imports and increasing home food production. The shipyards must be utilised to the utmost for anti-submarine craft besides merchantmen.

Limiting Luxuries. With regard to imports the problem of timber of which 6,400,000 tons was imported last year, must be dealt with in order to save tonnage. The best methods of economising timber were being investigated. The French Government had given two forests for the use of our army in France and he was afraid he must ask for more. The supply of home timber must also be increased. He thought he could get sufficient labour to fell enough trees for all purposes. We were importing millions of tons of iron ore while there was plenty of low grade ore in Britain. If we could augment the supply of labour we could enormously increase the output and effect a large saving of tonnage therefrom. Unfortunately this would not come until late in the year.

Food Supply. Our foodstocks at present were lamentably low not owing to submarines but to bad harvests. For the safety of the nation we must make every effort to increase production in 1917. There were a few weeks left wherein to sow spring wheat, oats and barley and in order to induce farmers to plough up pasture land immediately, he proposed to guarantee the farmer a minimum price for a definite period while a minimum wage would be fixed for the agricultural labourer. Rent raising would be prohibited and the Board of Agriculture would enforce cultivation. The guaranteed minimum price of wheat per quarter would be sixty shillings in 1917, fifty-five in the next two years and forty-five in the next three years.

### Restricting Imports.

Paper imports would be reduced to 640,000 tons which was half the present allowance. All essential food stuffs would be free listed but apples, tomatoes, and certain raw fruits would be prohibited. Oranges, bananas, grapes, almonds, nuts would be reduced to twenty-five per cent of the 1915 imports and canned salmon would be reduced by fifty per cent. Mineral water would be prohibited, cocoa and coffee temporarily stopped, as we had large stocks thereof. The importation of foreign tea would be prohibited while even the importation of Indian tea would be reduced to a certain extent. This would save 900,000 tons.

He regretted exceedingly the stoppage of certain luxuries from France and Italy. The output of beer would be reduced to ten million barrels, saving 600,000 tons of imports for its manufacture. Spirits would be correspondingly reduced.

The restrictions would be imposed immediately and steps would be taken to prevent speculative buying and if necessary the Food Controller would control commodities. If this programme was carried out and those able to help in production did help, there was not the slightest doubt we could face the worst the enemy could do. (loud cheers)

Mr. Long on behalf of the Premier announced that the importations of rum would be stopped. The importation of wines and spirits would be reduced seventy-five per cent compared with 1913.

London, Feb. 23.—The Times says Mr. Lloyd George to-day announces restriction of imports in some cases to twenty-five per cent including fruit, flowers, hides, raw jute, matting, quibachio, henlock, manrove extracts and silks but does not include yarns, soya beans, straw, plaiting, plated or gilt cases, glass, perfumery, cotton or hosiery. The prohibition does not apply to goods imported under the Board of Trade licence.

London, Feb. 22.—Mr. Lloyd George in a letter appeals to the free churches to co-operate in the campaign of economy and increased food production. He urges the formation of local groups to cultivate land cooperatively and concludes: "Our responsibilities are grave beyond words. No time is to be lost."

### Prisoners to Share Privations.

London, Feb. 26.—Lord Devonport has approved a new scale of rations for German war-prisoners and internees involving a reduction to the proportions recently enjoined on the British public.

London, Feb. 24.—The papers wholeheartedly support Mr. Lloyd George's restrictions, though they are much more drastic than was anticipated. The consensus of opinion is the public will fully respond to his demand.

