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FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL. 43. NO. 66

BANGKOK TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1917.

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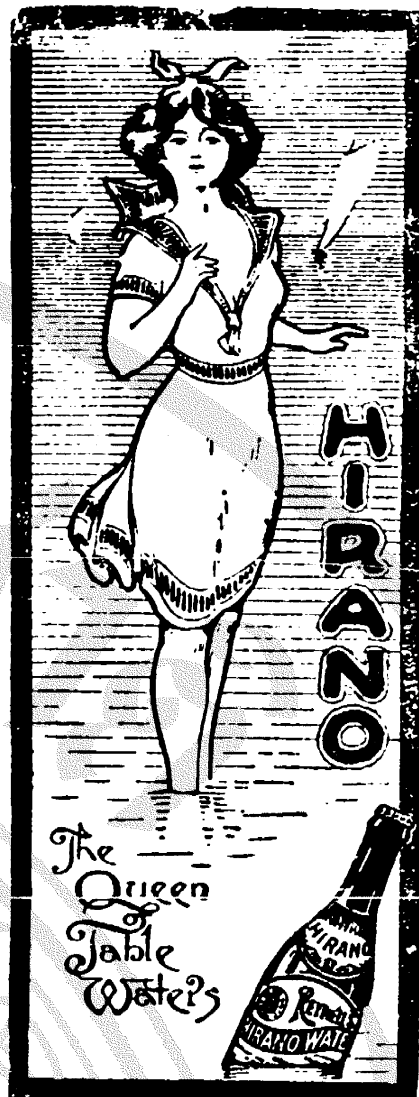
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Bangkok, March 27, 1909.

TIDE TABLE.

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

Mar.	A.M.			Feet.
	H. W.	Ft. & in.	L. W.	
1	7 00	14 4	...	...
2	7 00	14 2	...	...
3	7 00	14 2	...	...
4	4 00	14 4	...	...
5	4 30	14 6	...	...
6	5 00	14 8	...	...
7	5 30	14 8	...	...
8	6 00	14 10	...	...
9	6 00	15 0	...	...
10	6 00	14 10	...	...
11	6 00	14 10	1 0	7 0
12	6 30	14 10	1 0	7 0
13	7 00	14 10	2 0	7 0
14	7 00	14 6	...	...
15	7 00	14 6	...	...
16	7 00	14 6	...	...
17	7 00	14 4	...	...
18	4 00	14 8	...	...
19	4 00	14 10	...	...
20	4 00	14 10	...	...
21	4 00	14 10	...	...
22	5 00	14 10	...	...
23	5 30	14 6	...	...
24	6 00	14 3	...	...
25	6 00	14 3	...	...
26	6 00	14 2	...	...
27	6 00	14 0	...	...
28	6 00	14 0	...	...
29	6 00	13 8	...	...
30	6 00	13 6	...	...
31	6 00	13 6	...	...

Mar.	P.M.			Feet.
	H. W.	Ft. & in.	L. W.	
1	10 0	13 6	...	...
2	11 0	13 3	...	...
3	...	...	3 0	7 0
4	...	...	4 0	7 0
5	...	...	5 6	7 0
6	2 00	12 0	5 6	7 0
7	3 00	12 6	6 7	6 0
8	4 00	13 0	7 8	6 0
9	6 00	13 6	9 10	6 0
10	6 00	14 0	11 12	6 0
11	7 00	14 0	1 2	6 0
12	7 00	14 10	1 3	7 0
13	8 00	15 0	1 0	7 0
14	9 30	14 2	1 0	7 0
15	11 00	14 0	2 0	6 0
16	...	...	3 0	6 0
17	...	...	4 0	6 0
18	...	...	5 0	6 0
19	2 00	11 0	5 6	7 0
20	3 00	11 6	5 6	7 0
21	4 00	12 6	6 7	7 0
22	4 30	13 0	8 9	7 0
23	6 00	14 0	9 10	7 0
24	6 00	14 6	10 11	7 0
25	7 00	15 0	11 12	6 0
26	7 00	15 0	11 12	6 0
27	8 00	15 0	12 0	7 0
28	9 00	15 0	...	...
29	9 00	14 2	1 0	7 0
30	10 00	14 0	1 0	7 0
31	11 00	14 0	1 2	6 0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Mar. 9th O Full Moon 4 h 40 m a.m.
" 16th (Last Quarter) 7 h 15 m p.m.
" 23rd O New Moon 10 h 47 m a.m.
" 28th) First Quarter 5 h 18 m p.m.

