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Daily Newspaper
in Siam.
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The Siam Observer.

"Siam Observer"
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and
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Every Description.

FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL. 43. NO. 61

BANGKOK WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1917.

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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
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We beg to inform the Public that
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have received a large stock of Iron
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tractors are invited to pay us a visit.
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A special display of these well
known shoes, all the newest
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Black Glace Kid, Patent Leather,
and Box Calf with Louis, Mili-
tary and Cuban Heels.

Prices Tcs. 13-50, 14-50
and 17-50 per pair.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF
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Tan and Black Leather also
White Canvas. New Models in
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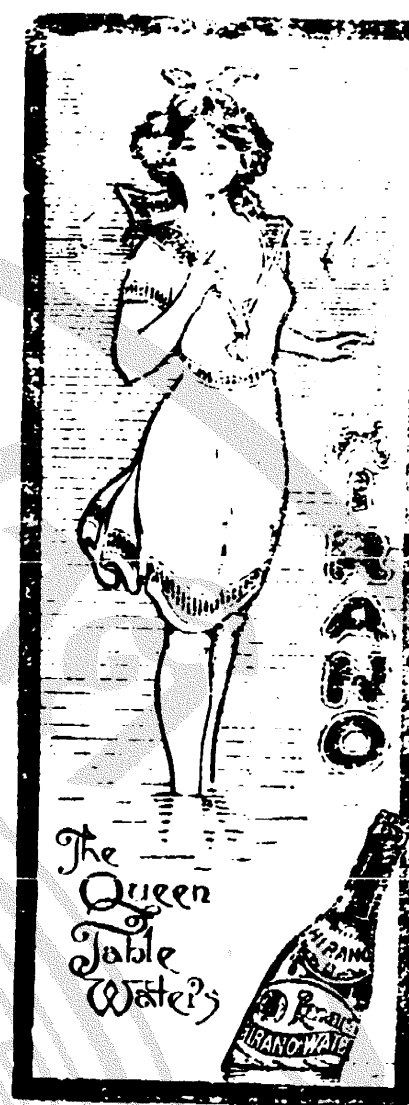
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Excellent
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or with
Wine or
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From choicest concord Grapes

Wholesome—Delicious—Satisfying

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For Koh Lak, Chumpon, Taku, Langsuan, Bandon, Luean, Singora,
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s.s. "Prachathipok"	17. 3. 17.
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s.s. "Chulathet", Wednesday noon: not calling at Koh Phai & Krat.
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Drafts granted. Bills negotiated or sent for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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

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G. E. ALLEN,

Agent.

Bangkok, July 1, 1909.

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Pekin ...

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

Every family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Lame back, lame shoulder, pains in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this liniment and become acquainted with its qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by the British Dispensary.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

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The Institution buys, 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.

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.

A. WILLEKE,

Actg. Manager,

Bangkok, March 27, 1909.

TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE
BANGKOK BAR.
FOR March 1917.

Mar.	A.M.				Feet.
	H. W.	Ft. & in.	L. W.	(Approx.)	
1	7 00	14 4	...	...	...
2	7 00	14 2	...	...	...
3	7 00	14 2	...	...	...
4	4 00	14 4	...	...	...
5	4 30	14 6	...	...	...
6	5 00	14 8	...	...	...
7	5 30	14 8	...	...	...
8	6 00	14 10	...	...	...
9	6 00	15 0	...	...	...
10	6 00	14 10	...	...	...
11	6 00	14 10	1.0	7.0	...
12	6 30	14 10	1.0	7.0	...
13	7 00	14 10	2.0	7.0	...
14	7 00	14 6	...	...	...
15	7 00	14 6	...	...	...
16	7 00	14 6	...	...	...
17	7 00	14 4	...	...	...
18	4 00	14 8	...	...	...
19	4 00	14 10	...	...	...
20	4 00	14 10	...	...	...
21	4 00	14 10	...	...	...
22	5 00	14 10	...	...	...
23	5 30	14 6	...	...	...
24	6 00	14 3	...	...	...
25	6 00	14 3	...	...	...
26	6 00	14 2	...	...	...
27	6 00	14 0	...	...	...
28	6 00	14 0	...	...	...
29	6 00	13 8	...	...	...
30	6 00	13 6	...	...	...
31	6 00	13 6	...	...	...

Mar.	P.M.				Feet.
	H. W.	Ft. & in.	L. W.	(Approx.)	
1	10 0	13 5	...	...	...
2	11 0	13 3	...	...	...
3	...	...	3.0	7.0	...
4	...	...	4.0	7.0	...
5	...	...	5.6	7.0	...
6	2 00	12 0	5.6	7.0	...
7	3 00	12 6	6.7	6.0	...
8	4 00	13 0	7.8	6.0	...
9	6 00	13 6	9.10	6.0	...
10	6 00	14 0	11.12	6.0	...
11	7 00	14 10	1.2	6.0	...
12	7 00	14 10	1.2	7.0	...
13	8 00	15 0	1.0	7.0	...
14	9 30	14 2	1.0	7.0	...
15	11 00	14 0	2.0	6.0	...
16	...	...	3.0	6.0	...
17	...	...	4.0	6.0	...
18	...	...	5.0	6.0	...
19	2 00	11 0	5.6	7.0	...
20	3 00	11 6	5.6	7.0	...
21	4 00	12 6	7.8	7.0	...
22	4 30	13 0	8.9	7.0	...
23	6 00	14 0	9.10	7.0	...
24	3 00	14 6	10.11	7.0	...
25	7 00	15 0	11.12	6.0	...
26	7 00	15 0	11.12	6.0	...
27	8 00	15 0	12.0	7.0	...
28	9 00	15 0	...	...	...
29	9 00	14.2	1.0	7.0	...
30	10 00	14 0	1.0	7.0	...
31	11 00	14 0	1.2	6.0	...

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Mar. 9th O Full Moon 4 h 40 m a.m.
" 16th (Last Quarter) 7 h 15 m p.m.
" 23rd O New Moon 10 h 47 m a.m.
" 28th) First Quarter 5 h 18 m p.m.

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 for the next day.

Overworked Nerves.

The early symptoms of nervous breakdown are irritability and restlessness, in which the victims seem oppressed by their nerves.

As the trouble advances, common symptoms are a tired feeling in the knees and ankles, want of patience, twitchings, impaired vision, insomnia, failure of memory, headaches, back-aches, loss of appetite, and severe melancholy.

The nervous system is the governing system of the whole body, controlling heart, lungs, blood-vessels, digestion and brain; so it is not surprising that nervous disturbances should cause acute distress. Severe nervous disorders may be cured by improving the condition of the blood. Hence the blood-tonic treatment by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills succeeds where other treatments have failed; these pills make new blood, enriched with the elements on which the nerves thrive, and in this way they have effected many remarkable cures of nervous disorders.

The British Dispensary, Bangkok, sole wholesale agents for Siam. Tics. 2.25 per bottle or Tics. 12/- per 6 bottles.

Write for a free copy of the helpful health book on The Nerves to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Notice.

Gentlemen who intend leaving the country are requested to call or write to the Undersigned, who will give immediate attention to their requirements. Household and Office furniture, Pianos, Gramophones, books, etc., etc. bought at favourable rates and better prices offered than those obtained at the hands of the auctioneer. Every description of second-hand and new furniture sold at reasonable prices.

Apply:

D. FROIMAN,

Second Hand Furniture Store,

Si Phya Road, No 138.

Next to Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

Sale Now On

Goods at Cost Price.

S. IKESAKI'S STORE,

OPEN FROM 8 A.M. TO 9 P.M.

