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VOL. 43. NO. 9

BANGKOK THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1917.

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s.s. Iyo Maru	21	s.s. Fushima Maru	Feb. 11
s.s. Miyazaki Maru	30	s.s. Hirano Maru	15
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			April 9

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s.s. Shidzuka Maru	1917	s.s. Tamba Maru	Feb. 14
s.s. Kamakura Maru	Jan. 3	s.s. Shidzuka Maru	Mar. 6
	23		28

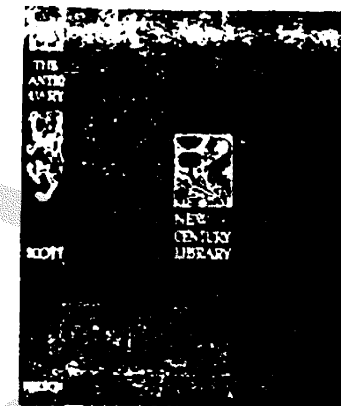
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s.s. Tango Maru	Dec. 12	s.s. Aki Maru	1917
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The Moldavian Campaign.

Contradictory Reports.

London, Jan. 2.—Wireless. German Official. We stormed several hill positions in the Oituz valley. General Mackensen forced the Russians further to retreat and is sharply pursuing the defeated rear-guard. The Austro-Germans are approaching the Focsani-Panduri bridgehead positions and have taken prisoner 1,300. The Bulgarian Germans captured stubbornly defended Russian positions east of Braila and drove back the enemy towards Macin.

London, Jan. 2.—Wireless. Russian Official: The enemy offensive on the Moldavian frontier was dispersed. All enemy attacks North and South of the Oituz valley were repulsed.

A Rumanian counter-attack regained positions on the river Kazina despite continuous and fierce attacks.

Our Dobrudja detachments withdrew to new positions.

London, Jan. 2.—Wireless. Austrian Official. The Austro-Germans are now before the defensive lines of Braila Focsani. The Archduke Josef has progressed in the Poulscu-Soveja regions. We stormed several positions southeast of Harja.

Fight for Braila.

London, Jan. 2.—It is evident from the Russian communiqué that the German claim to have thrown back the Allies to the Braila bridgehead is inaccurate. The composite Danube army during the later phases of the campaign has lagged behind Falkenhayn's army and the Russians have always been able to deal therewith. The facts are that the Russians in order to preserve an even front with the retreating army further voluntarily retired under cover of night to strong positions at the bridgehead. This movement was effected without pressure from the enemy. The Germans also alleged that the bridgehead which is from ten to twenty miles from the port itself was being continually attacked. They are silent regarding this to-day because they met with a reverse. They struck at the middle of the line but were flung back in disorder. The enemy's lines are now about twelve miles from Braila.

London, Jan. 3.—Wireless. German Official. The Archduke Josef repulsed with heavy losses strong attacks against Mount Edineanu and stormed several hills between the Susita valley and the Putna valley and repulsed the Russo-Rumanian counter attacks. He occupied Barasesti and Topesti after the battle. Mackensen is further progressing. He stormed three positions in the Focsani region and pushed back the Russians in the Dobrudja despite a stubborn resistance.

London, Jan. 3.—Wireless. Russian official: The enemy in the Zalager region entered a trench but were ejected.

The enemy on the Moldavian frontier twice took the offensive from Kotumba to Sulcha river valley. Everywhere he was repulsed. We here regained a portion of the trench on the height. The Rumanians are conducting attacks northwards of Kaziro river. The Rumanians drove back the enemy eastward of Sopenan, on the Upper Suchiza River and cavalry pursued the enemy who being reinforced pressed back the Rumanians to their former positions. A Russian rifle regiment took by assault the village of Gulianka, southwestward of the Remnik river taking prisoner 213, five cannon and eight machineguns. We also captured two adjacent villages.

London, Jan. 3.—Wireless German official: Macin and Jijila have been captured.

Wireless Austrian official: Austro-Germans expelled the enemy from Miera, northwest of Milcov and repulsed strong enemy attacks southwest of Harja with heavy losses and took prisoner 130 Russians eastward of Zloczow (east of Lemberg.)

Nearing the Sereth Defences.

London, Jan. 4.—Wireless. German Official. Mackensen has conquered a sector northwest of Focsani and repulsed a strong Russian cavalry attack west of the mouth of the Buzaul.

The Germano-Bulgars stormed and captured the stubbornly defended villages of Macin and Jijila and took prisoner a thousand. This clears the Dobrudja except for a narrow strip in the direction of Galatz where the Russian rearwards are holding their ground.

London, Jan. 4.—Wireless. Russian Official. We attacked heights on the Rumanian front south of Mount Knoch and took prisoner six hundred capturing also three cannon and sixteen machine guns.

London, Jan. 4.—Wireless Russian Official. After artillery preparation we attacked Botch heights and broke through a stubborn resistance. We repulsed six persistent attacks in the Tatroch valley and surprised and annihilated a Bulgarian field post.

In the Dobrudja, attacks on Matchin pressed back our detachments which began to withdraw on Braila.

