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VOL 44. NO. 214

BANGKOK. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1918.

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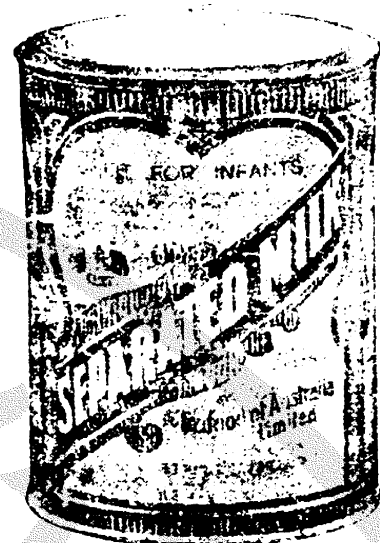
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TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE BANGKOK BAR. FOR SEPTEMBER 1918.

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

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

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Sept. 5th New Moon 5 h 26 m p.m.
13th First Quarter 9 h 44 m p.m.
20th Full Moon 7 h 43 m p.m.
27th Last Quarter 11 h 21 m a.m.

Bad News for the Kaiser.

No Enemy Peace.

London, Sept. 21.-Reuter learns that it is unlikely that the Allies will jointly reply to the Austrian Peace Note.

London, Sept. 20.-A feature of the Labour Conference to-day was the severe castigation administered to a British delegate who asserted that the Allies were warring for Imperialistic aims.

Mr. Sydney Webb emphasised that the delegate was not speaking for the British delegation, the vast majority of whom strongly favoured the continuance of the war to victory.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., also denounced the delegate's speech, which, he emphasised, did not represent the views of British labour. (There could be no peace until the Germans voluntarily or compulsorily were cleared out of France and Belgium. It was never intended to leave Germany a free-hand in the East. They could never agree to the Brest Litovsk peace. British labour would fight to the end for its war aims.)

The report of the war aims committee was adopted. The report expressed the unqualified determination of labour to help the Allies to drive the Central Powers forces out of the occupied territories. It supported President Wilson's 14 propositions, and demanded direct official representation of the workers at the peace conference.

It decided to hold a world labour conference at the same time and place as the peace conference and objected to secret diplomacy, and secret treaties.

Mr. Bowen, an American delegate notified that in the future of an international conference at which enemy delegations would be present, the American representatives would not participate.

Amsterdam, Sept. 20.-A telegram from Berlin states that the German Note replying to the Austrian peace proposal states that the latter's summons was inspired by feelings of noble humanity to all the belligerents, and it corresponds with the spirit of peace and conciliatoriness pervading the Central Powers statesmen and peoples. The Imperial Government is ready to participate in the proposed unbinding discussions and desires a lasting peace sincerely and earnestly.

Amsterdam, Sept. 24.-The Mittags Zeitung publishes a Hindenburg proclamation acquainting the troops of the Austrian peace proposal, intimating that war operations are not to be interrupted, and adding that "the readiness for peace is not in contradiction with the spirit which we are carrying on the struggle." Hindenburg significantly drops the previous boastfulness about smashing up the enemies. He dwells on the defensive nature of the struggle, and the necessity of protecting the Homeland, and warns them of German peace offers previously rejected with scorn and derision.

Amsterdam, Sept. 20.-A Vienna official acknowledges the rejection of the Austro-Hungarian peace suggestion. After criticising Mr. Balfour's speech thereon it ironically concludes: "The Austro-Hungarian offer is still open."

Insulting Terms Offered to Belgium.

London, Sept. 20.-Reuter's agency has received a communication of the following telegram from the Belgian Foreign Minister: The Belgian Government received through an indirect channel communications which have thrown light on the intentions of Germany towards Belgium. The communications were transmitted from Berne to the Belgian Foreign Minister, who immediately acquainted the Allied Governments that Belgium had not received a formal proposition directly from the Imperial Government. According to the communications received, the intention of Germany would be to demand that Belgium bind herself to effect a solution of the languages question in conformity with Germany's Imperial policy, thus requiring Belgium to abdicate all right inherent in sovereignty to solve one of the problems of its internal political organisation in accordance with the freely expressed will and in accordance with the interest of the Belgian people.

Germany would also claim a full amnesty for Belgian citizens who had been guilty of helping the plans of the enemy thereby imposing on the Belgian Government an act of submission. Germany would insist on maintenance after the war of commercial treaties previously in force. This following upon the destruction of Belgian industry by the invader would ensure Germany's economic grip on the country. Moreover the pawn theory is not abandoned as Germany would insist upon binding up the fate of Belgium with a solution of the Colonial question. Finally the obligation which rests on Germany completely to repair the damage unjustly inflicted upon us as her victim, is not even mentioned. Germany would thus be enriched by the pillage of Belgium whose ruin would be completed. It should be noted that published statements are inaccurate as to the following points: In

opposition to what has been said the communications which were received by the Belgian Government mention neither an eventual suspension of hostilities between Belgium and Germany nor evacuation of Belgian territory. The conditions set forth above overshadow and render sterile all declarations which appear to recognise the independence of Belgium. They cannot be taken as the basis of any serious discussion. The Belgian Government has formulated its programme in its note to the Pope of December 24 last published in January and as all the Allied Governments know it is firmly resolved to maintain that undiminished.

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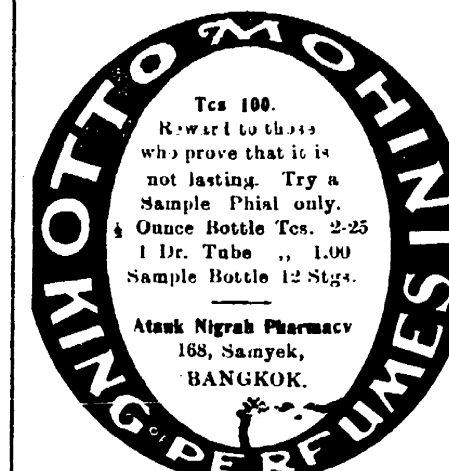
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Developments of Hun Peace Campaign.

Amsterdam, Sept. 21.—The Leipziger Tageblatt's Berlin correspondent states that the Government crisis has reached a climax. The majority parties are firmly resolved for a parliamentary Government which will pursue the policy demanded by the seriousness of the situation independently of main headquarters.

The Social Democrats declared their readiness to enter a new Government on condition that two or three posts are occupied by Socialists.

The decision rests with the Centre party, which meets on Monday.

The paper advises the appointment of Count Rantzau, Minister in Copenhagen, as Chancellor.

Amsterdam, Sept. 21.—It is announced from Berlin that Vice Admiral Behncke has been appointed to succeed Admiral von Capelle, Secretary to the Admiralty, who has been granted leave.

The Berliner Tageblatt reviewing Admiral Behncke's career recalls the interview which he granted to the American naval attaché at the beginning of 1915, when he declared that the U-boat war must be conducted with due regard to neutral ships, international law and human lives aboard the merchant ships, whether neutral or enemy.

Plain Talk to Holland.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The State Department notifies that as long as Holland permits herself to be intimidated by German threats to destroy her shipping, there can be (2) no arrangement for supplying her with American foodstuffs the same as other neutrals.

The State Department's notification arose over Holland's appeal for American food supplies while 400,000 tons of Dutch shipping is lying idle in European ports.

The State Department hopes that the Netherlands Government will open the way to a general resumption of trade by removing all embargo on the moving of her ships.

The Hague, Sept. 17.—The Queen, in opening the States General, expressed her sympathy in the extraordinary distress among the Netherlands population. Her Majesty referred to the increasing seriousness of economic difficulties owing to the war causes and reiterated Holland's neutrality but firm resolve to defend her independence against all aggressors.

All reasonable efforts would be taken to lessen the burden of mobilisation also to secure equality in the distribution of necessities.

Full attention would immediately be devoted to strengthening dislocated commerce and industry in Holland and the Colonies after the war. Limitation of expenditure on defences was necessary. New legislation would include the establishment of a Ministry of Education, Arts, and Science, also a Department of Labour, and the training of the Juyderzee.