Tapan Mon, Banmoh, City

21-21 M

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.

Telegraph Lines.

The Post and Telegraph Department report that Malay Peninsula Main line is good as far as Rajburi. Obol and Nongkai lines are in order as far as Korat. Other lines are all right.

Bangkok Mails Close.

SINGAPORE.

Friday 16th 2 p.m. s.s. Katong
(European Mail.)

Exchange Rates.

To-day's Quotations.

LONDON—
Bank Bills, demand 1/6 7/16
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight
PARIS—
Bank Bills, demand
GERMANY—
Bank Bills, demand
NEW YORK—
Bank Bills, demand U. S. A.
INDIA—
Bank Bills, demand
SINGAPORE—
Bank Bills, demand \$65 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank Bills, demand \$66
YOKOHAMA & KOBE—
Bank Bills, demand \$70 3/4
NOTE:—The rate of interest on Advances Bills has been reduced to 6 per cent. per annum.
Equivalent of Exchange demand London in Siam Currency—
Tca. 14.08.—(Bank Rate)

A LIFE SAVER.

It is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cures of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by the British Dispensary.

New Jottings About Joffre.

General Joffre, who has just been created a Field-Marshal, is one of the most conspicuous, and, as far as the Allies are concerned, one of the most indispensable men in Europe at the present day, and is an exceedingly interesting personality.

This calm, confident, doughty old warrior, whose herculean exertions on behalf of France are only known to those in the inner circle, has his own unique peculiarities.

If there is one thing in the world which he abhors more than another it is the telephone. Nothing is said to irritate him so much, and unless when absolutely necessary, he discourages its use; and the pipe is another thing for which the former French Commander-in-Chief has no excessive love.

A cautious and deliberate man in every respect, Joffre is extremely wary about putting his signature to any document, and every communication he receives is scrutinized before being endorsed. He economises time by studying his larger reports while performing his motor-journeys. And, by the way, he has ridden about 100,000 kilometres during the last eighteen months.

Known to the French soldiers as "Old Grandfather," he often visited the trenches, examined things for himself, and frequently gave first-hand instructions to a beardless lieutenant.

On most occasions his demeanour is somewhat frigid. It is only during the evening meal that he relaxes a little. At this repast, which is more or less of a social affair, all military topics are absolutely forbidden!

He is fond of illustrated papers, and delights in caricatures.

A reflective rather than an imaginative man, all his decisions are the result of profound calculation.



Notice.

Landed Property will be offered for sale at the Department of the Inspector-General of Finance, Wat Mueang Khae Lane, Bangkok, on the 24th, 26th, and 27th. March 1917 at 11 o'clock each day in lots as follows:—

On the 24th. March.

(1) Land and buildings at Trok Ban Phan, near Wat Rangsi.

(2) Land at Phra Khanong.

On the 26th. March.

(1) Land at Klong Ban Khamin.

(2) Garden land at Klong Phasi Charoen.

(3) Garden land at Bang Kru.

(4) Paddy field at Paknam.

On the 27th. March.

(1) Three plots of paddy field on Klong No. 23 at Nakornayok.

(2) Paddy field on the east bank of Klong No. 16 at Chacheingsao.

(3) Paddy field on the west bank of the same Klong.

Full particulars can be obtained from the above mentioned Department.

7-14, 19-27.

Auction Sale.

Instructed by

CAPTAIN A. PETERSEN.

The Siam Auctioneering Co.

Will sell at his residence Wind-Mill Road.

On Saturday 10th March. 1917.

Commencing at 2 p.m. Sharp

The whole of his valuable household furniture including Buffet with mirror, Dinner service, Glassware, Bedsteads, Electric Chandeliers, Lamps, Fans, Cooking Stove, Almirahs, Dressing tables, Mirrors, Rattan furniture, Carpets, Typewriter, Chairs, Tables, Revolver and cartridges, etc.,

For Terms and particulars apply,—

E. M. PEREIRA & Co.

Special Notice.

If you wish to make a good

BARGAIN!

Call at the B. A. S.

(Opposite H. B. M. Consulate)

Household furniture to suit all tastes and pockets.

Assorted merchandise always in stock.

Bargain sales every Saturday, commencing 2 p.m.

GOODS IN STOCK:—

Watches, Clocks, Tables, Wardrobe with mirror, E. fans, Dressing table, Dressing room mirror, Bedsteads, Ice chest, Hat stand, Meatsafe, writing desk, Book case, Typewriters, Cooking stove, Gramophone, A first hand Organ, also, One Victoria carriage, complete, and One Saigon. made Dog-cart, harness, lamps etc, Ladies shoes, Cigarettes, French butters, Nor. Sardines, A large quantity of "Golf" Whisky etc., etc., etc.

For particulars apply to:—

T. S. APCAR,

Auctioneer and Estate Agent.

Japan As She Is.

Before the Selborne Society at 28, Red Lion-square, E. C., on 29th Jan. a very beautiful series of lantern slides dealing with "Japan and Her People" was shown by Mr. E. Pilkington. The photographs were all taken by Mr. Pilkington in Japan, and were coloured by himself and Mrs. Pilkington. They were an entertainment in themselves, but their interest was enhanced by some very interesting descriptive remarks, in which Mr. Pilkington gave a fascinating account of Japan as she really is. He is one of the few lecturers who do not endeavour to prove that this delightful country is an earthly paradise, and that her people live in a state of perpetual bliss. His discourse could, therefore, be listened to with all the more interest in view of the candour with which he spoke.

The lecturer observed that many people believed that the Japanese were artistic. There was a certain amount of truth in that, but it was not correct as far as modern Japan was concerned. The Japanese were a very imitative people. In bygone days the great masters gave them patterns, and these had merely been perpetuated. Consequently, more or less simple things in Japan were artistic, but the people themselves were not more artistic than the rest of the world. That was easily proved by observing how the Japanese looked when they tried to adopt new costumes. As another illustration, Mr. Pilkington threw on the screen some photographs of Japanese advertisements entirely lacking in artistic conception and marred some of the most beautiful scenery imaginable.

Amongst some examples of Japanese English as exemplified in tradesmen's notices, etc., the lecturer recalled the following:—"Sold here: Extract of Fowl" (meaning eggs); "This way tie up waterfall in ten minutes walked;" and at a store "Ladies furnished in the the upstairs." He also related an anecdote of how a Japanese student, after having been informed on some point by a English missionary, bowed and replied, "Thank you, sir, madam, or miss."

German Psychology.

Upon German psychology coming events will largely depend, writes Lord Sydenham, and while we note such signs as are forthcoming in public acts and speeches it would not be wise to attach too much importance to scraps of information which we may wish to believe. Undoubtedly the lack of necessities is beginning to tell upon the German population in many ways, and must tend to react upon the armies. Clearly political unrest is developing in various forms. But we cannot judge either the endurance or the strength of the demand for peace among a people to whom the truth is denied, and whose rulers do not scruple ruthlessly to repress manifestations of popular discontent. Austria approaches the end of her resources and may be forced to make terms. Turkey is hopelessly bankrupt, and Bulgaria must feel grave misgivings as to the future; but these unhappy serfs of Prussia continue to allow themselves to be exploited as the Great-General staff directs. Whether the fraudulent "peace offer" originated in the Kaiser's tenderness for humanity or at Vienna, it was dictated by the internal difficulties of the Central Powers, which were becoming serious when the invasion of Rumania presented the appearance of a great military success.

