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VOL 44. NO. 95

BANGKOK THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1918.

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On Monday April 29th & Following Days.

We have just received by Parcel Post the very latest styles in Semi
Model Millinery, Ready-to-wear Hats White Felt Hats and Untrimmed shapes.
The Special show commencing on Monday will be the biggest display
of Millinery we have yet made.

Several new
shapes in White
Felt Hats with
coloured bands
and new ideas in
Trimnings.

Prices Tcs. 6.50.

7.50 and 9.50.



Smart styles in
Ready-to-wear
Hats in the new-
est Straws, White
& coloured, natty
trimmings.

Prices Tcs. 4.95.

5.50, 5.95, 8.50

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A choice assortment of Ladies Semi Model Millinery, daintiest of
styles and newest ideas in trimmings.

Prices. Tos. 14-50 and 16-50 each.

A select stock of Untrimmed Straws in White and colours, good
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The Company's MAIL SERVICES EAST OF BOMBAY
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are at present suspended.

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The P. & O. Company shall be at liberty to cancel any of their obligations
in the present state of affairs and hold themselves free from all liability.

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Now on Show.

Damas.

Have convinced many smokers
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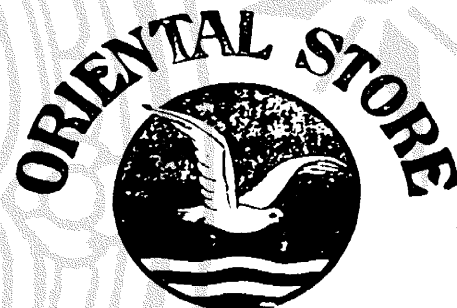
A short smoke at a small cost.

Per box of 100 Cigars. Tos. 4-50.

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s.s. "Asdang"	18.5.18.
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deposits may be ascertained on appli-
cation.

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lic at monthly rental.
Apply for particulars

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Bangkok, March 6, 1918.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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at rates which can be ascertained on
application

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STERLING £1,500,000 @ 2/- \$15,000,000
SILVER ... 19,500,000

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INTEREST Allowed on current ac-
counts at the rate of 1 per cent per
annum on the daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received on
terms which can be ascertained on
application.

Letters of credit issued available in
the Principal Cities of the world.

Drafts granted. Bills negotiated or
sent for collection and every descrip-
tion of Banking and Exchange business
transacted.

Office Hours - 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays - 9 " " 12 noon
E. W. TOWNEND,
Agent.

The Bangkok Auction-

eering Company.

Give notice to all their customers
that those who intend to send in goods
for sale at the weekly auctions should
do so one day previous to the sale.

Sales are held weekly at their Rooms
on every Saturday.

COMMENCING AT 2 P. M. SHARP.

Goods of all descriptions are obtain-
able at these sales at bargain prices.

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NEW ROAD.

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Siam Observer.

THE OLDEST AND LEADING DAILY

NEWSPAPER IN SIAM.

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(WEEKLY EDITION IN ENGLISH)

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"Siam Maitri"

WEEKLY EDITION IN SIAMESE)

Ticals 12 per annum

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One insertion ... Tics. 2.00

Two insertions ... " 3.25

Three " " 4.50

Four " " 5.25

Five " " 6.00

Six " (one week) ... 6.75

Two weeks ... 9.15

Three " (1st month) ... 11.55

Four " " 13.00

Contract rates can be obtained on
application to the manager.

Alterations and additions to advertise-
ments on Pages 2, 3, 6 and 7, must be
sent to the Office not later than 10 a.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS must be sent
before noon.

Kill Pain
Before Pain
Kills You

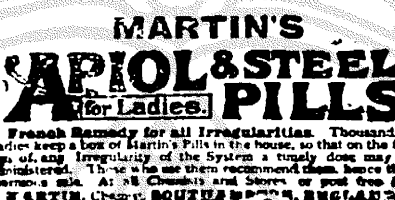
Attacks of neuralgia,
constant pain, or the
dread of the sudden
shooting pains, are a
continual wear and
strain on the vital
forces of the sufferer.
Unless relief is obtained
a breakdown is sure to
follow.

Little's
Oriental Balm

brings certain and
speedy relief to all who
suffer from external
aches and pains. It can
save your life and the
lives of your family or
friends.

Better still, it makes
you WANT TO LIVE.
Rub in Little's Oriental
Balm—it kills pain.

Agents for Bangkok
The British Dispensary
New Road and Seckah.

MARTIN'S
APOL STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of
ladies have found relief from the most distressing
irregularities of the system, such as pain, bloating,
headaches, etc. At 18 Chestnut Street, New York, N.Y.,
WALTER CHAMBERLAIN & CO., Sole Importers.

TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE

BANGKOK BAR.

FOR MAY 1918

A.M.

May H. W. Ft. & in. L. W. (Approx.)

1 5 30 13 3 ...

2 6 00 13 2 ...

3 6 30 13 0 ...

4 6 30 12 6 ...

5 1 00 13 3 ...

6 1 00 13 6 ...

7 2 00 13 8 ...

8 3 00 13 10 ...

9 3 00 13 10 10-11 8-0

10 4 00 13 10 12-0 8-0

11 4 00 13 6 11-12 7-8

12 5 00 13 1 12-0 7-0

13 5 00 13 0 ...

14 5 00 12 9 ...

15 5 00 12 8 ...

16 6 00 12 8 ...

17 6 30 12 6 ...

18 7 00 12 0 ...

19 ...

20 1 00 13 6 ...

21 1 00 13 10 ...

22 1 30 14 0 ...

23 2 00 13 8 9-10 8-0

24 3 00 13 8 10-11 8-0

25 3 00 13 6 11-12 7-0

26 4 00 15 4 12-0 7-0

27 5 00 13 3 ...

28 5 00 12 8 ...

29 5 30 12 8 ...

30 6 00 12 6 ...

31 6 30 12 5 ...

P.M.

May H. W. Ft. & in. L. W. (Approx.)

1 8 00 15 0 2-3 7-0

2 9 00 14 6 2-3 7-0

3 10 30 14 2 3-4 7-0

4 11 10 13 6 3-4 7-0

5 ... 5-5 8-0

6 ... 5-6 8-0

7 ... 7-8 8-0

8 3 00 12 4 9-0 8-0

9 4 00 13 0 10-0 8-0

10 5 00 13 10 ...

11 6 00 14 8 ...

12 6 30 15 1 ...

13 7 00 15 0 1-0 7-0

14 8 00 15 0 1-2 7-0

15 9 30 14 10 2-3 7-0

16 9 30 14 7 2-3 7-0

17 10 00 14 1 3-4 7-0

18 11 00 14 1 4-5 7-0

19 11 30 13 6 4-5 7-0

20 ... 4-5 7-0

21 1 00 13 10 6-7 7-0

22 2 00 13 6 ...

23 3 00 13 2 ...

24 4 00 14 0 ...

25 5 00 14 6 ...

26 6 00 15 0 ...

27 7 00 15 2 1-0 7-0

28 7 30 15 0 1-2 7-0

29 8 00 15 0 2-3 7-0

30 9 30 15 0 3-4 8-0

31 10 30 14 8 4-5 8-0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

May 4th (Last Quarter) 5 h 8 m a.m.

10th New Moon 7 h 43 m p.m.

18th First Quarter 2 h 56 m a.m.

26th Full Moon 5 h 14 m a.m.

Second Chamber
Reform.

London, April 24.—The Report of
the Conference, presided over by Lord
Bryce, on the reform of the second
chamber consist of two sections, firstly,
246 persons elected by panels of mem-
bers of the House of Commons dis-
tributed in geographical groups;
secondly, persons chosen by a joint
standing committee of both Houses and
numbering about one-fourth of the
whole second chamber, excluding ex-
officio members.

The term of office of a member of a
second chamber will be twelve years,
one-third of the members to retire
every fourth year, their places to be
filled by election. Peers who are not
members of the second chamber will
be eligible to sit in the House of Com-
mons. Clergymen of the Church of
England, the Roman Catholic Church
and also the Church of Scotland, and
the Protestant Episcopal Church of
Ireland, will be eligible for election.
If it is decided that members of the
second chamber be paid, the payment
should be the same as that of the mem-
bers of the House of Commons. The
second chamber will not be empowered
to amend or reject financial Bills.

