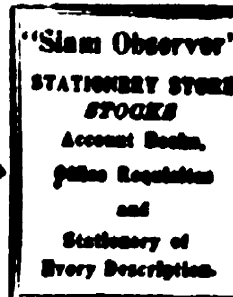


The Siam Observer.



FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL 44. NO. 93

BANGKOK TUESDAY. APRIL 30. 1918.

PRICE 25 SATANGS

STEAMER SAILINGS.

K. P. M.

Service to

AUSTRALIA

Special 5000 Tons Tourist Steamers

calling at

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, PORT
DARWIN, PORT MORESBY,
BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE
vice versa

From Singapore in connection with the
special fast saloon steamers

Melchior Treub and Rumphius.

For particulars apply to

DIETHELM & Co., LTD.,

Agents

BURNS-PHILP-LINE

SINGAPORE-JAVA-AUSTRALIA
(MONTHLY SERVICE)

CALLING AT

Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya
Port Darwin, Thursday Island
Brisbane and Sydney via
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Through booking to all Ports in
Australia and New Zealand.

For freight, passage, full particulars
and Guide Books, etc., apply to

THE ARRACAN COMPANY, LTD.
AGENTS

KWONG ON CHEONG

HIGH CLASS TAILOR.

Opposite Oriental Avenue on the
NEW ROAD.

Executes all kinds of Tailoring in
the latest fashions.

Head Post Card, and he will wait on
you personally

HARP HENG LONG

We beg to inform the Public that
we have just opened our shop in
Jawarat Road, Nos. 104-109. We
have received a large stock of Iron
and Brassware, Paint and Oils, &c., &c.
House and Boat Builders and Con-
tractors are invited to pay us a visit.
Our prices are very moderate.

Lloyd de France Insurance Co., Ltd.

Incorporated in France.

ARE PREPARED TO ACCEPT
THE USUAL

FIRE RISKS, MARINE INSURANCE, AND WAR RISKS.

For detailed particulars apply.

Malcolm Beranger.

AGENT

SPECIAL SHOW OF MILLINERY.

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
Trimming.

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
and 9-50

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

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

A select stock of Untrimmed Straws in White and colours, good
shapes.

Prices Tcs. 3-95, 4-95, 6-95 and 8-50 each.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA

AND

APCAR LINE

(Companies incorporated in England)

Mail and Passenger Service.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

(Under Contract with H. B. M.'s Government)

The Company's MAIL SERVICES EAST OF BOMBAY
are at present suspended.

The Company's INTERMEDIATE SERVICES TO AND FROM LONDON
are at present suspended.

Passengers for Europe are booked via Bombay as opportunity offers
and as far as accommodation is available

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.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LTD.

Agents.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japanese Mail Steamship Company.

Full particulars as to

Sailing Dates,

Passage Rates,

Accommodation

&c., &c.

May be had on application.

Round the World Tickets issued in either direction.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Agents.

ALHAMBRA CIGARS.

THE BEST MANILA CIGAR.

A very fine selection of Manila Cigars

Now on Show.

Damas.

Have convinced many smokers

that the best Cigars are no

always gauged by their price.

A short smoke at a small cost.

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

AGENTS

FOR

SIAM.



ทั้งโอเรียนเต็ลไทย

AGENTS

FOR

SIAM.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

Bangkok-Europe Line

THE SIAM STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

West coast Mail Service.

For Prachuab, Jumbor, Take, Langsuan, Bandon, Nagar Biddharmaraj
Songkhla, Pattani, Panarat, Saiburi, Narathiva, Takbai, Kelantan, Raoh,
Semerak, Bisut, Tringganu, Kretay and Singapore.

Departures from Bangkok

s.s. "Suddhadib"	...	...	4 . 5 . 18 .
s.s. "Prachatipok"	...	...	11 . 8 . 18 .
s.s. "Aadung"	...	...	18 . 5 . 18 .
s.s. "Suddhadib"	...	...	25 . 5 . 18 .

East Coast Mail Service.

For Sriraja, Kohsichang, Koh Pra, Rayong, Koh Samit, Obandahmri,
Van Yao, Lem Ngob, Krat & Koh Kong

Departures from Bangkok

s.s. "Chutatchul"	Wednesday noon	not calling at	Krat
s.s. "Krat"	Saturday	"	" Kohsichang & Koh Kong.

All the steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have exce-
lent Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For Freight, Passage and Particulars apply to

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, Ltd.

Managing Agents.

BANKING COMPANIES

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Head Office: 15 bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.
Capital Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves " 48,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

M. Baron Helyar Ouse, Chairman.
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Managing Director... M. Stanislas Simon
Joint-Manager... Thion de la Chanée
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Bangkok Hanoi Pondicherry
Batambang Montze Saigon
Canton Tientsin Singapore
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Haiphong Peking Tourane
Hankow Noumea Papeete
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Bankers.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris
Credit Lyonnais
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Credit Industriel et Commercial
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The Union of London & Smiths Bank, Ltd., London.

Bangkok Agency.

Transact banking and exchange business of every description; discount local bills; grant credit on approved securities; issue letters of credit available in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, Africa and America; receive deposits on current account and allow 1 per cent. per annum interest on daily balances; receive fixed deposits according to arrangement.

J. DEMAY, Acting Manager.

The Siam Commercial Bank Ltd.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID UP CAPITAL
TICALS 3,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

(Chairman)

H. E. Phya Jayayom Sombati

H. E. Phya Boribun Rajasombati

H. E. Phya Boribun Kosakorn

Luang Riddhi Narongron

H. E. Phya Chulak Rajasethi

G. H. Ardron

H. E. Phya Suphan Sombati

National-Provincial Bank of England Ltd., London.

Swiss Bank Corporation.

AGENTS:—

New York & Japan.—International Banking Corporation.

France & Bombay.—Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Calcutta.—International Banking Corporation

Hongkong & Singapore.—International Banking Corporation.

Netherlands Trading Society.

Penang.—Netherlands Trading Society.

The Institution buys, sells, and collects Bills of Exchange on Europe, America, India, China and Japan and transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business.

Current Account Deposits at 1% on daily balances.

Rates of Interest allowed on the fixed deposits may be ascertained on application.

Safe-Deposit Lockers let to the public at monthly rental.

Apply for particulars

Office hours ... 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Saturdays ... 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

G. H. ARDRON,

Manager.

Bangkok, March 6, 1918.

Chartered Bank

OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND ... £2,000,000

FURTHER LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... £1,200,000

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Thomas Guthrie, Esq.

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William Henry Neville Goschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Current Accounts are opened and interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Deposits are received for fixed periods at rates which can be ascertained on application

G. H. ALLEN,

Agent.

Bangkok, July 1, 1909.

BANKING COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.
STERLING £1,500,000 @ 2/11-15,000,000
SILVER ... 19,500,000

34,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

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A. H. Compton, Esq. Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
S. H. Dewell, Esq. E. V. D. Farr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE.

HONGKONG.
CHIEF MANAGER.
N. J. STABS.

