



THE

# Sarawak Gazette.

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## Total and Personal.

### February.

Her Highness the Ruler's birthday, the 20th, was observed as a public holiday.

In the evening the Data Anas gave a very enjoyable party, which Her Highness the Ruler and the Dayangs Leasona and Valerie attended.

His Highness the Tuan Muda left for the Second Division, on February 11th, to visit friendly Dyak chiefs, while Mr. P. M. Adams, Secretary for Native Affairs, and Mr. R. E. Le Sarar, District Officer, Kuching, went on to the Third Division, in order to arrest the rebel Axon.

Capt. and Mrs. C. Hanaigan arrived in Kuching by the *Upper Brooke* on the 12th.

Capt. Hanaigan has recently accepted an appointment as Adviser to the newly-formed Sarawak Constabulary; we welcome him and Mrs. Hanaigan to Sarawak.

The new Constabulary is an amalgamation of the Sarawak Police and that now defunct corps the Sarawak Rangers, familiar to all in the past, especially on ceremonial occasions and in Outstations Ports, as the "Orang Kuba." A short account giving the history of the corps is published in this number.

Kuching will be sorry to lose two of its most popular residents in Mr. Forrest, Manager of the Chartered Bank, and Mrs. Forrest, who are leaving Sarawak on retirement in March.

Many Government Officers are due to proceed on leave and passenger lists for Europe this month include Mr. Jacques and Mr. and Mrs. Dick, from Kuching and Sibu, respectively.

The Sarawak Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1st, 1932.

### Deaths.

Announcement.—On February 26th at the General Hospital, Kuching, to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Anderson, a daughter.







## Sarawak Union Club Entertain New Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak.

On Saturday the 19th instant at 7.15 the Committee and members of the Sarawak Union Club were "AT HOME" to welcome their new President The Rt. Rev. Noel Dering Hudson, M.A., D.D., B.D., the newly consecrated Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak and the successor of The Rt. Rev. Bishop Dunson.

The Club premises were elaborately decorated, and the members and their guests, the latter consisting chiefly of missionaries, were served with light refreshments.

A band of crackers and an ovation by the ting band greeted the arrival of the Bishops who was accompanied by the Archbishop of Sarawak, and, before entering the Club house, the Bishop was received by the Honorary Deputy Secretary, Mr. Tan Kai Chuan.

The meeting was presided over by the Vice-President of the Club, the Ven. A. B. Champion, who in his speech of welcome introduced the new Bishop to the members and proposed the health of their new President, which was drunk by everybody present with mutual fervour.

Mr. Tan Seng Guan then spoke on behalf of the members and said they were very glad at the safe arrival of Bishop Hudson and were pleased to meet their new President. He wished the Bishop good health and every success in his new appointment.

Data, Club Treasurer gave the next speech in Malay, which was interpreted by Mr. Tan Seng Guan. The Data claimed that he was the first Malay pupil of St. Thomas' School. He acknowledged that his education was poor, because his late father was not interested in education, but he himself would make sure that he would not follow the hinder of his late father. He would see that, with the guidance of the Bishop, his grandchildren received good education in the future. He hoped the new Bishop would like the country and its surroundings.

Then the Bishop rose and, both graciously and suitably responded to the speeches, and said he was pleased to meet such a large number of people who had gathered together to give him such a warm welcome. Being a complete stranger it was not possible to remember every one of them, but he hoped he would get acquainted with them in a short time. He expressed his deep gratitude for the reception and the honour accorded to him, and as President of the Club he promised to do his best for the furtherance of its interests.

Father Hollis, the Honorary Secretary, then asked the Bishop to give away the prizes for the 1931 Headlong Hillside Tournament to the following recipients:—Winner: Lee Duck Sang; Runner-up: Ah Ah Loh. The former was also presented with a special cup for the highest break among the competitors of the season and was winner for two years successively.

Before the gathering dispersed a group photograph was taken to mark the occasion.—(Continued.)

## The Sarawak Rangers.

1893—1932

Although the Sarawak Rangers were only given that title in September, 1893, an armed force had been maintained in Kuching since 1862. Until then a small force of armed police had been in existence, but in the latter year a corps consisting was raised under Major W. B. Rodway.

In 1876 the command was assumed by Major F. A. Walter, a retired Officer of the 97th Foot, his duties were apparently not sufficient to keep him fully occupied, and he was dismissed the service for illegal trading in 1877. His successor was G. H. Macdonald, formerly of the 9th Dragoon Guards, and it was during this Officer's tenure of command, that the force was granted its present title.

At this time, and in fact until quite recently, recruiting was not confined to natives of Sarawak, and drafts of Indians and Japanese were brought into the country on more than one occasion. This is only to be expected, as the various Dyak tribes which later on were to form the chief sources of recruitment were at the time quite happily engaged in opposition to the armed forces of the State.

There do not appear to have been any definite regulations laid down as to the training of the new force, and probably each new Commandant introduced his own particular ideas. Major Rodway, while in command, must have had a trying time on taking over from a "Casualty" Walsh, and probably discovered that in the interval the corps had been forming "Line of Squadron Columns" instead of "Battalion Mass" Movement, but some subsequent Commanding Officer, and his own back by including in his training programme the petty, but in Britain as found in Sarawak, quite useless formation, the essential for assumption of which was sometimes provided by the caution "Prepare to receive Casualty."

In fact none of those Officers, whether Granted in command or not, who have had anything to do with the training of the Sarawak Rangers, have left their mark in some peculiarity of drill or customs. Until quite recently the perfectly amazing number of weapons and unclassified (in the military) hagle calls ascended throughout the day inevitably led one to suppose the force had at one time been on its rolls the name of an associate of H.M. Jullien.

Although Kuching has always been the Depot and Headquarters of the Sarawak Rangers, small detachments were kept at various outstations. These were withdrawn as the country became quieter, and those at Limbang and Trusan having been permanently returned to Kuching in 1921, the only outstations at the date of disbandment were at Miri and Kapit. Until 1908 or thereabouts the force was armed with the Snider rifle, and in some cases the carbine, and an assortment of M.L. Guns of varying weights and calibres. The heaviest, although issued, seems to have been used entirely for show as, until quite recently, the men were not trained in its use, it was not fixed by sights, and it was and still is, discarded in favour of the Jerry on all expeditions. All rifles were trained in M.L. Gun Drill and firing with blank charges, but it is doubtful if any organized firing with steel ever took place, although guns were, of course, employed against recalcitrant tribes. A hand-drawn battery of seven-pounder rifled muskets (which was in use for shooting purposes until 1909 and was considered an effective wing of the corps. About the year 1910 the S.M.L.K. Rifle was issued and has been retained. These are those, however, who consider the Snider more suitable for this country, and undoubtedly its 177 solid lead bullet, though it may not comply with the rules of war, is very effective even in the hands of a third-class shot.

It is possible that several of those who were in command at various times were ex-Officers of the Regular Arms, but the only other mentioned as such in the Sarawak Civil Service list is F. H. I. Day, 66th Foot, now 2nd Bn. The Royal Berkshire Regiment.

This Officer was Commandant from 1886—1921, he being with the exception of Major Stuart Cunningham the longest in Command of the ten or so who have held the appointment. The latter was the last to be gazetted Commandant, his tenure of command being from 1908—1921 and again from 1927—1929.