In the Indies, the fight against the alcohol and opium habits would energetically continue. The organisation of the Colonial military force, based on the economic development of the population, would be undertaken.

German Politics.

Amsterdam, Sept. 22.—The Tageblatt states the German political crisis began with the dismissal of Kuehlmann whose successor von Hintze has hitherto been a complete disappointment, especially in the Vienna affair. Nobody objects to Hertling if he is willing to form a parliamentary government but if the rumour that Hertling refuses to admit the Socialists into his

government is confirmed the Chancellor would certainly lose the confidence of the majority parties. It becomes more and more certain that the decision rests with the Centre.

Amsterdam, Sept. 22.—The Berlin newspaper Germania says that Vice Admiral Behncke is not a passionate advocate of submarine warfare.

The Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant believes that Admiral Von Capelle's retirement is connected with the German Spanish difficulties. Vice Admiral Behncke's appointment will considerably strengthen the position of neutrals as regards submarine warfare.

The Weser Zeitung states that the one day strike at Salzburg was a protest against the failure of the authorities to distribute meat, fat, and potatoes. The mob tried to force its way into Government buildings. Finally the Governor received a deputation. Meanwhile, food shops had been pillaged, and the troops had been called out to restore order.

Siam Observer

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For Earache, clean the ear first with cotton-wool, put 5 or 6 drops in to 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 burrs, apply the mixture over 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 14 table-spoonfuls three times 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. 80 Stangs, 3 oz. Tcs. 1.40, 4 oz. Tcs. 1.80, 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 diseases and 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 MERCANTILE DISPENSARY, PHAYA SATCHAKAN, UNION DISPENSARY, and Fook 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.

BANGKOK TRAVELLING AGENCY,

Opposite Chartered Bank Lane, New Road.

SOLE AGENTS

Phathanakorn Cinematograph.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
From Saturday, 28th to Tuesday, 1st
SELECT PHOTO PLAY CORPORATION

5 parts **VERA THE MEDIUM** 5 parts
Featuring KITTIE GORDON.
A strange strong power is the lure of sex...some women possess it to a remarkable degree...when this attraction is coupled with the force of will...it draws and holds with irresistible force...the will of men.
BUTTERFLY PRODUCTION.

5 Parts **THE PHANTOM RIDERS** 5 Parts
Featuring HARRY CAREY.
Compare any recent big Western Drama with "THE PHANTOM RIDERS" and you'll see how Harry Carey fairly towers head and shoulders over any of them. This is a whole of a Special Feature, one of the latest and biggest Western Dramas ever screened.

FURTHER 2 EPISODES OF VITAGRAPH SUPERB SERIAL.
32 Reels **THE SECRET KINGDOM** 15 Episodes
No. 3. "THE SEALED PACKET" 2 parts
No. 4. "THE HONORABLE Mr. OXENHAM" 2 parts
AND A 2 PARTS TRIANGLE COMEDY.
HIS HEREAFTER.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Economy.

With LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, a few drops only are necessary to give a delicious and appetizing flavour to the plainest dish.

A far larger quantity of a cheaper sauce fails to give the same satisfaction.

Observe the signature on the label on every bottle.

Lea & Perrins

The original and genuine Worcestershire.

Removal.

Mrs. JORGENSEN announces to her Patrons and the Public in General that she has removed her DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT FROM THE NEW ROAD to No 967 WINDMILL ROAD, first house East of the Bridge leading to the British Club. She earnestly solicits a continuance of the kind patronage already bestowed on her.

30-30 Oct.

Bazaar.

At the Bangkok Library on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 1st and 2nd from 9 to 12 and 1.30 to 7.30 o'clock. All are welcome.

27-30

Notice.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—

Ex s.s. "Fushimi Maru" and balances ex s.s. "Shinohiku Maru" are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Liangchow" on 24th inst., and will be landed and stored at our Wharf, at the risk, expense, and responsibility of Consignees.

Consignees are hereby notified that balances of goods ex s.s. "Teucer", s.s. "Ningchow", s.s. "Oanfa", s.s. "Eurylochus" and s.s. "Keishin Maru" have arrived here per s.s. "Kuala" on the 24th inst., and will be landed and stored at our wharf at the risk, expense and responsibility of consignees.

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

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

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

Bangkok Auctioneering Society.

(OPPOSITE H. B. M. LEGATION.)

Have in hand for sale viz:—

- One "Ford" motor car 4 seater.
- One "Charron" motor car 2 seater.
- One Victoria complete.
- One Large Chubb's Lock safe.
- One Milner's do.
- One Fon. Française B. G. G. safe.
- One Oliver Type writer "English".
- One Smith Premier do "Siamese".
- One Barlock do "Siamese".
- Sewing machines.
- Gramophones & one E. Gramophone.
- Leather Trunks, different sizes.
- Mirrors.
- Dyes in different colours.
- Meat safe.
- Ward robes, almirahs.
- Extension tables.
- Marble top do.
- One Engine and boiler complete.
- One Motor Engine 6 cylinders.

Mercantile goods, always in hand.

T. S. APCAR.

Valuator, Auctioneer & Estate Agent.

Expanded Metal

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

Milners' Safes

Patent fire and thief resisting. several sizes in Stock.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

B. M. C. Ltd.

JUST ARRIVED

Ham, Breakfast Bacon

AND

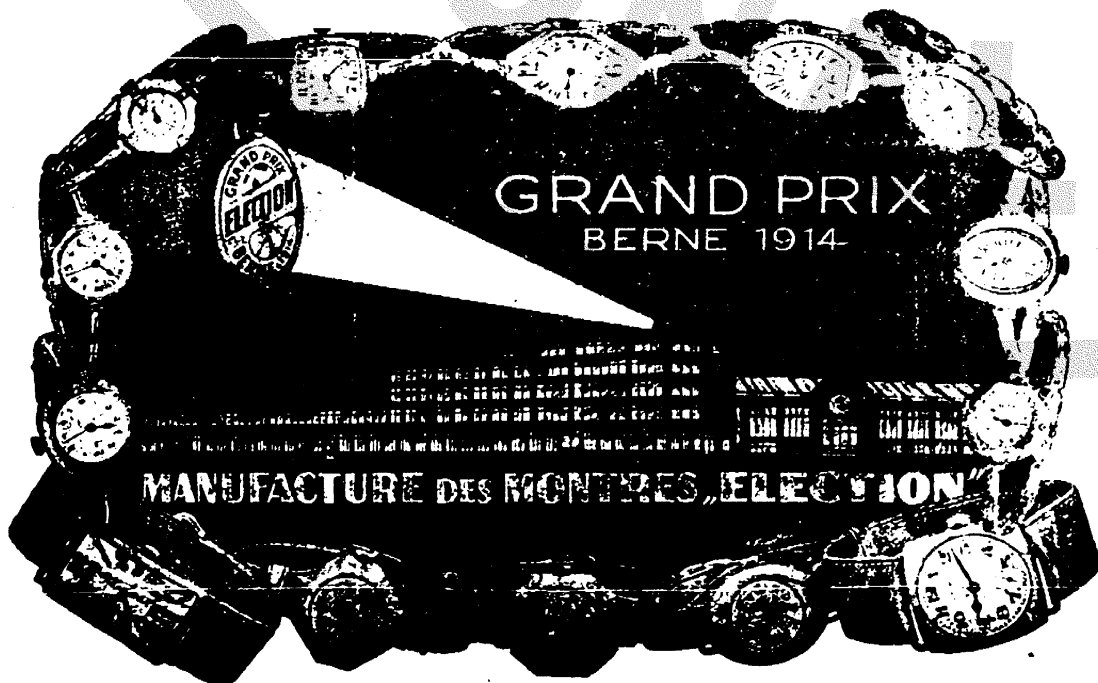
Windsor Sausages.

ARRIVED LADIES' HATS

Come early to avoid DISAPPOINTMENT.

BUAN SOON LEE & Co.

PHONE 717.



All shapes and designs of **Election Watches**, in stock

AT THEIR AGENTS FOR SIAM

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME BELGE (S. A. B.)

The Siam Observer.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1918.

THE SITUATION.