From the psychological point of view, therefore the moment was well chosen. It was desirable to make proposals which the Allies were certain to reject, in order to take advantage of the outburst of public anger which the rejection might be expected to produce, while the territorial gains in Rumania would give heart to the waverers, and at the same time lend the appearance of magnanimity. During the coming months stringency of all kinds must increase, and even if it could be assumed that there is a sufficiency of the necessities of life—which is not the case—the failure to secure equal distribution is conspicuous and will not now be remedied.

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Concerning Germany

On Jan. 27, the Kaiser celebrated his 58th birthday. The Emperor Charles arrived at the German Main Headquarters in order to congratulate the German Emperor. At a luncheon at which the German Emperor, Prince Henry of Prussia and Prince Waldemar, as well as a numerous suite, were present, the Emperor Charles proposed the health of the German Emperor. The Kaiser, replying, said:—"I express my warmest thanks to your Majesty as a true friend and ally for your visit and congratulations. Your Majesty's presence here to-day is a new and sublime proof to me that in joy and sorrow, in dark hours as well as on sunny days, your Majesty, and your army and people, feel themselves at one with me and my army and people in their unshakable purpose to bring the present war, with the help of the Almighty, to a happy and joyful conclusion for our peoples. The refusal of our offer of peace will recoil on those who roughly rejected our sincere act of conciliation. Glory has crowned the forces of Austria-Hungary and Germany, which in conjunction with our Allies, will win for our countries a peace in which the bonds of friendship between us and our peoples, cemented by blood and iron, will prove firm and true in the common work of peace henceforth."

The German papers announce that the German Emperor telegraphed from General Headquarters in reply to the birthday congratulations of the Academy of Sciences as follows:—"The unshakable determination to achieve victory of the German people, which is prepared for every sacrifice of blood and treasure, will, I trust to God, preserve the Fatherland from the ruin planned by our enemies, and will enforce by means of the sword the peace necessary for the blessed (segensreich) development of our peoples."

Official claims have just been put forth in Berlin that despite the admittedly acute food situation now prevailing throughout the country—without doubt the gravest the war has yet produced—organisation measures are such that the worst will be averted. "There will be no starvation," is the assurance sent out by Herr Batoeki, the Food Dictator. It is conveyed to the country in the form of an elaborate special report of the deliberations and findings of the advisory council of the Food Ministry, which met in special

session in Berlin on Jan. 20 and 21. "Suitably with the iron times of war," as one account says, "Krupp's employees who completed in the past twelve months 25 years with the firm have received as mementoes iron tie pins, in place of the usual gold ones. These souvenirs were presented on the occasion of the Kaiser's birthday to 685 men by Baron von Krupp, who declared in a bombastic speech that, however many paper cheques Mr. Lloyd George fired against Germany, they would not shake her industrial edifice."

Reported Bulgarian Royal Betrothal.

The papers have been publishing portraits of the Crown Prince of Bulgaria and the Princess Victoria of Schleswig Holstein, it being announced that they are to be betrothed; that the Emperor William "keenly desires" their marriage, and that the Princess has an "immense fortune," being indeed "the richest heiress in Germany." The Princess indicated is the Princess Caroline Matilda of Glücksburg. Victoria is one of her numerous names, but she has never been called by it. She is in her twenty-third year, and is the youngest daughter of the Duke of Soudenburg-Glücksburg, who is a nephew of the late King Christian IX of Denmark. The Duchess, her mother, is a sister of the German Empress. The Princess has four sisters, who are married respectively to the Duke of Saxo-Coburg-Gotha, Prince Augustus of Prussia (fourth son of the Emperor William), Prince Harold of Denmark (a younger brother of King Christian X), and the Count Frederick of Solms-Baruth. The Princess is not an heiress, and her "dot" will be a very small one, to which it may be added that she is a Lutheran, so she will have to be "converted" to the Orthodox Church before her marriage.

The Prince Royal of Bulgaria was born in January, 1894, and has a younger brother. His mother was a Bourbon Princess, having been a sister of the Duke of Parma, and half-sister of the Empress of Austria. She died in 1899, and the present Queen of Bulgaria belongs to the Renss family. The Emperor William has always been an eager and inveterate matchmaker, but scarcely any of the numerous marriages arranged by him have turned out well.—Ex.

Siam Motor Works Ltd.

LARGE
SHIPMENT
JUST ARRIVED

MOTOR HORNS

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Special pattern
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Siam Motor Works Ltd.

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

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Tcs. 7 First quality
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FIAT MOTOR CARS.

NEW MODELS 1917.

Including:

Mod. 62, 4 cylinder 10-12 H.P.

" 70, 4 " 15-18 "

" 85, 4 " 25-30 "

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All models fitted with electric light and self starter.

A consignment of mod. 62 (4 seater and 2 seater) and mod. 70 will arrive shortly.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

Oriental Bakery.

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Daily supplies of white bread & rolls.

Fresh Cakes:—Plain, Currant, and Assorted tea cakes. Other cakes made to order.

Crown bread every Wednesday & Sunday.

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"Clogs on Our Wheels."

By ASYABAHU.

Reprinted from the pages of the Siam Observer.

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Ticals 2.50 each.



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SHAVE and SAVE

Your GILLET or Similar BLADES.

Do not throw them away There is a way, and the only way of sharpening them is by using the "QUAD" Stropper.

Only turn the handle a dozen times and it's done, you will have the Blades as sharp as when they were new.

In convenient nickel case. Tics. 5.50 each.

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FOR SALE.

An English translation by His Majesty the King of a booklet entitled

"The Buddhist Attitude towards National Defence and Administration"

BY

His Holiness The Supreme Patriarch

OF

The Kingdom of Siam

Price 65 Satangs per Copy.

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SEND YOUR PLATES.
WE DO THE REST

Siam Observer Electric Printing Works.

Auction Sale.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE.
6th March 1917.

Case No. 15/2439.

Re Phra Aphai Vanit
a Bankrupt.

Acting under instructions from the Official Receiver in the above Bankruptcy the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY 17th March 1917 commencing at 1 p.m. sharp at the house of the above-named bankrupt situate in the WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATION ROAD at Sapatoom, Bangkok the VALUABLE household Furniture and other effects of the above-named bankrupt as follows:—

Upholstered arm chairs and settees, dining room, bedroom and drawing room suites by Waring and Gillow, London; Lavatory and Bath complete with fittings, tables, chairs, almirahs, water tanks, electric light fittings and stove &c. &c., &c.

TERMS: Cash against delivery.
For further particulars apply to the office of the High Sheriff's Department, Ministry of Justice.

PHRA KORANT SRI SAMRUAT,
Actg. High Sheriff.

14—16

Sungei Bagan Rubber Company, Limited.

(Incorporated in the Straits Settlements.)

Notice of Declaration of Interim Dividend

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a second interim dividend of 7 1/2% has been declared by the Directors on account of the year ending 30th June, 1917, payable on the 31st March, 1917. AND NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that the transfer books of the Company will be closed from Wednesday 28th to Saturday 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
BARKER & Co.
Secretaries.

Chartered Bank Chambers,
Singapore 10th March, 1917.

14—16

Notice.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—

Ex s/s "Demodocus"
"Toyora Maru"
"Namsu"
and Balances ex s.s. "Antiochus", "Agamemnon", "Telamon", "Ningehow", "Eurylochus", "Hyson", "Mishima Maru", "Kaga Maru", "Fushimi Maru", "City of Madras" and "Kioto".

are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Katong" on 14th inst., and will be landed and stored at our Wharf, at the risk, expense and responsibility of consignees.

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

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

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.
Agents

To Let.