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Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bangkok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Hongkong
Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon
Calcutta London San Francisco
Canton Lyons Shanghai
Colombo Malacca Singapore
Fochow Manila Sourabaya
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
Hongkong New York Yokohama
(Shanghai)

BANKING AGENCY

INTEREST Allowed on current accounts 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 description 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 Auctioneering 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 obtainable at these sales at bargain prices.

Corner of ASSUMPTION SQUARE, NEW ROAD.

THE

Siam Observer.

THE OLDEST AND LEADING DAILY

NEWSPAPER IN SIAM.

Eight-Page English

Edition.

Subscriptions Ticals 50

per annum or Ticals 5

per mensem for

English Edition.

Ticals 25 per annum for

Siamese Edition.

"Weekly Mail"

(WEEKLY EDITION IN ENGLISH)

Ticals 20 per annum.

"Siam Maitri"

(WEEKLY EDITION IN SIAMESE)

Ticals 12 per annum

Advertising Rates.

PER INCH.

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 " ... " 11.55

Four " (1st month) ... " 13.00

Contract rates can be obtained on application to the manager.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS must be sent by 10 a.m.

by 10 a.m.



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.

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 Seakok.

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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.

Best Food for Summer.

Amritanava Avaleh.

If you feel uneasy, excess of heat in the body, pain in the chest, continuous headache, weakness of the brain, less power of understanding, and poor memory, please use this Avaleh only. It is the best food for brain and a good tonic. Consumption, chronic and acute Diarrhoea can be cured by the use of this Avaleh.

PREPARED BY

TCS 2 PER TIN OF 1/2 lb.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY

297, Samyok, Bangkok.

Auction Sale.

Favoured with instructions from

A. J. POWELL Esq.

The Siam Auctioneering Co.

WILL SELL

At his residence Pan Road, (off Wind Mill Road.)

On Saturday 4th. May 1918.

Commencing at 2 p. m. Sharp.

The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects including a good piano by "Collard and Collard," Singer Sewing Machine, Wardrobe with mirror, cook stove, Water tank, tables, chairs, etc.

TERMS.—Cash or a deposit of 25 % on fall of hammer. Goods must be removed before 24 hours after sale, for other particulars apply.

E. M. PEREIRA & Co.

Auction Sale.

ON THE INSTRUCTIONS OF

THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY

PROPERTY.

A large collection of Household Furniture, including FIVE Motor Cars (2 and 1 seater) and THREE Motor Cycles and Various other effects, will be sold on Saturday, 4th May and continue on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th May 1918, at the Custodian's Warehouse, Bang Lamphu. Commencing at 2 p.m. each day.

Benjamin A. Periera,

Auctioneer.

Pay Us A Visit.

An opportunity to secure at moderate prices—One water tank 3,000 Gallons capacity. Cash safes (various sizes) British make.—Typewriters; Plunge baths; Mosquito houses; Iron beds (complete); Straw hats Stencil plates A to Z, 1 to 0; Stationery; Address labels (various sizes); Manifold Books; Invitation; Billiard games; Bikes' chairs; Marble washstands; Office chairs; and all classes of furniture, Motor Cars; Ponies and Carriages always on hand.

Inspection Invited.

The Bangkok Auctioneering Society

T. S. APGAR,

Valuator, Auctioneer, and

Estate Agent.

Oriental Bakery.

ORIENTAL AVENUE.

Daily Supplies of

white bread and rolls

Brown Bread every

Wednesday and Sun-

day. Fresh cakes al-

ways on hand.

The Word of a German.

was to be set aside because it did not square with German military interests. (By "military" is meant here the release of German workmen for the army by supplying their place with Belgian forced labour.) Here we have German militarism in a nutshell. The ultimate decision on all matters is to be taken from a military point of view, and rests with the military authorities; and no agreement—an "agreed" peace, for instance—would for one moment survive some future decision by the military authorities that it was not in accordance with Germany's military interests. Anyone can see it to-day in the negotiations with Russia: all the sham talks of German democratisation fell off like a cloak the moment things came to the point, and the General Staff are dictating what annexations they mean to have. Von Huene has done us the service of putting clearly and briefly, in all their naked horror, the precise reasons for which most of the world is at war with Germany.—(A Correspondent in the Straits Times.)

Argentina And The War.

There are indications in recent officially inspired articles published by the Buenos Aires press, that Argentina, whose attitude has been so long in doubt, will soon be definitely placed on the side of the Allies. This was foreseen after the sinking of the Argentine ship Ministro Irigoyen, some weeks ago, when Germany's promises were again broken. President Irigoyen and his associates appear to have been convinced by this fresh evidence of Germany's faithlessness that they could no longer afford to persist in opposing the force of public opinion. Military attaches of the republic at Berlin and Vienna were recalled, and at the same time the Government sent replies, long delayed, to official messages which had been received from three neighboring republics.

By these responses Argentina was clearly committed to the support of Germany's foes. Peru and Uruguay had announced the rupture of their relations with the Berlin Government. Argentina expressed approval of their action, Brazil sent word that she had gone into the war. Argentina, replying, said she was familiar with the cause which had made Brazil a belligerent, and declared that the decision reached was a "just" one. She might have added that the provocation had been no greater for Brazil than for herself. Publication of these official utterances was followed by a sudden and widespread strike in Argentina, evidently procured by German money. Much grain awaiting shipment to the Allies was destroyed, and railroads were wrecked to prevent movement of wheat from the interior to seaports. The strikers are still engaged in this foul work. Several of them were shot last week by troops.

It is not expected at Buenos Aires that the republic will follow the example of Brazil and become a belligerent. The press argues that Argentina cannot assist the Allies with troops. Probably her sympathy will be shown by the shipment of supplies. An agreement with our Government and Great Britain relating to wheat and corn was recently signed. To German agents it may have suggested the strike. Negotiations for another compact concerning exports of meat, are in progress. President Irigoyen has instructed Dr. Naon, the republic's Ambassador at Washington, who is now in Buenos Aires, to ask that our embargo be lifted with respect to certain products which the country's industries need. There may be a trade agreement like those which Northern European neutrals have signed.

A prominent German newspaper two or three days ago asked its readers to believe that German propaganda in Argentina and other South American countries had been "so adequate that Germany's moral status there has been strengthened and has withstood the North American attack." That moral status was not promoted by Luxemburg's advice about the sinking of ships and his contempt for the "venerated Indians." Argentina's expected action will make the continent's republics practically unanimous against the Central Powers. A conference should announce this solidarity to the world.—New York Times.

Pinkette S

the tiny laxatives

do not wear out their effect before accomplishing their work of correcting constipation, because they do not over-stimulate the bowels.

They assist nature so gently that the action is regular and thorough, yet without griping. They put the liver, stomach and bowels in perfect working order.

Of all chemists, Tcs. 1. per phial or will be sent post free on receipt of price. The British Dispensary, Bangkok, sole wholesale agents for Siam.

Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore

Siam Observer
SPECIAL WAR EDITION
Subscription Tcs. 4 per month.

The Richest of all "Tinned Milks Tested"

Says the Committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China



Obtainable in all Stores & Dispensaries.

Copperplate Printing

SIAM OBSERVER
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,
DASHLOCKS
TOOLS &c.

ALSO

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

Beware of Imitations.

Buy only Umbrella Brand
Robinia Hair Oil.