A Bill which is claimed to be a fi-
nancial Bill may be referred to an ap-
pointed authority, which will be elected
at the beginning of every session and
consist of seven members of each
House. When the Chambers disagree,
the Bill may be referred to a free con-
ference of both Houses, consisting of
thirty members, who shall report
simultaneously to both Houses a sug-
gested basis of agreement.

Under the geographical group system
Scotland will be entitled to 30 seats in
the second chamber, London and Lan-
cashire each 27, Yorkshire 24, Wessex
18, Wales and Monmouth, South East-
ern district, South Midlands, East
Anglia, South West Midlands, East
Midlands and Northern District each
15. Representatives of Ireland each
15. They number 27, making a total
of 273.

The report is a majority one, Lords
Loreburn and Sydenham and Mr.
Scanlan dissenting. The Duke of Rut-
land, Lords Lansdowne, Dunraven,
Loreburn, Balfour of Burleigh, Syden-
ham, Hugh Cecil and Sir George
Younger held it improbable that elec-
tion by groups of members of the
House of Commons would produce a
body of men possessing attributes for
the second chamber.

Unlucky Holland.

The Hague, April 23.—Nothing is
known in competent quarters of an
alleged German ultimatum threatening
to occupy the Dutch ports unless cer-
tain demands are acceded to.

London, April 24.—The Times cor-
respondent at the Hague says that re-
ports emanating from German sources
in Holland suggest that Germany may
demand that raw material, for example
rubber, from the Dutch Colonies shall
be guaranteed to Germany immedi-
ately after the war.

It is further suggested that Germany
expects to be able to force Holland to
accept such conditions as would com-
pel Germany's enemies formally to
occupy the Dutch Colonies, which
would throw Holland completely into
German hands.

Dutch Colonial shares have recently
shown a rapid decline.

Amsterdam, April 25.—It is stated on
good authority that the main Germano-
Dutch questions being discussed re-
late to sand and gravel and the use of
the Gladbach-Antwerp railway, which
was stopped at the beginning of the
war. Holland does not object to Ger-
many using the line for non-military
purposes. Germany hitherto has not
objected to this stipulation.

Germany is redemanding the trans-
mission of sand and gravel through
Holland but Holland insists on exer-
cising control and providing against
the use of materials militarily.

Holland fears that Germany will
push matters to extremes. It is ex-
pected that the Premier will speak in
the Chamber at the end of the week,
after conferring with the Dutch Minis-
ter who is arriving from Berlin.

Pinkette S
the tiny laxatives

are safe and sure at all times
and cause no habits. You can
take them until the constipation
is corrected and then dis-
continue them without fear of
a relapse

Recommended for the treat-
ment of torpid liver, bilious-
ness, constipation, sick head-
ache etc.

Of all chemists, Tes. 1/- per phial or
from The British Dispensary, Bang-
kok, sole wholesale agents for Siam.

Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore

Notice.

is hereby given that from today the
prices for Shell Motor Spirit will be as
follows:

"Shell" Benzine.

In 4 gal. tins Tics. 17.— per 2 tins

In 2 gal. cans Tics. 13.50 per 4 cans

Heavy Benzine.

In 4 gal. tins Tics. 14.— per 2 tins

Nal Lert Store.

TEL. No. 239.

Oriental Bakery

Little Battles.

London, April 22.—Field Marshal Haig says: We repulsed raids in the neighbourhood of Hamel and south of La Bassée canal opposite Cambrai. The enemy captured an advanced post north-west of Festubert which has already changed hands several times. We advanced our line slightly at Robecq, taking prisoner 68. Our artillery engaged hostile infantry assembling in this neighbourhood.

The better weather yesterday encouraged greater air activity. There was incessant bombing on the whole front. We dropped over twenty-three tons on Thourout railway station, Menin, Armentières, Chaulnes and other targets. Our lowfliers fired thousands of rounds. Enemy machines were in great numbers but were not aggressive. We brought down thirteen and drove down six out of control. Five of ours are missing. The pilot of one enemy machine brought down was Baron Richthofen. Our nightfliers dropped nine and a half tons on Peronne, Armentières and Bapaume and also the railway junction at Chaulnes. All returned.

London, April 23.—Field Marshal Haig says: We took 60 prisoners as a result of successful operations last night north of Albert, improving our position. We also took prisoner a number in the Robecq and Wytchaele areas in local fighting which was to our advantage. We raided trenches and reached the support lines in the neighbourhood of Fampoux. Hostile artillery was active west of Albert and on the bulk of the front from south of Nieppe forest to east of Ypres. Our artillery engaged concentrations in the Villers Bretonneux sector and in the neighbourhood of Serre.

London, April 22.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring on April 22, says: The Germans continue massing troops on the Bailleul Veuve Eglise line in the north and around Darnancourt in the south. Prisoners state that leave will be resumed in the German army early in May which suggests that the enemy anticipates a decision or the abandonment of this offensive by them.

London, April 23.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring to-day, says: There was considerable gas-shelling during the night at Poperinghe, Ypres and other places in the back areas of the northern battlefield.

We apparently hold the initiative for the time being. Attacking at night south of Aveluy wood on a front of a thousand yards, we advanced our line to an average depth of 250 yards, improving our position, inflicting heavy casualties, and taking 70 prisoners.

The Australian troops who figured in the cortege at Richthofen's funeral were Lewis gunners who were firing

at him when his machine was brought down.

A general air-battle was progressing at the time, about fifteen enemy machines engaging.

Richthofen, hovering very high, swooped upon one of our machines, but help was at hand.

The Australians bore the coffin from an aerodrome and furnished the firing party.

London, April 22.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says: The funeral of Richthofen this afternoon was a most impressive spectacle. The airman was buried in a cemetery not far from the spot where he was brought down. A contingent of the air service attended.

London, April 23.—A French communiqué says: There is nothing to report except a somewhat lively artillery action in the Montdidier Noyon region. Between April 20-22 five enemy aeroplanes and two captive balloons were brought down and sixteen felled in their own lines badly damaged. Our machines dropped forty-nine thousand kilograms of projectiles on railway stations, camps and aerodromes at St. Quentin and elsewhere, caused free at railway stations at Chaulnes and Asfeld and blew up an ammunition dump east of Guiscard.

London, April 23.—A French communiqué says: There is somewhat lively artillery fire on the Somme front and east of Rheims.

London, April 22.—Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, wiring to-day, says: The German experiment against the American sector in Lorraine proved a failure. The attack was delivered against the village of Seicheprey, about a mile behind the Franco-American front. The attack was made with three battalions led by a detachment of storm troops 150 strong. After a most violent bombardment the enemy fought their way into the village. The weight of the attack was undoubtedly directed against the Americans.

The Americans, counter-attacking with the French, drove the enemy from Renieres wood and the village of Seicheprey and after hard fighting re-established their former line, not leaving an inch of conquered ground in the possession of the Germans. The engagement was the sharpest in which the Americans have yet engaged.

GROUP.

This disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears and then send for medicine and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effective and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the home. For sale by the British Dispensary.

The Reliability of
BEAR BRAND MILK
has now been proved
IN BANGKOK
for upwards of 10 years.



Try it means adopting it.
Hundreds of satisfied customers use BEAR BRAND only

NATURAL SWISS MILK.

Hygienic products of the greatest merit.
Free from germs. Absolutely safe.

Rich in cream and highly nutritious.
ASK YOUR STORE OR DISPENSARY FOR

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Copperplate Printing

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SPECIALITY.

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

SEND YOUR PLATES.
WE DO THE REST

Siam Observer Electric Printing Works.

Siam Motor Works, Ltd.

Comprehensive

STOCKS
OF
ALL

Motor Car Accessories.

Large shipments just arrived of

DYNAMO LIGHTING SETS

LAMPS, HORNS,
DASHCLOCKS
TOOLS &c.

ALSO

Motor Cycle Lamps, Generators, Belts.
Siam Motor Works Ltd.

Just Unpacked. New Consignment.

Why delay, buy a bottle of the King of Perfumes

OTTO-MOHINI.

The best perfume of the age. Any body proving that the perfume is not lasting will be awarded T.S. 100. Various other kinds of Oils and perfumes worth trial.

Prices: — 1/2 Ozs. Glass bott. Tcs. 2 25
1 Dr. bott. with fancy case Tcs. 1.
Sample bottle Stgs. 12.

Perfumed post Cards Tcs. 1 per doz.
Can be had at:—

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297, Samyok.

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MRS. H. GITTINS,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Notice.

I, the undersigned beg to notify all customers and clients that my business is now located at the new building at the corner of Klong Poh Yome and Bangrak

Ah Seang, Tailor.

