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VOL. 43. NO. 92.

BANGKOK SATURDAY APRIL 21, 1917.

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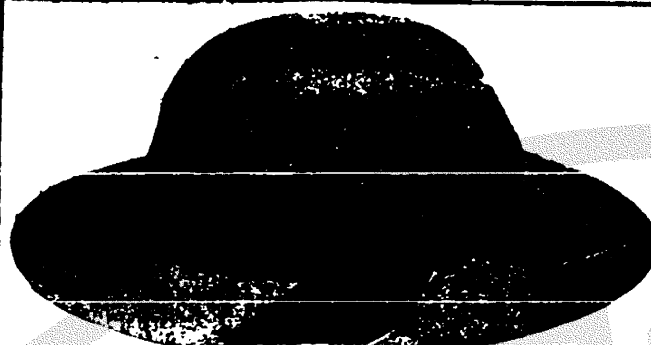
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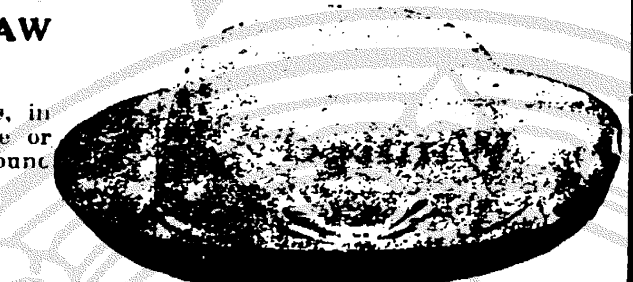
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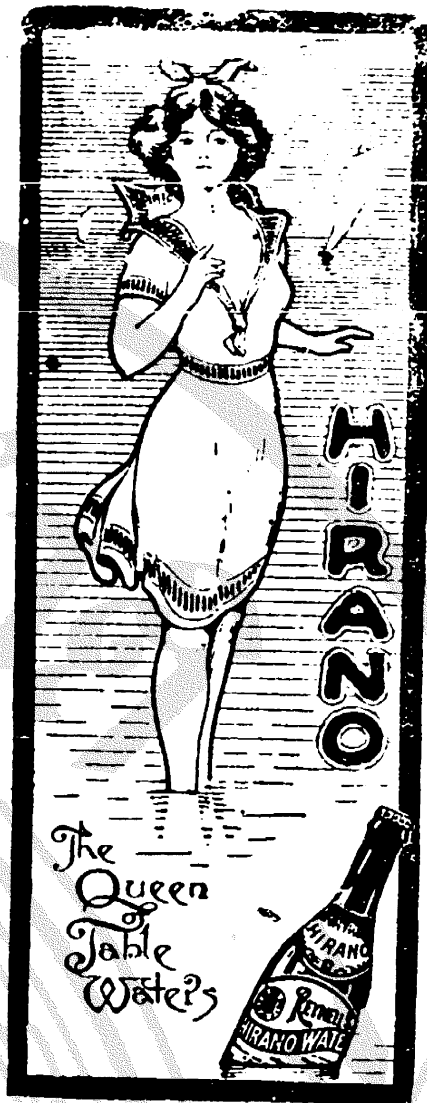
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TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE BANGKOK BAR.

FOR APRIL 1917.

April A.M.

H. W. Ft. & in.

1 6 00 13 3

2 2 00 13 6

3 3 00 14 0

4 4 00 14 1

5 4 00 14 6

6 4 30 14 6

7 4 30 14 4

8 5 00 14 3

9 5 00 14 0

10 5 30 14 0

11 6 00 13 10

12 6 00 13 10

13 6 30 13 9

14 6 30 13 6

15 1 00 13 10

16 1 00 14 4

17 2 00 14 4

18 2 30 14 4

19 3 00 14 4

20 3 30 14 0

21 4 00 13 10

22 4 30 13 6

23 5 00 13 2

24 5 30 13 0

25 5 30 12 10

26 5 30 12 10

27 6 00 12 10

28 6 00 12 10

29 6 00 12 8

30 1 00 14 0

31 ...

P.M.

H. W. Ft. & in.

1 11 00 12 9

2 12 00 12 6

3 12 00 12 3

4 2 00 11 2

5 2 00 12 6

6 3 30 12 9

7 4 30 13 8

8 5 00 14 6

9 6 00 15 0

10 7 00 15 0

11 8 00 15 2

12 8 30 15 0

13 9 00 14 7

14 10 00 14 0

15 ...

16 ...

17 ...

18 2 00 11 6

19 2 30 12 0

20 4 00 13 0

21 5 00 14 0

22 6 00 14 10

23 7 00 15 0

24 7 30 15 0

25 8 30 15 0

26 9 00 14 10

27 10 00 14 5

28 11 00 14 3

29 ...

30 ...

31 ...

PHASES OF THE MOON.

April 7th O Full Moon 8 h 31 m p.m.

15th Last Quarter 2 h 52 m a.m.

21st New Moon 8 h 43 m p.m.

29th First Quarter 9 h 4 m p.m.

No Household

can be really happy if any of its members are ailing. Sore health in a family is a boon which is beyond words, and without it, success and safety are practically impossible. Much illness is positively unnecessary and is occasioned chiefly by neglect. Much anxiety given on this account to men and women is, therefore, avoidable. It is of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand to relieve the earliest symptoms of indisposition. Beecham's Pills are an excellent household medicine safe to take and sure in their curative results. No home

Should Be Without

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1 6 00 13 3

2 2 00 13 6

3 3 00 14 0

4 4 00 14 1

5 4 00 14 6

6 4 30 14 6

7 4 30 14 4

8 5 00 14 3

9 5 00 14 0

10 5 30 14 0

11 6 00 13 10

12 6 00 13 10

13 6 30 13 9

14 6 30 13 6

15 1 00 13 10

16 1 00 14 4

17 2 00 14 4

18 2 30 14 4

19 3 00 14 4

20 3 30 14 0

21 4 00 13 10

22 4 30 13 6

23 5 00 13 2

24 5 30 13 0

25 5 30 12 10

26 5 30 12 10

27 6 00 12 10

28 6 00 12 10

29 6 00 12 8

30 1 00 14 0

31 ...

P.M.

