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VOL 44. NO. 92

BANGKOK MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1918.

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The Special show commencing on Monday will be the biggest display
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Several new
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A select stock of Untrimmed Straws in White and colours, good
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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application.

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Saturdays ... 9 " 12 noon
E. W. TOWNEND,
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The Bangkok Auction-
eering Company.

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

Sales are held weekly at their Rooms
on every Saturday.

COMMENCING AT 2 P. M. SHARP.

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

Corner of ASSUMPTION SQUARE,
NEW ROAD.

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THE OLDEST AND LEADING DAILY

NEWSPAPER IN SIAM.

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One insertion ... Tcs. 2.00
Two insertions ... 3.25
Three " ... 4.50
Four " ... 5.25
Five " ... 6.00
Six " (one week) ... 6.75
Two weeks ... 9.15
Three " ... 11.55
Four " (let month) ... 13.00
Contract rates can be obtained on
application to the manager.

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

Notice.

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

"Shell" Benzine.

In 4 gal. tins Tics. 17.— per 2 tins

In 2 gal. cans Tics. 13.50 per 4 cans

Heavy Benzine.

In 4 gal. tins Tics. 14.— per 2 tins

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TEL. No. 239.

Best Food for Summer.

Amritanava Avaleh.

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

TCS 2 PER TIN OF 1/2 LB.

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For Sale.

Revised Tide Tables of Menam Chao
Phya Bar for the year 1918. Price
Tcs. 2.

Apply at

THE HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.
t. f. n.

TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE

BANGKOK BAR

FOR APRIL 1918.

April

A.M.

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

1	6 30	13 8	...	...
2	6 30	13 7	...	...
3	6 30	13 7	...	...
4	6 30	13 7	...	...
5	6 30	13 7	...	...
6	6 30	13 7	...	...
7	6 30	13 7	...	...
8	6 30	13 7	...	...
9	6 30	13 7	...	...
10	6 30	13 7	...	...
11	6 30	13 7	...	...
12	6 30	13 7	...	...
13	6 30	13 7	...	...
14	6 30	13 7	...	...
15	6 30	13 7	...	...
16	6 30	13 7	...	...
17	6 30	13 7	...	...
18	6 30	13 7	...	...
19	6 30	13 7	...	...
20	6 30	13 7	...	...
21	6 30	13 7	...	...
22	6 30	13 7	...	...
23	6 30	13 7	...	...
24	6 30	13 7	...	...
25	6 30	13 7	...	...
26	6 30	13 7	...	...
27	6 30	13 7	...	...
28	6 30	13 7	...	...
29	6 30	13 7	...	...
30	6 30	13 7	...	...

P.M.

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

1	8 00	14 10	2-3	6-0
2	9 30	14 7	2-3	6-0
3	10 30	14 4	3-4	6-0
4	11 30	13 10	3-4	6-0
5	...	...	4-5	7-0
6	1 00	11 6	5-6	7-0
7	2 00	12 2	6-7	7-0
8	3 00	12 12	9-0	7-0
9	4 00	12 11	10-0	7-0
10	5 00	13 10	...	...
11	6 00	14 2	...	...
12	6 00	14 8	...	...
13	6 00	14 11	...	...
14	6 00	14 10	1-0	6-0
15	6 30	14 10	1-2	6-0
16	8 00	14 8	2-3	6-0
17	9 00	14 6	2-3	6-0
18	10 00	14 0	3-4	6-0
19	11 00	13 11	4-5	7-0
20	...	...	4-5	7-0
21	...	...	4-5	7-0
22	...	...	...	...
23	2 00	12 6	...	...
24	3 00	13 1	...	...
25	4 00	13 10	...	...
26	4 30	14 6	...	...
27	5 00	15 0	...	...
28	6 00	15 0	1-0	6-0
29	7 00	15 0	1-0	6-0
30	8 00	15 0	1-2	6-0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Apr. 4th (Last Quarter) 8 h 15 m p.m.

" 11th New Moon 11 h 16 m a.m.

" 18th First Quarter 10 h 30 m a.m.

" 26th Full Moon 2 h 47 m p.m.

The Cult of Brigandage.

Says the China Press of Shanghai:—

On Sunday information reached the
American Consular authorities here
from the Consul at Chfoo to the effect
that two American women, Miss
Katherine Schmidt and Mrs. Dixon,
missionaries, had been captured by
brigands at Tsaohsien, in the southern
part of Shantung, near the border.

Their release has since been reported.
If further proof were needed to
substantiate the statement that brigand-
age in this country of recent years
has not been spasmodic but has been
steadily recurrent, it will be found in
the narrative that appeared in this
paper towards the latter part of last
month from the pen of our Sianfu
(Shensi) correspondent, which vividly
described a state of things in which
soldiers alternate with robbers in
looting, while officials who are sup-
posed to protect the people, plunder
the resources of the country for their
own profit.

In one district in Shensi, the rob-
bers on December 30, secured all the
silver and available horses and mules.
They were followed up by soldiers who
looted the stores on their first visit; on
their second visit they cleaned out the
cattle and cotton with cash and cop-
pers, and on their third trip they took
everything in sight, such as tables,
benches and household furniture. The
proceeds from their last two raids they
carted to the next towns and sold them
for what they could get, in this way
making their wages, which was in ar-
rears for a number of months. Of
course all this wickedness was offici-
ally reported to be the work of the
robbers, but the people in the district
concerned fear soldiers worse than rob-
bers.

On February 1, the Military Gov-
ernor had the Bank of China relieved
of all its ready money, even to coppers.
He got some Tls. 30,000 from the bank
and its branches and after he had
cleaned the bank out, he posted a pro-
clamation on its door requesting all
depositors not to approach the bank
for funds, as he had borrowed all that
it had, which goes to show that honour
may sometimes be discovered in un-
expected places. This is one form of
brigandage. It is hardly calculated to
set an inspiring example to soldiers
and to those elements of the populace
who are potential bandits and who
morely need the smallest of sparks to
kindle their lawless instincts.

The history of brigandage in China
within recent years is a strange com-
mentary on the Republic and on the
mythical authority that is supposed to
be exercised by the Chinese Govern-
ment. Continued lawlessness in this
country cannot but damage the prestige
of the Government and gravely dislo-
cate business and industry. It is in all
conscience an appalling state of affairs
when human lives are continually
sacrificed, often in cold blood, by
roving bands of robbers.