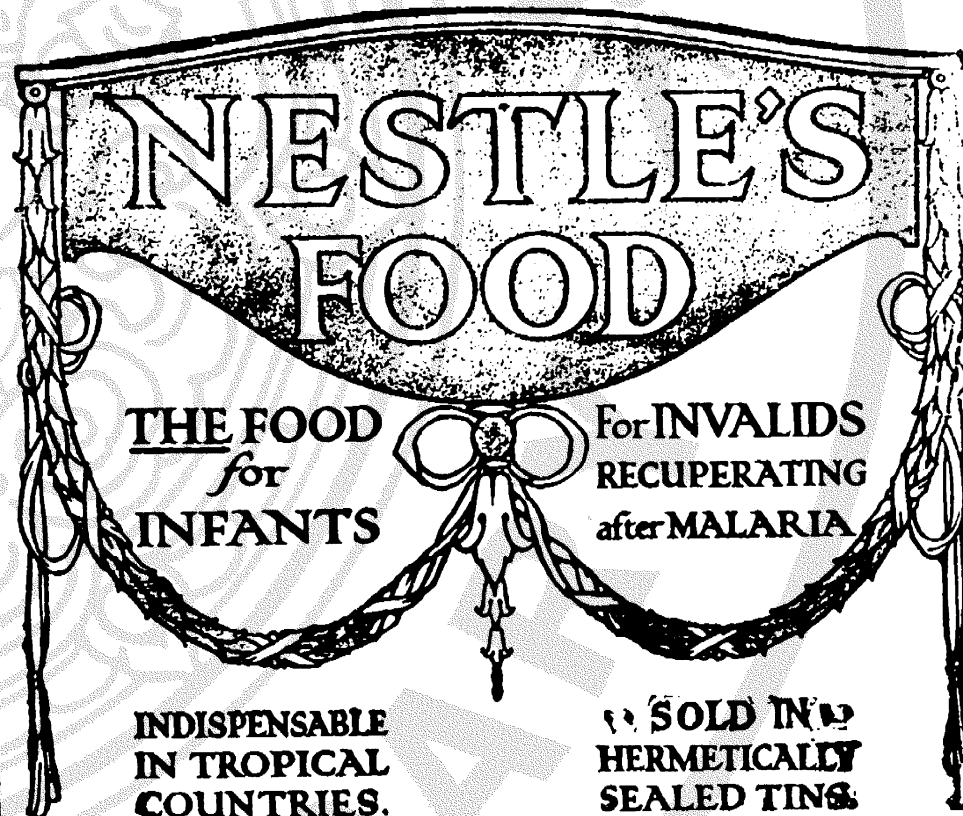
Strong measures to win the war will be accepted very cheerfully; a general rise of prices is expected; beer will probably be a shilling a pint before long. The chief surprise is the prohibition of apples and tomatoes which are largely consumed by the poor. It is suggested that many stocks especially cocoa, coffee and tea which are largely held by foreigners on continental account should be commandeered. The speech will undoubtedly promote a food economy campaign which will soon be spreading to all classes.

London, Feb. 24.—In the House of Commons Mr. Walter Long said there would be a reduction in the imports of Ceylon tea. Nobody regretted that more than he. He paid a warm tribute to the self-sacrifice and extreme generosity and goodwill displayed by the Crown Colonies and Dominions and was confident that as long as they were satisfied that these proposals were made from the most profound sense of duty, they were prepared to bear their share in the burden along with us.

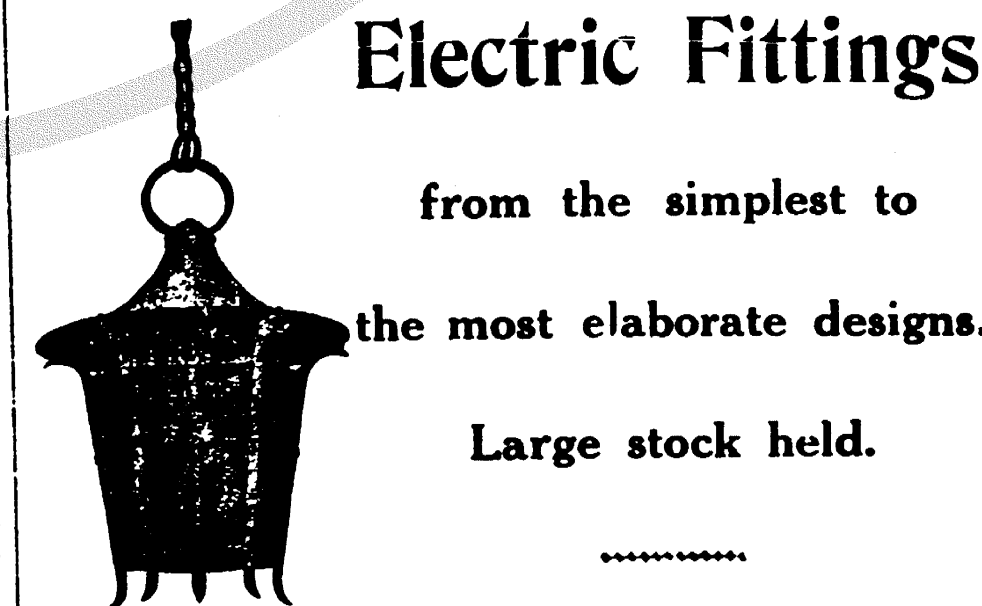
London, Feb. 24.—The Gazette publishes a proclamation that the list of prohibited imports includes antimony ware, encrios, embroidery, artificial flowers, hides, raw jute, matting, quibachio, henlock, manrove extracts and silks but does not include yarns, soya beans, straw, plaiting, plated or gilt cases, glass, perfumery, cotton or hosiery. The prohibition does not apply to goods imported under the Board of Trade licence.