Severe snowstorms prevail over the whole Caucasian front, where the snow is now deeper than a man's height.

London, Jan. 4.—With the capture of Macin the defence of the Dobrudja is virtually over. The Russians, having evacuated the rest of that territory, had held on to the Macin bridgehead in order to protect Braila on the flank. It is now whittled down under the pressure of reiterated attacks until all that remains to the Russians in the narrow belt of land between the marshes which carries the highway of the Danube and Braila, but the advances upon Braila has been so effectively retarded that it may safely be assumed that the contents of the great granaries there have already been removed out of the enemy's reach.

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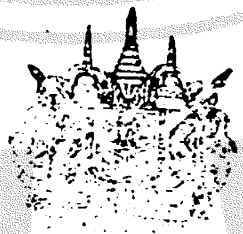
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" " "Benledi"
and Balances ex s/s "Ajax", "Teucer", "Teenhai", "Glenturret", "Glentiff", "Kashima Maru" and "Suwa Maru", are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Kuala" on 10th inst., and will be landed and stored at our Wharf at the risk, 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 go-down rent.

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Apply: "A. B."
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Telegraph Lines.

The Post and Telegraph Department reports that Tavoy line is interrupted between Bangkok Noi and Kanchanaburi. Malay Peninsular lines are interrupted between Pakpanang and Singora. Other lines are all right.

Bangkok Mails Close.

SINGAPORE.
Friday 12th 5 p.m. v. s. Kuala (European Mail.)

Exchange Rates.**To-day's Quotations.**

LONDON—	
Bank Bills, demand	1/6 7/16
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	
PARIS—	
Bank Bills, demand	2.05
GERMANY—	
Bank Bills, demand	—
NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, demand U. S. A.	
INDIA—	
Bank Bills, demand	Rs. 111 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Bank Bills, demand	\$65 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Bank Bills, demand	\$ 64
YOKOHAMA & KOBE—	
Bank Bills, demand	Y70 1/2
NOTE:—The rate of Interest on Advance Bills has been reduced to 6 per cent. per annum.	
Equivalent of Exchange demand	
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for

1917

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THE

Great War.**Allies' Ultimatum to Greece.**

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Jan. 9.

France, England, Italy and Russia have addressed an ultimatum to Greece advising the acceptance of pure and simple within 48 hours of all demands, namely, the reparations and sanctions formulated in the Note of December 31.

Various.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Jan. 9.

We repulse tentative attacks north of the Oise.

On the Rumanian front the Austro-Germans have occupied Focsani.

The Spanish cabinet has resigned.

Petrograd:—South of Kieva we captured 800 prisoners and 16 cannon.

The French Chamber.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Jan. 9.

On the occasion of the opening of the session both Presidents of the Chamber and Senate called upon the members to stand by the Government in order to assure victory.

The bureau of the Chamber and Senate have been re-elected.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE importation of motor-cars and motor-cycles into India and Burma has been prohibited.

THE total subscriptions to the Cruiser Fund on the 9th inst. amounted to T.s. 2,278,865. Mondol Prachin sent Tes. 1,815 on that date.

MORE than 40,000 Greeks have emigrated to various countries during the past year, says the Athens correspondent of the "Corriere della Sera."

THE Italian aviator, Sub-Lieutenant Alfred Rosetti, has beaten the world's height record, climbing 5,400 metres on a hydro-aeroplane near Milan. The flight lasted 41 min.

THE following passengers arrived by the s.s. Kuala yesterday:—Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Gunatillaka, Mr. A. V. Wijeyekoon (Barrister-at-Law), Mr. Chivers and Mr. K. Suzuki.

THE s.s. Kuala will leave from the Borneo Company's wharf at 6 a.m. sharp, on Saturday the 13th inst., and should arrive in Singapore on Tuesday morning.

THERE were two cases of bubonic plague in Bangkok during the week ended 8th December according to the report of the Medical Officer of Health. In both cases the patients died.

THE Winsor Company of illusionists, jugglers, acrobats, etc. gave their opening performance last night at the Phathanalai Theatre. Bangkok audiences may say they are fairly tired of illusionists but there is something really new and interesting in the performance of the above Company which taken together with the various other items crowded into the programme make the show fully worth a visit.

Fire in Kanburi.

A wire from Kanburi dated to-day says that half of the shops in the market street of Kanburi were burned yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. No lives were lost.

Exchequer Bonds.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China has received the following telegram from London:— "Treasury announces that no further applications will be received 6 per cent. Exchequer Bonds or War Expenditure Certificates."

Tennis Tournament.

Competitors are requested to take notice of an important change in facilities for booking courts for the American Tournament, now published on the club notice board.

Competitors, Singles or Doubles, may book any court for any date which has not already been booked under the programme. Closing dates remain the same.

The Grand Sherif.

His Britannic Majesty's Minister has received instructions to state that the Grand Sherif has been recognised as King of the Hejaz by the British and Allied Governments.

Recent correspondence arriving from Arabia shows that things are quiet and peaceful in Mecca and the Sherif, Amir Rissim, of Mecca, is unremitting in his efforts to make his administration efficient. Pilgrims lately returning from Mecca are loud in their praise for the security of life and property under the regime of Amir Rissim. Those who have seen him lately speak highly of his ability and energy and declare him to be in the best of health and spirits.