There is a multitude of overpaid
counsellors in Peking who are sup-
posed to advise the Chinese Govern-
ment on matters of statecraft, and
almost any issue of Peking papers
selected at random will be found to be
filled with a jargon of lengthy philoso-
phical dissertations on this problem
and that, but Premier Tuan, now that
he is back on the job, would be well
advised to devote his earnest attention
to the pressing problem of suppressing
these lawless brigands of China.
Premier Tuan will render a real service
to Chinese and foreigners alike if he
will start the same vigorous campaign
for the cleaning up of bandits as Yuan
Shih-k'ai did in the case of White Wolf,
so that the law of the Republic will be
something more than a mere ornament-
al institution.

Palestine.

The Bible Christians are greatly in-
terested in Jerusalem. In Genesis it
is written that when Jacob died
in Egypt, "Joseph commanded his
servants the physicians to embalm his
father; and the physicians embalmed
Israel." Jacob we know was buried in
the cave of Machpelah at Hebron. If
therefore the body was embalmed in
the best Egyptian manner it might
now be found, possibly with Joseph's
inscriptions. War after all has some
good in it. The Pope has called upon
all Catholics to rejoice at the fall of
Jerusalem. It is not thought that the
faithful of Austria and Bavaria will do
so with any genuine enthusiasm. Like
the Emperor of Austria, the Pope
counts the title of King of Jerusalem
among his dignities. He does not
assert it now, neither does it seem
likely that the Emperor of Austria or
the Sultan of Turkey is likely to do it
either. The King of Spain and ex-
King Manuel also styled themselves
King of Jerusalem. The holy city,
therefore like Brentford, was well sup-
plied with kings. The end of the
eighth Crusade is only a minor in-
cident in the great war but it has at-
tracted a great deal of interest all over
the globe. Some people want to know
what songs the new Crusaders sang
when they entered. It seems not un-
likely, if we are to judge from the
anthologies of the New Army, that
they were not spiritual and are un-
likely to have been psalms or hymns.
Possibly, however, on the first Sunday
some of the chants were those which
are known to be founded on old
Hebrew motifs. Possibly, too, we

may get something new. It is worth
while recording that according to
tenuous tradition the germ of the
historic time we now know as "For
he's a jolly good fellow" dates from
the thirteenth century crusades. The
Boches admitted the evacuation of
Jerusalem. With their usual sanc-
timoniousness, the town was given up,
they say, because "No nation which
believes in God could wish its sacred
soil to be a scene of bloody battles."
Unfortunately, conceit also impelled
them to say that it is worthless "from
a military point of view." It would
have been better to stick to the one
statement. The implication seems to
be that if it had been of military
significance they still would have
fought for it; or if the soil had not
been consecrated by tradition, they
would still have insisted on holding
a place which did not count in their
war plans. As it is they affect to
lump it with the "shell-craters" which
they concede to Haig's men. What
the Kaiser thinks or says is hidden
from everybody. Probably it would
never pass the censor.

Auction Sale.

Favoured with instructions from
A. J. POWELL Esq.
The Siam Auctioneering Co.

WILL SELL

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

On Saturday 4th. May 1918.

Commencing at 2 p. m. Sharp.

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

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

E. M. PEREIRA & Co.

Auction Sale.

ON THE INSTRUCTIONS OF
THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY
PROPERTY.

A large collection of Household Furni-
ture, including FIVE Motor Cars (2
and 4 seaters) and THREE Motor
Cycles and Various other effects, will
be sold on Saturday, 4th May and
continue on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th
and 14th May 1918, at the Custodian's
Warehouse, Bang Lampoo. Commenc-
ing at 2 p.m. each day.

Benjamin A. Pereira,

Auctioneer.

Pay Us A Visit.

An opportunity to secure at moder-
ate prices—One water tank 3,000 Gallons
capacity. Cash safes (various sizes)
British make.—Typewriters; Plunge
baths; Mosquito houses; Iron beds
(complete); Strawhats Stencil plates
A to Z, 1 to 0; Stationery; Address
labels; (various sizes); Manifold
Books; Imitation billiard games;
Babies' chairs; Marble washstands;
Office chairs; and all classes of fur-
niture. Motor Cars; Ponies and
Carriages always on hand.

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Daily Supplies of
white bread and rolls
Brown Bread every
Wednesday and Sun-
day. Fresh cakes al-
ways on hand.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

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

The Chinese as Mechanics.

In the course of an article on "Science in China" in the North China Daily News, Mr. Richard Oliver makes the following interesting comments:—

When a scientific man comes out to China for the first time, two things strike him as remarkable. One is the use of man-power, instead of steam power. The other is the natural aptitude of the Chinese for the subject called mechanics. They have the mechanical instinct; they are remarkably ingenious; and yet there are few places in the world where mechanism is less employed than in China.

The records of the country show that the nation has produced inventors. A few thoughts about such colossal works as the Grand Canal and the Great Wall of China are sufficient to remind us that engineering ability has not been absent in the past. Any constructional engineer, who even glances at one of the famous pagodas, must realize that the people who built them knew something about mathematics and the science of building constructions. If Marco Polo had been an engineer he would have been astonished at the uses to which bamboo can be placed. Nothing is more remarkable than the scaffolding erected by the Chinese. It is done quickly, it is not costly, and it is extremely suitable for the work. The only possible fault which the critical Westerner has to find in it is that the ubiquitous mosquito finds it a delightful breeding place. And now that the dragon is disappearing as a national emblem for China, the bamboo might well take its place. For the ingenious Chinese has shown all of his best characteristics by the uses to which he has placed that plant.

It should not be forgotten that, long before the days of Marco Polo, the Chinese built good roads and fine bridges. They not only attended to what we may call statics, or constructional work, but they produced mechanical, such as—if we may trust the name—the Chinese windlass. To them is attributed the invention of gunpowder.

It is very remarkable that the nation, which always strikes the foreigners as a peaceful people should have invented the first gun. The ancestors of the now famous "Jack Johnsons" and the deadly weapons sheltered by the "tanks" had their birth in China. That is astonishing. But it is even more surprising to realize that the first gun was something much more than a weapon of destruction. It was the first engine which converted chemical into mechanical energy. That simple—or, as we now think it, simple—transformation, was one of the greatest steps in the progress of man.

Concerning the compass, printing, the water clock at Canton, and numerous other ingenious devices, it is enough to mention that these things support the general thesis that the Chinese possess the mechanical instinct. If only the brain power and craftsmanship which he revealed in the concentric, but separate, ivory balls had been expended upon mechanism, the history of the world would have been very different.