H. W. Ft. & in.

1 11 00 12 9

2 12 00 12 6

3 12 00 12 3

4 2 00 11 2

5 2 00 12 6

6 3 30 12 9

7 4 30 13 8

8 5 00 14 6

9 6 00 15 0

10 7 00 15 0

11 8 00 15 2

12 8 30 15 0

13 9 00 14 7

14 10 00 14 0

15 ...

16 ...

17 ...

18 2 00 11 6

19 2 30 12 0

20 4 00 13 0

21 5 00 14 0

22 6 00 14 10

23 7 00 15 0

24 7 30 15 0

25 8 30 15 0

26 9 00 14 10

27 10 00 14 5

28 11 00 14 3

29 ...

30 ...

31 ...

PHASES OF THE MOON.

April 7th O Full Moon 8 h 31 m p.m.

15th Last Quarter 2 h 52 m a.m.

21st New Moon 8 h 43 m p.m.

29th First Quarter 9 h 4 m p.m.

The New Italian Army.

FROM DR. MARIO ROSA.

Italian General Headquarters, February.—My visit to the Italian front—as I have explained in a previous article—has convinced me that the military situation may now be viewed with full confidence, considering especially the great work that has been done lately, both in the consolidation of our present positions and the preparation for a further advance.

But if our war machine is satisfactory, the spirit of our men is even more so. What a difference to what it was a year ago! There was a time when our troops looked towards the future development of operations with a feeling of dismay. Not that they were individually disheartened or had lost confidence in themselves; on the contrary. That was just the time when they were exhibiting the most conspicuous gallantry: when the older men who had served under Garibaldi and had volunteered in this war, intolerant of trench warfare, jumped out of their red shirts and ran against the enemy's wire entanglements, when young men faced death singing patriotic songs.

That, indeed, was the period that saw our heaviest losses and the greatest deeds of personal bravery. But from a purely military standpoint the heroism and sacrifices of our troops were carrying us but little further. And that is where the feeling of dismay came in.

On the Isonzo front we were pitched against the formidable bridgehead of Gorizia. Our infantry had reached the lowest spur of Mount San Michele, Podgora, and Sabotina, the three strongholds barring the gate of the city. Night after night, month after month, our soldiers would throw themselves against the entanglements, only to be checked and repulsed by the enemy's heavy artillery.

Positions were taken and lost again. Our troops would conquer the summits and there be annihilated by the fire of the big guns beyond in still higher positions. Of big guns and high explosives the Austrians had plenty! We had few.

In the Alpine region it was practically the same tragic story. Our natural frontier, the great chain of commanding mountains, was in the hands of the Austrians. They had made it impregnable.

Yet it was in the Alpine region that the course of the war turned in our favour. The enemy's attempt of last May in the Trentino has been our good fortune. Our troops, as I have said, were then fighting with bravery but with a growing feeling of scepticism as to the tangible results of their sacrifices. Could we ever attain the efficiency of our opponents in artillery and ammunition? Should we ever be able to score a decided success over them? The answer came from the Trentino and Gorizia.

In May the Austrians attacked in force all along the Trentino front. Under the first heavy onslaught the centre gave way, but both flanks stood magnificently, and General Cadorna did the rest.

The man was a revelation. He never had appeared so calm, self-confident, energetic as in those fateful days. He had flown to the spot, seen things and men, and immediately formed a clear idea of the situation. He sat at a table with a telephone at hand and gave orders. How troops were hurried from the Isonzo to the Trentino front, how they were concentrated, fresh supply depots organised and mountain mule tracks converted overnight into splendid motor-car roads, is a story of yesterday, yet one reads it already like a legend.

As a distinguished English journalist

put it: "It was roads versus big guns. Roads won." The Austrians were held up, baffled, repulsed. Before Brusiloff had started his great offensive in the east, General Cadorna had already slammed the door into Italy on the enemy's face.

But he did not rest on his laurels. No sooner had the gate been bolted and barred than he conceived and realised another daring stroke. The Austrians thought we had been exhausted in the effort of our counter-pressure in the Trentino. They did not expect, for a long time at least, another attack elsewhere. This was their mistake. As soon as General Cadorna had his legions and guns brought back from the Trentino he flung them against Gorizia. In three days the bridgehead was taken, the city conquered.

It is difficult to realise the moral effect these two brilliant successes and the subsequent advance on the Carso plateau had on our troops. They had proved that the enemy was not invincible, that progress could be made, that the way to Trieste might be forced.

Since then two more factors have elevated still more the spirit of our men: firstly the knowledge that our original deficiency in big guns and ammunition had been

The Curse of the Hohenzollern.

BY CHARLES BAROLEA.

No dynasts in modern times, not even the Bourbons nor the Hapsburgs, have been more obsessed with the pride of race. A double avenue of gaudy statues in Berlin has been erected in the Silesallee, or Alley of Victory, to illustrate the glories of the House. And Carlyle, in his "History of Frederick the Great," devotes a whole volume—and a very tedious volume—to the medieval ancestors of the dynasty. The present Kaiser believes himself to be the lineal successor, not only of the Hohenzollerns, but of the Caesars of Ancient Rome. It was in that spirit that he was graciously pleased recently to dedicate a monument to his predecessor, Emperor Trajan: "Trajano Romanorum Imperatori, Wilhelmus Imperator Germanorum." To Trajan Emperor of the Romans, William Emperor of the Germans!

But all that Hohenzollern-Hohenzollern genealogy is mythical history. The real history of the Hohenzollern is of recent date, and begins in 1640 with the advent of the Great Elector (1640-1688). Compared with the ancient House of Hapsburg or of Bourbon, the Hohenzollern may well be called the "Parvenus" of Royalty. Until the seventeenth century the Electors of Brandenburg were twice vassals—legions of the Holy Roman Empire and vassals of the Kings of Poland—and when in 1701 the first Hohenzollern King promoted himself to Royal rank and ascended the throne, he made ceaseless and humiliating attempts to secure recognition. The old Houses refused to accept his title, and would not acknowledge the upstart Royal "brother."