Sweet Smell of perfumes and Cooling sensation of your brain-power are the chief signs as soon as the oil is rubbed in your hair. Beauty of this oil is that it removes dandruff and gives nourishment to brain power.

Price:—Tcs. 1 per bottle.

Tcs. 10 per dozen.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
297, Samyok.
BANGKOK.

BANGKOK LIBRARY.

Suriwongse Road

(Near the Lawn Tennis Club.)

Open daily, Sundays excepted.
Sept. 1st to Feb. 28th—4 to 6.30 p.m.
March 1st to Aug. 31st—4.30 to 7 p.m.

Annual Subscription Tcs. 20

Half yearly Subscription Tcs. 12.

Quarterly do do 8.

Monthly subscription Tcs. 3 for visitors only, who will be required to deposit Tcs. 5.

Subscriptions, payable in advance, date from day of payment, and may be handed in at the Library any time in the year or sent to

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 Bangkok

Ah Seang, Tailor.

HARP VOIR LONG & CO

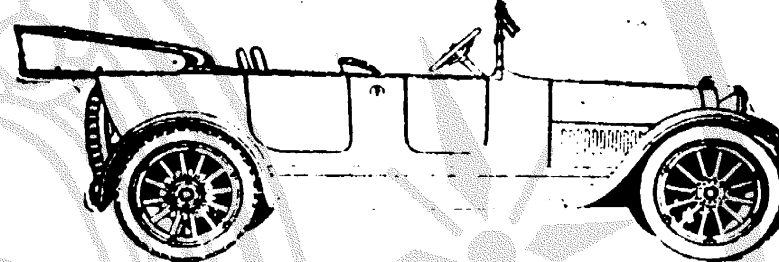
Facing Sampeng Old Market, Jawara Road, No. 184 to 189.

We have just unpacked a large shipment of our well-known High Class 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.

Tel. No. 535.

Studebaker
Established 1899



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, Dizziness, Stomachache, Earache, Rupture, Cholera, Beri-beri, Nervous diseases, Chest complaints, Heart-disease, Malaria, Dengue, Common-fevers, Lumbago, Chronic Rheumatism, Cough and Coughing blood, Cold, Sore-throat, 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 1½ table-spoonfuls three times a day one hour before meals. **TAKZ PURE WITHOUT WATER.** Under 14 years one table-spoonful, under 7 years ½ table-spoonful, and for babies up to one year old 1 tea-spoonful. When the pain is severe, double the dose. Can be taken by women on child.

For Inflammation of the gum-, 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 Sore-throat, sip the mixture slowly. For Eczema, apply externally and take internally as directed. For Beri-beri, take full dose three times a day. For cholera, take one table-spoonful every ½ 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 stuff 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 1½ table-spoonfuls three times 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. 1.90, 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 diseases will call and see Mr. Y. Tan or his sole agents at their offices, 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.

Notice.**CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—**

Ex s.s. "Shoshu Maru".
are hereby notified that same have arrived on 29th instant and will be landed and stored at our Bangkok wharf, at the risk, expense, and responsibility of Consignees.

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

Goods not cleared within 8 days after final discharge of the steamer will be liable for godown-rent.

The Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd.

Agents.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

29-1 M.

Notice.**CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—**

Ex s.s. "Fushimi Maru"
"Ceylon Maru"
"Tenshin Maru"
"Kashima Maru"
"Ewah-Wu"
"Nikko Maru"

are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Liangchow" on the 26th instant, and will be landed and stored at our wharf, at the risk, expense, and responsibility of Consignees.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—

Ex s.s. "Hawaii Maru"
"Canada Maru"

are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Chinlusa" on 26th 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 8 days after final discharge of cargo will be liable for godown-rent.

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

**Auction Sale.**

The liquidator of the business of Messrs. B. Grum & Co., will sell by public auction the stock in trade of Tailoring and Outfitting Departments at Messrs. B. Grum & Co's late premises Pratoe 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

BANGKOK MAILS CLOSE.

HONGKONG via SWATOW
Wednes. 1st May 10 a.m. s.s. Chinghua

CHANDABURI
Wednesday 1st 10 a.m. s.s. Chutata'uteh

SINGAPORE.
Wednesday 1st 10 a.m. s.s. Densamud

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. 36

INDIA—
Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 97

SINGAPORE—
Bank Bills, demand, \$ 65 1/4

HONGKONG—
Bank Bills, demand, D. \$ 49

Equivalent of Exchange demand
London in Siam Currency:—

£1=Ten. 13.08.—(Bank Rate)

THE FRUIT SEASON.

Bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand. It may save a life. For sale by the British Dispensary.

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
Swiss
Beef Dripping
Turkeys

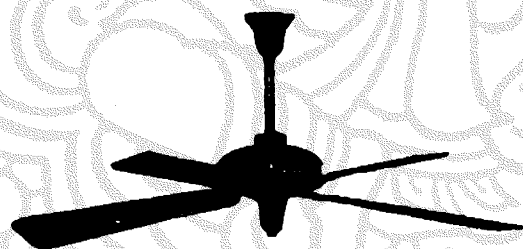
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French Ham on cut
Breakfast Bacon

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

Electric Ceiling-Fans, Desk-Fans, Ventilating-Fans.

Variety of Types to suit every requirement



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S.E.C. Electrical Store.

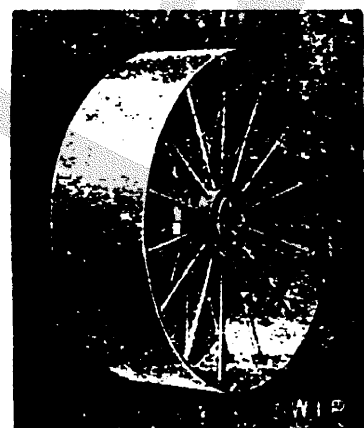
Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.

opp. British Legation

Wat Lieb

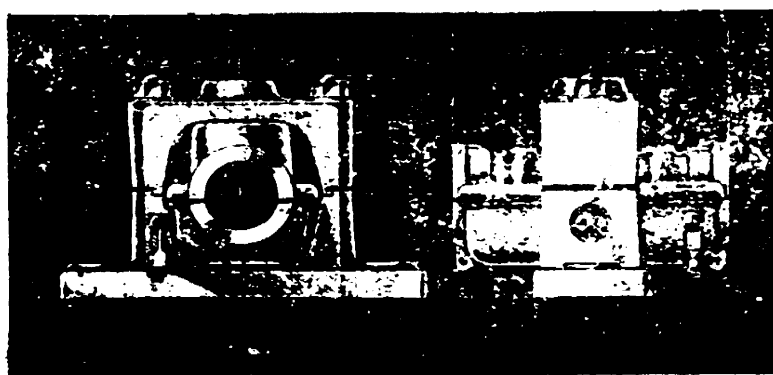
Telephone 434.

Telephone 850, 851, 852.

TRANSMISSION GEAR

Shafting
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Bearings
Belting
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In stock at

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.**The Siam Observer.**

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1918.

AMERICA'S ENTHUSIASM.

When America entered the war on the side of the Allies many factors began to operate which will make for ultimate success. These factors included assistance in the shape of men and material, the continual power of replacement and the factor of brains and mechanical skill.

