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VOL. 43. NO. 81

BANGKOK MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1917.

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Canton	Lyons	Shanghal
Colombo	Malacra	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
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Pangkok		Pnom-Penh
Battambang	•••	Pondicherry
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Haiphong	•••	Shanghai
Hankow .	•••	Singapore
Hanoi	•••	Papeete
Hongkong	•••	Tientsin
Noumea		Tourane
Montze	•••	Djibouti
Patrix		-

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 Chamberlin's Colic. Cholera and inarrhesa Remedy should be garen. Lor cale by the BritishDospensary

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Safe-Deposit Lockers let to the pub-

Apply for particulars. Office hours ... 9 s.m. to 3 p.m. Seturdaye 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

> A. WILLERE, Acty Manager,

Bangkok, March 27, 1909.

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HIGH CLASS TAILOR, Opposite Oriental Avenue on the NEW ROAD. executes all kinds of Tailoring in the latest fashions. ind Post Card, and be will wait on

TIDE TABLE.

you personally

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

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P. M.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

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

MUSCULAR BACKACHE.

The muscles of the back do the heavy work of the body. When they are overworked or ill-nourished they ache and people beging to worry needlessly about their kidneys.

Backache may be due to lumbago, which is rheumatism of the muscles of the back, but more backaches are caused by overstrain, overwork, and muscle sturvation due to thin blood than by anything elee.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pille build up the blood, and sufferers from backache would do well to try this treatment before giving way to worry over a fancied organic disease. Rest and the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will correct most forms of backaches.

For people who work too hard and sleep too little a short course of treatment with these pills is all that is needed to drive away the pains and aches that are warnings of a coming break. down.

Begin to renew your strength to-day by starting Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Most dealers sell them, but you should make sure to ask for Dr. Williams'. The British Dispensary, Bangkok, sole whole-ale agents for Siam. Ties. 2.25 per bottle or Ties. 12/- per 6 bottles.

Bangkok Mails Close.

SAIGON. Tuesday 10th 3 p.m.

CHANDABURI Wednesday 11th 10 a.m. s.s. Chutatutch

Exchange Rates.

To-day's Quotations. London-

Bank Bills, demand Bank Bills, 3 months' sight 1/6 7/16 Paris---Bank Bills, demand GERMANY-Bank Bills, demand NEW YORK-Bank Bills, demand U. S. A.

INDIA— Bank Bills, demand SINGAPORE— Bank Bills, demand Hongkong-Bunk Bills, demand, **ЧОКОНАМА & КОВЕ...**

Bank Bills, derland. Y70 37 NOTE:-The rate of Interest on Advance Bills has been reduced to 6 per cent. per annum. Equivalent of Exchange demand London in Siamese Currency

THE

Tos. 13.08.—(Bank Rate)

Ciam Ibserver.

THE OLDEST AND LEADING DAILS NEWSPAPER IN SIAM.

Eight-Page English

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Ticals 20 per annum.

"Siam Maitri" WEEKLY EDITION IN SIAMESE)

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One in	BOLTIO	n	•••	Tos.	2.00	ı
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Three	**	•••	•••	"	4.50	ı
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Five	**	•••	•••	72	6.00	ı
Six	**	(one week)	•••	••	6.75	l
Two w	eeks	•••	•••	99	9.15	l
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Four	11	(1st month)		**	13.00	ı
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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 send

hefore noon,

Story of the Pall of Bagdad.

Dolhi, Merch 13th.—A communique says:—In continuation of the announcement that our forces were engaged with the enemy on the line of the Diala on the night of the 8th March, our troops succeeded, in spite of the bright moonlight, in effecting a surprise, crossing the Disla and establishing a strong position on the right bank of that river. Meanwhile, on the morning of the 8th March, the Tigris having been bridged at some distance downstream from the confidence of the Diala, a strong British detachment marched up the right bank and found the enemy holding a position about tenmiles south-west of Burdad. The enemy were driven from this position to another two m les in the rear.

During the night of the 9th March the passage of the Diala was forced and our troops advanced some four miles towards Bagdad. During the 9th March our forces on the right bank drove the enemy from his second position, bivonacking on the ground gained. This advantage, in spite of blinding dust-storms and a violent gale, was pressed on the morning of the 10th March, the Turks being forced back to within three miles west and south-west

Delhi, March 11.—Telegraping late at night on the 11th March the Gen eral Officer Commanding Force "D" gives the following details leading up to and subsequent to the capture of

Bagdad early on the 11th March :-During the evening of the 10th March we maintained close touch with the enemy on both banks of the Tigris to the south of Bagdad. During the night the enemy evacuated his entire trench line, while we pushed forward in close contact. Before dawn on the 11th March a general advance on both banks was ordered and at 5.30 a.m we occupied the railway station, the city being entered shortly after. Our cavalry pushed forward in pursuit and after a slight resistance occupied Kazi-main, capturing over one hundred prisoners and four damaged aeroplanes. Our gunboats now took up the pur-

During this recent fighting the flerce gales, blinding dust-storms, lack of water away from the river, and the vigour of the pursuit, have made the operations arduous. Since the 23rd of February the Turks had been busy fallen into our hands, including large quantities of equipment, arms and wounded were also abandoned by the between two hundred and three hun- | ed the seats from the public gardens.

the 10th March and three hundred pris ners were taken. Un entering the city of Bagdad the

local inhabitants gave us a warm welcome. Slight disturbances occurred in the city consequent on the Turkish evacuation, but complete order was restored when our troops entered the city.

A communique says:-The following telegram, dated the 31st March, has been received from "Eye Witness" in Mesopotanlia: - Bagdad, 11th March. -Our vanguard entered Bagdad soon after nine this morning. The city is approached by an unmetalled road between palm groves and orange gardens Crowds of Bagdadis came out to meet 118: Persians, Arabs, Jews, Armenians, Chaldeans and Christians of diverse sects and races. They filled the street, balconies and roofs, a hurraling and clapping their hands. Groups of school-children danced in front of us, shouting and cheering, and the women of the city turned out in their holiday

The people of the city have been robbed to supply the Turkish Army. For the last two years the oppression has been becoming unendurable. During the last week it degenerated into brigandage. I am told that the mere mention of the British had become penable and the people were afraid to talk freely about the war.