From the 1st April B. E. 2460 the premises at Bangrak, Hua Lampong, hitherto used as gambling houses.

For particulars apply to the Department of the Inspector-General of Finance, Krok Wat Mong Kae, Bangrak.

17—21 M. e.o.d.

To Let.

Two Railway houses, off the Rong Muang Road, at present occupied by the Cadastral Survey Department, will be let from 1st April 1917. Electric and water fittings provided. Rent T.S. 220 and T.S. 150.

Apply for particulars to:—

TRAFFIC OFFICE.
ROYAL RAILWAY DEPARTMENT
NORTHERN LINE.
Bangkok, 24th February 1917.

28—M. W. S.

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
Oodroe Caviare
Haddock
Bloaters
Kippers
Filleted

Rabbits
Pheasants
Boiled Ham on cut
French Ham
Raw Ham
Breakfast Bacon

CHEESE
Roquefort
Australian
Cheddar (English)
Canadian
Gruyere

Fresh Australian Butter and Best English Margarine No. 1 & 2.
Pure Beef Dripping in 2lb Tins.
H. B. Bulmer & Co's Champagne Cider.

Picnic cases containing Ice, Aerated Water and Well Water for travellers by Railway or boat delivered free at Railway Station or any Bangkok landing.

The Salamander Brandy

No. 1. RED HEART BRAND.

Distilled at Cognac, France.

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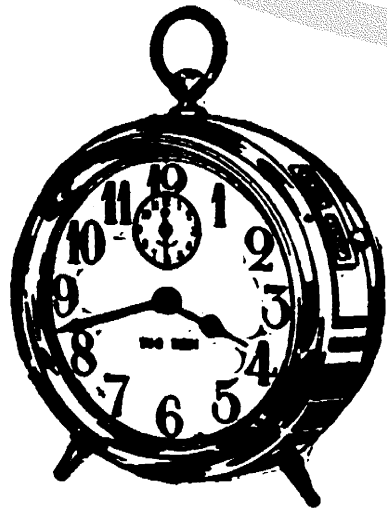
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THE WARM SEASON

Has no effect on "BIG BEN".

LAZINESS IS UNKNOWN TO HIM!



BIG BEN is equally famous for his time-keeping qualities as for his reliable call.

BIG BEN'S look has nothing in common with the ordinary Alarm-clock. It is a clock that may be seen! and

To see BIG BEN means to buy BIG BEN.

Only from S. A. B.

SOLE AGENTS.

C.A.V. CAR LIGHTING AND STARTING

BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT
A girl can start the heaviest engine without effort when C.A.V. equipped.



The C.A.V. System of Electric Lighting and Starting is so simple that the very novice can control it. The combined lighting and starting run from the ONE BATTERY—there are no complicated mechanical or electrical devices—nothing to go wrong, nothing to get out of order.

Full particulars from
Siam Electricity Co. Ltd., Bangkok.
C.A.V. Anderson & Co. Ltd.
ACTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Siam Observer.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1917.

BAGHDAD.

The fall of Baghdad marks another chapter in the eventful history of a city famous throughout the world. Its name inevitably conjures up visions of the Thousand and One Nights, and calls to mind the celebrated Khalif Harun al-Rashid. The population of modern Baghdad has been variously estimated between such widely diverging figures as seventy thousand and two hundred thousand; but at the height of its prosperity under the old Khalifate it is said to have had two million inhabitants. The Baghdad of those days constituted one of the greatest glories of Islam, rivalling Cordova in the domains of art, literature and science, and surpassing the Moorish capital in Spain in riches and in the magnitude of its trade. It was the religious capital of the whole Mohammedan world, and the political centre of the greater part of it; and at that time Islam stood for the highest civilisation far more, even, than Christendom stands for it now. The accounts of Baghdad's ancient splendour are many and glowing, and, after making the fullest allowance for Arabian hyperbole, there remains abundant proof of the city's beauty and magnificence at a time when the greatest capitals of Europe were incredibly wretched, mean and filthy. The rule of the Abbasid dynasty marked the most brilliant period of its history, and the name of one of that dynasty, the Khalif Harun, has become a household word in East and West alike. In his own day his fame extended to the West also, and he and Charlemagne exchanged mutual courtesies as the masters respectively of the Orient and the Occident. The stories of the Nights have immortalised him, and he looms large all throughout Arab literature. Of his habit of strolling incognito through the streets of his capital, however, the authentic annals of his reign do not speak, and it may well be that the author of the Nights was merely drawing upon a fertile imagination; but, whether this be the case or not, Harun will always stand forth as one of the most romantic figures in human history. Motasim, the next Khalif but one after Harun, deserted Baghdad for Samarra, but fifty-eight years later Baghdad once again became the seat of government. But thence onwards the Khalifs degenerated into mere puppets of the Turkish guard, whose story is a parallel one to that of the Mamelukes in Cairo. Many have been the vicissitudes of the city since it was founded by the Khalif Mansur A.D. 726—though, indeed, the Babylonian Baghdad, dating probably as far back as 2,000 B.C., was almost on the same site as that chosen by Mansur. It has been besieged and taken by the Mongols, by the terrible Tamerlane, and by the Turks and the Persians again and again, and its inhabitants were nearly all put to the sword when Sultan Murad IV. conquered it. Since then it has remained a part of the Turkish Empire, though for a time it was formed into an independent pashalik; but the authority of the Sublime Porte was restored early in the last century. It has long since fallen from its high estate, though the memory of its ancient grandeur is preserved in the title of "glorious

city" which has been accorded to it in Turkish official documents right up to the present times. In recent years it has become a place of much political importance in connection with the great railway scheme designed to link the romance-filled city of Harun with the promise, West. On what lines this scheme will finally develop only the future can determine, but that the railway will become an established fact is beyond doubt. When all the plans contemplated for extending international and inter-continental railways have been completed, it will presumably be possible to travel all the way by train from Bangkok to London, reaching the latter city via the Channel tunnel. Baghdad will be on the route, and the capital from which the Commander of the Faithful once exercised sway over vast dominions may well regain no small measure of its former greatness and *Ichabod* no longer appear written over its portals.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A LOT of Meklong Railway Co. shares for sale as per advertisement.

Mr. William S. Hulce, who is representing the Belgian shareholders in the S.E.C., has arrived on an inspection trip.

THE Acting High Sheriff notifies that he will sell by public auction on Saturday the household furniture, etc. of Phra Aphai Vanit, bankrupt.

THE s.s. *Katong* will leave from the Borneo Company's wharf at 4 p.m. sharp, on Friday the 16th inst., and should arrive in Singapore on Tuesday morning.

WE are asked to mention that the raffie for Mr. Facchinetti's two seater "Brown Engine" motor-car, in aid of the Italian Red Cross, will be drawn at the "Trocadero" on the 18th inst., at 9 p.m. sharp.

NEW ads.—Messrs. Whiteaway, Laird and Co., have received a new consignment of the well-known B & H ladies' shoes. The Borneo Co., Ltd. have a new notice to consignees. Charge of programme at the Phthalakorn to-night. The B.M.C. have in stock rabbits and champagne cider. A notice appears from the Secretaries of the Sungei Bagan Rubber Co.

THE following passengers arrived by the s.s. *Katong* to-day:—Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hulce, Mrs. Glendinning, Mr. A. C. Spencer, Mr. Wel-noback, Mr. P. D. G. Gain, Mr. W. S. Godwood, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Pfister, Mr. S. E. Stones, Mr. J. Luese, Mr. E. Malynski, Mr. Mah Shiong Hong, Mrs. Chaw Seow Chee and two children, Mr. Mizokami, Mr. D. Fukuda, Mr. J. Sakaki, Mr. S. Furukawa, and Mr. H. Fujika.