HARP VOUR LONG & CO

Facing Sampeng Old Market, Jawara Road, No. 184 to 189.

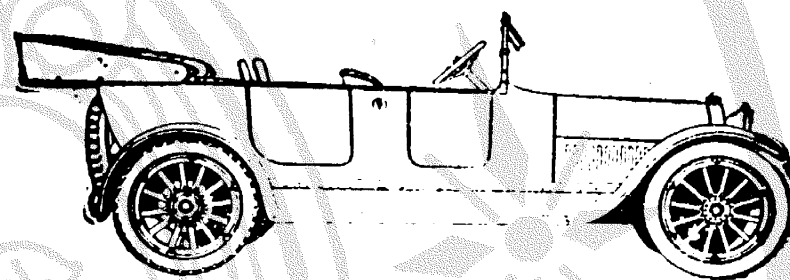
We have just unpacked a large shipment of our well-known High Glass Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Oils, Brass-ware, Iron-ware, and Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, Silver smith's Tools, and various kinds of best Chinese Silks always in stock.

INSPECTION INVITED. PRICES

MODERATE.

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Studebaker
Established 1869



STUDEBAKER SERIES
"18" CARS

NEW MODEL 1917.

A Consignment has Just Arrived.

It is advisable to book at once in order to obtain prompt delivery.

G. KLUZER & Co.
Agents.

"JONG-KEENA"

REGISTERED LABEL.

THE WONDERFUL BLOOD PURIFIER.

Mixture for Internal and External Use.

CURES

Headache, drunkenness, Stomach-ache, Earache, Rupture, Cholera, Beri-beri, Nervous diseases, Chest complaints, Heart-disease, Malaria, Dengue, Common fever, Lumbago, Chronic Rheumatism, Cough and Coughing blood, Cold, Sorethroat, Bronchitis, Chronic Neuritis, Diarrhoea, Weakness, Kidney trouble, Dysentery, Eczema and all sorts of skin diseases, Worms, Female diseases of all sorts, Swelling of the groin, Inflammation of the gums, Toothache, Gout, Wounds and wounds caused by rusty nails or cuts, etc., etc.

DIRECTIONS:—Take 1 1/2 table-spoonfuls thrice a day one hour before meals. Take and for babies up to one year old 1 teaspoonful. When the pain is severe, double the dose.

For Inflammation of the gums, apply with cotton wool on the swollen gum changing every 3 minutes 3 times and relief is certain within a quarter of an hour.

For children, apply with cotton wool on the cheek and relief is certain within half an hour. For cough and Sorethroat, sip the mixture slowly. For Eczema, apply externally and take internally as directed. For Beri-beri, take full dose thrice a day. For cholera, take one table-spoonful every 1/2 an hour.

For Toothache, clean the cavity of the tooth first and then saturate a piece of cotton wool in Jong-Keena and fill cavity with same, changing five or six times every 3 minutes and relief is certain. For loose teeth caused by the swelling of the gum, take internally as directed for a week and the teeth will be firm again.

For Earache, clean the ear first with cotton wool, put 5 or 6 drops into ear and stand the hole with cotton wool—relief is certain within a few minutes.

For Gout, Wounds and wounds caused by rusty nails, cuts or burns, apply the mixture, cover with cotton wool and bandage, change dressing every three hours, and take internally, as directed until relieved or healed.

For Sore-eyes take internally as directed, for a few days.

After taking this mixture, a little plain white sugar may be taken to remove the bitter taste but not in the case of coughs or sore throat.

For Snake, Dog or Cat bites, poisonous fish stings, etc., when applied externally with cotton wool a few minutes after the occurrence, instant relief will be obtained. Take also internally 1 1/2 table-spoonfuls thrice a day. But when treatment is sought a few hours after the occurrence, besides using the application, take mixture internally for a fortnight. Can be given also to animals and birds for any sort of disease.

Price per bottle of 2 oz. 90 Stangs. 3 oz. Tcs. 1.40, 4 oz. Tcs. 1.80, 6 oz. Tcs. 2.50, 8 oz. Tcs. 2.95, 16 oz. Tcs. 4.25. Postage extra.

Prepared only by MR. Y. TAN of SINGAPORE.

If any lady or gentleman is suffering from any of the above named ailments or disease will call and see Mr. Y. Tan or his sole agents at their office, they will be very pleased to give them a free trial of his wonderful remedy, when they will be relieved within five minutes up to one hour.

Obtainable at MERCANTILE DISPENSARY, PHAYA SATHAKAN, UNION DISPENSARY, and FOOK LOON DISPENSARY.

SPECIAL OFFER

Persons following any of the above directions and failing to obtain relief of any of the above diseases, Mr. Y. Tan or his Agents will refund them the purchase money paid by them for the JONG-KEENA.

BANGKOK TRAVELLING AGENCY,

Opposite Chartered Bank Lane, New Road.

SOLE AGENTS,

Jacob Chin Hong

(Kwang Hong Lee)

GENERAL CONTRACTOR, CAR-
PENTER AND MASON.No. 248 Pan Road, off Wind Mill Road,
Bangkok.

2-16

**Auction Sale.**

The liquidator of the business of Messrs. B. Grimm & Co., will sell by public auction the stock in trade of Tailoring and Outfitting Departments at Messrs. B. Grimm & Co's late premises Prato Samyet on the 24th. April to 7th. May 1918. Commencing at 2 p. m. every day.

Inspection and lists may be obtained from 10 a.m. to 1 p. m. on any day from the 18th April up to the date of sale.

Terms: Cash on fall of hammer and delivery to be taken on the following day.

Phra Nart Mondadula Sundaravadi.
Liquidator.

THE BANKRUPTCY DEPARTMENT,
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE.
April 18th. 1918.

18-6 M

Notice.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:-

Ex.s.s. "Cyclops"
"Kaga"

and balances ex.s.s. "Toucer", "Diomed", "Agamemnon", "Atsuta Maru", "Mishima Maru", "Hirano Maru", "Oeylon Maru" & "Shidzuoka Maru", are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Kuala" on the 1st instant, and will be landed and stored at our wharf, at the risk, expense and responsibility of Consignees.

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

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

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.
Agents.

Testimonial.

Dear Sir,
I have taken out a money order for (tials 5) Tcs. 5 in your favour. Please send me as soon as possible as many boxes of Atank Nigrah Pills as that money would buy. I tried those Pills, my memory has increased four-fold.

Yours faithfully,
FERRO,
c/o PHA BORARIDH,
Langsuen.

Thousands of Certificates are open for inspection.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
168, Samyok, Bangkok.

BANGKOK MAILS CLOSE.

SINGAPORE.

Friday 3rd 12 noon s.s. Kuala
(European Mail.)

CHANDABURI

Saturday 4th 10 a.m. s.s. Krat

MONDHOL PATTANI.

Saturday 4th 10 a.m. s.s. Suddhadib

Exchange Rates

To-day's Quotations.

LONDON—	
Bank Bills, demand,	1/6 11/32
Bank Bills, 4 months' sight	1/6 7/16
PARIS—	
Bank Bills, demand,	205
GERMANY—	
Bank Bills, demand, M.	
NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, demand U. S. A.	86
INDIA—	
Bank Bills, demand,	Rs. 97
SINGAPORE—	
Bank Bills, demand,	\$ 65 1/4
HONGKONG—	
Bank Bills, demand, D.	\$ 48 3/4
Equivalent of Exchange demand	
London in Chinese Currency :-	
£1 = 13.08.-(Bank Rate)	

Expanded Metal

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

Milners' Safes

Patent fire and thief resisting.
several sizes in Stock.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

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

Smoked Blue Cod
Smoked Murray Cod

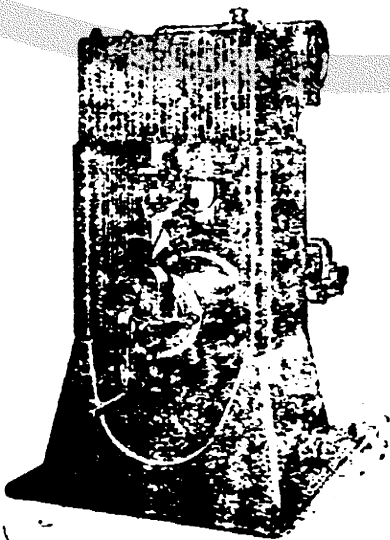
CHEESE

Australian
Stilton
Beef Dripping
Turkeys

HAM

French Ham on cut
Breakfast Bacon

Picnic Cases Containing Ice, Aerated Water and well water for travellers by Railway or boat. Delivered free at Railway Station or any Bangkok landing.

