

"Siam Observer"
Oldest Established
Daily Newspaper
in Siam.
Has the Largest
Circulation.
Subscriptions
English Edition
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Siam Edition
T. 25 per annum.

The Siam Observer.

"Siam Observer"
STATIONERY STORE
STOCKS
Account Books,
Office Requisites
and
Stationery of
Every Description.

FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL. 42. NO. 79.

BANGKOK, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1916.

PRICE 25 SATANGS

STEAMER SAILINGS.

K. P. M.

JAVA-SIAM LINE

OF THE
Royal Packet S. N. Co.
(KONINKLIJK PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPIJ.)

DIRECT SERVICE

between Bangkok and Java.

Through Bills of Lading are issued
for all Netherlands Indian and Australian Ports.

For rates of freight and passage
please apply to:

DIETHELM & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

**British India Steam
Navigation Co., Ltd.**

The s.s. "Mata Hari" is leaving
Bangkok for Singapore direct on Saturday the 8th inst. in the afternoon.

The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Limited.

BURNS-PHILP-LINE

SINGAPORE-JAVA-AUSTRALIA
(MONTHLY SERVICE)

CALLING AT

Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya
Port Darwin, Thursday Island
Brisbane and Sydney via
Torres Straits.

Through booking to all Ports in
Australia and New Zealand.

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

THE ARRACAN COMPANY, LTD.
AGENTS

HARP HENG LONG

We beg to inform the Public that
we have just opened our shop at
Jawarat Road, Nos. 104-109. We
have received a large stock of Iron
and Brassware, Paint and Oils, etc., etc.

House and Boat Builders and Contractors
are invited to pay us a visit.

Our prices are very moderate and
we allow a discount of 5 per cent on
cash purchases.

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.

THE NEW MILLINERY

HAS ARRIVED!!!

ALL THE SMARTEST
READY-TO-WEAR
AND
UNTRIMMED SHAPES
NOW ON SHOW.



An Early Purchase is Suggested

**Latest Novelties in Neck Frills
Fancy Ribbons**

Embroideries, Laces, Belts, etc., etc.

Enormous Shipment Now Unpacked at

"THE PROGRESSIVE STORE."

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

Peninsular and Oriental

Steam Navigation Company.

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

HOMEWARD

1916

MAIL LINE SAILINGS.

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

Intermediate Direct Sailings.

s/s "Nore" leaves Singapore about	Due London
April 1	May 11
do July 10	do Aug. 18

OUTWARD-1916.

For China.

Due Singapore	Connection with	Leaving London
s/s "Malta" Mar. 8	s/s "Khiva" " "	Feb. 5
" "Nagoya" " 19	" "Mooltan" " "	" 19
" "Nankin" April 3	" "Kashgar" " "	March 4
" "Novara" " 16	" "Arabia" " "	" 18
" "Malta" May 30	" "Kashmir" " "	April 1
" "Nankin" " 14	" "Medina" " "	" 15
" "Novara" " 28	" " " " " "	" 29
" "Malta" June 11	" " " " " "	May 13
" "Nankin" " 25	" " " " " "	" 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. Hirano Maru May 10
s.s. Miyazaki Maru " 29	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 18
s.s. Sado Maru Apr. 4	s.s. Tama Maru " 20
s.s. Awa Maru " 18	s.s. Yokohama Maru " 27
s.s. Shizuoka 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 18

Round the World tickets issued in either direction.

For Passage, Freight and all information apply to

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Agents.

Peach Jam,

Bilberry Jam,

Raspberry Jam,

Apricot Jam,

Strawberry Jam,

Plum Jam,

Blackberry Jam,

Gooseberry Jam,

Red Currant Jam,

Mirabelle Plum Jam.

Lenzbourg

Plums, whole, unpeeled,

Gooseberries,

Raspberry,

Bilberry sweetened,

Orange Marmalade,

Young peas, extra fine.

Oriental



Store.

AGENTS.

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, Taku, Langueu, Bandon, Koh Samui, Laon
Singora, Patani, Panarsi, Telupin, Bangnara, Takbai, Kelantan, Becho
Semerak, Biant, Tringganu, Kretay and Singapore.

LEAVING BANGKOK.

s.s. "Prachati" 8. 4. 16.	s.s. "Asdang" 5. 4. 16.
" " " 15. " "	" "Boribat" 12. " "
" " " 22. " "	" "Prachati" 19. " "
" " " 29. " "	" "Asdang" 26. " "

LEAVING SINGAPORE.

East Coast Mail Service.

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

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

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.

BANKING COMPANIES

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
23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

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

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bangkok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Hongkong
Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon
Calcutta London San Francisco
Canton Lyons Shanghai
Colon Malacca Singapore
Hankow Manila Sourabaya
Hongkong Nagasaki Yokohama
(Shanghai) Yokohama

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

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Sir Montagu Corneil Turner, (Chairman)
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K. C. I. E.
Thomas Cathbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K. C. M. G.
William Henry Neville Goshen, Esq.
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W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
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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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M. A. de Monplaisir, Deputy Chairman.
M. Bethgeod
M. L. Messon
M. A. Rostand
M. L. Dorison
M. E. Roume
M. Stanislas Simon
M. Edgard Stern
R. de Tregomalin
M. E. Ullmann
M. Comte A. de Germiny

Managing Director—M. Stanislas Simon
(Government Supervisor)—M. Demartini

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 Director.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Saturdays—9 a.m. to 12 noon

Branches and Agencies.

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Batavia Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Nankai Singapore
Djibouti Peking Tahiti
Haiphong Phnom-Penh Tientsin
Hankow Pondicherry Tourane

CAMILLE HENRI, Manager.

HARP VOUR LONG & CO.

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

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

INSPECTION INVITED. PRICES MODERATE.
Tel. No. 332.

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 Boribon
Phra Boribon Raja, Komakorn
Phra Jaiyee Sombati, Luang Bit
Narongron, W. Brogher, Esq.
A. Willeke, Esq.

London Bankers—Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Swiss Bankverein.
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.

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

AND

Eight-Page Siamese

Editions.

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 8 per annum

Advertising Rates.

PER LINE.

One insertion ... Tics. 2.00

Two insertions ... 3.25

Three ... 4.50

Four ... 5.25

Five ... 6.00

Six ... (one week) ... 6.75

Two weeks ... 9.15

Three ... 11.55

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

Contract rates can be obtained on application to the manager.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS must be sent 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.			L. W. (Approx.)
	H. W.	Ft. & in.		
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 5	...	...
12	2 30	13 9	...	...
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 9	...	...
28	2 30	13 9	...	...
29	3 00	13 9	...	...
30	3 30	13 8	10-11	7-0

Apr.	P.M.			L. W. (Approx.)
	H. W.	Ft. & in.		
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	3-4	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	...	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 9.14 p.m.
18th Full Moon 11.50 a.m.
25th Last Quarter 5.20 a.m.

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 Naeng Gheng	"	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 Khuei	"	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	Bangjak	"	8.15	11.15	2.30	5.30
Bangjak	"	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 Khuei	"	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 Naeng Gheng	"	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.

Harsh Purgatives,

Salts and Castor Oil are old-fashioned remedies more drastic than safe.