The recent speeches of the President of the United States Federation of Labour are a fair indication of the attitude of Labour in America towards the war and they represent another factor which must have a great effect on the Allied cause. Success in modern warfare depends to an enormous degree upon the morale of the community generally and this fact has never been more powerfully demonstrated than it has been by the lamentable collapse of Russia. In these days the most efficient army would be of but little use without the skilled mechanic behind it and thus the spirit of the munition-maker, the ship-builder and that of all other war-workers is as important as that of the soldiers themselves and when a whole nation's industry is organised for purposes of war vital issues may depend upon the temper of the general community.

The enormous strain of nearly four years of unparalleled war has had its effect upon the Entente Powers as well as upon the Central Empires and Germany realises that this strain will be one of the factors leading up to the final issue of the struggle for it is evident that the side that can withstand this strain longer than the other will have the greater chance of specifying the conditions of victory.

America is only practically on the threshold of war and up to the present time the strain has not been felt by her to the degree that it has been by other belligerents. Hence she brings with her an enthusiasm and determination that must soon be reflected in Allied countries. When a short time ago Mr. Gompers stated that America would gladly attend an Allied Labour Conference for the purpose of speeding up the war he expressed this determination. Moreover the United States is under no delusions as to the necessity for putting the German military machine out of action before commencing to talk about terms of settlement. The United States realises that to parley with Germany would mean an admission of defeat as in the case of Russia.

The Allies are passing through a period of fiery trial. Our enemies are staking their all in this last bid for victory but, remembering the justice of our cause, the determination of our leaders and the ever increasing aid from the great Republic of the west we have no fear of the final outcome of the struggle.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

LIEUT. Thoop Pradipasen has been promoted Captain.

THEIR Royal Highnesses Princes Bhimulok and Nagor Svarga left for Hae Hin this morning.

MR. Erik Leth left yesterday by the *Changchow* on a health trip to China and Japan.

THE Post and Telegraph Department reports that Tavoy, Chingmai, and Koi Et lines are imperfectly working with Bangkok. Other lines are all in good order.

H. E. PHA Maha Amatya, Viceroy of the Western Provinces, has resumed duties after returning from sick leave in Penang, but we understand that His Excellency will remain in the Capital for some time yet.

KING Victor recently conferred the much-prized Italian silver medal for valour in the field on both General Diaz and the Duke of Apulia, the son of the Duke of Aosta, who is commanding the 3rd Italian Army holding the line of the Lower Piave. General Diaz received a nasty wound while inspecting the trenches on the Carso last October, but refused to have it dressed till he had completed his duty. The young Duke of Apulia was also badly wounded while commanding a battery last June, but stuck to his guns till night-fall.

THE

Great War.**The Great Battle.**

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 27.

By counter-attacks from Bretonnoux to the south of the Luce we regained a part of the lost terrain.

We penetrated a part of the west of Hangard-en-Santerre where we maintain ourselves in spite of stubborn assaults.

The contest continues stubbornly in the region of Mount Kemmel which the enemy has taken.

The struggle was extremely stubborn to the north of the Lys where the Germans tried vainly and at extreme cost to exploit the advantages obtained. Night-fall stopped their advance on all points.

The Allies repulsed numerous attacks between Loere and Lacytte. They have retaken Loere momentarily lost, breaking everywhere all the efforts of the enemy.

A stubborn contest developed to the north of Kemmel near Woornezeels where we took several hundred prisoners and repulsed the enemy.

The struggle continued south of the Somme to our advantage. We progressed at certain points and took more than 900 prisoners.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

London, April 28.

Field Marshal Haig reports:—The battle is continuing fiercely on the whole front from the neighbourhood of Dranoutre to the Ypres-Comines canal.

The enemy have captured Dranoutre and Kemmel hill and village.

The enemy's attack was made in great strength yesterday by nine divisions.

Early this morning Franco-British troops counter-attacked successfully, first making some progress and taking prisoners.

Later in the day the enemy renewed attacks particularly against positions from Loere to Lacytte and astride the Ypres-Comines canal. We held all attacks in the neighbourhood of Lacytte and Scherpenberg but after severe fighting wherein we repulsed a series of determined attacks with heavy losses the enemy succeeded in pressing back our line in the direction of Loere. He also progressed astride of the Ypres-Comines canal.

This morning the Franco-British attacked the enemy's positions in the neighbourhood of Hangard wood and advanced the line at certain points by heavy fighting.

A Senator Dead

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 27.

The former permanent senator M. de Marcère is dead.

The Austrian Ministry.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 27.

The Austrian Ministry has resigned.

The failure of the strike movement in Germany was a forgone conclusion. It is not likely that a Government which has been defying a world in arms with considerable success will stand any nonsense from its own subjects. The wonder is that any considerable number of men should venture to come into collision with it. From this point of view it is interesting to read the account given by a *Times* correspondent of the elaborate military precautions that have been taken in anticipation of a popular outbreak. The German Government leaves no more to chance in dealing with its enemies. But "anybody can govern in a state of siege." The question is how the Imperial Government will carry on after demobilisation. That has to be thought about, and most of all by the reigning dynasty. And this is what makes the ferment in Germany a welcome sign of the times, even though it is kept under.

Paddy Crop Report April 29, 1918.

Nasuan	1,350 cooyans at Ten. 106-170 each
Samruang	850 " " 102-161 "
Wannang	30 " " 99-108 "
Total	2,230 Cooyans

Burglary in Rong Muang Road.

A daring burglary was committed yesterday evening in a Siamese printing office in Rong Muang road.

It appears that just after 6 p.m. the proprietor of the office, Nai Has, left to attend to some business, leaving his wife in charge. About five minutes later, the wife heard a noise upstairs and went up to investigate. On arriving there she found a man in the act of collecting the valuables from the safe which had been forced open. The burglar, on seeing the woman, attacked her with a piece of iron, dealing her several blows. The neighbours hearing the commotion ran upstairs, but only to see the burglar jumping out of the window, and making good his escape with the contents of the safe, including it is said, £17,000 in notes.

The woman who had some of her ribs broken as a result of blows, was attended to by Dr. Bedell, and now lies in a critical condition.

The burglar who had blackened his face with charcoal has apparently made good his escape without leaving a clue.

Untapped Food Supplies.

The prevailing scarcity of food makes it necessary to look around and try to discover new forms of nourishment. There is a vast amount of good food which is either neglected or ignored, simply because it has not been the fashion to eat it.

Wescranble for pheasants and wood pigeons but pass by many other equally palatable fowl. Few persons realise, for example, that the grey or Norwegian crow, so common in our fields during the winter months, is, when nicely stewed, as good as a partridge in flavour and tenderness of flesh.

Our seabirds, too, will provide a great supply of excellent food, providing that only the young birds are selected. In the gulls these can be distinguished by their brown or mottled plumage and by the dark tips to their tails. The older, white-plumaged and white birds are tough and fishy in flavour. All the various species of gulls are good, especially the smaller ones, such as the very common black-headed gull and the kittiwake. They should be skinned and the fat cleaned off; the bodies should then be soaked for a night in strong salt and water. Roasted with onions in a covered dish, or stewed, they are almost equally good. But the gravy which comes from them should be thrown away.