It is, of course, useless to spend our time in a contemplation of the "might have been's." They are, as the poet reminds us, the saddest of all words; nowhere is the tragedy expressed by them as great as in China. The one great fact now before us is that many of the Chinese intellectuals realize the tragedy. They understand that not only is a machinery cheaper than human toil, but it is far more reliable. They know that nature has bountifully provided China with vast stores of natural sources of energy. They are determined to utilize it. And that will bring about a transformation in China which will not only change the whole of this great country, but will affect all of the nations inhabiting this planet. . . . The man-power problem exists in every city, village, and hamlet of China. The only solution of it is to provide a better reward for the daily expenditure of energy per man of the nation.—(Far Eastern Review.)



Auction Sale.

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

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

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

Phra Nart Mondadula Sunderavadi. Liquidator.

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

18-6 M

Siam Observer
SPECIAL WAR EDITION
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The Richest of all "Tinned Milks Tested"

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



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

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WE DO THE REST

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Large shipments just arrived of

DYNAMO LIGHTING SETS

LAMPS, HORNS,
DASHCLOCKS
TOOLS &c.

ALSO

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

Beware of Imitations.

Buy only Umbrella Brand
Robinia Hair Oil.

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

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Tcs. 10 per dozen.

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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 Poh Yome and Bangrak

Ah Seang, Tailor.

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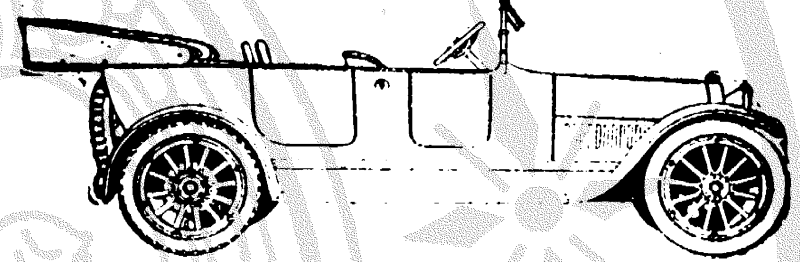
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We have just unpacked a large shipment of our well-known High Glass Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Oils, Brassware, Iron-ware, and Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, Silver smith's Tools, and various kinds of best Chinese silks always in stock.

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REGISTERED LABEL.

THE WONDERFUL BLOOD PURIFIER.

Mixture for Internal and External Use.

CURES

Headache, drunkenness, Stomachache, Earache, Rupture, Cholera, Beri-beri, Nervous diseases, Chest complaint, Heart-disease, Malaria, Dengue, Common fevers, Lumbago, Chronic Rheumatism, Cough and Coughing blood, Gout, Sorethroat, Bronchitis, Chronic Neuralgia, Diarrhoea, Weakness, Kidney trouble, Dysentery, Eczema, and all sorts of skin diseases, Worms, Female diseases of all sorts, Swelling of the groin, Inflammation of the gums, Toothache, Gout, Wounds and wounds caused by rusty nails or cuts, etc., etc. DIRECTIONS.—Take 1½ table-spoonfuls thrice a day one hour before meals. TAKE PURE WITHOUT WATER. Under 14 years one table-spoonful, under 7 years ½ table-spoonful, and for babies up to one year old 1 tea-spoonful. When the pain is severe, double the dose. Can be taken by women encointe.

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

For children, apply with cotton-wool on the cheek and relief is certain within half an hour. For cough and Sorethroat, sip the mixture slowly. For Eczema, apply externally and take internally as directed. For Beri-beri, take full dose thrice a day. For cholera, take one table-spoonful every ½ an hour.

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

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

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

For Sore-eyes take internally as directed, for a few days. After taking this mixture, a little plain white sugar may be taken to remove the bitter taste but not in the case of coughs or sore throat.

For Snake, Dog or Cat bites, poisonous fish stings, etc., when applied externally with cotton-wool a few minutes after the occurrence, instant relief will be obtained. Take also internally 1½ table-spoonfuls thrice a day. But when treatment is sought a few hours after the occurrence, besides using the application, take mixture internally for a fortnight. Can be given also to animals and birds for any sort of disease.

Price per bottle of 2 oz. 90 Stangs, 3 oz. Tcs. 1.40, 4 oz. Tcs. 1.90, 6 oz. Tcs. 2.50, 8 oz. Tcs. 2.95, 16 oz. Tcs. 4.25. Postage extra.

Prepared only by MR. Y. TAN of SINGAPORE.

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

Obtainable at MERRILLANT DISPENSARY, PHAYA SATHAKAN, UNION DISPENSARY, and FOK LOON DISPENSARY.

SPECIAL OFFER

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

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Opposite Chartered Bank Lane, New Road.

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Expanded Metal

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

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several sizes in Stock.

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Smoked Blue Cod
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CHEESE

Australian
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Beef Dripping
Turkeys

HAM

Boiled Ham on cart
Raw " " "
French " " "
Breakfast Bacon

Finest Australian Pure Creamery Butter in 1 lb. tin.

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

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A NEW SHIPMENT OF 1st QUALITY

PINEAPPLE HAMS CHIANTI WINE

RED AND WHITE

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WATCHES

New stocks have just arrived.

Waltham's Latest Novelty!

The "Three-in One" convertible
Watch, which, by means of some patent
device, can be worn either as a pocket,
a wristlet or a Bracelet Watch.

PAY US A VISIT!



Court Circular.

Bangkok, Saturday April 27.
His Majesty the King, with members
of his suite, left Bangkok this afternoon
by special train for Bojraburi. After
two days' stay there, the King will
proceed to Bang Thala where His
Majesty will be in residence for some
time.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Law Courts re-opened to-day
after the long vacation.

MR. H. W. Booth of Tavoy is stay-
ing at the Oriental Hotel.

MR. René Sheridan has returned to
Bangkok from Hua Hin.

MR. H. W. Aston returned from
Prachuab Kirikan on Saturday.

MADAME Maire of the Oriental Hotel
is leaving for Hua Hin to-morrow.

MR. and Mrs. Osborn arrived from
Sriracha by the Chantatch yesterday.

MR. T. L. Jackson of the Standard
Oil Co. returned from the States yester-
day.

MR. and Mrs. Haffenden returned
from a vacation at Koh Lak on Satur-
day evening.