Small detachments of Rangers have taken part in various expeditions since the force was raised, but it would appear that at no time has it seen active service as a complete unit. The shortage of Officers throughout its history would in any case have rendered this impossible, but for all that the Rangers have played their part in the history of the State, and have undoubtedly exercised a certain moral effect on the foreign population of Kuching and Miri.

Their usefulness is now ended and nothing they could do could not be done equally well by an efficient constabulary, but many will miss them on His Highness the Rajah's birthday, and many more will regret the loss of the Band, which was always in great demand for private and public functions of every description.

We can only hope that many of those Rangers who left so heroically at the end of 1931, will return to enlist in the newly-formed Sarawak Constabulary.

## Disarmament and World Peace.

To the most casual observer of the world of world events, three points cannot fail to impress.

China is defending herself from the aggression, not in such of Japan as a whole, since she is not defenceless though it is being waged, but from that of Japan the militarists, in opposition to those who have followed policy of peaceful but unambiguously aggressive postulates in Manchuria.

Secondly, the Chinese economical boycott of Japan has succeeded beyond all expectations. Japanese goods are being to no end thousands of Japanese workers are thrown out of employment; the Chinese, encouraged by this, are demanding a world boycott of Japanese trade.

Thirdly, the other Powers with League membership, have done nothing offensive in starting off war which may assume huge proportions economically disastrous to the whole world.

In spite of this, the disarmament movement is dying in Europe. Taking these points into consideration, several questions arise as to their effect on future events. Is the weapon of economic boycott ultimately stronger as a substitute for force versus armed aggression of one State by another? It is hardly reasonable that the whole world or even all members of the League of Nations should be expected to boycott their trade by joining in such a boycott, assuming this boycott could be made universally effective, which is doubtful. In the present instance it has succeeded (as between China and Japan) but it does not appear to have crippled—being merely distressed both nations in greater or lesser degree and further aggravated the spaces.

Has the League any real power to induce its will or interfere with effect in international disputes? If so, why has she not exercised that power? In view of the fact that Japan has been up every restrictive and peace-making treaty she has envisaged, surely it seems a little futile for the parties in the present disarmament deliberations to place their agreement, if any, for reduction of armaments and maintenance of peace by arbitration through the League, in such a position that they are liable to follow the recent fate of the Kellogg Peace and the Nine-Power Treaty, at the hands of Japan?

History repeats itself. Japan, under the sway of her militarist rulers is engaged. She uses an as excuse for armed aggression, an event or events from which the show of Nations is by no means the sole sufferer; she strikes at a time when the losses of China,

distressed by some of the world foods the world has ever known, is divided against itself. She is following in the path taken by Germany in 1914. The circumstances are very similar. But look at Germany today, or even yesterday. One might suppose, and with reason, that her plight would cause Japan to pause and consider, but she no. The wheel is in motion and will break the land that would stand it.

Let it be said here that this land lies by no means at the foot of Japan's shoe.

China for some time past has had many guests but few have been all quarters to put her house in order, and she has failed. China rates in that huge world community—a lesson is held to China and the League Congress who have been doing their best to put India in the same state of utter confusion, for some years. Security from murder, abduction, insult and injury has been a negligible quantity in most parts of China since the capture, and probably before it. In fact at the concert of the "Sino-Japanese alliance" was felt strong sympathy for Japan and even thought it might have been better to ally other Nations with similar complaints taken the same. Such is now quite obvious that she has military qualities for that but neither more, from the staff partly and simply practical and no more to be expected than those of a common thief.

So we return to our parallel instance of events in 1914.

Japan is determined, it appears, to face the whole world's armament, as Germany did.

Indubitably any other Power which may propose to intervene, with armed force, in this crisis might well consider the economic condition of the Powers, especially Great Britain, which took part in the so called Armistice of 1914—15.

Apart from the poverty and upon these Powers, by actual participation, they are now suffering from political and economic indigestion caused by rash and hasty indulgence in the raw trade of Socialism, Bolshevism, Superstition and experimental Democracy.

None of these Powers can, at any rate, afford to participate in the present struggle.

But it is becoming increasingly clear that the ideal of World Peace cannot be obtained and maintained by treaties which can be torn up like so much white paper.

In other words therefore force, and force alone, appears unfortunately to be the only answer to the problem, as it has been shown time immemorial. The way is not yet open. It would appear that the only alternative, a commercial boycott by the League Nations of an aggressor, is unworkable in commercial times in the whole world.

Partly by international differences, many of the Powers were late or no interest several of these or policy, China and Japan being contrasting examples in the East—though with Spain and Germany in Europe. With treaties have therefore but a very thin wall of security from internal strife and bloodshed.

President Hindenburg, a force in himself, is informed by Hitler's Ministers and the "steel Heilmann," one, that they were withdrawn in the support of him unless Hindenburg's soldier goes. This is no idle threat for these political considerations have the power to prevent internal war in Germany if their particular plan is thwarted.

The Premier of Spain, Don Manuel Azana, wisely, it is said, supports the troops for the moment loyal to him, in uniform commanded by the nation as large.

The nature of power of these dictators rests on the unity of population of the official standing, temporary loyalty of their country's army—put, namely, her military forces organized or disorganized, legal or illegal.

England however is unique in history. Loyalty to the King and His Constitution, in spite of communism, back bench Socialism too selfish and other powers, is, doubtfully, still the main controlling force. But what happens this feeling which has held the country together through general strikes, abnormal unemployment and the logical thing which is economic taxation of wealth partly gained by hand created effort?

Partly discipline bred in the home and fostered by an educational system for which we now have to pay with a very high price, whatever the Boardman's (and try) partly loyalty to an ideal, fought for and established.

by such men as Sir James Brooke, Rhodes and Stamford Raffles, and finally and largely loyalty to the King's Crown. In this it is essential, England as a power is fortunate, both in the King's Person and in that of his Heir.

The days of the foolish dictum "L'Etat'est moi" have gone, but there is nothing to prevent a resurgence of that spirit in the few remaining monarchies of the world. In other words it cannot be prophesied with any accuracy that Great Britain or any other Nation will continue to occupy these present fortunate states under a wisely tolerant and broadminded monarchical system.

Any such nation may be visited with an avowed King or queen by some brains who are not paid "any gridding" and list or other democracy with its alleged leaders for the masses, who when they are free consider themselves individually all-wise and all-knowing, instead of themselves as absolute alignment critics of the State as a whole.

Thus we come back to China, with her numerous generals and merely civilians, for an example of this latter possibility, the argument being that the monarchical system is preferable to the ultra democracy in that a good (or bad) monarch is better than a good (or bad) democracy, for this reason, that assuming such may in time come to be good, the experience of the bad monarch is infinitely easier than the operating of a powerful factional democratic party, the one generally necessitating bloodless revolution as in Spain (though we may consider they have acted similarly), and the other starting civil war, as in China, the weakness of which Nation from this cause being the main reason for the success of the present Japanese action, and without which Japan would presumably have pursued a more and more casual policy, with war only as a last-ditch defence.

## Revised Advertising.

Inefficient attention is paid these days to proper and effective advertising. Hoardings, bill posters, sky writing and other advertisements on the public house should be made good.

What is the use of putting up in large black letters such exaggerations as—

### PROMILENERY'S PIPE CLEANERS PREDOMINATE.

Underneath a life-size picture of a smug, disgustingly handsome, grinning Advertiser, with colonial and too many gold stripes, cleaning out his foul pipe?

