

"Siam Observer"
Oldest Established
Daily Newspaper
in Siam.
Has the Largest
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The Siam Observer.

"Siam Observer"
STATIONERY STORE
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Office Requisites
and
Stationery of
Every Description.

FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL. 42. NO. 84.

BANGKOK, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1916.

PRICE 25 SATANGS

STEAMER SAILINGS.

K. P. M.
JAVA-SIAM LINE
OF THE
Royal Packet S. N. Co.
(KONINKLYK PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPIJ.)
DIRECT SERVICE
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THE ARRACAN COMPANY, LTD.
AGENTS

HARP HENG LONG

We beg to inform the Public that
we have just opened our shop in
Jatwarat 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 and
we allow a discount of 5 per cent on
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KWONG ON CHEONG

HIGH CLASS TAILOR,

Opposite Oriental Avenue on the
NEW ROAD.

Executes all kinds of Tailoring in
the latest fashions.

Send Post Card, and he will wait on
you personally

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 Bang-
rak

Ah Seang, Tailor.

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Advertisers are kindly request-
ed to send in changes of adver-
tisements before 11 a.m. of the
day they intend the advertise-
ment to appear. Should any
advertisement arrive after that
hour the same will be held over
for the next day.



FOUR POPULAR AND RELIABLE TENNIS RACQU- ETS. Slazenger's 'e. g. m.'

Strung with black tropical gut, all weights.

Price Tcs. 22-50 each.

SLAZENGER'S 'TROPICAL DOHERTY'

Centres and Joints are Hermetically Sealed. Perfect in
Every Detail.

Price Tcs. 27-50 each.

SPALDING'S 'GOLD MEDAL'

Specially Strung for the Tropics. Complete in
Waterproof case.

Price Tcs. 25-00 each.

DAVIS' 'RISELEY HEXAGON'

Well known by all keen Players. Black Tropical Gut.

Price Tcs. 25-00 each.

Tennis Racquet Presses Price Tcs. 1-95 each.

Slazengers Tennis Balls. Price Tcs. 12.00 per doz.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

Peninsular and Oriental

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N.B. All Sailings are subject to alteration if and as necessary.

HOMEWARD

1916

MAIL LINE SAILINGS.

Leaves Singapore	Due London
a.m. Friday	Connecting at
s.s. "Nankin" Mar. 17	Colombo with
"Novara" " 31	s.s. "Mongolia" April 16
"Malta" April 14	" "Malwa" " 30
"Nagoya" " 28	" "Khiva" May 15
"Namur" May 12	" "Mooltan" " 29
"Nankin" " 26	" "Kashgar" June 12
"Novara" June 9	" "Arabia" " 26
"Malta" " 23	" "Kashmir" July 10
	" "Medina" " 24

Intermediate Direct Sailings.

s/s	leaves Singapore about	Due London
"Nore"	April 4	May 11
"Nellore"	do	July 10
	do	Aug. 18

OUTWARD-1916.

For China.

s/s	Due Singapore	Connection with	Leaving London
"Malta"	Mar. 8	s/s "Khiva"	Feb. 5
"Nagoya"	" 19	" "Mooltan"	" 19
"Namur"	April 3	" "Kashgar"	March 4
"Nankin"	" 16	" "Arabia"	" 18
"Novara"	" 30	" "Kashmir"	April 1
"Malta"	May 14	" "Khyber"	" 15
"Nellore"	" 19	" "Medina"	" 15
"Nyanza"	" 28	" "	" 29
"Mongara"	June 2	" "	" 29
"Namur"	" 11	" "	May 13
"Nankin"	" 25	" "Malwa"	" 27

Wireless Telegraphy Fitted on all Steamers.

All passengers holding through tickets will be met on arrival at Singapore by
the Company's launch which will take over heavy baggage for shipment to the
oncarrying vessel.

ROUND THE WORLD

Circular tickets are issued which allow of passengers proceeding to London
via Suez, returning via America, or vice versa.

Full particulars can be obtained on application.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LTD.

Agents.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japanese Mail Steamship Company.

N.B.—All Sailings are subject to alteration if and as necessary.

Steamers are due to leave SINGAPORE for EUROPE as follows:

1916	1916
s.s. Iyo Maru Mar. 15	s.s. Hizen Maru May 10
s.s. Miyazaki Maru " 20	s.s. Katori Maru " 24
s.s. Kitano Maru April 12	s.s. Kaga Maru June 7
s.s. Fushimi Maru " 26	s.s. Kamo Maru " 21

FOR HONGKONG AND JAPAN.

Movements of Steamers uncertain.

JAPAN-AMERICA LINE.

Steamers will leave HONGKONG for SEATTLE as follows:

1916	1916
s.s. Yokohama Maru Mar. 15	s.s. Kamakura Maru May 16
s.s. Sado Maru Apr. 4	s.s. Taiyoh Maru " 30
s.s. Awa Maru " 18	s.s. Yokohama Maru June 7
s.s. Shidzuka Maru " 26	s.s. Sado Maru " 27

JAPAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Steamers will leave HONGKONG for MELBOURNE as follows:

1916	1916
s.s. Tango Maru Mar. 14	s.s. Aki Maru May 16
s.s. Nikko Maru Apr. 14	s.s. Tango Maru June 12

Round the World Tickets issued in either direction.

For Passage, Freight and all information apply to

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Agents.

WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE

from choicest Concord Grapes.

Pure and Unfermented.

In Welch's you get Nature's best
at its best.

Welch's Grape Juice is recommended
by physicians as a tonic food, fruit nutrition
in fluid form. It gives Zest to the appetite
and is most gratefully received by fever
patients and those who are convalescents.

Serve it at the table, either plain or
in combination with water.

Use it in colouring ices, desserts etc.

Price per qt. pt. split bottle
Tcs. 1-50, 0-85, 0-55.

Oriental Store.



Importers.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

Bangkok-Europe Line

m/s "Bandon" ... 29th of April, 1916

THE SIAM STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

West coast Mail Service.

For Koh Lak, Chumpon, Tako, Langsuen, Bandon, Koh Samui, Laeoh
Singora, Patani, Panarai, Telupin, Bangnara, Takbai, Kelantan, Becho
Semerak, Bisot, Tringganu, Kretay and Singapore.

LEAVING BANGKOK.

LEAVING SINGAPORE.

s.s. "Prachatipok" 8. 4. 16.	s.s. "Aslang" 5. 4. 16.
" "Aslang" 15. " "	" "Boribat" 12. " "
" "Boribat" 22. " "	" "Prachatipok" 19. " "
" "Prachatipok" 29. " "	" "Aslang" 26. " "

East Coast Mail Service.

For Sriracha, Kohsichang, Koh Pai, Koh Pra, Rayong, Koh Samit,
Chantaboon, Ban Yao, Krat and Koh Kong.

s.s. "Chulabhat" leaving every Saturday at noon; not calling at Koh Pai
s.s. "Krat" " " Wednesday " " Kohsichang

All the steamers are fitted throughout with Electric light and have excel-
lent accommodation for First Class passengers.

For Freight, Passage and Particulars apply to

THE EAST ASIATIC Co., Ltd.

Managing Agents.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.
STERLING £1,500,000 @ 2/- \$15,000,000
SILVER ... 18,000,000
33,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS
\$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HONGKONG.
CHIEF MANAGER.
N. J. STABB.

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Bangkok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon
Calcutta London San Francisco
Canton Lyons Shanghai
Colon Malacca Singapore
Cochin 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 a.m. to 12 noon
E. W. TOWNEND,
Acting Agent.

Chartered Bank
OF
INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £1,800,000
FUNDING LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... £1,200,000

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Thomas Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K. C. M. G.
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The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G. C. S. I.
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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. E. ALLEN,

Agent.

Bangkok, July 1, 1909.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Societe Anonyme au Capital
de 48,000,000 de Francs.

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R. de Tregomain
M. E. Ullmann
M. Comte A. de
Germigny

Managing Director—M. Stanislas Simon
Government Supervisor—M. Demartial

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate 1 p.c. per annum on the daily balances.

The rates of interest allowed on fixed Deposit Account can be ascertained on application to the Directeur.

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Saturdays—9 a.m. to 12 noon

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Batambong Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Noumea Singapore
Djibouti Peking Tahiti
Haiphong Pnom-Penh Tientsin
Hankow Pondicherry Tourane

OAMILLE HENRI,
Manager.