To-day's news is such as will cause the greatest satisfaction. The reports from all theatres of war are of the best. The American attack has resulted in the most splendid results and, with the attack still continuing, is likely to exercise a very great influence on the situation. This success will undoubtedly prove to the German people that they have been deliberately misled by the rulers who have always taken infinite pains to convince the people that the fighting power on the Americans was not worth troubling about. The realisation that they have been misled in this matter, as they have been in the results expected from the U-boat campaign will cause the German people to lose still more confidence in the Government. That confidence has for weeks past been on the decline as outspoken comments in the enemy press have proved and it is more than likely that, with the continuation of the Allied success, the German people may, in sheer desperation, rise against those who, by their spirit of arrogance and aggression, have brought the nation well-nigh to ruin.

A few days ago we stated that as a result of the Franco-Serbian operations a situation was likely to arise in the Balkans similar to that which has arisen in Palestine. This has proved to be correct for, by signing for an armistice in order to negotiate for peace, the Bulgarians acknowledge that they have had enough and therein they show wisdom. Turkey is practically *hors de combat* and if Bulgaria makes peace the situation of the Central Powers becomes serious indeed for, deprived of these two allies, the scheme of German expansion in the east falls to pieces. Austria, moreover, is seething with discontent, her people are half starved and are thoroughly war-weary. She has already sent out peace proposals and will doubtless do so again in view of the present state of affairs.

At this juncture much depends upon Russia. If the Bolsheviks can be driven from office and if that unhappy country can pull itself together and assist the Allies who, let it be remembered, are fighting as much for the liberation of Russia as for other States, the utter collapse of Germany is only a matter of time whereas with Russian help she might be able to prolong the struggle indefinitely. We believe that the war has entered upon its final stage. That stage may be long but we are convinced that after four years of unutterable woe a brighter day is about to dawn—a day in which right and justice will reign supreme.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. and Mrs. Grut were passengers to-day by the *Mala Hari*.

MR. Keynes left to-day for Penang from whence he will proceed to Australia on short leave.

THE Post and Telegraph Department reports that Paknam line is interrupted. Other lines are all right.

MR. and Mrs. Brighthouse expect to have Bangkok for Hua Hin for a fortnight's holiday on Wednesday.

THE s.s. *Mala Hari*, *Mahidol* and *Hien* are in from Singapore: the *Hien Kong* and *Chidlar* from China ports and the *Chutatch* from the coast.

THE s.s. *Katong* left Singapore at noon on Saturday the 28th inst., and may be expected to arrive at the Borneo Company's wharf on Tuesday afternoon about 3 p.m.

We omitted to mention in our report of the R.B.S.C. general meeting in Saturday's issue that Mr. Pollard who has been on the Committee of the Club for some years past did not offer himself for re-election.

Mrs. Jorgensen announces to her Patrons and the Public in General that she has removed her Dressmaking Establishment from the New Road to No. 967 Windmill Road first house East of the Bridge leading to the British Club.

The Alliance Française.

Successful Performance of "Les Plaideurs."

On Saturday evening at the theatre in the Saranrom Gardens the Alliance Française gave a performance of Racine's *Les Plaideurs* which was admirable in all respects. There was a large and distinguished audience including H. R. H. Prince Bhisnulok, many Princes and Officials and members of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps.

In our issue of Friday we gave some account of this play and to this we may add that the *Les Plaideurs* was written to hold up to ridicule the abuses which, in Racine's time, disgraced the administration of Justice. The complexity of the laws and the difficulties of procedure, which allowed process-mongers and their lawyers to start litigation for nothing, and to prolong it at will; the sale of legal appointments, and the temptation to dishonest judges to recover from the public the high prices paid for their office; the vulgar ignorance of lawyers, more intent on pompous oratory and classic quotation than on getting at the facts of a case;—these and kindred abuses were the author's concern; and this brief re-statement of them will explain most of the satire with which the play is so richly seasoned.

The play was admirably staged, the lighting, scenery and costumes leaving nothing to be desired. The latter were particularly creditable and the performers are to be complimented on the way in which they carried themselves in the difficult, though picturesque, dress of the period the play represents. In designing such costumes it is easy to err on the side of profuseness of lace and feather but the costumes of Saturday did not exhibit any such defect and were made in excellent taste.

Where all were so excellent it is difficult to speak of individual members of the cast. As the bent old Countess de Pimbesche, Mme. Petitbuenin exhibited those fine histrionic talents which are so well appreciated by Bangkok audiences and the quarrel between her and the bourgeois Chicaneau was a most realistic piece of acting. The part of Chicaneau was taken by M. Henri Laurent who is to be complimented on the excellent way he performed a part presenting much difficulty. Mme. Laurent made an excellent Isabelle and a better choice for the part could not have been made. M. C. Niel is an old favourite with Bangkok audiences and his acting as Dandin the Judge was in full keeping with previous performances. Dr. Robert and M.M. Chaland and L'Evesque acquitted themselves very well as Léandre, Petitjean and L'Intime respectively while M. Simon as Le Souffleur played so well in this somewhat small part that one hopes to see him again in a rôle in which his undoubted talents would be given more scope.

The stage manager was Commander Thomsen who, by the way, is fulfilling a similar office in *Cavalleria Rusticana*. The make-ups were in the capable hands of Messrs. Slack and Osborne.

The thanks of the community are due to the Alliance Française for a most enjoyable entertainment and a pleasant evening.

B. M. C. Ltd. have just received shipment of Ham, Breakfast Bacon and Windsor Sausages.

THE Borneo Co., Ltd. have in stock the latest model of the Oliver Typewriter. This No. 10 special mg. 87; writes 96 characters, or 12 more than any standard type-writer. For prices see advt.

THE Chino Merchant Co's. s.s. *Hain Kong* which arrived yesterday from Hongkong is now terminating a six months charter with the Chino-Siam Steam Navigation Co. from whom she has received \$100,000 per month Hongkong currency.

The *Hain Kong* is in charge of Capt. G. Halkett who has been in command of this steamer for eight years and has besides served in the same company on the China coast for the last eighteen years. Recently he received from the Chinese Government, for valuable services rendered during the revolution, the 4th class of the Order of the Striped Tiger a new Chinese Order which is given to Naval men.

During his 18 years trading on the China Coast this is the first time Capt. Halkett has visited Bangkok.

The ship will probably leave for the North to take up her usual run between Shanghai and Tientsin.

Paddy Crop Report Sept. 29, 1918.

Nasuan	1,280 Coyans at Tg. 98-174 each
Samruang	340 " " 96-99 "
Namuang	90 " " 96- "
Total	1,640 Coyans.

In Siberia.

Though the courtesy of the Russian Chargé d'Affaires in this city we have received the following report issued by the Russian Representative in Peking:—

Through the friendly and concerted action of the local military organisations and the Czechoslovak forces in Siberia the Bolsheviks have been driven out of the Trans-Baikal Territory. Direct communication between the Ural and Vladivostok has been re-established. From the Ural to Brest-Litovsk the legitimate administration is everywhere in the hands of the Siberian Provisional Government, which has its seat at Omsk and is working to the end of amalgamating all the separate "Governments" in Russia into a system of order. In the near future there will take place at Ufa a council of state for the purpose of adopting measures to establish that solidification and unification of government which is indispensable for Russia. The Siberian, Ural and Orenburg Cossacks troops have declared in favour of supporting the motion of that Council—through their delegates—considering its point of view more moderate than that propounded by the programme of the Samara as the latter admits the possibility of the existence of Soviets. The Siberian Army is being organised on principles that have been worked out by military science and by the experience of centuries, i.e. without, and regardless of, any committees or commissaries. The younger elements of this army have already had their baptism of fire in the successful engagements against the Bolsheviks, in which they took part together with the gallant Czechoslovak and Cossack troops.

