

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
Special permission for raising a
Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be
strictly limited to Public School or
University Men and who will serve
together as a Unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
6, 7 and 8, Old Bond Street, W.
God Save The King.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

27
is our Phone Number and
through this medium we shall
be pleased to answer questions
re:
MOTOR CARS,
MOTOR BOATS,
MOTOR CYCLES,
and their Accessories.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Dept.

No. 18,177. 號七十七百一千八萬一第 日九十月七年辰丙 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17TH, 1916. 四拜禮 號七十月八年五國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO DEPART.

Aug. 17th. Europe and Siberia, at 3
p.m., per s.s. SINKIANG.
Aug. 20th. Straits, Colombo, Durban,
Cape Town, United King-
dom, at 9 a.m., per s.s.
ATSETA MARU.
Aug. 22nd. Europe and Siberia, at 3
p.m., per s.s. LUTHER.
Aug. 24th. Straits, Colombo, Durban,
Cape Town and United
Kingdom, at 11 a.m., per s.s.
HITACHI MARU.
Aug. 25th. Straits, Burmah, Ceylon,
Adelaide, Western Australia,
India, Aden, Egypt and
Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s.
NORSE.
Sept. 6th. Europe and Siberia, at 10.30
a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF
RUSSIA.
Sept. 6th. Shanghai, North China,
Japan and Nagasaki, Vi-
toria, Vancouver, United
States, South America, and
United Kingdom via Cana-
da, at 10.30 a.m., per s.s.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to
and from the Coast Ports, Manila,
Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice
on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 275 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3th December, 1914. 860

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$6, 7 and
\$7.50 per 10. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. 861

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1213.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. 866

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " to 10.00 " " " 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " " " 15 "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m. " " 10 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " " 15 "
1.15 " to 2.15 " " " 10 "
2.15 " to 3.00 " " " 15 "
3.00 " to 3.10 " " " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.30 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " to 11.00 " " " 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " " 15 "
5.00 " to 6.00 " " " 10 "
6.00 " to 7.00 " " " 15 "
7.00 " to 8.10 " " " 10 "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangements at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but
not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Compro Order representing
Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1915. 800

MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

A.I., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.
Manufacturers of Contrad Condensers, Steam's Manganese, Brown Castings,
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c. &c.

NAGASAKI.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.
Dock No. 1 Dock No. 2 Dock No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet 550 feet 714 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 36 " 36 " 36 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 24 " 24 " 24 "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 718 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

KOBE.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.
Lifting Power ... 1,000 tons. No. 1. 1,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 400 feet. 850 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 66 " 86 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 22 " 26 "
The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimonoze).
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMONOZEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 365 feet 3 inches
Width at Entrance on bottom ... 36 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 7 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.
THE NAGASAKI, KOBE and HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution
of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. 1743

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL.

Now well-known throughout the East for
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIP'S
BUNKERS AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.
KAIPING COKE:

Complete with the best quality English Coke for
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.
HIGHEST FIREBRICKS GRADE
FIRECLAY.
STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

Office: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG. TEL. ADD.: MAISHAN, HONGKONG

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. 178

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

TRAVERSING THE NEWEST AND MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY
OPENED TO THE TOURIST AND HOLIDAY-MAKER.

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE
FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

Owing to the War the THRICE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been
temporarily suspended, and a ONCE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed
of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between
Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Train and with
Dairen-Saiton (Tientsin) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU"
and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.				SOUTH BOUND.			
1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class
Shanghai (S.S. SINKIANG)	Shanghai (S.S. SINKIANG)	Shanghai (S.S. SINKIANG)	Shanghai (S.S. SINKIANG)	Shanghai (S.S. SINKIANG)	Shanghai (S.S. SINKIANG)	Shanghai (S.S. SINKIANG)	Shanghai (S.S. SINKIANG)
11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30
12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45
1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15
3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than S.M.R. Time.
The above fares do not include the Express Train Fare.
To the daily train leaving Dairen at 8 p.m. for Changchun and that leaving Changchun
at 11.30 a.m. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class
Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2.
RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add. "Yamato"). At Dairen,
Port Arthur, Mukden, Changchun, and Hoshigawa (the finest sea-side resort in North China),
all under the Company's Management.
TICKET AGENTS.—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are obtainable
at all the Agencies of the INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR & EXPRESS TRAVEL CO.,
Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD and the NIPPON YUEN KAISEN
Shanghai; from whom all information, time-tables, pictorial guide-books, etc., can be obtained
free, or direct from the Company.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.
Tel. Add.: "MANCHURIAN" Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's

FUSHUN COAL

THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.
Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang, and Tientsin Depots,
and also at Antung, Chedao, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, and Penang.

MINING DEPARTMENT
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.
438

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Received per s.s. "NORSE."

"Contemptible," by "Casualty" ... \$2.75
On the Anne Trail, by "Anne" ... 2.75
A New Government for the British
Empire, by F. W. Russell ... 90
Ourselves and Germany, by Dr. E. J.
Dillon ... 5.50
The Marriage Revolt: A Study of
Marriage and Divorce, by W. E.
Carson ... 7.00
Nearing Jordan, by Sir Henry Lucy ... 8.50
England's Effort, by Mrs. Humphry
Ward ... 2.00
Marriage: The Plain Man and His Wife,
by Arnold Bennett50
The Future of South Africa, by Roger
W. Babson ... 5.50
FLEETS OF THE WORLD 1916 ... 4.50
Les Dairis de la Guerre, by Maurice
Maeterlinck ... 2.00
The Opera Book, by Edith B. Ordway ... 8.00

Learning to Fly, by C. Grahame-White
and H. Harper ... \$2.00
German Atrocities: An Official Investiga-
tion (cheap edition) ... 80
A Manual of Motor Mechanics ... 1.20
The Winning of the West, by Ralph
Waldo Trine ... 80
Neighbours, Herbert Kitchin ... 1.50
International Cartoons of the War80
"The 1st Edition of Novel" \$1.75 each.
"K" by Mary Roberts Rinehart
Life and Gabriella, by Ellen Glasgow.
The Green Archway, by C. Gordon Winter.
A Great Success, by Mrs. Humphry Ward.
Violet Virtue, by Gertie Wentworth James.
The Zepplin Destroyer, by William L. Queer.
DIGESTIVE: GERMANY, by
Henry de Hulsat ... \$1.60
NEW STOCK OF FRENCH NOVELS.
Large Selection of Novels at 50c. and 80c. each.
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NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should apply
in writing for permission to do so to the Captain
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least
48 hours before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and
complexion of the applicant, and stating the
name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour
of the train by which the applicant wishes to
leave. Applicants should apply in person for
their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and
2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. 77

JUST RECEIVED.

FRESH Supply of FLOWER and
VEGETABLE SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WINDHAM STREET.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. 1861

NOTICE

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSUBISHI Co.).

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE,
KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO,
NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA,
SHINKEW, KAMITAMADA, BIBAI
and OYUBARI COLLIERIES.
AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

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OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA,
NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOK,
HANKOW, PEKING, LONDON, NEW
YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,
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Cable Address:—"IWASAKI"
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union,
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SINGAPORE—Messrs. BROWN & Co., Ltd.
GLASGOW—Messrs. A. B. BROWN,
McFARLANE & Co., Ltd.
For Particulars apply to:
K. KATO, Manager,
No. 2, Polder Street Hongkong.
Hongkong, 23rd May 1916. 114

ON SALE

A TALK OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY
For Demand Drafts on London on the day
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English Mails; also Table of the
Daily Approximate Average
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FROM 1874 to 1908.
PRICE ... \$3 CASH.

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Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. 1861

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Cool and Refreshing Breezes.
6,000 FEET above SEA LEVEL.
65° F. AVERAGE TEMPERATURE
Eight hours by Rail or Automobile from
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MOUNTAIN CLIMBING TO
ALTITUDES OF 9,000 FEET.

FINEST AUTOMOBILE ROADS
IN THE WORLD.

Automobile and Horse Race Tracks

FIRST CLASS HOTELS

For Information, address:—
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or nearest Office of Thos. Cook & Son.
1788

ON SALE
AT THE
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS
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NEW AND UP-TO-DATE
PLANS OF THE SI-KIANG
OR
WEST RIVER.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Giving all the Topographical Features from
CANTON to WUCHOW

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AND

GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART,
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ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Telephone: No. 373.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

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Manager. 25

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1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and
TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for
Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephone
in every Room, prompt connection maintained
by six lines to Central.
Fifteen minutes from Principal Landing
Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine.
Roof Garden, and Social Rooms. European
Dinner meets Steamers.

F. O. PEUSTER,
Manager. 1211

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VICTORIA HOTEL CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession,
Shameen.

The only European Hotel in
Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special
attention given to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management
of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. FYLE.

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SAVOY HOTEL.

21, BROADWAY, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

THE BEST MEDIUM-PRICED HOTEL
in the City. Near to everywhere, and
providing all modern conveniences

American or European Plan.
Rates: \$4 and \$6 per day.
Special terms to monthly guests.

Cable address: Telephone No. 2510;
SAVOY C. J. BIDDLE,
Manager. 83

香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best

Advertising medium among the
Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS.

Circulates largely throughout Southern China

Indo-China etc

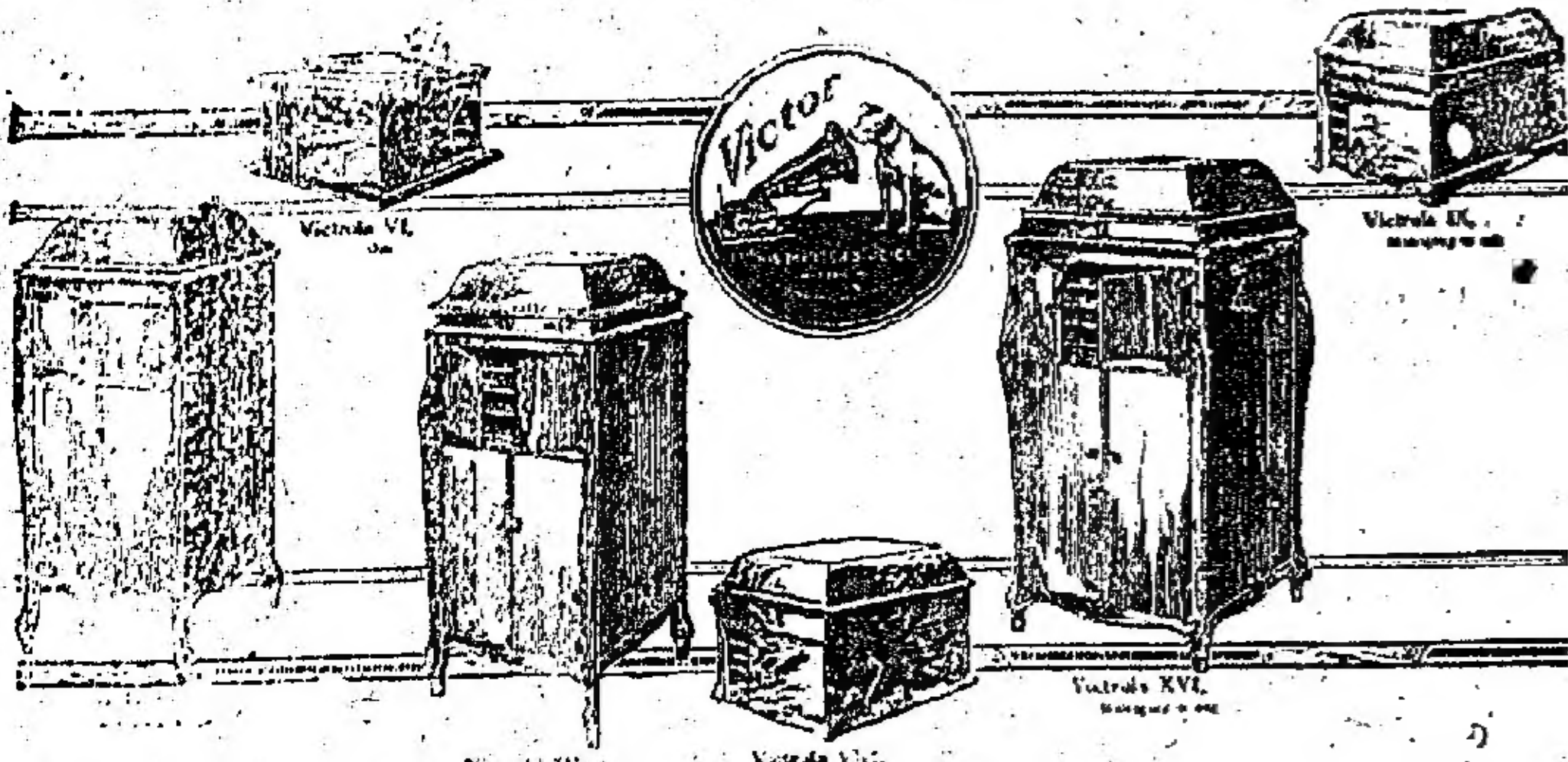
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Central, Hongkong, 131, Fife Street, London
or from the different Agents

Documents translated from or into Chinese
or Colloquial Chinese.

INTIMATIONS

VICTROLA

THE INSTRUMENT FOR EVERY HOME.



PRICES AND STYLES TO SUIT ALL.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

[39-4]

"AMUSEMENT WITHOUT DISCOMFORT"

SEE

THE

PALISADE
OUT-OF-DOOR-PICTURES

LOCATION NEAR POST OFFICE, KOWLOON.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

THE SECRET OF MONTE CARLO

A highly interesting and exciting story written about this well-known resort.

THE PASSING OF DIANA

in 2 Parts.

by VITAGRAPH.

THE COWBOY SAMARITAN (Drama).
THE WAGER (Drama).
TILLY AND THE FOOTBALL MATCH (Comedy).
THE AWAKENING OF JONES (Comedy).

PRICES AS USUAL

Hongkong, 15th August, 1916.

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HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	\$6.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	...	11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	4.00
Return " " " " " " " "	...	9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

3 a.m. HONAM.	3 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
10 p.m. FATSHAN.	6 p.m. KINSHAN.

FRIDAY, 18th AUGUST, 1916.

3 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.	3 a.m. HONAM.
10 p.m. KINSHAN.	3 p.m. FATSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. TAISHAN, Tons 2,000.	S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,851.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.	
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.	
Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.	
MACAO TO HONGKONG.	
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.	

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 20th AUGUST, 1916

The Company's New Steamship
"TAISHAN"
Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 2 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.;
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA TEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAI NAM, 558 tons, and S.S. NAN NING, 558 tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUL. These vessels have superior cabins, accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
Hotel Mansarovar (First Floor), opposite the Blue Pile.

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HONGKONG TECHNICAL
INSTITUTE.

JUNE EXAMINATION RESULTS.

We publish below the list of successful Candidates, together with the Examiners and Lecturers, at the Technical Institute Examinations held in June last:—

CERTIFICATE WINNERS.

Allen, E.	Teachers' (Wom.)	I.
Arch, A. R.	Book-keeping	II.
An Pok Man	Mathematics	I.
Barrallos, D. A.	Shorthand (Int.)	Int. D.
Basto, R. A.	Physics	I.
Bux, S. O.	Chemistry (Pract.)	I.
Carvalho, A.	Physics	I.
Chan Chiu-fai	Shorthand (70)	Sp. D.
Chan Hing-wa	Shorthand (Int.)	Int. D.
Chan Long-hin	Teachers' (Men)	I.
Chan Pui-lai	Field Surveying	I. D.
Chan Sik-ki	Shorthand	Ele. D.
Charrington, H.	Mathematics	II.
Cheng King-ti	English	III.
Cheng Fook-cho	Book-keeping	Ele. D.
Cheng Fook	Shorthand	Ele. D.
Cheng Sik-hin	Building Cons.	I.
Chiu Him	Teachers' (Men)	I.
Chiu Yan-hung	English	II.
Chiu Yan-hung	English	III.