HARP VOUR LONG & CO.

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

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

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Tel. No. 515.

BANKING COMPANIES

The Siam Commercial Bank Ltd.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID UP CAPITAL
TICALS 3,200,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. Florio, (Chairman), Phra Boribun
Phya Boribun Raja Kosakorn
Sombat Luang Kit
Phya Jalyee Sombati Narongron,
W. Brehmer, Esq.
A. Willeke, Esq.

London Bankers—Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Swiss Bankverein.

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

Current Account Deposits at 1% on daily balances.

Basis 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.

A. WILLEKE,

Actg. Manager,

Bangkok, March 27, 1909.

NEW GOODS
Just Arrived:—

Children's Bonnets,

Boys Suits,

Girls Suits,

Leather Belts,

Ladies Sunshades,

White Cotton Towels,

Bleached linen damask table

cloths,

" " napkins,

Linen and Cotton

Kitchen cloths.

Kiam Hoa Heng & Co.

Bangkok.

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 ... Tcs. 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 before noon.

For Sale.

Ch. a. m. Slipway price 600 Ticals

Apply A. P.
c/o Siam Observer.
t.f.n.

TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE
BANGKOK BAR.

FOR APRIL, 1916.

Apr.	A.M.			
	H. W.	Ft. in.	L. W.	(Approx.)
1	5 00	14 4	...	...
2	5 00	14 5	...	...
3	5 30	14 2	...	...
4	5 30	14 3	...	...
5	6 00	13 11	1-0	7-0
6	6 00	13 11	1-0	7-6
7	6 00	13 8	...	...
8	6 00	13 7	...	...
9	7 00	13 2	...	...
10	6 30	13 6	...	...
11	6 30	13 1	...	...
12	2 30	13 5	...	...
13	2 30	13 9	...	...
14	3 30	14 0	...	...
15	3 30	14 4	...	...
16	4 00	14 4	...	...
17	4 30	14 4	...	...
18	4 30	14 3	11-12	7-0
19	4 30	14 1	11-12	7-0
20	5 00	13 10	12	7-0
21	6 00	13 6	...	...
22	6 00	13 4	...	...
23	7 00	13 4	...	...
24	7 00	12 11	...	...
25	6 00	12 8	...	...
26	1 00	14 0	...	...
27	2 00	13 8	...	...
28	2 30	13 8	...	...
29	3 00	13 9	...	...
30	3 30	13 8	10-11	7-0

Apr.	P.M.			
	H. W.	Ft. in.	L. W.	(Approx.)
1	4 00	11 11	...	...
2	4 30	12 7	...	...
3	5 30	14 0	11-12	6-0
4	6 00	14 3	12-0	7-0
5	7 00	14 7	...	...
6	7 00	14 8	1-0	7-0
7	8 00	14 7	1-0	7-0
8	9 00	14 5	1-2	6-0
9	10 30	13 11	2-3	6-0
10	10 30	13 8	3-1	6-0
11	11 00	12 9	3-4	6-0
12	12 00	12 6	4-5	6-0
13	12 00	12 3	4-5	6-0
14	3 00	10 10	5-6	7-0
15	3 00	12 4	7-8	7-0
16	3 30	12 8	9-10	7-0
17	4 30	13 8	10-11	7-0
18	5 30	14 6	...	...
19	7 00	15 0	...	...
20	8 00	15 2	...	...
21	8 30	15 0	1-2	6-0
22	11 00	14 9	2	6-0
23	10 30	14 4	2-3	6-0
24	11 00	14 1	3-4	6-0
25	12 00	13 0	3-4	6-0
26	1	12 6	4-5	7-0
27	2 30	...	6-7	7-0
28	3 30	10 7	7-8	7-0
29	4 00	11 11	9-0	7-0
30	...	12 7	10-0	7-0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Apr. 2nd New Moon 11.3 p.m.
10th First Quarter 9.18 p.m.
18th Full Moon 11.50 a.m.
25th Last Quarter 5.20 a.m.

Bangkok Mails Close.

SINGAPORE.
Friday 14th 2 p.m. s.s. Kuala
HONGKONG.
Friday 14th 3 p.m. s.s. Hupeh
CHANDABURI.
Saturday 15th 10 a.m. s.s. Chumatch
SONGKHLA.
Saturday 15th 10 a.m. s.s. Aedang

Exchange Rates.

To-day's Quotations

LONDON—
Bank Bills, demand 1/6 7/16
Bank Bills, 4 months' sight 1/6 9/16

PARIS—
Bank Bills, demand —

NEW YORK—
Bank Bills, demand —

INDIA—
Bank Bills, demand U.S.A. 35 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank Bills, demand \$65 1/2

HONGKONG—
Bank Bills, demand, \$74

YOKOHAMA & KOBE—
Bank Bills, demand, Y72 1/8

NOTE:—The rate of interest on Advances Bills has been reduced to 6 per cent. per annum.

Equivalent of Exchange demand London in Siamese Currency —

Tcs. 13.05.—(Bank Rate)

Holland Vigilant.

New Phase in the War Expected.

London, April 2.—British newspapers, discussing what the Dutch newspapers telegraphed yesterday, are agreed that it is not due to the sinking of the Tubantia and other vessels, but is believed rather to be ascribable to a feeling that the war is entering on a new phase imposing on Holland special vigilance. One journal surmises that it may be the outcome of the firm resolutions of the Paris Conference.

Amsterdam, April 3.—The papers unite in urging the necessity of a calm attitude. They affirm that the measures taken by the Government are merely precautionary. The Telegraaf suggests that Government, believing an allied offensive to be imminent, wishes to secure the frontier against the retreating Germans.

Amsterdam, April 6.—After a secret sitting of the second Chamber, the Government issued a statement regarding the suspension of fire along, being measures of precaution due to apprehension and increased dangers to which the country was exposed. The Telegraaf says the precautions are being taken against the concentration of German troops on the Dutch frontier.

Amsterdam, April 6.—At the secret sitting of the second chamber all the Ministers were present.

More Sinkings.

London, April 3.—The liner Achilles has been sunk: 63 of the crew have landed; four Chinamen and an engineer are missing.

The Norwegian steamer Peter Hamre, with a crew of fifteen, was sunk last night while anchored. The sole survivor has landed from the Kentish Knock lightship.

London, April 2.—The British steamer Perth has been sunk. Six lives were lost. Eight men have been landed.

The British steamer Asburton has been sunk. The crew were all saved but five.

London, April 6.—The steamers Bendow, (British) and the Vigo, (Spanish) have been sunk. One of the Bendow's crew was drowned, the Vigo was torpedoed in the Bay of Biscay, the crew being landed at Gibraltar.

The Dutch schooner Elzina Helena has been torpedoed and the crew landed. An inquiry is to be held. The Government have undertaken the examination of the wreck of the Tubantia.

Russia's Campaigns.

Petrograd, April 3.—The communiqué says that generally there were minor operations. A German aeroplane bombed the station of Zamir, on the Minsk Baranovitchi railway. The Germans were bloodily repulsed in attacks on the heights of Olyka, east of Acutsk. There was some activity in the Caucasus, where the Russians seized several more villages in the Tchernokh basin.

Petrograd, April 4.—A communiqué reports minor operations, in the northern sectors the German offensives being consistently repulsed. The Germans are using explosive bullets.

Activity in the Caucasus continues. The Russians crossed the upper Chorokh basin and seized a fortified mountain position ten thousand feet high.

Petrograd, April 5.—A communiqué says: The Germans continued their bombardment of Ikutsk bridgehead. Otherwise, there was no change in the northern sector, where the floods are rising. German airman bombed Rovno and Sarny.

The Russians took prisoner two Turkish companies in the Caucasus. The Russians are advancing south-westerly of Mush and Bitlis.

London, April 6.—A Petrograd communiqué states that on the Black Sea coast, the Turks, supported by the cruiser Breslau, attacked the Russian right flank. The Turks were repulsed with heavy losses. The Russians attacked the enemy's centre in the same region and occupied certain positions, the Turks were also dislodged from a series of mountain positions in Upper Chorokh.