The Allied forces, advancing along the railroad towards Khabarovsk, are pressing hard on the Bolsheviks in the Maritime Territory. A Government has been formed in Northern Russia—with Tschakowsky at its head; it is acting hand-in-hand with the Allies, who have effected a landing on our Northern Coast and are successfully pushing towards Kotlas and Vologda. General Alexeeff is operating in the lower regions of the Volga. Some English troops after marching through the whole of Persia, now strongly held by the British, have landed at Baku. In central Russia there is a Muscovite political combination, representing the parties of cadets, SRs, and national socialists. This organisation is in touch with the Siberian Government, but has no actual power, as Central Russia is still in the hands of the Bolsheviks. There is no news from the Ukraine, nor, generally, from the South of Russia.

Havas Wires from Singapore.**The Balkans.**

Paris, Sept. 25. Good results have been obtained from the break through in the Balkans. The French have captured Prilep, the Bulgarian base in Macedonia, with immense booty. The First Bulgarian army is being pressed towards Albania. The British, on the right, have advanced ten miles on the road to Strumitza. The Serbians continue to make marvellous progress, having crossed the Vardar. Twelve thousand prisoners and 140 guns have been taken.

Palestine.

The French military and political authorities anticipate that the victory in Palestine will have a far-reaching influence on the course of the war. The leaders mentioned are General Allenby and the French Colonel Piepape. Colonel Lawrence formed cavalry of the Bedouins and Druses, and cut the railway in the rear. The British cavalry seized Acre, the famous city of the Crusades, and the excellent port of Haifa. The number of prisoners exceeds 25,000. The picked German General Liman Sanders has been completely defeated, and a blow struck at the reputation of the German Staff.

The Western Front.

The British and French troops have made an important advance, drawing their line nearer to St. Quentin, and overcoming a stubborn resistance. The Germans are preparing in a short time to leave St. Quentin.

There have been new attacks on the Siegfried line south of Cambrai.

The Peace Offensive.

The Germans are making an attempt to cause a split between the Allies. They are making a great effort to arouse jealousy between the United States and Great Britain. German airplanes are dropping leaflets containing

THE Great War.**Great American Advance.****16,000 Prisoners Taken.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Sept. 28.

American communiqué:—The First Army attacked this morning northwest of Verdun on a twenty mile front and penetrated the enemy lines to an average depth of ten miles. Pennsylvania, Kansas and Missouri troops under Major-General Liggett stormed Varennes, Mont Blainville, Vignacourt and Chézy after a stubborn resistance.

Other troops crossed the Forges brook and captured Bois-de-Forges and the towns of Malancourt, Dethicourt, Montfacon, Culey, Nantillois, Septarges, Dainevoux, Gercoirt and Drilancourt.

The prisoners thus far reported number over five thousand.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Sept. 29.

The Americans advanced to the west of Verdun on a front of thirty-two kilometres and penetrated to an average depth of twelve kilometres. They have taken Varennes, Montfacon and a number of villages. The number of prisoners exceeds 16,000. The attack is continuing.

French Operations.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Sept. 29.

French communiqué:—Our troops, supported by tanks advanced a fresh to-day on the whole battle-front breaking the resistance of the enemy who vainly endeavoured to arrest our progress.

Since yesterday the advance at certain points has reached eight kilometres. Two days prisoners captured by the French exceed 10,000 and much material.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Sept. 30.

The attack in Champagne continues. We have carried Sommepey and passed beyond Fontaine-en-Dormois. The depth of the advance is eight kilometres.

New British Attack.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Sept. 28.

On the 27th inst. Field Marshal Haig reported:—At 5.20 this morning we attacked on a wide front southward of the Sensée River.

Reports indicate that satisfactory progress is being made.

London, Sept. 29.

Field Marshal Haig report:—We captured over 10,000 and more than 200 guns.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Sept. 30.

The British attacked this morning on a wide front to the south of the Sensée River.

In Palestine.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Sept. 29.

We occupied Tiberias and Ammon.

reference to the complete triumph of the United States over British overs as shipping, and an appeal to the British to make peace because only the Americans are having any interest in continuing the war.

There is an elaborate enemy propaganda for influencing public opinion in the Entente countries.

American Opinion.

Mr. Samuel Gompers has arrived in Paris, an event which is hailed with satisfaction. Mr. Gompers is president of the American Federation of Labour, the most powerful organisation of the kind in the world. The Federation is uncompromisingly on the side of the Allies, and it sends this significant message, "No conference with representatives of the enemy until the war is over."

Bulgarians Ask for Armistice.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Sept. 29.

The British have captured Strumitza.

Reuter learns that the Foreign Office received Bulgaria's application for an armistice in order to discuss peace. Britain can only reply after consultation with the Allies.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bonar Law are conferring with the Premier regarding the Bulgarian armistice proposal.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Sept. 29.

The Serbs reached the suburbs of Vele. The Bulgarian commandant has asked for an armistice in order to consider negotiations for peace.

General Franchet d'Espèrey refused the armistice but will receive Bulgarian plenipotentiaries.

M. Clemenceau has telegraphed to General Franchet d'Espèrey his warm congratulations on the eastern successes.

Paris, Sept. 30.

The British have taken Strumitza. The Serbs have taken Vele and are marching on Uskub.

Havas Telegrams.

Paris, Sept. 29.

Subscriptions to the new loan will open on October 20th and close on November 24th.

Paris, Sept. 29.

The Franco-American attack succeeded completely on a front of thirty-five kilometres from Snippes to the Argonne.

The French carried enemy positions and have taken Tahure, Ripont, Cernay-en-Dormois and Rouvroy.

Paris, Sept. 30.

The Belgians attacked this morning between Ypres and Dixmude.

Paris, Sept. 30.

The French submarine *Circé* (Commander Viaud) was sunk before Cattaro on the 20th inst. by an Austrian submarine. The sole survivor is the ensign Devaissieu Lapeyre.

British Legation Telegrams.**Operations for Week Ending Sept. 25th.**

London, Sept. 26.

Severe fighting continued along the greater part of the British Western front between Saint Quentin and Gouzeaucourt with progress at various points. The British have taken a thousand prisoners.

Northern Russia.

At Archangel, General Powle made a forty-mile progress on the Devina river, inflicting a severe defeat on the Bolshevik forces. At least four enemy ships were sunk.

In the Murman districts the enemy defeat at Ukhitskaya is very complete. Numerous recruits are joining the Allies.

In the Balkans.

In the Balkans on Sept. 18th British and Greek forces began an attack on either side of Lake Doiran, whereat on the west the ridge running from Doiran town westwards was captured but the Allies' left wing subsequently was driven back.

The Bulgarian outpost positions east of the lake were taken but all attacks on the enemy main line were fruitless.

The attack was renewed on Sept. 19th west of the lake with the result that the Allies made further advance, capturing the next line of heights on the immediate front but were unable to hold the whole of the ground gained. The fighting was of a very severe nature the Bulgarians making extremely determined resistance. Enemy losses were very heavy.

On Sept. 25th the ground won was consolidated. On Sept. 24 the enemy was observed to be preparing for retirement along the whole Doiran front and the Allies immediately took up the pursuit. By this time the French, Serbians and Italians had completely broken the enemy resistance on the front between the Vardar and Monastir, and were seriously threatening the enemy's line of retreat along the Vardar and between Prilep and Vele. Their retreat has been attended with great confusion and disorder and the Bulgarians have left behind them very large quantities of material and stores. The line now reached runs from the northern end of Lake Doiran northwestwards to the Vardar at Hudera, thence up the eastern bank of the river to a point about three miles from its junction with the Cerna and about ten miles from Vele. Thence it runs southwestwards passing

north of Prilep and Vodyan. The occupation by the Allies of Uskub and Prilep has resulted in separating a large portion of the Bulgarian army west of Prilep from the remainder of the enemy's forces in the Vardar valley and the only line of retreat open to the former is a long round—about 100 miles—from Prilep via Kirchevo and Gostivar to Uskub.

To extricate so large a force by this one road would be a very difficult task and they are closely pursued by Allied cavalry. The remainder of the Bulgarian forces are also seriously endangered by the Allied advance towards Vele, Iship and Strumitza the capture of which would sever all direct lateral lines of communication at the disposal of the enemy forces. The situation of the Bulgarian army is therefore already very dangerous.