The various diving birds are all eatable. Cormorants, shags, red-throated divers, guillemots and razorbills are all obtainable round our coasts during the winter, and some of them in immense numbers during the summer months. Their flesh, when cooked is dark in colour but it is not tough or ill-flavoured. The different species of diving ducks are seldom eaten, although scoters, scaup, and other common kinds are, when properly cooked, very little inferior to the mallard and teal. The heron is not eaten nowadays, but the wildfowler has long known him as a toothsome morsel. Sandpipers of various kinds are as good as snipe, while the curlew and oyster-catcher are little inferior to a woodcock.

There are also many kinds of fish which although perfectly good food, are seldom eaten. During the warm months the herring-fishers frequently catch in their nets porbeagle sharks ranging from 5 ft. to 8 ft. in length. Unless some "longcheron" buys one of them to exhibit they are always thrown overboard, yet they are not merely good but excellent food. The smaller sharks, known popularly as dogfish, have now been eaten for several years, but prejudice has prevented the use of the larger species, although they have long been regularly sold as food on the French markets.

Very few people will eat the coal-fish, or "billet" which swarms on our many of the rocky portions of our coast; it is, however, sweet and wholesome food, superior to cod. The horse mackerel, or scad, is almost always thrown away by the fisherman and angler, and seldom or never makes its appearance on the fishmonger's slab, yet in favour it is very little inferior to the greatly appreciated true mackerel. Immense shoals of this fish approach our coasts during the summer months, and a valuable supply of food is lost by their neglect.

Another very good fish is the garfish, or mackerel guide, whose long, silvery body is seldom seen in the shops except on exhibition as a curiosity. Yet it is an abounding fish of excellent flavour. The bones of this fish when cooked are of a bright emerald green colour.

There are many other species of fish and fowl which, although good, nourishing, and palatable food, are not eaten simply because it is not the fashion to do so, and by turning to these at the present time much might be done to alleviate the food shortage.

—Daily Mail.

SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

The fame of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world wide. It is good for the deep seated cough of the adult or the croup and whooping cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by the British Dispensary.

Palestine.

One of the most interesting revelations of the future will show us how the design of the Palestine campaign developed in the minds of Ministers and strategists so as finally to include the deliverance of Jerusalem the occupation of very valuable territory, and the establishment of an international State, inhabited by members of the Jewish race. With our defective information we can merely point to certain landmarks marking stages in the process of development. In military history the first is the arrival of three columns of Turkish troops in the neighbourhood of the canal during February, 1915, and the subsequent occupation of the Sinai Peninsula. The second was the failure of the Dardanelles expedition, the arrival in Egypt of Sir Archibald Murray, formerly Chief-of-Staff to Sir John French, and the division of the Army into two forces, of which the eastern frontier force was commanded at first by Sir Charles Dobell, and afterwards by Sir Phillip Chetwode. Sir Archibald Murray's accession was followed by the arrival of large reinforcements, and by preparations for the expulsion of the Turks from the Sinai Peninsula, which were considerably delayed by the audacity of the Turks in destroying advanced positions. The next landmark is the battle of El Romani on August 4, the fourth is the capture of the last Turkish position on Egyptian soil on January 9, 1917, thanks largely to the skill of General Chauvel and the dash and endurance of the Australian Light Horse. In March began the operations which, after a costly check, were continued throughout the following summer until, under a new Commander-in-Chief, they were brought to a victorious conclusion by the capture first of Gaza and afterwards of Jerusalem. There were many who thought that after the Gaza fighting the British would have been content to consolidate their positions and hold the entrance to the desert from the north. Napoleon no doubt had sought to defend Egypt against the Turks by conquering the whole of Palestine, and had pressed on until held up at Acre by the sea power of Great Britain. But Napoleon to his wise policy of defence had added the grandiose design of leading back his Egyptian army to Europe by way of Constantinople, thereby evading Nelson, and anticipating the modern German plan of a land-locked road to the East. If the defence of Egypt had been his only care, and his transport had been secure, he might have stayed there and been the besieged, instead of the besieger. Diplomatic events, however, have shown us that the original British design had been extended before the first attack on Gaza had failed. In one of the secret treaties disclosed by Trotsky a plan is disclosed for placing Palestine under international control. The revolt of the Sheriff of Mecca in 1916 had been supported by the assistance of French and British officers, and had been followed by the proclamation of Sir Stanley Maude on entering Baghdad, in which he announced the hope of the British Government to found a revived Arab State. The intention thus expressed has been emphasised by British Ministers in their statements of the plans of the Allies.

It is highly probable that this plan in its more clearly defined stages has been influenced by General Allenby's progress, and by the hope that his troops might cooperate with the Arabs in the cutting off of the Damascus railway and isolating supplies by the Turkish army.

The element in General Allenby's success which is most difficult to understand is the absence of a strong counter-offensive from the Turks, or Turks and Germans combined. The attack on Gaza in April, 1917, was no doubt defeated by reinforcements from the Caucasus, but thenceforward there seems to have been no prolonged attempt to hold back General Allenby with large forces set free by the failure of Russia. General Falkenhayn is credited with the plan of holding the British in Palestine with ten divisions, and using his main strength for the envelopment of General Maude at Baghdad. General Maude's answer was the destruction of bases of supply on the Euphrates, the Tigris, and the Diala. General Allenby gave magnificent assistance by forcing his way through the ten divisions and demonstrating that even with their great natural assistance the enemy was not in sufficient strength to hold him. His latest assistance brings him to the end of the greater part of his task of occupation. He has now control of the maritime plain, of the Judean highlands, including Jerusalem, and of the greater number of the Jordan crossings. The possession of Jericho will not give control of the Hedjaz railway, but it does give him a Turkish base of supply and a support for his right wing while his left advances through the passes which lead to the plain of Esdraelon or Megiddo. The plain of Esdraelon has always been regarded as indispensable to an invader from the north, just as Gaza is indispensable from the south. Its value has to some extent been reduced by the construction of the Hedjaz railway, but it is still the main line of communication from Acre to the Jordan, General Allenby will move his troops from

Escape from Germany.

Lance-corporal Pitts and Private Choate, two Australian soldiers who recently escaped from a prison camp in Germany, and have arrived in England, have in an article narrated their experiences.

Pitts and Choate belonged to a working party of 40 prisoners, near Düsseldorf. The party included seven men from overseas, six of whom attempted to escape. Five succeeded, and one has since been repatriated. Choate copied a fellow prisoner's rough map of Düsseldorf to the Dutch frontier, showing the towns, railways, and waterways. He studied the stars nightly for two months by means of a stellar map, he had picked up, for the guidance of night travellers to the frontier. The six escaped simultaneously during September, by climbing down the lightning rod of the prison. They divided into two parties. They slept in the woods in the daytime.

Choate's party was awakened one afternoon by a gunshot. They saw a sportsman who had missed a bird in a tree overhead. The bird, if shot, would have fallen in or near their hiding place, resulting in discovery. The party suffered severely from thirst, the brooks having dried up, it being the end of summer. They were captured on the third night. Within a mile of the frontier they ran into the arms of a sentry, who said that he had been awaiting them. The fact that there were a number of civilians about necessitated the abandonment of the idea of overpowering the sentry. The other party crossed the frontier safely.