The ice is breaking on the Dvina. Zeppelins are reported east of Baranovitchi. An important enemy force took the offensive in Galicia west of Tarnopol, but was repulsed with the bayonet many being killed.

THE FORTY YEAR TEST.

An article must have exceptional merit to survive for a period of forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was first offered to the public in 1872. From a small beginning it has grown in favour and popularity until it has attained a world wide reputation. You will find nothing better for a cough or cold. Try it and you will understand why it is a favorite after a period of more than forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy not only gives relief—it cures. For sale by the British Dispensary.

In your Provision Orders please
do not forget the
Bear Brand Milk.

This popular and reliable brand is sold by all the leading Stores and Dispensaries in 10 and 16 ounces tins and at old rates.

No Increased Prices.

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	.. 6.40	9.40	12.55	3.55	Klong Toi	.. 8.00	11.00	2.15	5.15
Greng	.. 6.45	9.45	1.00	4.00	*Ban Kluei	.. 8.05	11.05	2.20	5.20
Chorakhe	.. 6.50	9.50	1.05	4.05	Prakonong	.. 8.10	11.10	2.25	5.25
*Saurong	.. 6.55	9.55	1.10	4.10	Bangdjak	.. 8.15	11.15	2.30	5.30
Bangna	.. 7.00	10.00	1.15	4.15	*Bangna	.. 8.20	11.20	2.35	5.35
Bangdjak	.. 7.05	10.05	1.20	4.20	Samrong	.. 8.25	11.25	2.40	5.40
*Prakonong	.. 7.10	10.10	1.25	4.25	Chorakhe	.. 8.30	11.30	2.45	5.45
*Ban Kluei	.. 7.15	10.15	1.30	4.30	*Ban Nang	.. 8.35	11.35	2.50	5.50
Klong Toi	.. 7.20	10.20	1.35	4.35	Greng	.. 8.40	11.40	2.55	5.55</

Britain's Virile Trade.

London, April 5.—Speaking on the Budget, Mr. McKenna said that in assistance to the Dominions, fifty-two millions, there had been a saving owing to the public spirit of Canada, which raised loans in her own territory and the United States. He emphasized the expansive power of British trade as shown by the revenue returns. We had a pre-war debt of 651 millions, and on March first the total was 2,140 millions, but 368 millions would be returned by Allies. We had also to look to an increased yield from the new taxation. We had never borrowed in advance, without provision for interest and liberal sinking fund.

Expenditure amounted to five millions daily; apart from advances to the Allies and Dominions, it would be 3½ millions. The double income tax would be dealt with when the proposed reconsideration of the income-tax laws took place. He pointed out that rich men paying the super-tax would pay in taxation no less than 77 per cent. out of their excess profits. He anticipated a reduction in beer revenue of three millions and spirits two millions. The Government was resolved to deal with the importation of luxuries by stopping the importation altogether rather than by tariff. The shortage of labour and the inadequacy of machinery rendered the extension of tariffs impracticable. At the end of the year 1916-17 the net debt would be 2,640 millions, and the debt charge with sinking fund 145 millions.

Australia.

Melbourne, April 4.—Mr. Mahon, the acting Federal Attorney-General, said the combination of the Broken Hill mines and the Associated Smelters for the smelting, refining and realisation of all their concentrates for a half a century had a capital of a million sterling, and all dividends over ten per cent. would be allocated to a reserve fund of the various producing companies. If the Burma Corporation joined the combination, Mr. Hughes, in the forthcoming negotiations on the Australian metal industry, would be able to speak for a combination of companies which would probably be producing eighty-five per cent. of the zinc of the Empire. He added that there was now every prospect that the metal industry would be placed on such a footing that it would be free of any possibility of coming under German control in the future, as the problem of the output of the Broken Hill mines was now settled for all time.

More Steamers Torpedoed.

London, April 6.—Steamers sunk: The British Clan Campbell, the Norwegian Baus. Four of the crew of the latter are missing. The American Consul at Cork states that four Americans were on board the Herwindale.

London, April 6.—The unarmed Manchester steamer Zent has been torpedoed without warning and sunk. The captain and ten of the crew were rescued; forty-nine were drowned and two died from injuries caused by the explosion. Boats were launched, but capsized owing to the ship's headway. The submariners did not attempt to rescue the drowning men.

Eighty survivors of the Minneapolis (the 14,000 ton liner sunk a few days ago, many of the survivors of which were landed at Malta) have arrived in London. They state that the liner was torpedoed amidships, the explosion killing twelve men in the engine room. The vessel sank in forty hours. Many of the crew who were thrown into the sea were picked up after several hours. The submarine was not seen.

Sugar Supplies.

The Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply, having received requests for more specific information as to the extent of the reduction in the imports of sugar, of which warning was given on Feb. 9 desires now to notify that the supplies that will be available for the current year will probably fall short of those imported in the year 1915 by from 20 per cent to 25 per cent. An equivalent reduction in consumption will therefore be necessary, and it is the hope of the Commission that all consumers alike will aim at restricting their use of sugar in that proportion.

No increase had been made in the present scale of prices at which sugars are issued by the Commission, and no increases in retail prices are therefore justified over those that have prevailed since Jan. 21 last. The Commission will be prepared to investigate any cases brought to their notice in which excessive prices are charged to purchasers, and where it is proved that a retailer has taken advantage of the scarcity to obtain for himself an undue profit on sugars issued by the Commission he will not be allowed to receive further supplies from that source.

Siam Observer.

Special War Edition

Subscription Tcs. 4 per mensem.

"Maxim."

We beg to announce that the MAXIM has been removed to Oriental Avenue 232

where we hope as usual to try and please all our Customers.

"First Class ORCHESTRA in attendance."

DIXY AND YAMBO.

Oriental Bakery.

Oriental Avenue.

Daily supply of:—

White Bread, Large and small loaves, French rolls, dinner rolls, salztangen.

Fresh Cakes, Plum, Currant, Plain, Madeira and assorted tea cakes. Cakes of all other varieties made to order.

Rusks, Biscuits, Croustades, etc.

TSINGTAU

BEER

(Pilsen and Munich)

in cases of 48/1 and 72/2 bottles

Nai Lert Store.

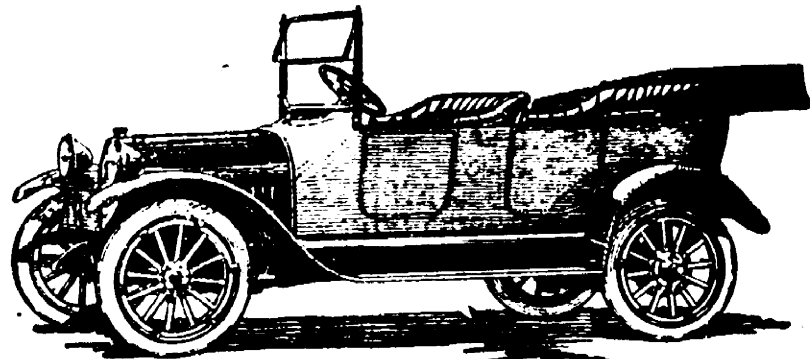
Sole Importer.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS
For Ladies
A French Remedy for all irregularities. These pills keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that you are not troubled by any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. These pills are not recommended for use by those who are suffering from any other disease. At all the main drug stores or post free 6/- MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Studebaker

THE STUDEBAKER MOTOR CAR

Model 1916—4 Cylinders
Electric Starter and Lighting (Wagner System)



PRICE TCS. 3600

The Studebaker is not of the class of cheap American Car. The Studebaker is a high grade medium price Automobile. Special feature of the New Model: Two auxiliary seats which disappear into the floor when not in use.

New consignments Arriving shortly.

G. KLUZER & Co. Sole Agents for Siam.

Hand Massage

An ingeniously made massage ready for use at any moment. Come and see it at our shop.

Prices.

Tos. 7 First quality

" 5 Second "

S. IKESAKI,

Tapan Mon.

Phathanarom Cinema.

Complete Change of Programme.

All films have never been shown before.

His Conquered Self.

Good Plot, Good Acting, Good Photography,
Good for You.
IN 3 PARTS.

Thou Shalt not Steal.

A Picture that thrills you from Start to Finish.
IN 2 PARTS.

The Vengeance of Durand.

The most fascinating and exciting film.
IN 2 PARTS.