The moral and material results already gained are of the greatest importance. The greater part of Serbian Macedonia is already regained and the Bulgarian army has suffered so heavy a defeat and incurred such heavy casualties and losses in material that its recovery, failing effective support from the Central Powers is extremely doubtful. A great deal of credit for this victory is due to the British army whose persistent attacks on the Doiran front in face of heavy opposition prevented the enemy from transferring reserves westwards to meet the main attack.

Palestine.

In Palestine and Arabia active operations were resumed on September 18th by an advance in the sector immediately west of the Jordan with a view to further advance northwards and to intercept the enemy's retirement eastwards over the Jordan. On Sept. 19th British troops attacked on a front of sixteen miles adjoining the coast, completely overwhelming the Turkish right wing, and cavalry were at once launched northwards with a view to turning the enemy's flank and, after reaching Tulker at the Turkish advanced base, divided, part going eastwards towards Adliss while the remainder struck northwards towards Elafuf and Deisan.

On Sept. 20th our cavalry occupied Nazareth and Elafuf and later reached Baisin. General Liman von Sanders fled from Nazareth only six hours before the arrival of the cavalry. Meantime a general advance was made along the whole line in a northerly and north-easterly direction driving the enemy into the arms of the cavalry who had occupied all the lines of communication west of Jordan. On Sept. 21st the cavalry crossed the Jordan and started in pursuit of the enemy retiring on Amman. According to the latest reports the cavalry are now halfway between Esalt and Amman. Up to Sept. 24th forty-five thousand prisoners and two hundred and sixty five guns have been captured and two Turkish armies west of the Jordan, the seventh and eighth have ceased to exist. Meantime an Arab force has been sent northwards to Dera and has destroyed the railways. The Feisal Arabs in the district southeast of the Dead Sea after defeating the Turks at Talle have pursued the enemy who have been retiring northwards. Maan and Jordan have been occupied by the Arabs. The enemy east of the Jordan is threatened in front flank and rear by greatly superior forces and it is doubtful if he can make good his escape. The completeness of the victory which is due principally to the skilful employment of a large mass of cavalry, renders at it one of the most remarkable achievements of the war, and as an instance of effective combinations of all arms in battle is almost without parallel in history. One most important result is that the army in Palestine is freed for any use the British may like to put it to. The victory is all the more memorable in that it was obtained to a large extent by Indian troops.

Petchaburi Notes.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Annual Meeting of the Presbyterian Mission began on Thursday morning. The Chairman is Rev. R. W. Post of Petchaburi.

Various reports were made during the first day's session.

Attendance is lower this year than usual.

Lost Mails.

London, Sept. 28.—The Post Office announces the loss at sea through enemy action of civil letter mails for Aden, British East Africa, Uganda, British Somaliland, Ceylon, Dutch India, lake area of German East Africa, Persia, Philippines, Sarawak, Seychelles, Siam, Strait Settlements and Zanzibar, containing letters received in London for dispatch between midday on Sept. 7 and the morning of Sept. 11. No army mails were included in the despatch.

President Wilson Speech.

Delivered at New York on Sept. 27th.

[FROM THE AMERICAN LEGATION.]

My fellow citizens:—I am not here to promote the loan that will be done—ably and enthusiastically done—by the hundreds of thousands of loyal and tireless men and women who have undertaken to present it to you to our fellow citizens throughout the country; and I have not the least doubt of their complete success; for I know their spirit and the spirit of the country. My confidence is confirmed, by the thoughtful and experienced co-operation of the bankers here and everywhere, who are lending their invaluable aid and guidance. I have come, rather, to seek an opportunity to present to you some thoughts which I trust will serve to give you, in perhaps fuller measure than before, a vivid sense of the great issues involved, in order that you may appreciate and accept with added enthusiasm the grave significance of the duty of supporting the government by your men and your means to the utmost point of sacrifice and self-denial. No man or woman who has really taken in what this war means can hesitate to give to the very limit of what they have; and it is my mission here to-night to try to make it clear once more what the war really means. You will need no other stimulation or reminder of your duty.

At every turn of the war we gain a fresh consciousness of what we mean to accomplish by it. When our hopes and expectations are most excited, we think more definitely than before of the issues that hang upon it and of the purposes which must be realized by means of it. For it has positive and well defined purposes which we did not determine and which we cannot alter. No statesman or assembly created them; no statesman or assembly can alter them. They have arisen out of the very nature and circumstances of the war.

The most that statesmen or assemblies can do is to carry them out or be false to them. They were perhaps not clear at the outset; but they are clear now. The war has lasted more than four years and the whole world has been drawn into it and the common will of mankind has been substituted for the particular purposes of individual states. Individual statesmen may have started the conflict, but neither they nor their opponents can stop it as they please. It has become a people's war; peoples of all sorts and races, of every degree of power and variety of fortune, are involved in it also-sweeping processes of change and settlement; we came into it with its character had become fully defined and it was plain that no nation could stand apart or be indifferent to its outcome. Its challenge drove to the heart of everything we cared for and lived for. The voice of the war had become clear and gripped our hearts. Out brothers from many lands, as well as our own murdered dead under the sea, were calling to us, and we responded, fiercely and of course.

The air was clear about us. We saw things in their full, convincing proportions as they were; and we have seen them with steady eyes and unchanging comprehensions ever since. We accepted the issues of the war as fact (?) not as any group of men either here or elsewhere had defined them, and we can accept no outcome which does not squarely meet and settle them. Those issues are these:— Shall the military power of any nation or group of nations be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule except the right of force?

Shall strong nations be free to wring weak nations and make them subject to their purpose and interest?

Shall peoples be ruled and dominated, even in their own internal affairs, by arbitrary and irresponsible force or by their own will and choice?

Shall there be a common standard of right and privilege for all peoples and nations or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress?

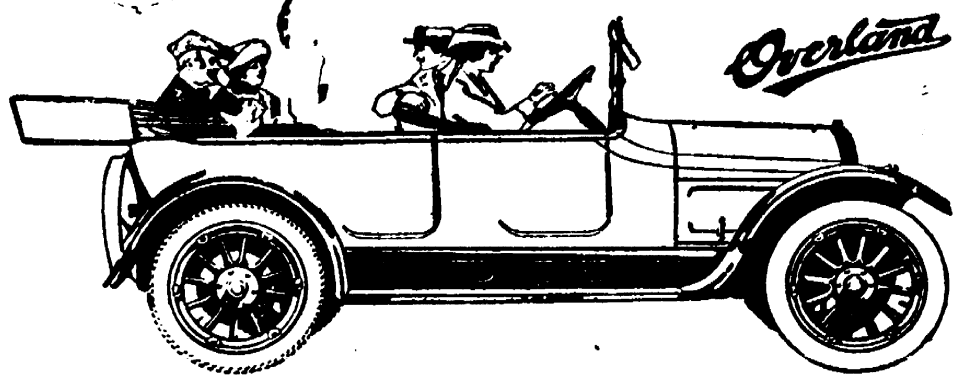
Shall the assertion of right be hazardous and subject to casual alliance or shall there be a common concert to oblige the observance of common rights?

No man, no group of men, chose these to be the issues of the struggle. They are the issues of it; and they must be settled, by no arrangement or compromise or adjustment of interests, but definitely and once for all and with a full and unequivocal acceptance of the principle that the interest of the weakest is as sacred as the interest of the strongest.

This is what we mean when we speak of a permanent peace, if we speak sincerely, intelligently, and with a real knowledge and comprehension of the matter we deal with.

We are all agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the governments of the Central Empires, because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other

(Continued on page 8.)



Shipment of above model

Just arrived.

A medium sized Car, handsome in appearance.

Rich Brown coloured body,
lined yellow.

Siam Import Co., Ltd.

THE Siam Observer.

THE OLDEST AND LEADING DAILY
NEWSPAPER IN SIAM.

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Ticals 20 per annum.

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WEEKLY EDITION IN SIAMESE

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One insertion	Tes. 2.00
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Four "	5.25
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Six "	6.75
Two weeks	9.15
Three "	11.55
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Contract rates can be obtained on application to the manager.		

Alterations and additions to advertisements on pages 2, 3, 6 and 7, must be sent to the Office not later than 10 a.m. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS must be sent before noon.