It appears that all hope of saving the city was abando ed after we effected the crossing of the Tigris on the 23rd February. Since that date the Turk. ish Covernment has been requisition. ing private merchandise wholesale and despatching it by train to Samarah. Three or four thousand liras' worth of stuff is believed to have been officially looted, including five thousand sacks of sugar. The German Consul left two weeks ago and the Anstrian Consul two days ago.

The bridge of boats, the Turkish Army clothing factory and Messrs. Lynch's offices were blown up or otherwise destroyed last night, and the railway station, civil hospital and most of the British property, except the Residency, which has been used as a Turkish hoe. pital, were either gutted or damaged. As soon as the gendarmerie left at two this morning Kurds and others began looting. As we entered from the east this morning they were rifling

the bazaar at the other end of the city, and among the first citizens we met were merchants who had run out to crave our protection Regiments were detailed to police the bazaar and destroying and removing everything of value in Bagdad. A considerable allotted, but there was much that it was too late to save. Many shops had amount of booty has, nevertheless, been looted and the valuables been cleared, and the rabble were found ammunition. Five hundred Turkish | busy dismantling the interiors, tearing down bits of woods and iron and carry. enemy. On the left bank of the Tigris | ing off bedsteads. They had even lootdred Turkish dead were counted on | Our entry was very easy and unoffi-

MOTOR BOAT CO, LTD. MENAM:

TIME TABLE,

LINE 1 -BANGKABUE TO BANG QUANG & MUANG NAWN. Boats leave Bangkabue to Bang Quang, Muang Nawn & Pakret. a.m. 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.10.

p.m. 1, 1.30, 2.30, 3.10, 3.50, 4.40, 5.30. daily. Bangkabue to Samkuk ... 2.30 p.m. daily. , , , Kai Koh Yai ... 1.00

LINE 2-TANON TOK TO PARLAT in connection with Paklat Tram Cars Thahin Boats leave Tanon Tok every full and half hour from 6.30 a.m to 7.30 p.m. After 7.30 when sufficient passengers. LINE 3-THA CHANG WANG LUANG TO KLONG BANGKOK NOT.

Boats leave Tha Chang warg Luang landing a.m. 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 11.30, and p.m. 1.00, 2.30, 3.30 4.30, and 5.30 daily. LINE 4-KLONG SAMRONG LOCK TO BANG HIA.

Boats leave the Lock in connection with the Paknam Railway train 10.45 a.m. from Bangkok.

ROYAL STATE RAILWAYS. (Broad Gauge Lines.)

						TABLE	,				
			In !	force (from	lst April,	1916.	,			
Bangkok Ayuthia		a.m. 7.— 9.3	a.m.	p.m. 1.25 3.33	p.m. 3.33	Lampang	Dep.	1		a.m.	a.m. 7.33 p.m
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Bangkok Petrien	Dep. Arr.	7.45 9.33				Petrien Bangkok	Dep.	9.28 8.m. 7.50 9.38	11.35	3.16	6.— p.m. 3.55 5.45

cial; and it was clear that the joy of the people was gennine. No functionaries came out to meet us, as thera was still fear of reprisals. Our own attitude was characteristic, there was no display or attempt at impressiveness. The troops nounced, amid cheers, his intention entered in the order of advance ready of sending on behalf of the Council to deploy against a new position, dusty and unshaven after several days' hard fighting and bivouacking. It was not known until we actually entered that the Turks had evacuated the city.

The fighting (between the 7th and the 10th had been heavy. Extraordinary gallantry was shown in crossing the

the Dials river.
Lahore, March 13.—At a Imeeting of the Bunjab Legislative Council at Government House, Lahore, on Tuesday, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor referred, amid cheers, to the British occupation of Bagdad.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer traced the progress of the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force from the time that it forced the Turks to evacuate Kut-el-Amara, remarking that in the course of the recent advance the troops covered over one hundred miles in ten days. His Honour alluded to the sanctity and re-ligious associations of Bagdad as a for-mer centre of the Caliphate, and characterised it as most gratifying that the town should have been taken without the stern fighting that seemed likely to occur. The British had always hoped that when the time came for them to capture Bagdad the town might suffer no harm. It was certain that all religious interests would be safeguarded by the army of occupation-(Ap-

His Honour ventured to assert that the capture of Bagdad was the greatest military success of the war. In the course of the campaign in Mesopotamia the British had met with difficulties, disappointments and failures, but he thought that the members of the Conncil would realise how utterly those bitter memories had been wiped out by the present brilliant achievement. (Cheers.) The success had established the superiority of British arms in the Middle East, and he was glad to think that among the Indian traces which that among the Indian troops which had assisted in the triumph the Punjabi soldiers figured prominently-

Sir Michael dwelt on Germany's ambitions in the Middle East and mentioned how she hoped to find means through the Constantinople-Bagdhad Railway to attack India. He referred to the notorious mission sent by the Germans from Bagdad to Persia and Afghanistan and to other evidences of German intrigue, as revealed in the Lahore conspiracy case. When Turkey was coerced into making war with the Allies the British did not hesitate

to take the initiative and attack bold-

Sir Michael considered that the capture of Bagdad had safeguarded the outposts of India. His Honour ana message of congratulation to the Viceroy.

There was a general illumination of the civil station to-night to celebrate the capture of Bagdad.

Bombay, March 14th.—The news of the British occupation of Bagdad was received in Bombay with the greatest enthusiasm. The rapid pursuit of the Turks after the fall of Kut was the cause of much speculation, but the celerity with which General Maude instituted the final attack and gained his objective was unexpected. The triumph was loudly acclaimed, especially in the war hospitals. Yesterday morning flags were flown from all the public buildings and the ships in the harbour.