H. R. H. PRINCE Sarabaddhi, Pra-
sang has given Tcs. 1,300 to the Red
Cross Fund.

THE Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd.
Agents for Osaka Saseen Kaisha has a
notice of consignee.

H. E. PHYA Chinda Pirorn is re-
turning from Prachuab Kirikan on the
4th of next month.

A MAX committed suicide by hang-
ing himself in a house behind the
Bangrak Cinema Hall last night.

THE new Adviser to the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs, Mr. Eldon R. James
and Mrs. James, arrived yesterday.

QUITE a number of passengers from
Hongkong visited Bangkok yesterday
staying but a few hours and leaving
for Singapore by the a.m. *Diva*.

THE a.m. *Kuala* left Singapore at noon
on Saturday the 27th inst. and may be
expected to arrive at the Burmese
Company's wharf on Tuesday morning,
about 10 a.m.

MISS Vera Mirova, the celebrated
Russian dancer, performed to crowded
houses at the Pramodai Hall on Satur-
day and Sunday evenings during the
interval of the Siamese drama
"Sympathy." We hear there is a
likelihood of further performances by
this talented dancer.

SOME men discovered a box floating
in the water of Klong Poh Yone yester-
day. On opening, it was found to
contain the dead body of a Chinese
child. The mother was afterwards
found and she explained that the child
had died of an illness but that the box
containing the body had accidentally
fallen out of her boat during her
absence.

THE Post and Telegraph Department
reports that Malay Peninsula main
line is crossing with telephone line
between Surashtra and Nagaridham-
araj. Local line is not properly work-
ing with Songkhla. Tral line is im-
perfectly working between Bangkok
and Tral. Roi Et line is interrupted
beyond Nagarajasma. Other lines
are all right.

THE Burmese entertainment given
at the Hongkong Cinema on Saturday
night in aid of the British Red Cross
was a great success and a sum of ap-
proximately Tcs. 3,150 was raised. The
entertainment was arranged by Maung
Bak, head sawyer in the Bombay
Burmah Trading Corporation's mill.
The proprietors of the Cinema lent
the hall free of charge while the Straits
Jovial Minstrels lent the services of
Mr. Neoh for the bar. Meers, Boon
Soon Lee and Yung Lee Seng helped
with supplies.

Department of State Railways.

The earth-slips at the bridges at Mah
Prachan and Phra Koo having been
repaired, trains have passed over these
points safely since Sunday the 28th
inst.

Bangkok, 29th April 1918.

Paddy Crop Report April 27, 1918.

Nasuan 2,730 coyanas	Tcs. 102 170
Saenrang 1,220 "	" 102 160 "
Nasuang 80 "	" 99 102 "
Total	4,030 Coyanas

Military Promotions.

Included in a list of promotions in
the Army are the following:—

Major-General H. R. H. Prince Adi-
sra to be Lieut.-General.

Major-General H. E. Phya Prasiddhi
Subbakar to be Lieut.-General.

Colonel Phya Varadaj Sakdavudha to
be Major-General.

Colonel Phya Phrakishnarak to be
Major-General.

Colonel H. R. H. the Prince of Nagor
Rajasma to be Major-General.

Major H. S. H. Prince Anuradit to be
Lieut.-Colonel.

Major Luang Ram Bhakdi to be
Lieut.-Colonel.

Major Luang Sakda Balaraka to be
Lieut.-Colonel.

Captain H. H. Prince Oscar Nudis
to be Major.

War Loans Association.

Abridged monthly statement, April
23rd, 1918.

Contributions, April 1918	Tcs. 17,262.70
Total invested up to date	108,942.08
Number of contributors	79

Prospectus and application forms can
be obtained from the local British
Banks.

Siam Commercial Bank, Limited.

The following is the report of the
directors to be laid before the 23rd
general meeting of shareholders in the
Siam Commercial Bank, Limited, on
Thursday next, the 2nd proximo:—

The Directors herewith lay before
you the Balance sheet for the half-year
ending 31st March, 1918.

The net profit, after making ample
provision for all bad and doubtful
debts, deducting rebates on Bills not
due, allowing for interest accrued to
date upon fixed deposits, and for other
contingencies, amounts to Tcs. 344,767.63,
including Tcs. 115,223.47
brought forward from the last account.
The Directors beg to recommend
that the accrued profit be dealt with as
follows:—

1. Transfer to the Ordinary Reserve Fund in terms of the Statutes	Ticals. 22,554.41
2. Transfer to Extraordinary Reserve Fund	50,000.—
3. Transfer to Special Reserve for Bank's Funds in Berlin	60,000.—
4. Declare a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 5% p.a.	82,500.—
5. Apply as Statutory remuneration to the Board	6,204.48
6. Pay Bonus to the Staff	6,325.—
7. Provide for cost of New Landing Bridge	5,000.—
8. Transfer to Officers' Provident Fund	5,000.—
9. Carry forward to the next account	116,783.74
Ticals.	344,767.63

Phya Choduk Raj Saethi and
Luang Riddhinarongron retire by
rotation, but offer themselves for re-
election.

The Public Health.

Returns for the month of March
1918 issued by the Ministry of the
Interior:—

Plague.	No. of cases	Number of Deaths
Korat	3 brought over from Feb.	30 6 24
Pitsanuloke	1	7 1 6
Nager	1	1 1 1
Pathom 19	29	3 27
Chandaburi	11	1 10
Small-pox.		
Nager	1	1 1 1
Pathom	3	3 3 3

A PARENT'S DUTY.

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

**MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS**
A French Remedy for all Irritation. Thousands of
Cures have been effected. It is the only medicine
of any kind that can be taken in any form, and
is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy for all
cases of Irritation, Inflammation, and Pain.
For sale by the British Dispensary.

THE

Great War.

The Great Battle.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 26.

Field Marshal Haig reports that after
a violent bombardment this morning
the enemy attacked the whole British
front southward of the Somme and the
French on our right. The attack was
repulsed.

The attack was renewed later in
strength against our positions in this
sector and through the northern and
southern portions.

The enemy took possession of Vil-
lers-Bretonneux where severe fighting
continued.

Later.

F. M. Haig reports that counter-
attacks regained ground at Villers-
Bretonneux.

French communiqué:—The battle
continued violently round the village
of Hangard against which the enemy
concentrated all his strength. We
gallantly resisted at night-time and
counter-attacked several times success-
fully. The village was lost and then
retaken but finally remained in the
hands of the Germans at the cost of
high losses.

Later.