"White Horse" Whisky.**"An Easy First"****Obtainable Everywhere.****Uni-Lectric Lighting System****Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.**

Sole Agents

The Siam Observer

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1918.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

There have been several instances lately that point to the fact that the relations existing between Germany and Austria are not so cordial as they might be. One of the chief of these has been the hectoring attitude toward the Emperor Charles of Austria by those in authority in Berlin as a result of the Emperor's letter to Prince Sixte regarding Alsace-Lorraine. He has been plainly informed that the Kaiser looks upon his initiative in a matter of foreign policy with great disfavour and he has been further told that the late Francis-Joseph would never have done so. All this goes to show that the Germans in their own minds look upon Austria as a German state and its Emperor as a vassal if not a creature of their own like Constantine.

When the Emperor Charles came to the throne hopes were entertained that he would endeavour to throw off the Prussian fetters and that he would even go further and endeavour to find an honourable method of making peace with the Entente and it is a pity that these hopes have not been fulfilled. He appears to be a monarch having tendencies towards right but lacking in determination to back his principles. If the Emperor studies the history of his own country he can have no doubt of the spirit and character of Prussia. When in 1866 Prussia declared war against Austria the Emperor Francis-Joseph in a proclamation spoke of Prussia's "hungering to rob me of part of my Empire" and later, in the same document, he said that "Prussia openly displaces right for might" and these terms are equally applicable to-day for Prussian ambitions have not abated since 1866. Herr Scheidemann, the Socialist, in speaking on strikes which have occurred in Austria said that whereas not one voice was raised in Vienna against the Austrian Emperor the German Kaiser was openly insulted in the streets of that city.

The alliance with Germany is proving very bitter to the Austrian people made up as the latter is of a number of different races, creeds and sympathies and the alliance has but widened the gaps existing between each. The economic condition of the country is evidently deplorable and far worse than that of Germany. If we can believe the words spoken at a public meeting by the Burgomaster of Vienna, available foodstuffs are scanty and the greatest sacrifices will be necessary if the people are to hold out during the coming weeks. Austria had depended much on supplies coming from the Ukraine but these had proved to be disappointing. The Burgomaster avowed that official organisation had broken down and stated that Austria's only hope lay in further help from Germany. Considering Germany's own economic position and taking into consideration the effort that country is making in the present offensive it seems likely that the help which Austria will receive will be very small indeed.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. H. V. Bailey was among those who left by the *Chinua* yesterday.

THE Siamese s.s. *Mahidol* brought four bags of mail from Singapore this morning.

WE have received a pamphlet on the mineral resources of the Philippine Islands.

AN Amsterdam report states that the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, commenting on the developing lawlessness in Berlin, compares it with the Wild West. Human life is taken with the same unscrupulousness as things are stolen. The hoardings are covered with bills offering rewards for arrests. On a hoarding the total of rewards offered was several hundred thousand marks. The newspaper gives a list of murders and violent robberies. Many robber bands are working in the capital, freely using fire arms. The Minister of Communications, in the Reichstag lamented the prevalence of crime in the Post Office, and admitted the postal servants stole articles en masse. Railway thefts prevail on an incredible scale.

WE are asked to state that St. Mary's Mission School re-opens on Monday next May 6.

H. S. H. Prince Gamrob, Director General of the Police and Gendarmie departments, has gone to Patani on inspection duty.

THE Post and Telegraph Department reports that Malay Peninsular main line is interrupted beyond Rajaburi. Social line it not properly working with Songkhla. Paknampho line is in good order as far as Ayudhya. Other lines are all available.

THE Japanese Association of Tokyo has sent M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, a cheque for 11,058,572 yen (over £42,300) for the benefit of sufferers from the war in Allied countries. The gift is an expression of the deep sympathy of the Japanese people for the French nation.

WE are asked to state that the *Essex* Entry for winners in Races 5 and 6 of the 4th Day on the Sky Meeting is for horses running at this meeting only. The attention of owners is drawn to 2 new Racing Rules viz: Rule 10 and 72. Copies of which can be obtained from the Assistant Secretary. The R. B. S. C. is running a sweep of 5,000 tickets at 2s 2/- on the Derby.

A ROME message states that further arrests have been made in connection with the discovery of shameful trading with the enemy in silk and cotton shreds, suitable for the wings of aeroplanes and airships. The arrests include three millionaires named Dubins, Ceresa and Branda, also Commendatore Feltracelli, who is one of the richest men in Italy.

A New York message says that income taxes and excess profits taxes on American multi-millionaires will amount to more than half their incomes. It is estimated that 29 of the wealthiest will pay taxes amounting to \$17,200,000, including Mr. Rockefeller whose income is \$12,000,000 and tax \$7,800,000; Mr. Carnegie, \$2,000,000, tax \$1,300,000; Mr. Ford, \$1,000,000, tax \$600,000; Mr. J. P. Morgan on an income of \$700,000 will pay a tax of \$450,000.

A BERNE wireless message says the newspapers are drawing attention to a remarkable instance of German propaganda, whereby many officers of the Swiss army have been recipients of a series of pamphlets upholding German military discipline and the virtues of militarism for the emulation of other countries, inasmuch as they embody all manly qualities most admirable in soldiers and civilians. All the pamphlets have been printed in the North German Gazette office.

A WOUNDED subaltern who came home from China to join up at the beginning of the war made an unusual request at the hospital. Could he have a Chinese nurse? When told that there were none available he was a little disconsolate. "There ought to be a few imported," he said, "for persons who have lived a long time in the Orient. There are a number of them in Chinese cities. They have been trained by English and American missionaries, and as soon as they begin to learn how to nurse they beat their instructors in gentleness and patience." He was surprised that those who had known their ministrations abroad did not ask for them here. (D. C.)

LETTERS from missionary sources in Ispahan state, says Renter, that owing to the drought the price of wheat, which is most difficult to obtain at all, has greatly increased. Most of the roads are still unsafe. The death rate has been very much increased, and one man has actually owned to having poisoned some of his children because he was no longer able to provide them with food. Husbands are divorcing their wives because they cannot give them bread. Some of the specimens of bread are most repulsive, being very largely adulterated with earth or husks. The bazaar has been closed several times out of protest at the state of dearth and high prices. Special prayers for rain have been offered by all the different religious communities at Ispahan. Great efforts are being made by the C.M.S. missionaries and the European colony generally to relieve the distress.

Imports and Exports.

The values of Imports and Export during the month of April 1918 were as follows:-

Imports.		
3 % Goods	Tcs. 7,387,842	
Wine, Beer, & Spirits	" 211,082	
Gold leaf	" 392,500	
Bullion & Coin	18,000 "	410,500
Total	"	8,009,147
Exports.		
Rice	Tcs. 6,702,544	
Teak	" 377,564	
Other goods	" 1,896,962	
Total	"	8,677,070

The Football Association of Siam.

At a general meeting of the Football Association of Siam, held on April 24th at the Samagayacharya Club, for the purpose of electing office-bearers for the year 1918, the following were elected:—

President: H. E. Phya Prasiddhi Subhakar.
Vice-President: H. E. Phya Baisai Silpasattra.
Secretary: Phra Prija Nusattra.
Treasurer: H. S. H. Prince Chuladit.
Committee: H. S. H. Prince Kechara.
H. S. H. Prince Javalit.
Luang Panijyasattra.

CORRESPONDENCE.

S. Mary's Mission (S. P. G.)

To the Editor of the "Siam Observer."

Dear Sir,

Sunday next will mark the Third Anniversary of the re-organisation of our work here. May I invite all friends and sympathisers to be with us at our service at 9 a.m. to join in Prayer and Thanksgiving? I shall be most grateful if you will allow this letter the publicity of your columns.

Faithfully yours,

CECIL R. SIMMONS.

Bangkok, May 1 1918.

War Bonds.

We have received the following from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation:—4 per cent. National War Bonds.

We have received following the notification from our London Office under date of 25th April:—
"Issue of 4 per cent. Tax free National War Bonds at par is suspended. Applications will from to-day be received at £101.10/—"

Shipping Returns.

London, April 24.—The Admiralty announces the discontinuance of the weekly shipping returns. These are substituted by information as to the gross tonnage lost, also the tonnage of sailings to and from the United Kingdom, monthly, which will be published on the 21st of each month approximately.