THE first court magistrate, in Singapore the other day, dismissed a summons brought against Capt. W. T. Gardner, master of the *Katong*, who was alleged to have abetted an Indian's attempted unlawful departure from the Colony. Witnesses for the prosecution admitted that the Indian was a stowaway and was found hiding in the coal bunkers and that therefore the captain could not well be aware of his presence on board. Mr. C. Everitt defended.

THERE is evidently urgent need, states The Englishman, for the revision of that much discussed section of the Criminal Procedure Code anent the European British subject. To begin with, the section is 20 years old. Then there is no provision for people born in East Africa, West Africa, the Transvaal, or even Hongkong! Lastly, what is a European British subject? How can a man born in Africa, Australia or America be a European? Some general terms like British Imperialist and Indian Imperialist will have to be substituted for this.

The Church Workers' Association.

Those ladies who are interested in the starting of a Bangkok Branch of the above Association are reminded of the short Meeting to be held at Dr. Hillyard's house on Friday next at 6.30 p.m. This meeting is for the purpose of enrolling members and electing officers.

London, March 5.—The Press-bureau states that a prisoner court-martialled at London received the death sentence for espionage. The finding was confirmed but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life.

London, March 5.—Wireless. Italian Official. We brilliantly attacked and occupied a strong position 2,700 metres high in the Costabella group of the Avisio sector.

Jassy, March 5.—The King has conferred the commandship of the Star of Rumania on Colonel Norton Griffiths, who directed the destruction of the Rumanian oil wells.

German Charged With Assault.

Siamese Lad the Victim.

"Cherchez la femme" may well be applied to a criminal action heard today in the German Consular Court in which a member of the local German community stands charged with various offences under the German Penal Code.

Dr. E. Remy, the Consular Judge for Germany, sat to listen to the case and was assisted by Mr. L. Weiler, Dr. O. Frankfurter, Capt. G. Gottsche and Mr. E. Brande as assessors, and Mr. J. Bruchmann, Registrar of the Court.

Mr. O. Sandreczki, Asst. Chancellor of the Legation, acted as interpreter.

The case has been arising a great deal of interest, and several witnesses had been summoned, including Nai Pao Anawat of the Police Department, Nai Chakroon of the Police Hospital, Driver Chin Meng, Phya Santhorn Phimol, Amdeng Pan, Amdeng Am, the wife of Mr. G. Schaarschmidt, Amdeng Lien, a servant of the latter, Amdeng Men and others.

Dr. Remy read out the indictment by which Mr. Gustav Schaarschmidt, a German subject, and an assistant of the firm of Messrs. B. Grimm and Co., aged 34 years, stood charged with having assaulted Nai Pao on 13th December last whilst the latter was driving a motor car in Phya Santhorn lane, with having with the intention of intimidating Nai Pao, fabricated a document to represent one from the office of the Public Prosecutor of Siam, which document was intended to be taken as a summons to Nai Pao and his wife Amdeng Pan to appear before the Attorney General for the purpose of examination regarding a criminal case; and with slandering in that he continually abused Nai Pao by sending him several anonymous post cards in Siamese thus injuring Nai Pao's reputation. The several acts in question are offences against paragraphs 223, 223 a, 267 and 185 of the German Penal Code.

Khun Nara Boiraks of the Police Dept. was present on behalf of the prosecution.

Accused admitted the facts mentioned in the charge but said he did not fabricate any document.

The first witness called was Phya Santhorn. He said that he heard that Meh Pan had left the house of accused because she did not like to live there. He learnt later from his son, Nai Pao, that Meh Pan was living with him at his house. Mr. Schaarschmidt came to witness two or three times and asked for first Tcs. 100 and afterwards for Tcs. 240 in return for Meh Pan. Witness did not wish to have any trouble over the matter and paid the money. Accused then told him that the matter was settled. Later on Nai Pao told witness that Mr. Schaarschmidt had insulted him in his (Nai Pao's) house at Samsen. Witness thought this was very curious as he was given to understand by accused that the matter had been settled.

Nai Pao examined said that on the evening in question he drove in his motor car to his father's house in Phya Santhorn lane. He saw accused standing by the side of the lane and as he proceeded he accused seized the car and beat him with a whip about 20 times. He examined his body and saw 2 or 3 cuts on his shoulder and the skin cut open. He could not defend himself as the lane was too narrow for him to drive freely but accused got off the car when he put on more speed. Meh Pan told witness that she had much trouble living in the house of the accused and she intended leaving. Witness thereupon told her to come and live with him. He was not aware whether Meh Pan was the *mea not* of accused. He could not believe she could be so because accused had a wife and children and Meh Pan was a relative of the wife of accused. Further witness's father had given accused a receipt for Tcs. 240 for Meh Pan who was mentioned as a *luk chang* of the accused. After Meh Pan had come to witness's house accused one day came to his house at Samsen and blamed him for taking away Meh Pan whom he understood accused to say was his wife. In October last witness received a letter purporting to come from the Office of the Public Prosecutor requesting him and Meh Pan to show themselves at the office of the Attorney General. The letter was signed by Mr. E. R. Stevens. Witness made enquiries and found out that the signature was not that of Mr. Stevens as this gentleman was at the time in Lampang. About this same time witness received several anonymous post-cards and he was of the opinion that these too came from the accused. Witness knew the girl Meh Lien from whom he had received love-letters. He received a letter from her requesting him to meet her at a certain place but witness did not go there as he feared accused had caused Lien to write it and then trap him somewhere. One evening after witness had got down at the cinematograph he requested his chauffeur to take the car back. His chauffeur later told him that accused met him in Rong Mung Road, entered the car and requested him to drive up to the yellow bridge near the Railway Station. When accused did not find witness there he ordered the chauffeur to drive back.

Nai Charoen, a sergeant in the Police Hospital, gave evidence as regards the bruises he saw on Nai Pao's body. He

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the views of our correspondents.]

The Meklong Railway.

To the Editor of the "Siam Observer."

Sir.—In continuance of my letter of the 1st inst., in which I mentioned that the Board of Directors have purchased a space of land in Tachin for Ticals 8,000—or about Ticals 6.56 per sq. wah, and that the Chairman failed to give a satisfactory explanation of this transaction, I shall now ask him if he is acquainted with Article 19 in the Concession, which runs as follows: "If the Undertaker (Contractor) shall not be able to agree with the owner of the land or property which he proposes to purchase as to the price thereof, the price to be paid for it shall be settled by Arbitration."

When the owner of the land, a former Member of the Board of Directors, let us call him Mr. X., asked an exorbitant price for this land, why did the Board not refer the matter to Arbitration?

From the accounts the Chairman must know that the average cost of land formerly purchased by the Contractor was only about 25 Sigs. per sq. wah, and it must have struck the Chairman that Mr. X's demand for about Ticals 6.56 per sq. wah, was quite unreasonable.

And the Board must be aware, that this price of Ticals 6.56 was quite unreasonable, as the Board in 1916 offered 50 Sigs. per sq. wah as a fair valuation for a space of land adjoining the land bought from Mr. X. for Ticals 6.56 per sq. wah.

To the best of my knowledge there was an agreement between the Company and the Builder (Contractor) of the Railway, that the Contractor should buy or expropriate all the land required for the construction of the line etc. I must ask the Chairman whether this agreement was properly carried out, and if the Contractor had undertaken to purchase all the land required for the construction, why the Shareholders should now pay for such land?—And why did the Company take over the line from the Contractor before everything was settled, and the interest of the Shareholders secured?