But the very fact that the Hohenzollerns are the "Parvenus" of European Royalty has spurred them on to more strenuous endeavours and to still higher ambitions. Their sole endeavour was to raise their position: "such considerable macher," as the Great Elector said in his quaint pidgin German they were not born to the Royal dignity. They had to make it. They were not accepted as Kings. They had to assert themselves and to impose their claims. The good sword of Frederick the Great asserted his claims with such results that, except Napoleon, no ruler ever since has disputed the right of the Hohenzollern to rank amongst the dynasts of Europe.

Even as the Hohenzollern are an upstart dynasty so the Prussian State may be called an upstart State. It has not, like France, Great Britain, or Spain, two thousand years of history behind it. Until the end of the Middle Ages Christian civilisation was bounded by the Elbe. The Prussian populations were the last in Europe to be converted

to Christianity, and recent history has proved only too conclusively that the conversion never struck deep roots. Until the end of the Middle Ages the religious and military Order of the Teutonic Knights had to wage war against the Prussian heathen, and the magnificent ruin of Marienburg, the stately seat of the Teutonic Knights, still testifies to the achievements of the Order. Marienburg is the only historic city of Prussia; Berlin is but a mushroom growth of modern days. Whilst London and Paris go back to the beginnings of European history, Berlin only three hundred years ago was a mean village inhabited by Wendish savages.

It cannot be sufficiently emphasised that Prussia is not a nation, but a State, and that State is an entirely artificial creation. France and Great Britain are the slow and natural growths of many centuries. They have definite geographical boundaries: their people have common traditions, common ideals, common affinities. The Prussian State is made up of a heterogeneous mosaic of provinces, the spoils of successive invasions. What hold together the artificial fabric of the Prussian State are only the dynasty, the bureaucracy and the Army. The bureaucracy and the Army are to Prussia what the Civil Service and the British Army are to the Indian Empire. Suppress the British Army and the Civil Service, and British rule ceases to exist. Suppress the Hohenzollern dynasty, the Prussian bureaucracy and the Junker Army, and the Prussian structure crumbles to pieces.

If we are to reach the German people we can only reach them by removing the spell and exorcising the black magic. Some publicists would make us believe that the German people are one and all a race of bandits and a nation of prey. If we acted on that theory, we ought, of course, to shoot the Germans down like wild beasts. But no one takes that theory seriously, and no one has ever suggested that we should shoot down a hundred million Germans, or even cage them in a vast European compound. Indeed, whenever we have caught the wild beasts, we have treated them on absolutely the opposite theory, namely, with the utmost civility. Even when the "baby-killers" were caught and perished in the act, we buried them with military honours. In other words, in practice we are assuming the truth of the other theory, namely, that we are at war not with the people of Germany, but with a sinister gang and with an evil system. We believe that the people are in the grip of the system and under the spell of a creed. We assume that as the result of the war the spell will eventually be removed, that the German people will return to sanity, and that once they have returned to sanity we shall be quite prepared to conclude an honourable peace.

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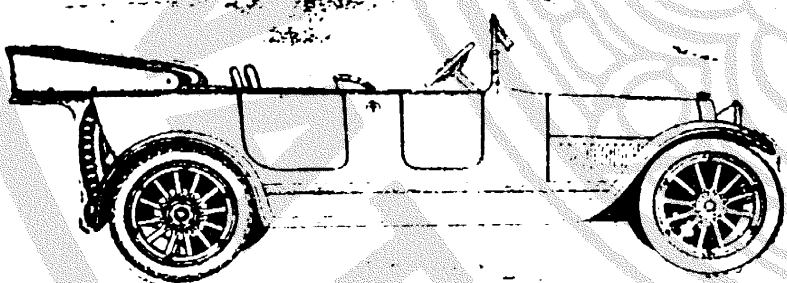
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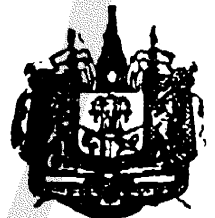
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p.m. 1, 1.30, 2.30, 3.10, 3.50, 4.40, 5.30, daily.

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" " Kai Koh Yai ... 1.00 ...

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After 7.30 when sufficient passengers.

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

Boats leave Tha Chang Wang Leang 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 SAMKONG LOCK TO BANG HIA.

Boats leave the Lock in connection with the Paknam Railway train

10.45 a.m. from Bangkok.

Copperplate Printing

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SEND YOUR PLATES.
WE DO THE REST

Siam Observer Electric Printing Works.

Raffle No. 11



in aid of the German Red Cross.

The Raffle No 2, the prizes of which number more than 150 and are on view at the Store of Messrs. B. Grimm and Co., will be drawn

On Saturday, 28th April 1917, at 7 p.m. at the German Legation.

The lottery will be drawn in the same way as was done with the 1st. Lottery on March 25th.

There will also be a cinematograph show on that day.

Admission to the grounds free for holders of tickets.

Further it is notified that there are still 4 prizes left unclaimed from the 1st drawing on the 25th of March, as:

Ticket No.	Prize No.
1 pocket-watch	2002
1 pair flower-vases	3078
1 pair flower vases	3098
1 gold locket	3410

Winners of the above prizes are requested to present their tickets and have the prizes removed up to the 26th inst., otherwise they will be allotted as prizes to the 2nd Lottery.

Bangkok, 17th April, 1917.
21

To Let.

From the 6th of May furnished house in Sapatom road near the Belgian Legation. Seven rooms, three verandahs, two bathrooms, ample servants' quarters and large garden.

Apply B. S.

c/o. Siam Observer.

31-3-17. 31-30 A. a.o.d.

Notice.

Our Mr. Rio Niiya having been transferred to Singapore Office, Mr. N. Kato succeeds him on and after the 18th April, 1917, as Representative of this Office.

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
New Road.
18-24.

Notice.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:-

Ex s/s "Nore"
"Onseng"
"Jinson Maru"
"Kaga Maru"
"Bendorau"

and Balances ex s.s. "Titan", "Ajux" and "Benrines" are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Kuala" on 17th inst., and will be landed at our Wharf, at the risk, expense and responsibility of consignees.

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

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

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

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The Siam Auctioneer-
ing Co.

Instructed by

J. W. GAUDART, Esq.,

Will sell at their rooms,

Opposite Custom House Lane,

at 2 p.m. sharp on Sat. 21st.

April 1917.