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Telegraph Lines.

The Post and Telegraph Department report that Malay Peninsula Main line is in good order as far as Prachuabgirik-ha, Bujuri line is interrupted between Bangkok and Nongprasthom. Nongkai and Ubol lines are in order as far as Korat. Pachnam line is interrupted. Smudagor line is badly working between Bangkok and Pachin. Other lines are all right.

Bangkok Mails Close.

CHANDABURI.
Wednesday 21st 10 a.m. s.s. Chutatatth

Exchange Rates.

To-day's Quotations.

LONDON—
Bank Bills, demand 1/6 7/16
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight
PARIS—
Bank Bills, demand
GERMANY—
Bank Bills, demand
NEW YORK—
Bank Bills, demand U. S. A.
INDIA—
Bank Bills, demand
SINGAPORE—
Bank Bills, demand \$65 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank Bills, demand, \$65 3/4
YOKOHAMA & KOBE...
Bank Bills, demand, Y70 3/8
NOTE:—The rate of Interest on Advances Bills has been reduced to 6 per cent. per annum.
Equivalent of Exchange demand London in Siamese Currency—
Tel. 12,008.—(Bank Rate.)

British Legation
Telegrams.

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

London, March 13.

The development in the past week on the British front in France has been of considerable importance. The capture of Irlas was very skillfully conducted. The fact that approximately three hundred prisoners were taken proves that the enemy were unprepared to evacuate the position. Also the very hasty subsequent evacuation of the important Lanport wood shows that the advance was pressing more closely than was anticipated. The German retirement from Lanport and other positions dominating Bapaume is particularly interesting because it settled a doubtful tactical point. The enemy can stand for an appreciable time on any part of a ridge running westward from before Bapaume to Moschy. It is not a continuous ridge but a possible line of defence carrying several commanding points. Since he retired from the strong eastern end, the rest of the position must become increasingly untenable, the same being true of Bapaume. Everything suggests that the enemy's retirement is likely to continue. Also his rear-guards are uncomfortably hustled by the rate and persistence of the British advance. At Irlas a considerable body of his troops were caught before they could withdraw. Also the immensely strong defences of Lanport wood were abandoned so hastily that contrary to German custom the dug outs were left intact, the minimum of destruction being performed by the defenders before retreating. British guns are coming forward rapidly despite the difficulties of ground, and the Germans are finding it increasingly hard to resist the pressure.

In Mesopotamia the British advance north of Baghdad continues. Very evidently its unexpected speed turned the Turkish defeat at Kut into a rout. To start from an advanced base in the neighbourhood of Kut and cover a hundred and thirteen miles of difficult country in exactly a fortnight in sufficient force to capture Baghdad at the end is real generalship and organisation of a very remarkable order. Much forced marching was thereby entailed, with subsequent fighting, performed in blinding dust storms. The broken enemy was so hotly pursued that he could make no prolonged stay anywhere. His only serious effort to check our advance was on a strong and carefully prepared line on the Djalra river whence he was ejected by brilliant tactics and the impetuous attack of our troops, who splendidly withstood the strain of many days most arduous marching.

Baghdad is valuable as the heart of Mesopotamia. It is the junction where the river traffic north and south meets the road traffic from the east through Persia. It practically commands the caravan route in a north-easterly direction to the Persian frontier, thence eastward by an easy road through the Median mountains to the Persian plateau. On this road the Turkish forces are retiring westward before the Russians. They can no longer retreat on Baghdad, their original base, and their situation is at most precarious.

The chief event of the week has been a revolution in Russia whereby the Duma committee secured power and control, with the support of the entire army and the Generals in the field. The executive provisional Government issued a manifesto whereby the principal provisions are:—political amnesty, freedom of speech, association of the press, creation of a constituent assembly on the basis of universal suffrage, and substitution of a militia for the police. The revolution is welcomed by the Allied countries as tending to the keener prosecution of the war by the elimination of pro-German influences. The provisional government demanded the abdication of the Tsar with a minority of the grand Duke Michael. But the Tsar refused and abdicated only on the terms of transference of the throne direct to the Grand Duke. The Grand Duke issued a manifesto accepting only conditionally on a plebiscite of the people through their representatives in the constituent assembly. The revolution has hitherto proceeded in an orderly manner to the admiration of the world, and it is hoped that the Grand Duke's attitude will tend to the continuance of orderliness.