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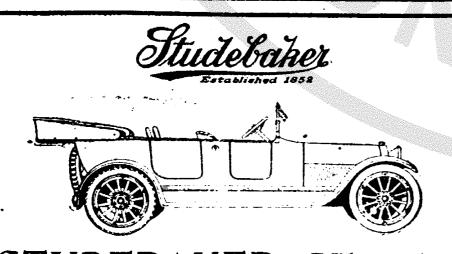
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By ASVABAHU.

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Sealed tenders addressed to the Director General, Royal Irrigation Department, must be submitted on or before the 16th April B. E. 2460 at 11 a.m.

The Royal Irrigation Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

> Royal irrigation Department. Bangkok, 30th March, B.E. 2459.

Sd/- R. C. R. WILSON. Director General, R. 1. D. 31-9 A.

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

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The Siam Observer

MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1917.

INDIVIDUALISM AND COLLECTIVISM.

Up to now the life of humanity in general has been conducted on the individualistic principle. Individualism is but another word for selfish-It need not necessarily be selfishness of the ugly and unpleasantly -aggressive sort, but still it is selfishness. In the terms of Eastern philosophy-which has received so much favourable attention in the West during the last two or three decades-the self has been exploited at the expense of the Self. This may seem a little vague to the non-instructed Westerner, but the meaning will be quite clear to all who are acquainted with the philosophical systems of the Orient The Sanskrit sacred writings in particular are full of references to the self and the Self, these standing, of course, for the lower and the higher nature of man. According to the old sages, the Self of each individual, while not identical with the Higher Egoes of other individuals, has an intimate and indissoluble connection with them. so that in the ultimate aspect the individual Selves become one great Self. Something of this idea is bound up with Emerson's conception of the Oversonl; and it is the essence of the Buddhist doctrine of Mrvana, the "merging of the drop into the shining ocean." It underlies also the "Cominmuion of Saints" in Christian theology, and is likewise the rootprinciple of Collectivism as a philosophical scheme. The human race has not yet come to that stage of evolution when it is capable of shedding the bonds of individualism, nor is the time ripe yet for it to do so. The world has attained to its present condition of material progress mainly if not entirely by the application of individualism to the current of existence. In spite of this, however, collectivison has in all ages had its advocates, though in general they spoke with weak voices and were unbeard by the multitude. But of later years their voices have grown and their tones have become louder and more insistent. It would no doubt have been long ere they would have succeeded in arousing sufficient interest in the masses to bring about any marked changes in life and conduct, had there not transpired events of such magnitude as to shake the foundations of civilisation itself, and compel the attention of the most careless to serious things. Without question the world is within sight of a new era. That individualism is going to be abolished not the most sanguine of its opponents is prepared to believe; but that as a political creed it will be subject to very great modifications seems tolerably certain. The co-operation forced upon the units of a nation or a combination of nations working with one common object by the necessities of an unprecedented situation must compel them to realise not only the value of collective effort but also that collectivism itself is one of the truths of existence, whether we profess to believe in it or not. No one individual can separate himself from the rest of humanity, and his words, thoughts and deeds re-act on the rest of his kind just as do theirs on him. It is even coming more and more to be held by Western psychologists, as has long been taught in the East, that his most secret and unuttered thoughts are not his alone but have their due though subtle influence on the others of the race. Into such occult questions it is needless here to go, but it affords some indication of all that is covered and implied by the idea of collectivism. But it is with collectivism in its practical application that the world will be most concerned in the near future, and everything tends to indicate that the co-operative spirit will enter into national life and conduct to a very noticeable extent, particularly in so far as the interests of the State are involved in it, and that the people, having tasted of some of the realities of that spirit, will cheerfully work in unison with it, each conscious that he is not one by himself

but a part of a living and corporate

Court News.

To-morrow at 10. a.m. His Majesty the King will leave by motor car from Bhanumas Chamruu to Bajavaradit landing from where he will go by motor launch to Bangkok Noi Station and will leave for the Southern Provinces by Special Train.

His Majesty will probably be away from the Capital for about two months.

Steamers to the. Philippines.

The American Consulate has received the following cablegram from Governor. General Harrison of the Philippine

Islands : -"American Consul, Bangkok, Please make public the following regulations now governing entrance of steamers to Manila Bay: South channel into Manila bay closed and mined. This channel extends from Caballo Island on north to Restinga Point and south and north channel between Corregidof and shore of Bataan province and will be closed from sunset to sunrise. Hacrison.'

LOCAL AND GENERAL

THE Misses Rosenberg have left Singapore by the s.s. Drufar for a trip to Hongkong.

A VARIETY of household furniture. stc. for sale at Mesers. E. M. Pereira and Cos' store vide advertisement.

THE s.s. Katong left Singapore at 8 a.m. on Monday the 9th inst., and may be expected to arrive at the Borneo Company's wharf on Thursday morning about 9 a.m.

THE Post and Telegraph Department reports that Malay Penineular Local line is imperfectly working between Singora and Bangkok. Other lines are in good order.

THE Danish Consul and Madame von Holck left by the s.s. Prackatipok for a health-trip until the end of the month. During Mr. von Holck's absence Mr. Erik Leth will be in charge of the affairs of the Consulate.

THE Reverend C. R. and Mrs. Simmonsare leaving for Singapore by the s.s. Kamor to attend the annual conference of the clergy of the diocese. They will pay a series of pastoral visits in Kelantan before returning here via Singora. Until further notice there will be no mid-week services at the S. Mary's Mission and no Evensong on Sundays although there will be Matins at the customary hour on Sundays. The S. Mary's Mission School re-opens on Friday, May 5th.

Belgians Engaged.

London, April 2.- A Belgian communique says: There is continuous artillery fire on the whole front, especially in the region of Dixmude.