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Reliable Shoes guaranteed of the best material

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Pure
and
Reliable

The Lancet, London, states:
"The Analysis not only sufficiently indicates the genuineness of the preparation, but it also shows **How Excellent the Quality of the Original Product must have been.**"

Rich
in
Cream.

Ask Your Store
for
Bear Brand.

The Turks' Sedan.

London, Sept. 22.—Palestine Official: The enemy resistance at eight on the evening of Sept. 20 had collapsed everywhere except on the Turkish left in the Jordan valley. Our left wing swinging eastward had reached a line Bidies-Baka Mesoudieh junction astride the rail and roads converging on Nablus from the west. Our right wing traversing difficult country against considerable resistance reached the line Phanji-Bait Esawich facing north astride the Jerusalem-Nablus road. Northward our cavalry traversing the field of Armageddon occupied Nazareth, Afule and Beisan collecting disorganised masses of the enemy and transporting them from the south. All avenues of escape except the fords of the Jordan between Beisan and Jisr ed Damie are thus closed to the enemy.

East of the Jordan the King of the Hedjaz's Arabs had effected numerous demolitions of the railways radiating from Deraa destroying several important bridges including one in the Gurnak valley. Accurate figures of captures are not yet available but 8,000 prisoners, 100 guns, large quantities of horse and mechanical transport, four aeroplanes many locomotives and much rolling stock have already been counted. Our air service inflicted very severe losses on the masses of Turks retreating along difficult roads. A German mail carrying aeroplane landed in the midst of our troops at Afule. The pilot, who first believed the plane was still in Turkish hands destroyed his machine and contents before he was taken prisoner.

London, Sept. 22.—Palestine communiqué. By nine in the evening of Sept. 21 our left wing infantry pivoting on their left about Birasur had reached the line Beit Dejan Samaria Birasur shepherding the enemy on and west of the Jerusalem-Nablus road into the arms of our cavalry operating southwards from Jenin and Beisan. Other enemy columns attempted to escape into the Jordan valley in the direction of Jisr ed Damie which the enemy still held. These columns suffered severely being constantly bombed and machine-gunned from low altitudes. We hold Nazareth and the rail and road and passages over the Jordan at Jisr Mejamie. Eighteen thousand prisoners and 120 guns have been so far counted.

London, Sept. 23.—Reuter's agency learns that the British total captures in Palestine have reached 18,000 men and 120 guns.

Our losses were absurdly light in view of the importance of the advance.

Reuter also learns that the situation Palestine is developing in a very interesting way. The enemy in the neighbourhood astride the Jordan are stubbornly holding their front but everything westwards has broken down. While one allied line is advancing northwards, another is progressing towards the Jordan, taking the Turkish resistance in the flank.

Russia Reorganizing.

Kaiser Alarmed.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The Government has directed ambassadors and ministers in neutral and also in Allied countries to ascertain whether the Government will join in some immediate action to impress the Bolsheviks as to the aversion with which the civilised world regards their wanton terrorism.

According to information received, thousands of peaceable Russians in Petrograd, Moscow and elsewhere have been shot without a trial and the prisons are filled to overflowing.

Amsterdam, Sept. 22.—A telegram from Moscow states that M. Tchitcherin has notified the neutral Consulates General that the Russian Government is still ready to permit British and French diplomats and consuls to leave Russia via Finland the moment that it receives a telegram from M. Litvinoff saying that he and his companions have embarked at a British port and the Norwegian consul has confirmed M. Litvinoff's departure from England.

The note adds that the internment of British and French men from 18 to 48 will cease if Britain and France drop reprisals against Soviet supporters.

London, Sept. 22.—Reuter learns that arrangements are progressing for the mutual repatriation of British and Russian representatives.

Stockholm, Sept. 22.—Kiell news says an Austrian regiment at Rovno refused to go to the Anglo-French front and unfurled the red flag. Two other regiments followed its example.

Amsterdam, Sept. 22.—A message from Kiell via Leipzig says an attempt to assassinate Trotsky at Koursk failed. A soldier fired of him and missed.

Peking, Sept. 22.—The Kaiser on the 10th inst. ordered all Germans in Russia fit for duty to join the Soviet troops and oppose Japan and the Allies, who threaten to restore the east front.

Notice.

AUCTION SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. The Arracan Coy. Limited, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday 2nd October at 2 p.m. the Hull of the Tug "Mosquito" where she now lies in The Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd. No. 2 Dry Dock.

TERMS:—Cash on fall of hammer.

For further particulars apply to,—

MR JOHN M. DUNLOP.

AUCTIONEER, Phone No. 487.
Oriental Avenue.

28—1 Oct.

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NOW

IN
5½% Straits Settlements War
Loan Bonds

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OR IN

War Savings Certificates.

Do not wait until you have saved \$100.

While you wait the money melts. Every Tical invested in War Loans helps to win the War.

The Association offers itself as a channel for investment in the above forms of War Loans, and is prepared to deal with monthly contributions or lump sums. Call at the Hongkong Bank or Chartered Bank and get a prospectus, and application forms, or apply to the undersigned.

W.R.H. TAYLOR, Hon. Treas. W.L.A.

W.M. GILMORE, Hon. Sec. W.L.A.

16—16 O. Mon

ITALIAN RED CROSS LOTTERY

To be drawn in November, 1918

12,000 Tickets at Tcs. 5 each.

Prizes to consist of Italian War Loan Bonds the winners having the option of exchanging their bonds at the exchange rate of 1 Tical— 3 Italian Lire.

LIST OF PRIZES.

One 1st. prize: Lire: 40,000 or Ticals. 13,333.
One 2nd. prize: Lire: 20,000 or Ticals. 6,667.
Two 3rd. prize: Lire: 10,000 or Ticals. 3,333 each.
Four 4th. prize: Lire: 5,000 or Ticals. 1,666 each.
Ten 5th. prize: Lire: 2,000 or Ticals. 667 each.

The balance after deduction of expenses will be given to the Italian Red Cross and other War Charities.

Should all tickets not be sold the value of prizes will be reduced in proportion.

Tickets are obtainable at the following places:

Société Anonyme Belge (S.A.B.)
Trocadero Hotel
Europe Hotel
Electrical Store (S.E.)
Buan Soon Lee
French Dispensary
International Store
Oriental Store
Siam Import Co., Ltd.
Oriental Hotel
J. Sampson & Son
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United Toilet Saloon
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New Shipment Just Arrived.

AUSTRALIAN PORK SAUSAGES,
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MANILA PILSEN BEER
Etc., Etc.

BAR ROOM.

For the sake of our customers' convenience, a small and comfortable bar is also kept behind our premises.

CHARGES OHEAREST.

SUAN LEE

Corner opposite Chartered Bank Lane.

America And The War.

President Wilson's Labour Day Address.

A Washington cable of September 2 gives the full text of the Labour Day message written by President Wilson as follows:—

My fellow-citizen; Labour Day, 1918 is not like any other Labour Day that we have ever known. Labour Day was always deeply significant with us. Now it is supremely significant.

Keenly as we were aware a year ago of the enterprise of life and death upon which the nation had embarked, we did not perceive its meaning as clearly as we do now. We knew then that we were all partners and must stand and strive together, but we did not realise as we do to-day that we are all united men, members of a single army of many parts and many tasks, commanded by a single obligation, with our faces set towards a single objective.

We now know that every tool in every essential industry is a weapon, and a weapon to be wielded for the same purpose that an army rifle is wielded; a weapon which, if we were to lay down, no rifle would be of any use. And a weapon for what? What is the war for? Why were we enlisted? Why should we be ashamed if we were not enlisted?

Object in View.

At first it seemed hardly more than a war of defence against the military aggression of Germany. Belgium had been violated, France invaded, and Germany was allied again as in 1870 and 1868 to work out her ambitions in Europe, and it was necessary to meet her force with force. But it is clear now that it is much more than a war to alter the balance of power in Europe. Germany, it is now plain, was striking at what free men everywhere desire and must have—the right to determine their own fortunes, to insist upon justice, and to oblige their Governments to act for them and not for the private and selfish interests of the governing class.