The increase of the Indian cotton duties, was debated in Parliament on March 14th and produced some opposition on the part of Lancashire members adhering to free trade views, but Government firmly upheld the new duties which were carried by 265 to 125. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, exhorting the Lancashire members to take a broad view, referred to the glorious day of Cape Helles when Sikhs and Lancashire Fusiliers fought side by side in no narrow spirit of racial rivalry.

India's contribution to the war loan of one hundred millions, the result of a spontaneous suggestion by the Indian members of the Viceroy's Council, was accepted by Parliament with gratitude on behalf of the Empire.

Correspondents at the front report that the British have entered Bapaume, but that is unconfirmed officially.

The German press indicates great anxiety regarding submarines failing to return. Also their authorities are greatly embarrassed by the Allies' withholding the names of ships sunk, whereby the Germans are enabled to exploit results. Published figures revealing the infinitesimal margin of ships sunk compared with sailings have also caused depression.

The German press indicates also alarm at the result of Baghdad, and nervousness regarding Russia, which is considered as revealing determination in the prosecution of the war more vigorously than ever. It is significant that the German Chancellor, addressing the Prussian Diet, omitted mention of the Russian situation, but suddenly promised an extension of the franchise, a matter on which Prussia has been adamant hitherto.

Organisation in Britain for war service and food production continues; supplies have been already favourably affected by the new regulations. The Queen attended a public meeting at the Albert Hall in favour of women's national service.

The House of Commons agreed to an additional vote of sixty millions sterling to the end of the financial year. This amount is necessary to account for unforeseen items, namely wheat from Australia to an amount of eighteen millions, amounts advanced to the Allies and Dominions of twenty-three millions, additional expenditure on munitions and increased outlay for merchantmen, together nineteen millions. The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that larger munition expenditure means deliveries being kept more prompt and merchantmen laid down last year being more rapidly completed.

People of Germany
Awake!

A very interesting example of recent German peace propaganda has lately been found on fallen soldiers on the Western front. It is a pamphlet entitled "German people, awake!" and it is described as an "open letter to the citizens and workmen of Germany." It is interesting not only because of the views which it sets forth, but because it has obviously had a wide circulation and made a wide appeal.

In it the whole Prussian militaristic system is put on its trial for responsibility for the war. "J' accuse" is written large over it, and the verdict is "Guilty." The writer refuses at the outset to take the parochial Prussian view, which is optimistic because German territory is practically inviolate. "We are not concerned with others—this is the doctrine of the Apostles of Race Hatred." In reply he points with power and wide sympathy to the vast areas which have been laid waste, the destruction of industry and art, and the appalling weight of pain and sorrow upon Europe. Is this of no account?

But even taking Germany alone and adopting the creed of selfishness, is this struggle bringing nearer the "Age of Happiness" which is officially foretold? Let us see.

What of the casualties which the war has caused? Despite all attempts at concealment truth is prevailing. "One and a quarter million dead at least, about three quarters of a million prisoners, deserters and missing, about three millions wounded, of whom approximately one million are incurable: that is the bloody balance of the war up to the present time." Responsible persons (among them Dr. von Reff) calculate the number of men suffering from venereal diseases alone, in the German Army, at 1½ million." So says the author, and assuredly he is justified in adding that it is a heavy account which the German soldiers—those "sons their Mother flings like dice"—have to bring against their country.

"As in blood, so in treasure," he continues, "the cost of this war is infinite, infinitely more than the most gloomy pessimists had allowed themselves to imagine." Quite apart from the crushing effect of indirect taxes, it is authoritatively estimated that in future "every German will have to resign from 1/3rd to 2/5ths of his income to the State."

Nor do the commercial and financial prospects suggest any mitigation of this disastrous future. "The German export trade is absolutely ruined, and with it go the numerous industries which depended on it for their existence." This unbiased observer has little use for the official optimism as to the trade prospects after the war.

Of course the burden of all this falls primarily on the industrial working class, to whom this manifesto is mainly directed. "The price of the necessities of life rises continually to double, treble, even four times the normal, and often they are not obtainable even at this fancy figure. Butter, fat, meat, in many places even milk, have become articles of luxury." The working classes bear the burden, but in the meantime, the author tells us, contractors, middlemen and their tribe are having a royal time. He cites a case where goods, for which the manufacturers obtained 200,000 marks, were sold to the military authorities for 480,000 marks, the balance going into the pockets of the middlemen.