Mexican Rebels.

London, March 31.-Gulveston: A reign of terror prevails in the oilfields in Vera Cruz State. It is reported that several have been killed by revolutionists, including two Britishers.

Sweden.

London, March 31.—Stockholm: A new Cabinet has been formed. Senator Swartz, the Premier, in a statement of his policy, says that the first duty will be to continue the policy of impartial neutrality.

Brailov Docks Bombed.

London, April 1 .- Wireless. Russian official: We repulsed attacks in the Kirlibaba, Jacobeni and Vale-Putnaroad regions. Our aeroplanes by gunfire burnt an airship in the Odobestchi region. Twenty-two of our aeroplanes bombed Brailov, causing dock fires.

The Troublous Turks.

London, April 1.-Mesopotamia Official: The enemy's attempted converging movement from the Shatt-el-Adhaim and Deli Abbas on our Deltawa detachment failed.

The enemy's movement from Deli Abbas was continued and his troops are now in full retreat. We attacked the Shatt el-Adhaim force on Thursday and after severe fighting occupied the whole position. Several enemy counter attacks failed, the enemy leaving 124 unwounded men and many wounded on our hands, and again retiring to the right bank of the Shatt el-Adhaim.

PADDY REPORT FOR APRIL 8.

Nasuan 2280 coyans at Tos. 65/86 each Samruang 610 " " " 52/64 ., Namuang 420 57/39 3340 Unyana Total 2nd to 8th April. (Last week.) 1917.

13840 Nasuan Coyans. Samruang 4000 Namuang 2120 19,960 Total

THE

Great War.

British Air Attack,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 9.
The Admiralty says that naval seaplanes on the night 7th—8th instant
bombed the mole at Zeebrugge. Naval
and military aeroplanes attacked ammunition dumps at Ghent and BrugesAll returned safely. The same night off
Zeebrugge we torpedoed two destroyers. One sank and the fate of the second
is uncertain but it was severely damaged. We had no casualties.

Cuba and Germany.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 9. Havana.—The Senate has unanimously passed a vote declaring that a state of war exists between Cuba and Germany.

The Question of Armed Merchantmen.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 9.
The Dutch Government has finally informed the British that they will not allow armed merchantmen to enter Dutch ports. It is not known what steps Britain will now take in the matter, which has formed the subject of grave discussion in Britain and Holland.

Mesopotamia.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 7.
Petrograd.—The Russians have joined hands with the British at Kizilrobat.
Mesopotamia. Official.—The Russian and British detachments established touch on April 2nd on the left bank of the Dials River. The Turks are reported to be retreating towards Kifri.

America's Vigorous Action,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Washington.—President Wilson has signed the War Resoultion passed by Congress, and it is officially intimated that America is at war with Germany.

New York,—The German merchantmen at New York, Boston, Baltimore and New London have been seized. Probably likewise those in all other ports to the total of ninetyone. Official orders will be issued stating how these vessels will be employed.

ployed.
Washington.—The German gun-boat
Cormoran interned at Guam Island
refused to surrender, and was blown
up by her crew. Two German warrant-officers and five of the crew were
killed by the explosion. Twenty officers, twelve warrant officers and three
hundred and twenty-one men are pri-

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 8.
Havana.—President Wilson has asked
Congress to declare War on Germany.

Washington.—In conformity with the resolution of Congress, President Wilson has signed a proclamation formally declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany. The mobilisation of the fleet has been ordered, also the seizure of German ships. A proclamation has been issued calling upon American citizens to enrol themselves under the flag of the Union, in order to carry out to the maximum degree the operations of the Federal arms.

Austrian Ambassador to Leave America.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
• London April

London, April 7.

Amsterdam.—A message from Vienna states that the Austrian Ambassador to the United States has been instructed to demand his passports if Congress ratifies a state of war with Germany.

Air Raid on England,

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

London, April 8.
German aeroplanes dropped bombs on the Kentish coast, but effected no damage,

War Resolution Passed.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Washington.—The House of Representatives has passed the War Resolu-

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 7.
Washington.—The Chamber has voted in favour of war by 372 votes to 50. The part of Congress is finished, and it is now officially announced that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany.

Brazilian Liner Sunk.

.(RBUTBR'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 6.
Cherbourg. — The Brazilian liner
Parana has been sunk. Thirteen of
the crew are missing.

Satisfaction Among the Allies.

("S. O." SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, April 8.

President Wilson's speech caused great excitement in France and Great Britain, the vast potentialities of American aid to the Allies being fully appreciated.

More Men for British Army.

("S. O. " SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
Singapore, April 8.
Lord Derby stated that certainly large and more drastic measures were necessary for the supply of men to the British Army.

Rejoicing in France.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 8.

The Government will display President Wilson's message publicly throughout France in all schools, colleges and lyceums, in order that scholars and students, on returning from the Easter holidays, may read it, together with the comments of MM. Ribot, Dubost and Deschanel. The prefects have invited all Mayors to fly flags on public building. Flags were flown from the Paris Hotel de Ville yesterday.

Sinkings.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.) Paris, April 7.

Marseilles.—The French mail-steamer Ernest Simon has been sunk in the Mediterranean. There was no loss of life. The American cargo-vessel Missourian has been sunk, also in the mediterranean.

Cherbourg.—An enemy submarine sunk the Bragilian transport Parana off Barfleur. There are there missing.

Russian Withdrawal.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)
Paris, April 7.

Petrograd.—The Russian forces, after heavy losses, have withdrawn to the right bank of the Stokhod.

French Communique.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris April 7.

To-day there were artillery actions on the Somme and Oise front, and we arrested a German coup-de-main in the Argonne. To-day we defeated German counter-attacks to north of La Folie farm. We made excellent progress to north of Landricourt and south of the Oise, and recaptured further trenchelements north east of Reims. The British made progress in spite of deeperate resistance, and captured Ronssoy Basse-Boulogne.