A SHAREHOLDER.

Bangkok, 14th March 1917.

Salonika Debate.

Churchill Criticises India.

London, March 5.—In the House of Commons, on the Army Estimates, Mr. Winston Churchill declared that in order to achieve a decisive result at Salonika larger armies would be required, while our tonnage from various causes would steadily diminish. He admitted our honourable obligations to M. Venizelos could not be brushed aside. Referring in connection with that to the possibility of supplementing our man power from India and elsewhere, he recalled that last year he had urged the Government to form ten or twelve Indian divisions for use in 1917. If the suggestion had been adopted, we could now have relieved for service in France eighty thousand British troops from Egypt and Salonika, and possibly from Mesopotamia.

Mr. Churchill declared that the tardy action taken by the India Office, after an immense amount of pressure, in adopting compulsion for Europeans in India, and enabling India to bear a share of the costs of the war, was still inadequate. Greater effort would be necessary, and it was possible that what applied to India also applied to Africa, where measures were now to be taken which could easily have been taken last year with immense benefit to ourselves.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying on the Army Estimates, said it was quite impossible for Government to indicate its intentions regarding the forces at Salonika. He declined to assist the enemy by saying whether the forces were intended to be offensive or defensive. Referring to the difference of opinion regarding the advisability of the expedition, he pointed out that the war policy as a whole could not possibly be the policy of the British Government solely. It would be extremely inadvisable to withdraw the expedition now. He deprecated the proposal of a secret session to discuss the subject but acknowledged that difficulties had arisen with Greece and the Balkans because the Allies' policy differed; but some advance in this respect had recently been made. The Allies were now carrying out a common policy. He denied that any threats had been used to induce Rumania to enter the war, and asserted that there was no reason to condemn our Allies.

said he found seven cuts on Nai Pao's back.

Chin Meng, the chauffeur, stated that he was in the motor car at the time accused struck Nai Pao and corroborated what Nai Pao had already stated. He stated how he met the accused on the evening he took Nai Pao to the cinematograph but he was not able to recognise accused at first as the latter was wearing Chinese trousers and had a bath gown on and his hat was brought low down his forehead.

The case was adjourned for the hearing of further evidence till to-morrow.

THE Great War.

General Smuts in England.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, March 13

General Smuts has arrived.

Occupation of Baghdad.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, March 13.

Mesopotamia. Official.—Baghdad was occupied on Sunday.

Western Front.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, March 13.

French Communiqué.—An enemy surprise-attack in the region of Poissy between Soissons and Rheims was completely repulsed. The enemy sustained loss and left prisoners behind him.

We made further progress by means of hand-grenades towards Maison de Champagne, and successfully raided German trenches to the north of Sucesprey (2) and the Woevre. We had patrol encounters in the sector of Anberive and Lorraine, wherein we took prisoners.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, March 13.

We defeated an enemy coup-de-main to the north-east of Rheims and to the right of the Meuse in the region of Bezonvaux, and inflicted losses on him. We blew up a munitions depot on the left of the Meuse in the iron-works district.

Arrival of Ambassadors.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, March 13.

Mr. Gerard has arrived at Havras, and Count Bernstorff at Copenhagen.

German Exhaustion.

London, Feb. 14.—The Central News Rome correspondent quotes a report that has been published saying that information has been received by the Vatican from a sure source dealing with the state of the enemy armies. According to this von Hindenburg bluntly stated at the recent Council of War at the German General Headquarters that the military deterioration of the Germans and Austrians during the past three or four months had been more marked than the deterioration of civilians through economic distress. He could not fail to note during his inspection of all the fronts that the spirits of the soldiers were depressed. They showed marked physical deterioration, and the war material at the disposal of the forces was neither so abundant nor so good as formerly. Moreover, the German army was not suffering from a shortage of officers. The information adds: "If the German conditions are so bad, it is safe to assume that those of her Allies are worse. There is also reason to believe that the percentage of sickness in the Central Powers' armies is alarmingly high."

TROUBLE AVERTED.

That little cold and sore throat of yours must be checked at once or it may develop into something worse. Take a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and your troubles will soon vanish. For sale by the British Dispensary.

Items of Interest.

Washington, March 7.—In the Senate Senator Lodge introduced the Army Neutrality Bill at an extra session but the chairman ruled it out on the ground that Congress was not in session.

An intention to amend the rules of the Senate was then given notice of.

It is proposed to hold a Senatorial Conference of opposing parties to discuss measures for the prevention of unlimited debates.

London, March 6.—Italian official: We repulsed repeated attacks at Costabella, capturing one gun. We drove off with heavy losses enemy attacks to the southeast of Vertova on the Julian front.

London, March 6.—The Labour party executive has passed a resolution urging the Government to take the necessary steps to settle the Irish question.

London, March 5.—Reuter's representative at Serbian Headquarters says the Bulgarian trenches before Monastir are snowed up. It is officially estimated the enemy has dropped 2,627 shells or bombs, into Monastir in three months. Forty-three houses have been destroyed and 300 damaged, 32 men have been killed 37 injured, and 45 women and children killed and 85 injured.

London, March 5.—The interest of the Parliamentary week centres in Mr. T. P. O'Connor's motion on Wednesday, demanding immediate Home Rule. Mr. Reid has tabled an amendment deprecating such legislation during war.

Mr. Lloyd George is expected to participate, although at present he is abed with a cold.

Sydney, March 5.—Owing to the obstructive tactics of the Labourites, the Federal Government has suddenly announced the dissolution of Parliament, entailing an indefinite postponement. Mr. Hughes will visit England.

For Sale.

A lot of Meklong Railway Co. Shares. Any reasonable Offer Accepted.

Apply to:

"X"

c/o this Paper.

t. f. n.



Notice.

Application for license to sell spirituous liquors in Mondol Krungdhep, in the Year B.E. 2460.

Persons desiring to carry on the sale of spirituous liquors in Mondol Krungdhep during the year 2460 must send in their applications to the Department of the Inspector General of Finance and Registry of Revenue Farms and License Departments, Wat Muang Khao Lane, Bangkok.

Persons who already hold licenses for the present year should send the same attached to their applications to the above departments within the 15th March B.E. 2459. The Licensing officers will not undertake to issue licenses in time for use on the 1st April 2460 to any persons, being previous license holders, who fail to make their applications with license attached within the time above mentioned.

Dated 10th February 1917.

Department of the Inspector General of Finance and Registry of Revenue Farms and License Departments.
F. 10-13 & M. 8-15.

NESTLE'S FOOD

THE FOOD for INFANTS For INVALIDS RECUPERATING after MALARIA

INDISPENSABLE IN TROPICAL COUNTRIES. •• SOLD IN •• HERMETICALLY SEALED TINS.

PROCURABLE AT
The Apothecaries' Hall,
Messrs. Harry A. Badman & Co.,
„ Buan Soon Lee & Co.
and at all other Stores.
At Tcs. 1.00 Per large size Tin.
The Nestle & Anglo Swiss Cond. Milk Co.
BANGKOK.

PINKETTES taken after meals aids digestion and prevents congestion.

Take 1/- per phial at your druggist's or direct by mail on receipt of price from THE BRITISH DISPENSARY, Bangkok, Siam.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING

IF You are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores, or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF You are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Blood Poison, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, &c.

IF You have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF You are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless remedies.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. All chemists and druggists.

lotions and many ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

THE TRUE VALUE of Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a remarkable collection of unimpeachable testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up as incurable patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success. See pamphlet "Blood Purifier."