F. M. Haig reports:—The Franco-
British positions from northward of
Baillet to eastward of Wytschaete
were heavily attacked. There was
fighting of great severity the whole
day on the whole of this front parti-
cularly in the neighbourhood of
Dramont, Kemel and Vierstraet.

In the course of repeated attacks
and counter-attacks the Allies were
compelled to withdraw from positions
held this morning. Fighting contin-
ues.

South of the Somme successful Aus-
tralian and English counter-attacks
last night regained positions in and
around Villers Bretonneux.

We advanced our line within a short
distance of the former front and took
prisoner over six hundred.

The village is now in our hands.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 26.

On the Bailleul-Holbeke front the
Allies were compelled by superior
forces to yield ground.

The enemy took the foot of Kemmel
hill where the battle continues to rage.
Enemy artillery was active on the
front from the Lys to Givenchy.

South of the Somme the English
have retaken Villers-Bretonneux and
made six hundred prisoners.

Holland and Germany.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 26.

In the First Chamber, the Foreign
Minister speaking on the sand and
gravel question, declared that he
could not and must not conceal from
the Chamber that the question was
very serious. He could not say more
at present.

Civil War in Russia.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 26.

Moscow:—The Soviet forces routed
Korniloff's detachments near Ekaterin-
odar on the 17th inst.

Prisoners state that Korniloff was
seriously injured and subsequently
succumbed.

The Naval Raid.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 26.

Reuter is informed from a high
naval source that the latest reports
show the Zeebrugge operations to have
been completely successful.

SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

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

Havas Wires from Singapore.

Austria's Want of Food.

Paris, April 25.
Bern: An official Note published by the Vienna papers shows the gravity of the food difficulties with which Austria is struggling. The Note states that the stocks supplied by the Rumanian harvest are entirely exhausted, and that the wheat from Ukraine, cannot be expected before the end of the month. Therefore the Government must seize the cereal reserves left in the hands of the peasants for their personal consumption.

The end of the Note reveals the anxiety of the Austrian Government about the possible consequences of the measure, which will be badly received by the peasants. The text says:—The Government does not conceal the gravity of the measure, but hopes the farmers will patriotically accept the sacrifices demanded of them.

The New Offensive.

The German offensive was resumed yesterday with the same violence as before. The enemy has abandoned the tactics of attack in dense masses, which caused him enormous losses. He concentrated a considerable amount of material, notably tanks and light guns, on a front of about fifteen kilometres between Halle and Corble.

On the first day of this third phase of the offensive, the only success scored by the enemy in the capture of Villers-Bretonneux and Hangard, after sustaining heavy losses. The battle is still raging furiously, but the Germans will have great difficulty in proceeding further.

Japan's Foreign Minister.

The French papers express deep regret at the resignation of Viscount Motono on account of his health. They recall that he brought the two countries nearer by preparing, with M. Pichon, the present French Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Franco-Japanese Agreement of 1907.

The Temps writes:—"Owing to the great confidence which he inspired, Viscount Motono served his country in a way which cannot be over-rated. France must also show him gratitude for his policy of conciliation toward Russia, as Germany's action might have been still more dangerous from the events of Agadir to the 1914 aggression, had there been possibility of a war between Russia and Japan."

As to Baron Goto, the French Press recalls his great experience of administration matters, and points out that he knows Russia thoroughly. He is therefore, particularly well qualified to undertake a fruitful policy.

The Value of the Mark.

Paris, April 26.
Upon the decrease of the value of the German Mark the Journal writes:—"One Mark was worth one Franc 23 centimes in Switzerland before the war, and it equalled 84 centimes at the middle of March, 1918. As the result of the German offensive started in the latter part of last month, there was a rise to one Franc. But a week later it fell, and since then has kept on falling. It is now at about 83 centimes. Is that not the best evidence that neutral countries are viewing events somnolently, and that in their eyes Germany is far from having won?"

Position in North Africa.

A collaborator of the "Echo de Paris" asked General Nivelle, who is now in command of the North African troops, what his impressions are on returning from his first tour of inspection in Algeria and Tunisia. "I travelled," said the General to him, "on the south Tunisian front. This region is the only one where the Turks (Germans) can attack us in North Africa, and the impression I got was one of absolute security. The front has been consolidated by the creation of fortified points, and we are well protected against any attempts which might be ventred on by the Senoussi, who are supplied with food, arms and munitions by German submarines. Calm as regards our internal security, we can tranquilly recruit the troops

needed by the home country, and the effort we shall make will exceed that demanded of us."

Germany and the Far East.

The Temps writes with regard to the danger of the domination of Germany spreading to the Far East:—"All Germany's conquests eastward must be reconsidered. The only way of obtaining this result is through Japan intervening in Siberia."

The Allied Navies.

The naval inter-allied committee met this morning in Paris at the Ministry of Marine, under the presidency of the Minister of the Navy. The delegates appointed for Japan are Rear-Admiral Iida, naval attaché in London, and Captain Hamano.

British Legation Telegrams.

(British Legation telegrams are not to be regarded as official communications from His Britannic Majesty's Representative, unless they are marked "official.")

Operations for the Week Ending April 25th.

London, April 26.
Raids have been carried out on both sides chiefly for identification purposes and the artillery at times has been very active. A new offensive began on the night of April 25. After his advance westward on Hazebrouck was definitely checked, the enemy still made very serious endeavours at different points to reach objectives of tactical value, and just as he made one final desperate effort in the Somme offensive before transferring his attack to the north, in this place also he accepted rebuff for the moment and centred his energies on the next operations. After artillery preparation on April 23rd, infantry attacks were launched by the enemy at dusk to the north-westward of Albert and in the neighbourhood of Peronne which were broken up. After general artillery activity during the night of April 23-24, strong hostile infantry attacks developed between Albert and the Aisne. The enemy made some progress, capturing the village of Villers-Bretonneux from the British and a small wood north-west of Hangard from the French, counter-attacks deprived him of the greater part of these gains, including Villers-Bretonneux. This resumption of the fight for Amiens has not yet developed. The enemy had only set himself limited objectives aimed at points valuable for further exploitation. The use of tanks by the Germans for the first time in attack operations were experimental. In this case he aimed at the Cauchy-Fouilly road about two miles westward of the former positions. In renewed fighting on April 24th the French were gradually driven back a short distance from Hangard which had already changed hands frequently but retained possession of Hailles and Senecot wood. Although the French are involved in this fresh attack the blows are still directed mainly against the British.