PINKETTES

the tiny laxatives ensure the same results, but in a perfectly natural manner. They do not upset the stomach, nor gripe, but gently assist nature. Of chemists, or from the British Dispensary Ltd. Dept. 2c. Bangkok.

Envelopes.

Just received a varied consignment.
size 5" by 6". Tics 1 only per thousand

WRITING PADS.

Ruled and Unruled, 100 pages with blotter.

size, 8" by 10". Tics 4.50 per dozen.
The above shows that we have not increased prices, although the present price of paper is more than doubled.

E. M. PEREIRA & Co.

Bangkok Mails Close.

HONGKONG via SWATOW.

Saturday 8th 1 p.m. s.s. Chengtu

CHANDABURI.

Saturday 8th 10 a.m. s.s. Chutathut

SONGKHLA.

Saturday 8th 10 a.m. s.s. Prachathipok

SAIGON.

Saturday 8th 12 noon s.s. Jade

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 —

GERMANY—

Bank Bills, demand —

NEW YORK—

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

INDIA—

Bank Bills, demand Rs. 113 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Bank Bills, demand \$65 1/2

HONGKONG—

Bank Bills, demand, \$75 1/4

YOKOHAMA & KOBE—

Bank Bills, demand, ¥72 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 Siam Currency:—

Tics 13.05.—(Bank Rate)

BANGKOK LIBRARY.

Suriwongse Road.

(Near the Law Tennis Club.)

Open daily, Sundays excepted.

Sept. 1st to Feb. 28th—4 to 6.30 p.m.

March 1st to Aug. 31st—4.30 to 7 p.m.

Annual Subscription Tics. 20

Half yearly Subscription Tics. 12

Quarterly do " 8

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

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

MRS. GITTINS.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Off the Map.

The map of the world will look very different after the war, though even the most ignorant of us may be chary of predictions as to the exact form the alterations will take. It may be worth a few moments' time to consider what will become of the frontiers of that kingdom where the rule is easy and the yoke is free, where the motto emblazoned upon the national arms is "Pay que vous voudrez," where, in short, shall we seek the Kingdom of Bohemia? Some shortsighted persons have told us that this delectable country is no longer on any map. They have cried "Delenda est Bohemia." They have pointed to the facts that our writers, painters, and other artistic people now dress like stock-brokers and walk upon their heels—that they no longer adorn themselves with flowing tics and hair, but are smart for Art's sake, and have Bohemians, they argue, who have their meals at regular hours and live in substantial houses, for which they pay rent, rates, and taxes like respectable citizens? The true-born Bohemian, they will say, attired himself in an unconventional fashion, and smoked a pipe in the street, he lived in clubs and taverns and was careless of appointments. He ate when he was hungry and drank when he was dry instead of having casual sustenance at certain times, whether he wanted it or not. His improvidence was appalling, and his habit of indiscriminate charity amounted to a scandal. He was not to be trusted with money, for he spent it without wisdom, and any undeserving case could disconnect him from it.

This kind of person, so these good people will tell you, no longer exists, and a good job, too.

An American View.

• We have suggested to the belligerent Powers a change in the rules relating to arming merchantmen for defence. We have not received their replies: there is disagreement. Yet there is an impression at Washington that we are going to change the rules anyhow. Due regard to international comity, propriety, usage, and our own interest,

The Pastoral Letter.

The German press attacks on the Cardinal are the probable reason for the sudden postponement of his return to Malines.

The fixture list for racing in Prussia and Bavaria on the flat and under-jumping rules appears in "Deutscher Sport" of February 13, which has just come to hand. In all there are to be 82 days' racing, commencing at Berlin, Steglitz on March 19 and finishing, up on October 29 at Berlin-Karlshorst. The various meetings at Berlin, i.e., at Hoppegarten, Karlshorst, Grunewald and Strausberg have, of course, among them the lion's share of the total number of racing days, but the two race-courses at Hamburg have eleven days in all. The big summer meeting at Hamburg Horn, during which the German Derby is run, has been fixed for June 18, 28, 25, and 26, and presumably the second Sunday (June 25) will be their Derby day. In addition to the 32 days there is a further seven days' racing to be held at Hanover and one or two other places in Wurttemberg will have meetings. "Deutscher Sport" is not up to date with regard to racing in England, for it informs its readers that "Lincoln will open the season as usual." Sportman.

particularly if we want to avoid the path of anxiety and peril, will suggest a different course.—*New York Times*.

Almost any girl can build up her thin blood by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are useful to growing girls, to pale girls, thin girls and those who get tired or out of breath easily. Mothers of such girls should see to it that the tendency to anaemia is checked by the use of these pills before the trouble becomes chronic.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies owe a debt of gratitude to the house, so that on the basis of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. These also use upon recommendation there, hence their constant sale. At all Chemists and Druggists or post free **Dr. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.**

Oriental Avenue.

Rusks, Biscuits, Croustades, etc.

(Pilsen and Munich)

iii cases of 48/1 and 72/2
bottles

Sole Importer.

until you are worse before starting a campaign against disease. No matter how slight may be your disposition your health itself demands that immediate steps be taken to disperse it. Of course, you expect to get better and not worse, but where health is in question you are never justified in leaving anything to chance, and, as is well known, indisposition, instead of disappearing of its own accord, frequently develops serious disorders if neglected. Your safest course

which are the World's finest household remedy for the correction of derangements of the stomach, liver, or kidneys. Slight headaches, loss of appetite, a nasty taste in the mouth and other little symptoms of digestive disorder, and may be regarded as Nature's warning of worse troubles to follow if the cause of the present ailment be not speedily removed. Don't wait until to-morrow but take Beecham's Pills

Sold in boxes, 4/4, 1 1/2 & 2 1/2.

Siam Observer Printing Works.

TIME TABLE.

BANGKOK-MEKLONG.					MEKLONG-BANGKOK.				
Distance from Bangkok.	STATIONS.	Train No.				Distance from Meklong.	STATIONS.	Train No.	
		I.	III.	V.	VII.			VI.	VIII.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.
Km. Bangkok Dep.		7.00	9.00	2.00	4.00	Km. Meklong Dep.		9.00	2.00
33.2 Mahachai Terminus Arr.		8.20	10.20	3.20	5.20	33.8 Terminus Arr.		10.20	3.20

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

BANGKOK-MEKLONG.		MEKLONG-BANGKOK.	
Distance from B. Bangk.	Train No.	Distance from Mekhal.	Train No.
STATIONS.		STATIONS.	
III. VII.		II. IV. VI. VIII.	
A.M. P.M.		A.M. A.M. P.M. P.M.	
Km. B. Maiao		Km. Mahachul.	
Terminus Dep	10.50 3.50	Terminus Dep	7.00 11.00 2.00 4.00
30.8. Meklong Arr.	12.10 5.10 33.1	Bangkok Arr.	8.20 12.20 3.20 5.20

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Cinematograph.

THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE.

THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE.

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Dramatic film in three part. This famous play was performed over 6,000 times by the original company in Britain and the United States.
Full of the most ridiculous situations from start to finish.

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The latest doings of the war. By permission of the Allied Headquarters staff. Takes ten minutes to exhibit.

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The uses to which **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE** can be put are innumerable.

At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for *Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.*

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WORCESTERSHIRE.