London, Feb. 24.—The articles the importation of which is prohibited, include all printed matter, including daily, weekly and other periodicals, except single copies which are posted.

It is anticipated that the official list of the maximum prices of tea will shortly be issued, as there is reason to believe that some dealers have unjustifiably advanced wholesale prices.



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### Germans to Pay Four Billions A Year.

Amount Needed For Interest On Loans If War Ends In April.

New York, Dec. 20.—If war ends by next April the German people will have to face the task of raising an annual revenue of about \$3,250,000,000 to meet the interest on Government obligations and current expenses, according to an article in a recent issue of the Allgemeine Rundschau by a financial writer named Dr. Kausen. The Frankfurter Tagespost, however, in commenting on Dr. Kausen's article, says that as much as \$4,000,000,000 will be needed.

On December 12 Count Siegfried von Rodern, Secretary of the Imperial German Treasury, told a representative of The Associated Press "that the German productive force and German capital power are able to create and bear the necessary outlay for interest service on national war loans nobody familiar with German capacity for achievement can for a moment doubt." Dr. Kausen and some of the German newspapers, commenting upon his article do not appear to be so optimistic.

In his article, as summarised in the London press, Dr. Kausen estimates the total taxable income in Germany at \$9,750,000,000 per annum, divided as follows:

From incomes up to \$750	...6,500,000,000
From incomes from \$750 to \$2,500	...1,425,000,000
From incomes from \$2,500 to \$7,500	...750,000,000
From incomes from \$7,500 to \$25,000	...550,000,000
From incomes above \$25,000	...575,000,000

The writer points out that if the whole revenue were to be raised by direct taxation this would be equivalent to one-third of the total national income, so that a family earning \$450 a year would have to reserve \$150 of it for taxation. This is of course, impossible, so that there must be graduation. If we suppose, says the article, that incomes under \$750 are taxed only at 17 per cent, instead of 33 1-3 per cent, the revenue so raised would amount to only \$1,150,000,000 leaving no less than \$2,100,000,000 to be raised on the incomes above \$750 equivalent to 64 per cent of the total of \$3,250,000,000 which they represent. As this leads to further impossibilities, there would have to be more graduation, which, according to Dr. Kausen, would mean that incomes of over \$2,500 would have to pay 70 per cent in taxes, incomes of

over \$7,500 80 per cent and incomes of over \$25,000 90 per cent.

The writer proceeds to say that such taxation would strike a deadly blow at Germany's national wealth and dry up the sources of revenue, so that there will have to be a "monumental edifice" of indirect taxation, "deeply graven with the character of social justice." This requires that articles of popular consumption (food, tobacco, clothes, fuel) must be protected by the State from the general rise in prices, and the State must allow no taxation on them and no speculation in them. Luxuries of every kind, on the other hand, will be taxed and become immensely more expensive.

In commenting on Dr. Kausen's article the Frankfurter Tagespost says:

These calculations can lay no claim to accuracy, since against expenses must be set certain revenues which Kausen does not take into consideration. But the final result does not therefore become more favourable. At present the Empire must find the interest on a debt of \$12,500,000,000 while \$3,000,000,000 of credits have been sanctioned by the Reichstag, and will probably be soon spent. Even if hostilities cease in April, this \$15,500,000,000 will not be all the debt.