The enemy who has now launched his new offensive after a pause wherein he was able to some extent to rest his tired troops and organize his supply, has on the battle fronts, some one hundred and thirty divisions. There are in addition other exhausted and also fresh divisions in reserve, but it is doubtful whether he can make further effort.

By withdrawals from the east he has now however acquired numerical preponderance over the British and French in the West. He also has the advantage of interview lines, and his initiative can therefore obtain local superiority, and it is the Allies' object to wear down his numbers by dogged defensive methods. This local superiority is all the greater in that he has singled out the British army for destruction but so far although the reserves have naturally been drawn on and the French have shouldered a share of the burden he has neither worn down the British nor used up their strategic reserves as he hoped.

Other Fronts.

Other fronts present no special feature except in Palestine where the Hedjaz railway has been raided by Arab troops.

Operations for Week Ending April 18th.

The Lys battle absorbed almost the entire German energies straining at the same time the British defence to a point where at only the knowledge of the stake could enable successful resistance to be maintained. The enemy's advance has been diverted by the solid wall encountered at Givenchy and westward the pressure is being gradually removed to the front and north flank of the attack.

Armentieres was evacuated to avoid an encircling movement where after the two German armies south thereof joined hands. British divisions on the north and south flanks remained firm but the attack in the centre continued till it crossed the river Lave and captured Morville, Meris and Neuve Eglise whereafter the advance appeared checked. The struggle narrowed to one of three points Bailleul, Nieppe forest and Mont Kemmel with objective to capture Hazebrouck. During the week's fluctuations in fighting, villages changed hands, but at the end Bailleul fell and the enemy occupied Meteren, Wulverghem, and Wytschaete, and the whole of the Moennes ridge fell to him. The forward line eastward of Ypres then became untenable and was abandoned without the knowledge of the enemy. Fighting at every point was of the most desperate kind but the enemy realised there was little chance of any further exploitation of his successes in any direction out in the northern and north-western areas where, discovering a weak spot, he concentrated his full attack. Nevertheless the net result to him was a small gain of territory at a cost of severe losses inflicted at a critical moment. The situation, though serious gives grounds for confidence, but fighting must continue for a long time while the German reinforcements are being exhausted. The enemy reckoned on the impetuous rush of highly trained troops to shatter the British lines and shatter the moral of the whole Entente. He concentrated on the British line alone because manoeuvring space to their rear is so restricted, also because he expected a decision would give him the coast. He also expected thereby to affect the French morale, whereof he has been exercising his whole ingenuity of propaganda by calling into question their mutual loyalty. But the Allies having decided on a French commander in whom they have implicit faith are now willing to face all losses till the time arrives for the counter-stroke. Since the enemy has selected the British for attack, the British must bear the brunt for the time. Neither inevitable losses nor yielding unimportant ground have succeeded in shaking the confidence of the Allied troops or leaders. German methods of trying to rush soldiers into precipitate action and trying to undermine the patience and confidence of the civilian population will be understood.

The Naval Raid.

In the night of 22/23 operations were carried out against enemy bases at Zebrugges and Ostend for the purpose of sealing entrance of those channels by means of blockships. Six obsolete cruisers "Brilliant", "Sirius", "Intrepid", "Iphigenia", "Thetis" and "Indefatigable" and two old submarines filled with concrete were to be sunk in the channel of the entrance to the ports. Light covering forces and monitors, motor launches, coastal motor-boats and also French destroyers co-operated. The attack was made under cover of a smoke screen at Ostend. Then blockships were run ashore and abandoned after being blown up. At Zebrugges two of three blockships attained the objective and were sunk and blown up in the entrance to the canal. The third grounded on the way in. A certain amount of damage was done by gunfire and by torpedo attack to one enemy destroyer and other craft lying alongside the mole. A coastal motor-boat reports having torpedoed an enemy destroyer which tried to escape seaward. One old submarine succeeded in obtaining its objective, blew up and destroyed the piling of the approach to the mole. Storming parties from the "Vindictive", "Iris" and "Daffodil" attacked under extremely heavy fire, maintaining that position alongside the mole for one hour and caused considerable damage. The "Vindictive", "Iris" and "Daffodil" after re-embarking the landing parties withdrew.

This attack was primarily intended to engage the attention of the garrison on the mole thereby allowing the blockships to enter the harbour. As the attack on the mole accomplished its main object it was successful. One British destroyer was sunk by fire off the mole and two coastal motor boats and two motor launches are missing. A clear breach twenty yards wide was subsequently observed in Zebrugges mole by air-craft. Participants relate that they took the Germans completely by surprise and were able to enter Zebrugges harbour almost unobserved. The first cruiser was subjected to terrific fire from the land batteries which between Zebrugges and Ostend number one hundred and twenty heavy guns. German sailors came up the hatchways in their night clothes but were knocked down before they could come on deck. The attack was so unexpected that the guns were still covered with tarpaulins. Storming and demolition parties on Zebrugges mole were not resisted by the Germans except by gunfire and moved to their appointed work in perfect order. Buildings burst into flame or split and crumpled up. The "Daffodil", "Iris" and ex-Liverpool ferry boats which carried the landing parties were manœuvred with great success and daring. The first attempt by the "Iris" to make fast to the mole failing, Lieutenant-Commander Bradford and Lieutenant-Commander Hawkins climbed ashore and sat astride the parapet trying to make grapnels fast till each was killed. The king has sent congratulations on the success of operations to all ranks and conferred a knighthood on Vice-Admiral Keyes.

Tonnage.

The Admiralty announces that Government proposals in the future to issue information regarding gross tonnage lost and tonnage of clearances in the United Kingdom monthly. Weekly submarine returns will be discontinued. The following are British losses and those of Allied and neutral merchantmen due to enemy action and marine risk compared with preceding periods: all gross tonnage. In nineteen seventeen:—British: January, 193,045; February, 343,486; March, 375,809; total of British for three months 912,340. Allied and neutral for same period 916,747. In 1918:—January, 707,533; total for quarter 1,619,378. British: April, 555,056; May, 374,419; June, 432,355; total British for three months 1,361,870. Allied and neutral for same period 338,821; total for quarter 2,238,314. British: July, 388,430; August, 960,296; September, 209,812; total British for three months 1,558,538. Allied and neutral for same period 192,519; total for quarter 1,434,473. British: October, 289,973; November, 196,580; December, 296,356; total British for three months 782,909. Allied and neutral for same period 197,364. Total for quarter 1,272,843. In nineteen eighteen, British, January 217,270; February, 254,305; March, 216,063; total British for three months 687,638. Allied and neutral for same period—136,187; 134,119; 165,628; total 435,934. Total for quarter, 1,123,570.