Choate and Pitts in their second attempt in December, got through an eight-inch aperture of a barred window of the prison, and climbed down 40 feet by a secreted rope. They saw a married prison sentry making love to a girl. The sentry, desiring to be unobserved, turned his face away on hearing footsteps. Choate in passing, brushed the sentry's arm. The escapes followed the same route as on the previous attempt. They hid in a roadside ditch for three hours on the second night, awaiting the end of the soldier's good night to his sweetheart. It rained almost incessantly during three days. They were aware that they were nearing the frontier on the third night by the distant barking of dogs in Holland. There are no dogs in Germany. They have been eaten or killed off, owing to food shortage. They crossed the frontier at daybreak. It was raining heavily, and the sentries were unable to see for more than a few yards.

The German League For Polygamists.

Further information concerning the League reported to have been formed by a number of medical and scientific men in Germany for the encouragement of polygamy has recently been furnished by M. van der Klute, a Dutch journalist of The Hague, who for some time has been resident in Berlin. The chief promoters of the league, writes the Amsterdam correspondent of the Sunday Times, are two well-known professors, Eastwald and Karll. Besides the publication of propaganda encouraging the "double household," the activities of the league include the provision of legal defence for bigamists and erring husbands and wives.

One of the pamphlets of the league has been widely circulated by the military authorities, says M. van der Klute. It urges upon German troops the necessity of "lateral marriages," this form of polygamy being asserted to be "the only means for the formation of a new, powerful, armed force, and for the ennoblement of morality." Married women are exhorted to secure the necessary permission from their husbands to contract lateral marriages, "in the highest interests of the Fatherland."

There are other indications of the increasing tendency towards immorality which may be cited. The percentage of illegitimacy in Hamburg has jumped from 15 to 45 per cent. in a year. And here is an advertisement from the Breslau Volksrecht: "I am twenty-two. I own a farm with fowls, pigs, cows, and have ham and sausages in process of curing. I have three casks of good wines, and a well furnished house with a piano. Injured soldiers are invited to apply. No objection to separation after six months of trial."

A PARENT'S DUTY.

Your boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right it is no sign they always will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and see that every injury is cared for immediately. You can get nothing better, and blood poisoning is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by the British Dispensary.

the Maritime plain through the passes, one of which gave its name to the battle of Armageddon. He will have to capture the Turkish base from which troops and supplies were sent to Jerusalem, and the powers of organization and leadership displayed in this expedition entitle us to believe that no obstacle can now stand between him and the completion of his work.—Ea.

German Plans Upset.

The Weekly Review issued by the War Department states:

The general strategic and tactical position of the Allies is becoming more favourable and the enemy, at the opening of the third week of his offensive, is still far short of attaining his principal objectives.

It is now evident that the German High Command contemplated overwhelming the British at the outset and driving a wedge between the French and British forces. The enemy fully expected to achieve a decision in the course of one great battle. The success of his plan depended on his ability to break the British front and advance so rapidly that the British and French reserves would not be able to arrive in time to close up the breach and restore the order of battle. The evidence of prisoners confirms that the enemy hoped to gain the line of the Somme on the evening of the first day. As a matter of fact he took ten days to cover ground he expected to overrun in forty-eight hours.

The stubbornness of the British resistance and the severe casualties inflicted on the enemy have compelled the Germans to draw more heavily on their reserves than they anticipated. The Germans are now throwing fresh forces into the battle in an effort to secure some limited objectives.

The Allied military machine, under the leadership of General Foch, is working with a precise smoothness ensuring the greatest economy, harmony and efficiency in the use of all the forces. The morale of the Allied troops remains high.

The German offensive has not spent itself and, owing to the determination of the enemy to gain some sort of success at any cost, the situation will continue uncertain for some time. However, the general strategic and tactical position of the Allies is becoming more favourable.

Reports continue to indicate that the enemy contemplates an offensive in the Italian theatre, possibly along a broad front including the entire north-

ern sector from the Upper Piave to Lake Garda.

Tribute to the Premier.

Mrs. Lloyd George, accompanied by Sir George and Lady Cave, attended a concert at the Victoria Working Men's Club, Kensington, to receive on behalf of the Premier an illuminating address from the members in recognition of his great work for the Empire during the war.

In thanking the members of the club Mrs. Lloyd George said her husband had a very heavy burden, and there were plenty of people who were ready to criticise, but she was thankful to say that the majority of the people were ready to sympathise with and encourage a man who was trying to do the best he could for his country.

Sir George Cave paid a warm tribute to the Premier. "No one," he said, "could have acted with the Prime Minister and watched him at work as I have done, month after month, without paying to him the most sincere tribute of loyalty and admiration. I wonder sometimes whether people realise what the work of the Prime Minister is in days like these."


"The War Cabinet meets nearly every day; one moment you have in the room the great chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air Forces, and afterwards, perhaps, you have the rulers of the City world to advise on other important matters. Then you have the Post Controller and he advises on other matters of grave interest to us all. The Prime Minister sits at the head of the table and elicits information which he wants, and always presses for prompt decision and prompt action. On the top of these there are the speeches to be made to great audiences—speeches on the effect of which a great deal depends. These tasks Mr. Lloyd George carries upon his shoulders with strength and cheerful confidence, with the wise judgement and sanity which are among the greatest assets of our country. One of my greatest hopes is that it may be said of the Prime Minister at the end of this war, that he, our pilot of to-day, has weathered the storm and carried our ship of State into calm waters."



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Most suitable for large buildings such as, Offices, Theatres, Wats, Schools, Workshops, Go-downs, Railway Stations, Hospitals, Barracks, etc.

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A NEW SHIPMENT OF 1st QUALITY

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MOSCATO SPUMANTE

Remember that all our Goods are sold with a guarantee as to Superiority of quality.

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Hurricane Proof Lanterns.

A pressure lamp of
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At Very Moderate Prices.

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Stationery Store.

U-Boat Warning in 1911.

A Memorandum by Lord Fisher.

Admiral Lord Jellicoe visited Hull recently and in speeches delivered at two meetings dealt with the submarine menace, the work of the British Navy, and the services of the Mercantile Marine.

Speaking at the Pacific Exchange, Lord Jellicoe said the British Navy had done its best throughout the war. The difficulties the Navy had to contend with were due simply and solely to one source, and that was the submarine. The methods of the submarine were sprung upon the British Navy in the way of a surprise. He remembered Lord Fisher writing a memorandum when Lord Fisher and he were members of the Oil Fuel Committee in 1911, and he remembered Lord Fisher, in his memorandum to the Admiralty, saying that if Germany went to war with us—and Lord Fisher was always sure the Germans would do so—the Germans would use submarines against our merchant ships. He (Lord Jellicoe) recollected that memorandum going to the Board of Admiralty after he joined it as Second Sea Lord, and there was nobody in a responsible position who agreed that the German Navy would really do such a thing as Lord Fisher expected. Lord Fisher was right, as he had been right in many cases.