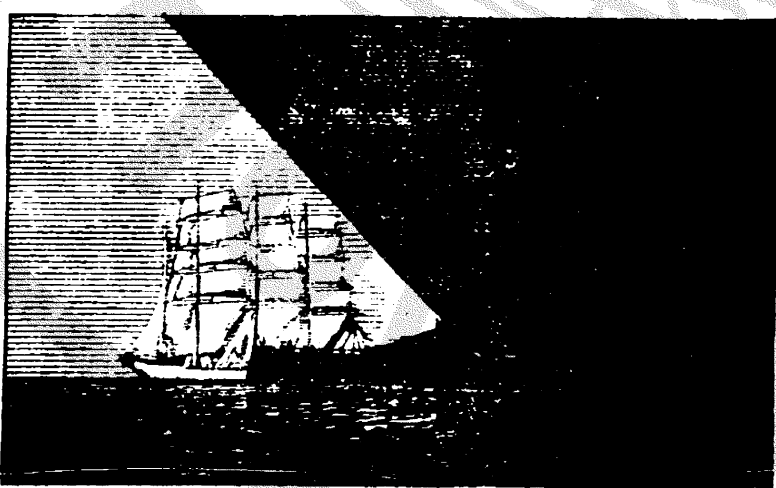
"A very large amount of non-recurrent expenditure will have to be incurred after peace if signed for making good naval and military material, railways, canals, etc.; we hear of immense sums which experts consider necessary for this purpose. Family and unemployed relief will also absorb a great deal of money, and the empire will be faced with a deficit of not less than \$20,000,000,000, which will necessitate new loans. Moreover, the Federal States and the communal authorities have cut down their expenditure to a minimum during three long years, and will have to make up for neglect of drainage, paving, school buildings, railways, and other works. This may well bring the grand total of indebtedness up to \$22,500,000,000, which would require not \$3,250,000,000, but as much as \$3,750,000,000, or \$4,000,000,000 in interest—a gloomy prospect."

London Feb. 21.—In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said he had an open mind on the propriety of issuing a further loan in the form of premium bonds but legislation would be necessary.

Christiania, Feb. 22.—Considerable dissatisfaction is felt in Norway at the Government's policy at home and abroad, owing to the economic conditions and the recent friction with Britain. There is strong movement in favour of the formation of a national Government.

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The Gold Coast Colony Legislative Council is subscribing £500,000 to the War Loan.

Harry Lander, the well-known Scottish comedian, has subscribed £50,000 to the British War Loan.

London, Feb. 21.—The Coalitionist Colonel Stirling Keir has been returned unopposed for West Perthshire.

London, Feb. 21.—The King has invested Sir William Robertson with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

London, Feb. 22.—Mr. Bonar Law announced in the House of Commons that Mr. Lloyd George's statement has been postponed to Feb 23rd.

London, Feb. 22.—The Daily Chronicle says Government has decided to guarantee minimum prices for home-grown wheat and oats for three years after the war.

San Antonio, Feb. 20.—The death has occurred of General Funston, who was in command of the U.S. troops in the Philippines during the Aguinaldo campaign.

London, Feb. 21.—The Press-Bureau says the Board of Agriculture empowers local authorities to compulsorily take over land for allotment purposes with a view to maintaining the food-supply.

London, Feb. 20.—It is expected the report of the Mesopotamia Commission will be ready for publication in March. The Dardanelles report is being published immediately.

• • London, Feb. 21.—Silver is at 37½d. There is no demand and the market is dull.

London, Feb. 20.—Silver is at thirty-eight pence. The market is quiet and steady.

**Amsterdam, Feb. 21.**—The Berlin *Mittage Zeitung* says that medical re-examination, of males born after Sept. 7, 1870, and hitherto found permanently unfit has been ordered at Hamburg.

London, Feb. 21.—The King has conferred the Distinguished Service Order, the Military Cross and the bar to the Military Cross on Chaplain Ronald Irwin of Bengal for his services in Mesopotamia.

London, Feb. 22.—The prize court has disallowed the claim of submarine E14 in respect of the Turkish transport sunk in the Sea of Marmora, but allowed the claim in respect of the gunboat.

Paris, Feb. 21.—Mr. Gerard, who left for Spain en route for America, was ovated.

Madrid, Feb. 22.—Mr. Gerard has arrived.

Zurich, Feb. 22.—American Consuls from Germany have arrived after many days' delay and petty annoyances by

German officials. There is no news of the American Consuls in Belgium.

London, Feb. 22.—Sir George Cave, Home Secretary, in moving the second reading of the National Service Bill pledged himself that the powers therein would not be used for the purpose of industrial compulsion. If voluntaryism were inadequate, the Government would ask Parliament for compulsory powers.

London, Feb. 20.—Egypt has contributed nearly five millions sterling to the British war loan of which £3,750,000 is new money.

London, Feb. 20. — The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and clients have put five millions ten thousand sterling in the war loan of which £1,670,000 is new money.