Tonnage of steamships of five hundred gross tons and over, entering and clearing from United Kingdom Ports and to ports overseas in nineteen seventeen: October, 6,908,189; November, 6,818,564; December, 5,666,541. In nineteen eighteen January, 6,336,663; February, 6,326,965; March, 7,296,660. This statement embraces all the United Kingdom seaborne traffic other than coastwise and cross-channel.

The Budget.

In this House of Commons on April 22nd Mr. Bonar Law introducing the last Budget said that figures exceeded anything ever known. Advances to Allies last year were nine hundred and five millions, while America had advanced to the Allies nine hundred and fifty millions sterling. Revenue had shown excess in every branch of taxation.

It is estimated that in 1918-19 the total war expenditure to be paid out of revenue is twenty-eight point three per cent. The financial strength of Britain after five years war would be far greater than could have been anticipated. In comparison there would be a German deficit at the years end of millions. It is worth so in Britain he would say that bankruptcy was not far away. The Chancellor's proposals included increased income-tax, postal rates, cheque stamps, additional taxation on spirits, beer, tobacco, matches and sugar.

The proposals were well received in the House of Commons, the press and the country.

The King Thanks Workers.

The King on April 20 thanked ammunition workers for the enormous increase in output. The British in the field had now got more serviceable guns, machine guns and aeroplanes than on the eve of the German attack.

German Airman Dead.

Baron Richtofen, for whom the Germans claim eighty victorious air-fights, was killed in an aerial battle with the British on April 21st and received a full military funeral.

Kaiser to His People.

What is Needed for a "Good Peace."

Amsterdam.—In a birthday decree addressed to the Chancellor, which appears in the German news-papers, the Kaiser says:—The more serious the times and the greater the responsibility laid upon me by God, the more warmly and more grateful do I feel for these tokens of allegiance to me and my House.

The intimate relationship between the Crown and the people secured by my forefathers in the long years of history has in these most hard times been drawn most closely. It gleams upon me when I express the Fatherland's thanks to our heroic warriors at the front; it touches me deeply when I stand at the bedside of our wounded and dying; it moves me in a moving manner in all parts of the homeland, even there where it finds utterance in open expression of earnest anxiety concerning the future of the Fatherland. Through 26 years it was my heart's desire to consolidate in peace the Empire united by the Great Kaiser and his Iron Chancellor, and to promote economic life, science, and technology, and therewith the rise of the entire German people to ever greater participation in the intellectual and economic possessions of the Fatherland, when the envy of our enemies forced me to call up all the powers of our people for the defence of the home soil. With deep thankfulness I recall those proud days of Germany's history, when all classes and parties proved that our

beloved Fatherland was worth to them every sacrifice.

Since then, thanks to superior generalship, our great military leaders, and the inspiring deeds of our Army, and the aid of our allies standing faithfully at our side, successes which will be historic in the world have been ours. With self-sacrificing perseverance and enormous labour the homeland has also braved distress and hardship, so that our people, proved in field and country, can with God's help look forward with strong assurance to the good peace.

To this end, however, it now needs the most serious self-discipline, internal unity, and willing subordination to great aims, readiness to bear even the most heavy burdens, a confidence in our own invincibility, and the putting forth of all our powers for the one great aim—the winning of a strong, secure future for the Fatherland.

To this end I beg the loyal co-operation of all who love our people and will serve its future. Then will arise from the seed of these hard years and the bloodfallen sons of Germany a strong Empire and happy nation, blessed with economic, intellectual, and moral possessions. So help us God!—Röntgen.

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"Canada Maru".

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Bank Bills, 4 months' sight	1/6 9/16
PARIS—	
Bank Bills, demand,	205
GERMANY—	
Bank Bills, demand, M.	
NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, demand U. S. A.	98
INDIA—	
Bank Bills, demand,	Rs. 100
SINGAPORE—	
Bank Bills, demand,	\$ 66 3/8
HONGKONG—	
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U-Boat War.

How German Decision Was
Made.

The Handelsblad has begun the publication of a series of documents obtained secretly from German archives showing the steps which led to the adoption by Germany of her unrestricted submarine campaign a year ago. The following is a summary of the documents:

At the close of 1915, the German Admiralty prepared a memorandum to show that unrestricted U-boat warfare would compel Great Britain to sue for peace within six months. The wording of this memorandum indicates that the Admiralty already had decided to adopt this intensified warfare, but desired to convince the Emperor, the Imperial Chancellor and the Foreign Office of the certainty of the good results on economic and general grounds, rather than merely on military grounds.

Accordingly, the memorandum based its arguments on statistics of food prices, freight and insurance rates in Great Britain. It pointed out the effects which even the restricted submarine war had shown on prices of the essential commodities, on the balance of trade and on the morale of the English people, and deduced from this that, with unrestricted submarine warfare, England could hold out only a short period against these factors.

The memorandum first was submitted to Dr. von Bethman-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, and then to Dr. Karl Helfferich, Vice-Chancellor. The latter rejected it on the ground that it was impossible to set a limit on England's staying power and the absence of authentic estimates of her stocks on hand, and also because he feared the action which would result from neutrals, especially the United States.

The authors of the memorandum then sent a reply in which they pointed out the gravity of the internal situation in Germany and assured Dr. Helfferich that a desperate remedy was necessary. They reinforced their argument as to the seriousness of the internal state of affairs by calling in nine experts, representing German finance, commerce, mining and agriculture.

All the experts agreed on the first point, that England would have to sue for peace in six months at most. Herr Muller said England's supply of food-stuffs was smaller than in peace time, and, therefore, a ruthless U-boat war would probably accomplish the purpose in three months.

Herr Schmidt said: "I have no fears about America."
Herr Muller said: "Unrestricted

submarine warfare will cause the wholesale flight of neutrals from the war zone. Their newspapers will abuse Germany, but they will soon tire. The chief danger is the United States, but that danger will be less in proportion as Germany operates decisively and ruthlessly."

"Bitter feeling in the United States after the war is not worth considering because if Germany succeeds she can dictate terms to assure favored treatment for herself. If, on the other hand Germany throws away this opportunity the passive approval of the United States will be of small practical value."

Dr. Salomonson said: "I recognize the possibility of war with the United States, but I am loath to throw away so desirable a weapon on that account. As a banker I realize how disastrous America's entry into the war would be, but I insist that a ruthless war is the only chance to defeat Great Britain and obtain a firm peace."