Of course, the Navy was unprepared to deal with the submarine, but that was not the fault of the Navy, because if Lord Fisher's words had been believed there would have been time to adopt measures which would have effectually stopped the submarines from getting out; and that was the only way to deal with them. There was no royal road for saving merchant ships once the submarines got out of harbour, and it was impossible to block them in, but since the British Navy had been faced with the task before they had tried to do their best. It was a superhuman task, because the submarine could go under water for 24 hours and could lie under water for 48 hours, and they did not know where she was.

One or two people had asked him recently how it was that our losses in the Irish Sea had been so heavy. The reason for that was that there was shallow water on each side of the Irish Sea, and submarines could sit at the bottom. A submarine sank a ship, and we got our craft on to her, and that was the first intimation we had. We hunted it down and it sat at the bottom until the troubles were over, and that was when our craft, which had hunted her, had to go back to port

to refuel. Up the submarine came again and continued her nefarious career. That was one of the main difficulties in that locality. She could sit there for 48 hours if she liked or she could come up again in some other portion of the Irish Sea.

Similarly there were difficulties in keeping them in their own ports, which were accentuated by the fact that the water in and around Heligoland Bight for a radius of 150 miles was of a depth in which submarines could sit at the bottom. If we patrolled that area which stretched something like 300 miles from Denmark to the Dutch islands, we should still have to meet that difficulty. Directly a submarine was tackled it dived to the bottom, and waited until night, when it could continue its course without being seen. A submarine at night, even on the surface, could only be seen at a distance of 200 yards, and when they divided 300 miles into 200 yards they would be able to work out how many patrol vessels would be required to watch a distance of that sort.

The Submarine Menace.

"I am afraid," concluded Lord Jellicoe, "we are in for a bad time for a few months, but I have confidence. I have nothing to do with the business now, but I know what is ready and what is in preparation. I have confidence that by the summer, the late summer—I will not put it too soon—by the late summer, about August, if the nation holds out until then—and I hope it will—I think by that time we really shall be able to say the submarine menace is killed. I will not say it until August, because I always notice that whenever optimistic speeches are made by the Prime Minister or any other high official they result in a desperate disaster about the next day. I have told the Prime Minister that, and have asked him never to make optimistic speeches about submarines, because the next morning I have had to go down to the War Cabinet with a very long list of losses. I would like to ask them not to make optimistic speeches until August, when they can make as many as they like—but not until then."

For Sale.

Revised Tide Tables of M-nam Chao
Phya Bar for the year 1918. Price
Tcs. 2.

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THE HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.
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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 indisposition 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 of

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Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Johns, England.
Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 1/1d (56 pills) & 2/9 (108 pills).

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.

Germany's Internal Conditions.

(By CAPT. H.B.C. POLLARD, AUTHOR OF "THE STORY OF YPRAS").

Despite the condition of semi-famine that prevails everywhere among the German working and lower middle classes, there is continual evidence to prove that the wealthy and upper classes are able to avoid the food laws and secure sufficient quantities of food and luxuries.

This fact will not come as a surprise to those who are acquainted with the German official mind, and familiar with the system of privileged class divisions which are so typical of the reactionary German states.

The governing classes endeavour to assure themselves the support of all the officials and bureaucrats by means of a regular system of bribes and petty honours. In peace time a lavish distribution of minor decorations sufficed, but this comparatively inexpensive system for ensuring loyalty to the government could not stand the strain of war weariness. It has had to be reinforced by an illicit system of bribery in kind, carried out at the expense of the public and regardless of the bitter sufferings of the masses.

The morality of the German civil servant only mirrors that of his rulers. The following letter, which has recently come into our possession, is couched in a tone that betrays a selfish class outlook, evidently shared by writer and recipient. It is a tone that is common to the whole officer and official class. Nowhere is there an expression of regret for the sufferings of the masses, and reading between the lines it is evident that these German bureaucrats have little concern with the fate of the people, provided their own bellies are well filled.

Here is the letter:—

"I have been since the 1st of October, (1917) in Berlin and, as a matter of fact, I am working in the Government 'Wool' Office. This work suits me very well, but what pleases me still better is that I can get good meals in the Casino (canteen) at a comparatively reasonable price and this is really a great advantage. Only fancy, I can get meat three or four times a week and vegetables every day while in a private residence vegetables are practically unknown.

"On Sundays I have my meals with the family with which I am living—a lady and her two daughters, one of whom is engaged to an Army Captain who is able to provide the family with certain provisions. Not long ago Mrs. Kiesel, for that is the lady's name, let me have 5 lbs. of jam at Mks. 2.50 (half a crown) per lb. So at all events I am not obliged to have dry bread for breakfast. The weekly ration of 30

grammes of butter (about one ounce, and 50 grammes of margarine (1 3/4 oz) goes at a single meal. The lady also gets various things from the front some of which find their way to me: last week, for example, 1 lb. of butter for Mks. 12.50 (12/6) which is really very cheap.....

"You really can have no idea of the state of things here. A fortnight ago I and all the other employees at the Ministry received 20 lbs. of beautiful apples for which we had to pay 40 pfennigs (5d.) the lb., for fruit is quite unobtainable and we had thought we should never see apples again.... Next week we are all to receive a woolen coat of field grey cloth for which we shall have to pay Mks. 5.50. This is not bad, as I have no idea what a coat of this kind would cost now—days even if it were procurable: for it is actually made out of pure wool and such an article is no longer to be brought in the trade. It is really an enormous advantage to be working at the Ministry, especially the regular meals. In one month, I have put on 1 lb. in weight.

"The working hours are from 9 till 5, which is not at all bad. Last week I had roast goose and red cabbage twice, which Mrs. Kiesel got from the front. Here the price of geese is Mks. 6.50 a lb. (about 6/6). Our meals consist chiefly of potatoes, potatoes in their skins, with onion or tomato sauce, baked potatoes only when we have any fat potato dumplings, etc. We eat these things especially in the evening in order to save bread; the sauces, however, are all made with soup squares."

The above letter is typical of the German official class. This extra food which is apparently the only thing that makes life worth living for our bureaucrats, is filched either out of the public supplies for the civilians or is obtained from officers at the front, who deprive themselves in order to supply their relatives at home.

"Clogs on Our Wheels."

By ASVABAHU.

Reprinted from the pages of the Siam Observer.

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Economy.

With LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, a few drops only are necessary to give a delicious and appetizing flavour to the plainest dish.

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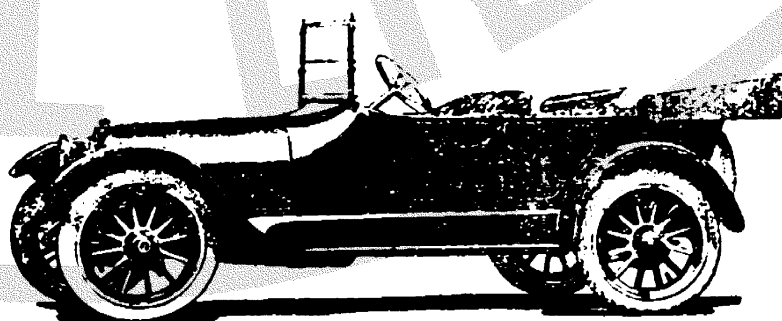
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The "Observer" specialises in advertising that sells goods and develops trade.