Tables of merchant tonnage (thousands omitted) lost from all causes last month show that the British total was 216, combined with Allied and neutral ships 166. In the first quarter of 1918 the losses aggregated 1,124 tons, of which the British were 688 and others 436.

The last quarter's total was the lowest recorded. The highest aggregate in the second quarter of last year, when the British losses were 1,362, others 875. The highest month's losses were in April last year—British 555 others 339.

The Ministry of Shipping announces that the tonnage of steamships exceeding 500 gross tons to and from the United Kingdom but excluding coastwise and cross channel traffic was March 7,296 which was the highest since October last year when it was 6,908.

Lieutenant's Amazing Endurance.

London, April 24.—Three new Victoria Crosses have been awarded, including that to Lieutenant R. E. Hayward, Wiltshire. While commanding a company, he displayed almost superhuman endurance and the rarest courage. Although buried, wounded in the head and deafened on the first day of the operations, having an arm shattered two days later, and subsequently again being seriously injured in the head, he refused to leave his men until he collapsed. Although the enemy were incessantly attacking, he continued to move in the open from trench to trench, absolutely regardless of his own safety, concentrating entirely on reorganising the defences and encouraging his men to complete them. The failure of many most determined attacks on his trenches was almost entirely due to his magnificent example and ceaseless energy.

The Paris Barrage.

Paris, April 24, 9.40 am.—Official: The air-raid alarm was given at 11.36 and ended at 13. No aircraft passed the barrage.

London, April 23.—French Official: The enemy aeroplanes attempting to raid Paris last night were violently fired on. One of them, a triplane, was forced to land near Nogent Lardant, the crew of three being taken prisoners.

Paris, April 24.—It is stated that a French shell killed the whole crew of a German long range gun. Hence Paris has not been bombarded for two days.

THE Great War.

The Great Battle.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, April 30.

We regained terrain in the Loere region which we maintain. The night was quiet.

After the enemy's failure yesterday we progressed to the east of Villers-Bretonneux.

There was active artillerying in certain sectors.

Mail Boat Torpedoed.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, April 30.

London:—The mail-boat *Oronsa* has been torpedoed. All the passengers were saved.

A New Tsar?

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, April 30.

Stockholm:—Despatches from a German source and which should be accepted under all reserve announce that serious troubles have broken out in Petrograd between the Monarchists and the Maximalists.

Alexis Nicolaevitch will be proclaimed Tsar and the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, Regent.

[Note:—Alexis Nicolaevitch is the son of the ex-Tsar Nicholas II. He was born July 30th 1904. The Grand Duke Michael is uncle to Alexis.]

World's Biggest Budget.

London, April 22.—Mr. Bonar Law introduced the Budget in the House of Commons this afternoon. A preliminary Parliamentary statement was issued showing how the revenue compared with the estimate for 1917-1918, namely: Customs 71,261 an increase of 511; Excise 38,872 an increase of 3,822; Estate duties etcetera 31,674 an increase of 2,674; Stamps 8,300 an increase of 300; Land tax 665 an increase of 12; Incometax (including super tax) 239,509 an increase of 15,509; Excess Profits duty 220,214 an increase of 20,214; Land duties 685 an increase of 285; Total receipts from taxes 613,040 an increase of 43,340 (All the foregoing figures are in thousands.)

Receipts from other sources totalled 94,195 an increase of 25,255; Total receipts from all sources 707,235 an increase over the estimate of 68,585.

The total expenditure for in the 1917-1918 budget was 2,290,381 and the supplementary estimates amounted to 47,725. The estimated expenditure was 2,767,631 (all in thousands.)

Votes for the Army, Navy, Air Force and munitions for 1918-1919 were merely token. Other estimates of expenditure for 1918-1918 are Civil Service 64,029 an increase of 2,805; Customs, Inland Revenue and Excise 5,573 an increase of 324; Post Office 26,141 an increase of 161; Consolidated funds services 1714 an increase of 12; the estimated expenditure chargeable against capital is 710 a decrease of 248.

Old age pensions 12,085; Ministry of Labour and Insurance etcetera 9,619; Education 42,325. (All in thousands.)

The new Income-tax is 6s. in the pound but incomes under five hundred are not changed.

The super-tax is 1s. 6d. in the pound beginning with the incomes at £2,500.

Advances to the Allies.

London, April 22.—Mr. Bonar Law, introducing the Budget, the largest in the history of the world, referred to America's financial assistance to the Allies. His anticipations in that respect had been fulfilled but despite that, British advances to the Allies last year amounted to £505,000,000, while the total of American advances to ourselves and others were £350,000,000. Mr. Bonar Law had been in communication with the American Secretary of the Treasury concerning these complicated transactions, and had made suggestions which, if adopted, would lessen considerably the British burden, while it would not be increasing America's total obligations.

In quoting the figures of the revenue and expenditure of last year he stated that the deficit amounted to £1,983,860,000 which was covered by borrowing. Turning to the present year, he said that the estimates of votes of credit for the year were £2,550 millions. The daily expenditure was £6,980,000. If the proposed arrangement with America was effected the loans to the Allies would be £300 millions and to the Dominions £50 millions.

Mr. Bonar Law reminded the House how small the advances to the Dominions had been kept throughout the war, showing their great desire to conduct the war out of their own expenditure. The Chancellor intimated that the expenditure was £2,972,197,000. The revenue, including additional taxation was £2,422,050,000 leaving £2,130,142,000 coverable by borrowing.

The additional taxation proposed would be the full year, equivalent to 66 per cent of the pre-war tax in revenue. He had obtained a list of the assets of the nation which were divisible into three categories. Firstly balances with our agents, debts (not loans) due by the Allies, and foodstuffs bought, £375 millions. Secondly, land securities, buildings, and ships, £297 millions. Thirdly, stores and material of all kinds £100 millions, totally £572 millions.

Furthermore, we could at the end of war, count upon an excess profits tax producing an additional £500 millions. The total war revenue raised to the end of last year was £1,014 millions, and at the end of the current year it would be £1,686 millions. The financial strength of the country, after five years, was greater than anybody could have imagined and constituted an amazing testimony to the financial stability of the nation.

Germany's Financial Weakness.

The German war taxation, if its estimates were released, amounted to £365 millions against our £1,014 millions. Their taxation was insufficient to pay the interest of their debt. If we were in Germany's position we would certainly think bankruptcy was not remote. Our duty was to levy much taxation as was bearable without weakening the conduct of the war. The excess profit tax would not be increased because we could get no more from it and possible loss.

Mr. Bonar Law proposed to make the postage of home letters, and also to America, India and the Dominions three half pence and postcards a penny, yielding £3,400,000 this year. He proposed to make stamp duty on cheques twopence, yielding £750,000 this year and a million the full year. The income tax would be increased by a shilling yielding £11,250,000 this year. Incomes under £500 and service pay would not be affected.

Regarding the double income tax within the Empire, he proposed to adopt the principle of his predecessor. The extra shilling would not be charged when the double tax equalled six shillings. Allowance respecting children would be extended from 700 to 800. The super tax maximum would be 4s 6d instead of 3s 6d and the exaction of the super tax would begin at incomes of £2,500 instead of £3,000, yielding £9,250,000.

Farmers would be required to pay upon twice their rental, unless they preferred to come under the ordinary income tax. This would yield £2,500,000 this year and £5,300,000 the full year. Spirit duty would be increased to thirty shillings a gallon yielding £10,500,000 this year. Beer duty would be doubled yielding £9,700,000. The Food Controller would fix the prices of spirits and beer. He believed the trade would still make a fair profit. The duty on tobacco would be increased by twenty one penny per pound.

A Tax on Luxuries.

The yield on tobacco this year would be £7,500,000. There would be a small additional duty on matches yielding £600,000, also an additional 11s 8d on a cwt. of sugar yielding this year £12,400,000. The Chancellor announced a luxury tax following the French example. He asked the House to appoint a select committee to frame schedules defining the articles. The tax would be at the rate of two pence in the shilling. He concluded by expressing a conviction that the House would examine the proposals with full realisation of the necessities, and a desire to help the Government. He was perfectly certain that the country would bear this additional burden with the same spirit with which it had borne sacrifices far greater than money.

Of 950 millions advanced by the United States, 500 millions was advanced to Great Britain, 450 million to other Allies. This year we had advanced to the Allies approximately the same amount as last year making joint Anglo-American advances to Allies of 955 millions, thus our borrowings from the United States only totalled approximately what we lent Allies. This showed that after four years of war we were self-supporting.