Some of the American soldiers and sailors serving in the European theatre of war, it is interesting to find, have already won decorations for skill and bravery. But the American Constitution prevents these men from accepting the decorations of a foreign nation, and though emblems have been formally presented to them, the most they can do is to carry them in their pockets. There is a movement in the United States in favour of action by Congress which would permit Americans to wear these foreign honours, and a joint resolution has been introduced by a Senator containing a provision to this effect. The same resolution authorises the President to grant the Cross of Valour for courage and patriotic effort in military, naval or other services of the United States, and would also institute an American Legion of Honour, membership in which would be conferred by the President under approval of the Senate for "very distinguished services."

The Americans have hitherto set little store by medals and decorations, the reason given by an American journal being "a hypocritical pretence that our republicanism is of such a pure quality as to be tainted by the acceptance of anything which savors of distinction between men." But there can be no doubt about the stimulating influence of decorations upon the moral of an army and a people. This is recognised by the Hun, who with characteristic Teutonic thoroughness has rather overdone it. The Prussian "Iron Cross" has been turned out by the hundreds of thousands and is worn by those who have never been within three hundred miles of a military front. Of course decorations of this kind are practically worthless and defeat their own end.

A GOOD INVESTMENT

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

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TIME TABLE.

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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	Prakouong "	8.10	11.10	2.25	5.25
Bangna "	6.55	9.55	1.10	4.10	Bangdjak "	8.15	11.15	2.30	5.30
Bangdjak "	7.00	10.00	1.15	4.15	*Bangna "	8.20	11.20	2.35	5.35
*Prakonong "	7.05	10.05	1.20	4.20	Samrong "	8.25	11.25	2.40	5.40
*Ban Kluei "	7.10	10.10	1.25	4.25	Chorakhe "	8.30	11.30	2.45	5.45
Klong Toi "	7.15	10.15	1.30	4.30	*Ban Nang Greng "	8.35	11.35	2.50	6.00
Sala Deng "	7.23	10.23	1.38	4.38	*Maha Wong "	8.40	11.40	2.55	5.50
Bangkok Arr.	7.30	10.30	1.45	4.45	Paknam Arr.	8.45	11.45	3.00	5.55

*Trains stop only at the request of passengers.
Trains may leave intermediate stations 5 minutes before the stated time.

Glories of Venice Are Raiders' Marks.

The night showed the moon bland as a benediction under which Venice dreamed between the long reflections on the lagoons and canals. She was never so beautiful as now, when she lives in a nightly hush, and obscurity of screened lights; but the beauty and grace of the whole wide world's heritage of art from the centuries of great achievement were over the target of the Goth. One remembers instinctively Chesterton's lines:

All good things and lands
They only saw with heavy eyes
And broke with heavy hands.

It was about 10 when the siren lifted its too familiar voice in that strange mourning wall, which notifies the Venetians that the glory of their city is again the prey of the Hun. The authorities have already organised, as a result of bitter experience, a system of refuge, and the population took cover with orderly promptitude. The anti-aircraft artillery woke and tore the night with uproar, and then arrived the Boche and his brother Austrian, vultures preying on the bodies of saints and immortals.

There seemed to be about fifty planes circling over the city, sometimes momentarily visible as they flashed through the beams of the searchlights or were illuminated by bursting shrapnel. It was a raid in force, the serious expression of the serious gorilla soul of the Hun, intent on the ruin and destruction of the symbol of all those things which are the antithesis and refutation of Hun-ness.

When their bombs began to rain down there was practically not an inhabitant of Venice who was not in a bombproof shelter, the only exceptions being the patients at the big military hospitals, both of which were hit and in one of which occurred the only death. Two women were slightly wounded. For the rest, it was an attack not upon human beings, still less upon armed enemies, but upon monuments and palaces, upon the very stones of Venice. The Doge's Palace was one of the chief targets, and though it escaped injury, bombs fell all around it, hitting the Molo di San Marco, plunging into the narrow canal which divides the palace from the prison, and narrowly missing the Bridge of Sighs.

Along the Grand Canal, bombs just missed the Rialto Bridge and shattered the Riva de Carbone. The oratory in the Church of Santa Giustina was destroyed, and two marble columns were shattered in the Church of San Simeone Piccolo. The fifteenth century Church of St. John Chrysostom was damaged. Twenty-six houses were destroyed and sixty were damaged. Apparently about 300 bombs were

dropped, and every great monument of Venice was taken as a target. The military profit, save for a single poor soldier killed in a hospital, was exactly nil.

I have spoken to many important representative personalities since the raid, and I would point out as a side issue that such developments of a war which was already sufficiently hellish are rapidly undermining Italian confidence in both the reality and efficacy of the Vatican's reported efforts to secure the immunity of such cities as Venice from bombardment. There is a large and growing body of feeling which demands that the Vatican shall express itself clearly and unmistakably upon this burning question.

Ireland.

Seeing that Ireland (more's the pity perhaps) was irrevocably opposed to schemes of partition, temporary or otherwise—the chief hope of the Nationalists who consented to enter the Convention must have been that of piercing the bloc of the representatives of Ulster Protestantism. Thus there was the possibility that divisions would show themselves between the delegates of Belfast Labour and those of the capitalist Ulster Unionist Council. The presence of a considerable number of Southern Unionist headed by an ex-Cabinet Minister, Lord Midleton, was another important factor: for a Majority Report, signed by both Nationalists and Unionists, even if it were not held to be "substantial agreement," must, it was calculated, have an important political effect. But in the attractions of such a Report lay possibilities of complications dissensions among the Nationalists themselves, complications and dissensions which, according to the "revelations in the English Press (which has lately been allowed a wide interpretation of the D. O. R. A.) have actually arisen. The attitude of the Times and other English journals is construed as meaning that pressure should be exercised upon the Government in favour of a moderate, or Southern Unionist, legislative scheme to be carried over the heads of the "extremists" on either side, in defiance of the pledge to "Ulster" and in disregard of Sinn Féin opinion. Mr. Lysaght, the member of the Convention who is in closest sympathy with popular Nationalist feeling, has resigned his place in the assembly. Mr. Joseph Devlin's Belfast newspaper protests violently that the "Irish people" are the parties to the case most vitally concerned, and the Unionist Press of Belfast looks to Sir Edward Carson to resume the battle of the Covenant.—E.



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