Wardrobe, Almirah, Book case, Chest of drawers, Marble top dressing and round tables, Meatsafe, Ice chest, E. table fan, S. Premier typewriter, Curtains, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Dinner service, Mirrors, Writing Desk, Pictures, Gal. water tank, Water jars, Plants etc.

For Terms and Particulars apply:-

E. M. PEREIRA & Co.

THE FRUIT SEASON.

Bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on hand. It may save a life. For sale by the British Dispensary.

Expanded Metal

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

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Patent fire and thief resisting.
several sizes in Stock.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

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FISH
Dried Cod
Coddle Caviare
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Pheasants
Boiled Ham on cut
French Ham "
Raw Ham "
Breakfast Bacon

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

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

"White Horse" Whisky.

"An Easy First" Obtainable Everywhere.

JUDGE

BY

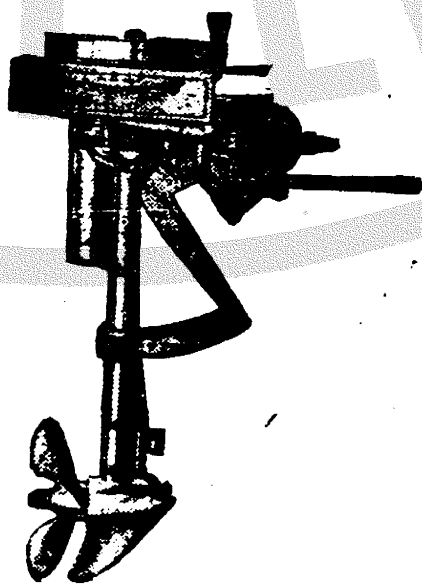
RESULTS

A comparison of differences is valueless as a means of forming a right judgement on the merits of various Detachable Motors.

It is the **Complete** Motor hat does the work and it is the **Results** that matter.

The **EVINRUDE** DETACHABLE MOTOR Challenges Comparison on actual service with **All Comers** and was **FIRST** past the winning post at the recent Bangsue Motor Boat Races in all events.

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Lighting & Starting

Touch the Switch, and you have a luxurious abundance of light that dispels the darkest night. Press the pedal, and the engine starts under its own power.

Comfort in Starting.
Safety in Driving.
Immunity from Risks on Treacherous Roads.

British made throughout.

The Siam Electricity Co., Ltd. Bangkok.

CAY Anderson & Co. Ltd.
ACTON, LONDON, ENGLAND

The Siam Observer.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1917.

REPREHENSIBLE PRODIGALITY.

According to a recent item of Press intelligence, Mr. Charles Chaplin, the cinematograph actor, is at the present time enjoying an annual income which reaches to the enormous sum of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling; and, judging from the details which have been published on various occasions of contracts entered into by him, there is no reason to suppose that the statement belies the truth. Chaplin's popularity is undoubted, though the reason of it is a mystery to many, who fail to perceive anything more in his performances than a crude and vulgar buffoonery, never attaining to the lowest level of real humour. Nevertheless, he has amply demonstrated that to be a favourite of the picture-palace patrons is better than to own a gold-mine; but our attention is also called to the extravagantly inflated salaries paid to those who do nothing more than feed the hunger of the masses for mere amusement. That singers and musicians possessed of unique and transcendent gifts should receive generous material rewards from a grateful world is fitting enough; but no one would be so presumptuous as to place Charles Chaplin in a line with such as these, yet we do not suppose that the greatest genius and the most universal favourite of them all ever found anything like so copious a stream of gold flowing from the purses of an admiring public into his or her coffers. In particular at this present time, when all the nations are afflicted with distress and suffering from straitened circumstances, when from every pulpit and from every rostrum, exhortations to the strictest economy are being earnestly delivered from day to day, when such carnage and suffering as has never before been known are taking place and whole peoples are desolated and plunged in misery, it seems nothing short of a scandal and a crying reproach that it is possible for so vast a sum of money to be misapplied as in the case under citation. It may very well be that Mr. Chaplin is in no way forgetful of the obligations of honour resting not only upon him but on every man of substance to-day. Whether this be so or not is beside the point, however. The censurable thing is that, when there is so much want and wretchedness everywhere calling for urgent relief, he should find himself in a position to command such prodigiously disproportionate emoluments. Those who furnish these emoluments have not even the excuse, poor as it would be in these times, of supporting Art, for Mr. Chaplin, we are sure, would be the first to admit that he makes no attempt to appeal to the artistic or the refined side of human nature. This is in no sense an attack upon Mr. Chaplin himself, who is scarcely to be blamed for accepting the terms which are offered to him. Those who contribute to the gaiety of life have their value in the scheme of things and are worthy of a fully liberal recompense; but while the vials of wrath are being poured out upon a stricken earth is manifestly not the period for squandering excessive and otherwise much-needed amounts of money on mere entertainers of the inferior order.

THE
Great War.

French Communiqué.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 20.

South of St. Quentin, after a most lively bombardment, the Germans attacked on the east of Gauchy. The first attempt was stopped dead by our fire. A second and more violent one resulted in fractions of the enemy penetrating our advanced trenches, but those were all killed or captured, and by an immediate counter-attack our line was completely restored. We vigorously continued our offensive at various points between Soissons and Auberive. Despite persistent bad weather the operations on the west attacking front were brilliantly successful. North of Chavent we captured the village of Ostel, and drove the enemy back a kilometre to the northward.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, April 19.

In spite of the bad weather we continued fighting to the west of the attacking front. We carried strong strategic positions and forced the enemy to fall back in disorder and abandon considerable booty. We carried Vailly. We surrounded the forest of Villabois taking 1,300 prisoners and 185 machine-guns.

Since the beginning of hostilities we captured 17,000 prisoners and 75 cannon.

To-day there was great artillery activity to the south and southwest of Saint Quentin. We progressed to the north of Vailly and repulsed violent attacks on the Vaucor plateau. We were successful in the operations in Champagne. We captured two batteries. We observed between Soissons and Auberive twelve new German divisions.

Yesterday the British continued to progress on the left bank of the Scarpe.

Governor of Brussels
Dead.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 20.

Amsterdam.—Von Bissing, the German Governor-General of Brussels, is dead.

New British Budget.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law announced that the new Budget would be introduced on April 30th.