Estate of Hassanally Abdulrahim Mooktar, Deceased. NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of the above-named deceased are hereby required to send particulars in writing thereof to the undersigned, Solicitors for the Executrix of the Will of the above-named deceased, on or before the 10th day of April 1916 after which date the Executrix will proceed to distribute the assets among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which she shall then have notice.

And notice is further given that all persons owing money to the above estate are required to pay in the amount of their indebtedness to the undersigned on or before the above date.

BAGULEY & TOOTH
Solicitors for the Executrix.
28, 30 A 3, 5, 7, 9-10.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Power of Attorney given by Messrs. Latham & Company in favour of Mr. Neo Mann Ngian will be revoked as from the 30th April 1916 after which date the said Attorney will no longer have any authority to sign on behalf of Messrs. Latham & Company, Bangkok.

Dated 5th April 1916.
BAGULEY & TOOTH.
Solicitors for Messrs. Latham & Co.
5, 7, 10.

Notice.

TO CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—
Ex s/s "Gorgon"
"Hirano Maru"
and Balances ex s.s. "Tokai Maru", "Glenetras", "Keelung", "Protestant", "Benart", "Miyazaki Maru", "Atsuta Maru", "Fushimi Maru", "Colombo Maru", and "Novara".
are hereby notified that same have arrived per s/s "Katong" on 5th inst., and will be landed and stored at our wharf.

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

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ORCHESTRA in
attendance."
DIXY AND YAMBO.

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.

Siam Observer.
Special War Edition
Subscription Tcs. 4 per mensem.

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various sizes and sections in Stock.

Milners' Safes

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several sizes in Stock.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.

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

FISH
Dried Cod
Codroe Caviare

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

CHEESE
Gruyere
Sevoie
English Margarine
Full Cream Gruyere
(in small tins)

Fresh Australian Apples.

Fresh Australian Butter.

Big Ben

Alarmclock

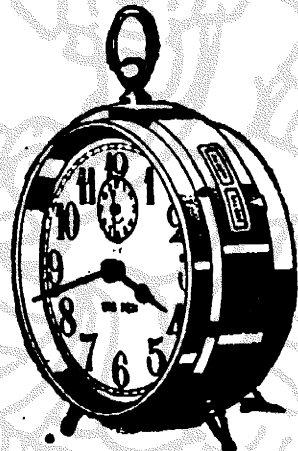
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combined.

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S. A. B.

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Better and Cheaper than Aspirine, Antipyrine and Phenacetin Tablets, or other Antipyreses.

are an efficacious remedy for the relief of headache, sick, bilious or nervous. They are also valuable for the relief of neuralgic or rheumatic origin as well as toothache, and for promptly checking and overcoming colds and grippe. Anapyrin is a remedy possessing analgesic, antineuralgic and antipyretic properties, in a very marked degree and is highly recommended by the medical profession throughout the world. It contains no opium, morphine, chloral, acetanilide or antipyrine and does not cause nausea nor depression. In cases of fever it reduces the temperature as well as relieves pain.

Women will find Stearns' Anapyrin Tablets effective as a pain reliever in pelvic disorders, such as menstrual, uterine and ovarian pains. These tablets in the tube are convenient to carry in the pocket or purse and should be taken at first symptoms of a headache or pain, thus preventing much discomfort and annoyance.

DIRECTIONS:—Take a tablet with a swallow of water, or if preferred the tablet may be crushed and taken as a powder. The dose may be repeated in half an hour if entire relief is not obtained, but no more than two tablets should be taken in succession. They are not intended for children.

Tics. 1.25 per tube.

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Telephone 625
JAWARAD ROAD
Bangkok, Siam.

THE

Great War.

Attacks Swept by Waves of Fire.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 6.

Paris.—The communiqué says the enemy's organisations were effectively bombarded north of the Aisne and in Argonne. An enemy attack against Harcourt east of the Meuse failed utterly. East of the Meuse the bombardment has resumed with the greatest violence. The Germans launched a very strong attack against the first French lines south of Douaumont. Successive waves of attack were swept by waves of fire. They retired in disorder to Chantier wood where the French artillery concentration inflicted heavy losses.

The French Front.

(Havas TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 5.

Yesterday an enemy attack west of the Meuse against the village of Harcourt completely failed. On the Douaumont-Vaux front the Germans launched strong attacks followed by vague assaults which were mown down. We inflicted considerable losses.

To-day we made progress in the course of partial combats in the defiles north of the Caillette wood. We threw back several German attacks made after a violent bombardment at various points in the Arracourt sector and at Saint Martin.

(Havas TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 6.

Yesterday it was calm. We brought down three aeroplanes in the Verdun region.

A squadron of British and French aeroplanes sank a German submarine.

To-day we executed a coup de main in the Argonne. We inflicted losses and took prisoners.

West of the Meuse between Avocourt and Bethincourt there have been attacks with big effectives. We broke down assaults against Bethincourt.

We attacked north-east of Avocourt and captured the wood of Carre and took 51 prisoners.

Straits Arms Act Extended to Siam and China.

(“S. O.” SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
Singapore, April 6.

A proclamation puts into force the provisions of the Arms and Explosives Ordinance as regards Siam and China, as amended on Friday last regarding conveyance of goods.

The Rubber Market.

(“S. O.” SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
Singapore, April 6.

At the rubber auctions prices were easier and in sympathy with London advices. Out of 294 tons offered 176 tons were sold. The top price saw a decline of eight dollars being \$181 per picul of fine sheet equal to 3/5 per pound. Sellers have a tendency to hold for higher prices.

The “Appam.”

New York, Feb. 20th.—In spite of the insolent hostility of Lieutenant Berg, a United States officer boarded the Appam yesterday and attached the vessel on the owners' claim for restoration.

The officer nailed a writ on the mast. Lieutenant Berg ordered a seaman to remove it, but the American officer threatened that the severest consequences would follow any interference, and left men on board with instructions to prevent the removal of the writ.

Count Bernstorff had inspired certain announcements about documents found in the Appam's log. Officers declare that these did not exist, and that all important documents were sunk, heavily weighted, before the vessel was seized.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mrs. C. E. Jordan arrived by the “Prachitipok” yesterday.

The following passengers arrived by the “Jade” to-day: M. P. Lafosse Pontalis, the French Minister, M. Garreau and M. Bittles.

The Phathanakorn announce a change of programme to-morrow, details of which will be found in our advertisement columns.

The Post and Telegraph Department reports that Paknam line is in order as far as Ayudhya. Krabinda line is crossing between Bangkok and Fethiaw. Malay Peninsular main line is crossing between Bangkok and Rajburi. Other lines are in order.

A PLANTING correspondent at Kakhola writes to the “Statesman”:—“One of my coolies was cutting bamboo out of a clump the other day when a leopard sprang out of it and attacked him. He kept it at arm's length by gripping its throat while he and another man with him hacked its head nearly off with their axes. The coolie was clawed a bit on the face and arms; but is otherwise none the worse for the encounter. The leopard was about 6 feet in length and not fully developed; otherwise he, instead of the coolie, would be now bragging about his adventure to his pals.”

Baseball.

There will be a match at the B.B.S.C. on Saturday beginning at 4.30 sharp. Full sides have been picked already, but others desiring to play will be admitted.