It is a war to make the nations and peoples of the world secure against every such power as German autocracy represents. It is a war of emancipation, and not until it is won can men anywhere live free from constant fear, or breathe freely while they go about

their daily tasks and know that their Governments are their servants, not their masters. This is, therefore, the war of all wars which labour should support, and support with all its concentrated power.

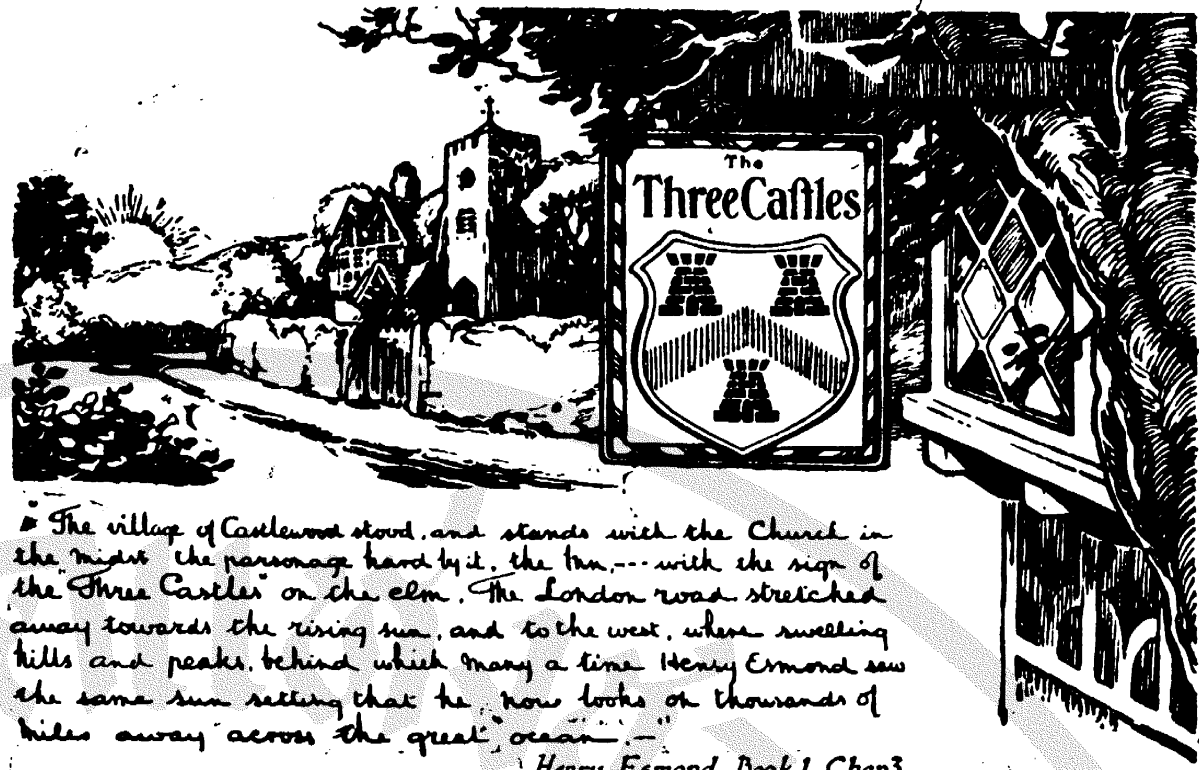
The world cannot be safe; men's lives cannot be secure; no man's rights can be confidently and successfully asserted against the rule and mastery of arbitrary groups and special interests so long as Governments like that which, after long premeditation, drew Austria and Germany into this war, are permitted to control the destinies and daily fortunes of men and nations, plotting while honest men work, laying the fires of which innocent men, women and children are to be the fuel.

You know the nature of this war. It is a war which industry must sustain. The army of workers at home is as important as the army of fighting men. In quelling the war of actual battle. And the labourer is not only needed as a soldier in this war, but the soldier is his champion and representative. To fail to win would be to imperil everything that the labourer has striven for and held dear, his freedom first and his dawn, and his struggle for justice began.

Unselfish Fighters.

The soldiers at the front know this and it steels their muscles to think of it. They are crusaders. They are fighting for no selfish advantage for their own nation. They would despise any one who fought for a selfish advantage. They are giving their lives that homes everywhere, as well as the home they love in America, may be kept sacred and safe, and that men everywhere may be free, as they insist upon being free. They are fighting for the ideals of their own land. The great, immortal ideal of ideals which shall light the way for all men to places where justice is done and men live with lifted heads and emancipated spirits. That is the reason they fight with a solemn joy and are invincible.

Let us make this, therefore, a day of fresh consecration, not only of what we are about and of a renewed and clear-eyed resolution, but a day of consecration also in that to which we devote ourselves without pause or limit—to the great task of setting our own country and the whole world free, and to render justice to all and each of man-



The village of Castlewood stood, and stands with the Church in the night the paragon hand by it, the firm with the sign of the Three Castles on the elm. The London road stretched away towards the rising sun, and to the west, where swelling hills and peaks, behind which many a time Henry Esmond saw the same sun setting that he now looks on thousands of miles away across the great ocean.

Henry Esmond, Book I, Chap 3

The sign of the "Three Castles" will now be found on every tin and on every pack of:

The "THREE CASTLES" Virginia Cigarettes

This together with the signature W.D. & H.O. WILLS stood and stands for the genuine character of this famous and historical Brand, ever.

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THE SECRET KINGDOM

The wonder story of a struggle for a Throne.

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A strange, strong Power is the lure of sex.....some women possess it to a remarkable degree.....when this attraction is coupled with the force.....of will.....it draws and holds with irresistible force.....the will of men.

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Featuring Harry Carey. In 5 Parts.

Compare any recent big Western Drama with "The Phantom Riders" and you will find how Harry Carey fairly towers head and shoulders over any of them. This is a whale of a special Feature, one of the fastest and biggest Western Dramas ever screened.

Are you an Expert

If you are not, it is time you were preparing yourself to become one

In every trade, industry and profession there are Experts. These know what ordinary workers do not. These receive good salaries because they know. The best positions are held by Experts.

Just as the average worker must learn his work, so must a man acquire "higher knowledge" before he can become an expert. The difference between the expert and the worker is therefore a difference of knowledge. Instead of learning merely how to do work, the EXPERT LEARNS THE REASON WHY. His knowledge can be applied in many ways because it is the KNOWLEDGE of reason.

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-Boiler Engineering	-Marine Engineering
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NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

kind. To make it impossible for small groups of political rulers anywhere to disturb our peace or the peace of the world or in any way to make tools and puppets of those upon whose consent and upon whose power their own authority and their own very existence depend. We may count upon each other. The nation is of a single mind. It is taking counsel with no special class, and it is serving private or single interest.

The light of a new conviction has penetrated to every class, and by this light we realise as we never realised before that we are comrades dependent on one another, irresistible when united but powerless when divided.

And so we join hands to lead the world to new and better days.

TUNG WHO & CO.

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PHONE, 798.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

This remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough.

It has been a favorite with mothers of young children for almost forty years.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by the British Dispensary.

SOLID TYRES FOR MOTOR TRUCKS.

We have just received a consignment of various sizes of a high class English make of Solid Tyres.

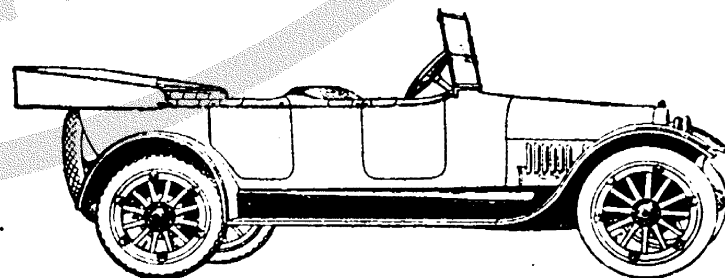
Owners and Users of Motor Trucks are advised to look into their requirements and buy now for present and future use as the next consignment will be much dearer in price.

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Next shipment is arriving shortly. Orders may be booked now.

Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS.

President Wilson's Speech.