Spanish Cabinet Crisis.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 20.

Madrid.—The Cabinet has resigned.

M. Painleve.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, April 19.

M. Painlevé has taken over the duties of M. Albert Thomas who has left for Russia.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Post and Telegraph Department reports that all lines are in good order.

"THE Right to Live" in four parts, and "Saint Elmo" from the famous novel of Augusta J. Evans will be among the films to be shown to-night at the Phatankorn cinema.

THE following passengers left Bangkok yesterday per s.s. *Kuala*:—Mrs. Shand and two children, Mr. F. J. Ford, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. G. C. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Villaveda, Mr. and Mrs. Rio Niiya, Mr. Jio, Mr. A. Obya, Mr. S. S. Hated, Mr. Kadir Sultan.

Fire at Vladivostock.

Japan papers report that fire broke out in Vladivostock harbour on the night of the 13th and that a large quantity of war supplies which were piled on a pier was destroyed. The Japan Chronicle says that 50 persons were killed or injured, that fragments of shell fell at a distance of several miles and wrought much damage to property, and that the total loss caused by the fire is estimated at ¥ 7,000,000.

Humanities of the War. German People's Votes.

The value of fat for munitions has become widely known throughout the British ranks, with the result that the various units vie with one another in making a good return. An interesting story which is officially vouched for illustrates this. A number of men who had quitted their regiment for a course of musketry instruction at a camp in another part of the country were found by the inspecting officer to have left no bones from their rations. On inquiry it was found that they made up a parcel of them daily and posted it to their unit in order that it should make a better return.

Captain Charles Bathurst, for the Food Controller's Department, made the interesting announcement last month in the House of Commons that masters of foxhounds had decided on their own initiative to reduce substantially the number of hunting days throughout England and Wales. They were prepared, too, to slaughter a very large proportion of hounds. Some masters of hounds were shooting foxes and advising members of their hunts to shoot them in order to prevent the destruction of poultry or garden stuff.

The Italian Minister of War has issued an Order forbidding duelling throughout the Army for the duration of the war. General Cadorna had already taken steps to prevent duelling in the war zone. By an Order issued last May all personal disputes had to be referred to a "Court of Honour," and in the event of the Court deciding that a duel was inevitable the encounter had to be delayed until after the end of the war. The same provisions now apply to the entire Army.

A man named Thomas Weedon, aged about 30, his wife, and their son, aged seven, were found dead in bed from gas poisoning at their house in Morland-road, Croydon, on February 12. The room in which they were found was full of gas, the tap being turned full on. Weedon, who was about to be called up for military service, left a letter saying that rather than go they had decided to end everything. The man's will was also found.

Herts War Agricultural Committee issued a request to all owners of woods and plantations in the county to organise pigeon-shoots on one day in each week in February and March, owing to damage to crops.

At the Law Society section of the London Appeal Tribunal a Hampstead hairdresser said he was the only English hairdresser within a radius of a mile from his shop. The other day he was stopped by a German competitor, who suggested that if the appellant were called up he should write to the Home Office asking that his (the German's) son should be released from internment at Alexandra Palace to carry on the appellant's business. The tribunal directed that the appellant should not be called up for a month.

At the Thames Police Court last month Eli Volk, 25, a Russian, was charged with landing without a passport, at some port in the United Kingdom. On behalf of Volk it was stated that he belonged to Vilna, and in June, 1916, he was captured by the Germans. Last December he and another prisoner made their guard drunk and escaped. They managed to cross the frontier and reached Amsterdam, where they concealed themselves in a steamship thinking it was going to America, but it came to or near London instead. He had friends in America and South Africa who would be willing to take him.

Harrow School monitors have recommended tuck-shop proprietors to supply potato cakes instead of pastries.

Church Services.

Christ Church.

2nd Sunday after Easter 22nd April 1917.
Evensong and Sermon—6.0 p.m.
Processional 522 Oh—for a thousand tongues to sing
Hymn 18 Hail, glad tidings
Light.
244 Lord, when we bend before Thy Throne.
368 Thou, to whom the sick and dying.
Magnificat.
Nunc Dimittis.

S. Mary's (S.P.G.) Mission.

Sunday, April 22nd—2nd Sunday after Easter.
7.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
Hymns—
197 "The King of Love."
503 "Forty days the seed of old."
298 "Praise, my soul, the King of Heaven."

MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritations. It is the only medicine that cures all the ailments of the bowels, and is the only one that does not harm the system. It is the only one that is pleasant to take, and is the only one that is effective. It is the only one that is sold in all the leading chemists and druggists.

British Titles.

Held by Persons of Enemy Origin.

Amsterdam, Feb. 27.—The German Chancellor, speaking today, in the Reichstag, said:

While our warriors are standing out there in the trenches under drum fire, our submarines, defying death, are cruising the seas, while we at home have to think of nothing else but the production of guns, ammunition, and foodstuffs and the just distribution of the last. The sole need of the day is to fight to conquer.

As regards the great problems of internal policy, I will confine myself to a few general observations. As in the case of war aims, so, too, in regard to the shaping of our internal political relations, there is a divergence of opinion. Redirection (*Neuorientierung*) is not a pleasing expression. I pronounce it to-day for the first time. It arouses so easily the false idea that it depends on our pleasure whether we give ourselves a fresh direction or not. No! A new time with a renovated people has come. Mighty war has created it.

A race which has been shaken to the innermost fibres of its feeling by such a gigantic experience, a nation which has learned that only its entire strength could withstand and overcome the outside danger—those are living forces which allow themselves to be constrained by no party programme of Right or Left, or to be pushed from their path. Wherever political rights have to be regulated anew it is not a question of rewarding the people for what it has done—this conception has always appeared to me degrading—but merely of finding the right political and governmental expression for the people as it is.

Immense intellectual, economic, and social tasks face us after the war. We can only solve them if our entire strength, the concentration of which alone enables us to win this war, continues to work in peace time; if paths are created for this strength in which it can freely and joyfully continue to work. This cannot be regulated from the party standpoint, but demands internal strength in the State. This demand will be successful.