While the rich are battenning on war profits the condition of the poorer

(Continued on Page 8.)

A Papal Commission.

Washington, Jan 4.—Private letters from the Vatican received by Dr. A. Palmieri of the Library of Congress, a recognised writer on ecclesiastical subjects, announce that Pope Benedict XV. is about to appoint a commission of four Cardinals to renew a movement begun by Pope Leo XIII., and abandoned by Pope Pius X., looking to a reunion of Christianity and the cultivation of friendly relations with the Anglican Church. A public announcement on the subject from Rome is expected shortly.

New Cardinal will Preside.

The honour of presiding over the commission of Cardinals, Dr. Palmieri has been informed, will be bestowed upon Cardinal Nicolo Marini, one of the new Cardinals created in the last consistory, who has devoted many years to scientific research and to the cause of a reunion of Christianity. "The new Pope," said Dr. Palmieri, summarising the information received from Rome, "has taken a considerable part in the efforts of neutral nations to establish peace among nations, and the Vatican's efforts have been suggested not only by a humanitarian spirit but by a longing for Christian unity and ending the conflict which long since has divided Christian churches. Efforts of Leo XIII for carrying out the reunion of Christianity were abruptly stopped by Pius X., who aimed at an inner reform of the Catholic clergy and turned all his energies to the crushing of modernism."

"Benedict XV. thinks it is time to renew the policy of Leo XIII., and also that a re-establishment of a political peace would be the first step toward renewed attempts to stop the splitting of Christianity into a great number of sects."

Views of the Vatican.

"It seems to the Vatican that the Orthodox Slavs will be very soon called to take a more active part in the life of western nations, either Protestant or Catholic, and that it is necessary to come to an understanding with them, in order to avoid evils produced by religious intolerance."

"One of the most important tasks of the new commission will be a thorough re-examination of the arguments pro and con on the validity of Anglican ordinations. The bull 'Apostolicae Sedis' by Leo X. has settled in the negative the problem of that validity, but generally theological schools assume a more favorable attitude toward acknowledgment of the validity of Anglican orders, and the new commission of

Cardinals will carefully ponder the reasons set forth by Russian and Anglican divines against the decision of Pope Leo X. The friendship of the Anglican Church is appreciated by Rome, for she may be as a link of union between Roman Catholicism and Russian Orthodoxy.

Sparted by World Conference.

The interest of the Vatican in the problem of Christian unity has been aroused by the recent progress of the World Conference, the well known initiative movement of the American Episcopal Church.

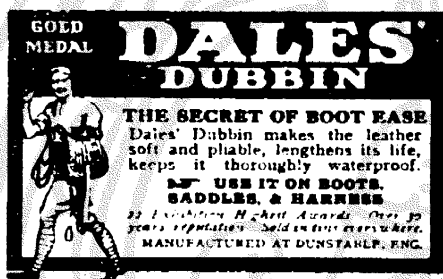
"Of course, Rome cannot see with indifference the growing friendship between Anglicanism and Orthodoxy, and consequently the new commission will examine whether American Christianity feels instinctively the need of harmonising the various tendencies of Christian mind to form a united Protestantism which would be the first step forward a united Christianity."

"In this field it is felt in Rome that the United States has a providential mission to fulfil. America is an immense reservoir of Christian energies which cannot now exert their whole influence, for they are scattered. Therefore the fact that divided branches of Christianity may meet and discuss in the spirit of tolerance the controverted points among the Christian churches is already a great victory over the spirit of intolerance and division."

Neutrals Not Wanted.

Senator Pope moved a resolution in the Canadian Senate, that only nations participating in the war should participate in the peace negotiations. He expressed the view that nations which had taken no part in the war were taking a liberty in suggesting a settlement. He thought that Canada should express an opinion as to who was entitled to sit at the peace negotiations.

"Unless President Wilson's efforts for peace meet with greater success than his efforts with Mexico, the world would have to look for a new man with new methods," he added.—Ex.

**Siam Motor Works Ltd.**

**LARGE
SHIPMENT
JUST ARRIVED**

MOTOR HORNS

**of
Special pattern
and
Inexpensive in Cost**

Siam Motor Works Ltd.**HAND MASSAGE.**

An ingeniously made massage ready for use at any moment. Come and see it at our shop.