Clarke, H.	Teachers' (Wom.)	II.
Cedho, M.	Shorthand	Ele. D.
Costa, J. de S.	Teachers' (Men)	III.
Driscoll, J. A.	French	I.
Edwards, P.	Book-keeping	I.
Edwards, P.	Chemistry (Pract.)	I.
Fung Ting-ling	Shorthand	Ele. D.
Gomes, A.	Shorthand	Ele. D.
Hamil, S. A.	Shorthand	Int. D.
Ho Chiu-kin	French	I.
Ho Shau-hin	Teachers' (Men)	I.
Hui King-hin	Mathematics	I.
Hui Wa-chiu	Physics	I. D.
Hung Ho-chiu	Physics	I. D.
Hung Wai-sung	Chemistry (Pract.)	I.
Isaiah, S. D.	Shorthand (70)	Sp. D.
Isaiah, S. H.	Shorthand	Int. D.
Jack, J.	Teachers' (Wom.)	II.
Jon, D.	Chemistry (Pract.)	I.
Klingmann, A.	Teachers' (Wom.)	II.
Knight, V. B.	Teachers' (Wom.)	II.
Kong Yuk-tong	Mathematics	II. D.
Kwok Wan-hung	English	III.
Lai In-to	English	III.
Lai Po-yuk	Teachers' (Wom.)	III. D.
Lam Kwan-shan	Teachers' (Men)	II.
Lam Tsang	Teachers' (Men)	II.
Langenberg, B. V.	Shorthand (60)	Sp. D.
Lau Yau-chi	Physics	I. D.
Leung Chiu-ling	Shorthand	Int. D.
Leung Sui-sung	Teachers' (Men)	II.
Li Chiu-ai	Teachers' (Men)	I.
Li Chiu-chung	Teachers' (Men)	II.
Li Chiu-chung	Shorthand	Int. D.
Li Sheng-ai	Teachers' (Men)	II.
Li Yung-shan	Teachers' (Men)	II.
Ling Tsang	Mathematics	II. D.
Lo Chiu-yu	Teachers' (Men)	II.
Lo Suk-hok	Mathematics	I.
McDonald, D. C.	Field Surveying	I.
Mackenzie, A. H.	Book-keeping	I.
Mok, Samuel	Teachers' (Men)	III.
Ng Chiu-shing	Chemistry (Pract.)	III.
Ng Chung-sun	Mathematics	II.
Ng Kiu-kin	English	II.
Ng Kai-wing	Shorthand	Ele. D.
Nunes, P.	Teachers' (Wom.)	I.
Nunes, L.	Teachers' (Wom.)	I.
Nutall, S.	Shorthand (60)	Sp. D.
Pang Kwok-tung	Building Cons.	I. D.
Pong, B.	Physics	I. D.
Pong Wing-shiu	Teachers' (Men)	I.
Pong Wai, M.	Teachers' (Wom.)	I.
Pun Chiu-ai	Mathematics	II.
Rahmadi, A. K.	Shorthand (80)	Sp. D.
Remedios, A.	Teachers' (Wom.)	II.
Ribbiero, L. M.	English	II.
Rodger, D. S.	Teachers' (Wom.)	III.
Rodger, M. J.	Teachers' (Wom.)	III. D.
Rowan, A.	Teachers' (Men)	II. D.
Rowan, G. T.	Chemistry (Pract.)	I.
Silva, A. M.	Teachers' (Men)	I.
Singh, K. S.	Shorthand	Ele. D.
Stewart, J. H.	English	I. D.
Sung On-wing	Mathematics	I.

Suzuki, S.	Teachers' (Men)	I.
Suzuki, S.	English	I.
Suzuki, W. H.	Mathematics	II.
Tam Cheuk-kai	Shorthand	Ele. D.
Tam Yau-kin	Teachers' (Men)	II.
Tang Lai-sung	Mathematics	II.
Tang Shiu-shan	Shorthand	Ele. D.
Taylor, M. J.	Shorthand (60)	Sp. D.
Taylor, T.	Field Surveying	II.
Thomson, M.	Teachers' (Wom.)	I.
To Yung-shang	Mathematics	I.
Tsang Hin-hung	Building Cons.	I.
Tsang King-ham	Physics	I.
Tsoi Suk-lai	Teachers' (Men)	I.
Tsui Pak-chang	Shorthand (80)	Sp. D.
Tsui Hung-pai	English	I.
Tsui, P.	Teachers' (Men)	III.
Un Kian-shu	Chemistry (Pract.)	II.
Un Ngok-tun	Chemistry (Pract.)	I. D.
Un Pak-sun	Teachers' (Wom.)	II.
Wah, H.	Mathematics	I.
Walter, M.	Teachers' (Wom.)	II.
Wong Chee-ying	Shorthand	Ele. D.
Wong Ki	Physics	I.
Wong Tsui	Physics	I.
Wu Min	Shorthand	Ele. D.
Xavier, B.	Shorthand	Ele. D.
Xavier, M.	Shorthand	Ele. D.
Yip Chiu-sang	Teachers' (Men)	II.
Young, A.	Shorthand (80)	Sp. D.
Young, T.	French	I.

TEACHERS' CLASS, MRS.

Stage I.—Ko Ping-keung, Li Hong-chau, Mak Sui-wan, Mak Yuk-chi, Wong Man-chi, and Chen Chai-chun.
Stage II.—Cheung Fok-tai, Cheung Hong-lai, Ho Chung-chi, Ho Sum-u, and Kam Lai-tung.

Stage III.—Chiu Chik-ting, Leung Cheuk-chi, Li Yau-fan, Liu Hui-tung, Mok Lam-yu, Pak Chiu-fu, Tung Sik-hung, and Tsui Sui-ying.

VERBACULAR TEACHERS' CLASS, WOMEN.
Stage I.—Cheung Sui-fung, Chiu Hui-fung, Fung Ngan-kan, Ho Tung-in, Hung Shun-fung, Kwok Yee-hing, Leung Wai-shang, Li Man-wo, and Wong Wai-fung.

Stage II.—Leung Pak-chang, Leung Wong-ping, Li Wai-on, Wong Hing-so, Yeung Ngai-on, Yip Wai-fung, Chan Ching-choi, Wan-sun, and Lai Suk-chi.

Stage III.—So Lai-king, Chan Lin-roi, Chan Yat-hing, Hung Mui-chi, Kung Chak-man, Kwong Wai-ke, Leung Keng-fung, Lo Yiu-chi, Wong Wai-hing, Wong Wai-shin, Yik Yuen-ching, and Yuen Chung-fai.

LECTURERS AND EXAMINERS.
Building Construction—Lecturer, Mr. A. W. Tickle, A.R.I.B.A.; Examiner, Mr. T. L. Perkins, A.M.I.C.E., A.R.I.B.A.

(Continued on next Column.)

POST-WAR TRADE MEASURES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER'S PROPOSALS.

The following recommendations of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have been made in connection with trade measures after the war:—

That in view of the impossibility of knowing when or how peace will be concluded, it is desirable as a temporary precaution that the Empire should forthwith decide that for a period of not less than six months after the termination of hostilities an absolute interregnum should be established during which time (a) no enemy subject, including enemy subjects now interned, should, except for purposes of the state under special licence, be allowed to enter or remain in any port in the British Empire; (b) no enemy shipping whatsoever should be allowed to enter British ports.

Several other proposals have been put forward, including measures suggested for the Empire as a whole, preferential relations within the Empire, preferential relations with allied or neutral countries to the exclusion of our former enemies; measures to prevent the dumping of enemy goods within the Empire; the establishment of a Ministry of Commerce; the improvement in status and usefulness of British consuls, with restrictions as to nationality, of all persons acting for Great Britain.

The measures dealing particularly with India propose that foreign firms and ships trading in India should be compelled to contribute to the funds of the British Empire under whose protection they trade; and the only effective method of doing so is to levy a tax on the turnover in lieu of the Indian income-tax; that any enemy subject entering India should be registered; that no enemy subject be allowed to reside in India for purposes of trade and adequate measures should be devised to prevent any disguise of ownership and of nationality; that any enemy subject who has become naturalised within twenty years before the outbreak of the war should be permanently prohibited from sharing in or holding directly or indirectly prospecting licence, mining leases or any other industrial or commercial concessions within the limits of the Indian Empire.

The necessity is urged for stricter naturalisation laws in India; also the possibilities of denaturalisation, the disqualification of all but British-born subjects from service upon municipalities, port trusts and other similar bodies; protection for threatened and nascent Indian industries by the imposition of wider import duties and export duties on Indian raw materials; the abolition of excise duties on cloth; the necessity for the extension of Government support to new industries in India; readjustment of railway duties where necessary to assist existing new industries; an extension of railway facilities in India; improvement of cotton cultivation; that all Government departments, state railways, port trusts, municipalities and other similar public bodies should as far as possible confine their purchases to British goods from British firms; that wherever foreign or enemy governments attempt to stimulate their industries by subsidies or preferences, effective countervailing duties should be imposed; that wherever and whenever it may be permissible for enemy subjects to employ agents in India, such agents should be British subjects only and all such appointments should be strictly under Government licence.

A WONDERFUL GUN.

The new big French gun is a veritable marvel and puts the famous German 16-in. entirely in the shade. The correspondent of the *Petit Parisien* on the Somme front was present while one of these giants demolished a village within the German lines. With each shot a dozen houses disappeared, and presently the village with the Germans in it was wiped out.

Field Surveying—Lecturer, Mr. A. W. Tickle, A.R.I.B.A.; Examiner, Mr. P. Sutton, F.S.I.
Mathematics—Lecturer, Mr. J. Ralston, M.A.; Examiner, Mr. A. W. Grant, B.A.
Chemistry—Practical—Lecturer, Mr. E. R. Dovey, A.R.C.S.; Examiner, Mr. H. A. Taylor.
Physics—Lecturer, Mr. W. Kay, M.A.; Examiner, J. Ralston, M.A.
English—Lecturer, Mr. J. C. Fletcher, Examiner, Mr. R. E. O. Bird, C.A.
English—Lecturer, Mr. L. Forster, B.A.; Examiner, Mr. G. P. de Martin, B.A.

French—Lecturer, Mr. M. Moussion; Examiner, Mrs. M. E. Main.
Shorthand—Lecturer, Mr. W. F. Knappton; Examiner, Mr. W. V. Pennel.
Book-keeping—Lecturer, Mr. H. O. Holt; Examiner, Mr. A. W. Grant, B.A.
Translation—Lecturer, Mr. Cheung Tsoi; Examiner, Mr. H. R. Wells.
Teachers' (Men)—Lecturer, Mr. A. Morris, A.C.P.; Examiner, Mr. L. Forster, B.A.
Teachers' (Men)—Lecturer, Mr. B. Tanner; Examiner, Mr. W. L. Handy-side, M.A.

Teachers' (Women)—Lecturer, Mrs. A. V. Henderson, M.A.
Teachers' (Verbal, Men and Women)—Lecturers, Mrs. Sung Hok-pang, Mrs. Cheung Hok-chau, Mrs. Y. P. Law, and Mrs. Ng Fung-chau; Examiner, Mr. H. R. Wells.

First Aid, Senior—Lecturer, Dr. C. W. McKenny, M.D.; Examiner, Dr. McLean Gibson.

First Aid, Junior—Lecturer, Dr. S. F. Lee, M.D.; Examiner, Mr. McLean Gibson.

THE INHALATION OF PLAGUE.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES MADE IN MUKDEN.

Writes a special correspondent to the *Peking Gazette*:—While many of us are complaining of the excessive heat and flocking to the seaside or the hills for a cooler breeze, two keen scientists have for some weeks been hard at work on the problem of plague in a quiet corner of Mukden city.

Taking advantage of a friendship with Dr. Wu Lien-teh since the day of the great plague in 1911, I called at Dr. Christ's Hospital and enquired for the famous Chinese doctor. After some minutes' waiting I was asked to walk across to the Medical College, and there in one of the basement rooms met somebody clad in a long white coat, dark glasses over his eyes and a gauze and cotton mask over his nose and mouth.

"Hello, M.," cried this strange person. "What has brought you here? Sorry, I cannot shake hands; you see I have rubber gloves on."

"Oh," I said timidly, in the presence of this apparition, "I just want to know something of this new work you are engaged in." "Well," said Dr. Wu, "Mr. Ebersson and I are only just completing some researches connected with the inhalation of plague, which I have had in mind for the last three years. Mr. Ebersson arrived from America a few months ago to help me, and we have come to Mukden because we can get marmots and rabbits here more easily than in Harbin. Besides it is quieter, for as you can understand we must take every precaution in this dangerous work. The staff of this College has kindly lent us this place. We keep only one servant and do almost everything ourselves. The marmots, though small, are vicious, and all three of us have been bitten by them, but fortunately before they are infected. If you care, I will take you into our laboratory."

A "PLAGUE" LABORATORY.

It then dawned upon my lay mind that I hadn't been so afraid, because we had only been speaking in one of the side rooms. However, I now braced up my courage and walked into a large fairly well lighted room, where I was introduced to Mr. Ebersson, the American bacteriologist, attired just like Dr. Wu. Noises and screams came from one corner, and on enquiry I found them to be caused by rabbits, guinea-pigs and small rat-like marmots in various cages and empty kerosene oil tins. I counted over one hundred animals. I was shown glass tubes containing white spots on a slanting surface which the doctors assured me were most virulent plague microbes obtained from the various animals which had been experimented upon. I was allowed to look through a high-power microscope and saw billions of little blue stained oval dots, which I was told were killed plague bacilli present in the lungs, heart and spleen of marmots which had died after inhalation of bacilli. I also examined a strange nickel-plated metal stage containing several screws, and odd corners for holding down the animals whilst they were being sprayed with plague solution from a delicately made rubber and glass instrument. In two jars were kept the preserved marmots with exposed organs showing the disease they had died from. In several small tubes I noted little six and eight legged fat insects which I was informed were fleas and ticks obtained from the marmots, some of the latter were still living and kept for future experiments.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

I felt a creepy sensation all over me and begged the doctors to accompany me upstairs. Here I breathed fresh air again and asked my doctor friend a final question. "My I ask what new things have been discovered this time?" "Oh, in such work as ours, every little bit helps, you know," was the modest reply.

"We have ascertained that marmots may die of plague pneumonia easily if they inhale droplets containing the bacilli. Further, and this is an experiment which has not been performed before, we have proved conclusively that they like man can infect one another through the breath. You saw these cages with the intervening wire screens. Well, we placed the inoculated animals on one side and healthy ones on the other, so as to avoid the intervention of fleas and other insects. The contacts have caught plague in both acute and chronic forms, that is, some died in three days, others lived up to the twelfth day, and a few are still living. Another interesting fact we have noted among these small marmots is that ticks seem far more prevalent than fleas, and it is conceivable that in such cases they may convey the disease if given an opportunity to bite. However, we hope to prove that some time."

I thanked the two intrepid scientists for their courtesy and drove home to my hotel, wondering to myself at the extraordinary powers which doctors like these had over mankind, especially at a time when hatred reigns supreme, and explosive shells, gas attacks and other devilish means are employed for the killing of one's fellow creatures in modern warfare.

A KOREAN-JAPANESE BETROTHAL.

The Japanese vernacular press makes the announcement that the young Korean Prince Yi Kun has been engaged to the Japanese Princess M. Nashimoto, of the famous Nashimoto family in Japan. Prince Yi Kun is now studying in the middle military college in Tokyo and is the son of "Emperor" Yi, of the defunct Korean Court. The unique engagement was arranged by Marshal Terauchi, Governor-General of Korea.

The *Scientific American* states:—A prominent American business man, who has recently returned from an extended business trip among the belligerent nations of Europe, tells us he was reliably informed that the Allies had "netted" a total of 130 submarines.

Not long before this our Navy department learned, through its own private sources of information, that the total number of submarines captured or destroyed by this and other means was 127.

THOROUGHNESS ESSENTIAL IN CHINA.

BARON OKURA ON TRADE RIVALRY.

A thorough knowledge of the Chinese is the essential element necessary to commercial success in China is the opinion of Baron Okura. The firm of Okura & Co. have made a success on a very large scale of their various enterprises in China so that Baron Okura is in a position to speak with some authority. The thoroughness with which that firm enters into details is only further confirmation of the progress which Japan is destined to make in that country unless other nations will do likewise.

In the July number of the *Shanghai Shensi*, a business bi-monthly in Tokyo, an article was published by Baron Kihachiro Ogura as follows:—
"To-day I have received the visit of a wonderful would-be authority on Chinese affairs. He said that since the situation in China is growing more and more serious, he is going over there to investigate the conditions, so that I should provide him with letters of introduction and travelling expenses. I asked him whether he could speak Chinese and read Chinese. He replied he could read a bit of Chinese tongue. I further inquired if he, being able to read Chinese, was conversant with the Chinese history from the times of Gao and Shun, whereon he answered that he was not so deeply read in Chinese history as that."

Then I told him: "That will not do. Without understanding the Chinese tongue or the history of the nation, what can you possibly investigate in China? All my employees are very busy there, and have no time to be acting as your interpreter or otherwise helping you."

I regret to say that there are many people in Japan who are like this gentleman. They treat China with contempt. China, be it remembered, is a great country, and there is much in her which you cannot trifle with. Those who wish to go there either for study or on business, must first equip themselves with a working knowledge of Chinese affairs. One who takes a pleasure view of things from a height can have no real knowledge of Chinese affairs.

Empty desk-theories are no good. We must learn to become more practical in our dealings with China. A great deal has been said at one time about business co-operation between Japanese and Chinese. But the result of co-operation was not so satisfactory. Some people went so far as to say that the Chinese-Japanese co-operation is impossible. Some foreigners are known to have kicked their Chinese co-operators because the latter were so incomprehensibly dull. But in my opinion the Chinese-Japanese co-operation is not impossible, but that the Japanese have no sincere intention to co-operate. For instance, I am making a very good success of Japanese-Chinese co-operative business in China. President Yuan used to cite my business as a model of Japanese-Chinese co-operation. The reason why most of the joint enterprises in China do not succeed is that the Japanese do not quite understand the Chinese mind and temperament. The Chinese people have an exceptionally keen sense of loss and profit, and are scrupulously careful where money is at all concerned. In this respect they are quite unlike Japanese shareholders; you can never satisfy them with formal ambiguous reports. They always stand on their guard as if the Japanese were trying to cheat them. So in opening business relations with the Chinese we must first convince them of our being absolutely honest and square. In my company the accountant department is in the hands of Chinese with Japanese overseer, so that the Chinese shareholders have no uneasiness. In short we must show them sincerity of mind.