If the Promilenery was functioning properly, he would not be smiling, he would be grilling. If he happened, as he looks, to be a Swiss Natural, what he would call a mess.

Further, no any decent navy, no Admiral clean but his own pipe is full down uniform, he sends them all down to the boiler room to be blown through.

Looking a little farther along the hoarding, a blaring insult to passers-by is met, you read (or you can if you keep a hold on your thing-indignation) the controversial statement:

### PROMINGTON'S PIPES ARE PARAMOUNT!

NO CLEANING OR PAINTING NECESSARY!

By our acquisition, at huge cost, of a Famous Scientist's discovery, this is all done for you by merely Pulling your Promingtons out of your pocket!

SEE OUR PIPES LIVE AND SMILE!

GIVE PIPES AND FOR CHRISTMAS!

PIPE JOY PLEASES PAY!

What is man to believe? Positively perplexing, and definitely depressing.

Another horror forced on the innocent public is the highly-coloured monthly magazine which starts say ten stories on its first ten pages after which a given female is portrayed on a page, saying—"Let me be your mother," which impossible suggestion consists of offering the reader a bottle of Gilder's gripe water at 1/6, or 3/8, the large bottle. The said reader, having reached the most exciting part of "Blood Will Out" flings over the page in horrified search for the remainder of the story and eventually finds a small note to the effect that this blood-cure is contained on page (omit); this is eventually found after heated conversion to arabic or common numerals and back again, only to find the whole of that page is—occupied by a florid frozen illustration of a wizened, dejected looking man with a large yellow stained waxed mustache, who is obviously in the final death grip of dread halitosis, under which is printed yellow and black letter an inviolable, but unpalatable symposium:—

### PIRE SCORCHING BEHAVIOR!

Death DANGER Disease Forming Tobacco Habit. PAPER, CIGARETTES.

Examine your pipe microscopically under a microscope!!

Are you aware what germs lurk in its dark hollows, so close to your

LIPS, GUMS, TEETH.

Are they already infected?

Are you a social menace?!

Do you notice people draw away from you?

Statistics show you have but little chance of escape from DISEASE and DEATH.

which takes its toll of four out of five Adults over the critical age of 20. Your only chance lies in our PAPER Treatment. Thousands cured—millions of Testimonials—a crossing newspaper writes—"I suffered for years and tried everything. No one would think of crossing at my crossing. I was desperate. Then I tried your treatment two years ago and since then have used no other. (Original letter can be seen if required).

—Cut out the coupon carefully, using the dotted line, with a pair of nail scissors a sharp knife or cigar cutter and post NOW together with 3/6 in stamps obtainable at any Post Office and we will send you FREE our illustrated booklet entitled.

"THE SCIENCE OF THE CIRCUMVENTION  
OF BACTERIOLOGICAL"

Thousands of Doctors recommend it. On sale everywhere and at our Head Office, The Slavery Institute, 14 Billingsgate, E.C. (Room 4).

NOTE! This sort of thing should have been swapped with the crinoline and the Broadway lace forest. The reader is repelled—he catches "Flack's Magazine" from him, squinting at it's ugly bilious warning, he has failed to find the remains of "Blood Will Out" or possibly when it is too late he discovers it tucked away like a dog at the end of the foul paper, the good too small to read without glasses two inches thick.

Something entirely new should be tried by these advertisers instead of causing deadly pain to the millions by the above crude methods. The interest of the prospective customer must be appealed. This could be done by the monthly publication of several "booklet novels," one chapter, one booklet, each month, on sale by the million at every Book Stall, Teacher's Shop, Bar or Barber's waiting room, on the theory that "He also serves who only stands and waits" (old Portuguese saying).

This serial being desirable could comprise the announcements, slightly worded, of countless fairs, the reducing publication costs for each, to a mere-fraught (Russian money).

The following is an example of a specimen first chapter booklet, quite enough for one month, you will agree—:

Title—The Great Banana Plot, by Count Garden.

Publishers—Estimote Press & Co., Orchard St., London.

## BOOK ONE

### Chapter One

The Prime Minister of Ipecacuanza ground his teeth in baffled rage but they withstood the test, being made by that well-known house, Scamps, Grinds, and Scrape.

At length with a gesture of resigned defeat which displayed honest lines (Hence and Reed) he watched up the gold mounted pen (an inkerman) which he always carried with him and dashed off his signature, on the paper before him (Puggin's Handover Hand). The only other occupant of the large, rich, paneled apartment (Sipina and Polish, Decorators), smiled, and said:

A severely discernible smile, for his face was one shadow, it was as well—but he had not used his Midgetek Shaving Compendium and steps since his arrival at dusk the previous night.

It was not only for this reason, however, that he had placed the Ipecacuanza with his face to the windows whose "Stain-glass" panes allowed the light of early dawn to reflect clearly every thought that gave expression on his hazelised face.

It was five a.m. of a cold water's note, by the clock on the mantle (The Concord Clock Company, Ltd., Greenwich). Big Ben had struck five minutes past.

The distinguished but as yet unattested stranger smiled in his chair (Frumper, Frongy, Furnishes).

Well, my friend, you have at last decide to sign! It is well. His voice purred on its soft, pretty Argentinian accents like milk on ice.

But Fair, cold grey hair, glazed the eyes of the Premier of Ipecacuanza, even through his medium yellow tortoise shell spectacles, specially made for him, for he had been blind, by Glass, Wopple & Co., Opticians, 2 Street. "I have signed," he smiled, "but I beg of you to express criticism, as we always." (Messrs. Froin, Paid, Co., private enquiry agents, almost sermons and discretion, also Messrs. Krys, Hoole and Co., Detecting Agency, second to none). The well-faced blue-glazed (Higgs Electric Needle) stranger took three long strides to the door (The "Open Sesame" Door and Window Co.), opening it, shutting it, and slowly resuming himself all in one motion, without even waking the parrot, moving lightly by the window.

"We are last wakening the parrot, so calm yourself, my dear Sir," purred he through blue-glazed jaws. "Then I will take you into my confidence and the other."

"Let me be your Father," said blue jaw.

Very well then, since you are so kind, I have signed that, agreeing to transfer to the State of Casarea Sagrada, the great Banana Monopoly of Ipecacuanza. I gather you are the secret enemy of Sagrada, plenipotentiary, and very extraordinary. The Ipecacuanza State Bananas have been sold, hitherto, to the Bluebottle Fruit Combine who retailed them so cheaply to the public that we found we had been losing money on the sale owing to casual our clerks leaving out a thought in the contract, Dances Adding Machines being unknown at that early date.

However, I and my colleagues in Ipecacuanza realised there was money in Bananas, if we could succeed in selling the Monopoly to some other un-aware of conditions in the State (Globe, Trotter & Co., Travel Agency).

Fortunately for us and incidentally for you and me, your Sovereign, the Emperor of all the Sagradas had heard so much of the Banana Monopoly through the propaganda of our stock brokers, Messrs. Bucker Blodge & Co., that he decided to buy, although you will admit that the sum down to which you have just beaten me represents a bargain.

Ah, but I have taken a postal course in Accountancy, Noteshmanship, Reforming Banking and How-banking with the Pagan College, Wigam (Let us be your Uncle), said the other.

"Quite," the Premier's voice dropped to a crouch. "But listen, I can make you rich" (Overdraft Banking Corp.).