The National Debt in the present year amounted to 7,300 millions. Formerly he had deducted to the Allies and Dominions from their liability but he did not propose to do so to-day. He did not regard the advances to Russia as a bad debt because the Russian Government would duly realise that foreign capital for exploitation of services was unobtainable unless previous debts were paid. Mr. Bonar Law also proposed to regard half the Allied debts as if they were our liability at the end of next year because we must take into consideration the possibility that some of the Allies would be unable to pay interest on advances immediately the war ended.

The total Allied debt to us at the end of next year would be 1,632 millions, which after half the deduction mentioned and also the Dominions debts and India's obligation in full make a total of 1,124 millions.

Dealing with Germany's financial position he said that Germany admitted that her present daily expenditure was

six and a quarter millions, which was almost the same as ours but did not include separation allowances etc. The German vote of credit to July totalled 6,200 millions. A year hence the German balance sheet reckoned on the same basis as ours would show a deficit of 385 millions on national liabilities of 720 millions.

German taxes were not being imposed upon the wealthier classes on whom the Government was afraid to put extra taxation. Mr. Bonar Law estimated that the existing taxations yielded 540 millions, leaving a deficit of 110 millions. New taxes which he was proposing would in a full year produce 114 millions without reckoning a tax on which he had made no estimate. The Budget resolutions were provisionally adopted.

A Few Comments.

London, April 23.—The most stupendous budget of history was received by the most placid House of Commons in living memory. The new taxes were greeted without a murmur. Lobbyists state that there was something of grandeur in the aspect of the House, bespeaking the nation's spirit and strength. This is reflected in the comments of the newspapers.

The Daily Graphic says: The prosperity of the country will enable us to face the new burdens without grave dislocation of industry.

The Daily Telegraph says: This is war taxation with a vengeance but the nation expected it, realising that the budget represents a fresh effort to retain by present sacrifice financially an advantageous position in the future it will take up the burden in the knowledge that British credit is still unshaken.

The Morning Post says: The new imposts will be borne most cheerfully by the nation so long as it knows that the resources are used to the utmost to defeat the enemy.

The Daily Mail says that the budget will be popular but it does not go far enough. The heaviest taxes are placed

on a very small class who will not complain but the journal is confident the mass of wage earners would not resent a graduated tax on weekly wages.

The Daily Chronicle says: The practical and workmanlike budget seems to justify Mr. Bonar Law's optimism as to our ultimate solvency.

The Daily Mail says: The budget's application of the screw of taxation restores confidence in our war finance but the income tax could have been more largely increased. It is a wonderful testimony to the resources of the nation that we are still able to finance ourselves after financing our Allies for three years.

The Times believes that the estimated reserve will prove to be considerably within the mark.

Double Income-Tax Concession.

The six shilling income-tax mentioned applies to unearned incomes exceeding two thousand and to earned incomes exceeding twenty-five hundred. It is estimated to produce £41,400,000 in a full year. The income-tax is unchanged on earned incomes to five hundred and raised to thirty-six pence on those of twenty-five hundred upward. Regarding income chargeable to Dominions income-tax as well as British income-tax, a white paper says that it is proposed to continue the provision under which relief from the double tax is allowed at the expense of the British Exchequer, subject to the retention for the present existing British income-tax of a minimum of forty-two pence.

Paddy Crop Report May 1, 1918.

Nasuan 1,380 coynas at Tes. 104-167 each	
Sauruang 680 " " " 100-158 "	
Namuang 30 " " " 100— "	
Total	2,090 Coynas



Signs of Prosperity

The most popular and profitable places of business and pleasure are those in which electricity is used for the convenience and comfort of patrons.

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General Wire News.

London, April 22.—Wireless Bureau Official: Russia has informed Germany that orders have been issued in internment camps to prevent acts of violence amongst war prisoners differing politically and also to assure to officer prisoners the privileges which they possess in their own country. Moreover, officials have been instructed to renounce all agitation against the political constitution of Germany and her Allies.

Amsterdam, April 22.—Germany's determination to retain the labour of Russian prisoners of war as long as possible is reflected in the official statement to the German press that the immediate return of Russian prisoners is impossible. The return can only proceed very slowly and must extend over a long period owing to the tax which the war makes upon communications. Finally, the statement refers to the possibility of prisoners preferring to remain in Germany.

Paris, April 24.—Thirty-five were killed and 19 injured by an explosion at the Blumenau powder factory in lower Austria, which is a great centre for the production of picric acid.

London, April 24.—Zurich newspapers say that the Grazer Post states that two large powder factories at Glashenbach, near Salzburg, were mysteriously blown up, causing many casualties. Sabotage is suspected.

London, April 23.—In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Snowden, Mr. Hope said that war prisoners were eligible for repatriation (as distinct from internment in a neutral country) on health grounds only, according to the Anglo-German schedule of disabilities. The dates of capture did not affect the question of repatriation. The Allies considered a general exchange of prisoners impracticable.

Amsterdam, April 24.—In the Reichstag, in the course of a discussion on railways, a Progressive deputy remarked: "Judging by the state of things on our railways and the condition of the material, we are approaching bankruptcy of communications."

Washington, April 25.—Senator King, after conferring with President Wilson announced that he did not intend to press his King's resolution providing for a declaration of war against Bulgaria and Turkey.

Amsterdam, April 24.—In the Hungarian Parliament, Wekerle said that Count Czernin resigned because he had long felt that he did not possess the King's confidence sufficiently.

Petrograd, April 24.—The Commissary for Foreign Affairs has requested an explanation of the Germano-Ukrainian invasion of the Crimea and throws out warning of the

possibility of consequent action by the Black Sea fleet.

St. John's (Newfoundland) April 24.—The Legislative Assembly was opened by the Governor's speech in which he announced a selective conscription bill rendering all unmarried men and childless widowers between nineteen and thirty-nine liable to military service in four classes each covering a two year period. The Supreme Court is constituted the exemption tribunal.

Melbourne April 26.—In the Senate, Mr. Miller, Minister for Repatriation, replying to a question regarding the proposed attendance of various Dominion opposition leaders at the Imperial Conference, said that he had been informed that Sir Wilfred Laurier would not accompany Sir R. Borden.

London, April 23.—The Archbishop of Canterbury and eighteen bishops met at Lambeth Palace and unanimously resolved to adopt the Bishop of London's calling up plan, mentioned on the 21st.

Wellington, April 24.—For the war loan of 9½ millions the contributions amounted to 8½ millions. The compulsory clauses will be enforced to secure the balance of a million sterling.

London, April 23.—Sixteen Irish King's Counsel, including several Crown Prosecutors, have signed the anti-conscription declaration. A separate Protestant anti-conscription movement is obtaining support in many places.

London, April 23.—A twenty-four hour anti-conscription strike is on at present in Nationalist Ireland. Business is completely suspended in Dublin. All publichouses, hotels and restaurants are closed. The newspapers are not published, trams not running and train services are curtailed.

London, April 22.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Home Rule Bill would be introduced immediately but he could not give the date.

Zurich, April 23.—The Burgomaster of Vienna, speaking at a public meeting, said that the available foodstuffs were very scanty and the greatest sacrifices were necessary to hold out during the coming weeks. Official organizations had broken down and he foreboded a day when the middle class trader would be reduced to beggary. He voiced disappointments with regard to Ukraine supplies and added that Austria's only hope lay in obtaining further aid from Germany.

Washington, April 23.—Food shipments to the Allied civilian populations will be suspended for ten days in order to transport three million bushels of grain to Belgium and to German occupied north France, which the Belgian Relief Commission's representative in Brussels has cabled will be without bread for twenty days even if all the

A GOOD INVESTMENT

is always sought after. Any expenditure, however, which promotes one's well being is a sound investment. Good health, undoubtedly, is one of the greatest assets a man or woman can possess for without it none can be at their best physically or mentally. Minus good health, the joy of life is dimmed. Beecham's Pills are a paying investment for all who desire to promote and maintain good health. It is wise to have recourse to this wonderful specific on the first signs of indigestion. When the stomach is disordered, when the appetite is poor, when the bowels are irregular, the liver sluggish or you feel generally out of sorts you cannot do better than take a few doses of this world-famous medicine. You will certainly benefit. There are ample returns in health and satisfaction for all who invest in the remedy.

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Paknam Railway Company Limited.

TIME TABLE.

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

*Trains stop only at the request of passengers.