THE
SIAM ELECTRICITY Co., Ltd.

Ceiling Fans



NEW STOCK ARRIVED

S.E.C. Electrical Store The Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.

Telephone 434.

Telephone 622.

12-14

FINEST American Linen Writing Paper in different grades.

FOOLSCAP SIZE (OFFICIAL)

Strathmore Parchment 8½ x 13 Tcs.	4-05	Per Ream
" " " "	5-00	"
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News, Ledger, Bank, Foolscap and Linen paper of every description and sizes. Prices on application.

"SIAM OBSERVER"

STATIONERY STORE.

Notice.**CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—**

Ex s.s. "Ajax"
"Tender"
and Balances ex s.s. "Patroclus",
"Nelson", "Gorgon", "Fushimi Maru",
"Kikano Maru", "Hirano Maru", "To-
kai Maru", and "Keelung",
are hereby notified that same have
arrived per s/s "Kuala" on 12th inst.,
and will be landed and stored at our
wharf.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—

Ex s.s. "Jinsen Maru"
"Merionethshire"
are hereby notified that same have
arrived per s/s "Penang" on 12th inst.,
and will be landed and stored at our
wharf.

Goods not cleared within 3 days after
arrival discharge of cargo will be liable
for go-down rent.

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

Notice.

On account of the Krut Songkran
Festival the Siam Commercial Bank
Ltd., will be closed to public business
on Saturday the 15th inst.

The Siam Commercial Bank, Ltd.

A. WILLIAMS,

Actg. Manager.
13-14

House Wanted.

In the vicinity of Suriwongse, Wind-
mill or Po Yome Roads. Rent about
Tica. 80.00 a month.

Apply: "HOUSE"

c/o this paper.
12-13

Wanted.

One second hand 20 H.P. Kerosene
Motor in good condition, preferably
with flywheel, wanted at once. For-
ward particulars in writing to—

"P. T."
c/o this paper.
12-14

**The
Siam Auctioneering Co.**

Instructed by
A gentleman leaving Bangkok,
Will sell at their rooms.

On Saturday 15th April, 1916.
Commencing at 2 p.m. sharp.

The whole of his house furniture
including, Wardrobes, M. top wash
stand, Book case, Cardtable, Writing
desk, Cook stove, Carved arm chairs,
Saddle, E. table lamp, Galy. Water
tank, Bedstead, Ice chest, Tables, Chairs
etc.

TERMS.—Cash deposit of 25 c/o on
fall of hammer.

For full particulars apply.

E. M. PEREIRA & Co.

Notice.

It having come to the knowledge of
Ran Samut Tevari of Bangkok that
certain Promissory Notes purporting to
bear his signature as maker are at pre-
sent in circulation in Bangkok, notice
is hereby given that all persons hold-
ing Promissory Notes purporting to be
signed by the said Ran Samut Tevari
are requested to notify the undersigned
on or before the 30th day of April
next.

Dated 11th April, 1916.

TILJEKE & GIBBINS.

Solicitors, Bangkok.

11-18

For Sale.

A Second Hand
Billiard Table and all
accessories, Complete.

In good Condition

Apply to:—

Siam Brokering Co.

New Road,

Bangkok.

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**

Dried Cod
Codros Caviare

Pheasants

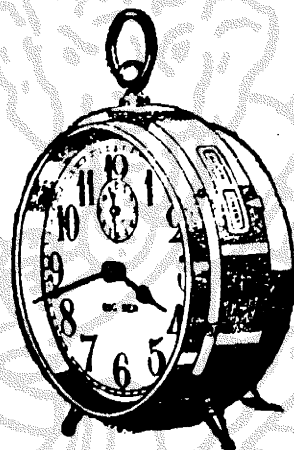
Turkeys
Boiled Ham on cut
Raw Ham on cut
French Ham on cut
Breakfast Bacon

CHEESE

Gruyere
Savoie
English Margarine
Full Cream Gruyere
(in small tins)

Fresh Australian Apples.

Fresh Australian Butter.

EXACTITUDE**Big Ben**

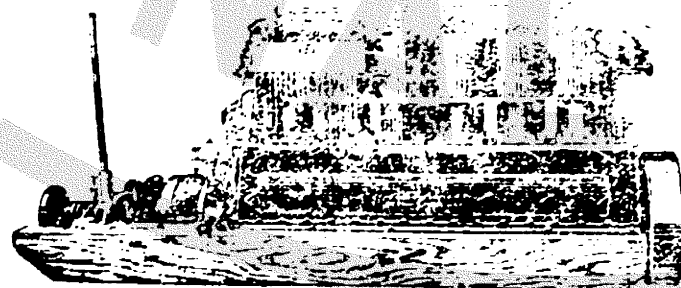
SOLE IMPORTERS

OF

"BIG BEN"

Alarmclocks.

S. A. B. SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME BELGE.

SCRIPPS

Extreme Quietness & Flexibility

Economical In Fuel Consumption

Run as well on Kerosine as Benzine

Dynamo Lighting and Starting

Simple and Reliable

Motors.

STOCK NOW ON HAND.

BARROW, BROWN & Co.

THE**Great War.****The French Front.**

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 11.

Yesterday east of the Meuse we re-
pulsed violent attacks in the region of
Haucourt, Bethincourt and Bois Cal-
lette, inflicting very serious losses.

We brought down three Fokkers.

To-day an enemy attack with burn-
ing liquid was repulsed.

In Northonne the enemy took a
footing on some elements of trenches
east of Bois Corbeaux.

We repulsed another attempt south
of Doncourt against a trench which
we had taken recently.

We brought down an aeroplane near
Balonville.

Russian Front.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 11.

Petrograd.—We took a trench in the
lower region of the Strya. We took
prisoners.

The Tin Market.

(“S. O.” SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, April 12.

Tin is quoted at \$97 per picul. Yes-
terday the price was \$97.50 at which
figure a large quantity was sold.

F. M. S. War Loan.

(“S. O.” SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, April 12.

An official statement clears certain
doubts with reference to the F. M. S.
War Loan which closes on the 29th in-
stant or before if the Government
thinks fit.

Money will be accepted from outside
countries. The loan is open to Euro-
peans as well as Asiatics. The Gov-
ernment desire to attract local money
and give advantages and very favour-
able terms to local people.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ON account of the Songkran
Festival there will be no issue of the
Siam Observer and English editions of the
“Siam Observer” to-morrow.

Mr. Petersen (E. A. Co.) arrived by
the s.s. “Mahilol” to-day.

We understand that Clarke’s Circus
intend to revisit Bangkok shortly.

LOTTERIES for Saturday’s races will
take place at the Royal Bangkok Sports
Club to-morrow at 6 p.m.

THE Post and Telegraph Department
reports that Nongkai line is interrupt-
ed beyond Korat. Other lines are in
order.

THE s.s. “Kuala” will leave from
the Borneo Company’s wharf at 4 p.m.
sharp, on Friday the 14th inst., and
should arrive in Singapore on Tuesday
about daylight.

THIS afternoon a Chinese mason en-
gaged in building the new Assumption
Church fell down from a height of
about 70 feet and was killed instantly.
This is the second fatal accident to
occur on these premises within a
month.

THE Police Department is offering
a reward for the capture of Ai An, the
notorious criminal. If arrested by a
member of the police force the reward
will be Tca. 400, but anyone else is
promised a sum of Tca. 1,200 if the
miscreant is captured alive, or Tca. 800
if taken dead.

Racing in Australia.

Flemington (Victoria), Mar. 4.
The Newmarket Handicap was run
here to-day over a six-furlong course,
with the following result:

Amata	1
Woorok	2
Townit	3

Betting: 8 to 1 agst. Amata. Won
by a length and a half, a neck dividing
second and third. Time, 1 min. 15 sec.
—Reuter.

PADDY REPORT FOR APRIL 12.

Namun 1140 coyans at Tca.	77/80 each
San rung 720	67/76 ..
Namung 390	65/66 ..
Total Coyans	2260

**A Japanese Industrial
Exhibition.**

Invitations have been extended by
Mr. Kirochi Shimomura, Director
General of Taiwan and President of the
Taiwan Industrial Exhibition to view
the Exhibition to be held at Taihoku
from the 10th of April to the 9th of
May next. A free first class railway
ticket of the Railway Department, For-
mosa Government, accompanies the
invitation. It is valid from 1st April to
31st May and is good over all Govern-
ment lines. Here is an excellent oppor-
tunity for Siamese and foreigners in
Siam for a holiday in a new direction.