Paris, April. 8. We continued progress yesterday, with grenade fighting, east of Sapigneul and north-west of Reims, which the Germans are bombarding violently. To-day there was fierce artillery fighting east and west of the Somme, in the region of Ballen and Grugies. We continued to progress north of Landricourt. One of our air-squadrons dropped 440 kilogrammes of explosives on enemy establishments at Villers, Spincourt, Maugiennes forest and Bois-Billy. The British continued their offensive north of St. Quentin, and gained possession of Lemprie, progressing north of Morenil, and inflicting heavy losses.

British Legation Telegrams.

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

London, April 6. In France there has been vigorous fighting during the past week, which resulted in considerable progress by both the French and British, especially in the neighbourhood of Saint Quen-tin. West and north-west of this important town the British made steady progress against strong resistance. South-west and south thereof the French have advanced until they now hold the plateau on which Urvillers is situated, and further north they have entered the south-western suburbs of Saint Quentin itself. Other two sectors wherein they have been fighting have been the area south-east of Arras and north-east of Soissons in both cases the ground won from the enemy has been hotly contested. The British advanced to a line that runs almost straight from the neighbourhood of Arras through Croiselles to Bognies, just south of the Bapaume Cambrai road. In the Soissons area the French pushed forward through some difficult country in the direction of Laon. Throughout these operations fighting has been greatly hindered by bad weather. In spite of this and all other obstacles, the recent advance has undoub edly been swifter than the enemy anticipated. Several field guns and howitzers have been captured, and many prisoners, ma-chine guns and much other booty taken. There are indications that the German retirement has not worked as smoothly as the enemy hoped. It is probable that the Germans have now reached the main line of defence whereon they were retiring. Saint Quentin is in advance of this line, but

tish have captured approximately five thousand German prisoners.

In Mesopotania the successful advance of the British continues. Up the river Diala considerable resistance has been encountered, but the Turks have been thrown back wherever they attempted to stand. The Russians have now broken through the pa-ses where they were temporarily held up by heavy snow and the enemy's defence, and have reached Khanikin. The British and Russian cavalry patrols have

its possession is of importance. The

enemy is resisting strongly the move-

ment which threatens it. Since the

beginning of the present year the Bri-

established touch.

Information has been received from a reliable source that Turkish troops have been employed to quell rioting and disturbances in Munich. The necessity for retaining Turkish troops in Germany and Austria is therefore apparaments.

A reference in the German wireless to destruction by the British and French gunners of French churches and villages needs no refutation, but is interesting as a reminder of the operations of the German authorities at Liege and Dinant, and of the sack of Louvain and innumerable other towns and villages.

The King has sent a message of thanks for the devoted loyalty of all parts of the Empire in their efforts to bring the war to a successful conclusion, as expressed through their representatives at the Imperial War Conference, which has adjourned to the thirteenth of April.

Mr. Bonar Law announced in the House of Commons that the Government was considering the question of reform of the House of Lords.

The Military Service Bill has passed the House of Commons, and secured a further one hundred thousand men by the re-examination of the exempted. Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, addressing the Cardiff Trade Unionists, declared that it was impossible to put a limit to the number, and that the Army would require a further half-million before the end of July, which would undoubtedly be forthcoming.

edly be forthcoming.

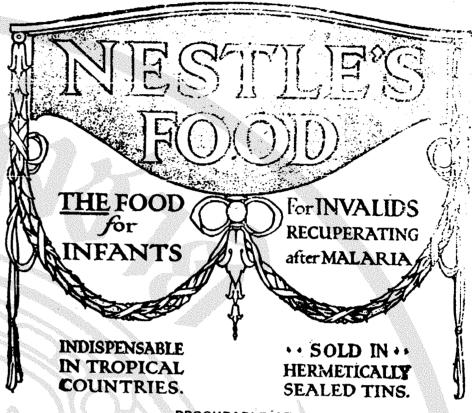
General Smuts, speaking at a luncheon in the House of Commons, referring to the united efforts of South African Dutch and British in the cause of Empire, and said that this co-operation was possible because the Boer War was supplemented by the wisest settlement in history, which was due to the fact that the British Empire was founded not on force, but on freedom, equality and equity.

The submarine campaign shows promising signs for all but the sermans. The volume of trade passing through the danger zone shows no great difference since its increase in the middle of last month, wherefore apparently neutral traffic was being resumed. The losses show no decided tendency to increase, and are apparently much below the total which the enemy confidently anticipated. French and Italian returns show no sign of their mercantile marine suffering from interruption or undue loss. Admiral Jellicoe, speaking at Cardiff, raid that freeh schemes were daily being introduced for sinking submarines, which were now forced to attack from under water. The enemy losses are not published, owing to the uncertainty of ascertaining whether a descent is voluntary, but it was certain that they were not getting off scot-

The Russian Government has announced its intention of an entire reconstitution of Poland on the basis of a Government chosen by the Poles themselves. The Russian Cabinet has been re-formed on the British model, establishing close bonds between headquarters and the Government. Commissioner has been appointed to take over the Tsar's domains, whence apparently the combined private fortunes of the Tsur, Tsuritsa and Tsarewitch amount to £800,000 sterling. Revelations touching the scandalous expenditure of the Tear's colossal State income have had the effect of profoundly modifying public views regarding the ultimate establishment of a Monarchy, and even the Moderates are considering a republican form of

At Washington the resolution of the Senate in favour of a state of war was passed by eighty-two votes to six. Steps are being taken in the direction of efficient co-operation between America and the Allies by the creation of an Anglo-French and American Military and Financial Commission. It is considered probable from this that co-operation will primarily take the form of financial assistance, also of policing the Atlantic with small craft, with a base on the European side.

A sensational rumour is published by the Morning Post that the Kaiser is dangerously ill at Homburg, where he was visited by the Emperor of Austria and his Ministers. Although tentative peace proposals were undoubtedly discussed, the Vienna Press states that it is not intended on the part of the Central Powers to make any immediate peace offer.