Trains may leave intermediate stations 5 minutes before the stated time.

shipments at present en route arrive safely.

London, April 23.—At a meeting of the Society of St. George at the Mansion House, Lord Milner said: In this hour of trial Britain has stood out greater than ever, not merely in the matchless heroism of her sons but in their cheerfulness and their undaunted spirit. Never has the banner of St. George floated over more magnificent fighting men by land, sea or air or over a more resolute and uncompromising people.

Amsterdam, April 23.—Commenting upon the Man Power Bill, the Tageblatt says that if the British are a nation of shopkeepers it must in justice be recognised that shopkeepers have seldom been seen so generous in the sacrifice of blood and treasure.

Amsterdam, April 23.—A German company will shortly be formed to take over the leases of the Rumanian oilfields. Germany in the future will thus be able to import over half its necessary supply of oil, thus becoming practically independent of America.

London, April 22.—The Press Bureau says: The Food Controller has fixed the maximum prices of whisky 30 under proof at 8s 6d and 9s 6d the bottle according to the quality, with a proportionate reduction for lower strengths.

Copenhagen, April 23.—As a result of the elections, in which women for the first time voted, the following compose the Parliament: 71 Ministerialists and 68 Opposition, the former consisting of Radicals and Socialists.

London, April 23.—French Macedonian communiqué: There is great fighting activity in all sectors.

London, April 22.—Italian Macedonian Official: We inflicted at dawn on Saturday heavy losses on German advanced posts, one of which was destroyed.

London, April 24.—A French Macedonian communiqué says: There was infantry and artillery activity on the whole front. Our artillery stopped an attempted enemy attack on positions west of Lake Prespa.

London, April 23.—Palestine—Hedjaz Official: Arab forces of the King of the Hedjaz carried out effective demolitions on the Hedjaz railway north and south of Maan. They successfully attacked the outer defences of Maan and reached Maan station.

They subsequently withdrew to the outer defences which they still hold. Between the 11th and 17th inst. the Arabs took 322 prisoners.

Rome, April 23.—Official: A party of sixty Austrian sailors aboard a motor-boat landed in the darkness on April 4 north of Ancona unobserved and hid in a small farmhouse until nightfall of April 5 when they attempted to reach their objective but a patrol of Carabinieri immediately discovered and captured them.

London, April 22.—The Press Bureau says: The India Office reports that Marri Nawab and several chiefs of important sections have submitted and the

whole Khetran tribe has surrendered unconditionally.

Paris, April 23.—M. Clemenceau, who has returned from the front, stated that the best proof that no uneasy peace existed war that French soldiers were again receiving leave which had been suspended since the German offensive.

Washington, April 23.—The Shipping Board has chartered 400,000 tons of Norwegian shipping, which will be employed chiefly in the South American trade, thus releasing American ships for Europe.

Amsterdam, April 23.—The Alsace-Lorraine Landtag has refused to discuss the budget because discussion of the country's future is prohibited.

London, April 23.—The national executive of the Labour Party has passed a resolution expressing deep gratitude and admiration for the army's heroic resistance to the terrible onslaughts. "Such magnificent courage," the resolution says, "is consistent with the best British traditions and imposes an imperative obligation on all sections of the community to assist, by skill, energy or substance, carry on the great work of liberation in which the army is engaged, in order that our joint efforts may result in the final overthrow of militarism and secure a lasting democratic peace for the world."

Melbourne, April 21.—A recruiting conference unanimously resolved in this time of unparalleled emergency, to make the utmost efforts to avert defeat at the hands of German militarism and urged the Australian people to unite wholeheartedly to secure the necessary reinforcements voluntarily.

The Melbourne Age comments that the result of the conference gives cause for cordial congratulation. The terms of the resolution may be accepted as a pledge binding each organisation to exhaust its resources to induce eligible men to rally to the colours.

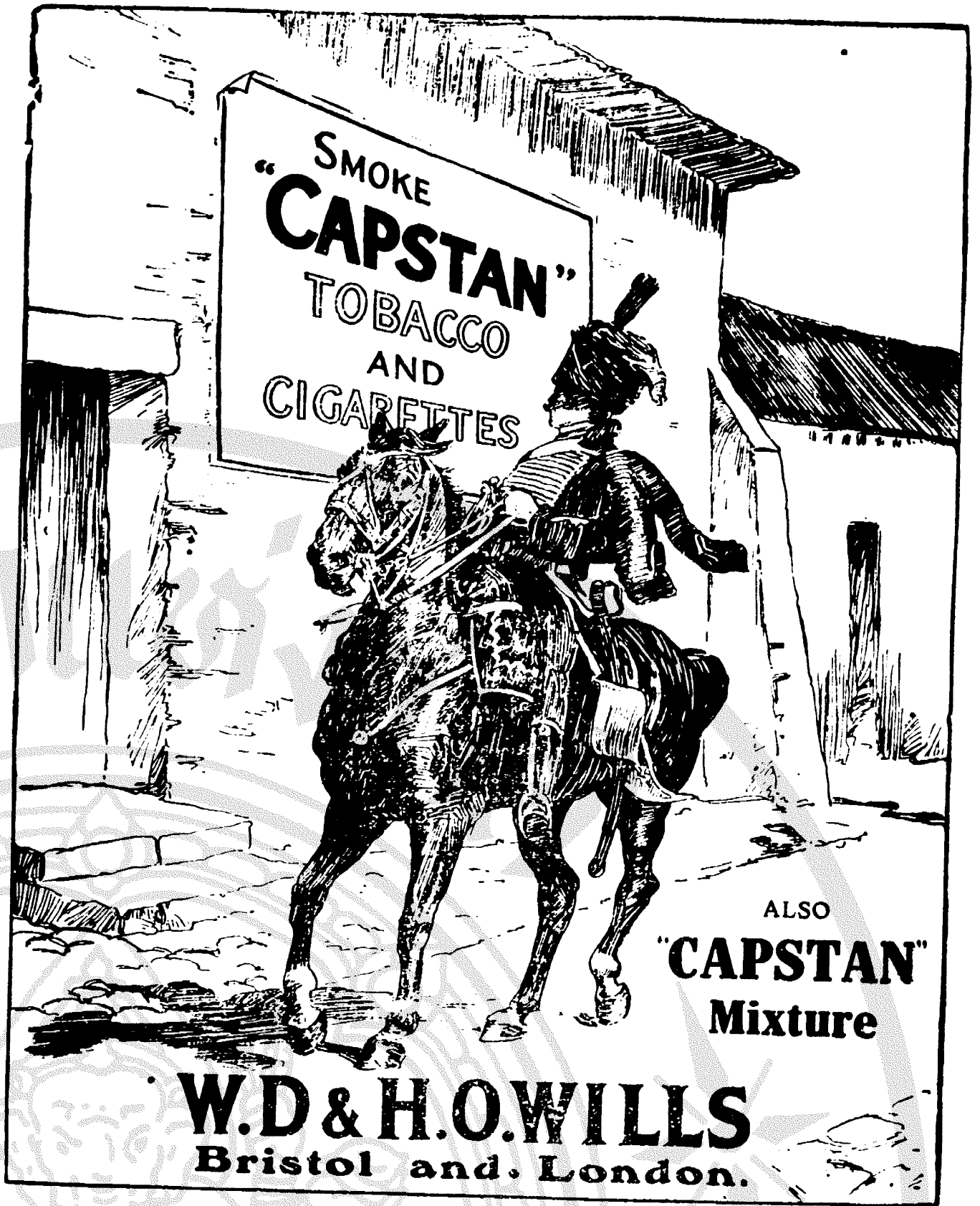
Mr. Tudor, speaking at a union gathering, declared that the conference had done its best in the interests of Australia and the Empire. Labour was not lukewarm towards the war. They were in it and must stay there.

Melbourne, April 25.—The Governor of Victoria has decided to present the King's Shield to the Municipality providing the most recruits.

Melbourne, April 25.—It is reported that the Commonwealth is about to mobilize for home service trained men and volunteers aged between 21 and 50.

Ottawa, April 24.—In connection with the national registration in June, the Government has ordered that all residents of Canada over sixteen years of age must register. The penalties for non-compliance will be fine or imprisonment, or both, disfranchisement, deprivation of the right to hold any position or employment, earn wages, employ others, hold public office, travel by rail or boat, or use the hotels and restaurants.

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Dependability—Power—Silence—Flexibility—Economy—all that could be desired, are found in every Buick Car—it is in short, The Ideal Car.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

AIDS TO TRADE.