Mr. Pollard's Nine.

1. Spillman	Catcher
2. McCrone	Pitcher
3. Fuller	1st base
4. Preston	2nd
5. Bulmer	3rd
6. Pollard	Short-stop
7. Jones	Field
8. Chapman	“
9. Deacon	“

Mr. Jackson's Nine.

1. Steel	Catcher
2. Jackson	Pitcher
3. McMillan	1st base
4. Headington	2nd
5. Hopkin	3rd
6. Ferdinanda	Short-stop
7. Halls	Field
8. Cranmer	“
9. Forrest	“

Arms and Explosives.

The proclamation referred to in our telegram column is with regard to the following Bill passed at the ordinary meeting of the Legislative Council held at Singapore on Friday, March 31:—

The Attorney General moved the first reading of the Arms and Explosives (Amendment) Bill, the object of which, in the main, he said, was to give full and complete effect to the Imperial Proclamation, of June 15th 1915 and to all the local Proclamations, prohibiting all exports to China and Siam unless consigned to persons on what they called the “white list.” To remove a possibility of misconstruction that had been thought possible, the Bill provided that the power which was conferred by the principal ordinance of 1913, prohibiting exportation from the Colony of such goods as were concerned, should include the power to prohibit the conveyance of goods in transit from our ports. The Attorney General added that full instructions had been received from the Secretary of State as to how goods in transit to destinations abroad were to be dealt with by the Colony.—“S. F. P.”

Story of the Vilna Mutiny.

The “Bourse Gazette,” says a Petrograd correspondent, gives an interesting account of a serious mutiny of German troops at the village of Zhirmund, in the province of Vilna, where portions of the Twelfth German Army are stationed in reserve for a period of rest and recruitment. The German commandant of Zhirmund, a cavalry officer named Von Raabe, was killed.

The affair arose out of a dance in which a number of German officers were indulging, according to it, alleged, to their regular habit during periods of withdrawal to the rear. So-called “dance evenings,” in which women regularly took part, were held by the officers with the regimental band playing.

The commandant, who had been specially appointed to check these scenes, arrived with a guard, and was insulted by some drunken officers. Fighting followed and the disorder spread. No fewer than forty officers have been Court-martialled, and a number of men have already been shot.

PADDY REPORT FOR APRIL 6.

Nasuan 640 coynas at 71/87 each	
Samruang 730	68/74
Namuang 350	64/65
Total Coynas	1720
27th March to 2nd April 1916.	
Nasuan	7930 Coynas
Samruang	4860
Namuang	2610
Total	15400

"Vulgar Piracy."**Hospital Ship Torpedoed.**

We are indebted to the Russian Minister, M. Georges de Plancon-Rostoff for the following Official Telegram from the Russian Foreign Office, dated April 5th 1916:—

A Russian hospital ship "The Portugal" with a Russo-French crew and the usual medical and sanitary staff on board, was passing through the Black Sea bound for Dofma. On March 30th at 8.30 a.m. she stopped off the cape Pathie in order to permit one of the accompanying boats to bale out water impeding her movements. At this moment a submarine approached the stopped vessel, went round her and without the slightest warning discharged two torpedoes one after the other at a distance of about 50 metres. The first one missed its aim, the other one exploded in the engine room. The vessel sank immediately. A Russian torpedo boat that happened to be in the vicinity succeeded in rescuing 150 persons out of 273 that were on board. The remaining, including 15 ladies of the Red Cross, 30 doctors, servants, nurses, Russian sailors and 29 French sailors have perished.

The Portugal showed all the distinctive signs, prescribed by the special convention signed in 1907 at The Hague determining the application of principles of the Geneva Convention to naval warfare, while an exchange of notes between the Russian, Turkish and Bulgarian Governments had assured the same immunities to them.

The circumstances in which the attack was committed exclude any possibility of mistake on the part of the submarine. The attack was conscious and intentional.

The Imperial Government has lodged a formal protest with the Governments with which they are in a state of war, against this fresh violation of the laws and customs of war and persistent contempt of conventions and treaties.

They see in this crime not only a flagrant infringement of the international law, but an act of vulgar piracy.

Scarcity of Paper.

Some half-a-dozen papers in Peking are feeling the scarcity and high cost of paper so severely that they have closed down. Paper, which formerly cost \$2.70 a ream, now commands \$4 a ream, a price which is absolutely prohibitive for the less prosperous newspapers. These properties cannot afford to increase the price of their sheets by one cent, and so they have to go out of business.

Austrian Man Power.**All Available Men Wanted.**

The Austrian Minister of National Defence has ordered all civil officials who have hitherto been excused from military service to present themselves for examination immediately, so as to be in readiness to join the army, says a Zurich message.

Only those will be further exempted from service who are found, after the most rigorous investigation, to be absolutely indispensable.

The official decree containing the announcement adds that the protracted nature of the war renders it imperative necessary to call up every available man.

The New French War Minister.

General Roques, the new French Minister of War, was born at Marseilles, in the south of France, in 1856. The General who is a Polytechnique man, had a brilliant career, and was promoted to General of Brigade in 1905, General of Division in 1909, and attached to the Ministry of War as Director of the Engineers Corps, and in 1910 appointed Permanent Inspector of Aerostats.

At the head of this new service, the General proved energetic exposing in 1910 to the Senate Army Commission a complete programme on the necessity of aeroplanes of all kinds for scouting, fighting and observation purposes. In a sensational interview in 1911, he pointed out, (and the events have proved he was right) that the aeroplane was an instrument of war as indispensable as the gun and rifle, and demonstrated the need of powerful motors, of at least 100 hp, instead of the 50 h.p. motor in use then. General Roques was commanding an Army Corps at Limoges, when war was declared. His qualities of initiative on the battlefield and his "âme de grand chef" won him the confidence of the Generalissimo, who gave him the command in an important sector of one of the three armies grouped under General Dubail in Lorraine and Alsace.

Italy and Ocean Freights.**All Allies to Blame.**

The "Tribuna," replying to the speech of Mr. Runciman in the House of Commons regarding freight rates, after referring to what it describes as the immense increase in the dividends and value of shares of British shipping companies, which it says have sometimes reached 150 per cent, sums up by declaring:—"We blame not only the British but all the Allied Governments for allowing the fantastic increase of freight rates which they would not have dreamed of allowing in the matter of railway traffic, and for permitting at this tremendously exceptional moment the principle of supply and demand to come into play with disastrous results."

The Journal adds the reservation:—"Perhaps the responsibility is greater in the case of the Italian and French Governments, who in the consequence of possessing smaller mercantile fleets suffer more from the ancient system, but would gain more from the radical measures which, if adopted, would give them the right to claim from the more-favoured Britain the necessary remedies."

Rumania and the Day.**Awaiting Allies' "Big Success."**

Paris, Feb. 17.—M. Claude Auet, the correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" at Petrograd, telegraphing yesterday, said: "Without fixing any time, there is an impression that the Central Empires will exercise intimidation towards Rumania to force her to indicate the line of policy she intends to follow."

It is likely that, in the spring, the Central Empires will be engaged in a great struggle on all the fronts and that they apprehend the danger of Rumania remaining friendly towards the Allies.