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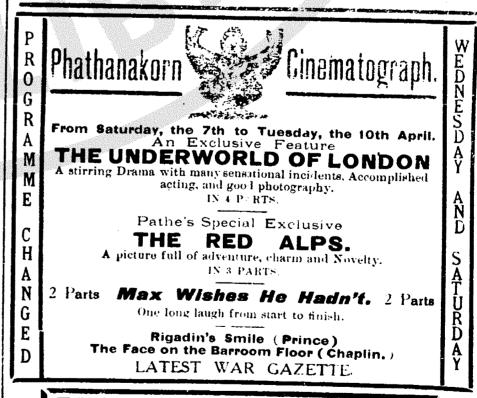
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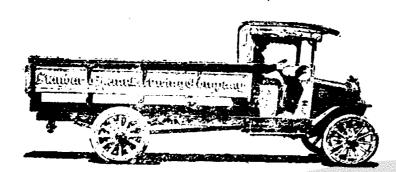
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Sikak Phya Sri-City.

India Matters.

The Coffee Crop.

London, March 18.—In the House of Commons, Sir J. D. Rees emphasised the seriousness to India for the probibithe seriousness to man for the promotion of the import of coffee into the United Kingdom, and urged the Imperial Government to allow the import of the Indian coffee crop by licence. Mr. Chamberlain replied that he was compared to the compared of Tendented the Chamberlain replied that he was compared to the compared of Tendented that he was compared to the compared of Tendented that he was compared to the compared of Tendented that he compared to the compared of the compared to the compared municating with the Board of Trade on the matter.

Exchange in Persia.

In reply to Col. Yate, Mr. Chamberlain said that the Indian Government was considering the recommendations of the committee regarding the granting of the same rate of exchange of rupees into krans to the troops in Persia as the Indo-European Telegraph Officers in Persia received. A decision would be reached as soon as possible.

A Munitions Experiment.

In reply to Mr Warding, Mr Chamberlain said that Mr Wakefield, Director-General of Revenue in Hyderadad, had called the attention of the Indian Government to the possibility of using a certain material for the manufacture of munitions. Experiments, while showing the utility of the material, had not yet established its superiority over other materials, consequently the final decision regarding its employment had not yet been taken.

Saving On Sea Transport.

London, March 26.—The Army appropriation account states that the sum of £5,570,320 credited to the Indian Government includes the provisional payment of £542,300 by India representing the estimated saving to the Indian Government on sea transport service in 1914-1916 inclusive. The War Office and India Office are still corresponding on the subject.

Various Items.

London, April 2. - The strength of the St. Quentin position can be judged from the fact that it is defended by ten separate belts of wire, well protected from the rear.

The enemy is using a new field gun, outranging its predecessors by two thousand yards. He is also employing light guns drawn by a pair of horses.

There are numerous traces of the effectiveness of our gunners. One German graveyard contains two thousand

London, April 2.-German

behind on the Somme, "where every German village has sacrificed its man-hood." "German children whisper the word Somme." "No river rune so red with blood, is so flooded with

At the same time, the correspondents exult over the devastation of the evacu-

ated country.
"War babies" are becoming a serious problem in Germany. Some 360,800 are already supported by the

The political situation in Germany is most interesting. The Pruseian ultra-Conservatives are fighting tooth and nail to stem the growing movement in favour of reform of the Pressian electoral system, which is the most antiquated in Europe, but they find little sympathy elsewhere.

Liberal newspapers urge a change, since Prussia cannot remain the only feldul regime in the midst of a totally changed world."

Jassy, April 2.-It transpires that the Germans have arrested in Bukharest the septuagenarien mother of Premier Bratiano, and are holding her as a hostage.

London, April 2.—Financial experts regard the revenue returns as an extraordinary testimony of the capacity and patriotism of the British tax-payer.
The excess gives prospect that the revenue for 1917-18, on the existing basis, will no less than 600 millions.

It is pointed out that last year's in-crease was more than sufficient to cover the interest and sinking fund for the thousand millions War Loan.

Indirect tuantion contributed 22.1 per c nt. London, April 1.—The War Office states: The rainy season has suc-

pended extensive operations in East Africa. The opportunity has been taken to reorganise the forces, exchange and relieve units, perfect transport, and reconstruct railways. The whole of German territory north of the cen-

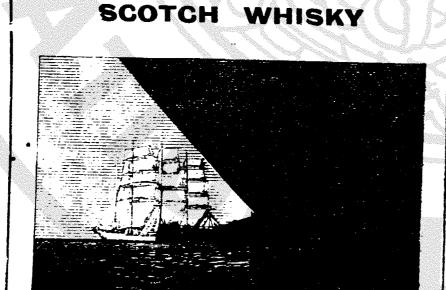
or German territory north of the central railway is being civilly administered and has rapidly settled down.

A small party of wandering Germans was captured on the slopes of Kilmanjaro on Mar. 25. The principal German force remains south of the Rufji, with its outposts in contact with our columns. There is more activity in the western area, where the German columns moving southward are angusted. columns moving southward are engaged with the Rhodesian and Nyasaland troops north and north-east of Lake

THE FRUIT SEASON.

Bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, pendents wax sentimental on the sub- hand. It may save a life. For sale ject of the great German graveyard lelt by the British Dis-pensary.

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Making An Army.

What Great Britain Did.

Whatever the leaders of Germany may think of this country as a nation, one thing at least of ours has always called forth their unqualified praise and admiration, says the Marchester Guardian. That is the organisation and development of our new armies. It is true that enormous strides had been made in the training and organisation of theore since the South African War, and the army that went out to Mons in the early days of August, 1914, was probably the best trained army that has ever left England. But the army, as regards numbers, was but a drop in the bucket compared with the vast quantities of men at present under arms. Still, the high standard set by the Expeditionary Force was a magnificent, though perhaps unattainable, ideal for the new armies to have before them.