Amphur Notice Boards.

The suburbs principally of Bangkok
are now being demarcated into the
Amphur districts by means of notice
boards stuck up at various points.
These are indeed very useful and the
Local Government deserves the thanks
of all for this useful information. One
however, wonders why it was not
possible to increase the territorial
jurisdiction of an Amphur’s district
where the facilities for travel are great,
and decrease that of a district farther
away from the city. For instance, as
soon as you pass a certain point on
Klong Toi, where there is a tramline
and quick connection with the Bang-
kok Court, you have to travel all the
way to Paklat on the other side of the
river for your Court or for your Am-
phur. This was the old division be-
fore the tramway line and it still
remains so.

**Planter Murdered At
Trang.**

Messrs. Gaggino and Co., of Singa-
pore general agents for the Banaset
Estate, have received a telegram from
Talthing, Trang, that on March 31st,
at night, Capt. G. Nicolich, the manager
of the estate, was killed. Capt. Nicolich
went to the estate last year. He
was an Austrian subject and was
escorted there by one of the volunteers
from Penang. He was 64 years of age,
and had been for over thirty years
manager of a tobacco estate in Suma-
tra. His nephew, at the age of 17, was
his assistant, and he was murdered by
the coolies. Captain Nicolich’s uncle,
many years ago, was director of a large
steamship company in Trieste and he
too was murdered whilst going to his
office. This is a remarkable record of
murders in one family.

Progress of Motor Ships.

Reports of an extraordinary develop-
ment in motor ship construction in
Denmark are mentioned in a Reuter
message from Copenhagen. The East
Asiatic Company, for which the pio-
neer large motor ship “Selandia” was
built in 1912, is now pinning its faith
entirely to motor ships. Last year the
company owned 13 steamers; now it
has none. In three of the vessels origi-
nally driven by steam the engines have
been replaced by motor engines, while
the others have been sold as new motor
ships became available.

At the beginning of last year the
company owned 10 large motor ships,
representing a total of 75,000 tons
deadweight. During the year it took
delivery of five ships of 47,000 tons
deadweight. In the summer of this
year a motor ship of 10,400 tons dead-
weight is to be delivered, and next
spring another of the same size. The
company’s programme already provides
for the following new motor ships:—
Six of 11,800 tons deadweight between
September, 1917, and January, 1920.
Six of 12,800 tons deadweight between
1918 and 1923. Six of 10,000 tons
deadweight between 1918 and 1920.
Two of the ships will have 3,300 horse-
power, 12 will have 4,000 h.p., and six
ships 5,300 h.p.

Other Danish owners are also known
to be ordering numbers of motor ships,
and, according to the Copenhagen
papers, one firm [presumably Messrs.
Burmeister and Wain] have received
orders for about 50 motor ships, and
will thus be fully occupied until the
end of 1921.

Economy of fuel, labour, and space
are points considered by Scandinavian
countries to be in favour of motor en-
gines. The large ships only consume
about 10 tons of oil a day, and there-
fore vessels trading with countries
where oil is plentiful, as in the East and
on the Pacific Coast of North America,
can ship enough oil fuel for a voyage
round the world.

Fire in Powder Factory.

London, April 4.—The Ministry of
Munitions reports that a serious acci-
dental fire broke out during the week
end at a powder factory in Kent, lead-
ing to a series of explosions. The
casualties were approximately two
hundred. The fire was discovered at
midday and the last explosion occurred
shortly after two p. m.

Trade of Chiangmai for 1914.

By Mr. CONSUL W. A. R. WOOD.

The Chiangmai district has not been greatly affected by the European war, owing to the fact that by far the largest part of the foreign goods sold are of British origin. In August, 1914, on the outbreak of war, local dealers tried to put up prices to absurd figures, but the Siamese authorities interfered. Nevertheless, the prices of many articles are still above the average. All the British teak firms, as well as the French firm working at Chiangkong, have been very short-handed, owing to many of their assistants having gone to serve their country in the field; they have, nevertheless, succeeded in carrying on their work without interruption.

Elephants.—The price of the elephants again went up during the year. Really fine and well-trained tuskers were sold for Rs. 7,000 or more, whilst even moderate tuskers, both as regards size and working capacity, averaged about Rs. 4,500. Females averaged about Rs. 4,500 to Rs. 5,700.

The following table shows the official figures for elephants stolen or strayed, with the figures for the previous year appended for comparison:—

Recovered.		
1913-14	Stolen 11	10
	Strayed 16	14
	Total 27	24
1914-15	Stolen 11	10
	Strayed 14	9
	Total 25	19

None of the stolen elephants belonged to British firms. The record is very satisfactory, and reflects great credit on the gendarmes, and other officials concerned.

Teak.

The 1914 floating season was a poor one in the Chiangmai and Nakawn Lampang districts, owing to its shortness, which rendered rafting impossible after the end of October, whereas in 1913 rafts were reaching Bangkok and being dispatched to Bangkok up to the first week in December. In Bangkok the height of water in the river averaged lower than in any year since 1901.

Timber Stealing and Incendiarism.—For years past timber stealing has been very prevalent, particularly in the Sukotai district, south of Phay, where the extensive canal system facilitates this form of crime. During the year 1914 various methods were suggested by the Siamese Government, and accepted by the teak firms, with a view to stamping out timber stealing. At the end of the rains a large number of logs, probably not less than 1,000, were deliberately burnt in the Mo Yomo district. Special measures are being taken to prevent a recurrence of this crime, which is supposed to be the work of timber thieves, who are incensed at the attempts made to interfere with what they had come to look upon almost as a recognised industry.

Muang Fang Forest.—The British company which obtained a lease of the Muang Fang forest, in the watershed of the Mekong River, have made good progress with the installation of their machinery for hauling the logs over the watershed into a tributary of the Mo Ping River. It is expected that the first Muang Fang logs will reach Bangkok in 1920.

Motor Vehicles.—These are mostly ordered through Bangkok agents. Owing to the nature of the roads they are few in number. Nearly all the lorries and cars imported during the year were British.

Trade with Europe.—During the year 1914 a British Burmese trader in Nakawn Lampang started an import agency for goods from the United Kingdom, dispensing with Bangkok agencies. He imported bicycles, iron bedsteads, camp furniture and other goods, which have been placed on the local market at prices rather below those hitherto ruling.

Trade with French Indo-China.—The trade is not large, owing to the difficulties of transport. The imports consist of elephants, some cattle and buffaloes, silk piece-goods, and dried fish. The exports are teak from the Chiangkong forests, betel-nuts, and various goods of foreign origin, such as nails, ironware, &c.

Trade with the Shan States and Yunnan.—It is much to be regretted that no statistics as to this trade exist, but it is very considerable and is constantly increasing.

The Siamese Government having now ceased to purchase Shan opium, the import of that drug ought to have stopped, but it is commonly supposed that smugglers succeed in bringing in a certain amount. Prosecutions in the Chiangmai Court for attempted opium smuggling are fairly common.

Universal Service.

London, April 6.—The fact that the Government is considering universal service is evident from a statement of Mr. Asquith in the Commons to-night in which he announced that Government was examining the figures of recruits obtained and obtainable under the present system, and estimating the further number that would be necessary. Government would pay full regard to all the factors of the situation and would announce its decision before Easter.

Items of Interest.

London, April 6.—In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said that further enquiry into the Ceylon riots would only lead to a re-ascertainment of racial and religious animosity, he was not sure that what happened was not of German instigation.

Mr. Astor asked whether the Government when it authorised the advance on Baghdad, had documentary evidence that General Townshend favoured the advance. Mr. Chamberlain replied no; and added that the Government's correspondence was conducted with General Nixon.

Mr. Runciman stated that the Board of Trade were satisfied that there was no grave negligence in the case of the Persia.

In the House of Lords Baron Islington in announcing the publication in the Gazette of General Nixon's despatch, covering the operations to the end of September, said there was a further despatch covering the operations up to General Nixon's retirement, which they had been considering but as this related to phases of operations still proceeding, the publication at present would not be to the public interest. He warmly tributed the unexampled fortitude of both British and Indian troops.