Quite one of the most striking features of the English educational system before the war was the slavish subservience of the schools and Universities to all things German, which has done much to help the drill-driven Tontont to deem himself a superman. English teachers in every faculty used to rush off as soon as the "vac" began to German laboratories, museums, and libraries, and how, during term, Honorary Professors, important or unimportant, were personally entertained, for it gave a badge of distinction to the school and a pseudo-official conveyance across the German ocean. Not satisfied with the inevitable reaction of this bias upon students, preferential treatment was accorded to German as against British institutions wherever possible, while students in quest of so flimsy an achievement as honours in French were after a "soft snap." Germany was the only country for advanced study in every other subject, including chemistry and history. There were German but no French chairs at Oxford or Cambridge, and in London there were two German chairs and no French. Growing, in spite of all, exophantic British governing bodies, evicted Germans to fill not only the chairs in their own language but those in Oriental and Romance languages, in Celtic, and even in the leather industry at Leeds, brushing aside any qualified men who had the misfortune to be Englishmen. So great was this madness that at Liverpool a German was actually appointed to the Chair of Greek, in defiance of the unrivalled scholarship of Oxford and of Cambridge, the University of Hott and of Westcott. English teachers invariably dressed in black and white, German dressers assisted that pesteration which was pursued with the same sinister purpose in commercial life. Let us hope they have been so aroused that they will not relapse into their drugged slumber. —E.S.

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		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Bangkok Noi ...	Dep.	7.30	8.25	1.20	2.10		Chumpon ...	Dep.				7.45
M. Nakon Patom ...	"	8.36	10.13	2.45	4.27		Prachuap Kirikan ...	Arr.				p.m.
Ban Pong ...	"	9.33	10.55	3.26	5.38		Pran Kao ...	Dep.		9. 5		2.26
Potaram ...	"	9.55	11.22	4. --	6.17		Wang Phong ...	Arr.			10.59	2.41
Ratburi ...	Arr.	10.26	11.57	4.31	6.59		Hua Hin ...	Arr.				4.53
								Dep.		6. 5		5. --
	Dep.	10.36	12.10	4.41			Petchaburi ...	Arr.			6.13	11.14
Petchaburi ...	Arr.	12. --	1.45	6.29			Ratburi ...	Arr.		6.57	11.46	
								Dep.		7. 5	11.54	
	Dep.	12.12	2.17								p.m.	
Hua Hin ...	Arr.	1.59	4.47					Arr.		9.37	1.43	
	Dep.	2. 5	4.57					Dep.		7.10	9.52	1.56
Wang Phong ...	Arr.	2.37	3.37					Arr.		9.10	11.40	3.18
	Dep.	2.48	5.42			6.25						p.m.
Pran Kao ...	Arr.		5.47			6.33		Dep.		6. 5	9.22	1.30
Prachuap Kirikan	Arr.	4.38				8.46				6.59	9.56	2. 6
	Dep.					8.56				7.43	10.19	2.43
						p.m.				9. 2	11. --	3.17
Chumpon ...	Arr.					3.53						5. 6
										11.12	12.23	4.53
												6.28
Chumpon-Tung Song on Tuesdays, Thurs. & Sats.		Tung Song-Chumpon on Mondays, Weis and Fri.		Tung Song-Trang daily		Trang-Tung Song daily						
		a.m.				a.m.						a.m.
Chumpon	Dep.	6.45	Tung Song	Dep.	6.45	Tung Song	Dep.	2.20	Trang	Dep.	8.20	
Langsuen	Arr.	9.18	Surashtra Dhani	Arr.	11.37	Trang	Arr.	5.30	Tung Song	Arr.	11.22	
	Dep.	9.28		Dep.	12. 2							
Surashtra Dhani	Arr.	1. 4	Langsuen	Arr.	3.37							
	Dep.	1.29		Dep.	3.47							
Tung Song	Arr.	6.23	Chumpon	Arr.	6.19							
Tung Song-Nakon Sritthamaraj daily except Monday		Nakon Sritthamaraj daily except Monday		Tung Song-Singora Wed. Fri-lays & Sandays		Singora-Tung Song Tuesdays, Thursdays & Sun						
		a.m.				a.m.						a.m.
Tung Song	Dep.	6.30	N. Sritthamaraj			Singora	Dep.	7.30	N. Sritthamaraj			
N. Junction	Arr.	7.37		Dep.	11. --	Patalung	Arr.	10.48				
	Dep.	9.28			12.12			10.58				
N. Sritthamaraj	Arr.	8.50	N. Junction	Arr.	4.18	Singora	Dep.	12.56				
	Dep.	8.30	Tung Song Arr.		5.20		Arr.	6.13	Tung Song	Arr.	1.55	



### Humanities of the War.

An artillery sergeant tells a good story of a recent battle. Along a road where he was going to take some observations there came from the direction of the fighting a diminutive London Tommy limping from a slight wound at the thigh. By his side strode a huge Bavarian, who carried not only Mr. Atkins' pack but also his shrapnel helmet and his rifle and bayonet.