Siam's Trade.

Says a London Exchange:—The United States Vice-Consul at Bangkok states that in view of the new interest taken by the Government in developing its trade and industries, and of the advanced standards of living adopted by many of the people, there appears to be marked opportunities for increased trade with Siam in many lines of manufacture. In this connection special mention may be made of iron and steel goods for buildings, electric fixtures and apparatus, agricultural implements, automobiles, bicycles, clocks and watches, lamps, talking machines, cameras, and photographic supplies, paper, sewing machines, typewriters, petroleum products, chemicals and medicines, scientific instruments, dairy products, flour and biscuits, canned provisions, &c., nearly all of which are in good demand. A successful trade could also be established in certain lines of goods if they were adapted to the needs of the country, for instance, in cotton goods, the yearly imports of which amount to about \$6,000,000, jewellery, school books, enamelled ware, and glass ware.

Germany's Extremity.

Amsterdam, Jan. 3.—The Telegraf prints an interview with a neutral subject who has been long resident at Kiel. He says that there is a great scarcity of foodstuffs and there are frequent disturbances. Disaffected workmen are sent to the front. The submarine losses have been enormous. The Presidents and Vice Presidents of the Parliaments of enemy countries meet for a conference at Berlin on Jan. 19.

SAYS the L. & C. Express of December 5:—Rice firm, but there is not much doing. Rangoon two Stars on the spot 19s. 3d., Straits quality 18s. 6d., Japan 13s. and No. 1 Garlen Siam 19s. Broken Rice continues to be firmly held.

SUCH phrases as "Manchester man" and "Liverpool gentleman" always give rise to queries as to their origin. According to an old Liverpool stage-coach driver, however, Lancashire appears to be the home of such expressions, for, when he was asked, as he approached the last stage, what passengers he carried, he replied, "I've gotten a felly fra Wuzgin, a chap fra Bowton, a mon fra Manchester, an' a gentleman fra Liverpool."

THE British Government is to institute, by law, the observance of meatless days, not only in public eating places, but in private houses. This innovation is conveyed in the form of a footnote to a communication issued by the Board of Trade stating that an Order had been made under the Defence of the Realm Regulations regulating meals in hotels, restaurants, and other places of public eating. Briefly, this new Order lays down that a meal taken between the hours of six and 9.30 p.m. shall not consist of more than three courses (hors d'oeuvre and soup will each be counted as half a course), and a meal taken at any other time of not more than two courses.

The Lady in the Case.**Lieutenant's Sad Plight.**

London, Jan. 3.—The report of the military court of inquiry mentioned on Dec. 22 gives details of the case of Second-lieut. Patrick Barrett, Welsh Fusiliers, and says that when Barrett was recommended for a commission his claims were supported by Cowan's Colonel and Mrs. Cornwallis West. The last named took more than ordinary interest in Barrett who failed to respond and eventually wrote to Mrs. West a letter of remonstrance, which the latter sent to his commander. As a result, Barrett was censured and transferred to another battalion. The report characterises Mrs. West's conduct as highly discreditable, both as to her behaviour towards Barrett before his letter, and the vindictive attempts to injure him afterwards, and her untruthful evidence before the court. Mrs. West's attempts to influence the War Office are also mentioned in the case of Owen Thomas.

London, Jan. 1.—The report of the military inquiry regrets that Mrs. Cornwallis West holds positions of some importance in various public war work associations. Lord Denbighshire is of opinion that the correspondence between Brigadier General Cowan and Mrs. West indicates on the part of Cowan not merely an indiscretion but a departure from official propriety. He says that Cowan's disclosed official information to Mrs. West and implicated the War Office, which was then ignorant of Mrs. West's complaint. He mentions that Cowan told Mrs. West that he would fight for her if he had time.

Death of Notorious Monk.

Petrograd, Jan. 2.—The body of the notorious monk Rasputin has been found on the bank of the Neva.

London, Jan. 3.—Rasputin's end snatches of mediaevalism. He exercised a most malign influence in Russian society even at Court. He was known to be a leading pro-German. According to news from Petrograd three bullet wounds were found in his head and chest. He was killed at Petrograd at the house of one of the most aristocratic families of Russia after which his body was conveyed to the mouth of the Neva by motor-car and dropped through the ice. The names of those who took part in the deed are generally known. The whole of Russia breathes more freely at this removal. He was a man of baneful influence and notorious depravity and was universally excoriated.

[The monk Rasputin was one of the most extraordinary and in many ways sinister figures in contemporary Russia. For a number of years he has exercised an enormous and pernicious influence upon Russian politics. To such an extent did his curious power grow that eight years ago even such a moderate statesman as M. Goutchkoff, the leader of the Octobrists, publicly denounced the monk in the Duma and demanded his deportation from the capital. Rasputin in fact was the agent and evil spirit of the reactionary Court camarilla. In a recent session of the Duma he was not obscurely referred to as the secret power that caused so many changes of Government; as the "Killer of Ministers." Rasputin was huge, lusty, and almost illiterate, and of early middle age. He wore the long hair and long beard of an orthodox monk, though in reality he belonged to no monastic order. Less than twelve years ago he arrived in Petrograd unknown and obscure; by some means he gained an introduction to Court society. At once he was "taken up," and ere long he acquired by force of intrigue and also feminine superstition an uncanny power of suggesting appointments and changes of office. Queer stories are told of his strange magnetic influence, especially over the weaker sex.]