Though skeptical the Chinese are at the same time generous almost to a degree which we Japanese can seldom attain. If you have once earned their confidence they will trust you implicitly. I once had the following experience. At Tientsin I saw Chinese merchants keep their merchandise, brought from Mongolia, on the open ground, exposed to wind and rain. I told them that it was not the proper way of keeping goods, and had some warehouses built for them. At first they were distrustful of me, but they soon learned to trust me and to make use of the warehouses. They would bring their goods, put them in warehouses and go away without even asking for certificates. At present all the warehouses are full to their capacities.

The late President Yuan was without doubt a great man, but he stood in the way of Japan at every turn. Now that he is gone things must improve for Japan. The two countries should keep on the best terms of friendship—this is the first desideratum. The next is to protect China so as to keep her territory from being partitioned among the Powers, and to maintain the peace of the Orient. For the rest all will be smooth sailing." *Japan Advertiser.*

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

LECTURE, HEADQUARTERS CLUB, 6 P.M.
Monday, August 21st.—"The duties of the Water Police and of the Land Police on the Water Front." To be attended by all Water Police Patrolmen (except man on duty). The lecture is optional for other members of the Force.

Wednesday, August 23rd.—"The Police and First Aid in Street Accidents," by the Surgeon Superintendent of Police (R). To be attended by all Sergeants, also by all Patrolmen of over one year's service. Optional for all other ranks.

PROMINENT CONCERT SEASON.

The following will meet at the Headquarters Club on Thursday, August 17th, at 5.45 p.m., to discuss the above:—Chief Inspectors Chienchen, D'Almada, J. M. Wong, Staff Inspector McEwen, the Bandmaster and the Organist.

Crown Sergeants Arculli and Riberio, and Troopers Gimble and Relf.

F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).

THE WAR.

EMPERORS VISIT BATTLEFIELDS.

RUSSIANS AND ITALIANS STILL PROGRESSING.

GREAT BRITAIN AND MUNITIONS.

AFFRAY AT CHENGCHIATUNG.

CHINESE SOLDIERS FIRE ON JAPANESE.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH REGAIN TRENCHES.

LONDON, August 15th.
General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—Nearly the whole of the remainder of the trenches north-west of Pozieres in which the enemy gained a footing on the 13th inst. have been retaken.

An entry has been forced into the enemy's trenches near Mouquet farm. We returned with prisoners.

We repulsed two attempted raids on our trenches on our right flank, while we defeated a raid south of Armentieres which caused much commotion among the enemy, over which our artillery took full advantage.

LONDON, August 16th.
A *communiqué* states:—The situation is unchanged.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

PARIS, August 15th.
A *communiqué* states:—Our artillery have been most active in the Somme region.

BRILLIANT GRENADE ATTACKS.
We carried by brilliant grenade attacks portions of the German trenches on a front of 300 metres to a depth of 100 metres north of Chapelle Saint Fie. An enemy counter-attack was smashed by our curtain-fire.

There was a violent bombardment at Fleury and Vaux Chaptre.

NOTHING IMPORTANT.
PARIS, August 16th.
A *communiqué* states:—Apart from a lively cannonade south of the Somme and on the right of the Meuse, there has been nothing important on the whole front.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FURTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, August 15th.
Reuter's Correspondent at Petrograd says that in the wooded Carpathians the Russians have occupied Jabloniza and other towns to the south. They have taken 1,344 prisoners.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE CONTINUES.

PETROGRAD, August 16th.
An official *communiqué* states:—Our advance westward in the region of the Upper Strypa continues.

We are successfully crossing the western banks of the Zlotilpa and the Ryztriza to Solovinskai.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA.

PETROGRAD, August 16th.
We occupied a strong Turkish position near Sakiz, in Persia, from which the enemy are retreating southward, being pursued by our cavalry.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN HYDROPLANES BOMBARD TRIESTE.

ROME, August 16th.
An official *communiqué* states:—Our hydroplanes successfully bombed this morning the workshops and airships at Trieste, causing numerous fires.

AIR SERVICE SHORTCOMINGS.

LONDON, August 15th.
Inquiry into the alleged shortcomings of the Air Service found no proof or substantiation of the charges of negligence.

ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIANS STILL SCORING.

ROME, August 16th.
A *communiqué* states:—We captured enemy trenches west of Sangrado and Mount Pecinka, in the Carso region, and east of Gorizia.
We captured 1,600 prisoners.
Enemy attacks everywhere were repulsed.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DANISH STEAMER SUBMARINED.

LONDON, August 16th.
The Danish steamer *Ivar* has been submarine in the Mediterranean.

MORE PIRACY.

LONDON, August 15th.
The Italian steamer *Seti* has been sunk in the Mediterranean.

The crew of the Norwegian steamer *Amund*, bound for Glasgow from Quebec, has been landed on the Island of Mull. The vessel was broken in two by explosions aboard.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GENERAL BOTHA INTERVIEWED.

DURBAN, August 16th.
General Botha, interviewed on his return from a visit to General Smuts, spoke most enthusiastically of the Anglo-Dutch co-operation in East Africa. They were overcoming enormous difficulties. He was most optimistic regarding the prospects of the campaign, the end of which was not far distant.

KAISER VISITS WESTERN FRONT.

PARIS, August 16th.
The visit of the Kaiser to the Western front, where the Germans are reinforcing their heavy artillery and troops, is regarded by the newspapers as clear proof that the enemy is still seeking a decision in the west, having abandoned the idea of winning in the other theatres.

BRITAIN'S FIFTY MILLION LOAN.

NEW YORK, August 16th.
It is officially announced that a new \$50,000,000 loan to Great Britain may be expected shortly.

ANGLO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT.

ROME, August 15th.
The Anglo-Italian Commercial Agreement has been signed.

THE RISE IN WHEAT.

A controversy has arisen regarding the cause of the remarkable rise in wheat recently to 68 a quarter. It is variously attributed to gunning in Chicago, inspired by German-Americans to corner the market in London, and to Government interference. Trade reports from America state that the shortage of the spring crop is due to black rust, but this is believed to be exaggerated.

ARMY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

LONDON, August 16th.
The War Office announces that in the case of candidates who have served in the Imperial or Dominion forces, including the Indian Army Reserve, the upper limit of age for attendance at the Army Entrance Examination to be held in November will be 25. Otherwise it will be 19.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BUSINESS IN PARLIAMENT.

BRITAIN'S PRODUCTION OF MUNITIONS.

LONDON, August 15th.
In the House of Commons, the Hon. Mr. E. S. Montagu, speaking on the increase in the output of munitions, stated that we are now manufacturing monthly twice as many heavy guns as we possessed at the outbreak of the war. The weekly output of machine-guns has been increased sixteen times since the foundation of the Munitions Department, while the weekly output of explosives has been increased sixty times. The output of field howitzers is eight times greater than at the beginning of 1915.

Mr. Montagu added that our output of shells has increased so much that comparisons with 1914 are useless. Besides a large amount of munitions and guns, we are supplying the Allies with metals for munitions, to the value of six millions sterling monthly, and we are sending to France one-third of our production of steel for shells. French experts have praised our new heavy artillery.

Continuing, Mr. Montagu said our equipment of 18-pounders is practically complete, and we should shortly have satisfied our own requirements in machine-guns and should be able to devote attention entirely to the requirements of the Allies. The weekly output of munitions is covered by expenditure, so, if the workers and employers continued to play their parts as nobly as heretofore, there was no fear of the offensive breaking down owing to shortage of ammunition.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announced that he hoped to supply the Allies with more munitions next year. The output would be increased till victory was established, of which he was confident.

THE MILITARY TRIBUNAL.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Tribunal constituted under the Army Act Amendment Bill would be composed of Field-Marshal Sir William Nicholson, Lord Chylesmore, Mr. Justice Atkin and Mr. D. Maclean, Liberal M.P. for Peebles.

MESOPOTAMIA MAILS.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain announced that he had received a report from the Raj stating that it was hoped by August 1st to forward the whole English mail to Mesopotamia from Basra on the day of its arrival there. They had not traced any cases of pilfering; inadequate or lost addresses; and insecure packing, must account for a good many of the miscarriages. He said he proposed to communicate further with the Raj on the subject, and also stated that he was communicating with the Raj with a view to the amplification and acceleration of the arrangements regarding the effects of soldiers dying in Mesopotamia.

TRANSPORT IN MESOPOTAMIA.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Austen Chamberlain stated that the difficulty of transport in Mesopotamia had not been wholly overcome. It could not be overcome for some time. He believed that matters were much improved, though everything possible was now being done regarding the medical arrangements.

DESPATCH OF DRAFTS TO INDIA.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Colonel Yate, Mr. H. W. Forster explained that the delay till the 5th of May of the despatch to India of drafts asked for on the 24th February was due to shipping men who were previously unavailable. The responsibility rested with those responsible for providing sufficient men for the needs of the Empire.

Colonel Yate—As drafts were never sent in the hot weather in peace time, are not the authorities in England equally responsible with the authorities in India for the deaths?

Mr. Forster—Men were urgently wanted, and I am afraid that we cannot observe a peace-time rule. We must send drafts when available.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

VINCENT COMMISSION PAPERS.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Sir Henry Craik, Mr. Chamberlain stated that copies of the Report of the Vincent Commission and of General Sir Beauchamp Duff's Memorandum thereon were despatched from India in July, while Appendices, including evidence, were sent early in August. The Viceroy had stated that a general review of the Report and the Appendices would follow as soon as they were fully examined. All the documents would be submitted to the Mesopotamia Commission as soon as they were received. He thought this would greatly facilitate their task, but meanwhile the matters treated by the Vincent Commission must be considered still *sub judice*, and the Report could not be published.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain—I have seen an advance copy of the Report. In addition to the criticisms upon the Indian military organisation, which are now engaging the serious attention of the Imperial Government, it named certain officers as having grave responsibility in connection with State affairs. These officers no doubt would be examined by the Mesopotamia Commission, by whom their case and the measure of their responsibility would be considered. Meanwhile the officers named had vacated their positions, to which new appointments had been made.

In the House of Lords, Lord Islington, in reply to Lord Middleton, repeated Mr. Chamberlain's statement that the conditions in Mesopotamia were not yet quite satisfactory. This was largely owing to the immense difficulties of transport. His lordship hoped that the alterations made in responsible positions would enable the difficulties to be overcome. The Raj was making every effort to meet the difficulties. Mr. Chamberlain desired him to say that the Report by the Vincent Commission specially recognised the valuable services of the Medical Corps and the Indian Medical Service. All deficiencies revealed in the Report would be notified immediately and orders issued to make them good.

FATE OF KUT PRISONERS.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated he had no further information regarding the treatment of the Kut prisoners, but the United States was sending money and comforts as soon as their arrival at the internment camps was known. The main cause of uneasiness was the refusal of Turkey to allow United States officials to visit the prisoners, but private messages recently received were reassuring.

REGISTRATION BILL.

The Bill containing the Government's Registration proposals was introduced to-day. The Bill provides that there will be no alteration of the franchise. The new Register will come into force on the 31st May. The period for qualification is postponed from the 15th of July to the 1st November. War-workers, including soldiers and sailors who have lost their qualification, will be placed on the new Register.

Mr. Asquith emphasised that the practical difficulties in enfranchising all soldiers and sailors were enormous. He appealed to the House not to raise the question of the franchise in wartime.

GERMANY'S UNDERTAKING TO AMERICA.

In the House of Lords, Earl Crowe stated that since May, when Germany promised the United States that she would not sink vessels without warning, the German submarines have sunk without warning four British and three neutral vessels. Altogether 45 lives had been lost thereby. This was a clear violation of their undertaking. There had been other cases in which a breach of the undertaking was highly probable, but there was no definite proof.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AMENDMENT BILL.

In the House of Commons, in committee on the Government of India Amendment Bill.

Colonel Yate moved a series of amendments seeking to raise the status of the Indian civilians. One substituted the title of Governor for Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. C. H. Roberts, resisting this, said that a large body were of opinion that India would like to see a Governor appointed by the Home Government. A change of title would further encourage this desire. The changes advocated by Colonel Yate would be more suitable for discussion in the future when the changes in the Administration in India were being considered.

Sir H. Craik and Mr. J. F. P. Rawlinson supported this.

On Colonel Yate pressing Mr. Roberts to reconsider, the latter pointed out that this particular proposal was opposed in joint committee. He asked the House not to raise it now.

The amendment was rejected by 78 votes to 9.

Other amendments were withdrawn, and the Bill passed its third reading.

KING GEORGE VISITS BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, August 15th.

His Majesty the King has motored in the danger zone, accompanied by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and Staff, and watched the shells bursting on both sides.

His Majesty left a point near the old British front line and walked over the area of the conflict in the beginning of July. Then he crossed old "No Man's Land," which is pitted with shell holes and strewn with the debris of war. His Majesty remarked:—"It is wonderful how human beings could have lived through it."

The King, in his visit to the front, scrambled over the parapets, refusing help, and visited the graves where British soldiers are buried. His Majesty walked many yards, in what had once been German trenches, and was greatly pleased at the result of our gunnery. He entered a forty feet dug-out and remarked:—"The Germans evidently thought they were going to make a long stay, but they are not faring so well now."

His Majesty next witnessed the "strafing" at Pozieres in the very midst of an action, to the accompaniment of shrieking shells, and reluctantly withdrew after stopping over the allotted time.

His Majesty the King has sent a message to the British Army in France, expressing his great pleasure and satisfaction. His Majesty had just concluded a visit to the front, and he had been able to judge for himself of their splendid condition and the spirit of cheerful confidence animating all ranks.

His Majesty referred to his visits to the scenes of the latest desperate struggles, and expressed his appreciation of the demands made upon their courage and physical endurance in order to assail and capture positions prepared during the last two years and stoutly defended to the last.

His Majesty bestows a tribute on all branches, combatant and non-combatant, and men and women. He rejoices at their noble efforts being heartily seconded by all parties at home. "The heavy sacrifices made by our armies have not been made in vain, and the Allies' arms will never be laid down until our cause has triumphed."

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters reports that the King spent a week in France touring the war area. His Majesty visited the trenches, and his presence evoked extraordinary scenes of enthusiasm.

HIS MAJESTY RETURNS HOME.

LONDON, August 16th.
His Majesty returned to London yesterday evening in excellent health.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AFFRAY AT CHENGCHIATUNG.

TOKYO, August 16th.
A Japanese policeman was killed and seventeen Japanese soldiers were wounded in an affray with Chinese troops at Chengchiatung, 130 miles north-west of Mukden.

The newspapers publish sensational details of the Chengchiatung affray. These declare that a Chinese soldier assaulted a Japanese, and that when the only Japanese policeman at Chengchiatung went to the barracks and remonstrated he was shot and killed by a Chinese soldier. Subsequently a squad of Japanese troops approached the barracks. The Chinese fired, wounding seventeen, including the lieutenant-commanding.

The newspapers assert that Chinese mobs are threatening the hundred Japanese residents at Chengchiatung.

KITCHENER FUND.

LONDON, August 16th.
The Kitchener Fund now totals £223,900. The Mercantile Bank of India and the National Bank of India have each given £500.

EXPANSION OF COTTON GROWING.

LONDON, August 16th.
The British Cotton Growing Association is enquiring with a view to starting large operations in Rhodesia and Mozambique.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

COPENHAGEN, August 16th.
The Lower House of the Danish Parliament have resolved to take a plebiscite on the question of the sale of the Danish West Indies.

IMPRISONED BANK STAFF IN PERSIA.

LONDON, August 16th.
The staff of the Shiraz branch of the Bank of Persia have been released, and they have arrived at Bushire.

WAR NEWS.

BRITISH MINEFIELD IN NORTH SEA.

The Naval Department announces that in view of the extension of the North mine-field in the North Sea, the Boord Hinder Lightship will be removed some eighteen sea miles to the north as soon as practicable. Information regarding the date of removal and the exact geographical position of the lightship will be given later.

SILVER DISAPPEARING.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Paris Correspondent reports that silver is disappearing in Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, where iron, steel and lead are being substituted. Bulgaria has ordered £40,000 worth of steel and lead pennies and half-pennies and is issuing £600,000 in ten-penny and twenty-penny bank notes. All new Bulgarian money is being made in Germany.