Prices.

**Tcs. 7 First quality
" 5 Second "**

S. IKESAKI, Tapan Mon.**Oriental Bakery.****ORIENTAL AVENUE.**

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Auction Sale.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE.
18th March 1917.
Case No. 15/2459.
**Re Phra Aphai Vanit
a Bankrupt.**

Acting under instructions from the Official Receiver in the above Bankruptcy the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 24th March 1917 commencing at 1 p.m. sharp at the house of the above-named bankrupt situate in the KLONG POH YOME ROAD at the corner of Pra-nuen Road leading to Bangkok Christian College, Bangkok, the VALUABLE household Furniture and other effects of the above-named bankrupt as follows:—

Upholstered arm chairs, almirahe, beds, teakwood furniture, clocks, glass ware, crockery, electric light fittings, bath room fittings etc., etc., etc.

TERMS: Cash against delivery.

For further particulars apply to the office of the undersigned, High Sheriff's Department, Ministry of Justice.

PHRA KORANI SRI KAMRUAT.
Actg. High Sheriff.
20-28

Second German Red



Cross Bazar 1917.

A Bazar in aid of the Red Cross will be held on the grounds of the German Legation

On Saturday, the 24th, & Sunday, the 25th instant, from 6 p.m.

There will be attractive stalls with beautiful selections of first-class artistic amateurs' fancy-work and embroideries, mediaeval cross-bows, valuable and peculiar toys, (sailing-yachts, screw-steamers, lighters, sailing vessels, light-houses, Zeppelins, merry-go-rounds, see-saw dolls, railway-engines and cars), European and Siamese bronzes, oil and water-colour paintings, artificial prints, carvings, Siamese curios and handicrafts, orchids, palms and other flowers for sale at particularly reasonable and very moderate prices.

Amongst other attractive features there will be an exciting naval engagement between a 4200 coast-mortar and a cruiser, the original "Hau den Lukas", the submarine merchantman "Deutschland" with motors and periscope, a Siamese snail (talok), a Chinese ngin, a high slide, a hall of laughter as well as German war films. Besides various stalls, such as archery and shooting at the popinjay, figure targets, plates and rings, a fountain of youth, lotteries in the hall of chance, dice-playing, a gambling hell etc. will provide ample amusement.

A famous orchestra will be in attendance. Drinks and choice refreshments will be available at a well assorted restaurant "Zum Lochl" with its original "Nurelbaul", vocal and instrumental music, and zither-playing, at a cold buffet with stengah and fassier-bar, at a Dutch waffle-bakery and an (Oriental stall).

In remembrance of the bazar there will be sold small flags, models of the submarine-merchantman "Deutschland", ship-anchors, flag-staff, portfolios, albums with photographic views of Siam, and a gilded cross-order.

Admission to the grounds 1 Tical for every body, payable in cash at the entrance-gate: children free.

All allies and neutrals friendly disposed towards this charitable undertaking will be cordially welcome.

Bangkok 11th March 1917.

DR. E. REMY.

Chargé d'Affaires for Germany.
17, -20, -23

Notice.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—

Ex s/s "Suiang"
"Kumsang"
"Fooshing"

and Balances ex s.s. "Cardiganhire" and "Carmarthenshire", are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Mata Hari" on 15th, inst., and will be landed and stored at Messrs. The East Asiatic Co.'s 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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Expanded Metal

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

Milners' Safes

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several sizes in Stock.

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FISH
Dried Cod
Codros Caviare
Haddock
Bloaters
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Filletted