It must be remembered that the Expeditionary Force had the country's best soldiers to train them, and nearly all these had gone abroad, and so were of the various fronts. In Ocnot available for training the new re- tober, 1914, the artillery of one division cruits. Further, the new armies had to get what training they could in as many months as the old army had years. There were also other great difficulties, as will appear from the following information, which comes

from an anthoritative source. The least difficulty encountered in the organisation of the new armies was the supply of men; and, inseed, at first the rush of recruits was extremely difficult to deal with. But before they could be turned into the troops which have given such an excellent account antiquated French 90-mm. were utilisof themselves in all quarters of the globe, they had to be housed, fed, clothed, armed, equipped, distributed into units, and taught the drill, discipline and technical skill needed of modern soldiers.

In the very first place, however, there was only accommodation for 250,000 men in barracks in the British Isles at the outbreak of war. Consequently in the early days of the war about 800,000 troops were housed in hired buildings and billets, which necessitated new rules and regulations and new machin-Luckily in the early days of the war the weather was fine and camps could be used, but when the bad weather came the overcrowding and the depressing conditions of rain and deep mud were responsible for great discomfort and some sickness. The only satisfac ing grounds, and within a year huts to hold three-quarters of a million men.

with water and light laid on, had been built, besides various enormous depots

for stores, remounts, etc.

The commissariat is the one branch of army supply which has never suffered from a lack of materials. There have been many complaints of wastage, and, owing to a temporary shortage of appliances and trained cooks, of bad cooking, but now the meat ration has been reduced and the necessary improvements made in the matter of schools of instruction in cookery. The gigantic nature of the task may be gathered from the fact that some of the base depots feed as many as 250,000 men-even more. One advanced depot, too, sends out full rations for 100,000 troops and part rations for 40,000 more, 340 issues of rations to so many separate units being made daily

armies was most difficult to solve. The O.T.C. over 2,500

from this one storehouse. One bakery

alone has a daily output of 75,000

available stocks in the country were soon exhausted; and machinery, and supply of dyes, cloth, leather, etc., for the manufacture of new stocks could not be improvised in a week or two. While the dozen manufacturers of khaki cloth before the war were being expanded to 200 all sorts of makeshifts had to be resorted to. Recruits had to wear their own suits.

The difficulty of arming them was even greater. When the war started this country had less than 800,000 rifles, little more than half of which were of the new short pattern, and were being resighted for a new mark of ammunition. The weekly output of rifles was under 2,000 an infinitesimal amount compared with the needs of the new armies; and the rifles requires a longer time than any other weapon be-fore its manufacture with new plant can be started, owing largely to the number of gauges of extreme accuracy required in the process.

The army was just as badly off for artillery as for rifles, though, for course, the War Office took immediate steps to increase the production by every possi-ble means. Even so, the supply was barely sufficient to satisfy the demands

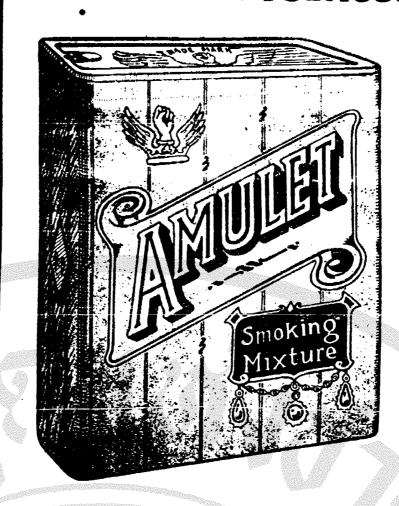
of the first new army had only six 18-pounders, instead of its full comple-ment of 54. In March, 1915, some divisions had only two guns per bat-tery. For mouths the gunner in some divisions had to try and learn his ex-tremely complicated duties without even seeing, still less working or firing, the gun to which he was being trained. ed to teach the men the positions and motions of loading and firing. But there were no dial sights, range finders, directors, and so on. Happily now those days are long past, and we have made such progress that we can now even supply our Allies with some of their needs their needs

But perhaps the greatest difficulty of all which Great Britain had to meet before being able to confront the wellequipped German armies arose from the depletion of cadres of officers fit rules and regulations and new machin-ery of quartering committees, etc. to train these armies. The Expedi-tionary Force swallowed up all the best trained officers and non-commissioned officers.

To cope with the situation, retired officers—"dug-outs," as they are called -were appointed in large numbers, and the bulk of them did invaluable tory way of housing troops was in hutments built in camps near the training grounds and mitting and mi in Flanders wounded officers were imfor training duties and ed very good service in this capacity, with all their recent experiences of modern warfare,

As for the junior ranks, the usual avenues for permanent commissions in the army, Woolwich, Sandhurst, and the Special Reserve, were enlarged by increasing the establishments and shortening the courses. A certain number of ex-warrant and non-commissioned officers were given commissions, and finally the wisdom of Lord Haldane in providing a method of rapidly expanding the commissioned ranks by means of the Officers' Training Corps became apparent. At the outbreak of war there were 22 senior Officers' Training Corps, and considerably over 100 of the junior division, which comprises the public schools' cadet units. Oxford University O.T.C., for instance, provided over 2,500 officers for the army within the first year of the war, the Cambridge O.T.C. over 2,300, three of the smaller northern Universities' The problem of clothing the new O.T.C. over 1,000, and the Inns of Court

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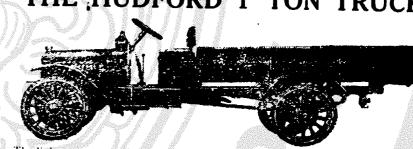
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AIDS TO TRADE.

The business problem of to-day is not the manufacturing, but the selling end of your business. Any. thing that increases sales is of importance to the business man-and advertising is the great sale

The "Observer" specialises in advrtising that sells goods and deveiops trade.