In the House of Commons Mr. Horne drew attention to the fact that officers of the Indian Army in Mesopotamia had not received the promised money allowances in lieu of rations, for the period before they commenced to receive rations. Mr. Chamberlain replied that if specific instances were furnished him, he would enquire.

Athens, April 6.—Ghenadiev, the leader of the Stamboulists, his brother in law and six others have been arrested at Sofia, believed to be on a charge of intriguing against the Government.

An Italian airship dropped sixteen hundredweight of explosives on the railway junction of Opicina, north of Trieste, and returned safely. Six aeroplanes raided Adelsberg; big fires were noticed.

London, April 4.—In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said that since his sympathy had been conveyed to the Zillea Sultan in the death of Prince Bahram.

London, April 4.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Runciman said that licences for the importation of cotton yarn were generally given only in respect of goods en route or paid for before March 25th.

Mr. Addison said that there were 195,000 women in the munition factories.

London, April 3.—Reuter is officially informed that there has been no development between Britain and her Allies and Holland, to account for the various sensational reports current, nothing adverse to Holland has even been mentioned. The Paris Conference stories circulated in Germany are a pure invention. The report that the Allies contemplate landing an armed force in Holland is absolutely untrue.

Amsterdam, April 4.—The Dutch steamship lines are conferring as to the best route to be taken in consequence of the activity of German submarines; meanwhile many big lines will not sail.

London, April 3.—The Norwegian steamer *Tuo* has been sunk. There were no casualties.

Rome, April 6.—A decree warns men twenty years old to prepare for service in the current year, and also orders those medically rejected of the classes 1882-1885 and 1895 to undergo a fresh examination.

New York, April 6.—Two hundred American cavalry defeated two hundred of Villa's following at Aguas Calientes on April 1st, killing thirty. The Americans had no casualties.

London, April 6.—Sir Percy Lake reports that at five in the morning the Tigris corps carried the enemy's entrenched position at Ummeihannah. Operations are proceeding satisfactorily.

London, April 6.—In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil announced that there would be a further extension of contraband list at the soonest moment.

London, April 5.—A Royal Warrant institutes a new silver medal, entitled the Military Medal, awardable to non-coms and men for individual and associated acts of bravery, on recommendation by a Commander in Chief in the field. The inscription on the reverse is "For bravery in the field."

Paris, April 5.—It is stated in Stockholm there was a naval engagement in the Kattegat yesterday. A terrific bombardment was heard at sea and a couple of hours later a German torpedo boat badly damaged was towed past Helsingborg.

London, April 6.—The death has taken place of Field Marshal Sir Charles Henry Browne, G.C.B.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Gerard Augustus Lowther, G.C.B., etc., is dead.

London, April 5.—In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Penherton Billing's complaints of the air service, Mr. Tennant said that besides L15 another Zeppelin was hit off the coast. He knew this from a carbon copy of a wireless sent by the commander picked up on the ground.

Regarding air defences generally the defensive machine established was much larger and wider than was generally known. They had great hopes to be able in the future to protect the country more rapidly than possible in the past.

War News From Mail Papers.

Review of Verdun Battle.

An account of events leading up to and during the battle of Verdun, compiled from French sources, is available for publication, and shows that the partial attack along the whole of the front since the beginning of January seem to have been intended to mask the decisive blow which was being prepared for Verdun. Under cover of these diversions the Germans accumulated troops, material, and ammunition. During December they brought up the greater part of the heavy artillery from Serbia, together with some of the large guns in use until then on the Russian front, traction material, Austrian 305 mortars, and several 420 mortars. A division brought back from Serbia, to which was added during January 43 corps consisting of the best troops now at Germany's disposal, reinforced the two army corps already holding this relatively narrow section of the German front.

Describing the fighting, the account says that on the 22nd the bombardment of heavy artillery reached unheard-of intensity, and during this extremely exhausting day the bombardment with very large calibre shells extended along a front of forty kilometres between Malancourt and Etain. There were fierce engagements round the Douaumont fortress, which certain enemy forces succeeded in occupying after a series of unavailing attacks. The French troops counter-attacked, and reached the advanced barbed wire entanglements to the right and left of the fortress, and held this position, surrounding the enemy. On Sunday last the fighting round the fort of Douaumont continued without any change of position. An attack between the fort of Douaumont and the plateau to the north of the village of Vaux was repulsed. The Talon Hill, which was bombarded by both French and German artillery, was not held by either side.

All these attacks, which were carried out with very numerous effectives, including troops of seven army corps, demonstrate the enemy's desire for victory even at the price of the most appalling sacrifices. His losses were enormous; the slopes leading to Douaumont, the slopes leading to the fortress, and the slopes leading to the capture of a portion of a trench without threatening the entire line, concludes with the following remark:—

Our situation is improving daily with the advent of fresh troops, whereas the Germans are using their last reserves. —Ex. Tel. Co.

Verdun Attack a Blind?

Swiss despatches still declare that the present German offensive before Verdun is merely a diversion, and this insistence is based upon the information that the great bulk of the German troops, which were transferred to the French front during the past month, went via Cologne to Aix Chapelle, Liege, Namur, and Metz, and that these troops are still concentrated ready for the real offensive between Noyon and St. Quentin, which is only sixty miles from Paris. Should the Verdun offensive proceed favourably, the Germans will conduct both attacks simultaneously, but otherwise, should the French transport troops for the defence of Verdun, the Germans will initiate the real offensive in the quarter indicated.

It is estimated that the German dead before Verdun already number 30,000. —Ex. Tel. Co.

Audacious French Air Raid.

M. E. Helsey, telegraphing to the "Journal" from Salonika on Mar. 1 (delayed), said an air squadron, composed of seven French aeroplanes, has just returned to Salonika after having accomplished one of the most audacious raids in the whole of the war. On the coast of Smyrna the aviators set out to bombard the town and companies of troops which they perceived in the surrounding district.

In returning they made for Salonika, using as halting places the islands of Imbros and Mitylene. Only one machine met with any accident. It fell into the sea, but was picked up by a British torpedo boat, both pilot and observer being uninjured. The other aviators reached Salonika without mishap after a voyage of 250 kilometres. —Ex. Tel. Co.

Report of the Moewe's Return.

Amsterdam, March 5.—According to a telegram from Berlin, the Moewe, after a cruise extending over several months, reached Wilhelmshaven yesterday with four British officers, 23 British soldiers and sailors, and 165 foreign crews, including 13 Indians, and one million marks in gold bars. The Moewe is under the command of Capt. Burggraf and Count Zudhans-Chlodien. She sank or captured 13

Chubb's Safes

HAVE AGAIN

Proved Their Worth

IN THE RECENT

FIRE

AT THE

Teck Lee Rice Mill

The contents were absolutely unharmed.

Of two safes installed, one had already successfully resisted the fire at The Teck Lee Mill in 1914.

—————

The Siam Forest Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

INSURANCE

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British, one French, and one Belgian ship, of an aggregate tonnage of 58,000. The Moewe also scattered mines along the British coast, one of which brought the battleship King Edward VII. to doom. The news of the famous raider's safe return has caused widespread joy in Germany. The two commanders of the ship have received the Iron Cross of the first class, and the whole

of the crew the Iron Cross of the second class. The commanders have been ordered to meet the Kaiser at headquarters and report their adventures. —Ex. Tel. Co.

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New Premises

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The Zeppelins.

Aviator Lieutenant's Feat.

London, April 2.—Official : Two airships approached the north-east coast last night. Only one crossed the coast; the other turned back. So far as at present known, sixteen persons were killed and a hundred injured. Eight dwellings were demolished and a serious fire broke out at a French polishing shop.

London, April 2.—The total of casualties in Friday's raid is now 43 killed and 66 injured. Two hundred explosive or incendiary bombs were dropped. A chapel, three dwelling-houses and two cottages were demolished, and four dwellings, 35 cottages and a tram-car were partially wrecked. There was no military damage.

Several aeroplanes ascended to attack the raiders. Lieutenant Brandon, of the Flying Corps, when 6,000 feet up, at 9.45 a.m., saw a Zeppelin three thousand feet above him. He got over it and dropped several bombs, and believes that three took effect. At ten o'clock he was over it again and dropped two more over the nose. His own machine was hit many times by machine-gun bullets. This may have been the Zeppelin which dropped a machine gun, etc., or the one which descended in the Thames estuary.