The Sea War.

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He received his education at the hands of the Benedictines and was noted for being the possessor of a highly developed memory and keen intelligence.

On October 21, 1911, he married Princess Zita of Bourbon and Parma, one of the nineteen children of Duke Robert and the Dowager Duchess Maria-Antonia of Braganza.

There has been no outstanding feature in the life of the new Emperor. His talents remain undefined and his character an unknown quantity. Until the assassination at Sarajevo made him heir to the Hapsburg Crown, he lived a life of retirement. Archduke Francis Ferdinand had contrived to keep him out of the Crown councils and relegated him to the duties of an ordinary officer. His uncle's attitude forced him to remain in fixed abodes, which he was forbidden to leave without permission.

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His removal has been variously interpreted. Some have attributed it to a sort of disgrace, others to the fixed purpose of the Government to preserve at any cost the prestige of the Hapsburg throne.

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Mr. Bonar Law, who replied, said: There is no reason to think that the adoption of this suggestion would add any appreciable number of men to the Army, and my right hon. friend is therefore not prepared to recommend the necessary legislation to the House. Replying to Colonel Yate (U. Motion), Mr. Bonar Law said compulsory service as applied to British subjects had been in operation in two of the Crown Colonies.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

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Lieutenant's Sad Plight.

London, Jan. 3.—The report of the military court of inquiry mentioned on Dec. 22 gives details of the case of Second-lieut. Patrick Barrett, Welsh Fusiliers, and says that when Barrett was recommended for a commission his claims were supported by Cowan's Colonel and Mrs. Cornwallis West. The last named took more than ordinary interest in Barrett who failed to respond and eventually wrote to Mrs. West a letter of remonstrance, which the latter sent to his commander. As a result, Barrett was censured and transferred to another battalion. The report characterises Mrs. West's conduct as highly discreditable, both as to her behaviour towards Barrett before his letter, and the vindictive attempts to injure him afterwards, and her untruthful evidence before the court. Mrs. West's attempts to influence the War Office are also mentioned in the case of Owen Thomas.

London, Jan. 4.—The report of the military inquiry regrets that Mrs. Cornwallis West holds positions of some importance in various public war work associations. Lord Denbighshire is of opinion that the correspondence between Brigadier General Cowan and Mrs. West indicates on the part of Cowan not merely an indiscretion but a departure from official propriety. He says that Cowan disclosed official information to Mrs. West and implicated the War Office, which was then ignorant of Mrs. West's complaint. He mentions that Cowan told Mrs. West that he would fight for her if he had time.

Death of Notorious Monk.

Petrograd, Jan. 2.—The body of the notorious monk Rasputin has been found on the bank of the Neva.

London, Jan. 3.—Rasputin's end smacks of mediaevalism. He exercised a most malign influence in Russian society even at Court. He was known to be a leading pro German. According to news from Petrograd three bullet wounds were found in his head and chest. He was killed at Petrograd at the house of one of the most aristocratic families of Russia after which his body was conveyed to the mouth of the Neva by motorcar and dropped through the ice. The names of those who took part in the deed are generally known. The whole of Russia breathes more freely at this removal. He was a man of baneful influence and notorious depravity and was universally execrated.

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Another Shipment Just Arrived

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Sikak Phya Sri-City.

Nearing Kut.

Delhi, Dec. 20.—The following telegram, dated 18th December, has been received from "Eye-witness" in Mesopotamia.

On the banks of the Shatt-el-Hai, near Kut, 19th December: We advanced on the night of the 13th to the Shatt-el-Hai, the cavalry crossing at Basragiyeh and the infantry further upstream at three fords in the Atab. The night march across a perfectly flat country with no landmarks was carried out smoothly, without a hitch. The infantry and cavalry reached their objective at exact time. The infantry crossed at 5.45 and the cavalry at dawn on the morning of the 14th. Within an hour our Pioneers were building up ramps and two pontoon bridges were thrown across and the enemy outposts were brushed away.

The Hai is a hidden river bordered by low scrub. It is nearly stagnant now and in places dry. The fords are numerous but treacherous, and one or two transport carts were caught in quicksands. The water was only six inches deep where we crossed. The cavalry after crossing swept the west bank clear of the enemy as far as Kala Haji Pabam on the Shatt-el-Hai within two miles of the Tigris. The Turks held this position until the cavalry were within two hundred yards but were driven out of their trenches. The infantry on the east bank were thus protected from enfilade fire and they advanced and consolidated the ground gained. The main body of the cavalry then rushed on to the Shumran bridge on the Tigris six miles upstream from Kut. The advanced patrols reached a point within three hundred yards of the bridge. Our casualties during the day were inconsiderable.