As good Conservatives will joyfully recognise, I believe that every sensible representative of popular rights will know how to appreciate the value of our monarchical institutions. Briand, Lloyd George, and the rest want to make the world believe that their aim is to free Germany from Prussian militarism and confer democratic liberties on the German people. Now, where we need freedom we will procure it for ourselves. As regards militarism, we all know, and before the war Lloyd George knew it, that our geographical situation always reminds us of the saying of Frederick the Great, "Toujours en vedettes." More effectively than in institutions reposing on a firm monarchical basis power cannot be exercised, and by nothing more effectively than by a monarchy which has its roots in the people in wide circles and draws its strength from this never-failing source of life and from the love of free individuals. That and nothing else is the meaning, the essence, of the German Imperial idea and of the Prussian kingship.

Sinking of the Athos.

Upwards of a Thousand Lives Lost.

Stirring narratives have been related with regard to the sinking of the Messageries Maritimes liner *Athos* in the Mediterranean on February 17. When the torpedo struck the *Athos* the Captain gave her ten minutes to live. The Chief Engineer (M. Donoch), whose hand was blown off, went to the engine-room instantly to prevent an explosion. He knew he could never come up, and he did not. The vessel also carried three German spies, who were caught in Indo-China and were confined in separate cells.

Bergeant Monjeau, who was responsible for the custody of the spies, went down to the hold and unlocked two of the cells with the result that the prisoners were saved. While he was unlocking the third cell the *Athos* went down, and the spy and Monjeau were drowned. A battalion of Senegalese infantry, under French officers, could not be saved and they sank with the ship. The Senegalese were drawn up in line. They presented arms with their officers at the head of the battalion, and saluted. Captain Corise, the commander of the transport, went down with his ship. He came up again, and died on the surface. Two men swam ashore with his dead body.

Distinguished Engine Drivers.

To read that the Duke of Zaragoza drove the engine of Mr. Gerard's special train from Madrid to Corunna is to be reminded of the wide appeal made by the footplate to royalty and the aristocracy. Hardened newspaper readers recall the manifold paragraphs devoted to similar exploits of King Alfonso. King Albert of Belgium also indulged in the happy days of old in this regal hobby. With American plutocrats engine driving is a recognised pastime. The Goulds and the Vanderbilts possess gorgeous private trains, which they delight to handle themselves. Mr. Roosevelt's daughter, Ethel, is said to possess a speed record for an amateur driver. She drove an engine for 30 miles in less than half an hour.

British Titles.

Held by Persons of Enemy Origin.

In the House of Lords Sir Robert Finlay (Lord Chancellor) moved the second reading of a Bill to deprive princes and peers of enemy origin of British title. He said the measure originated in strong feeling at the unparalleled brutality of the enemy's conduct.

Lord Courtney moved the shelving of the motion.

Lord Lansdowne said the measure required more consideration than it had received yet. It applied to H.R.H. the Duke of Albany and H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein. It was absurd to call them traitors, they having become domiciled in an enemy country. The punishment proposed to be inflicted was paltry.

Lord Bryce urged the Government not to proceed with the Bill, but to refer it to a Select Committee.

Lord Curzon said the Government felt it was its duty to introduce the Bill, in view of Mr. Asquith's pledge, but pointed out that Lord Lansdowne was then a member of that Cabinet, and did not object. Lord Curzon warned the House that the rejection of the measure would be fatal to his mission.

Lord Buckmaster (Solicitor-General in the Asquith Ministry) said that when the late Government decided to introduce the Bill they were advised that princes were traitors, but not legally traitors.

Lord Curzon said that the law should extend to enemy orders. He would be glad to get rid of his.

Lord Middleton said he had asked to be relieved of his.

Lord Courtney withdrew his amendment, after Lord Curzon had promised to refer the matter to a Select Committee for full elucidation of the facts.

15,000 Carranza Troops To Join Villa.

New York, Jan. 27.—Francisco Villa and his troops are in potential control of northern Mexico and await only the withdrawal of the American punitive expedition to make that control an actual one, according to John J. Hawes, Villa's official agent in New York.

Based on his assertions on information brought to him here, he says, by messengers direct from Villa, who is declared to be in command of the forces investing Chihuahua. Hawes asserted to-day that twenty Carranza Generals commanding nearly 15,000 Mexican troops in several states adjoining the International border have made representations to Villa that when the latter gives the word they will turn from Carranza. This word will be given, according to Hawes, as soon as General Pershing's troops have returned to United States soil.

Hawes said he had been told by the Villa messengers that the defection of the Carranza forces would be accomplished peacefully. There would be little bloodshed, as the troops are secretly favouring Villa's revolution. The reason for awaiting the retirement of the Pershing expedition, Hawes asserted, was that Villa's men intended to avoid any clash with the Americans.

When the Carranza troops have placed themselves under Villa's command, Hawes said he was informed by the Villa messengers, an offensive, described as a "Mexican spring drive" would be begun immediately against those Carranza forces who remain loyal to the "de facto" president.

According to Hawes, this offensive will be conducted in a manner which will insure protection for American and other foreign interests in Mexico. Permanent guards of soldiers will be thrown about foreign-owned oil wells, mines and other property, and every effort will be made to co-operate harmoniously with Americans, Britons, Germans and other citizens from outside of Mexico.

Meanwhile, Hawes said, Villa is undertaking to prove to the American Government that he did not load the Columbus raid which caused the loss of American lives. Between 1,500 and 2,000 affidavits, of which 90 per cent are signed by Americans residing in Mexico, are being prepared, tending to prove that Villa was elsewhere on the night of the raid; these, Hawes asserted, would be filed with the State Department.

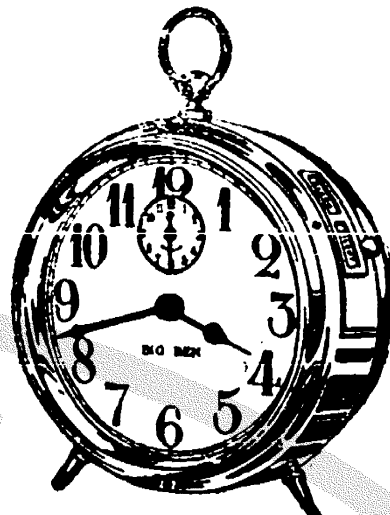
Troubles of a Count.