"Good," said Mr. X, snapping his blue jaw (Krock Arica, Tanager Spectator, 3 Poultry, E.G.).

Well, then, return swiftly to your master, at Sagrada (Headstrong Horse Hire Co.), obtain his signature, attaching your own on this deed (The Fapped the Puggin's Hand), and return here. When you do so, twenty of the one hundred thousand dollars which Ipecacuanza will receive to the Emperor, are yours!

"Make it fifty-five," snapped the grim stranger.

"No, fifty," said the Premier.

"Right," snapped the Jew.

Well then, said the Premier, now that we have concluded the bargain (Rosenberg and Lubengrin, money lenders, no security required), I may as well confess that the Ipecacuanza Banana Plantations were variously destroyed by rabbits a few days ago, but have some more of this Semi-Diesel 124; Bonno Prince Charlie Champagne! His hand shook as he poured out two glasses of the precious fluid (Saxophila for the service). The stranger did not drink, he never did (not even water), but on observing the famous blue label, he drank the whole bottle and both glasses.

Leaning forward he fixed the wily native of Ipecacuanza full in the eye, at the same time drawing back his coat to expose the famous Sagrada emblem of the Riffed 124, in glass, and throwing off his red wig by (Clarkson "Do you see my hair?" he whispered). "Well, I am the Emperor of Casarea Sagrada."

Crash—Blastness—Two pistol shots—the great chamberly crashed to the floor in a thousand pieces (to work Banana manufacturer) beside it, bleeding by the respectable monarch of Sagrada, a bargain placed on his breast (Blue bottle Fruit Combine cheap price). He was dead (Froin, Paid & Co. Chemists).

The Prime Minister of Ipecacuanza had vanished.

END OF CHAPTER ONE.

## Performance of Malay Dancing etc., given by the Datu Amar in Honour of H.H. the Rancee's Birthday, 24th February.

Her Highness the Rancee was met at the Pangkalan Batu steps by the Datu Amar, and proceeded with him to his one in the Dato's residence, Rajah Taha Road, arriving at 8.15 p.m. Their Highnesses the Ranyang Ranyang and Valerie followed in one of His Highness the Rajah's cars. On arrival, Her Highness was welcomed with a speech and song and dance by some small children who presented them with bouquets, tortoise shell bangles and locally woven Sarong.



The ground's were beautifully illuminated, and satisfactorily accounted for the effect.

After a while, however, the weather improved slightly and the performance took place in the grounds.

Side shows including a Mangrove were much appreciated by the guests, who included the Resident, Mr. J. C. Symon, Mr. A. A. Bourne, Treasurer of Sarawak, and Mr. Haraguchi of Kuala Lumpur.

Her Highness the Rani and Deyang Deyang and Larutan eventually took their departure at 12.15, accompanied by their host who escorted them to his car to the Pangkajene Gate.

This party in Her Highness' honour was a great success and we take this opportunity of wishing Her Highness many happy returns of the day, on behalf of our readers.

**PAMARAN.**

**ULANGAN HARI JADI DULI YAKA MAHA MALIA.**

**TYAN BARRU, SARAWAK, 1931.**

**KEMERIAHAN.**

Kemeriahan yang berakir ditahapiah oleh yang berkemah Duta Azar, Abang Sabihan, Gasing/nya di-Dandulan, Kampong Bantangan, Kuching, pada malam Sabtu 26th February, 1931, kerana persembahan kedatangan Sri Pahlia Dak Yang Maha Malia Tuan Rajah, Sri Gasing Nyuan Hando, a.c.s.c., Sarawak, serta Persembahan-Tuan Rani dan kedua Putri-nya Deyang Deyang dan Deyang Yava—tujuh beratus beratus—dengan diri jadi Duli Tyag Maha Malia Tuan Rani pada 26th February, 1931.

Manyambak kedatangan baginda dan anak-anak kecil dengan dipergahikan Duta serta rombongan di-Dandulan: Duta Azar diri sendiri serta Deyang-Deyang.

**PERAJAW PERSEMBAHAN.**

1. Abul Mubarrat—Abang Haji Hiji, Abang Mohamed Duta, Isah Abang AYE, Mohamed Jeli, Abang Sabah, Abang Malin, Isah M-Jahid Yusoff, dan Mohamed Ali.
2. Ketua majlis—Abang Haj Hiji, Abang Sabah, Abang Haji Osman.
3. Abul persembah—Abang Malin, Abang Jela, Abang Ardi dan Abang Mubarrat.
4. Ketua persembah—Abang Haji Ahmad, Mohamed Ali dan Abang Deyang.
5. Manjaja manjaja—Abang Jada, Abang Jaqawi dan Mohamed Deyang.
6. Penjaja karung Api—Abang K'amin, Abang Baru, Mohamed Ali, Mohamed Kiu, Abang Jela, Wahap dan Nara.
7. Tukang Mambang—Mohamed Masnin, Nara, Nara dan Nipi.
8. Penjaja tampek mamban—Abang Abul Wahap, Abang Kamin, Abang Sarnah dan Abang Nara.
9. Persembah—Abang Mufar, Abang Habsah, Abang Haji Daba, Abang Haji Padeh, Abang Masnah, Mohamed Siraj dan Len.
10. Penjaja—Abang Mohamed Duta dan Mohamed Jeli.

**PROGRAMME.**

Jenis Lahan.	Yanperhatian.	Ketempatan.
1. Persembahan ..	Kerah-kerah ..	Ag. H. Adnan
2. Manjaja Manjaja ..	..	..
3. Karung Api ..	..	..
4. Jaja ..	..	..
5. Tampek Mamban ..	Kerah-kerah ..	..
6. Manjaja Manjaja ..	..	..

**MERTUA SERIYAN PERSEMBAHAN.**  
Haji Yusoff, Haji Abang Zaid, Wan Abdullah, Isah dan Isah.

**NAMA BERAS-SERAN BERSEMBAHAN.**

- Kampung**—Dahlan (Katu), Haji Jeli, Dablan, Mura, Rung, Abang Dablan, Sabari, Ibrahim dan Isah.
- Maha Tar**—Rai (Katu), Duda, Rata, Mal, Hal, Marapha, Padi, Rung, Isah dan Yusoff.
- Tayang Kaya**—Yoshi (Katu), Hassan, Haji, Sabari, Matatin, Maja, Sabah, Jua, Hassan, dan Nibang.
- Taya Tinggi**—Tala (Katu), Tala, Jala, Sabari, Ali, Sabah, Tala III, Sapong, Sani, dan Abang Shadar.
- Janda**—Yari (Katu), Jaha, dan Harah.
- Persembahan Kucha**—Sera dan Gendak (Katu) Bana, Awa, Mar-bintangling, Bantag dan Tadi, Isah, M. Anas, M. Abang, Deyang, dan Isah. (Membuat menyilap-silap).
- Persembah Persembah Abulhah**, Abang Gasing, Isah, Abang, Dablan, Ali, Taha, Jaja, dan Mal.
- Persembah Maba-maba**—Masa dan Rabi (Major), Masah, dan Isah (Sergent), Abang dan Taha (Sergent).
- Persembah**—Isah, Sabah, Abang Leman, Abang Sani, Wang, Abang Pengayah, Ali dan Dablan.
- Maha Jaja**—Pa-Payang dan Awi (Katu), Abang M. Jeli, Rabi, Yusoff, Pawan dan Dablan II.
- Deyang**—Hassan, Hassan, Mura, Abang Sapong, Sabah, Nara, (Persembah) Mohamed Nor, Abang Habsah dan Kiri (Persembah) Hassan.