"Aren't you taking risks, my lad?" called out the sergeant. "Fritz 'll stick that bayonet into you if he gets half a chance."

The little Londoner looked scornfully up at his huge prisoner, "Im?" he cried. "W'y I'd knock 'his bloom'n' ed off."

The French often use a bitter and biting humour in speaking of the enemy. Among the pets of the soldiers was a small hawk, the personification of evil, which snapped at anyone who approached and endeavoured to bite him. His owner said they had quite good sport in the trenches when they allowed the hawk to hunt small birds and field-mice. Then, his expression changing from jovial good-humour to grimness, he added, "You know I call him Zepp because he kills the little ones." One of the churches of Rheims is heavily draped in black which has hung there since August, 1914, because "every son of Rheims who is brought home is as noble as the one who comes to-day, and, alas! nearly every day brings us one of our children."

Two ragged Serbian soldiers were sitting huddled together in the trenches, waiting to be ordered forward to fight. One was heard to ask the other, "Do you know how this war started, Milan? You don't—then I'll tell you. The Sultan of Turkey sent our King Peter a sack of rice. King Peter looked at the sack and smiled, then took a very small bag and went into his garden and filled it with red pepper. He sent the bag of pepper to the Sultan of Turkey. Now, Milan, you see what that meant. The Sultan of Turkey said to our Peter, 'My army is as numerous as the grains of rice in this sack, and by sending a small bag of red pepper to the Sultan our Peter replied 'My army is not very numerous, but it is mighty hot stuff.'"

A story of the everyday pluck of the rank and file of the army in France, and of the readiness with which this is recognised by officers, is told in a letter which is printed in the "Spectator." The letter was received by the Vicar of Weedon from a private in the Household Battalion who is now in hospital. The writer says:—

"We went for our last march. Never shall I forget it: it was the longest and most cruel march I ever experienced. I was near the head of the column, trying my best to cheer the faint and help the lame, and eventually overtaxed my strength and fell in a faint. I was brought round and refused to give in. So the captain carried my rifle, and I blindly stumbled along, using his walking-stick. An hour later the colonel rode from the lines to meet us, and the captain told him of my stubbornness. Instead of being rebuked, which I expected, the colonel dismounted and told two men to lift me on to his horse, so I, a common infantryman, rode to the fight, while my colonel walked."

Surely, comments the Vicar of Weedon, the army, officers and men, are

the splendid pride of this great nation, and our hearts thrill as we read such examples of courage and selflessness.

The Duchess of Westminster, who has been nursing the wounded in her own beautiful hospital "somewhere in Northern France" since the commencement of the war, has the reputation of being the wittiest woman in society. The Dutchess tells an excellent story about an ex-Shah of Persia who was very fond of paying compliments to English ladies.

When the Duchess of Westminster was presented, he greeted her heartily. "I have heard much about you," he said. "Your worthy name is well known even in my country."