London, April 3.—The Press Bureau says that Zeppelins on Sunday night visited the Scottish coast and the northern and south-eastern counties of England and dropped bombs.

London, April 3.—The War Office announces a visit by six Zeppelins last night. Three raided the south-east of Scotland, one the north-east of England, and two the eastern counties.

The airships cruised over Scotland from nine o'clock in the evening till one in the morning. They had no special locality of attack. They dropped thirty-six explosive bombs and seventeen of the incendiary variety, damaging some hotels and houses. Seven men and three children were killed, and there were eleven wounded, including four children.

Twenty-two explosive and 15 incendiary bombs were dropped on the north-east coast.

The Zeppelins over the eastern counties cruised from ten o'clock till one. Both were engaged by anti-aircraft guns and thus prevented from selecting any definite locality as their objective. Thirty-three explosive and 35 incendiary bombs were dropped.

As far as is ascertainable, there were no casualties in England.

London, April 4.—The War Office announces that a Zeppelin is reported to have crossed the East Anglian coast

at two o'clock in the morning. Several explosions were heard. Up to now no fragments of bombs have been discovered and neither casualties nor damage are reported.

Mr. Tennant said that it was impossible to be certain who was responsible for the falling of L15. Several hits were believed to have been made by different batteries. The new London defences were most successful. More than one attack had been driven off from the Metropolis without the inhabitants being aware of them. (Cheers.)

King George's Gift.

£100,000 from Privy Purse.

London, April 2.—The Keeper of the King's privy purse writes to Mr. Asquith that he has received the King's commands to "inform you that his Majesty has given instructions for a hundred thousand pounds to be placed at the disposal of the Treasury. It is the King's wish that this sum, which he gives in consequence of the war, should be applied in whatever manner the Government deems best."

Rubber By Mail.

French Reply to U.S. Note.

London, April 3.—The French reply to the American note concerning the detention of letters affirms that incessant cases of smuggling into Germany justify the examination of the letter post, and cites many instances where contraband, especially rubber, has been posted to German firms. All genuine letters are immediately forwarded.

Reuter understands that all the Allies agree in this policy.

Greece and Salonika.

Allies Asked to Evacuate Town.

Salonika, April 2.—Artillery fighting has been resumed at Ghevghelli.

Athens, April 2.—The Greek Government has requested the Allies to evacuate the town of Salonika and remove ammunition and stores to the fortified lines beyond the town. This is due to representations of the citizens in view of air-raids, and it is also proposed to notify Germany that any new bombing of Salonika will be considered as directed against Greece.

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German News Service.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

The Berlin papers are publishing criticisms of the French war news service, emanating from official German sources. The recent German headquarters report about the engagements around Verdun on March 3, stated that the French infantry, after an increased artillery fire attacked the village of Douaumont and the adjoining German positions; that the attack, however, was repulsed with heavy losses to the French and that the Germans took more than a thousand unwounded prisoners.

The French semi-official Lyons wireless service describes the same scene under the date of March 4, in the following way. "The Germans yesterday again tried to conquer Verdun at any price which attempt once more brought them appalling losses."

The message continues: "The newspapers state that the Germans admit the loss of 75,000 men which gives an idea of their losses. The German plan to enlarge the breach made north of the town, in order to open a passage for the troops, failed once more. The Germans during the last day of the battle, only gained temporarily some 300 to 400 meters."

The Paris paper Petit Parisien adds that the French used only a small part of their reserves. The paper describes the battle as a series of ups and downs and says that the French maintained their position without wavering. It adds that the German losses again were much heavier than the French and that, at some places, the dead Germans were so close to each other that they could not fall to the ground but supported themselves thus standing quite erect.

The German statement points out this is even beyond the limits of the humbug which these French sources usually report. The fact is that the French on March 3rd made violent attacks and suffered the heaviest losses, that the Germans made more than 1000 unwounded prisoners and that all French attacks failed, while the Germans systematically did not move one foot and held the conquered ground under losses which certainly are bearable.

The German statement adds that under these circumstances, it can easily be understood that the French press has repeatedly published official German reports, which, until now, has not been permitted.

The Voelische Zeitung draws attention to the Anglo-French attempt to deceive the world in regard to the German successes at Verdun. The French state, for instance, that the inundation of the Meuse was of special advantage to the Germans, favouring their attacks while every person versed in warfare knows that the defense is largely helped by an inundation of the foreground of the fortress.

The paper further points out that the French reports admit heavier losses than the German reports claim. In spite of this fact, the London Times speaks of the "professional mendacity" of the German headquarters. Major Morant estimates, in view of the fact that more than 20,000 French prisoners

The New Viceroy.

Lord Chelmsford Takes Up His Task

London, April 3.—The Times, in a leader on India under the new Viceroy, says that Lord Chelmsford is due in Bombay to take up the heavy burden of the Viceroyalty. He brings to his great task a knowledge of present Indian conditions unusual in new Viceroy, and a mind ripened by administrative experience at home and in Australia.

He will take over from a Viceroy who has succeeded in winning, in an unusual degree, the esteem of the people of India. There has been no modern Viceroy whose departure was so universally regretted by the Indian public as Lord Hardinge.

Lord Chelmsford has already shown that he has no intention of being bound by precedent in the discharge of his duties. In the ordinary course, he would have gone straight to Simla. At the Viceroy's desire, however, the Government will remain in Delhi this week in order that the Viceroy might formally visit the new capital. Thereafter, he proposes to go to Calcutta—a wise and discreet step, for otherwise he would be out of touch with Bengal till the autumn.

It is further announced that the Viceroy will tour Burma, which has received less than its rightful share of attention from the Government of India.

Variations in routine suggest that Lord Chelmsford is beginning to work in an exceedingly practical way. The Indian public, however, while they will undoubtedly find Lord Chelmsford a just and sympathetic ruler, must not regard him as the herald of changes which are out of the question while the present crisis lasts.

Bombay, April 1.—The new Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, has arrived. He was welcomed with rousing acclamations from multitudes of people.

There was a most brilliant gathering of native Princes, the Governor of Bombay, and Naval and Military officers. The procession was a great ceremonial. The escort was composed of British Indian cavalry. The procession proceeded to Government House, where Lord Hardinge received Lord Chelmsford.

Bomb Plots

London, April 3. Captain Tancher, Krupp's agent in America, has been arrested at New York for conspiracy to blow up the Welland Canal.

New York, April 3.—A sensation has been caused by the discovery of a German stowaway on board the British steamer Matoppe, from New York for Vladivostok. He attempted to assume command by threats with two revolvers. He admits that he was a German spy and was ordered to blow up the ship, but refrained owing to the presence of the Captain's wife and daughter. The Captain is convinced that the man is a German ex-naval man.

have been taken up to the present, that the total French losses amount to 70,000 to 80,000.

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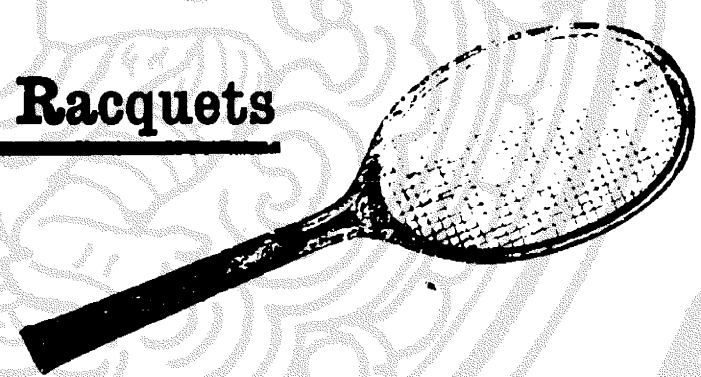
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Verdun.

Paris, April 2.—Semi-official: The German occupation of the ruins of the village of Vaux is tactically useless, as it is menaced in the rear by Fort Vaux, which is solidly held by the French. The struggle will last long, but Verdun will remain with the Allies, like Ypres, Arras, Soissons and Rheims.

Paris, April 3.—The communiqué says the Germans, after a heavy bombardment, launched four simultaneous attacks, with troops, over a division strong, between Douaumont fort and Vaux village.