A Rumanian menace would paralyse the enemy's action in the Balkans and on the Russian front.

In the present situation, with an army of 600,000 men, Rumania is in a condition to resist Austro-German pressure, and the Central Empires will not lightly decide to insist upon a categorical reply from Rumania.

It is, therefore, to be believed that the Rumanian Government will persist in its present policy until the day when the Russians having advanced to Bukovina, the task of the Rumanian army will become easier.

The first big military success of the Quadruple Entente will bring about Rumanian intervention.

Baghdad Railway.**Most Wonderful Tunnels in the World.**

Unboughtly the most important event in railway construction in Turkey to date (says the United States Consul-General at Constantinople in a report to Washington) is the recent completion of the large tunnel (16,028 feet long) on the Baghdad railroad, piercing the Amanus Mountains on the border between Asia Minor and Syria. With the completion of this tunnel the most serious difficulties connected with the construction of the Baghdad railroad have been overcome, and the work of connecting up many of the isolated stretches of track may be expected to be completed with reasonable rapidity. In spite of delays occasioned by the war, this most important undertaking in railroad construction in Turkey has passed the problematical stage and is now certain to become an accomplished fact in the near future.

Leaving Mamoune, the last station on the Baghdad railway, in the Cilician plain, the line begins at the foot of the Amanus Mountains, to ascend, at a very steep grade, the slopes of these mountains, which are intercepted by ravines, crossed by means of eight steel bridges and seven small tunnels, the latter having a total length of 6,355 feet. Thus it arrives at Baghtche station, situated at an altitude of 1,754 feet, near the entrance of the great tunnel. Before reaching the mouth of the tunnel the line runs through two smaller tunnels and over a small bridge. For about 8,000 feet it ascends to 246 feet above the level of the entrance, and then begins to descend, and emerges at the other end 197 feet above the level of the entrance. Between this point and Islahie station, which is a steel building, there are four more tunnels, having a combined length of 3,500 feet. The total length of the tunnels it has been necessary to construct in crossing this chain of mountains is, therefore, a little more than 26,250 feet.

The great tunnel, with its length of more than three miles, is by far the longest in Turkey. It is only exceeded in length by the great tunnels in the Alps and elsewhere. Still, the technical difficulties which had to be overcome in piercing through have been just as great as those encountered in the Alps. In fact, for several hundred yards the engineers encountered a rock of practically pure quartz, which was so hard that it was necessary to have recourse to boring machines of special construction.

Fine Aerial Exploit.**British Airman Sinks Submarine.**

A correspondent has placed at the disposal of the "Ceylon Observer" the following extract from a letter written by an officer who sank a German submarine from an aeroplane some time ago:—

"I had a big slice of luck that day. The submarine had been reported leaving Zeebrugge (where they bring them down the Canal) and also another they thought was a 'sub,' by the daily reconnaissance up to Zeebrugge. As soon as this was reported, I was sent off. I've been doing nothing else for the last two months.—I took two 65-lb. bombs, and first saw one 'sub' off Middlekerke, when I was at 5,000 ft. I spiralled down, and on the way saw another one. When we were at 1,500 ft., she first started turning I saw two men on the conning-tower and for a second lost sight of her, so went on to the second one, which was at rest but 'fully blown' (i.e., absolutely on the surface) and at 1,000 ft. I dropped both my bombs myself simultaneously. (You just turn a handle and that releases them.) I heard the explosion, and my observer saw them hit, and the two ends came up slightly and then sank. From my seat I could not see the result, but I immediately turned the machine taking about 10 seconds. There was nothing to be seen except a big black pool, and as it takes them 90 seconds at least to submerge, there is no doubt it was sunk."

The other submarine was diving, and we saw it go under. I wished I had some more bombs. I had, fortunately, had quite a lot of practice dropping bombs. Would have come down lower, but it was so bumpy the machine was almost uncontrollable. I had a 'sigh,' but it was too bumpy to use it. We then cleared off home. We were about six miles out to sea, and it was too thick to see the shore, so I had to steer by compass."

German Warning Against Illusions.

The editor of the Bremen "Tagblatt" has interviewed a manager of one of the greatest shipping concerns in Germany on the present German overseas policy. In the course of his reply the manager said:—

Breaking off relations with America would terribly affect our situation. All America's money and munitions would be at the disposal of the Allies. We should have to take over the feeding of Belgium, and America's attitude would probably induce other neutrals to attack us, with the result that all our ships would finally become interned in American ports. This would represent the taking away from us of enormous wealth. Our plight would be terrible when the war was over. Germany would have to replenish with raw material.

Do not let us entertain any illusions with regard to England. She will continue the commercial war long after military operations are over. She will take away all our trade with South America and Australia, and it will take years for our passenger service to reach anything like its pre-war position.

In an inspired telegram from Berlin the *Koelnische Volkszeitung* admits that the German public ought to be allowed to discuss freely the Government's war aims and warns the people not to confuse war aims with war ideals, the latter being unattainable in the present war.

The Journal goes on to say that Germany has entertained many illusions as to her enemies and that all these illusions have been shattered by facts. Her enemies are as resolute as ever, and hence the German people want to learn what their war is aiming at.

Medical Mysteries.**Leprosy.**

Leprosy, instead of spreading and threatening civilization, is dwindling and disappearing almost as rapidly as the buffalo. But while there is no disputing the cheering fact, the most singular thing is that we must frankly confess ourselves utterly at a loss to account for it.

All we can say is, that with the coming of the improved living conditions of civilization, better and more varied and abundant food, better housing, better drainage, cleaner and more comfortable habits of life and work, leprosy rapidly dies out and disappears.

The same process is still going on in all the tropical and sub-tropical colonies of the western nations, where leprosy still exists.

It is customary to attribute a large share of this decline and disappearance to active measures of isolation and segregation, gathering the known lepers together into colonies. But this would hardly bear scrutiny, for two reasons.

First, because it rests upon the second great popular misconception that the disease is actually and extremely contagious or catching; whereas, as a matter of fact, leprosy is one of the most feebly contagious and slowly and

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SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

uncertainly spreading infectious diseases known. The children of a leprosy father or mother, for instance, show no higher percentage of the community in which they live; and it is comparatively seldom that one case of the disease is followed by another in the same family or household.

When two cases do occur in the same family they usually appear either simultaneously or so widely separated as to have no detectable connection with one another, and are probably due to common living conditions.

After a thousand years of intimate familiarity with the disease and nearly half a century of tireless modern bacteriological research, we know no more of how leprosy spreads from one victim to another than we did in the Dark Ages.

One consoling fact, however, is almost absolutely certain, and that is, that it does not pass by direct personal contact. Of the tens of thousands of lepers under careful observation in Norway and in tropical colonies for the past forty years, not one has ever been proved to transmit the disease directly, either to another member of his family or household or to his doctor, nurse or attendants.

One Exception.
The pitiful and dramatic case of Father Damien, the devoted martyr priest of Molokai, was a one-in-twenty-thousand exception; and the strong probability and belief of experts is, that he contracted the disease as about one white man in ten thousand may do, from simply living in the climate and on the food and under the conditions of the islands.