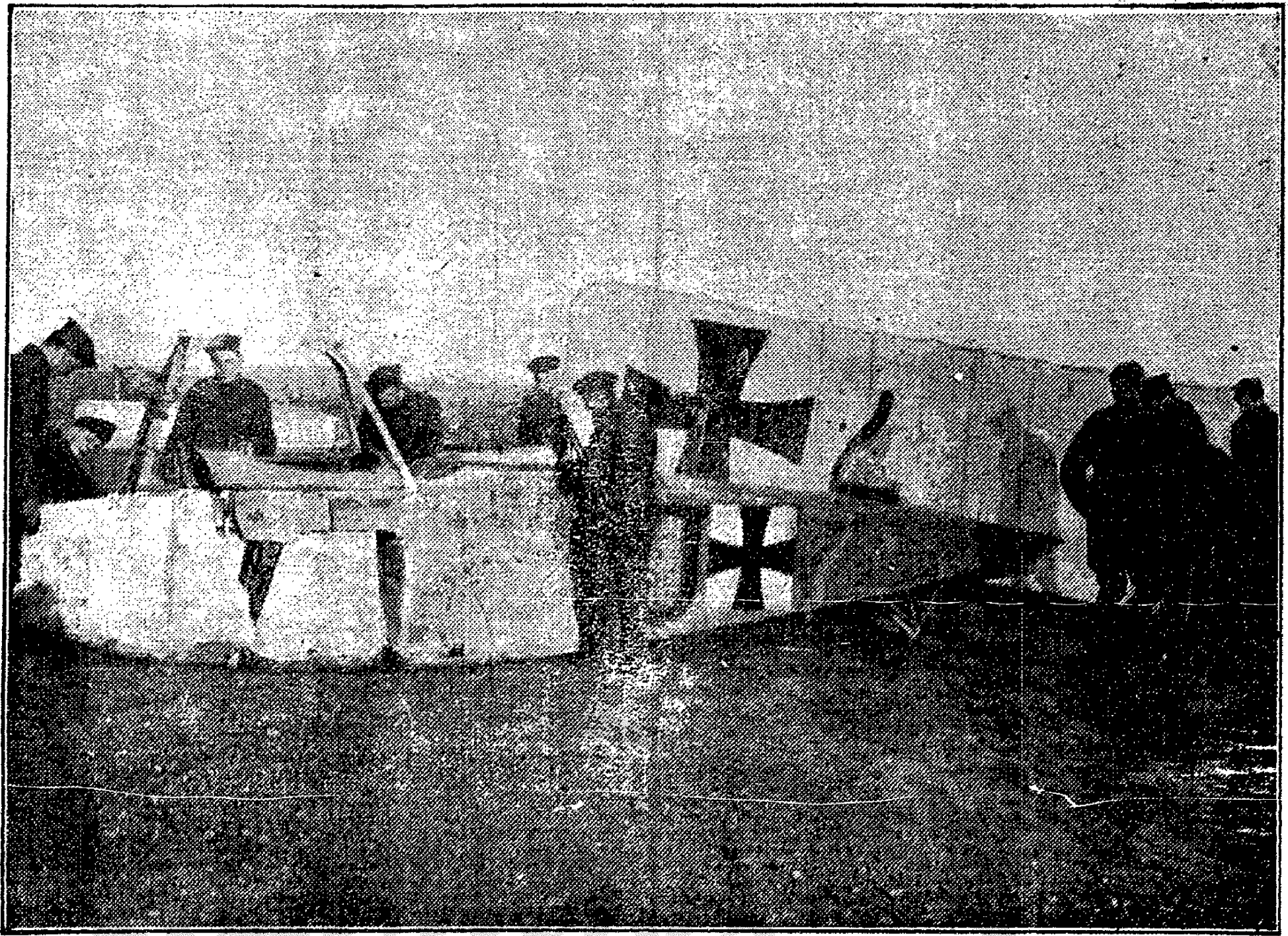
The Dutchess was surprised at first, then a light dawned upon her. "Gra-

cious me! I do believe he mistakes me for Westminster Abbey!" she said what was more, she was right.

An excellent story is told in "Experiences on Active Service" by Major R. Lloyd George in the magazine of the 4th London General Hospital, Denmark Hill. Major Lloyd George states that he was called on to censor some letters, in one of which a private wrote "Our company commander is a son of Lloyd George, but the other officers are perfect gentlemen."

A dramatic incident occurred at the dinner of the National Union of Gas Workers and General Labourers at the Holborn Restaurant, London, recently. Will Thorne, M.P., the general secretary, completely broke down towards

the end of his speech, and was too overcome with emotion to resume his remarks. The incident occurred when Mr. Thorne was about to reply to a criticism which had been levelled against him in a paper which he said should be nameless. "You have been told," he said, "that you have a secretary who is an uneducated man. No one knows that better than myself. But I want to say that if the gentleman who wrote those paragraphs had been called upon to work at the same time as I was—" He burst into tears, hid his face in his handkerchief, and sat down. The gathering tried to hearten him by giving rousing cheers and singing "For he's a jolly good fellow," but it took Mr. Thorne some minutes to master his emotion.



BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON THE WESTERN FRONT.  
An "Albatross" (German aeroplane) brought down by us.

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