Rabbits
Pheasants
Bottled Ham on cut
French Ham "
Baw Ham "
Breakfast Bacon

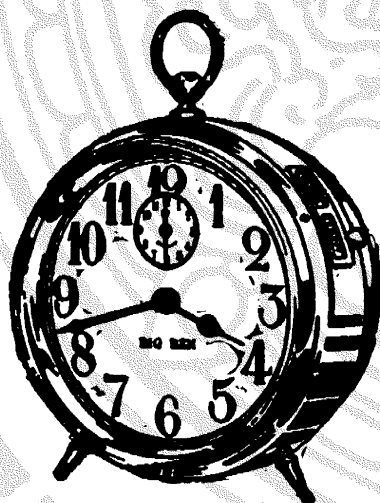
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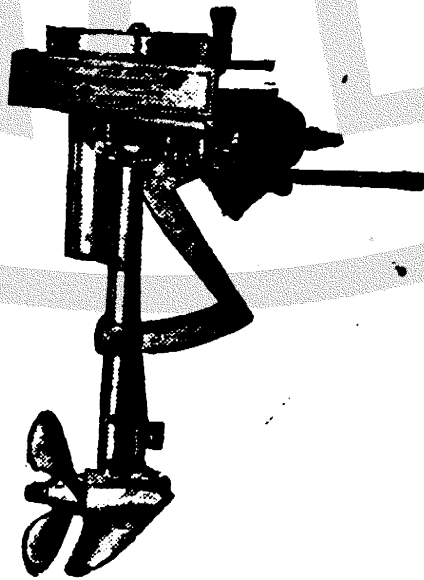
RESULTS

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

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BARROW, BROWN & Co.



The Siam Observer

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1917.

UNPATRIOTISM.

A very remarkable suggestion—remarkable, that is to say, under the circumstances and in these modern days—was put forward by the Indian barrister, Mr. Riza, who was a counsel for the defence in the trial for conspiracy which has just been concluded in London. Counsel proposed in all seriousness that his clients should undergo trial by ordeal, and prove their innocence by walking over hot ploughshares. The suggestion, though not acted upon, savoured strongly of medievalism, but the case itself in character properly belongs to the middle ages rather than the twentieth century. Among the wild and extraordinary schemes discerned by the conspirators were the use of poisoned darts, to be shot at Mr. Lloyd George at Walton Heath; a poisoned nail driven into his boots; a poisoned bracelet; a poisoned pin inserted in his hat. Surely, we think, we must be reading of the days of the Borgia and not of this present age! The sentences passed on the prisoners cannot be said to err on the side of severity. The most charitable view to take of the Wheeltons, mother and daughters, is that they are of unsound mind, and this is supported by the astonishing language of the letters that passed between them—a mixture of blasphemy, indecency and vulgar abuse, combined with a vindictive hatred of their country and their fellow-countrymen. The individuals who are false to their own nationality, and deliberately repudiate and vilify the obligations imposed upon them by their birth, are objects of general contempt, and very rightly so. We doubt very much if at heart the average German feels any fervent respect for Mr. Houston Chamberlain, no matter how keen an advocate he may be of all things German. Conversely, an Englishman, though he may agree with the arguments of the anonymous but avowedly Teutonic author of *J'accuse*, is all the time conscious of a feeling that this writer is not exactly "playing the game" in his attacks upon Germany and Germans. There is a flavour of impropriety, even of indecency, about such displays of an unfriendly and unpatriotic spirit. It is only a difference of degree, though a very large one, it may be granted, between such people and those who have lately stood their trial in London; but the former by their expressions of opinion, falling like seeds into the rank soil of diseased cerebral organisms, may well be primarily responsible for crimes that must be univocally condemned as dastardly to the last degree.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE s.s. *Kuala* from Singapore passed Paknam this afternoon. She will leave port on Friday afternoon at 2.30 and is expected to arrive at Singapore on Monday.

"MY husband is the most unobscurest man. He can talk to a woman for half an hour and never notice a thing she has on." "Just like my husband. The less they have on the more he notices them."

A CABLE received by a couple of Calcutta owners gives news that the Germans have submarined a shipment of racehorses from England. It is not known how many horses were sent down, but amongst them was the colt Rotheray. It is probable that the stock was insured.

YESTERDAY in the Imperial German Consular Court judgment in the case against Mr. G. Schaarschmidt was delivered. Accused was fined 1,000 marks i.e. 500 for the assault upon Nai Pao, 400 as compensation to Nai Pao, and 100 for slander. As regards the accusation for fabricating an official document, accused was found not guilty.

NEW Ads. Light waterproof overcoats are obtainable from Messrs. Kiam Hoa Heng and Co. Goods per M.S. "Selandia" have been landed at wharves of the East Asiatic Co., Ltd., and await clearance by consignees. On the 24th instant there will be a sale of household furniture and effects in the bankrupt estate of Phra Aphai Vanit.



Court Circular.

DUSIT PALACE.
Monday, March 19.

This afternoon, at Ananta Samagom Palace, His Majesty the King granted an official audience, after which His Royal Highness Prince Devawongse Varopakara, Minister for Foreign Affairs, was received by His Majesty in private audience on affairs of State. Before the general audience the King granted audience to the Princesses, Ladies of the Palace and wives of officials.