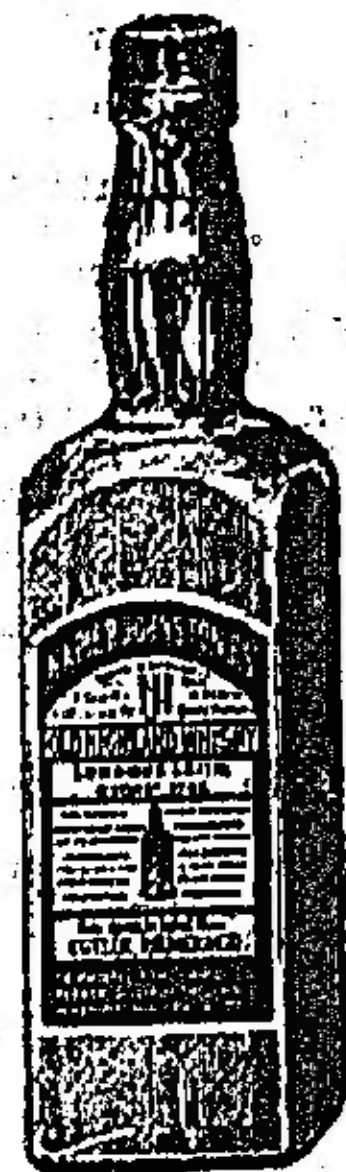
GOVERNMENT AND MUNITION WORKERS.

The Government have decided on a bold scheme to safeguard the interests of munition workers when their employment ceases at the close of War. All munition works and factories in the Kingdom are to be placed under the provisions of the unemployment part of the National Insurance Act. This means that all munition workers will have to contribute their 2½d. per week, and their employers the same amount per worker, in addition to which the State makes a proportionate contribution. On the cessation of their employment the workers will at once receive unemployment benefit weekly, which may range from one shilling a week upwards according to the rates prescribed by the regulation for particular trades.

WAR BEER.

The Liquor Control Board has invented a war beer. It looks like beer, tastes like beer, smells like beer, and is called beer. The intelligent fox terrier of the gramophone advertisement might be deceived by it, and wonder what it is that master likes so much. Whether master himself will detect the difference is another matter. Master is so apt to judge by results; and this beer allows of no progress in exhalation. One cannot get "forwarder" on it. After a gallon or two you may "swell wisely," like the Pickwickian tea-drinker, but you can repeat "Truly rural twenty times with distinctness and emphasis." From the point of view of the average working man, therefore, we are afraid the new beer will not deserve the praises that have been lavished on it. The British workman is purposeful in all he does, and when he invests his time he expects to receive his due dividend—at least nine-pennyworth of satisfaction.

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WHISKY.

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FRESH
STOCKS
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and heal rashes, itching, redness, rough-
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IN
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Sold in bottles of 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120, 144, 168, 192, 216, 240, 264, 288, 312, 336, 360, 384, 408, 432, 456, 480, 504, 528, 552, 576, 600, 624, 648, 672, 696, 720, 744, 768, 792, 816, 840, 864, 888, 912, 936, 960, 984, 1008, 1032, 1056, 1080, 1104, 1128, 1152, 1176, 1200, 1224, 1248, 1272, 1296, 1320, 1344, 1368, 1392, 1416, 1440, 1464, 1488, 1512, 1536, 1560, 1584, 1608, 1632, 1656, 1680, 1704, 1728, 1752, 1776, 1800, 1824, 1848, 1872, 1896, 1920, 1944, 1968, 1992, 2016, 2040, 2064, 2088, 2112, 2136, 2160, 2184, 2208, 2232, 2256, 2280, 2304, 2328, 2352, 2376, 2400, 2424, 2448, 2472, 2496, 2520, 2544, 2568, 2592, 2616, 2640, 2664, 2688, 2712, 2736, 2760, 2784, 2808, 2832, 2856, 2880, 2904, 2928, 2952, 2976, 3000, 3024, 3048, 3072, 3096, 3120, 3144, 3168, 3192, 3216, 3240, 3264, 3288, 3312, 3336, 3360, 3384, 3408, 3432, 3456, 3480, 3504, 3528, 3552, 3576, 3600, 3624, 3648, 3672, 3696, 3720, 3744, 3768, 3792, 3816, 3840, 3864, 3888, 3912, 3936, 3960, 3984, 4008, 4032, 4056, 4080, 4104, 4128, 4152, 4176, 4200, 4224, 4248, 4272, 4296, 4320, 4344, 4368, 4392, 4416, 4440, 4464, 4488, 4512, 4536, 4560, 4584, 4608, 4632, 4656, 4680, 4704, 4728, 4752, 4776, 4800, 4824, 4848, 4872, 4896, 4920, 4944, 4968, 4992, 5016, 5040, 5064, 5088, 5112, 5136, 5160, 5184, 5208, 5232, 5256, 5280, 5304, 5328, 5352, 5376, 5400, 5424, 5448, 5472, 5496, 5520, 5544, 5568, 5592, 5616, 5640, 5664, 5688, 5712, 5736, 5760, 5784, 5808, 5832, 5856, 5880, 5904, 5928, 5952, 5976, 6000, 6024, 6048, 6072, 6096, 6120, 6144, 6168, 6192, 6216, 6240, 6264, 6288, 6312, 6336, 6360, 6384, 6408, 6432, 6456, 6480, 6504, 6528, 6552, 6576, 6600, 6624, 6648, 6672, 6696, 6720, 6744, 6768, 6792, 6816, 6840, 6864, 6888, 6912, 6936, 6960, 6984, 7008, 7032, 7056, 7080, 7104, 7128, 7152, 7176, 7200, 7224, 7248, 7272, 7296, 7320, 7344, 7368, 7392, 7416, 7440, 7464, 7488, 7512, 7536, 7560, 7584, 7608, 7632, 7656, 7680, 7704, 7728, 7752, 7776, 7800, 7824, 7848, 7872, 7896, 7920, 7944, 7968, 7992, 8016, 8040, 8064, 8088, 8112, 8136, 8160, 8184, 8208, 8232, 8256, 8280, 8304, 8328, 8352, 8376, 8400, 8424, 8448, 8472, 8496, 8520, 8544, 8568, 8592, 8616, 8640, 8664, 8688, 8712, 8736, 8760, 8784, 8808, 8832, 8856, 8880, 8904, 8928, 8952, 8976, 9000, 9024, 9048, 9072, 9096, 9120, 9144, 9168, 9192, 9216, 9240, 9264, 9288, 9312, 9336, 9360, 9384, 9408, 9432, 9456, 9480, 9504, 9528, 9552, 9576, 9600, 9624, 9648, 9672, 9696, 9720, 9744, 9768, 9792, 9816, 9840, 9864, 9888, 9912, 9936, 9960, 9984, 10000.Agents: A. B. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
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and
DEBILITY
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Anemia, and various diseases in adults
and children.

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A Powerful Remedy for Rheumatism,
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is the most effective remedy
for the treatment of these
diseases. It is sold in
bottles of 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120, 144, 168, 192, 216, 240, 264, 288, 312, 336, 360, 384, 408, 432, 456, 480, 504, 528, 552, 576, 600, 624, 648, 672, 696, 720, 744, 768, 792, 816, 840, 864, 888, 912, 936, 960, 984, 1008, 1032, 1056, 1080, 1104, 1128, 1152, 1176, 1200, 1224, 1248, 1272, 1296, 1320, 1344, 1368, 1392, 1416, 1440, 1464, 1488, 1512, 1536, 1560, 1584, 1608, 1632, 1656, 1680, 1704, 1728, 1752, 1776, 1800, 1824, 1848, 1872, 1896, 1920, 1944, 1968, 1992, 2016, 2040, 2064, 2088, 2112, 2136, 2160, 2184, 2208, 2232, 2256, 2280, 2304, 2328, 2352, 2376, 2400, 2424, 2448, 2472, 2496, 2520, 2544, 2568, 2592, 2616, 2640, 2664, 2688, 2712, 2736, 2760, 2784, 2808, 2832, 2856, 2880, 2904, 2928, 2952, 2976, 3000, 3024, 3048, 3072, 3096, 3120, 3144, 3168, 3192, 3216, 3240, 3264, 3288, 3312, 3336, 3360, 3384, 3408, 3432, 3456, 3480, 3504, 3528, 3552, 3576, 3600, 3624, 3648, 3672, 3696, 3720, 3744, 3768, 3792, 3816, 3840, 3864, 3888, 3912, 3936, 3960, 3984, 4008, 4032, 4056, 4080, 4104, 4128, 4152, 4176, 4200, 4224, 4248, 4272, 4296, 4320, 4344, 4368, 4392, 4416, 4440, 4464, 4488, 4512, 4536, 4560, 4584, 4608, 4632, 4656, 4680, 4704, 4728, 4752, 4776, 4800, 4824, 4848, 4872, 4896, 4920, 4944, 4968, 4992, 5016, 5040, 5064, 5088, 5112, 5136, 5160, 5184, 5208, 5232, 5256, 5280, 5304, 5328, 5352, 5376, 5400, 5424, 5448, 5472, 5496, 5520, 5544, 5568, 5592, 5616, 5640, 5664, 5688, 5712, 5736, 5760, 5784, 5808, 5832, 5856, 5880, 5904, 5928, 5952, 5976, 6000, 6024, 6048, 6072, 6096, 6120, 6144, 6168, 6192, 6216, 6240, 6264, 6288, 6312, 6336, 6360, 6384, 6408, 6432, 6456, 6480, 6504, 6528, 6552, 6576, 6600, 6624, 6648, 6672, 6696, 6720, 6744, 6768, 6792, 6816, 6840, 6864, 6888, 6912, 6936, 6960, 6984, 7008, 7032, 7056, 7080, 7104, 7128, 7152, 7176, 7200, 7224, 7248, 7272, 7296, 7320, 7344, 7368, 7392, 7416, 7440, 7464, 7488, 7512, 7536, 7560, 7584, 7608, 7632, 7656, 7680, 7704, 7728, 7752, 7776, 7800, 7824, 7848, 7872, 7896, 7920, 7944, 7968, 7992, 8016, 8040, 8064, 8088, 8112, 8136, 8160, 8184, 8208, 8232, 8256, 8280, 8304, 8328, 8352, 8376, 8400, 8424, 8448, 8472, 8496, 8520, 8544, 8568, 8592, 8616, 8640, 8664, 8688, 8712, 8736, 8760, 8784, 8808, 8832, 8856, 8880, 8904, 8928, 8952, 8976, 9000, 9024, 9048, 9072, 9096, 9120, 9144, 9168, 9192, 9216, 9240, 9264, 9288, 9312, 9336, 9360, 9384, 9408, 9432, 9456, 9480, 9504, 9528, 9552, 9576, 9600, 9624, 9648, 9672, 9696, 9720, 9744, 9768, 9792, 9816, 9840, 9864, 9888, 9912, 9936, 9960, 9984, 10000.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—"The Palatine," at Kowloon.

Monday, 21st Aug.—

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public
Works Dept.9.15 p.m.—Organ Recital at St. John's
Cathedral.

Tuesday, 22nd Aug.—

8.30 p.m.—Auction of Fittings and Furniture,
etc., of the "The Palatine," at Alexandra
Buildings, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.THE MAKING OF AN
OFFICER.In the course of an article in *The
Times* on the making of an officer, C.N.
writes:

Seated in a chair in the ante-room,
smoking a cigarette, and slowly sipping
with evident enjoyment, a sherry and
bitters, is a young officer. Outside the
rain is driving against the window—the
wind is howling round the mess, and with
a pleasing glow permeating his veins he
stretches out his legs to the roaring fire.
No more will he get up on cold mornings
at ungodly hours, to drill with the re-
cruits, no longer will he come into break-
fast after having done an hour's goose-
stepping on parade to find other officers
just coming down comfortably to feed.
All that is over for ever; only that morn-
ing, under the stern eye of the adjutant,
had he passed his recruits drill; now he
is a full-fledged officer. His hand waves
to the bell push; surely a meet and
proper occasion for an encore in the
sherry world, and his thoughts stray to
other things—London and the joys of life.
My masters—he is but twenty!

Where was that perfectly adorable
little girl he'd met once in his Sandhurst
days, that one who'd said she'd always
love to see him whenever he was up in
town? Now that early parade was off,
there'd be no trouble. What the deuce
was her telephone number—Gerrard
12—?

"When are you going to start hunt-
ing?" The voice of the senior subaltern
breaks in on these pleasing meditations.

Our young officer comes to earth with a
start to find his brother officer gazing at
him, impassively through his eye-glass.
Up-to-date his only exchange of compli-
ments has been "Good morning."

"I don't know. I really hadn't
thought."

"Well, think. You finished your
drills to-day, didn't you?"

"Yes, but I really don't know, if I
shall be able to afford it."

"Not afford it! Then what the devil
are you drinking sherry and bitters for?"

Are you aware, young fellow my lad, that
a sherry and bitters costs you sixpence;
and that one every night costs you nine-
pence a year! If you drop your sherry
and your port, damn it, man, you can
keep a horse on that. Waiter, bring me
a gin and bitters and a cigarette."

"Look here, you listen to me a bit."

The senior subaltern takes up a com-
manding position in front of the fire.

"You've got to adjust your ideas. By
the mercy of Heaven, you've come into
the finest regiment in the British army.
You're on trial—if we don't like you
you'll have to go. Up to date you've
done very well. You haven't talked too
much, or batted in when other fellows
were gassing—but now we want a bit
more. This regiment hunt hunt. You
have hunted, you always hunt. You
need not drink, you need not smoke if
you're hard up—but hunt you must. If
you're hard up you can quit toddling
up to town for the weekend, nothing
runs away with money like that. You
can keep two horses on what you spend
a couple of weeks in town; and in
this regiment we'll have fellows spend-
ing their money the right way. It's the
Tradition of the Regiment."

"If you want to and can afford it you
can do what you like with your surplus
cash. As long as you don't get drunk in
mess, which we object to except on very
special guest nights, you can lap up
sherry until you're black in the face—
provided it don't spoil your nerve. You
can crash round London to your heart's
content, as many a better man has done
before you, provided you don't get the
regiment into disgrace. All that you've
got to remember is that it's the regiment
which counts; and you've got to make
yourself a credit to it. Playing the fool
in London to excess isn't likely to help
you much; you get the wrong ideas.
When you can ride hard without turn-
ing your head, there's plenty of time to
think of messing about with girls."

What on earth has all this to do with
the new officer, do I hear you say? Pa-
tience, my masters. I am but painting
a type. One must start at the beginning.
In many cases he is standing just where
our young officer stood—in the condition
fit for moulding. In the others he has
already been moulded wrong.

It was over the port that evening that
the senior subaltern spoke to the ad-
jutant.

"Been talking to young Jones to-night."

He's reached the parting of the ways.
His son hanker for girls and London;
he wants watching."

The new officer wants watching, and in
many cases there is no senior subaltern.

PROTEST AGAINST AUSTRIAN
BARBARITIES.

A semi-official statement published in
Rome last month says:—

To the continually increasing use of
explosive bullets and poison gas, the acts
of vandalism committed during their re-
treat on the plateaux, and the barbaric
injuries inflicted even the bodies of our
soldiers, the enemy has recently added
another proof of his utter disregard for
all feelings of humanity.

On July 10th during a lull in the fight-
ing round Monte Chiesa and on the Sette
Comuni Plateau the Austrians hoisted
the Red Cross flag on the summit of the
mountain with the obvious intention of
picking up their wounded. On our side
an Alpine, a chaplain, and two ambu-
lances men approached the enemy positions
in order to pick up our own wounded.
The enemy thereupon immediately
lowered the Red Cross flag and seized our
men.

Shortly afterwards the chaplain was
sent back to our lines with the proposal
that the wounded on both sides should be
picked up, but that the Austrians should
be allowed to remove all their arms and
ours for a depth of 200 metres all along
the line of their trenches. To this in-
solent demand our Commander replied
by cutting off all communication with the
enemy and renewing with the greatest
vigour his fire on the Austrian positions.

OPEN LETTER TO DR. BRANDES.

[BY WILLIAM ARCHER.]

"A plague on both your houses!" is the burden of an appeal for peace, issued by Dr. George Brandes in the Copenhagen *Politiken*. This is a not quite unnatural attitude of mind into which a good many neutrals have lately fallen. They are sick and tired of the war. They have forgotten, if they have ever understood, the circumstances of its origin. Absorbed in the material horrors of the struggle, they lose sight of the ideals at stake. They blame the Allies for scorning and outwitting them. Thus their neutrality takes on a pro-German tinge, of which, perhaps they are scarcely aware, but which is none the less deplorable. That is why I have ventured to address to Dr. Brandes a letter of which the following are the opening passages. The remainder must appear in another form.

Dear Dr. Brandes,—You have published "An Appeal" to the belligerent Powers to return to sanity and arrange terms of peace. In the abstract, such an appeal must command the sympathy of every humane and reasonable man, yet this pronouncement is disappointing to your admirers and friends. If I may say myself, I am disappointed. It is not really calculated to further the end you have in view. Will you allow me to tell you why, in my judgment, it must fall on deaf ears?