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Rebuilding French Villages.

A little way west of Luneville and north of the Forest of Vitrimont, in which, after the Battle of the Grand Couronné, the bodies of 5,000 of the invaders of Lorraine were picked up, America is busily and quietly at work repairing one tiny little bit of the great mass of destruction and desolation which the Germans left behind them when they were driven back to the frontier, 12 miles away. This was in the fifth week of the war. In August, 1914, the Germans had the village in their hands for 48 hours. The day before they had bombarded it with field-guns and blown to pieces half of its 60 or 70 farmhouses and cottages. Before they left it they completed its ruin by setting fire to every single house that was still standing. After a time many of its old men and women and children began to come back to their wrecked homes, and to extemporise among the charred beams and blackened stones and twisted ironwork some kind of refuge in which they might find shelter and begin once again to till their fields. They were helped to some extent by the French Government, who sent men to repair a few of the houses which had suffered least—those which had only been bombarded. Now, thanks to two American women, one of whom provides the necessary funds, while the other is giving up her life to the supervision of the work on the spot, the impossible is being accomplished. Before long, if the essential labour can be found, of which, happily, there seems to be no question, Vitrimont will be a village again. According to the plans which the architect—with a woman's tact and judgment and taste to help him—has prepared, farm-houses and cottages will be rebuilt on almost the old foundations and in the old style. Certain changes are to be introduced, but none which could possibly offend the taste of the most conservative of restorers, or of the inhabitants themselves. The object of all of them will be to give to the village more and purer air. The school and one or two other of the public buildings will be shifted to more central positions, and the fumes, or manureheaps, which are the unpleasant feature—and the pride—of all these Lorraine villages, will be placed in yards at the back of the houses, instead of overflowing from the footpath in front on to the main roadway. In all other respects the village will practically be the same as it was before, built of the same grey stone, and roofed with the same red tiles. It is not easy to think of any way in which wealthy and generous-minded people of France and other countries can do more to relieve the distress caused by the war than by following the fine example of these two women.

General Smuts.

People who know General Smuts are inclined to see an especial fitness in the choice of him as South Africa's representative at the Conference. He was a distinguished lawyer before he was a soldier, and in view of the coming discussion of peace terms it is interesting to remember that the ex-Attorney-General for the Transvaal was in the thick of the peace negotiations with the British at the end of the Boer War. It is an extraordinary thing that the man who a few years ago was bargaining with the British Government for good peace terms for his people should, now be a leading authority on the British side in a greater settlement. President Kruger's appointment of the entirely unknown lawyer of 28, fresh from his double first at Cambridge, as State Attorney caused excitement in Johannesburg politics at the time. The greybeards of the Volksraad were highly indignant. When the South African War broke out Smuts took the field, and speedily showed the same brilliance as a soldier as he had done at the Bar and in the Government.

From the beginning of his career he has been a close comrade of Botha, and during the Boer War the men were only parted during the short time that Smuts was carrying out those lightning raids on the British communications in Cape Colony. At the Vereeniging Peace Conference Botha and Smuts worked side by side for a moderate and constructive policy. They worked together, too, throughout the rebellion and the campaign in German South-west Africa. "Smuts," in the words of a South African authority here, "is the dominant brain; Botha the dominant personality." When General Smuts relinquishes the command in German East Africa to attend the Imperial Conference it is quite likely that he will leave the hard work that still remains to be done there in the hands of the brilliant Boer leader General Vanderveer, who has been extraordinarily successful. Vanderveer led the notable advance into German South-west Africa from the east—a stroke which helped materially to shorten the campaign.

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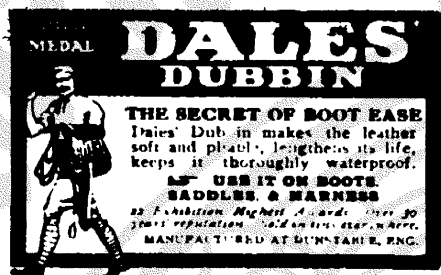
At the moment that the School of Oriental Studies, London Institution, has just commenced its course, and the building was formally opened by His Majesty King George last month, interest will be felt in the statements of a correspondent given in a Russian Supplement of *The Times*. The writer remarks that it has been said of Russia that she is at once the most Eastern of Western and the most Western of Eastern nations. However true or false, it is clear that from the dawn of her conscious history geographical factors have insistently dictated an Eastern gravitation far more natural than the notorious *Drang nach Osten* of pan-Tentonism.

Long before Japan had taken formal possession of Korea, she had marked out that peninsula as a sphere of special influence, trespass on which by Russia precipitated the Russo-Japanese War. In the Far East, the contiguity of the Russo-Chinese frontier for thousands of years must imbue Russia with a more than sentimental interest in Chinese affairs. Lastly, alike in the Near, Middle and Far East, the presence and operation of these geographical and political influences proportionately extend the scope of Eastern knowledge required by Russian administrators for the efficient discharge of their duties. Such establishments as the Oriental Institute at Vladivostok, devoted more particularly to the teaching of Far Eastern languages; the Society of Orientalists at Harbin; the Lazarev Institute at Moscow; the faculty of Eastern languages at the Petrograd University; and the Practical Eastern Academy at Petrograd, are all in their various ways engaged in the useful task of creating specialists who may later prove of service to the country, either in the political, industrial, or commercial field.

The Practical Eastern Academy at the outset of its activity concentrated its attention chiefly on the Muselman East; but gaining in strength and membership and influenced by current events, which focussed the regard of the whole world on the Far East, the society began the investigation of the Far East also. As time went on the Society's domain of enquiry gradually expanded till to-day it covers an area from the Adriatic in the West to the Pacific in the East, and from the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean in the South to an unspecified parallel of latitude in the North.

The Society of Eastern Study has

already begun to establish special sections for research into individual countries or civilisations, viz., Japanese, Serbian, and Central Asian; while it projects the creation of a Muselman section, and has organised a series of commissions for the study of various lands and problems. The Society is faithful to principles which are nowadays gaining universal acceptance elsewhere, as, for example, illustrated in such essentially modern institutions as the School of Living Languages at Paris, the New Eastern Institute in London, the Eastern Seminary at Berlin, &c., which serve the practical interests of their respective States and possess an organisation quite distinct from that of theoretical schools. The Imperial Society of Eastern Study pursues similar objects as the Practical Eastern Academy mentioned above, and has founded Courses of Muselman and Caucasian Languages. In August last year the Society began to issue its own special organ, styled the *Bulletin of the Imperial Society of Eastern Study*. The responsible editor is Professor A. M. Pozdniev, himself a well-known sinologist, the author of a useful pioneer Japanese-Russian ideographic dictionary, and teacher of Japanese at the Practical Eastern Academy. As indicative of the rapidly-growing interest in Japan among educated Russians, it may be mentioned that sixty-three fresh applications for admission to the Japanese Language Course were received by the Academy at the beginning of last year's winter session.



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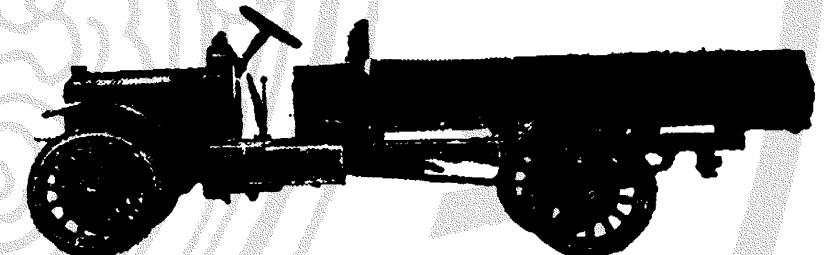
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TIME TABLE.