The best authorities are inclined to the opinion that the disease is transmitted indirectly through infected or contaminated food or through the bite of some blood-sucking insect (the mosquito was again accused here, but there is not sufficient evidence against him as yet); or through the

medium of some domestic animal, or house-infesting vermin, and plague, for instance, is carried by the rat, and the flea in combination.

What makes our check and complete puzzle the more exasperating is that through the genius of Hansen, the famous Norwegian bacteriologist, we have known the germ or bacillus concerned for nearly thirty years past, and depend on its presence or absence to diagnose or determine the nature of a suspected case. But we have been utterly unable to cause the germ to grow and produce the disease in any animal.

And while scores of accidental infections to the hands of surgeons and nurses dressing or operating open lepers have occurred, not one of them has produced a case of the disease.

A Food Disease.
Indeed, thoughtful experts are inclined to regard leprosy as one of the great food, or food and living condition diseases, like pellagra and beriberi and scurvy. That is to say, while there is certainly a germ at work in leprosy and probably also in beriberi and pellagra, either that germ requires for its transfer in infected and decayed food, or vile and unsanitary housing and living conditions or the resisting power of patients must be lowered by insufficient food and injurious surroundings before it can succeed in getting a foothold in their tissues.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

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

Notice of Removal

Siam Import Co.,
Limited.

Have removed from their offices
in Unakarn Road to their
new premises

(late Siddhiband Store)

AT

Sikak Phya Sri-City.

German New Service.

(Continued.)
Reuter is trying to discredit the German report about the instructions given by the British Admiralty to British armed merchantmen. Reuter asserts that armed merchantmen were instructed never to attack submarines or other men-of-war, except for defence.

It is useful to compare with this assertion the text of the "Instructions regarding submarines, applicable to vessels carrying a defensive armament." As found on board the British steamer "Woodfield" These instructions read literally as follows:

"Defensively armed vessels should generally follow the instructions for ordinary merchant ships. In submarine waters, means should be kept in instant readiness. If a submarine is obviously pursuing a ship by day and it is evident to the master that she has hostile intentions. The ship pursued shall open fire in self defence, notwithstanding the submarine may not have committed a definite hostile act, such as firing a gun or torpedo. In view of the great difficulty in distinguishing a friend from an enemy at night, fire should not be ordered after dark unless it is absolutely certain that the vessel fired at is hostile. Before opening fire, British colours should be hoisted. It is essential that fire should not be opened under neutral colours."

"Do not say words in the Duma in the names of the Poles that could be used against old Polish dreams, against all traditions inherited from former Polish generations." Thus the newspaper Dziennik Petrogradski in Petrograd addresses three Polish members of the Duma who remained in Petrograd. The paper states that these three delegates ought not to be considered as representatives of all Poland, since the majority of the Polish politicians come from the districts occupied by the Germans, thus expressing by their actions that they do not agree with the words of those who stayed in Petrograd. The paper further states that the Polish political Kolo, in Petrograd, for this reason lost more than half its members who are all at home in Poland, out of reach of the Russian authorities.

Berlin, March 5.
Official German telegram. Western theatre: Towards evening, lively artillery duels took place on several parts of the front. The French artillery is incessantly active between the Meuse and Moselle and at times bombarded the Douaumont section with special violence. No infantry engagements have taken place. In order to avoid unnecessary losses, the Germans have evacuated the trench near the range-

house northeast of Badonviller taken from the French on February 28 which was encircled by heavy fire.

Eastern theatre:
In the Illuxt section, a Russian attempt to make an attack, combined with blastings, was frustrated. Hostile reconnoitering parties have also been repulsed on other places of the eastern front.

Vienna, March 6.
Official Austro-Hungarian Telegram Italian theatre. On the Italian front the activity is almost completely checked by extraordinary heavy rainfalls and by snowslides in the mountains.

Berlin, March 5.
Deutsche Ueberseesdienst: The conquest of the Haumont forest, which was the beginning of the attack on Verdun, is graphically described in a letter written at the front and sent to the K lnische Zeitung as follows:

"Between the German position at Stabris and Haumont, there is an open space of 2.8 kilometers in width and 1.5 kilometers in length, which offered a splendid target to the French and would have cost immense sacrifices, if the infantry defending it had been without cover. Haumont was fortified with the most modern guns, but the heavy German artillery also this time again proved its merit.

During the night the French positions were not shelled, contrary to the French, who, in the Champagne, never ceased their bombardment for three days and nights. In the afternoon the German infantry attacked and were molested only by a flanking fire, which had but small effect. The wire entanglements in front of the French positions had been entirely demolished by the German artillery. In the forest there was on this day no tree which was not broken like a toy and a whole under-wood was razed to the ground. The German soldiers observed that the French dugouts, even if improved since the beginning of the war, are much inferior to the German ones as to order and hygiene, a fact that has also been stated repeatedly by neutrals."

London newspapers announce in glaring letters: "Essen bank bankrupt. Krupp workmen lose their savings." In the report following they state: "The Rheinische Bank in Essen has been placed in the hands of a receiver." The French papers in order to complete the description of the German financial disaster, reported in a telegram dated from Geneva that the Mittelrheinische Bank in Koblenz is also in liquidation. This news has rather been misunderstood by the British and French financial experts. The Mittelrheinische Bank was liquidated already on August 15, 1915, since the business has been taken over by the wellknown Schaffhausen Bankverein.

(Continued on page 7.)

CIDER

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German News Service.

(Continued from page 6.)
which has paid the shareholders. No creditor has lost a penny in this transaction, which is simply a part of the general concentration movement of the German banking world. The Rheinische Bank had already disappeared on July 19, 1915, for similar reasons. It has been united with the Diskontogesellschaft, which in its turn, has taken over the Schaffhausen Bankverein. These transactions belong in the same category as, for instance, the transfer of the English United Counties Bank to Barclay & Co. Such kind of news service only indicates how the reporters have to distort the facts in order to find something unfavourable for German finance.

Reuter publishes a report according to which the fact of armed British merchantmen being allowed to open fire on submarines or other men-of-war being interpreted that merchantmen are ordered to take the offensive, is wrong. Semi-officially it is declared by German newspapers that the British orders are attacked in photographic reproduction to the published documents.

The orders show the true character of the so-called merchantmen armed for self-defence. This character is revealed by the express demand to keep the orders strictly private and further, through the military standing of the men serving the guns. Further these orders, state expressly that the opening of fire on German submarines shall not depend upon a hostile action of the submarine. The unprovoked attacks are numerous and annex 4 of the German memorandum proves clearly that the instructions have been clearly understood by the British merchantmen.

Replying to the recent publication by the British Admiralty, in regard to the instructions given to British armed merchantmen, German authorities make the following statement: Britain during three weeks tried to deny the existence of secret orders for attack. Now however the British Admiralty is apparently forced to recognize the exactness of the German memorandum of February 8, 1916.

The British Admiralty however, publishes instructions which are said to have been issued on October 20, 1915, but the steamer Woodfield which was a transport of the British Admiralty, only left England on October 26, 1915, and, nevertheless, had on board instructions dated from May, 31, 1915. Therefore it is reasonable to suppose that the so-called orders of October 20, 1915, have only been fabricated now. Apparently it also seemed advisable, for political reasons, to shape these orders more gently, or as the British Admiralty called it, to improve them. A competent authority further states that it is not true that the annex of the German Prize Rule of June 1914, concedes certain rights if resistance is offered.