Kata lagi orang patah: Mohamed Jeli ada his persembah lagi.

Kata-lagi juga Malaya: Sabihan ada his persembah lagi.

Duta (Persembah): Mohamed Ali, Ohi, Mohamed Kiu dan Harah.

Tan-tan karung, Tan-tan Haji dan Persembah dan ada his persembah kedatangan baginda dan anak-anak kecil dengan dipergahikan dengan persembah.

**Mainly About Nothing.**

The following article corresponds which has been sent us by our foreign News Editor leads us to suppose that whatever else may hold that railway country India, her railways will continue to be administered by her railway men, with the same conscientious devotion to duty as displayed in these letters.

**CHRYSTOCHOMOS HAIT,**  
Kuching Station Office.

**DADA HAITA JATI.**

Every time I am telling you that I meet with you, certainly as unaccountably, or elypter as health about that time you have travel on my train but in 12 weeks, pay quickly please—

**Yours,**

**KAMAYAN CHRYSTOCHOMOS HAIT,**  
JAWA BARU STATION OFFICE.

Head Station Master.

CHERUNGOCHANDRA P.O.

DEAR SIR,

I say, man, what did you say your name was please?

Yours,

Mr. RAJAH PANG VERMA LAMA

MERSAYATI AGEM

Head Clerk, Post Office.

CHERUNGOCHANDRA HAILY,

Railway Station Office.

DEAR SIR,

I am not telling you asking my name I am telling you pay fare for train station. Come quick please, or I pay myself and take proceeding with Magistrate, then you have no chance.

Yours,

Mr. RAMANILAK CHERRUBETT CHOLA

JARANWARRAGALLA JEND,

Head Station Master.

CHERUNGOCHANDRA P.O.

DEAR SIR,

Alright man—No need for you to pull back over the line if you have in your trunk one of the bag.

I am sending you with runner the train leave the six stamps in stamps from my postage. Other bananas when you ask me for my ticket I already had way to destination—you are very amicable man.

I remain,

Mr. RAJAH PANG VERMA LAMA

MERSAYATI AGEM

CHERUNGOCHANDRA HAILY,

Railway Station Office.

DEAR SIR,

This being sixth letter I have written you I am using the six stamps you need not enough—therefore you must pay me for these also I have taken MERSAYATI out for 12 stamps have six stamps stamp for request for payment and one rubber stamp of obligation to teach you man, I am not strictious problem when I had you train fare.

I remain,

Mr. RAMANILAK CHERRUBETT CHOLA

JARANWARRAGALLA JEND,

Head Station Master.

OLD SARAWAK.

From the Sarawak Gazette  
52 Years Ago.

THE  
SARAWAK GAZETTE

1902.] TUESDAY, 22D NOV., 1902. [Price 1/6 week.

His Highness The Rajah, accompanied by The Rames, left for Kuching on the 21st in the *Alma*, arrived at 10 1/2 the day after and found the Resident of the Kuching, Mr. Houghton, Mr. Thompson, and 100 Malays, who were ready for permanent engagement to join him on that day. After Rajah had embarked, the *Alma*, accompanied by the small sailing steamer *The Ombak*, proceeded without delay up the coast to Kuching, which was reached on the afternoon of the 27th day. They landed the same evening, and took up their quarters in the new fort there, situated 100 miles from the mouth of the river. The object of this visit was to take some measures against a small refractory party of Dyaks living in the Malay stream of the Balak River, which is still a branch of the Kuching.

The intelligence received that of all of six men, who organized themselves some years ago by making an onslaught on a few Malay houses, killing them without any cause or provocation. They then declared themselves among the Dyak inhabitants of the Balak, who were friendly to Government. It was known they were living somewhere in this place, though their exact abode could not be ascertained. The Government was in consequence helpless in trying to bring them to justice, as they were in some extent protected and concealed by their numerous relatives. Finding it impossible to arrest them, the Resident held a meeting of all the Balak Dyaks, and gave them notice that they must follow one of two courses, viz., either deliver up the murderers, or move out of Balak stream, and live below Kuching town in the main river. They chose the latter alternative, and as soon separated from the rebels, who with a small following then ascended the river Mupang into an almost inaccessible part, and put a stockade on the top of a steep hill defended by precipitous rocks on the path of access. They have also a few doors of the wild Pagan tribe beyond, and supposed to be with them.

At short time after this separation took place, the attack with their arms consisted of three more Malays in a company before Kuching. The object this small party of murderers had in troubling themselves on this Kuching Hill was evidently to induce the Government to raise a force to attack them, when probably some would have been killed on both sides, but most certainly on the attacking one, their hungry and helpless tribes have done, and then they hope to be received as friends without any further punishment. These was their intention; but instead of attempting such a sudden attack, the Government have thought it better to build a strong stockade on the mouth of the Mupang, and establish a force to guard this point to prevent the rebels from coming out for the purpose of either committing further depredations, or of getting food which they are much in need of, being allowed to a state of starvation. The Rajah and Mr. Houghton were two days away from Kuching, building this stockade; and now knowing parties are permitted to ascend the Mupang to induce the rebels as much as possible, who are now threatened by an attack from their opposite or interior side by the Rames, and on another side by the *Umbak* it will take within some weeks being hit by their poisonous blowpipe arrows, which they use with deadly aim and being so much in want of food, it is generally thought that all except the actual murderers, who only number six men, will soon drop with and perish off. With the exception of this small refractory party the Kuching is in a peaceful state, with a progressive trade.



BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

LIABILITIES.	ASSETS.
Balance carried over from Decr. 1930 \$2,000.00	Cash in Bank— 799.00
Interest on Loans during the year 24.12	Chartered Bank of India, etc., on Current A/c.
	Security Deposits— 223.21
	Merchandise and stock on hand 292.00
	Land— Freehold in all cases 11.00
	9 74.00
	W. H. Bennett & Sons
	Debt in advance 275.00
	Trusts— Freehold
	Cash—
	Debt in advance 25.11 255.00
	998.41
	Stock of Merchandise— 142.50
Balance carried over from Decr. 1930 10	175
Interest on Loans during the year 1	11
	11 186
	100 186
	11 2 10 11 11 11 11
	11 11 11 11 11 11 11
\$2,024.12	\$2,024.12

M. IRAN,  
*Honorary Secretary.*

B. A. FRECHMAN,  
*for Honorary Treasurer.*

Examined, compared with vouchers and found correct.

A. L. McLARNE,  
*Judicial*

Kuching, 28th January, 1932.

Club News.

Sarawak Club.

BOWLING AVERAGES FOR JANUARY, 1932.

Name	No. of Games.	Average.
N. A. Middleton	9	207.4
W. J. Chester	10	187.5
O. T. Bates	6	187.1
T. A. Reid	23	186.9
B. J. S. Davies	8	181.8
C. F. Birn	18	178.8
A. L. McLarne	12	175.4
J. C. Swaine	9	176.8
B. L. Moor	8	175.3
W. H. Kelley	9	165.7
A. K. Brown	17	162.5
P. M. Adams	7	161.1
C. E. Parsons	8	161.6
A. Havinigan	12	151.4
W. G. Teit	8	152
F. Harding	12	119

Monthly Bowls Competition for January, 1932.