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	5.50
Sala Deng "	7.23	10.23	1.38	4.38	*Maha Wong "	8.40	11.40	2.55	5.55
Bangkok Arr.	7.30	10.30	1.45	4.45	Paknam Arr.	8.45	11.45	3.00	6.00

*Trains stop only at the request of passengers.

Trains may leave intermediate stations 5 minutes before the stated time

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Tues. Thurs. Sats.	daily				Wed. Fri. Sun.	daily			
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Bangkok Noi ... Dep.	7.30	8.25	1.20	2.10	Chumpon ... Dep.				7.45
M. Nakon Patom ... "	8.56	10.13	2.45	4.27	Prachuap Kirikan Arr.				2.26
Ban Pong ... "	9.33	10.55	3.26	5.38	Pran Kao ... "			9.5	2.41
Potaram ... "	9.56	11.22	4.4	6.17	Wang Phong ... Arr.		6.5		4.59
Ratburi ... Arr.	10.26	11.57	4.31	6.59	Hua Hin ... Dep.		6.10	10.59	5.5
" ... Dep.	10.36	12.10	4.41		" ... Arr.		6.13	11.14	
Petchaburi ... Arr.	12.1	1.45	6.29		" ... Dep.		6.57	11.46	
" ... Dep.	12.12	2.17			Petchaburi ... Arr.		7.5	11.54	
Hua Hin ... Arr.	1.59	4.47			" ... Dep.				p.m.
Wang Phong ... Dep.	2.37	5.37			Ratburi ... Arr.		7.10	9.52	1.56
Pran Kao ... Arr.	2.48	5.42			" ... Dep.		9.10	11.40	3.18
Prachuap Kirikan Arr.	4.38				" ... Arr.				p.m.
" ... Dep.			6.25		" ... Dep.		6.5	9.22	1.30
Chumpon ... Arr.			6.33		Potaram ... "		6.59	9.56	2.6
			8.46		Ban Pong ... "		7.43	10.19	2.43
			8.56		M. Nakon Patom ... "		9.2	11.1	3.17
			p.m.						5.6
			3.58		Bangkok Noi ... Arr.	11.12	12.23	4.53	6.28
Chumpon-Tung Song on Tuesdays, Thurs. & Sats.					Tung Song-Chumpon on Mondays, Weds and Fri.				
Chumpon Dep.	6.45				Tung Song Dep.	6.45			
Langsuen Arr.	9.18				Surasabha Dhani Arr.	11.37			
Surasabha Dhani Dep.	9.28				Langsuen Dep.	12.2			
Tung Song Arr.	1.4				Chumpon Arr.	3.37			
	6.23					6.19			
Tung Song-Nakon Sriharaj daily except Monday					Nakon Sriharaj-Tung Song daily except Monday				
Tung Song Dep.	6.30				N. Sriharaj Dep.	11.1			
N. Junction Arr.	7.37				N. Junction Arr.	12.12			
	8.50				Tung Song Arr.				5.20
Tung Song-Singora Wed. Fridays & Sundays					Singora-Tung Song Tuesdays, Thursdays & Sun.				
Tung Song Dep.	11.50				Singora Dep.	7.30			
N. Junction Arr.	12.40				Patalung Arr.	10.48			
Patalung Dep.	12.55				N. Junction Dep.	12.50			
Singora Arr.	2.47				Tung Song Arr.	1.5			
	6.13								

The Dardanelles Enquiry.

Blame all Round.

London, March 8.—In the Dardanelles report the majority finds Mr. Churchill initiated the proposal to attack the Dardanelles at the War Council of Nov. 24, 1914, as an ideal method of defending Egypt and Russia. He re-opened the discussion on Jan. 2. Lord Kitchener declared the troops were not available. The War Council's acceptance of this was unfortunate because an investigation would have revealed otherwise. Thus, on Jan. 13 naval action or none had to be decided.

The Commission are of opinion that Admirals Fisher and Wilson, both of whom did not express dissent to the proposed naval action alone, should have expressed their views if they thought the project was navally impracticable. They did not object, however, because they regarded the operations as experimental only. The Commission think it was an obligation first on Mr. Churchill, next on Mr. Asquith, next on other members of the War Council, to insist on a clear expression of expert opinion on naval action alone, because the chances of a surprise amphibious attack offered such great military and political advantages that it was mistaken and ill-advised to sacrifice them by a hasty and purely naval attack which could not itself secure the desired objects.

Delay of Reinforcement.

The decision on Feb. 16, 1915, to mass troops in the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles, marked the critical stage of the whole operation. The Commission consider that, inasmuch as time was all important, no compromise was then possible between making an immediate vigorous effort to ensure success by a joint naval and military occupation, or falling back on the original intention of desisting from a naval attack, if the experience gained during the bombardment were unsatisfactory.

Lord Kitchener decided on Feb. 20 that the twenty-ninth division, part of the troops which by the decision of Feb. 16 were to have been sent to the East, should not be sent then, and Colonel Fitzgerald, by Kitchener's order, instructed the director of naval transports that the transports for that division and the rest of the expeditionary forces would not be required. This was done without informing Mr. Churchill, and the consequent delay of three weeks in despatch of the troops gravely compromised the probability of success of the original attack by land forces and materially increased the difficulties of the final attack.

War Council Laxity.

The Commissioners consider, in view of the opinions of the naval and military authorities on the spot, the decision to abandon the naval attack after the bombardment on March 18 was inevitable. They point out there was no meeting of the War Council between March 19 and May 14, while important land operations were undertaken. They think that before such operations commenced the War Council should have carefully reconsidered the whole position, and are of opinion the Premier ought to have summoned a meeting of the War Council for that purpose, and if he did not summon it, other members of the War Council should have pressed for such a meeting. They think this was a serious omission. They are of opinion that Lord Kitchener did not sufficiently avail himself of the services of his General Staff, with the result that he undertook more work than was possible for one man to do, causing confusion and want of efficiency. They are unable to concur in Lord Fisher's view that it was his duty, if he differed from Mr. Churchill, to maintain silence at the Council or resign, and they think the adoption of any such principle generally would impair the efficiency of the public service. They think that, although the main object was not attained, certain important political advantages were secured by the expedition, but whether those advantages were worth the loss of life and treasure involved must remain a matter of opinion. The report is signed by all others except Mr. Roch M. P.

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Mr. Churchill's Position.

London, March 8.—A piquant passage in the Dardanelles report refers to the part played by Mr. Winston Churchill, who in the course of his evidence said "In the early stages the war was carried on by the Premier, Lord Kitchener, and by me, I think, in the next place. But I had not the same weight, authority or power as those two ministers, and if they said this is to be done or not to be done that settled it." The Commissioners believe that this description of the actual working of the machine is substantially correct but believe that Mr. Churchill probably assigned to himself a more unobtrusive part than he actually played.

The report only deals with the origin and inception of the expedition and covers the events to Mar. 23, 1915. It says that while the objective, namely, forcing through the Straits and reaching Constantinople failed, it would be exaggeration to say that the expedition is considered as on the whole complete failure. It was originally undertaken to create a diversion in favour of the Russians. In this respect it was very fairly successful. Another aspect was the importance attached to the effect on the Balkans. Although it did not secure Balkaria's neutrality, it can scarcely be doubted that, but for the expedition, Bulgaria would have joined the Central Powers earlier. Also a large force of Turks which might have been employed in other theatres was for a long time immobilised.



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