(Continued from Page 5.)

governments that were parties to this struggle, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest. They have convinced us that they are without honour and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no principle but force and their own interest. We cannot "come to terms" with them. They made it impossible. The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement.

It is of capital importance that we should also be explicitly agreed that no peace shall be obtained by any kind of compromise or abatement of the principles we have avowed as the principles for which we are fighting there should exist no doubt about that. I am, therefore, going to take the liberty of speaking with the utmost frankness about the practical implications that are involved in it.

If it be indeed and in truth the common object of the governments associated against Germany and of the nations whom they govern, as I believe it to be, to achieve by the final (?) settlements a secure and lasting peace, it will be necessary that all who sit down at the peace table shall come ready and willing to pay the price, that will procure it; and ready and willing, also, to create in some virile fashion the instrumentality by which it can be made certain that the agreements of the peace will be honoured and fulfilled.

That price is impartial justice in every item of the settlement, no matter whose interest is crossed; and not only impartial justice but also the satisfaction of the several peoples whose fortunes are dealt with. That indispensable instrumentality is a league of nations formed under covenants that will be efficacious. Without such an instrumentality, by which the peace of the world can be guaranteed, peace will rest in part upon the word of outlaws and only upon that word. For Germany will have to redeem her character, not by what happens at the peace table but by what follows. And, as I see it, the constitution of that league of nations and the clear definition of its objects must by a part, and in a sense the most essential part, of the peace settlement itself. It cannot

be formed now. If formed now, it would be merely a new alliance confined to the nations associated against a common enemy. It is not likely that it could be formed after the settlement. It is necessary to guarantee the peace, and the peace cannot be guaranteed as an afterthought. The reason, to speak in plain terms again, why it must be guaranteed is that there will be parties to the peace whose promises have proved untrustworthy, and means must be found in connection with the peace settlement itself to remove that source of insecurity. It would be folly to leave the guarantee to the subsequently voluntary action of the governments we have seen destroy Russia and deceive Roumania.

But these general terms do not disclose the whole matter. Some details are needed to make them sound less like a thesis and more like a practical programme. These, then, are some of the particulars and I state them with the greater confidence because I can state them authoritatively as respecting this governments interpretation of its own duty with regard to peace:

First the impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a justice that plays no favourites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples concerned:

Second no special or separate interest of any single nation or any group of nations can be made the base or any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interest of all.

Third there can be no leagues or alliances or special covenants and understandings within the general and common family of the league of nations.

Fourth no selfish economic combinations within the league and no employment of any form of economic boycott or exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the league of nations itself as a means of discipline and control.

Fifth all international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world.

Special alliances and economic rivalries and hostilities have been the prolific source in the modern world of the plans and passions that produce war. It would be an insincere as well as an insecure peace that did not exclude them in definite and binding terms. The confidence with which I venture

to speak for our people in these matters does not spring from our traditions merely and the well-known principles of (1850) international action which we have always professed and followed. In the same sentence in which I say that the United States will enter into no special arrangements or understanding with particular nations let me say also that the United States is prepared to assume its full share of responsibility for the maintenance of the common covenants and understandings upon which peace must henceforth rest. We shall read Washington's immortal warning against entangling alliances with full comprehension and an answering purpose. But only special and limited alliances entangle; and we recognize and accept the duty of a new day in which we are permitted to hope for a general alliance which will avoid entanglements and clear the air of the world for common understanding and maintenance of common rights.

I have made this analysis of the international situation which the war has created not of course because I doubted whether the leaders of the great nations and peoples with whom we are associated were of the same mind and entertained a like purpose, but because the air every now and again gets darkened by mist and again gets doubtless and mischievous pervasions of council and it is necessary once and again to sweep all the irresponsible talk about peace intrigues and weakening morale and doubtful purpose on the part of the those in authority utterly, and if need be unceremoniously, aside and say things in the plainest words that can be found, even when it is only to say over again what has been said before quite as plainly if in less unvarnished terms.

As I have said, neither I nor any other man in governmental authority created or gave form to the issues of war. I have simply responded to them with such vision as I could command. But I have responded gladly and with a resolution that has grown warmer and more confident as the issues have grown clearer and clearer. It is now plain that they are issues which no man can pervert unless it be willfully. I am bound to fight for them, and happy to fight for them as time and circumstance have revealed them to me as to all the world. Our enthusiasm for them grows more and more irresistible as they stand out in more and more vivid and unmistakable outline.

And the forces that fight for them draw in to closer and closer array, or-

ganize their millions into more and more unconquerable might, and they become more and more distinct to the thought and purpose of the peoples engaged. It is the peculiarity of this great war that while statesmen have seemed to cast about for definitions of their purpose and have sometimes seemed to shift their ground and their point of view the thought of the mass of men, whom statesmen are supposed to instruct and lead, has grown more and more unclouded, more and more certain of what it is that they are fighting for. National purposes have fallen more and more into the background and the common purposes of enlightened mankind have taken their place. The counsels of plain men have become on all hands more simple and straight-forward and more unified than the counsels of sophisticated men of state, who still retain the impression that they are playing a game of power and playing for high stakes. It is why I have said that this is a peoples war not a statesmen's. Such men must follow the clarified common thought or be broken.

I take that to be its significance of the fact that assemblies and associations many kinds made up of plain workaday people have demanded almost everywhere they came together, and are still demanding, that the leaders of their governments declare to them plainly what it is, exactly what it is that they were seeking in this war and what they think items of the final settlement should be. They are not satisfied with what they have been told. They still seem to fear that they are getting what they ask for only in statesmen's terms,—only in the terms of territorial arrangements and divisions of power, and not in terms of broadvisioned justice and mercy and peace and the satisfaction of those despoiled longings of oppressed and distracted men and women and enslaved peoples that seem to them the only things worth fighting a war for that engulfs the world. Perhaps statesmen have not always recognized this changed aspect of the whole world of policy and action. Perhaps they have not always spoken in direct reply to questions asked because they did not know how searching those questions were and what sort of answers they demanded.

But I for one, am glad to attempt the answer again and again in the hope that I may make it clearer and clearer that my one thought is to satisfy those who struggle in the ranks and are

perhaps above all others entitled to a reply whose meaning no one can have any excuse for misunderstanding if he understands the language in which it is spoken or can get some one to translate it correctly into his own and I believe that the leaders of the governments with which we are associated all will speak, as they have occasion as plainly as I have tried to speak. I hope that they will feel free to say whether they think that I am in any degree mistaken in my interpretation of the issues involved or in my purpose with regard to the means by which a satisfactory settlement of those issues may be obtained. Unity of purpose and of counsel is as imperatively necessary in this war as unity of command in the battlefield and with perfect unity of purpose and counsel will come assurance of complete victory. It can be had in no other way. Peace driven can be effectively neutralized and silence only by showing that every word of the nations associated against Germany brings the nations nearer the sort of peace which will bring efficacy and reassurance to all peoples and make the recurrence of another such struggle of pitiless force and bloodshed forever impossible and that nothing else can. Germany is constantly intimating the terms she will accept and always finds that the world does not want terms. It wishes the final triumph of justice and fair dealing.

Shipping Notes.

The Nor. s.s. Heim 753 tons Capt. Brikken, arrived from Madras yesterday with a general cargo and 3 bags of mail and 4 cabin passengers. The consignees are Messrs The Borneo Co., Ltd.

The Chin. s.s. Hsin Kong 1262 tons Capt. J. Halkett, arrived from Hongkong yesterday with a general cargo and coal, one bag one packet, mail and 44 deck passengers. The consignees are Messrs The Siam Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

The Nor. w. w. Childar 1102 tons Capt. J. Mattiasen, arrived from Bangkok yesterday via Swatow yesterday with a general cargo, 2 bags 40 loose letters of mail, 2 cabin and 1797 deck passengers. The consignees are Messrs Chino Siam Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

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The Oliver Typewriter Company have recently made drastic reductions in their prices and the new Oliver Model, the No. 10 Special, is now available at the following rates:—

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The Oliver No. 10 Special Model writes 96 characters, or 12 more than any Standard Typewriter.

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