In reply to a deputation that wished to congratulate him on his 80th birthday, Count Gyozzy Szchenyi, custodian of the Hungarian Crown, wrote:—"All my male servants are mobilized; all my female servants are in munition factories. There is not a morsel of coal in my house; I have no gas, electric light, or lamps, and very little food; this condition of things forces me to spend all my time in bed. In these melancholy circumstances, I beg you to postpone the honour."

German Athenaeum Club Sold.

The Services Club have bought the freehold and contents of the German Athenaeum Club, Stratford-place, W., their present club house, which before the war was a centre of German influence and was once visited by the Kaiser. Mr. C. C. Campbell, the controller appointed by the Board of Trade to wind up the German Athenaeum Club, said that only a portion of the stables remained to be sold. After that the company would be finally wound up.

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The best Alarm-clock ever made.

See him at

S. A. B.

Sole Agents.

FRESH SHIPMENT

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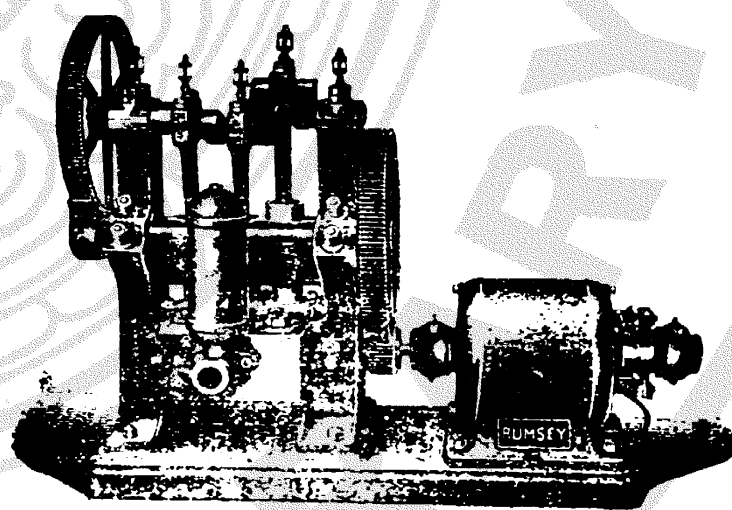
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S.E.C. Electrical Store.

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In fact, for everything with which a sauce can be used, LEA & PERRINS' is invariably the BEST. It has a refinement of flavour that suits the most delicate dishes and appeals to the most exacting palates.

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3 H.P. Single Cylinder
6 H.P. Twin Cylinder
10 H.P. 4 Cylinder (with or without self starter)
20-35 H.P. 4 Cylinder with self starter
35-50 H.P. 6 Cylinder do do

Also

The Famous "Ferro" Outboard Motors

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Siam Import Co., Ltd.

Sikak Phya Sri-City.

War Aims.

The Allies' War Aims.

Professor Milyukov the most prominent Russian Liberal, has just published an interesting statement of what he regards as the Allies' objects. He groups all the material collected by him round three main questions: The fate of Turkey, the fate of Austria-Hungary, and the fate of Germany after the war.

Of these three main questions the fate of Turkey is the easiest to decide.

Much more difficult and complicated is the solution of the Austro-Hungarian problem. The Polish question was first raised in its entirety by the celebrated appeal of the Grand Duke Nicholas. The Central Powers took advantage of their temporary success to turn this question against Russia. But their plans of forming an independent Poland, which would be a buffer State under German tutelage, cannot satisfy the Poles. Polish national aspirations can only be realised on condition that the unity of ethnographic Poland is recognised, and this can only be done by the victory of the Entente. This would mean the Western Galicia, with part of Austrian Silesia, as well as part of Prussian Silesia, the mouths of the Vistula, and the southern half of Eastern Prussia, would be united to Russian Poland.

Italy has undisputed rights to the Trentino and Trieste, as Rumania has also to Transylvania and the Rumanian part of Bukovina. It is still a disputed question whether Yugoslavia should consist of Croatia, Slavonia, Herzegovina, Bosnia and Montenegro, or whether it should form two separate States. Whatever may be the form of the future Yugoslavia, it must have a wide outlet to the Adriatic. Here Jugoslav interests clash with those of the Italians, as the Italians claim the whole of Dalmatia, in spite of its Slav population, and wish to make the Adriatic an Italian lake. Thanks, however, to the action of Russia, Italy already some time ago agreed to cede the southern part of Dalmatia to Serbia, and now evidently a further compromise, which promises to satisfy both Serbs and Italians, is being agreed upon by the two countries interested.

The Czechs Slovaks also have undoubted rights to complete satisfaction of their traditional national aspirations. The result of the victory of the Allies must mean the formation of an independent Bohemia. Owing to its geographical position, however, Bohemia would be surrounded by Germans and Magyars, and would have no outlet to the sea. For this reason the supporters of the Slav idea plan the creation of a special united corridor, 100 kilometres

wide and 200 kilometres long, between the future Bohemia and the future Yugoslavia, which would facilitate the connections of Bohemia with the Adriatic. This idea is especially popular amongst French writers.

As regards the future of Germany, there is no doubt that in case of her defeat she would have to yield to France Alsace-Lorraine. Beyond this there is no agreement, although the idea received support amongst the French of annexing the whole left bank of the Rhine, and even dividing united Germany into its integral parts. On the other hand, voices of warning against such a risky plan are heard. As regards the German Colonies in Africa and the Far East they would be threatened with partition between the Allies.

Such is the plan outlined by Milyukov in general terms. We see from this that the fundamental territorial changes both in Europe and beyond Europe are receiving public recognition by the States and peoples of the Allies. Of course all these solutions are only possible on condition of the decisive victory of the Allies and the complete defeat of Germany. To achieve final success it is not only necessary to defeat Germany in the field, but also that each of the belligerents should clearly outline the great objects for which the war is being fought.