Not, certainly, because we are disinclined to hear you. To whose judgment should we listen more gladly? You are unquestionably the first critic of the day, and probably the leading intellect of the whole neutral world; at all events on this side of the Atlantic. You are not only a scholar, but a man of the living world. You have fought a splendid fight for freedom of thought, and have expressed in no uncertain terms your detestation for political tyranny. Whose approval could have done more to encourage us? Whose considered and reasoned criticism could we have listened with greater respect?

But, as a matter of fact, you have withheld from us both these advantages. You have carried the act of neutrality to a very high pitch. You stand indifferent between truth and falsehood, between humanity and inhumanity, between right and wrong.

Is it possible you do not see that this war, and all monstrous though it be, is a war in which everything turns on the question of right and wrong?—a question not to be dismissed with a shrug and a verdict of "Rogues all!" Your "Appeal" begins thus:

"Each of the Great Powers declares that the war it is waging is a war of defence. They have all been attacked; they are all fighting for their existence. For all of them murder and lies are necessary means of defence. Then since none of the Powers by their own showing, wanted war, in heaven's name let them make peace!"

Suppose, my dear Master, that you had taken to lay instead of literature, and had become a judge; suppose that two men were brought before you, each declaring that he had been murderously assaulted by the other, and one of them unquestionably in possession of the other's watch, purse and pocket-book; should you feel that you had done all your duty demanded of you, if you said, "They are doubtless both liars, or both hallucinated; bind them over to keep the peace, and let the one who holds the watch return (say) the watch, but keep the rest of the plunder?" Should you not consider the possibility that one of them might be telling the truth? Should you not call evidence on the point and examine it carefully? Should you not recognize some antecedent probability that the man who was certainly armed to the teeth, and certainly took the other unprepared, was the real aggressor? And should you think that probability heightened if you found his pockets bulging with tracts which declared fighting an act of religion, and robbery under arms the chief duty of man?

"What is truth?" said jesting Pilate; and took up an attitude of ironic neutrality.

But in this matter there is a truth and here is a falsehood, and the merits of the present situation, as of the whole war, depend upon the question: Who is the liar? If Germany is telling the truth, if she was the victim of an unprovoked attack—then we, in carrying on the war, are merely piling crime upon crime. Even in that case Germany would not be strictly justified. Nothing could excuse an invasion of Belgium, nothing could excuse life hands of the blood of that happy country. But many of her present proceedings would have a very different aspect. Much might be pardoned a man wantonly attacked and fighting for his life, which would be unpardonable in one who was himself the aggressor. Submarine ruthlessness, indiscriminate civilian slaying, poison gas and life fire, are not pretty or chivalrous modes of warfare; but a man set upon by assassins is not to be severely censured in his defence, he hits below the belt.

If the man who hits below the belt, attacks at nothing, who resorts to every evil and diabolical device he can think of, is not the attacked but the attacker, the man who willed, and planned, and executed the murderous assault—what is we to say of him? What are we to wish him? Is it to the interest of the world at large that he should get off scot-free, that he should be able to tell himself that he is a spiritual power, in some measure successful, though the fight was not by the "Frischer, frolicher Krieg" he had hoped for? And is it the part of a good European to be neutral only in act but in feeling, and to go that in the interests of humanity the bandit should be allowed to go on with his body? We shall fight only your dear Master, in spite of your approval, because we believe that the worst thing that could happen to human race would be the triumph of the giant Land of the abominable devices of mass which it has called to its aid.—*De Nieuw*

GREAT MOMENT OF THE WAR PERIOD OF SEVEREST TRIAL.

"The period of severest trials is very limited—three months at the most—and if the Grand Alliance stands the strain as well as there is every reason to expect, and discloses some of its increased resources at the right hour, we may well find that we have got over the worst even more definitely than most people at this moment can easily imagine," says the *Observer*.

GERMANY WANTS A DECISION. "Never was the German need for a decision more desperately revealed; never were the Allies more formidably pressed; never was it more certain to our mind that their original watchword holds good and that they have only to endure to conquer."

The meaning of the situation is almost an open secret. The Allies hold the sea. They have already the superiority in men. If they cannot be disabled this year nothing can prevent them from attaining the third and decisive requisite of final and complete victory—superiority in all round-in gunpower and in every form of fighting mechanism. Then, and not until then, would come the triumphant hour of the general offensive.

PEACE BEFORE THE WINTER. "Germany," adds the *Observer*, "wants peace before the winter, if by hook or by crook she can force or manipulate a settlement which the Kaiser could plausibly represent to his subjects as an honourable and even victorious peace."

"We Allies can have no such settlement. Its effect on German temper could only lead sooner or later to another outbreak of arrogant psychology and militarist ambition. Nevertheless, to secure such a settlement before the winter, Berlin will move all earth and the other regions."

"For Germany it is 'Now or Never.' For the Allies the immovable principle is 'Never again.' It is a moment which history will remember as equally great whether in the drama of this war or in its moral issues."

PRICE OF VICTORY.

"The Germans have paid a price up to 300,000 casualties without getting their object," says the *Observer*. "They will continue raising their bid to half a million casualties or more before they acknowledge that they have sustained the worst defeat of its kind in the history of any people, and that France has won the most glorious victory in her annals. But let us pretend that the issue is certain."

"Germans now profess to think that Verdun will be 'the grave of France'—that the French reserves will be exhausted. There is no reason why this should occur with British and Russian reserves and native levies to call on."

"Again, it is said that Germany wants to strengthen her line on the heights of the Meuse, so as to make success in holding for purposes of negotiation or annexation the priceless French iron-ore deposits just within the Lorraine frontier as it stood before the war. There may be something in this, but there is yet another theory."

TERMS. "It said on good authority that the Kaiser meant to take Verdun, and then to attempt the pose of chivalry, offering handsome terms to France. We believe that this is still the root of the German idea. France is to receive peace from Germany as Greece received liberty from Rome."

"We are convinced that at the end of this frightful encounter, French tenacity will conquer the *Jugum Teutonicum*. France has only to hold on to wring better terms from her enemy than the Kaiser yet dreams of in his worst nights."

RAPIDLY RISING STRENGTH. "It is a weighty reflection that in the last few months the Russians have added to their striking power at least as many troops probably of prime age and fully provided as there have been Germans struck down at Verdun. The reinforcement goes on at a rate which, in conjunction with other possible developments, may tell upon the whole course of the European war before the summer is over."

"When people are unduly influenced and almost hypnotised by the external energy of German movement, let them always remember, on the one hand, the rapidly rising strength of the British Army in munitions and reserves as well as the steady accumulation of immense force that is going on in Russia as it were in silence and behind a veil."

GERMANY'S MISTRUST.

FEAR OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

As a commentary upon the German claims that the vast majority of the people of Alsace-Lorraine are thoroughly loyal to Germany, the *Temps* publishes a secret document of the German War Ministry, dated July 1st, which instructions are issued to commanding officers to remove all Alsacians and Lorrainers from posts behind the army where they could gain a knowledge of the organization and military plans and movements.

It is also ordered that they must not in future be employed as orderlies or secretaries of superior or staff officers. "From this document it also transpires that the question of removing Alsacian and Lorraine troops from the front to the interior of the Empire has been seriously considered."

About nine months ago the German Government announced that those Alsacians and Lorrainers who did not return within a stated time to fulfil their military obligations would be declared deserters of their German nationality and their property sequestrated. A list of 1,258 of these "deserters" has now been published.

THE LATE LORD KITCHENER.

STRIKING ARTICLE BY VISCOUNT ESHER.

Under the title of "Lord Ks" Viscount Escher contributes a striking article on the character of the late Secretary of State for War to the July number of the *National Review*, from which the following extracts are taken:

"The aloofness of the desert place, in which his youth had been spent, was round about him in the council chamber. He refused to lay bare his inmost thoughts; and he sought to command when he was expected to discuss. In argument he was a child before the thrusts of the keenly fashioned weapons wielded by his colleagues. He would return from a long Cabinet, drop into a chair at York House, so weary and undone that further labour seemed impossible. Yet he would be found at the War Office after a short interval, grappling with the work he did so well, which a convention had interrupted."

Lord K's towering personality and forceful character were apt to sweep men off their feet, but in later years, when age began to tell, his impressiveness varied according to his bodily vigour. When rested and unharassed, he seemed to the casual stranger to have in him the spirit of holy gods. Often it was otherwise."

There was an occasion many years ago when this variability affected his destiny. The Viceroyalty of India was under consideration. For administrative reasons that appealed strongly to the Secretary of State for India, objection was taken to the nomination of a soldier. King Edward had been anxious for the appointment of Lord K., and collection of our dead Sovereign's wish carried great weight. The Secretary of State had never met Lord K. Circumstances had occurred that seemed to indicate him as the means of bringing about a meeting. A dinner was arranged in a private room at the Savoy. Lord K. had that morning confided to me his desire to return to India as Viceroy, and his determination only to serve his country when he knew he could do so with all his powers, and could profit by his very special experience."

That morning he was at his best, and would have converted Athanasius. Later that same day he was at his worst, in his anxiety to make a favourable impression. A curious shyness took the form of rash speech, that became his undoing. In a quarter of an hour he had disposed of any faint chance he may have had of overcoming a determination, based upon principles of life and government, that in the Secretary of State for India proved then, and notably since, to be inflexible."

THE LAST MILLION MEN.

In 1911 many secret documents were composed, and many military publicists took pains to prove beyond all reasonable doubt, that in a war between France and Germany the decisive battles would be fought within the first fortnight of the outbreak of hostilities, and that the presence of our six divisions in the field at the crucial point, and at the earliest possible moment, was the essential element of success."

In the autumn of that year Lord Kitchener scouted this notion as puerile, and wrote to me, what he repeated with emphasis in 1914, that the war would be ended and victory achieved by the "last million" of men that Great Britain could throw into the scale. This was his solvent for the desperate problem with which Europe was faced. Until he saw his objective within reach, and the armies of which he dreamed materialising all over the Empire, his days were harassed and his nights sleepless."

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DISRUPTIVE FORCES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL BOTHA'S DIFFICULT TASK.

A striking letter from South Africa, printed in the June number of the *Round Table*, shows how difficult is the position of the Botha Government. Recent debates in the South African Parliament have the same moral. The Nationalists, led by Mr. Hertzog, lose no chance of propagating their narrow and fatal creed. They harass the Government without respite, taunting General Botha for his "Imperialism," accusing him of treachery to the Dutch-speaking people, and holding him up to scorn as the creature of the Unionists. General Botha, deprived in this Session of the invaluable Parliamentary aid of General Smuts—who is making wonderful progress in East Africa—has fought this battle against the political *franc-tireurs* who hang upon his flanks with great good-humour and patience, and with that resolute courage of his which flames at rare moments into a heat of righteous anger. His position is very difficult—far more difficult, far more perilous even, than many casual admirers of his in this country know. They see him from a distance through a haze of half-romantic admiration. They extol the success with which he keeps the Imperial flag flying. They know little of, and seem to care less for, the constant menace under which his task is carried out. The writer in the *Round Table* analyses, with that true understanding which is based on knowledge of its own limitations, the racial characteristics of the Boers. He shows them restless, prone to internecine quarrels, always fretting against the Government in power, especially when it happens to be a Government formed from among their own leaders. This characteristic of the South African Dutch was recognized by Jan Hofmeyr at the Cape. For years he was the power behind the throne, always refusing to form a Ministry himself. He knew his people well, and acting on that knowledge ruled them almost to the day of his death with unquestioned authority."

General Botha, with more courage, took responsibility, first in the Transvaal, then in the Union. He is paying the penalty now. At the last election half of the Dutch voted against him. He owes his Parliamentary majority over his Nationalist rivals to the votes of English-speaking electors. More than that, he maintains himself in Parliament only by virtue of the support of the Unionists, who could at any moment defeat him by vote combination with the Nationalists. They will not do that, but the strain of the tacit alliance on which he depends is perpetual. It was tested in March on a proposal to pay the South African troops in Europe Colonial rates of pay, as those in East Africa are paid. Every instinct of the Unionists, to say nothing of election promises, bade them vote for so elementary an act of justice. General Botha himself frankly admitted that he was "in favour of it. But he said, also, that to put the proposal to the test of a majority vote would mean 'a division on racial lines.' Nothing could have been clearer than this. It was a declaration that the majority of the Dutch are not prepared to do justice to their fellow-countrymen who are fighting in Europe, because it is in Europe that they are fighting. The old spirit of stubborn isolation is still so strong as that. Recognizing the fact the Unionists gave way, and the proposal was shelved. But we may be sure that such crucial tests will be posed again to the Unionist Party in the South African Parliament as often as the malign ingenuity of the Nationalists can devise them. There is no fear that the Unionists will be caught in the trap. They will support General Botha while the war lasts, because they realize that his staunch loyalty to the Imperial cause makes this their elementary duty. But while these things can happen in South Africa, any optimism is very much misplaced. We are confident that General Botha will in the end triumph over the forces that foster disruption among his own people. He has on his side the real reality among the best of them that they are a free people under the British Crown. Material prosperity, too, and the sober common sense of their most trusted leaders work on his behalf. His decision to visit General Smuts in East Africa shows that he anticipates no immediate danger. Nor need we, but his most valuable asset is the self-restraint of the English speaking people and their leaders. We in this country should recognize this with no less appreciation than that which we give to the good faith and courage of General Botha and his following.—*The Times*.

FRANCE'S APPEAL TO HER MOTHERHOOD.

A Paris writer says:—A question far more pregnant with possible disastrous consequences than any that economic or war conferences may discuss is occupying the mind of French thinkers just now. One of those, M. Paul Penzance, member for L'Indre, is using his might and strength to drive the point home to his fellow countrymen. This concerns no less than the fact that at its past rate of peace-time depopulation there will not remain a single Frenchman or woman in France in a hundred years from date, for the race will have become extinct."

"Why bother about the economic and military welfare of France if nobody will be left to profit thereby?" seems to be a question that should not be the authorities thinking hard; and yet little enough is done to solve the problem."

But for M. Jaul Benazet and Professor Maurice Leluthe of the Academy of Medicine, the majority of Frenchmen seem quite content to sit and see their beloved country being gradually swallowed up by the Central Empires, in so far as population is concerned. True, the problem has been tackled from time to time, but it has been as quickly set down as inexplicable. The time has come, however, when French statesmen must face the ordeal.

(Continued on next column.)

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

AREA, Norwegian str., 1,017, A. Arnzen, 15th August—Bangkok 7th August, Rice—Thorson & Co.
AXI MARU, Japanese str., 2,676, M. Yoshikawa, 14th August—Nagasaki 10th August, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
CANADA MARU, Japanese str., 3,579, T. Miyada, 10th August—Shanghai 7th August, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
CHIVUEN, Chinese str., 1,177, Wm. Simpson Ross, 8th August—Shanghai 1st August, General—Order.
CHUANG, British str., 1,814, C. J. Blattock, 7th August—Sourabaya 29th July, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CITY OF NAPLES, British str., 3,714, R. Pine, 15th August—Singapore 9th August, General—Bank Line.
EIGER, Norwegian str., 875, E. Fingelsen, 31st July—Bangkok 24th July, Rice—Thorson & Co.
FAUSANO, British str., 1,410, H. S. Malins, 11th August—Saigon 7th August, Rice and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
FOOKANG, British str., 1,987, T. A. Mitchell, 6th August—Singapore 31st July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HARVET, American str., 2,038, J. Lennox, 14th August—Singapore 7th August, General—Pacific Transport Co.
HANGCHOW, British str., 999, E. P. Partridge, 2nd August—Shanghai 29th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
HONGKONG, British str., 2,052

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

HAIKONG, British str., 1,270, J. W. Evans, 16th August—Const. ports 13th August, General—Doughlas Lapraik & Co.
HONGKONG, British str., 1,222, G. Hooker, 15th August—Bangkok 9th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.
KAIHO MARU, Japanese str., 1,002, Koba-yoshi, 16th August—Katsush 10th August, Const.—Order.
KAIHO MARU, Japanese str., 1,029, Mura-kami, 16th August—Sawato 15th August, General—Osaka Shosen Kai-sha.
KIKYON MARU, Japanese str., 1,361, Ito, 16th August—Chingwantao 8th August, Const.—Dodwell & Co.
TUXOSHING, British str., 1,178, L. Hassey, 16th August—Saigon 12th August, Rice and General—Order.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

KWANTUNG, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
SANGHAI, British str., for Samarang.
YINSHU, Chinese str., for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