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.

Phathanakorn Cinematograph.

To-Night! The Universal Surprise Serial
THE GRAY GHOST 16 Episodes. 13. Reels 32
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Featuring Eddie Polo, Harry Oarter, Emory Johnson and Priscilla Dean.

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THE CRICKET.
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CABARET SCRATCH
AND
The Universal Screen Magazine No. 38
(New Number.)

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Priest Jailed for Defending Wilson.

The Rev. Aloysius Daniels, of the Catholic Order of the Alexian Brothers, who has recently reached the United States from Germany, acknowledged that his last abiding place in Germany was a jail. Father Daniels takes considerable pride in his imprisonment and to-day in the Alexian Brothers' Hospital here he told why.

After nine months of delay he had procured a passport and was about to leave Germany when he paused at a street corner where a speaker was exhorting a crowd. The speaker was explaining in fiery language that the American people were opposed to entering the war, but had been forced into it by their President, Wilson, a despot.

In another moment the man in the priest's robes had shoved his way to the curb beside the speaker, and, elbowing him out of the way, launched into an exposition of the American viewpoint. For nearly four years Father Daniels had been studying in Germany. He was born in Wisconsin of German parents. His German was beyond reproach, but his sentiments endangered his neck.

"I told them that the President was the people's representative and carried out the people's will," he said to-day. "I told them not to be fooled by claptrap oratory: that America was loyal to the Stars and Stripes; that every loyal man and woman in the country stood behind their leader, and that their leader was President Wilson. I simply couldn't have passed by on the other side while that audience was being poisoned with lies."

But having started with President Wilson and the Stars and Stripes in the heart of the enemy's country, Father Daniels's tongue carried him on into still more perilous flights. In his desire to impress upon his audience the profound sentiment which moved the American people, he began at the very beginning and was well started on German conduct in Belgium, as viewed by the United States, when the previous speaker, who had oozed away while the Stars and Stripes were waving, returned with two policemen.

Father Daniels got a jail sentence for "misuse of German hospitality," giving his plans for departure another setback. At the expiration of his term, however, no obstacles were interposed by officialdom, and, in fact, officers all along his route to Switzerland were solicitous in speeding him on his way. On arriving here he was surprised to discover the freedom with which Germans move about.

"I have had to stand alone and sneer from German officials because of my nationality," he said, "and if the people here could know the way their countrymen in Germany are treated, they would not be quite so easy with alien enemies."

During the long stay in Germany, for the most part in Westphalia, Father Daniels came to know the German people as only a priest could know them. The middle class had been swallowed up by the war, he said. It no longer existed. There were only the wealthy and the poor, and the lot of the poor daily became more miserable. Among them the desire for peace rapidly was becoming a mania, he said, and soldiers and civilians alike longed for it as for nothing else.

"The feeling against the government is most bitter with the soldiers who go home on furlough every six months, and at each visit find conditions more intolerable. I have heard them cursing the Kaiser, the Crown Prince and the highest officials. The men are shot down like dogs upon the slightest provocation, however, and so they return to the trenches to fight for something they hate."

"I know what German 'Kultur' means," he continued, "and there is nothing too fiendish to class under it. It means taking schoolboys, placing guns in their hands and sending them to do men's work in a front line trench. It means devitalizing German women, putting them to cleaning the streets, making munitions, and at the same time starving them. It means making a starved and diseased generation of the children of Germany. It means deserting the aged men and women, refusing even to give them nourishment because they cannot help the Kaiser carry on his war."

"If any man who is spreading German propaganda in this country and praising the Kaiser had to live under the conditions I have seen last three years he would welcome the first opportunity to return to the United States, and would thank God there after for the blessing of a democratic government."

Germany's food prices, as fixed by the government, were largely for foreign consumption, Father Daniels said. In actual fact, he said, it was impossible to purchase food and clothing at the prices fixed by the government. In evidence he pointed to his own shoes, plain and cheap in appearance, and said they had cost \$20. Leather shoes for women cost \$30.

Certain farms, he continued, were exempt from the regulations that were supposed to apportion the national food supply among the nation without favour. From these and similar clandestine sources, he said, the wealthy were able to buy what food they wanted

and did so at handsome prices. For the poor there was horse meat if they could afford it—40 drams a day. It cost \$1.26 a pound. Eighty drams of butter are allowed in a week and it costs \$3.40 a pound. Pork is \$2.30 a pound and flour \$1.15. One pound of potatoes and 250 drams of flour are the daily allowance of those foods. The women who subsist on it work twelve or fourteen hours a day.

"If one asks permission to buy a little extra milk or an egg for a sick person," he said, "he is asked immediately, 'How old is the sick man?' If he is beyond the age of active military service, permission to buy extra food or delicacies is refused."

"In half an hour in a court of minor jurisdiction Father Daniels saw fifteen emaciated persons sentenced for thefts committed in the desperation of starvation. Prison sentences for such offence, even if a man was stealing bread for his children, averaged three or four weeks."

"That is German Kultur," said Father Daniels.

Alliance Francaise.

The course of French tuition will end on March 31. A new course will begin in May.

There will be, as for the previous years, a senior and junior course, each divided into 3 sections:

Beginners,

Fairly advanced pupils,

each section divided itself into classes of about twelve pupils.

Each class will receive two hours tuition per week, the lessons taking place at the Alliance Francaise's rooms, Surin Road, in the afternoon.

All tuition is free of charge and every body is welcome whether a member of the Alliance Francaise or not.

Any body wishing to attend any of these classes and requiring further particulars should apply by letter or personally to M. Henri Laurent, Honorary Secretary, Windmill road (near Sala Deng.)

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

During the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unnatural looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by the British Dispensary.

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 Train Cars Thabin

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

After 7.30 when sufficient passengers.

LINE 3—KLONG SAMRONG LOCK 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.			
STATIONS.		Train No.		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					33.8 B. Hlane		
Terminus Arr.	9.50	1.50	5.50		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.			
STATIONS.		Train No.		STATIONS.		Train No.	
		I.	III.	II.	IV.	VI.	
		A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Km. B. Hlane	10.20	2.20		Km. Mahachai	6.45	10.45	2.45
Terminus Dep.	10.20			Terminus Dep.	6.45	10.45	2.45
33.8 Meklong Arr.	11.40	3.40		33.1 Bangkok Arr.	8.05	12.05	4.05

BANGKOK TERMINUS: Opposite The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.

The Calco Automatic Drainage Gate

in connection with "Armco" Iron
Corrugated Pipe

disposes of many a troublesome
drainage question



The illustration on the left is of an 8-in. Automatic Gate attached to an "Armco" Iron Pipe, discharging storm water from a street gutter into an irrigation canal. When, as often happens, the water level in the canal becomes higher than the pipe outlet the cast iron valve automatically and tightly closes, effectually preventing back flow.

The picture on the right shows an order of these gates and pipes ready for shipment to an Irrigation District.

The Calco Automatic Drainage Gate was originally planned for the drainage of lands which lie below the high-tide level on the seacoast or on tidal rivers. It is, however, just as effective wherever the surface of the land to be drained is between the low and high water levels of a nearby ditch, canal or river. Its use abolishes all expense for power and supervision.

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