For rates etc. inquire from the Manager or ring him up on the 'Phone.



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

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General Wire News.

Germany Wants Peace.

Amsterdam, April 1.-Germany's hope that the Russian revolution would result in peace is evidenced by an inspired Berlin telegram purporting to give the views of political circles on Count Czernin's interview. It says that Czernin's frank utterances were greeted with joy and will doubtless help to des-troy enemy rumours that the Central Powers are willing to assist in the restoration of Russian reaction.

It adds: It now lies with Russia to reply to the clear and unmistakeable utterances of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg and Count Czernin. The latter's readiness to negotiate peace whenever our enemies abandon their unrealisable idea of crushing us agrees with the wishes of the German people. We can, with head erect, await the offer of the enemy, who has known our intentions since Dec. 12. We are stronger than ever on all fronts and we can endure and still secure an honourable peace worth our gigantic sacrifices.

Berne, April 2 .-- Telegrams from Vienna emphasise that the Austrian Foreign Minister's statement of March 31 was on all fours with Bethmann-Hollweg's statement in the Reichstag, both being intended to show the complete unanimity of the Central Powers on all questions.

The Bavarian press has now joined in the peace chorus, declaring that Austria and Germany are ready to enter any practicable way leading to an honourable peace.

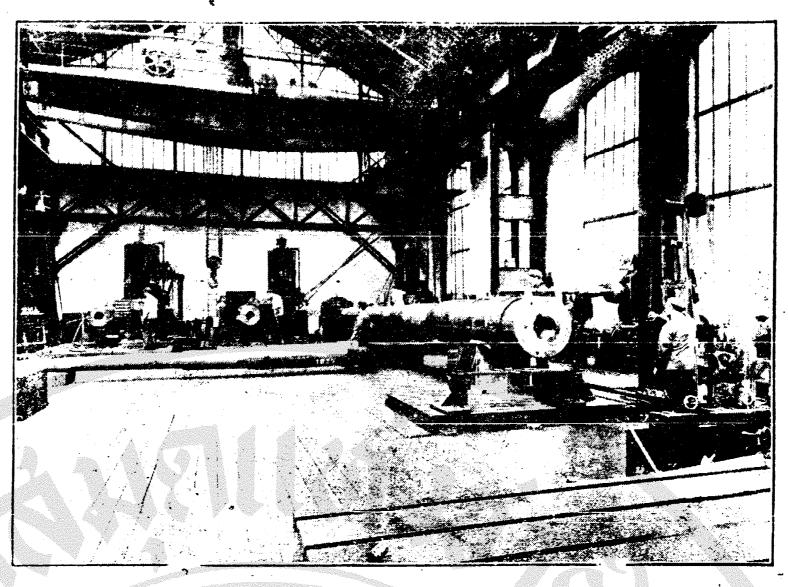
Amsterdam, April 1.—There were stormy scenes in the Reichstag on March 30, the Socialists amid shouts of "treason" declaring that a republic in Germany was inevitable, and demanding larger powers for the Reichstag in the matter of foreign policy.

Rassian Messages.
Petrograd, April 1.—Nearly all the newspapers have emphasized that Herr von Bethmann Hollweg's references to Russia in the Reichstag were intended to entrap Liberal opinion in Russia in

favour of peace.

The Novoye Vremya recalls that the Kaiser was always interfering in the internal affairs of Russia and had officials and even ministers appointed. It says: "We want a peace which a new crowned German fool could not disturb. The best means to realise this is for Germany to take her destiny in her own hands."

Petrograd, April 2,—The Premier (Prince Lvoff) is receiving pressmen and repeating the Government's determination unswervingly to fulfil treaties and agreements with the Allies and



BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH. In a munition works in England. A Big Gun.

prosecute the war to a victorious con-

"Free Russians will not bow before an invader who is striving to humiliate them. Victory over the Kaiser will be the victory of democracy over the strongest bulwark of reaction in the

Petrograd, April 2.-The Government has ordered the removal to Petrograd of all personages detained with the ex-Tsar at Tsarskoe selo. The Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna and a number of the suite of the Grand Duke Boris have been arrested, it is supposed in connection with a plot to proclaim the Grand Duke Nicholas as

Failure of Submarinism.. London, April 2.-The Telegraph's

the submarine piracy was designed to stop all British trade immediately. sticking at no inhumanity to effect that aim, British ports during the "blockade" have been visited by forty thousand ships, of all nationalities, excluding fishing vessels and local traders.

The writer challenges Admiral Capelle to say how many submarines, costing a quarter of a million sterling each bave not returned.

A Serious Strike. London, April 1.—The Press Bureau says: The Barrow-in-Furness strike now affects practically all the engineering shops in that area, but does not affect the shipyards.

The strikers to-day, despite efforts at and Minister of Labour, have deter-

the strike. The production of munitions of vital national importance is bring greatly delayed and the Government regards the matter in the gravest light and is immediately considering steps to deal therewith.

Kaiser's American Property.

The suggestion that the German Emperor is personally displeased at the prospect of an open conflict with the United States because of his financial holdings in that country has more foundation than is usually to be found in support of such statements. If the full extent of his personal commercial settlement by the Society of Engineers | activities were revealed they would be found to be very large and remarkably

man, with a shrewd eye to the main chance. It is an open secret that he is largely interested in the Hamburg-Amerika Line-hence his friendship with Herr Ballin—and his holdings were fixed before the war at something in the neighbourhood of £600,000. Like other European rulers, he has been attracted by the tremendous development of the United States and Canada in recent years. Through his agents (for his own name is discreetly withheld) he is the holder of a great deal of real estate and house property in the States and he is believed to own much undeveloped mineral-bearing land in the Dominion.

London, March 27.—The death is announced of John Dawson Mayne, naval expert points out that while the mined by a large majority to continue diversified, for he is a good business author of the Indian Penal Code.

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