CITY OF NAPLES, Brit. str., for Shanghai.
HAIKONG, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
HONGKONG, British str., for Canton.
LOKANG, British str., for Hoihow.
SHUNCHONG, Chinese str., for Macao.
SHINTO MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
SORBIT MARU, Jap. str., for Swatow.
TATYAN, British str., for Australia.
TAMING, British str., for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Haihong*, from Const. ports, Mr. B. L. Anderson, Miss C. Ferguson, Mrs. W. J. Wilkinson, Messrs H. and L. Wilkinson (2), Master H. Wilkinson, and Mrs. J. S. Thirlwell.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. *Empress of Asia* left Kobe on the 15th instant at 1 p.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The *Empress of Russia* left Vancouver on Thursday, the 10th instant, p.m.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The str. *China* left San Francisco on August 1st, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on August 29th.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The str. *Sherida* left Calcutta on the 4th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 21st instant.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR HAVILLA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NORE" Captain D. Asbury, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 20th Aug., 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s a.s. "MOOLTAN" from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per a.s. "KUTER", due in London about the 9th Oct., 1916. Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent, Hongkong, 14th August, 1916.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK. S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" On or about 23rd Aug. It is intended that the above vessel will proceed via Panama Canal. For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, 23rd July, 1916.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 16th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.79	29.73	29.68
Temperature	85	80	88
Humidity	76	90	85
Wind Direction	East	calm	N.W.
Force	3	0	5
Weather	3	0	0
Rain	0.03	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 15th — 87
Lowest open-air Temperature on 16th — 80

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December 1915. With Index. Price \$7.50. On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, 10th March 1916

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commanding from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blakes Pier. 3. From Blakes Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & NO.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, &c.	ATYOTA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Isuro	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 11 a.m.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NORE	Brit. str.	—	D. Asbury	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
LONDON	CITY OF NEWBORN	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 5th Sept.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	C. C. Talbot, R.M.N.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 8th Sept., at Noon.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	ATHOS	Brit. str.	—	Dorise	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 23rd inst.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA &c.	CANADA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sargis	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 1st Sept., at 3 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., & Seattle via Kure, Oahu, &c.	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Shinoh	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th Sept., at Noon.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILEAN PORTS VIA JAPAN	ANTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	About 28th inst.
BOSTON and NEW YORK	BOLTON CASTLE	Brit. str.	—	K. Akamatsu	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA	About 1st Sept.
NEW YORK VIA SHANT PORTS, SAY FRANCISCO, &c.	TOKIWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. H. Robson	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 5th Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANT, NAGASAKI & HONOLULU	CHINA	Am. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 11th Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI &c.	ABAKA	Jap. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 21st Sept., at 10.30 a.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, &c.	PERUSA MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Bent	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 4th Oct., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Brit. str.	—	S. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 5th Sept.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Halley	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 5th Sept.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	W. Dixon Hopcraft	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 5th Sept.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	EMPEROR OF ASIA	Brit. str.	—	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 4th Oct., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	ST. ALBANS	Brit. str.	—	Takano	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th Sept., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. E. Garrett	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 9 a.m.
WEIKAIWAI VIA TIENTSIN	CHIEFHSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Forsyth	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 4 p.m.
WEIKAIWAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	CHIEFHSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takada	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 10th Sept., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHINKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Benson	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	KWONGSHAN	Brit. str.	—	W. Richard	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow at D'light.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	PHANG MARU	Jap. str.	—	Kushibiki	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI	ANNU	Brit. str.	1 m.	Sakamoto	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LUOWAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. E. Davies	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WONGAN	Brit. str.	—	J. M. Smith	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 25th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUKI	Brit. str.	—	Campbell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KYAN MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. E. Cope	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA	About 25th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PORTER	Brit. str.	—	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 25th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. T. Jeffery	SUPERVISED & SWISS	To-day, at Noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	HUPAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS, LAFRANK & Co.	To-morrow, at 2 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	HAIBONG	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. O. Farnham	DOUGLAS, LAFRANK & Co.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	HAIBONG	Brit. str.	2 h.	Komichi	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at 9 a.m.
TAMUI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	AMATAMA-MARU	Jap. str.	—	Knight	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 28th inst., at 3 p.m.
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	UTSUNA MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. Munnay	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst., at 4 p.m.
MANILA	LOONGHANG	Brit. str.	—	Hori	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 7 a.m.
MANILA	LOONGHANG	Brit. str.	—	Robertson	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 3 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	LOONGHANG	Brit. str.	—	Sankal	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 3 p.m.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	SHINKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. Wheeler	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 24th inst., at 10 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	HOPKINS	Brit. str.	—	R. Robinson	SUPERVISED & SWISS	On 30th inst., at 10 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KIRIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. A. Mathews	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst., at 7 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUMANO	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	TUTAROMI	Jap. str.	—	—	—	—
BAFAYIA, OMBEIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	SUNOKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	—	—
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	TAKIANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR SWANKERS TO SAIL
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "HOPKINS" Thursday, 17th Aug. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW "KWONGSANG" Friday, 18th Aug. D'light.
WEIKAIWAI & TIENTSIN "CHIEFHSING" Friday, 18th Aug. 9 a.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG "TAKIANG" Saturday, 19th Aug. 7 a.m.
MANILA "YUMSANG" Saturday, 19th Aug. 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "KUMSANG" Saturday, 19th Aug. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI "WOSANG" Thursday, 24th Aug. D'light.
SHANGHAI "YUSANG" Friday, 25th Aug. D'light.
MANILA "LOONGSANG" Saturday, 26th Aug. 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
The steamers "KUMSANG," "NAMSANG," "LOONGSANG," and "FOOKHANG" leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai on route, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 12 days. This service is supplemented by the "YASUNG," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when no direct connection is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning them direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 12 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Ubeo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weikow.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kobe, Lahad Dey, Singapore, Tawu, Umeh, Jambon and Lahad.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS

All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description filled therein.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1916. GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 17th August, 1916.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1916.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER 17 days.

HONGKONG TO MONTREAL 22 days.

HONGKONG TO CHICAGO 21 days.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK 22 days.

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" and "EMPEROR OF ASIA"

10,850 tons gross register, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" 6 Sept. "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" 1 Nov.

"MONTEAGLE" 8 Sept. "MONTEAGLE" 7 Nov.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" 20 Sept. "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" 15 Nov.

"EMPEROR OF ASIA" 4 Oct. "EMPEROR OF ASIA" 29 Nov.

Sailing at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Montreal calls Moji instead Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European ports and West India.

For further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc., please apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

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J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "ARMAND-BEHIC," COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, in connection with above Steamers are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded as unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 21st Aug., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. All Claims must be sent in to us on or before the 24th Aug., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on SATURDAY, the 19th Aug., at 10 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1916.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE CANTON SITUATION. MORE FIGHTING AT SHEK-WAI-TONG.

LUNG IN A STRONG POSITION.

BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL ON THE SHAMEN.

[From Our Special Representative.]

CANTON, Wednesday.

After a quiet night on Monday, the fighting commenced again on Tuesday evening at Shek-wai-tong, but was not nearly so severe as during the week-end. One explanation given to-day is that Shum has given up the idea of trying to take Shek-wai-tong Station, and to cross over to Wong Sha, as he finds that Lung is much too strong in this quarter.

During the lull Shum is reported to have been moving troops down by the back of the Cement Works towards Hamilton Creek. To-day there is an idea afloat that he intends to make his main attack from this quarter. Crossing Honan near Hamilton Creek he might land in or around Tai Sha Tou and attack the City from the East. If this attempt is to be successful he will have to drive Lung's gunboats from the Wong Sha-Shek-wai-tong section of the river, and also from Macao Fort, in order to bring up guns by river to his new position. Without these guns he could never take the City, and it will be a very difficult matter for him to defeat Lung on the river at this point. Further down the river, at the Tai Shek barrier, where Shum's gunboats and launches are stationed, and where, on the southern shore, he had a number of troops, Shum's gunboats have been driven away, and also his soldiers. This fleet is now five miles further down the river and his men a long way from the shore of the river. This is probably the result of the naval battle hereabouts on Sunday. The river at the barrier is clear of gunboats, and the authorities have started to clear the channel by raising the gunboat which was sunk last week.

Intermittent fighting in the Shek-wai-tong district has been going on all the time, and to-day Lung was reported to have lost the station. The guns at Wong Sha and also Lung's gunboats dominate this part of the south side of the river, and it is difficult to realise how Shum can hold Shek-wai-tong so long as Lung is supreme on the river from Macao Fort to Wong Sha. Since noon to-day all has been quiet in this district. There are persistent rumours that Luk has arrived at Shiu Hing, and developments are hourly expected.

THE EAST RIVER.

Fighting has been proceeding in the East River district for weeks past, and has been severe from Ho Yuen to Wai Chow, a stretch of about fifty miles. Mok King Yue, who came from Swatow, has tried to take Wai Chow on two occasions, but he has been unsuccessful, and now he has given up the idea, and at the present moment he seems to be doing nothing. He is said to be short of money and ammunition. The East river has always been a hot-bed of pirates, and at a time like the present is absolutely impassable. Beyond Shek Lung there is no traffic on the East River.

Business is as bad as ever, and the City remains deserted. Merchants say that even if a settlement is arrived at it will be three or four weeks before business really commences again. On the Shamien there is still no business being transacted.

CHINESE NEWS.

SWORDS FOR REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS.

In recognition of the distinguished services rendered by some of the Southern leaders in the recent Revolution, a number of costly swords are to be awarded them by the Government as decorations. These will be divided into three classes, distinguished by the number of lion heads carved on the sword. Swords of the first class will have nine lion heads, of the second class, seven, and of the third class, five. Generals Tsai Ao, Lu Yang-tung, Tang Chi-yao, Liu Hsien-shih, Lu Kung-fan and others will each be given a sword.

APPOINTMENT FOR HSIUNG KO-WU.

Hsiung Ko-wu has been appointed Garrison Commissioner Chungking, Szechuan. Hsiung Ko-wu is a member of the Kuomintang and was formerly Commander of the Szechuan 2nd Division. He declared the independence of this city in 1913 during the rebellion in the Yangtze Valley that year. Since the outbreak of the present revolution in the Yunnan-Kweichow provinces, Hsiung has been in command of the "Protecting the Nation" Army in Szechuan. His re-appointment to Chungking (says the Peking Daily News) is also one of the compromises of the Peking Government towards the Kuomintang radicals.

THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION IN CANTON.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

It is hard for anyone to prognosticate what is going to happen in Canton. Opinion, even amongst the Chinese, is divided. So far, Lung Chai-kuang has proved himself to be stronger, and I have no doubt that he will be able to hold out until the opposite side is completely crushed. One thing is evident and that is the weakness of the Central Government. Telegram after telegram has been dispatched to Li Lich-chun and Tsou Chun-hsuan to stop fighting, but they have been ignored. The Cantonese, unable to do business owing to the fighting, have in a body done nothing but talk politics, and read newspapers. Chinese newspaper editors are, with few exceptions, ignorant of anything beyond their classics, and they are the people who are directing the trend of the average Cantonese thoughts. If you ask a Cantonese what he really wants he does not exactly know; the only point he is certain of is that he wants Lung to go. Ask him why and he cannot tell you, except that everybody is saying so, and what everybody says must needs be right. He does not, for a moment, realize that Lung is the accredited Governor of Canton until the arrival of his appointed successor, and that he would run the risk of being impugned as a coward if he were to abandon his post on the approach of two such rebels as Li and Tsou.

The Cantonese newspaper editors in general have a score to pay off against Lung, for, during his administration he has shown little forbearance towards them. The people are against Lung because, not knowing anything of politics and not wishing to appear ignorant, they have read the newspapers and adopted their views.

The Northern people, being more impartial, though they also demanded Lung's removal, are discerning the right and the wrong of the situation now, and are asking the Central Government to punish Li and Tsou instead of temporising with them.

Li Lich-chun has telegraphed to Peking asking for permission to go abroad to cure a certain malady, and Tsou, also, has wired saying that he wishes to retire from public life; he does not state where he wishes to spend the rest of his days, but we may take it for granted that it is in some foreign country. These wires were sent by these two men really to save their face, as they know that, should they not succeed in driving Lung from Canton—as they never will—they must flee the country. The latest news is that Lung has sent a force to retake Shek Lung; this may indicate that Lung wishes to establish again direct communication with Hongkong, in order to enable Canton to obtain supplies more easily and re-establish some business, which is now completely paralysed.

CORRESPONDENCE. FIGHTING IN CANTON.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I should like to know why the Chinese Maritime Customs at this Port allow General Lung's gunboats to moor off the Western end of Shamien, which is within the Harbour Limits, and fire into General Luk's forces from this position, thereby drawing Luk's fire on to them, and causing many stray bullets to hit houses, etc., on the Settlement? Several Chinese have already been hit, and the same thing might easily happen to any European.

Perhaps the Harbour Master and/or the Commissioner may not be aware that these gunboats are within the harbour limits. If they do know, they may be so obliging as to explain why they allow these gunboats to wage war within the harbour limits.—Yours faithfully,

"BULLET."

Canton, August 16th, 1916.

WAR CHARITIES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—A sum of \$300 has to-day been remitted by the Hon. Treasurer to London to be expended on the Relief of British Prisoners-of-War. The total is made up as follows:—

ANNIVERSARY SERVICE OFFERTORIES.	
St. John's Cathedral	\$ 809.46
Union Church	437.00
Ohel Leah Synagogue	300.00
Sundry earmarked subscriptions	150.00
Allocated from General Fund	3,003.42
	\$4,705.98

Yours faithfully,

E. R. HALLIFAX,

Hon. Secretary.

War Charities Committee.
Secretariat for Chinese Affairs.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

CHOLERA AT MACAO.

GOVERNOR DENIES NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

IMMIGRATION OF CHINESE TO HONGKONG PROHIBITED.

Yesterday afternoon the Portuguese Consul at Hongkong, Mr. de Souza, received the following cablegram from the Governor of Macao:—

"Please deny false news published on the 16th instant by the newspapers. There have been only 14 cases of cholera, probably imported from Canton. The number of deaths is decreasing every day. There is not the least reason for alarm."

The news referred to by the Governor of Macao, was to the effect that a severe outbreak of cholera had occurred at Macao, that there were as many as 50 cases a day, and that many deaths had taken place. Yesterday a Daily Press representative made inquiries which go to show that the outbreak of cholera at Macao is a severe one, in view of which the cablegram from the Governor is not reassuring. The inquiries also showed that the outbreak is confined almost exclusively to the Chinese, and that, as a consequence Macao is, for the time being, an isolated province so far as Hongkong is concerned. Yesterday morning the Hongkong Government published the following *Gazette Extraordinary* under the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899:—

"It is hereby proclaimed by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council that Macao is a port or place at which an infectious or contagious disease prevails."

In the afternoon the Hongkong Government published a further proclamation prohibiting the immigration into the Colony of Chinese from Macao for one month. This proclamation was made under the Chinese Immigration Ordinance, No. 3 of 1895, and whilst such proclamation remains in force no steamer, motor-launch, motor-boat, ship or vessel, and no junk or other Chinese-built vessel or boat shall bring into the waters of the Colony from Macao any passenger of Chinese nationality or origin; and no person of Chinese nationality or origin shall come into the Colony from Macao.

These proclamations indicate that the local Government have received information which has led to a serious view being taken of the outbreak at Macao, for the suspension of Chinese traffic between Hongkong and the Portuguese settlement will prove serious for many business people both in Hongkong and Macao, between which places much Chinese business is transacted.

People who have only recently returned from Macao also state that the outbreak of cholera has by no means been exaggerated. One gentleman who was interviewed, and who only returned from Macao two days ago, stated definitely that 72 cases of cholera had taken place in one day during his visit, the large majority being among the Chinese population which has grown considerably since the commencement of the trouble at Canton. The large influx of Chinese refugees from Canton is said to be the cause of the outbreak, though for quite a long time the water used for domestic purposes at Macao has not been of the best, and this is referred to as another likely cause of the outbreak. This gentleman also affirmed that there had been many deaths among the Chinese victims, some of whom, owing to the scarcity of medical men, were unable to receive any medical attention whatsoever and died in great agony. The arrangements made for treating the cholera victims, he added, also left room for much improvement. He was glad to hear that the Hongkong Government had taken steps to prevent Chinese hurrying away from Macao to Hongkong, though of the opinion that many from the affected area must have reached here before the immigration proclamation had been put into force. Quite a number of Chinese passengers came to Hongkong from Macao by the *Sui Tai* yesterday, but they had all been examined by the port Medical Officer at the quarantine anchorage before the boat was allowed to tie up at the wharf. It was soon after the arrival of the *Sui Tai* that the immigration proclamation was published.

The views expressed above were supported by another gentleman who arrived hereafter.

(Continued on next Column.)

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Macao, August 15th.

The Macao Volunteers celebrate the second year of the foundation of the corps on the 25th inst. The programme for the occasion shows that the men will have a full day from the early morning guard-of-honour till the band performance at the Public Garden at night. There will be a general parade at 6 p.m. at "Tap-sai."

The Red Cross Society is preparing a grand bazaar to be held at the public garden of S. Francisco at the beginning of next month. I understand that the receipts are to be devoted to the Orphanage of the Italian Convent. Many attractive prizes have been received by the Society for the occasion.

Our city is as crowded as ever, and there seems hardly any room for outsiders. Unfortunately, the sanitary condition of the city leaves something to be desired, and from one cause or another over 30 deaths have been reported daily during the week.