On the night of 14th-15th our aeroplanes flew over Kut by moonlight and dropped bombs on an enemy bridge as it was being towed upstream in sections. The pontoons were cast adrift and scattered and during the next day the Turks were unable to transfer troops across the river except by ferrying. Throughout the operations our Flying Corps has put in excellent work in reconnaissance and gun marking and have engaged and driven back hostile aeroplanes. One of our machines was brought down by a bullet which broke a strut, and descended between our cavalry and the Shumran bridgehead and was shelled by the guns it had just been observing. The aviators escaped unhurt and the machine was brought in without injury to the engine.

On the fifteenth we advanced up the Shatt-el-Hai and to within three or four miles of the Tigris, south-east of Kut, and now occupy a line astride the Hai. This objective has been gained

very cheaply, a large proportion of the enemy being only slightly wounded. On the 16th we pushed forward our outposts two thousand yards west of the Hai. In the morning a considerable force of Turkish irregulars was observed advancing on the bank from a south-westerly direction. One body of them came upon hidden trenches and were scattered by machine gun fire and forced to retire when they saw our infantry advancing.

The situation on the left bank of the Tigris remains unchanged. On the morning of the 14th, while a column was advancing to the Shatt-el-Hai, our artillery heavily bombarded Turkish trenches at Sannaiyat. The bulk of the Turkish troops are on the left bank of the river.

The troops are in good spirits to be on the move again after the long summer and autumn halt. Our advance over the Hai has carried us seven miles beyond the farthest outposts we held at Imam Ali Hamsur and we are now able to observe Kut from the west and watch the people gazing at us from their roofs. The town as seen from our camp at less than three miles distance has a compact and solid appearance like cliff rock in the sea. The white houses against the dark background of palms resemble earthenware cliffs.

The weather has been most favourable for operations. The sun is strong at midday and the nights keen, with a slight hoar frost. The heavy rain which fell all day on the 7th though impeding movements at the time has proved most opportune, a welcome interval between mud and dust. The ground is dry and hard, thus facilitating the work of transport.

Turkey's Horrid Crimes.

London, January 1.—A trustworthy Turkish ex-official has given to the Times an appalling account of what he witnessed of the Armenian massacres. He saw numerous bodies of men, women and children at Mush all horribly mutilated. The women were mostly naked. Five hundred women, girls and children were herded in a camp at Bitlis awaiting the arrival of bands of Kurds and criminals who were ordered to "deal with them in their way." His informants saw fifteen thousand bodies piled in ravines, one of which was filled with the corpses of children.

The Armenians committed suicide to escape a nameless fate. Government officials selected the best looking women whom they outraged and murdered.



Buchanan's Whiskies.

Proprietors of the following well-known Brands

"RED SEAL"

"BLACK & WHITE"

"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD"

Sole Agents

The Borneo Company, Ltd.

Western Fighting.

Disclosure of Terms.
London, Jan. 3.—"The peace dream is over for the present" is the keynote of the German press. Commenting on the Allies reply the papers complain of the Allies "brutal rejection of Germany's effort towards peace" and then make blood-curdling threats as to what will happen in the spring.

The Lokalanzeiger, the organ of the German Foreign Office, says that the shallowness, levity and mendacity of the Allies contrast so strongly with what must follow, that it is difficult to explain how ten serious men were able to sign such a document without blushing.

The reactionary Taglicher-undschau goes further and says woe to heads of states who will have to answer for useless bloodshed.

Amsterdam, Jan. 3.—The German national liberal organs profess regret at the Entente's rejection of the peace offer. The junker newspapers demand renewed frightfulness.

Amsterdam, Jan. 3.—The Frankfurterzeitung says Count Julius Andriassy has announced that the Central Powers' peace terms will be communicated to President Wilson.

London, Jan. 3.—Renter says that the Allies reply to President Wilson is still being drafted whereas the reply to Germany was purp-ely in the negative regarding terms, rehearsing only the conditions of peace which are unacceptable. It is expected that the answer to Wilson will indicate more precisely the only preliminaries on which the Allies are prepared to negotiate.

London Jan. 2.—Reuter learns the Allied reply to President Wilson has been drafted and will probably be presented in a few days. It is not expected the Netherlands will associate itself with the United States while the attempts to secure a co-operation of South America have not met with much success; certainly the Argentine and Brazil and several smaller states will not take action.

Washington, Jan. 4.—There was a significant debate in the Senate on a resolution endorsing President Wilson's note. Senator Lodge vigorously opposed it and he declared that Congress cannot be expected to respond to a public clamour for a peace which is not worth having. President Wilson's action had laid the United States open to a charge of partisanship.

The debate was adjourned thus indicating the Senate is likely to be anti-Wilson.

London, Jan. 2.—Wireless. German Official. We repulsed English hand-grenade attacks at Ypres and raided trenches in Argonne and on the Meuse.

London, Jan. 3.—A French communique reports a somewhat lively artillery duel between Hardaumont and Bezonsvaux, and intermittent bombardment elsewhere.