The paragraph referred to reads as follows: "If armed hostile merchantmen offered armed resistance against measures regulated by the Prize Law then the resistance must be broken by all means." If it is further said that the crew are to be treated as prisoners of war, this is only done by reasons of

equity, in order not to make the crew suffer because they obeyed the instructions of superiors, given against the law of nations. The order does not touch the question as to how to treat armed merchantmen which use arms for attack. This procedure, if directed against other merchantmen, is called "piracy." The competent authority states. The new instructions also contain an order to attack every submarine sighted. The attempt to call this attack a measure of defence is pitiful. It is further necessary to ask how this is compatible with the solemn assurance of the British Government that British merchantmen shall not fire unless fired at. It may, therefore be expressly stated that the British Admiralty specially ordered armed merchantmen to attack on sight each submarine, merely on the suspicion that it might have hostile intentions.

This corroborates the conclusion of the German memorandum, which says: "Thus it is clearly shown that armed British merchantmen are officially ordered to make a treacherous attack upon German submarines as soon as they come near, which means that the war against them is to be conducted in an arbitrary fashion."

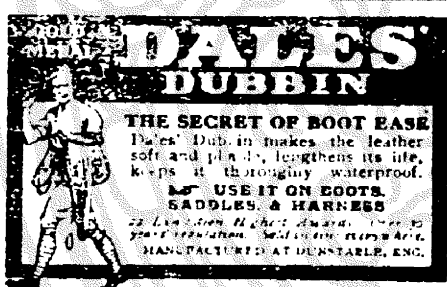
On March 2, the Poldhu service gravely reports that, on account of the friction between Turkey and Bulgaria Turkish troops are now concentrated along the Bulgarian frontier and that the Turks are watching Bulgaria, because Bulgaria tried to conclude a separate peace. The Poldhu service completes its gloomy pictures of the Central Powers by narrating that public order in Berlin was once more seriously disturbed and that cavalry charged the mob, killing hundreds.

The distinguished gentlemen who write these reports seem to belong to the family of merry persons who try to exhortate spectators of grim tragedy.

Headquarters, Berlin, March 6.
Official. Lively mine engagements have taken place north-east of Vermelles. The British infantry several times attempted to attack here, but were repulsed. On the eastern bank of the Meuse, fighting was generally calmer than on the previous days. Still, in smaller engagements, the Germans captured 14 officers and 934 men.

The Admiralty reports: German naval airships, during the night of March 5 to 6, heavily bombed the naval point d'appui Hull, on the Humber. A good success was observed. The airships were violently shelled, without success. All the airships returned.

Vienna, March 6.
Italian Theatre: Any activity has practically been made impossible owing to heavy rainfalls and snowdrifts in the mountains.

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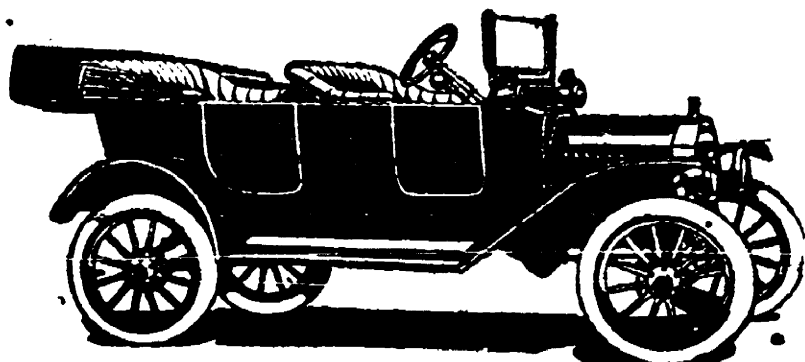
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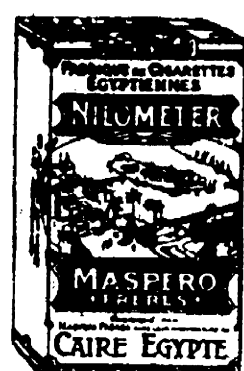
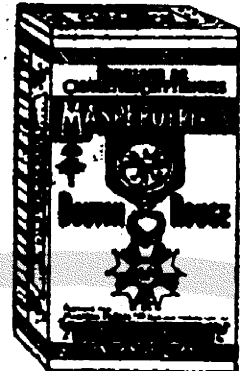
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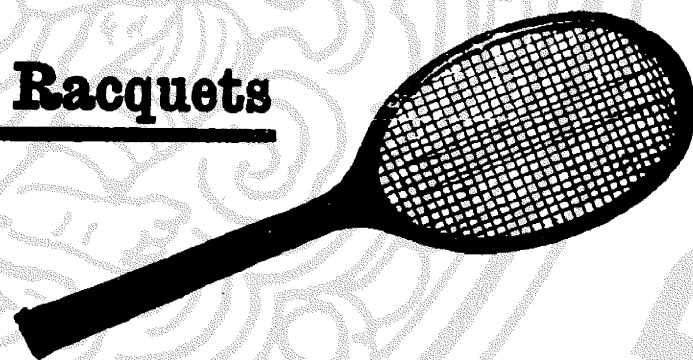
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Arab Cavalry.

Plundering Horsemen of the Plain.

Mr. Edmund Candler, the representative of the British Press with the Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia, sends the following estimate of the character and powers of the irregular Arab cavalry fighting against the British:

The mobility of the Arab cavalry, who ride light and are unsparing of their horses, is something beyond experience. On approaching a Turkish position to reconnoitre, our scouts will often see a horde of Arabs emerge from the dark masses and spread in a fanlike movement over the whole horizon. These irregulars are eternally swooping about for no apparent reason, unless it be bravado or the instinct of the kite, complicated movements and figures of eight.

The atmosphere is most deceptive, and in the haze or mirage it is difficult to tell if the enemy are horses or foot, or to make any estimate of their numbers. Everything is magnified. A low-lying mud village becomes a fort with walls 20 ft. high, a group of donkeys a palm grove. Camels appear on a horizon like huge dispirited camels. There is not a cavalry regiment with force which has not at some time or other mistaken sheep for infantry. All that is gained in scouting by the flatness of the country is discounted by the eccentricities of the mirage. Often in a reconnaissance the enemy are within 500 yards before the squadron commander can distinguish whether they are mounted or on foot.

In no theatre of the war is our cavalry so essential, for the Arabs make up a kind of irregular arm for the Turk. They are always hovering on our flanks ready to take advantage of any accident or confusion by the way. And they follow like jackals in our rear. Two jibbing ponies in a Jaipur transport cart have to be unyoked and the cart abandoned. The Arabs are down on it before the rear-guard has passed on 800 yards. After this the nondescript herd closes in, emboldened by the loot.

They are frankly plunderers, and murder is merely the preliminary to pillage. They kill their prey before strip it. A battlefield is haunted by them for days. They leave the dead stark, and have been known to dig up graves. Yet, to see their prisoners clamouring for food and water and attention to the wounded, you would think they had been trained in the comity of nations. It is on record that they have sometimes spared the wounded, but only on occasion when some responsible person has been by—an

influential Sheikh, or a regular Turkish officer.