The faisan contract will expire on the 30th June next year, and with much haste the Fazenda have issued a notice that new tenders will be accepted up to the day after tomorrow at 3 o'clock for the five years, 1917-1922. At present the farm is paying the sum of \$803,000 per annum. The Chim-pu-pu Lottery, also, is to be tendered for on the 14th Sept. The present contract expires on the 31st January next, and the new one will be for five years. At present the sum of \$210,000 per annum is paid by the contractor.

SINGAPORE RUBBER SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, of Hongkong, received the following advices and quotations by wire yesterday from their Singapore agents:—

Sandycroft Rubber Co., Ltd.—Interim dividend of 5 per cent., payable on the 31st August, 1916.

Current quotations.—Sandycrofts, \$4.20 cum div.; Malaka Pindas, \$2.10 cum div.; Malakoffs, \$4.70 cum div.; Ayer Pindas, \$10.10 sales; New Serendabs, \$2.40 sales.

from Macao yesterday. He also stated that it was very difficult to discover anything definite at Macao. There was no doubt that the outbreak was severe; one had only to visit the Chinese quarters to discover this, but it was impossible to give figures. He was very glad to get away from the province.

In addition to handing our representative the cablegram from the Governor of Macao, quoted above, Mr. de Souza, of the Portuguese Consulate, Hongkong, also expressed doubt as to the authenticity of newspaper reports of the outbreak. He thought they were exaggerated. Mr. Souza said that as soon as he heard of the outbreak he communicated with the Medical Officer of Health of Macao, asking for particulars, but he had received no reply up to date. The last return of communicable diseases he had received from Macao contained no cases of cholera, but there were cases of febrile enteritis, which was inflammation of the intestines, and was accompanied with fever. He doubted very much whether the outbreak was so serious as some people seemed to imagine.

The proclamation issued by the Hongkong Government relative to the prohibition of the immigration of Chinese reads as follows:—

"Whereas by section 2 of the Chinese Immigration Ordinance, 1895, it is enacted that whenever the Governor in Council is satisfied that cholera is prevalent or exists in any other port or place and that there is danger of the introduction of the same into the Colony unless measures are taken to prevent the influx of Chinese, the Governor in Council may by proclamation prohibit or regulate the immigration or importation into the Colony of Chinese from such port or place for such time as he may think fit:

"And whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that cholera is prevalent and exists in Macao and that there is danger of the introduction of the same into the Colony unless measures are taken to prevent the influx of Chinese:

"Now therefore I do hereby this proclamation prohibit the immigration into the Colony of Chinese from Macao for a period of one month from the date hereof.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

PARCELS

for the Expeditionary Forces in

FRANCE, MESOPOTAMIA SALONICA, EGYPT, AFRICA, THE NORTH SEA AND PRISONERS-OF-WAR IN GERMANY.

FOOD DELICACIES, SMOKING REQUISITES, AND CAMP COMFORTS.

"ACTIVE SERVICE" PARCELS.

These Parcels are very popular at the Front and also with the Prisoners-of-War, being of varied interest and made up of acceptable commodities:

MAGGI'S CONSOMME. SOUP SQUARES. COFFEE AND MILK. PLAIN CHOCOLATE. CIGARETTES. TOBACCO. STRAWBERRY JAM. POTTED MEATS. PURE RICH CREAM. TOFFEE AND SWEETS. BISCUITS. TEA. BRIAR PIPES. SARDINES. ETC. ETC. ETC.

These Parcels can be varied in dozens of different ways.

PACKED AND POSTED TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE WAR AREA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE FINEST HOUSEHOLD STORE IN THE EAST.

[31

An invaluable tonic for all cases of anaemia, sleeplessness, exhaustion, nervous dyspepsia, neurasthenia, effects of overwork.

VEGETABLE HAEMATOGEN.

Replaces easily all the blood preparations now in use, because it contains the BLOOD-SALTS and CHLOROPHYLL-IRON.

Does not contain ALCOHOL and animal PURINE BASES, which excite the nervous system.

Sold everywhere at \$1.50 per bottle.

Only genuine with this name:

HET CRUYDEN-HUYS.

Sole Agents, Phone 1637.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

[1016

IS THIS

YOUR SMOKE?



IT'S THE BEST.

[1085

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1916, will be payable on MONDAY, the 28th August, 1916, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, 1916, to MONDAY, 28th August, 1916, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1916. [102]

ORGAN RECITAL

MONDAY, 21st August,
AT 9.15 P.M.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

Vocalist:

Mrs. W. J. HILL.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1916. [192]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of CHS. J. GARDNER & Co. to sell by Public Auction,

On TUESDAY, the 22nd August, 1916, commencing at 2.30 P.M., on their Premises, Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road,

FITTINGS AND FURNITURE,

Comprising—
Show Cases by Sage, London.
Counter Cases by Sage, London.
Plate Glass Window Fittings.
Double Dial Show Clock.
Diamond Scale.
Dress, Filling Cabinets; Watchmakers' Work; Desks; Watchmakers and Jewellers' Tools and Repair Material; Remington Typewriters No. 10.

Also
Sundry Lots.
Large Jewellers' Safe, by Chubb, London & Co.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On View from 10th August.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1916. [1022]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of August, 1916, at 9 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at The Peak, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for our further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Particulars.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Area in Acres.	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Lot 1, The Peak.	100 feet by 100 feet.	1.0	4840	484000	100	1000
2	Lot 2, The Peak.	100 feet by 100 feet.	1.0	4840	484000	100	1000

Hongkong, 17th August, 1916. [1004]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1916, at the Rate of TWO POUNDS THREE SHILLINGS STERLING per Share, is payable on and after MONDAY, the 14th day of August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1916. [1011]

WANTED AT ONCE

ONE or TWO LARGE HOUSES at lower hill districts nearby Botanical Garden preferred.
Apply to—
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916. [1014]

WANTED.

EUROPEAN NURSE, by English family in Tsingtau, to take charge of three children, aged 4, 3 and 1. Good wages. Healthy climate.
Apply to—
Mrs. LOOKER,
116, The Peak.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. [999]

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 H.P. HORNSEY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to a 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 60/70 volts with shunt regulator.
Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, etc., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.
For further particulars apply to—
LINTHARD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings [84]

HOUSES TO LET

OFFICE TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2, Queen's Building.
Apply—
THORESEN & Co.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. [960]

TO LET.

GOOD DOWN in Duddell Street. Light and Airy. 3-4 rooms overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
"H"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1916. [940]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street).
Apply to—
WILKINSON & GRIST.
[891]

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCES BUILDING.
For particulars, etc., apply—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LTD.
[885]

TO LET.

From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[918]

TO LET.

"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road.
Apply—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings [800]

TO LET.

A HOUSE, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARBATON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road. [811]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
[822]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
RUTTER, BROCKMANN & Co.
[873]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.
First Floor.
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMSHAN, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.
Apply to—
DAVID GASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[415]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road, No. 1, and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[9]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road Kowloon.
THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings [1196]

VISITORS TO CANTON Should Purchase

"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER."

CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.

With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.
PRICE \$1.75

On Sale at:—
Hongkong: "Daily Press" Office.
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.
Messrs. BROWN & Co.
Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

INTIMATION

ROBERT PORTER & SON'S

BULL DOG

LIGHT ALE

IN PINTS AND SPLITS.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 16.

Hongkong Office: 10, Des Voeux Road, E.
London Office: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 17th AUGUST, 1916.

THE NEED OF EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

Just as the weaker parts of any machine will be detected under abnormal pressure, so it was to be expected that defects in British methods, administrative and commercial, would reveal themselves during the stress and strain of the past two years. If we are to profit by the lessons which recent bitter experience has taught us, we must, while waiting for that ultimate victory which we know is assured, take steps to remedy those defects in order that we may not be found as unprepared for peace as we were for war. The Economic Conference of the Allies was the first step in this direction, but the more closely the problems confronting us are studied the more apparent it becomes that they cannot be completely solved merely by the imposition of tariffs. In trade, that nation is inevitably left behind which does not efficiently train and equip its people for the struggle, and it is because of the recognition of this fundamental truth that we have read with pleasure the reports of the debate upon our Educational system which was initiated in the House of Lords recently by that acknowledged authority, Viscount HALDANE. It is known that we have suffered severely during the war from lack of experts, but, as Lord HALDANE remarked, it is no use telling manufacturers to employ more chemists if they are not available. Our existing machinery is not equal to training the number required, and, consequently, there are only 1,500 trained chemists in England. The inadequacy of this total is realised when it is added that four German chemical firms, who simply played havoc with our trade, employed between them no fewer than 1,000 chemists. Other striking illustrations have been given of the handicaps imposed upon Great Britain by her past neglect of educational reform. An expert calculation has shown that, by adopting proper methods, Great

Britain could obtain the whole of the motor power now used from one-third the quantity of the coal which is actually consumed for the purpose. It is further estimated that in the various stages of consumption and in the making of by-products as much coal is wasted as would pay the interest on 500 millions sterling after the war. The reason for this is not that we do not possess men of the highest scientific attainments, but that we have not enough individuals possessing the necessary scientific knowledge to go round. The appalling waste of talent is indicated by the following figures. In England, out of 2,750,000 boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 16, only 1,100,000 receive any further education after they reach thirteen years of age. Of the remaining 1,650,000, the great bulk are educated only for a very short time, mostly in elementary schools up to the age of 14. Only 250,000 attend proper secondary schools, and they only do so for a short period in most cases. Thus quantity as well as quality is deficient. Between the ages of 16 and 25 there are in England and Wales 5,350,000 who get no education at all. Only 93,000 have a full-time course for a period which is generally very short; and 390,000 have a part-time course in evening schools. "What chance," asked Lord HALDANE, "have we against other nations which proceed on a different plan, and thereby have the power and knowledge to stimulate industrial capacity and activity? In England each year 18,000, and in Scotland, which does much better, 7,770, enter university institutions. That is a deplorable state of things. A great responsibility will rest on our rulers if they do not take the lead in availing of that vast reservoir of undiscovered talent, which may contain men and women who would raise the genius of the country in every walk of life." The crux of the whole matter is to deal with young people between the ages of 13 and 18. Continuation schools must be developed, secondary schools improved, and education generally made more interesting by showing its practical value and the great need that there is for it. It is, of course, open now to a clever boy, by means of scholarships, to make his way from the Board School to the Secondary School, through the University, to the highest position in the land, but this fact does not dispose of the national problem, and a much stronger link between the elementary and secondary schools will have to be forged if anything practical is to be done towards preventing the youth of the nation from drifting into those "blind-alley" occupations, which, after a few years, do more than anything else to swell the number of the unemployed and unemployable. Nor must it be forgotten that the struggle which the reading of a family entails upon the poorer classes has a powerful bearing upon this vital question, inasmuch as it obliges them to send their children out into the world to become wage-earners as soon as the law allows. When this great difficulty has been overcome the minor questions will settle themselves.

There has been much discussion regarding the relative importance of the humanities and science in the educational curriculum. Undoubtedly, in the past too much stress has been laid upon the value of dead languages. Practically all the scholarships in the Universities are allocated to "the professions," and even yet it is necessary for a science student to waste a year in the study of Greek if he wishes to take a degree at Oxford. He acquires a smattering of the tongue because he must, and forgets it as quickly as possible when the examination is passed. Such anomalies should be swept away. Germany, it is true, has furnished us with a warning of the evils resulting from an educational system which is built upon a strictly utilitarian basis, but, without following that lead, there is surely room for a compromise under which men may be trained according to their aptitudes. "The real value of humanistic education," as the Earl of Cromer very cogently pointed out, "is to create a certain 'atmosphere' of thought and to give the whole upper educated mind of the country a certain direction and tendency." After seeing the work which the young men from our Universities have done in the Nile delta, in the sands of the Sudan, and in India, he declined to convict our educational system of failure. While German Universities turned out men of very

varied accomplishments, they were quite incapable of producing that invaluable product—"an English gentleman." This is undoubtedly true, but the English system hitherto has been too one-sided. In addition to providing Pro-Consuls for the administration of the Empire's affairs, we must see that the son of the workman is given the special knowledge he requires in his trade, and provide for our manufacturers a sufficient number of expert employees for the maintenance and development of our industries. Now, whilst the people are awake to the need for action, is the time to initiate the necessary reforms. Money will be required for the purpose, and it should not be given with a niggardly hand, for invested in this direction, it will repay the nation a thousandfold.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

As will be seen from our advertising columns, the next organ recital will be given in St. John's Cathedral on Monday, at 9.15 p.m. The collection will be in aid of the Navy League War Fund.

A native paper says that the British Minister in Peking has sent in a despatch to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the establishment of two British Consulates at Aihun and Hulun, Manchuria, for the protection of British interests.

Arising out of a neighbour's quarrel in Aberdeen Street, a Chinese was charged at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday with throwing corrosive fluid over clothing which was hanging on the clothes-line. He was sent to prison for six weeks with hard labour.

COOLIE ASSAULTS EUROPEAN LADY.

STRUCK WITH A BUCKET.

A night coolie was summoned for assault at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday, the complainant being Mrs. Frost, 1, Kimberley Villas, Kowloon. Mrs. Frost, in the course of her evidence, said that she had had a great deal of trouble with the man, who did not do his work in a proper manner. She had cause to correct him on Tuesday, whereupon he became very abusive. He gripped her by the arm and also struck her on the head with a bucket.

The coolie alleged that he was kicked by complainant before he became angry. A fine of \$10, with the alternative of one month's hard labour was imposed.

JEWELLERY HAUL.

MAN AND WOMAN CHARGED AT HONGKONG.

Early this week the Hongkong police received a report of the theft of \$2,900 worth of jewellery from the residence of a Chinese in Caine Road. Inquiries were set on foot and a man and woman were arrested in connection with the robbery. At the Hongkong Police Court yesterday the two were charged with the theft, and it was stated that when the police recovered the missing \$2,900 worth of jewellery they also discovered an additional \$2,043 worth of jewellery which had not been reported missing. The police are suspicious regarding the second haul, and the man and woman were remanded in custody for further inquiries to be made.

OPIUM FROM GLASGOW.

STOPPED AT HONGKONG.

A quantity of opium which had travelled all the way from Glasgow was stopped at Hongkong on Tuesday, and at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday P.S. Clark, who made the discovery, charged a Chinese with being in possession of the drug. P.S. Clark said that on Tuesday he boarded the s.s. *Knight Companion* which had arrived from Glasgow via Cape Town, and in a tank in the after-part of the ship he found 100lbs. of raw opium and 45 tael of prepared opium. Most of the opium was hidden in about six inches of cement and had to be excavated. The police, he added, had previously received information to the effect that the opium had been put on board at Glasgow.

The defendant gave the excuse that he was carrying the opium for somebody else, but this was not believed. For being in possession of raw opium he was fined \$4,000 with the alternative of six months' imprisonment, and a similar penalty was imposed in regard to the prepared opium.

THE LATE MR. A. E. DAVEY.

FUNERAL AT HAPPY VALLEY.

Amid many manifestations of deep sorrow and regret, the interment took place at Happy Valley last evening of Mr. A. E. Davey, Acting Assistant Harbour Master of Hongkong, who died at the Government Civil Hospital on Tuesday. The cortege arrived at the Monument shortly after 6 p.m., those taking part in the funeral procession including H.E. the Governor, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Colonial Secretary); Sir William Ross Davies (Chief Justice); Rev. T. W. Robinson; Commander Beckwith, R.N.; Colonel Chapman; Major Macdonald; Lieut. Hutchison (A.D.C.); Capt. G. G. Wood; Capt. Wolfe; Capt. Russell; Capt. Armstrong; Capt. James; Capt. T. Arthur; Lieut. Hall; Lieut. Wright; Sergt. Major Higby; and Messrs. W. H. Dodwell; T. Hough; E. V. D. Parr; R. M. Dyer; E. Rolphs; A. Skelton; W. Nicholson; J. H. Wallace; T. L. Perkins; B. A. Hale; H. Murray Bain; H. T. Richardson, etc. The bearers were Lieut. Daily and Inspectors Gordon, Simm, Clarke, Wilden and P. S. Pitt, and the service was conducted by the Rev. T. W. Featherstone.

There was a large number of beautiful floral tributes, among those sending wreaths being the following: Sir Henry and Lady May; Harbour Master and European Staff of the Harbour Office; European Revenue Officers; Staff of the Imports and Exports Office; Commander Beckwith; the Attorney-General; the Bank Line; Butterfield & Swire; Shewan, Tomes & Co.; the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; "From his babes"; the Corinthian Yacht Club; the Chinese Clerical Staff at the Harbour Department; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; "From Lester and Mum"; the Asiatic Petroleum Company; the Swedish Trading Company, and many others.

The late Mr. Davey commenced his career in the seafaring profession as a cadet on H.M. training ship *Conway*, and he came to the East many years ago as an officer in the China Navigation Co. He left the service of that Company in 1907 to join the Harbour Office in Hongkong as a Boarding Officer, and at the time of his death held the appointment of First Boarding Officer and was acting as Assistant Harbour Master. He also held the rank of Lieut. Commander in the Royal Naval Reserve.