London, Jan. 3.—General Haig reports: A small hostile patrol reached our trenches eastward of Vermellee, but were driven back losing half their number. We ejected the portion of a strong patrol entering our trenches northward of Ypres. Their losses were heavy.

London, Jan. 3.—The French communiqué records the liveliest artillery duel north and south of the Somme, in the regions of Rouvroy and Verdun and around Morchomme and Bezonvaux.

London, Jan. 4.—The Paris communists says there is nothing to report except the usual cannonade on different parts of the front.

London, Jan. 3.—Sir Douglas Haig says that the enemy artillery in the morning was very active in the neighbourhood of Souchez and the southern half of the Ypres salient.

London, Jan. 4.—Sir Douglas Haig says we successfully raided trenches northeastward of Arras, and twice entered positions in the neighbourhood of Wytschaete. We drove off a party endeavouring to approach us eastward of Armentieres.

London, Jan. 5.—The French communiqué says that there was a fairly violent artillery duel west of Sonins Somme road and in the regions of Donaumont and Pepper hill.

An enemy aeroplane dropped two bombs on Compiègne. A woman was injured but no other damage done.

London, Jan. 4. — East Africa official: We stormed on Monday strongly entrenched lines in the Mgeta valley, southward of Uluguru hills, inflicting heavy casualties and capturing several guns and howitzers. We pursued the enemy within eleven miles northwest of Kibambawe, towards the Rufiji valley. Meanwhile a detached column made a wide detour in a difficult trackless country and established itself astride the roads leading southward from the Rufiji Delta, where there are considerable enemy forces. The British forces eastward of the Iringa-Ubena line are driving a strong detachment towards Mahenge.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the largest selling cough medicine in the world today because it does exactly what a cough medicine is supposed to do. It stops coughs and colds speedily and effectually. For sale by British Dispensary.

Sweet Chestnut Tobacco

Because of its delicate aroma and sweetness of flavour Sweet Chestnut Tobacco assures that pleasing contentment.

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FORD-THE UNIVERSAL CAR-FORD

VALUE



VALUE

The Ford is not only the least expensive car to buy, but it is the greatest Automobile Value in the World.

It is only Ford method of manufacture and Ford quantity production that allows a sale of a car so perfectly built as the Ford at the Ford Price! And the makers have now made a

BIG REDUCTION

In the Ford Price. It is now only

TCS. 2300/1

No Waiting Immediate delivery from stock at

THE BANGKOK DOCK MOTOR GARAGE.

ROYAL STATE RAILWAYS.											
SOUTHERN LINE. In force from 9th October, 1916.											
		Tues. Thurs Sats.	daily	daily	daily	daily				Wedn. Fris. Suns.	daily
		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.				a.m.	a.m.
Bangkok Noi ... Dep.		7.30	8.25	1.20	2.10		Chumpon ... Dep.				7.40
M. Nakhon Patom ... "		8.56	10.13	2.45	4.27		Praachuap Kirikan Arr.				p.m.
Ban Pong ... "		9.33	10.55	3.26	5.38		" " " " Dep.				2.20
Potaram ... "		9.55	11.22	4—	6.17		Pran Kao ... "			9. 5	2.41
Ratburi ... Arr.		10.26	11.57	4.31	6.59		Wang Phong ... "		6. 5		4.55
" " " " Dep.		10.36	12.10				Hua Hin ... Arr.		6.10	10.59	5. —
Petchaburi ... Arr.		12.—	1.45	6.29			" " " " Dep.		6.13	11.14	
" " " " Dep.		12.12	2.17				Hua Hin ... "		6.57	11.46	
" Hua Hin ... Arr.		1.59	4.47				" " " " Dep.		7. 5	11.54	
" " " " Dep.		2. 5	4.57				Petchaburi ... Arr.			p.m.	
Wang Phong ... Arr.		2.37	5.37				" " " " Dep.		7.10	9.37	1.43
" " " " Dep.		2.48	5.42				Ratburi ... Arr.		9.10	9.52	1.56
Pran Kao ... Arr.			5.47		6.25		" " " " Dep.		9.10	11.40	3.18
Praachuap Kirikan Arr.		4.38			6.33		" " " " Dep.			p.m.	3.28
" " " " Dep.					8.46		Potaram ... "		6. 5	9.22	1.30
					8.56		Ban Pong ... "		6.59	9.56	2.6
					p.m.		M. Nakhon Patom ... "		7.43	10.19	2.43
Chumpon ... Arr.					3.58		Bangkok Noi ... Arr.		9. 2	11—	5. 6
									p.m.		
									11.12	12.23	4.53
										6.28	
Chumpon-Tung Song on Tuesdays,Thurs. & Sats.		Tung Song-Chumpon on Mondays, Weds. and Fri.		Tung Song-Trang daily		Trang-Tung Song daily					
	a.m.		a.m.		p.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.
Chumpon Dep.	6.45	Tung Song Dep.	6.45	Tung Song Dep.	5.20	Trang Dep.	8.20				
Languen Arr.	9.18	Surashtra Dhani Arr.	11.37	Trang Arr.	5.30	Trang Arr.	11.22				
" " Dep.	9.28	" " Arr.	12. 2								
Surashtra Dhani Arr.	1. 4	Languen Arr.	3.37								
" " Dep.	1.29	" " Dep.	3.47								
Tung Song Arr.	6.23	Chumpon Arr.	6.19								
Tung Song-Nakhon Srithamaraj daily except Monday		Nakhon Srithamaraj-Tung Song daily except Monday		Tung Song-Singora Wed. Fridays & Sundays		Singora-Tung Song Tuesdays, Thursdays & Sun.					
	a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.
Tung Song Dep.	6.30	N. Srithamaraj Dep.	6.30	Tung Song Dep.	11.50	Singora Dep.	7.30				
N. Junction Arr.	7.37	N. Junction Arr.	12.12	N. Junction Arr.	12.49	Patalung Arr.	10.48				
N. Srithamaraj Arr.	8.50	Tung Song Arr.	4.18	Patalung Dep.	12.55	N. Junction Arr.	12.60				
				Singora Dep.	2.57	Tung Song Arr.	1. 5				
							1.55				