To the south-east of the fort, the Germans penetrated Caillote Wood, but counter-attacks immediately forced them to the northern extremity of the wood. Our line south of Vaux skirts the edge of the village, of which we have evacuated the last ruined houses.

An Aviatik was brought down in the Bois le Pretre. French machines dropped 28 bombs on Etain station and neighbouring bivouacs, and 22 bombs on the villages of Azenues and Brielle sur Meuse. There were many fires. Altogether six German machines were brought down.

London, April 3.—The communiqué says: Two hostile aeroplanes were driven down behind the German lines. One of our machines sent out yesterday is missing. Last night at Saint Eloi we captured an officer and four men. Grenade fighting continues. There is mutual artillery activity about Souchez, Angres, Loos, Saint Eloi, Ypres and the Somme, with mining activity on both sides about Hulluch and Hobenzollern Redoubt.

Paris, April 3.—The French are gaining the upper hand in the fighting in the Vaux region. A communiqué says: The battle continued during the night time, and was favourable to us. We gained ground in the Bois Caillote. It is confirmed that the German attacks were on a front of three kilometres, in successive waves, which were then followed by small assaulting columns. Our artillery and infantry caused the Germans heavy losses.

A German aeroplane was felled near Noyon and the aviators captured.

A Zeppelin bombed Donkirk. Two civilians were killed and four wounded.

London, April 3.—A communiqué says: In the early morning we attacked the crater at Saint Eloi which the Germans had held since March 30th. We captured the crater and established our lines beyond it. We took 84 prisoners, including four officers.

Artillery was mutually active in this neighbourhood. One of our aviators yesterday shot down a German machine in the neighbourhood of Lens. Another attacked

and drove off five machines after a close combat with two.

Paris, April 5.—Semi-official. The Germans are attacking simultaneously at different points in the hope of splitting up our reserves, but the French counter-attacks nullified all the enemy's recent gains. It is curious to consider the German formations, the first of which was composed of inferior troops who advanced shoulder to shoulder and were consumed by our machinegun fire. These were followed by better material for whom it was hoped the first would open the way, this cynical disregard for life contrasting vividly with the French methods. The enemy's losses were never more cruel than in the recent fighting, yet they achieved nothing.

Paris, April 5.—The Verdun fighting continues in favour of the Frenchmen.

The communiqué says that west of the Meuse was comparative calm, while east of the Meuse we continued to progress in cross trenches northward of Bois Caillote.

There was no intense bombardment in Woëvre.

The Germans at St. Mihiel threw twenty two mines into the Meuse, but they exploded harmlessly against our barrage.

Paris, April 6.—The communiqué says that the bombardment of German trenches in Steenstraete had good results.

Several German attacks in Lorraine, after violent artillery preparation, were defeated by our machine guns and artillery.

There were fifteen air fights at Verdun. Three Germans were felled to earth and all the French returned safely. Our air squadrons bombed a German station and bivouac in the Verdun region.

London, April 5.—The communiqué says that yesterday we sprung mines near Hulluch, damaged a gallery and wrecked posts established in old craters. To-day we effectively bombarded a work near Bois Grenier.

About Saint Eloi artillery on both sides was most active. Heavy artillery successfully bombarded the north of Ypres and Saint Julien road. Much damage was done to hostile trenches by numerous explosions.

Paris, April 6.—The enemy, after repeated reverses and bloody sacrifices, gained a footing in the village of Haucourt, which the French are keeping under fire from their dominating positions.

Paris, April 7.—A communiqué says: The Germans persistently bombarded the Bethune salient and Poivre Hill. This forfeited an attack, but our curtain fire prevented the enemy from emerging.

Italy's Firm Purpose.

Rome, April 3.—Marquis Salandra, at a luncheon to Mr. Asquith at which were present Cabinet Ministers, Parliamentarians and Allied diplomats, reiterated their determination not to lay down their arms before victory.

Mr. Asquith said that the development of Italian unity was followed with the greatest sympathy in Britain. The present war could not be won by fleets and armies alone, but by a well balanced concentration of all the Allied resources.

Mr. Asquith left in the evening for the Italian front. He received an ovation at the station.

Rome April 6.—Mr. Asquith returned from the Front and was ovated. He gave a message for the Italian Press, tributing the incomparable bravery and tenacity of the magnificent Italian army, struggling with glory and success against almost insurmountable difficulties. He declared that he was more than ever convinced the final victory of Italy and the Allies was certain.

Official.—General Zappelli, minister of war has resigned in order to go to the front. General Morone succeeded.

London, April 6.—Mr. Asquith has arrived at Paris, where he was met at the station by M. Briand and M. Ribot, with whom he conferred on current questions.

London, April 6.—Mr. Asquith has arrived in London.

Rome, April 4.—Mr. Asquith lunched yesterday with the King, who afterwards conducted him to various points on the front. The tour continued this morning still under the guidance of the King. Mr. Asquith was everywhere given a most enthusiastic reception. He left in the afternoon. Generals Cadorna and Porro accompanying him to the station.

Hand to hand fighting south-west of Douaumont fort enabled us to advance, taking the enemy's trenches for a distance of 200 yards on a front of 500.

There was artillery activity in Lorraine and the Woëvre.

During March, French aviators were most active, and brought down 31 German machines, nine of which came down in our lines. Four others were brought by anti aircraft artillery. The French lost thirteen machines, twelve of which fell in the German lines. The German aviators have been ordered to fly as little as possible over the French lines.

Guns v. Gasbags.

London, April 6.—A Zeppelin appeared in the north eastern area at 9.45 p.m. The night was clear and starlit. Searchlights immediately located the airship and a heavy fire was opened with excellent aim. The Zeppelin made numerous unsuccessful efforts to avoid the searchlights and in ten minutes sailed off in an easterly direction after dropping a few bombs. It was undoubtedly driven off by the guns.

London, April 6.—The War Office announces that there were three Zeppelins last night. The first was driven off after dropping five bombs without causing either damage or casualties. Observers say that it was hit by gunfire. The second appeared in another locality at ten o'clock in the evening. No bombs were dropped by it. The third did slight damage, dropping a total of 24 explosive and 21 incendiary bombs. A child was killed and two men, a woman and five children injured. No military damage was done.

The Air Committee.

London, April 7.—It is reported that Lord Derby has resigned the Chairmanship of the Air Committee, as he feels that as Director of Recruiting he is unable to devote adequate time to it, and also that the powers of the Committee, which aimed at coordinating the naval and military air services, are too small. It is stated that the post may be offered to Lord Curzon.

Submarine Chaser.**Novel U.S. Boat.**

Reuter's New York correspondent writes that a combination submarine chaser and scout boat with a speed of forty-one miles an hour has been contracted for by the United States Government. It is said that the boat's length of 50 ft. will permit it to be taken on board battleships.

The vessel will carry a number of one-pounder quick-firers, and will have one 15-in. torpedo tube. Double rudders will enable it to make quick turns and take zigzag courses that will make it a difficult target. Its draught will be about two feet and a half. The pilot house will be armoured.

The United States Government, it is reported, will equip the big boats of the navy with these little submarine chasers if the first one proves successful.

On the Tigris.

London, April 6.—Official: Lieutenant-General Sir G. Goring succeeds General Aylmer.

London, April 6.—The War Office announces: General Sir Percy Lake reports that the Tigris Corps, under the command of General Goring, who has succeeded General Aylmer, attacked Umel Hammah. Our trenches had been pushed forward by saps within a hundred yards of the enemy's positions, and the leading battalions of the thirteenth division thence rushed the enemy's first and second lines.

The third line was captured by six o'clock in the morning, under the support of concentrated artillery and machine gun fire. The thirteenth division continued its victorious advance and drove the Turks from their fourth and fifth lines by seven o'clock in the morning.

Aeroplane reported that the enemy was strongly reinforcing the entrenchments at Fala Hijah and Samanyat, respectively six thousand and twelve thousand yards from Umel Hammah.

As these positions were only approachable over very open ground, General Goring ordered a further attack to be deferred until evening. In the meantime, on the right bank General Keary's third division captured the trenches opposite Fala Hijah. The enemy's counter-attack in the afternoon, with infantry, cavalry and guns, was repulsed.

General Goring in the evening advanced on the left bank and carried the Fala Hijah positions.

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