	Average.	Score.	Ways.	Total.
T. A. Reid (Winner)	184.5	403	19.04	412.54
P. M. Adams	161.1	361	18.26	429.36
C. E. Bates	179	376	22	428
F. Harding	142	324	18.4	428
A. Havinigan	124	324	18.3	427
N. A. Middleton	167	324	20	424
A. L. McLarne	175	225	15	421
B. L. Moor	153	287	16	420
B. J. S. Davies	182	227	14	423
G. T. Bates	151	265	13	429
W. J. Chester	168	241	16	425
W. H. Kelley	168	237	16	421

Fourth Division News.

Mexi,  
 December, 1931.

Reports from the Fourth Divisional Reports for December, 1931, by Mr. H. D. Apin, Resident.

Eight—(1) Fuzan, Puan Area, a Pa Dyak Sabah, was tried for the murder of Anong, a Kelabit woman of the same tribe, and found guilty and sentenced to death, subject to confirmation by the Supreme Court.

At Mexi there was only one case in each of the Resident's Courts and they do not call for any special attention.

General.—As a Municipal Board meeting the plans for a sewage plant and dump at Pujat were approved and passed at an approximate cost of \$2,400. The Sarawak Collieries, Limited, have agreed to go ahead in this cost and make up all road approaches, and work has begun.

I visited Puan from the 15th—20th instant. A meeting of Dyak test was called and the new Kampur Dyak regulations were explained to them.

The Acting Commissioner of Police, Mr. Reynolds, paid a quick visit to Mexi in connection with police work, and matters dealing with the change over to the new Constabulary next year were discussed.

The Divisional Treasurer visited Mexi and Niah to make arrangements to exchange all old silver dollars. He reports that the Kadagans wished to change all their silver dollars and that he exchanged the sum of \$8,000 in total. An attempt was made to persuade them to deposit their money in the Post Office Savings Bank, but they refused to have anything to do with it.

I called on His Excellency Mr. A. F. Richards, Governor of B.N.B., who passed through Mexi with Mrs. Richards on their return to North Borneo.

Mr. T. Gomez, Divisional Forest Officer, left for Kuching on 15th by the July on transfer. Mr. D. E. McLeod has taken over his duties in the Fourth Division.

The Offices were closed on Christmas and Boxing days.

Report,  
 December, 1931.

The District Officer, Mr. E. V. Anderson, reports:—Administration, etc.—Accompanied by the Data I visited Sebah and other upriver stations from 1st to 26th instant and Sebah again from the 26th to 30th.

P. W. D.—Prisoners were engaged drawing in front of Government quarters and in general upkeep of station. Work was started to raise the road at the back of the bazaar, which has been washed away by heavy floods and is almost impassable at high tide at present.

The Government carpenter was employed in the first meeting alterations for offices below the Court House.

Police.—The whole of the local police force assigned in order to take the losses suffered on the starting of the new constabulary.

Several of them were temporarily re-engaged as village constables. One N.C.O. and four men arrived from Mexi for duty in the Constabulary.

Schools.—The bazaar shopkeepers were informed that one school was considered sufficient at present for their needs. They had requested another school to be built, chiefly on account of one or two of them being dissatisfied with the present school. They were told any complaints should be brought up for investigation.

A Sports meeting was held on the 26th for schoolboys and others and was favoured with fine weather and a large attendance.

Ri-bungen-Major Badar Ali (Ponohun) kindly consented to give physical drill instruction to the school three times a week in the afternoons.

Appreciation.—Coffee and coconut plants were received from Kuching and distributed to Poonohun at Isband.

Land.—The Land Inspector was employed at Isband. Quit rent was checked and found in some cases to have been insufficiently collected and back rent was paid by the holders.

Urgent application from Dyak for new harvesting land was refused.

An interesting case came up at Isband in which Bilaga, Dyak and Poonohun were concerned. The Bilaga had not used the land for years and Dyaks were allowed to farm on it which they did and on it being found that there were fruit trees on the land the Dyaks were ordered to pay compensation to the Malays. The Dyaks then left the land for several years and a Poonohun without any permission planted rubber on one part of it and then abandoned and another Poonohun bought the land from his estate although there was no title to it. He then considerably extended the garden. Then the Dyaks suddenly claimed it as their land and expected to reap the reward of a large rubber garden nicely planted up. The decision of the Court was that the land was Dyak farming land and the rubber which had been planted without any permission and was outside the Poonohun Commission would have to be killed for farming. The Poonohun have appealed.

Forestry.—Permanents below page were put in the Bann and Nyatun, Nantawan and Nantawan's project. This completes the demarcation in these reserves.

Trade and Customs.—Trade statistics for the month were as follows:—

	1931.	1932.	2029.
Imports	425,018	431,308	434,269
Exports	50,948	57,585	59,751
	475,966	488,893	494,020

The principal exports during the month were as under:—

Gutta, pebbles	1,960,820	pebbles
"          "          "	41,32	"
Birds' nests	1613	"
Essence oil	212,08	"
Saps, floor	444,86	"
Tuba roots	373,54	"
Teak	134,95	"

Kelabit.—The rainfall for the month amounted to 16.52 inches.

Miri.

December, 1931.

The District Officer, Mr. F. G. Carpenter, reports:—  
 Courts.—Two hundred and fifty-eight writs issued of which 26 were in the Criminal and 519 in the Civil Courts. Two hundred and thirty-four writs were disposed of comprising 26 Criminal and 189 Civil actions. In the 26 Criminal cases, 37 convictions were obtained. Charges in Civil matters totalled \$2,911; fines amounted to \$294 and fees to \$477.

Drainage.—The general question of drainage was under consideration and much was done in all cases to improve conditions. At Tanjong Lohang a number of concrete drains were made to replace existing sand ones which were falling in. The compound of the Chinese quarters was also improved by the addition of culverts.

The contract for clearing undergrowth at Tanjong Lohang was held up owing to inclement weather, but, despite this, satisfactory progress has been made.

Two public latrines were added to the bazaar; these should satisfy a long felt necessity.

The conservancy contractor did not carry out his duties satisfactorily and he was severely reamed.

Homeholders in the bazaar and Kampong China made numerous applications for slabs and benches, and in most cases started their buildings in readiness for the new conservancy scheme. A site was finally chosen at Pajut for the sewage disposal plant and work was started.

Under the attachment scheme Tan Ah Say, Assistant Supervisor, and three coolies were discharged as from the 1st instant.

Land.—Assistant Inspector Ng Ah Chai was employed on revising the list of gardens held under old permits so that these can be kept in a separate register.

Four new applications were received for 4 acres of coconut, 15 of pepper and 2 of vegetables. Six demarcations were finished and Occupation Tickets were issued by them.

Assistant Inspector Jabel was still away at Isband.

Medical.—At the Government Dispensary 121 out-patients made 679 attendances for treatment. Five patients were transferred to the Sarawak Offshells, Limited, hospital. Three N.A.B. injections were administered.

Of the 121 out-patients treated 91 were from the Police and Rangers and 35 from the public.

The table of diseases treated shows nothing of a serious nature.

Ventilation.—Owing to deterioration of pipes said to be due to conditions in the steam-room, this storage chamber was altered to allow of a free passage of air through three of its walls both top and bottom. The gallery in which the steam-room is housed was similarly altered.