In Mesopotamia.

By "Eye-Witness."

(Continued from Yesterday.)

Zubair's Fortunes.

With the deflection of the Euphrates, it became no more than a rather poorly supplied oasis standing among extensive ruin mounds but it is clean and fresh like all towns in the dry clean air of the desert. Sweet well water is lacking and must be brought from outside, and nowhere in the territories of Zubair is there more cultivation than a few cornfields and some gardens of justly renowned melons. The melon patches round Barjisayah and the corn fields of Sha'ibah are now sown with British and Ottoman trenches, and a tamarisk wood at Sha'ibah shelters the graves of British soldiers who fell in the battle of April, 1915. Here a new chapter in the long history of Zubair was begun. Men of Nejed founded the town and they are still almost its only inhabitants. The merchants of Central Arabia come up and settled here, or some members of a family of traders open a branch in correspondence with their relative in Casim or Sudair. One of the best known families of Sha'ibah and the corn fields of Barjisayah are now sown with British and Ottoman trenches, and a tamarisk wood at Sha'ibah shelters the graves of British soldiers who fell in the battle of April, 1915. Here a new chapter in the long history of Zubair was begun. Men of Nejed founded the town and they are still almost its only inhabitants. The merchants of Central Arabia come up and settled here, or some members of a family of traders open a branch in correspondence with their relative in Casim or Sudair. One of the best known families of Sha'ibah and the corn fields of Barjisayah are now sown with British and Ottoman trenches, and a tamarisk wood at Sha'ibah shelters the graves of British soldiers who fell in the battle of April, 1915. Here a new chapter in the long history of Zubair was begun. Men of Nejed founded the town and they are still almost its only inhabitants. 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The merchants of Central Arabia come up and settled here, or some members of a family of traders open a branch in correspondence with their relative in Casim or Sudair. One of the best known families of Sha'ibah and the corn fields of Bangkok Dep. ... 7.33

property, even if the hostile tribe should happen to be the very one to which they formerly belonged. This process of re-grouping, singularly well illustrated in a place like Zubair, is not confined to border towns or oases. Whole tribes have been formed in a similar manner, some recently, some at very remote periods; but recent or remote the fact that they are an agglomeration of units from different tribal confederations is not forgotten—in Beduin language they have no common ancestor. Homogeneous tribes will, however, readily admit a stranger group who in course of time will lose all touch with their own people, though they unusually maintain slight differences of custom which distinguish them from the people of their adoption. Thus the amalgamation of divergent elements under a common Shaikh falls well within tribal custom.

Tribal Customs.

Unlike Khumisiyah, the Mesopotamian tribes are almost entirely absent from Zubair, or represented only by a few donkey drivers who ply between Zubair and Basrah. And being Nejd, Zubair is also wholly Sunni. The people marry among themselves, or take brides from the inner oases preserving the high bred type, the fine lean physique, and the quick intelligence of the Bedu. And Bedu even to the Turkish Government, usually unsympathetic in such matters, recognised them to be, leaving them to a practical independence under their own Shaikh and not attempting to impose upon them military service, from which all Beduins were exempt. If they suffered little from Ottoman interference, they benefited little from official protection. The ruling Shaikh conducted his own foreign policy with the desert, and provided, by diplomatic means if possible, security for his people. He was strong in the position that the tribes would not willingly quarrel with the owners of market towns to which they were accustomed to resort.

But if they serve the Beduin, these frontier posts of civilization are no less significant to the administrator of the settled lands. They are eyes and ears through which he can see and hear what passes beyond his borders. From the nature of his position it is essential that their Shaikh should be in the closest touch with the policies of the wilderness, and his sources of information are innumerable. Every caravan from the interior brings him news from the remotest parts of Arabia, every wandering tinkler and farmer who comes in to sell his load of firewood and buy with the proceeds a pouchful of tobacco and a handful of dates, gives him the local gossip, where so, and so is camped, whether such another has gone, whose authority is

on the wane, and whose is increasing, what disturbances are brewing and what fresh combinations have taken place. The Shaikh's coffee gathering huns with gossip which, if he is experienced in such matters he can gauge and elucidate, and impart, if he is so disposed, to the nearest provincial governor. The latter will find himself provided, not only with the best and latest information concerning his frontiers, but also with an intermediary whose intimate relation with the independent tribes enable him to perform many a delicate piece of negotiation which would be beyond the power, or beneath the dignity, of high official personages, and so contribute to the maintenance of a good understanding and of peace along marches impossible to fortify and difficult to guard.