Mr. Davey was highly esteemed both in the Harbour Department itself and among shipping men generally as a most capable and obliging officer. Since the outbreak of the war, Commander Beckwith has had in him an ideal assistant, and by his death the Harbour Department suffers a severe loss.

For some time past the late Mr. Davey had not been in the best of health, but it was only a week ago that he went into hospital, where an examination revealed internal trouble which, unhappily, had a fatal termination.

HOW TO "SAVE THE SITUATION."

SEPARATE FRANCE FROM HER ALLIES.

An Italian wireless message from a reliable source states that it has been ascertained that a secret council was recently held in Berlin, all Ministers participating. The Imperial Chancellor stated:—"Our situation everywhere is serious. If all goes well we can resist for some months, and if the people are satisfied with little we can hold out till the spring of 1917. We have no other means of saving the situation than by separating France from her Allies."

COMIC WAR MEDALS.

Mr. G. E. Hill, Keeper of Coins at the British Museum, showed some of the latest war medals struck in Germany to the Royal Numismatic Society in London a month ago.

All had a comic interest, he said. One showed Neptune scrambling on a submarine and shaking his fist, apparently in impotent rage, at someone who had thrown him overboard. Another represented Count Zeppelin flying over Tower Bridge, glowing over the spectacle of London in flames. Another pictured Death sitting in the Cunard offices (after the sinking of the *Lusitania*) reading tickets to neutrals, the inscription reading "Business as usual." The fourth was the only really artistic one, said Mr. Hill, because it truly represented the Crown Prince as a regenerated type.

The president (Sir Arthur Evans) offered a prize for the best design for a medal to commemorate the great British naval victory off Jutland.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
Shanghai (via Swatow) ...	17th Aug	
Shanghai (via Swatow) ...	19th Aug	
...	...	...

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow ...	Thursday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.	
Hongkong ...	Thursday, 17th, 11.30 A.M.	
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe ...	Thursday, 17th, 11.30 A.M.	
Chinewantao ...	Thursday, 17th, 11.30 A.M.	
Straits, Borneo and India via Calcutta ...	Thursday, 17th, 2.30 P.M.	
Shanghai and North China ...	Thursday, 17th, 2.30 P.M.	
(EUROPE via SIBERIA) ...	Thursday, 17th, 2.30 P.M.	
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe ...	Thursday, 17th, 4.01 P.M.	
Amoy ...	Thursday, 17th, 5.00 P.M.	
*Swatow, *Shanghai and *North China ...	Thursday, 17th, 5.00 P.M.	
Wahweai and Tientsin ...	Friday, 18th, 8.30 A.M.	
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, United States and South America via Tacoma ...	Friday, 18th, 1.01 P.M.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Friday, 18th, 1.30 P.M.	
Holchow and Haiphong ...	Friday, 18th, 5.00 P.M.	
Straits ...	Saturday, 19th, 9.30 A.M.	
Philippine Islands ...	Saturday, 19th, 9.30 P.M.	
Shanghai and North China ...	Saturday, 19th, 9.30 P.M.	
Holchow and Haiphong ...	Saturday, 19th, 9.30 P.M.	
Straits, Borneo, Colombo, India, Aden, Egypt, Durban, Cape Town, *United Kingdom ...	Sunday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.	
Wahweai, Cebu and Tientsin ...	Monday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Tuesday, 22nd, 1.30 P.M.	
Philippine Islands ...	Tuesday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.	
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA) ...	Tuesday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.	
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe ...	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.	
Straits, Borneo, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe ...	Friday, 25th, 10.15 A.M.	
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday, 24th Aug., at 5 P.M.		
Australia, New Guinea, Tasmania, and New Zealand via Thursday Island ...	Saturday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.	
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan (via Moji), Victoria, B.C., and Seattle (Wash.) ...	Friday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.	
Straits, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, Vancouver, United States, South America, and United Kingdom via Canada ...	Wednesday, 5th, 9.45 A.M.	
(EUROPE via SIBERIA) ...	Thursday, 10.20 A.M.	

* Superimposed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Canton (Train) ...	11.30 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Tai O ...	8.30 A.M.	
Tai Po ...	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow ...	9.00 P.M.	
Shatin, Shatin and Sheung Shui ...	4.00 P.M.	
Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Ping Shan, Sai Kung ...	4.30 P.M.	
Satin, Satin ...	4.00 P.M.	
Satin and Waihow ...	4.00 P.M.	
Canton ...	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao ...	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon ...	7.30 P.M. 8.00 P.M. 10.00 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
Nantau and Sanmai ...	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Shamchun ...	4.00 P.M.	

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao ...	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.
Canton ...	7.30 P.M. 8.00 P.M. 10.00 A.M.	1.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung ...	7.00 A.M. 7.30 P.M.	7.00 A.M.
Shek He ...	7.30 P.M. 8.00 P.M.	7.30 P.M.
Kongmoon ...	7.30 P.M. 8.00 P.M.	7.30 P.M.
Kinchuk ...	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kankong ...	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

TO ELECTRIC LIGHT CONSUMERS.

THE "PHOEBUS" LAMP TAKES THE LEAD.

DON'T believe that the lamp which costs the least is the most economical.

Remember current costs more than lamps, and cheap lamps are "Wasters."

DON'T believe that the lamp which lasts the longest is invariably the best or the cheapest. Directly a lamp blackens it should be cast aside.

Remember again, current costs more than lamps.

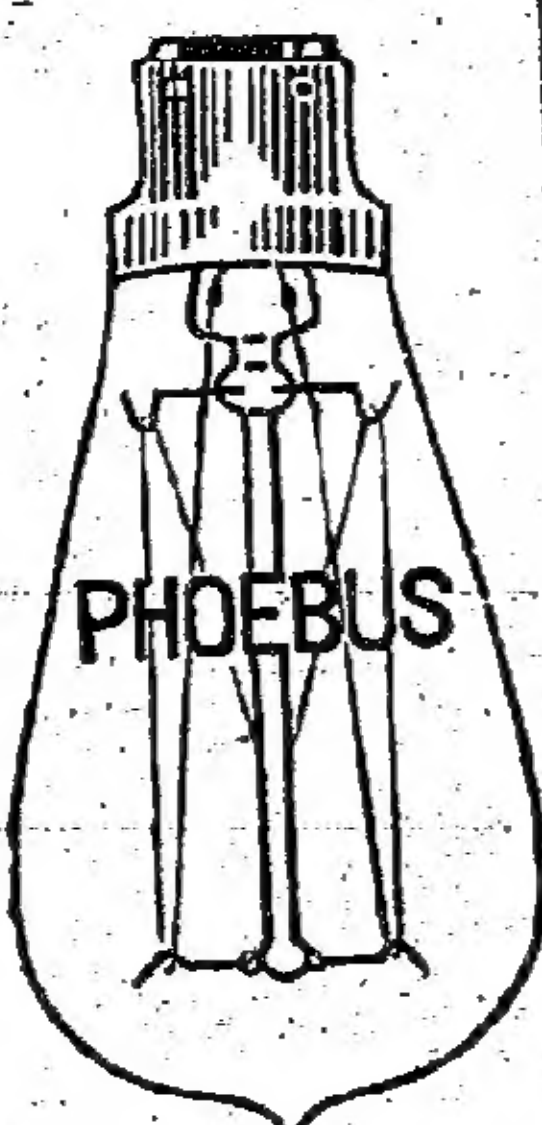
DON'T buy a lamp without a good reputation.

Remember the name "PHOEBUS" is a guarantee that the lamp is of the first quality.

Large Stocks of all Candle Powers and Voltages always carried.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG



COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 16th.	
ON LONDON ...	2/1 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer ...	2/1 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	2/1 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	2/1 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	2/1 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight ...	2/1 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight ...	2/1 1/2
ON PARIS ...	300
Bank Bills, on demand ...	300
Credit, at 4 months' sight ...	300
ON NEW YORK ...	50 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	50 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight ...	50 1/2
ON BOMBAY ...	168 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer ...	168 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	168 1/2
ON CALCUTTA ...	168 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer ...	168 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	168 1/2
ON SHANGHAI ...	72
Bank Bills, at sight ...	72
Private, 30 days' sight ...	100 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA ...	100 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	100 1/2
ON MANILA ...	90 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	90 1/2
ON BATAVIA ...	122 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	122 1/2
ON HONGKONG ...	34 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	34 1/2
ON SHANGHAI ...	72 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	72 1/2
ON SHANGHAI ...	83.10
Bank Bills, on demand ...	83.10
ON SHANGHAI ...	31 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	31 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

per cent.
Hongkong 20 cents piece ... \$ 1.80
Hongkong 10 " ... \$ 1.80
Canton 20 " ... \$ 1.80
Canton 10 " ... \$ 1.80

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 16th AUGUST, 1916.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA.	RETURN ON DIVID.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION	120,000	\$125	all	\$740, x div.	6 1/2 p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited	50,000	\$12	all	\$31, sellers	8 1/2 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$15	all	\$41, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$3.63, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
JOINT MILLER	20,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 143, buyers	11 1/2 p.c.
King Yik Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 10	all	T. 134, buyers	12 p.c.
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Company, Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 934, buyers	8 p.c.
Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 5	all	T. 41, buyers	6 p.c.
Yangtze Cotton Mill, Limited	40,000	Tls. 5	all	T. 41, buyers	3 1/2 p.c.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	60,000	\$50	all	\$33, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
DOCKERS AND WHARVES	60,000	\$50	all	\$12 1/2, buyers	4 p.c.
H'Kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$12 1/2, buyers	4 p.c.
Shai. Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	56,750	Tls. 100	all	T. 63	9 p.c.
New Engineering & S. B. Works, Ltd.	150,000	Tls. 5	all	Tls. 10	6 p.c.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	38,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 84	6 p.c.
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$9.50, sales	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$10 1/2, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$11 1/2, x div.	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$160	7 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$34, sales	9 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Company, Limited	325,000	6/-	all	\$7 1/2, sales	4 1/2 p.c.
INSURANCES—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	all	\$395	6 1/2 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$200	all	\$164, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	all	\$345, sales	6 1/2 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$215	all	Tls. 165	4 1/2 p.c.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	16,000	\$350	all	\$930	6 p.c.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	all	\$290, @ Ex 75	6 p.c.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—					
H'Kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$100	7 p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Limited	10,000	\$100	all	\$100	7 p.c.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$10	all	\$75	4 1/2 p.c.
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$31	5 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	\$38	6 p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 94	7 1/2 p.c.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$83	4 1/2 p.c.
Maatschappij tot Min- Bosch-en Land- bouw exploitatie in Langkat	350,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 26 1/2, sales	4 1/2 p.c.
MINING—					
Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Limited	1,000,000	\$1	all	24/-	7 1/2 p.c.
Kailan Mining Administration	1,000,000	\$1	all	31/-	7 1/2 p.c.
Huab Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$3, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Tronoh Mines, Limited	160,000	\$10	all	\$2, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Peak Tramway Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$2.80, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
REFINERIES—					
China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	\$114, sellers	10 p.c.
Malayan Sugar Company, Ltd.	14,000	P 20	all	\$40, 1/2, 3/4, buy.	7 1/2 p.c.
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—					
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$133	3 1/2 p.c.
H'Kong, Canton & Macao S. B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$32 1/2, sellers	4 1/2 p.c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	\$25, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd.	4,932,802	\$1	all	109/-, buyers	7 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$35, buyers	7 p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$29	7 p.c.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	30,000	\$6	all	\$3, buyers	7 p.c.
STONES AND DIMENSIONAL—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	\$7	all	\$3.85, buyers	7 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$3, buyers	10 p.c.
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$16 1/2, buyers	7 p.c.

Chinese Imperial 1895. Tls. 767, 1/2. Tls. 250 7 1/2 p. annum. Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU. AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

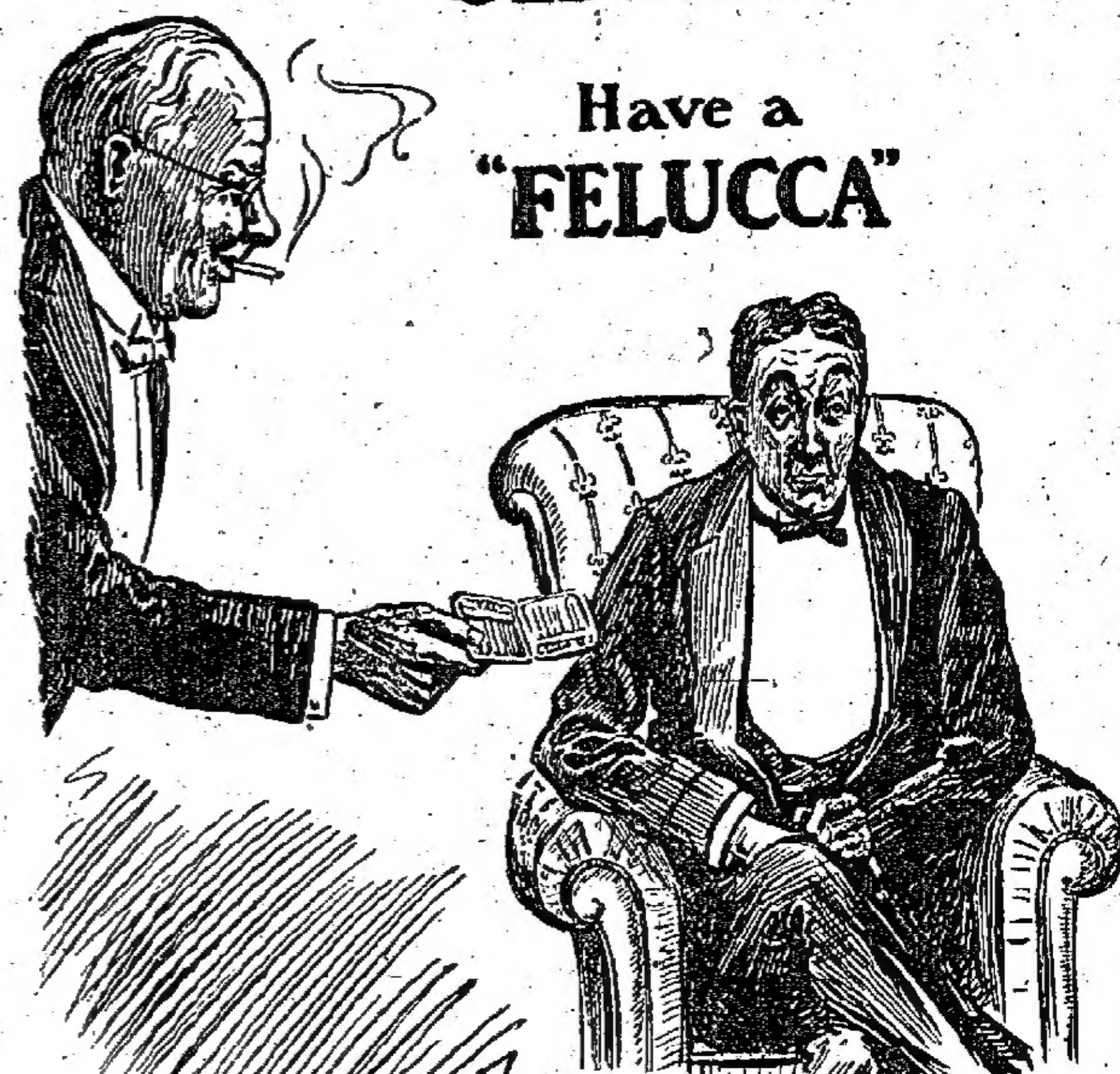
ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!!!

DON'T GROUSE OLD MAN!

Have a "FELUCCA"



WHY SEEK FURTHER WHEN HERE ARE THE BEST!

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds ... \$15,000,000
Sterling ... \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
W. L. PATTERSON, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. DODD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
O. S. Gubbay, Esq., J. A. Pinner, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Royle, Hon. Mr. E. Shollin

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABBS, Esq.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHENS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABBS, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1916.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

GOVERNMENT BANK

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 16th APRIL, 1912.)

Authorized Capital ... \$30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wushu, Wuhu, Anching, Tientsin, Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Fuzhou, Ningbo, Hangchow, Ningpo, Kaitung, Changchun, Suifu, Lohu, Cheowke, Tientsin, Chienan, Yihai, Linhai, Lintung, Chaofo, Tientsin, Tientsin, Yangchow, Fuzhou, Changchow, Kien, Moikien, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Chinkow, Antung, Canton, KUMING, PEKING, Kueihw, Suiyuanhang, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH

Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1914.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... \$1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1915.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-Up ... 12,500,000
Reserve Funds ... 4,650,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo.

FORMOSA—Aike, Giran, Kagi, KARENKE, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHUK, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAIKOW, TAINI.

CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kueikang, Shanghai, Swatow.

OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA.

LONDON BANKERS:

Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Farn's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, India, China, and the Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Y. KIKUCHI, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1916.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ... \$1,500,000
Subscribed ... 1,125,000
Paid-up ... 885,500
Reserve Fund ... 550,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES: Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kobe, Rangoon, Shanghai, Sw