All pipes, valves and valves were handed over to the control of the Collector of Customs as from the 1st instant.

Harbour.—The question of improving the various moorings was discussed at a meeting, and it is hoped that suitable proposals regarding stone-docks and moorings will be submitted in the near future. The new Harbours Regulations should facilitate this.

Registration work in the fish market was held up owing to distorted files which have since been restored to Registrar.

Outstations.—These were visited by Mr. Martin from the 10th to 12th. The people were all engaged on their farms and very little work was awaiting his attention.

Prison.—The daily average was 42-25 and the gang was employed, as before, on Tanjong Lohang. The health of the prisoners was not so good as it was in November, but it was satisfactory on the whole.

Public Works.—The Customs Wharf in the bazaar was completely overhauled and should now stand for some time without repairs.

In connection with the Sarawak Offshells, Limited, a new drainage scheme for the Brighton Harbours and longsheds was started. This work was very necessary owing to stinking of the river bank which completely blocked the old system.

The poor quality of the water supply at Tanjong Lohang was investigated, and it is now considered that it may be due to a quantity of old piping which is to be replaced. The tank was current washed inside, but this did not improve matters.

Drains and drainage water mains again gave the sewerage considerable trouble, which could have been avoided had on the necessary rubber packing to effect immediate repairs.

Minor repairs to various buildings were effected.

Repairs to Tanjong Lohang Road were still held up owing to shortage of supplies.

Staff.—Temporary Inspector Subliman returned to Kuching on the 25th, having previously finished the special duties for which he was posted to this district.

General.—The Resident visited Saraw from the 19th to 23th when he returned accompanied by Mr. F. H. Pollard. Mr. Hassan accompanied Mr. Martin on his monthly visit to Niah and Isband.

A small piece of land below the Chinese burial ground was reserved for a Sikh graveyard.

The Offices were closed on the 23th and 25th instants.

Daman.

December, 1931.

The District Officer, Mr. F. H. Pollard, reports:—

Court.—In the Resident's Court, Puan Arun was sentenced to death for the murder of Jang (K) at Pa Dulih. The sentence awaits the confirmation of the Supreme Court.

Proceedings.—Galan returned from the Kelabit country on 5th with the necessary witnesses for the murder case. Wan Taha and Wan Aman returned from site Pawan on 12th. Hassan, upriver Agent, arrived from Long Lohang on 6th.

Mr. H. D. Aglin, Resident, Fourth Division, visited the District from 12th to 15th when I accompanied him to Miri to meet Mr. L. M. Reynolds, Commissioner of Police. I returned from Miri on 16th. On 21st I

proceeded to Long Lams to hold Court, returning on Sat. On Sat I left for Miri to spend Christmas and the New Year there. Dein Tuanin Kap Duhman returned from Miri on Sat, but though very much better he is still unable to attend office.

**Prisoners.**—The prisoners, averaging 25 men, were engaged on the usual routine work of the station and in repairing the cement work under the hangar. Some in Kap Onger was engaged as Prison Master over Lunat assigned.

**P.M.S.**—The bridge on the road through the Footrow Colony was reported completed during the month. On investigation they were found not to have been constructed as specified in the contract, and as the contractor refused to put them right he was paid a lower price.

**Land.**—Very little Land Rent has been collected during the month. Garden Assessment has nearly all been collected.

**Agriculture.**—The prospects for paku harvest are everywhere reported good.

**Medical.**—54 out-patients were treated during the month. Under the Professor Harrison Smith Fund two patients were admitted to hospital and one discharged during the month. Twenty-two out-patients were treated during the month and 11 N.A.B. in-patients given.

**Rainfall.**—4.25 inches of rain fell on eight days.

**Shipping.**—S.S. Gladys made two trips during the month.

**Trade.**—Business very slack. Trade returns are as under:—

	Exports.	Imports.
December, 1931	£ 30,541.25	£ 27,474.78
December, 1930	1,600.00	2,288.00
Total end of Dec., 1931	378,811.48	350,763.58
Total end of Dec., 1930	373,387.88	348,892.08

### Visit of Miri Golf Team.

During the week and from the 6th to the 16th February, Kuching had the pleasure of entertaining a golf team of six stalwarts from Miri. As this article is intended to refer to nothing but their visit as golfers I shall leave the description of the other details of a very enjoyable week and an unforgettably better able to describe them.

A match was played on Sunday the 7th against the chosen six of the Sarawak Club. Decided by foursomes and eagles over 18 holes, the Miri team proved excellent winners by 7 points—7 out of 9. The details of the various matches are given below.

The foursomes in the morning were very closely contested, the leading Kuching couple (Dover and P. M. Adams, going down to Kay and Brown by 2 and 1. The golf in this match was very mixed, the brightest stars being Darnoff's neatly laid tee shot to the sixth, a feat he almost repeated later in the day at the sixth.

The second Miri couple, Dr. Webster and Howie, recovered magnificently from the position of 4-8 and 6 to play, to beat Trechman and Hammond 1 up. In this game Howie started rather shakily, but with the doctor's expert putting, recovered to play grand golf at a very critical stage of the match. Hammond and Trechman were very steady and only a missed 3-footer on the last green by the latter prevented the match from finishing all square. According to Taffy Reid the third couple's game was the one which provided the golf, "all three and four my lad!" Unfortunately Reid and Knapton must have had too many hours, as they were beaten by Carpenter and Lilley by 2 holes, and Howie had the satisfaction of lumbering into beach landing by 3 points to 0.

The singles, which took place in the afternoon and evening, were all very closely contested. Darnoff had a grand match with Kay and would have won if another of those irritating "3-buffers" had gone down on the last green. P. M. Adams against Howie, was up against it from the word "Go" and went down by 2 and 1. Again the result might have been different if "P.M." had used his feet instead of a golf club at the 17th hole. Hammond (10th) fought extremely well against Dr. Webster (14th), but weight and good golf told, and another win was recorded by Miri. Trechman

arrived Kuching hopes somewhat with a steady win from "Slim" Howie. How anyone has the heart to beat "Slim" I can't make out, except perhaps that he is such a delightful loser. Trechman's opening drive in this match went a full 10 yards, which says a lot for the title he craves. George Carpenter, allowing himself to be photographed every few yards, and putting beautifully, was a side too much for our Knapton who added an extra hole on to his defeat by cheerfully conceding himself a last putt on the 18th green. The Committee are rapidly getting a line on Knapton's "3's."

We now come to the last match between "Alderson and Howie" Reid and Lilley which was halted. If you hadn't taken your three and four after reaching the green, Taffy my boy, you would have won. The match was very much enjoyed by both teams. The weather was perfect, perhaps a bit hot, and the course was in excellent condition. Miri adapted themselves remarkably considering they had had no little practice, and their welcome will be warmly stimulated in Kuching as an all-forging interest in what must be considered the world's greatest game.

A return match at Miri is an interesting thought, and might be arranged at some future date if circumstances permit, and if

- (1) Kay uses the Darnoff's riddle as a justice
- (2) Howie carries on his hat a hole
- (3) Doc Webster goes in for strenuous pre-breakfast exercises
- (4) Slim Howie looks green
- (5) George Carpenter breaks his "Spring" machine and refuses to be photographed on the course
- (6) Lilley tells himself that he can't go round in under 45

then we may win, who knows?