Belgian Occupation of Tabora.

London, Jan. 2.—Reuter says that the Belgian occupation of Tabora in East Africa was facilitated by the King of Uganda who provided fifteen thousand porters. The column fought and marched for months through dense bush and swamps from which the soldiers were sometimes inextinguishable. Thousands of Africans and Arabs enthusiastically greeted the Belgians the common cry being "people of fifteen have departed. May they never return." The fifteen refers to the minimum number of lashes given by the Germans for trivial offences. The Germans attempted to characterise their campaign as a jihad, yet simultaneously they ordered the natives to breed pigs.

The Carso Command.

London, December 20.—The Tribune's Gorizia correspondent states that General Boehmermuller, who was recently commanding in Galicia, has taken over the Carso command from General Barovitch who has been removed in consequence of his mistakes. 80,000 Germans have arrived in anticipation of a new Italian offensive.

London, Jan. 2.—Italian Official. Replying to the enemy's artillery we heavily shelled trenches and lines of communication on the whole front. We exploded an artillery ammunition store near Castagnavizza. The enemy persistently shelled Gorizia, causing material damage only.

London, Jan. 4.—Italian Official. Reciprocal artillery fire on the Carso front resulted in the destruction of the enemy defences southwest of Castagnavizza.

MENAM MOTOR BOAT CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

LINE 1—BANGKABUE TO BANG QUANG & MUANG NAWN.
Boats leave Bangkok to Bang Quang, Muang Nawn & Pakret.
a.m. 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.10.
p.m. 1, 1.30, 2.30, 3.10, 3.50, 4.40, 5.30, daily.

Bangkok to Samkuk ... 2.30 p.m. daily.
" " Kai Koh Yai ... 1.00 ...

LINE 2—TANON TOK TO PAKLAT in connection with Paklat Tram Cars Thahan
Boats leave Tanon Tok every full and half hour from 6.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.
After 7.30 when sufficient passengers.

LINE 3—THA CHANG WANG LUANG TO KLONG BANGKOK NOI.
Boats leave Tha Chang Wang Luang leaving a.m. 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30, and p.m. 1.00, 2.30, 3.30 4.30, and 5.30, daily.

LINE 4—KLONG SAMRONG LOCK TO BANG HIA.
Boats leave the Lock in connection with the Paknam Railway train 10.45 a.m. from Bangkok.

ROYAL STATE RAILWAYS.

(Broad Gauge Lines.)

TIME TABLE

In force from 1st April, 1916.

From	To	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Bangkok Dep.	7.33	9.48	1.25	3.33	
Ayuthia Arr.	9.3	11.41	3.33	5.45	
Ban Phaji Arr.	9.47	12.20	4.24	6.30	
Ban Phaji Dep.	9.57	12.37	4.30		
Lopburi Arr.	11.5	1.55	5.48		
Chongkiet Dep.	12.53	3.38			7.25
Pak'pho Arr.	2.17	5.40			9.54
Pak'pho Dep.	2.25	6.30			
Pitsa'loke Arr.	6	11.5			
Pitsa'loke Dep.	7.1	2.2			
Ban Dara Arr.	9.5	4.18			
Ban Dara Dep.	9.20	4.40			
Skatoke Arr.	10.21	5.41			
Ban Dara Dep.	10.6	5.29			
Utaradit Arr.	10.15	5.38			
Den Chai Arr.	11.37				
Lampang Arr.	4.52				
Ban Phaji Dep.	10.10	12.30	4.41		
Gengko Arr.	11.7	1.26	5.51		
Lat Bua Kao Dep.		4.2		8.2	
Korat Arr.		6.8		10.3	
Bangkok Dep.	7.45			3.30	
Petriet Arr.	9.33			5.38	
Lampang Dep.					7.33
Den Chai Arr.					12.38
Utaradit Arr.					2.21
Ban Dara Arr.					2.40
Ban Dara Dep.					5.16
Sawalo Dep.					7.20
Ban Dara Arr.					8.1
Ban Dara Dep.					8.24
Pitsa'loke Arr.					10.43
Pitsa'loke Dep.					1.45
Pak'pho Arr.					6.20
Pak'pho Dep.					7.20
Chongkiet Arr.					9.22
Lopburi Dep.					11.6
Ban Phaji Arr.					12.21
Korat Dep.					3.4
Lat Bua Kao Arr.					7.45
Gengko Dep.					7.12
Ban Phaji Arr.					8.22
Ban Phaji Dep.					8.22
Ayuthia Arr.					8.37
Bangkok Arr.					9.28
Petriet Dep.					7.50
Bangkok Arr.					9.38

A LIGHT

Refreshing

DRINK

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