Treachorous Friends.

Nominally they are fighting for the Turk, but they are the most uncomfortable allies. Their Islamic sympathies are but skin-deep, and they turn on their friends and murder and loot them, too, if opportunity delivers them into their hands. The Turks use them, but put no trust in them. That good sportsman Sir Eliah, once commandant of the pompiers brigade at Constantinople, expressed our mutual case against the Arab when he became our prisoner at Amara. "It would be better," he said, "if we could join hands and make an end of these scavengers. We could settle our own differences later."

This afternoon a chaplain rides up to the colonel of an Indian Lancer regiment with whom I am talking, and asks for an escort to a battlefield three miles in the rear to bury the dead. "Three sowars will be enough, sir," the padre says apologetically. "I wouldn't trouble you, but it is orders." The colonel has been in the country 14 months. He sends out a British officer and two troops. It is only three miles out from army headquarters, yet two gunner officers had nearly been scuppered the day before while inspecting an abandoned trench.

The Arabs, of course, melt away whenever our cavalry charge. We can never get in among them. They are light and carry little kit, and seem to be independent of supplies. Their horses look thin and poor, but are hard and well fed, and they do not mind using them up. Our chargers are handicapped with their six stone of accoutrement, rifle and sword and ammunition, water-bottle, cloak, two blankets, emergency rations, a day's grain for the horse, and generally a heavier man to carry. The Arab horseman has his bag of dates, a small ration of grain for his horse, and nothing else save his arms and ammunition. These are of no regular pattern—a rifle always, Martini-Henry or Mauser, a dagger, or sword, or both, waist belt, and bandolier of ammunition, and occasionally, especially among the Muntafiks, a lance, a broad-headed, formidable spear like an assegai.

They fire from the saddle for choice, and employ no dismounting tactics. Each man holds his own horse, and stands or kneels firing. Their tactics are always to surround a smaller force, shoot the horses, and close in, or to lead our cavalry on to an infantry ambushade. They fear ambushades themselves, and are chary of following us up. They are naturally more formidable in a retirement, when they wait until our cavalry are mounting, and get in their fire before they take up

another position. They will only attack small bodies when the odds are five or six to one. They have cut up a patrol or two, but have never got in on a troop or squadron, much less on a regiment, and are not encouraged by their superior numbers, which are indeed discounted by our guns.

A skirmish at Birjiziyeh, Wood, near Shaiba, in March last was, I think, the only occasion on which they have charged. They believed they had taken us in an ambushade, and at a disadvantage in the deep mud. We were 450 cavalry with to sections of horse artillery, and vastly outnumbered. We had no time to close in ranks and crumple them up, but wheeled on to them in extended order. We were interlocked. For a minute it was sword and lance. Then they gave. As they retired they came under our infantry fire, which did bloody execution. It was the best fight they have put up.

It will be gathered from these notes that the Arab is not a sportsman in the truest sense of the word. He is not out for casualties, but loot.

It should be explained that what I have written has no reference to the Turkish cavalry, but to the Arabs alone, who from an irregular subsidiary force which must always be taken into account. Also we must leave out the picture of the tribes of those settled and responsible Sheikhs of Koweit and Mubammerah, who are bound to us by mutual services and an honourable tradition of good faith.—Exchange.

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TIME TABLE.

LINE 1—BANGKABUE TO BANG QUANG & MUANG NAWN.

Boats leave Bangkok to Bang Quang, Muang Nawn & Pakret.

a.m. 6.40, 7.30, 8.00, 9.30, 10.30, 11.40, 12.10.

p.m. 1, 1.30, 2.30, 3.10, 3.51, 4.40, 5.30, daily.

Bangkok to Samkut ... 2.30 p.m. daily.

" " Kal Koh Yai ... 1.00 ...

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

Boats leave Tanon Tok every full and half hour from 6.30 a.m. to 7.00 p.m.

After 7.30 when sufficient passengers.

LINE 3—THA CHANG WANG LUANG TO KLONG BANGKOK NOI.

Boats leave Tha Chang Wang Luang landing a.m. 7.30, 9.30, 9.31, 10.00

11.30, and 12.30 and p.m. 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 and 4.30 daily.

LINE 4—KLONG SAMRONG LOOK TO BANG HIA.

Boats leave the Look in connection with the Paknam Railway train

at 4.45 a.m. from Bangkok.

ROYAL STATE RAILWAYS.

(Broad Gauge Lines.)

TIME TABLE

In force from 15th Dec., 1915.

		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Bangkok	Dep.	7.00	9.48	1.25	3.33	Ban Meh	Dep.	...	9.7	...	...
Ayuthia	Arr.	9.3	11.41	3.33	5.45	Chang	...	...	...	...	...
						Den Chai	...	...	12.38	...	...
Ban Phaji	Arr.	9.47	12.20	4.24	6.30	Tha Sao	...	...	7.1	2.21	...
						Utaradit	...	...	7.18	2.40	...
Ban Phaji	Dep.	9.57	12.37	4.30	...	Ban Dara	Arr.	8.16	3.26	...	...
Lopburi	Arr.	11.5	1.55	5.48	...						
Chengket	Dep.	12.33	3.38	...	7.2	Sawa'loke	Dep.	7.00	2.10	...	...
Pak'pho	Arr.	2.17	5.40	...	9.5	Ban Dara	Arr.	8.1	3.11	...	...
Pak'pho	Dep.	2.26	6.30	...	...	Ban Dara	Dep.	8.24	3.32	...	...
Pitsaloke	Arr.	6.0	11.5	...	...	Pitsaloke	Arr.	10.13	5.30	...	...
Pitsaloke	Dep.	...	7.4	2.2	...						
Ban Dara	Arr.	...	9.5	4.18	...	Pitsaloke	Dep.	1.45	...	...	a.m.
						Pak'pho	Arr.	6.20	...	...	10.34
Ban Dara	Dep.	...	9.20	4.40	...						
S'kaloke	Arr.	...	10.21	5.41	...	Pak'pho	Dep.	3.52	...	...	a.m.
						Chengket	Arr.	6.21	...	...	10.43
Ban Dara	Dep.	...	9.10	4.26	...	Lopburi	Dep.	...	7.10	11.6	1.56
Utaradit	...	...	10.6	5.29	...						
Tha Sao	Arr.	...	10.15	5.38	...	Ban Phaji	Arr.	...	8.30	12.21	3.4
Den Chai	...	...	11.57	...	...				
Ban Meh	...	...	...	...	...	Korat	Dep.	...	...	...	a.m.
Chang	...	...	3.8	...	...	Gengkoi	...	...	7.13	11.32	1.52
Ban Phaji	Dep.	10.00	12.30	4.41	...	Ban Phaji	Arr.	...	8.22	12.29	2.59
Gengkoi	Arr.	11.7	1.26	5.51	...						
Korat	...	...	6.8	...	...	Ban Phaji	Dep.	...	...	...	a.m.
						Ayuthia	...	...	7.13	9.25	1.23
Bangkok	Dep.	7.45	3.50	Bangkok	Arr.	9.28	11.35	3.16	6.00
Petrien	Arr.	9.33	5.38						
						Petrien	Dep.	a.m.
						Bangkok	Arr.	9.38	5.43

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