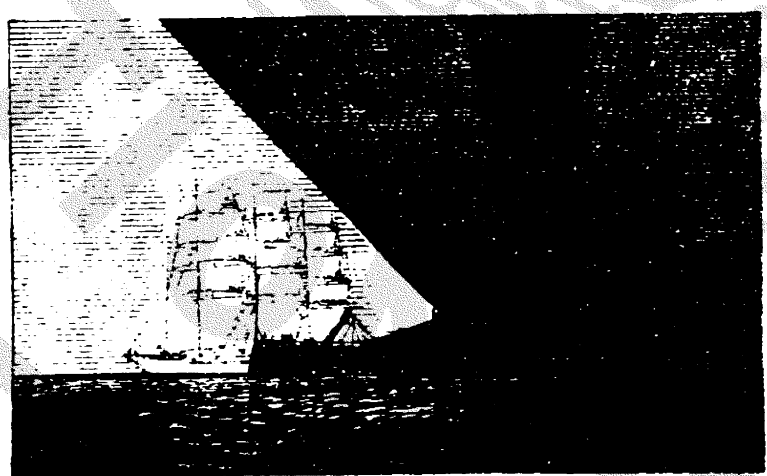
Germany's War Aims.

On Feb. 3 Dr. Class, the President of the Pan-German Union, addressed a public meeting at Hamburg on the present situation. Class is a member of Germany's "ginger" party. We give a summary of his speech.

Class welcomed the decision in the U-boat question as proving the correctness of the Pan-Germans' standpoint. He would not thank the political leaders for this tardy recognition. On the contrary, the political system carried on hitherto was still in power, and it did not inspire him with greater confidence because of its present step. In fact, the political danger continued to be great, and the nation must prepare for following up the military victory by a political one. That was the principal work at home and it was also the need of the moment, because the military success by no means implied a political success. The Government had failed at every step. They had failed in the question of Alsace-Lorraine (by introducing a constitution) and in the Morocco dispute. The failure in the latter had only resulted in the strengthening of French Chauvinism and the loss of reputation by Germany. Another failure and disappointment was the Government's policy of conciliation with England. The Chancellor had himself admitted that failure. Even the German mobilisation had been carried out with the

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Salonika and the Allies.

The debate on the army vote in the House of Commons has thrown more light on the past than on the future of the Salonika expedition, and of the relations of the Kingdom of Greece with the Allies. Mr. Bonar Law refused to be drawn into a statement of the intentions of the British and French Government. The most he would say of the future was that there were unanswerable reasons against an abandonment of the expedition and that General Sarrail need no longer fear an attack on his communications. In carrying out their intentions, whatever they may be, the Allies will be freed from one of the hindrances which have checked their policy until the beginning of this year. At the Rome Conference they assured themselves of unity of action in a field in which there have formerly been considerable differences. But the Rome Conference could not remove all their difficulties of transport. Material will be carried over the Italian railways and over the roads of Albania to Gen. Sarrail's army. But the strain which the long voyage to Salonika has always imposed on British shipping will now become extremely severe, and will, in the opinion of many competent judges, be found prohibitive. Mr. McKenna's warning against distant expeditions was repeated in this debate by Mr. Churchill. The reasons, political or military, must obviously be very strong which will send a ship 3,000 miles to Salonika when it might be making many voyages to France or carrying raw material to England. It has been charged against both the British and French Governments that the expedition was never adequately supported, because they had failed to agree on its object. The expedition was despatched at the suggestion of General Joffre, who could not obtain the support of Lord Kitchener or Sir Edward Grey without making a special visit to London to persuade them. It was afterwards regarded as a triumph for French diplomacy against the misgivings of the British leaders. But the suggestion that because of these misgivings it was starved by the British Government has never been advanced by any responsible leader in France or admitted by any qualified critic in England. The British advance suffered most by the treachery of the Greeks in handing over their fortresses to the Bulgars. The British advance at the Struma, the most promising line of attack, was checked, and the invasion of Bulgaria delayed. But until the end of last year the supreme command was in French hands, at first in those of General Joffre. To-day the French command is again in General Sarrail's hands, and he conducts his operations in the knowledge that he will be allotted all the

transport that can be spared from the absolute necessities of the Allies. It is clear that the differences to which Mr. Bonar Law alludes have arisen, not from rival plans of organization, but from the present and future relations of the Powers principally interested in the Mediterranean. The most important question that could arise was settled before the last of the Mediterranean Powers came into the war. The claims of Russia to Constantinople were accepted in 1915, Great Britain having annexed Egypt, as the Italian Foreign Minister lately reminded us. Italy no doubt assented to both these arrangements during the long series of negotiations in which her claims were formulated. But for long after her intervention until the end of last year Italy has retained outstanding ambitions, which have prevented her

acting on Mediterranean questions in entire harmony with her Allies. Italy has never sought the friendship of Greece, though at one time she was prepared to make concessions to secure her co-operation. Italian and Greek designs have collided at so many points, in Epirus, in Asia Minor, and in Albania, that the two countries have never seemed likely to act side by side. Nor has the Italian Government felt the preference for Mr. Venizelos which has been shown by Great Britain, France and Russia. The statesman of Greater Greece could hardly commend himself to those Italians who desired to found an Empire in the Mediterranean. Mr. Venizelos gave as his reason for going to Salonika that his country must have a claim to be heard at the Peace Conference. Signor Boselli justified the

presence of Italian troops at Salonika by the necessity of giving Italy a share in the distribution of the Eastern Mediterranean. No doubt the future of Salonika, of Smyrna, and of the Mediterranean coast will ultimately be settled by the armies in France. The time has gone by now for insisting that the surest way to break Germany was to attack her weak ally through Serbia. Nor can we hope in the near future to see the way to Constantinople closed to Germany and opened to Russia. The disasters to Rumania cut off the one possibility of ending the war successfully without a great and costly offensive in the West. But Mr. Bonar Law gives reasons against abandoning the Salonika expedition in language which suggests that some means will be found of overcoming the

transport difficulties and supporting General Sarrail. A statesman could hardly have pictured the consequences of an abandonment of the Balkan peoples if he had intended that the Allied troops were to be withdrawn. It is far more probable that the unity which was secured at Rome will have a practical effect in this region. American newspapers announced that an Italian prince was to take the place of King Constantine on the throne of Greece. In any case it is certain that the Allies cannot abandon Serbia and set more Bulgarian troops free for an attack on Rumania. General Sarrail must hold his present gains, and he will do so in the future confident that no attack can be directed against him from Greece, and that a new line of communication has been opened to him through Italy.—Ex.



BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON THE WESTERN FRONT.
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