#### RESULTS.

Mrs.	Points.	Kuching.	Points.
Kay and Howie (2 & 1)	1	beat Darnoff and P. M. Adams	0
Dr. Webster and Howie (1 hole)	1	do Trechman and Hammond	0
Carpenter and Lilley (2 holes)	1	do Knapton and Reid	0
	3		0
<b>Singles.</b>			
Kay	1	beat Howie	0
Darnoff (2 & 1)	1	beat P. M. Adams	0
Dr. Webster (2 & 1)	1	do Hammond	0
Howie	0	lost to Trechman	0
Carpenter (1 & 2)	1	beat Knapton	0
Lilley	1	beat Reid	0
	4		0
	4		0
	8		0
	3		0
	11		0

### Fifth Division News.

#### LEAGUES.

January, 1932.

Extracts from the Fifth Divisional Reports for January, 1932, by Mr. P. H. Keightley, Resident—

**Court.**—Only a few trivial cases were brought before the Courts.

**General.**—On New Year's Day a very successful regatta was held at Limbang, there was a record attendance both from up river and Brunei, and very keen competition was shown between boats entered by Brunei and Amut Amut.

There were present twenty-two Kuching and three hundred heads of other visitors from Brunei. Messrs. E. Backs and W. S. B. Hugh were stallions from Kuching. Heavy rain prevented the land sports being held in the afternoon but these were subsequently held on the Red, where buffalo racing again proved to be a great attraction, there being no less than twenty-five entries in one race.

Native Office Handbook, was transferred from Sander to Hanna, where he commenced his duties on from the beginning of last year. It is hoped that by having an Office permanently established up river it will be possible to collect more revenue.

Mr. N. Maco, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, visited from Kuching with a party of surveyors to do certain work in the Division. The latter State Boundary visit and most of the Bureau Head near Pandan has now been finally marked with concrete pegs, and other work is being done in the Maropod and the Trusan.

A party of Sakakas from Nangai Parok, a branch of the Melakita, came down and paid in their tax; one chief professes they brought for tax was paid, rice and cotton; they reported that Tama Biting was very ill, and unable to come down.

Mr. J. H. Coombe, Acting Assistant District Officer, Lavena, proceeded on six weeks furlough on the 24th. Mr. F. A. Moore, Chief, paid a visit to Lavena, Trusan and Maropod, and reported all well and very quiet, everyone being busy with their paku farms.

Mr. Francis S. Lim, Divisional Book-keeper, visited Lavena, Trusan and Sander in order to inspect the accounts, etc.

P. W. G.—Prisoners, averaging 1200, were employed on general maintenance of the Station's grounds, in putting drains across the football field preparatory to making trench drains to carry away water which accumulates in the middle of the ground and cannot get away.

One of the best stalls in the market was transferred into a vegetable market, and stalls are now leased out at \$5 per month.

During a gale which blew on the morning of the 4th, a large tree fell in the Residence grounds, and completely demolished the covered way to the kitchen, only leaving the kitchen by a few feet. The repairs were effected as quickly as possible.

Medical and Health.—The Medical Officer of Trusan, Dr. R. W. Marshall, paid his usual visit during the month.

A Chinese, Lee Miah, who was taken to Truan Hospital suffering from a fractured leg, unfortunately died after amputation.

There were no patients admitted to the hospital, but 516 were treated in the dispensary for various ailments.

Rainfall averaged to 18.55 inches.

Traffic—	Imports	Exports
Foreign	\$ 7,524	\$10,412
Coasting	2,748	2,387
	\$10,272	\$12,799

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

[The Editor is not responsible for the opinions of Correspondents.]

The Editor,  
Sarawak Gazette,  
Kuching.

Sir,  
I beg you will forgive me for imposing on your patience with the following suggestion, which, I consider, concerns a matter of public interest. I think in this, I am voicing the feelings of many of your readers, but if I am not, then I shall certainly know all about it, and shall not doubt quiver with my bellied toy cowardly penmanship on reading subsequent issues of your widely read and useful periodical.

The matter is this. Subscriptions, payable for the privilege of belonging to the Sarawak Club, are payable, monthly, for an amount, say, as follows: For Kuching residents, Gentlemen \$1. Ladies \$2 per total for one married couple \$10 p.m., a moderate sum, you will agree, for the convenient distance,

who spends his evening within its walls 25 out of the 30 or so days of the month.

But there is also the case of the club member who for various reasons is able to visit the club very occasionally; but who is, nevertheless, a frequent enough visitor to justify continued membership and payment of subscription fees.

To take an imaginary pair of illustrative cases in contrast. A, as a bachelor, approaching middle age, earning a comfortable salary,—he plays golf on most evenings and afterwards adjourns to the club bar to settle up with his totals, which are dryish and heated. This process completed, he reads the newspaper for half-an-hour and then makes up a lot of bridge, fidgets over a gin party or may be two, then returns home at about 8.30 or 9 to cope with the household work of his cook, and so to bed.

Suppose to stand two rounds of drinks during the course of each evening on an average. His club bill will figure round about \$10 or \$10 p.m. In addition he pays \$1 only subscription, or 10% of the whole. Agreed, that he and those like him are the backbone of the club; they do most to help it pay its way; yet such they are therefore chiefly the ones to whom attention must be directed on its present public relations card.

Now take the case of B., who for the sake of argument is younger and a bachelor ("He should be," one hears the wife wail), and spins naturally and probably, a drawing a considerably smaller income than A.

He cannot afford and perhaps has no need or desire to visit the club every evening of his life. He is no appreciable baronet or noble politician's lieutenant, but, say, a fairly earned income, liking to be in fairly social and otherwise, with the people and affairs of the town.

He reads his own papers, has other means of sports or amusement than tennis, golf or bridge, or possibly indulges in these but rarely, or at home. He is in the habit, therefore of spending say only five evenings a week at the club, as a general rule. He stands one or may be two rounds of drinks on each of these evenings, and his club bill for the month will probably vary between, say, 5 to 12 dollars.

Now B. has a game of Mahjong, and a player here all round in the winter time or once a week, and is debited with say, an additional \$4 or \$5 which brings B's total on a like, in addition to a bill subscription of only \$10 in total, he pays \$10 in subscription, or 50% at least of his bill, as against A, who only pays 10%.

It might be argued that A. is the man the club wish to encourage, B. being appreciable in that he does little or well the profits on services which must be had, and therefore add.

But strictly the logical aspect of the question is this.—The club has put out money for building, it pays out large sums monthly in lighting, power and wages for service and upkeep.

A, man that power, lighting and service as a 100% individual case. B. must the same thing as a 10% or 15% case, yet he pays the same as A. for 50% less range of charges incurred. Is he not logically entitled to receive on the club membership bond, provided he accepts the rules of the club, and yet subscribe to that club as direct proportion to his range of its amenities?

Some adjustment of the present system, I venture to think, would be brought about, and these benefits such cases as B.'s without making undue favouring of the club's revenues. This could be effected by rating subscription on a percentage basis, viz, say 12 or 15% of a member's bill being added as subscription fee (with a maximum of say \$3 for single members and \$5 for married couples). A would pay a little more, true, but not much and not too much in proportion to services rendered, and B. would come to feel he was throwing money away by failing to attend the club as much as A. in order to get his money's worth.

I am, Sir, etc.,  
A. WHEELER-WALKER.