The business problem of to-day is not the manufacturing, but the selling end of your business. Anything that increases sales is of importance to the business man—and advertising is the great sale increaser.

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For rates etc. inquire from the Manager or ring him up on the Phone.

Notice

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

or supplying him with board and lodging, will be liable to the same penalties.

The scheme is intended to provide information respecting the labour resources of Canada, although the conscription of labour is not contemplated. The Registration Board will be empowered to name industries in which men of certain ages must not be employed.

London, April 24.—The Times, in a leader referring to the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland placing themselves at the head of the anti-conscription movement, says: "It says much for the forbearance of the British people that so little protest has been made in public against the action, which raises an issue of tremendous gravity. It goes far deeper than a mere question of the expediency of enforcing military service on Irishmen. It is nothing less, at the bottom, than the old claim of a powerful religious organisation to defy the law of the land in a matter which is not even remotely religious." The paper proceeds to say that the responsibility of the Irish Catholic bishops is incalculably serious and must not be forgotten. "In throwing down a challenge to the Imperial Parliament, the Roman hierarchy has done far more than repeat their old obscure interruption as individuals in the home rule controversy. They have openly assumed a right to interfere as a church in politics and in so doing they have shaken to its foundations the whole edifice of religious toleration in these islands."

Paris, April 23.—M. Clemenceau, returning from a tour to the front, notably in Flanders, declared to a representative of the Echo de Paris that he had returned greatly satisfied with what he had heard and seen. Everywhere he had found magnificent moral. He said: "The regiments were so dense that finally I had to review them from an automobile. Their moral and bearing are splendid."

The President of the Council added: "The best proof that anxiety does not exist is that General Petain has just re-established leaves, which had been suspended since the beginning of the offensive."

A note of General Petain announces that after April 25 leaves will be granted in the corps and services under his command. (Havas).

London, April 24.—The withdrawal of the 6th army from St. Quentin was the subject of a series of questions in the House of Commons.

Mr. Bonar Law said that there was not the slightest justification for the suggestion that this portion of the line was taken over contrary to the judgment of Sir W. Robertson and Field Marshal Haig. The arrangements were made entirely by the Anglo-French

military authorities. It was not true that Field Marshal Haig protested against taking extra line from the French.

London, April 23.—Field Marshal Haig reports: In a minor operation east of Hobocq, we were completely successful. In addition to ground gained we captured 120 prisoners and a number of machine-guns.

We also slightly improved our position this morning in the neighbourhood of Meteren, taking prisoners and machine-guns.

There was considerable enemy gas-shelling at Villers Bretonneux.

London, April 23.—Field Marshal Haig, reporting on aviation, says: We carried out several long distance reconnaissances yesterday, took many photographs, dropped mines, engaged a Fokker on railway station, Engel dump, Warneton, Armentieres and Roulers, brought down eight enemy machines and drove down six. Three of ours are missing.

London, April 23.—Mr. Philip Gibbs says: Richthofen's "circus," of about thirty fighting scouts, appeared in the British lines on the Somme on Sunday and chased some British planes. They then swooped northwards when what airmen call a "dog fight" was soon in progress. Fifty machines were engaged over a wide area. It was impossible to single out the combatants in the general melee but Richthofen was seen flying at a height of 150 feet just before he crashed in full view of the enemy. When picked up he was found shot in the side close to the heart.

London, April 24.—A French communiqué says: There was great reciprocal artillery activity in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre and west of Noyon, without any infantry work.

London, April 23.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law mentioned that in 1917 alone, 900 miles of broad-gauge and a thousand miles of light railways were constructed behind our lines.

Peking, April 17.—Two American women missionaries have been kidnapped by brigands on the Kiangsu-Shantung border and held to ransom.

Brigandage and lawlessness by the soldiery, and a decreasing respect for foreign life and property, are among the serious aspects of the internal situation.

London, April 21.—The Admiralty report that British light forces in the Heligoland bight on Saturday encountered enemy light forces who retired behind their mine fields. A few shots were exchanged at extreme range. An enemy destroyer was hit. All our ships returned without casualty.

London, April 21.—Italian Official: Our artillery in the Asiago basin car-

ried out repeated concentrations. British patrols inflicted losses effectively harassing the enemy.

Tiflis, April 21.—It is reported that the Armenians are retaking Van. Turkish attacks on Baku were repulsed by Armenians and the rest of the population.

London, April 16.—Mr. Henry Cowper Colman, Attorney-General of Trinidad, has been appointed Attorney-General of Ceylon.

Mr. Colman was born in 1868. He had previously been Attorney-General, Acting Chief Justice, and Chief Justice of Northern Nigeria, and prepared the criminal code for the same State, for which he received the thanks of the Secretary of State. He also did similar work in Bermuda for which also he was thanked. He was appointed Attorney-General of Trinidad in 1911.]

Turks Thrashed.

London, April 19.—Reuter's correspondent at Palestine Headquarters, wiring on April 14, says: Australian troops inflicted a very severe lesson on the enemy in the Jordan area. A recent raid into Gilead destroyed five miles of the Hedjaz railway line and took prisoner over a thousand men. We withdrew on the right bank of the Jordan, bringing several thousand refugees desiring British protection. We maintained however the bridgehead on the other side of Ghoraniyeh ford. The enemy on April 11 assaulted the bridgehead at Ghoraniyeh and advanced posts ten miles up the west bank of the Jordan. The attack was preceded by violent shelling—as many as forty shells a minute, field and mountain guns spraying our position—but all attempts to advance were completely held up.

Another attack was seriously pushed opposite Ghoraniyeh. The Anzacs, utilising excellent cover on the bank of the Jordan, awaited two thousand Turks debouching in open order from the hills against the bridgehead. Our guns mowed down the assailants who persevered until three hundred yards distant when they melted away under our pitiless rifle and machine guns. The following morning 867 corpses before our lines were counted despite that the Turks during the whole night were burying their dead. The actual number of the enemy killed was almost a thousand. When the Turks fell back the Australian cavalry charged and cut off the retreating force, taking prisoner a hundred besides causing numerous enemy casualties. Our losses were insignificant.

MENAM MOTOR BOAT CO., LTD. TIME TABLE.

LINE 1—BANGKABUE TO BANG QUANG & MUANG NAWN.

Boats leave Bangkok to Bang Quang, Muang Nawn & Pakret.
a.m. 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00.
p.m. 1, 1.30, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.40, 5.30. daily.

Bangkok to Bangkok ... 2.30 p.m. daily.
" " Kai Koh Yai ... 1.00 ...

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

Boats leave Tanon Tok every full and half hour from 6.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. After 7.30 when sufficient passengers.

LINE 3—KLONG SAMRONG LOOK TO BANG HIA.

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

Meklong Railway Co., Ltd.

TIME TABLE.

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

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

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

BANGKOK-MEKLONG.					MEKLONG-BANGKOK.				
Distance from B. Hlame.	STATIONS.	Train No.			Distance from Mahachai.	STATIONS.	Train No.		
		I.	III.	V.			II.	IV.	VI.
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Km.	B. Hlame Terminus Dep.	10.20	2.20	4.20	Km.	Mahachai Terminus Dep.	6.45	10.45	2.45
33.8	Meklong Arr.	11.40	3.40	5.40	33.1	Bangkok Arr.	8.05	12.05	4.05

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drains flooded or sodden lands with no expenditure for power or supervision.

LANDS PROTECTED BY DIKES OR LEVEES ALONG WATERWAYS SUBJECT TO FLOOD CONDITIONS OR NEAR THE SEACOAST AND TIDAL RIVERS, BETWEEN THE LOW AND HIGH TIDE LEVELS, ARE RELIEVED OF SURPLUS WATER BY THESE GATES AND PIPES WITHOUT TROUBLE, SUPERVISION OR EXPENSE SAVE THAT OF ORIGINAL INSTALLATION. THE VALVE IS SO COUNTERBALANCED AS TO OPERATE WITH CERTAINTY AS A RESULT OF BUT SLIGHT WATER PRESSURE, AND IS A PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST BACK FLOW. IT NEVER FORGETS TO ADJUST ITSELF TO THE CONDITIONS.

"ARMCO" IRON CORRUGATED PIPE FOR THIS USE HAS THE MERITS WHICH HAVE BEEN SO WELL ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH HIGHWAY AND RAILROAD DRAINAGE.

California Corrugated Culvert Company.

Sole Agents for Siam

The Borneo Company, Ltd.

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