Siam British Subjects' Aeroplane Fund.

The Honorary Secretary of the above Fund has received the following letter from H. B. M. Minister:—

Sir,
With reference to my letter of the 23rd of January last, I am directed to convey to the Committee of the Siam British Subjects' Aeroplane Fund the sincere thanks of His Majesty's Government for their patriotic gift towards the upkeep of the two battleplanes previously presented.

I am, Sir,
&c.

(Sgd.) HERBERT G. DERING.

Alliance Francaise.

The Course of French Tuition which has been so successfully attended during the year 1916 will end on March 31st. A new course will begin on the 1st day of May.

This course will be given, as last year, by some members of the French colony, and will be divided into as many classes as necessary, in order to limit the number of pupils to about twelve, and also to group them according to their standard.

There will be a Senior and a Junior course, each divided into three sections:

- (a) Beginners.
- (b) Fairly advanced pupils.
- (c) Advanced pupils.

Each section will receive two hours tuition per week; and the lessons will take place at the Alliance Française's rooms, Suriak Road, in the afternoon. There will be, besides, a course of lectures on French Literature, by Mr. Ragot, who will deal this year with the French classics of the 17th century.

Anybody wishing to attend any of these classes or lectures and requiring further particulars, should apply to Mr. R. Pradere-Niquet, 90 Sathorn Road, either by letter or personally.

Mr. R. Pradere-Niquet will be glad to receive intending pupils at his house on Monday and Friday from 4.30 to 6 p.m.

N.B.—We would remind our reader that all tuition is free of charge and that every body is welcome, whether a member of the Alliance Française or not.

The Sea War.

Berne, March 13.—Fifty-nine of the Yarrowdale Americans have arrived at Zurich. They state the raider is named the Ritz and is a new three thousand ton ship with a speed of eighteen knots and is specially built for raiding.

London, March 10.—An invisible submarine shelled the Storstad on Thursday morning at a distance of four miles. The crew entered the boats but returned on the submarine submerging and were aboard when the latter reappeared and torpedoed the Storstad. The crew got away and the submarine came alongside the captain's boat and questioned the men regarding the cargo but refused to tow the boats and again shelled the Storstad because she was not sinking fast enough. It is confirmed the engineer died from exposure. The remainder of the crew landed in cante two dead.

London, March 13.—German ruthlessness at sea is further exemplified by the sinking of the Norwegian steamer Dalmata by a German submarine on Feb. 11. The captain's wife, the officers and crew were three days in two small open boats in mid-Atlantic, enduring unspeakable hardship. One of the crew died from exposure and three were frostbitten before they were finally picked up by a Danish schooner.

Personal.

London, March 12.—The Duchess of Connaught passed a restless night. Broncho-pneumonia persists and the heart action is weaker owing to complications incidental to a severe illness four years ago.

PADDY REPORT FOR MARCH 19.

Nasnan	coyans at Tes.	68/88 each
Samruang	" "	56/86
Namruang	" "	58/80
12th to 18th March 1917. (Last week.)		
Nasnan	15740	Coyans.
Samruang	4140	"
Namruang	1530	"
Total	21,410	"

THE Great War.

Dardanelles Commission

("S. O." SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, March 14.
Mr. Winston Churchill in his evidence before the Dardanelles Commission stated that Lord Kitchener dominated the War Council, and scarcely anyone ventured to argue with him.

Andrassy's Opinion.

("S. O." SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, March 14.
Count Andrassy, the late Hungarian Premier, says that the war will end from general exhaustion, and the cleverest belligerent will dictate peace.

Rubber and Tin Market.

("S. O." SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, March 16.
At the Rubber Auction prices declined considerably, the demand being indifferent. Smoked sheet averaged 156, pale crepe 160. Tin—\$95.50 per picul.

The Dardanelles.

Report and Comments.

London, Mar. 8.—Mr. Asquith gives notice to ask for an early opportunity for discussion of the Dardanelles report and also the publication of the evidence whereon it purports to be founded.

London, March 9.—The Dardanelles report is made the text of articles of certain newspapers attacking what the Daily Mail calls the "old gang."

The Times describes the report as a wholesome warning against any attempt to restore previous men and conditions. Other papers, like the Daily Chronicle and Daily News, regret the publication in war time as inopportune.

The report remarks that the death of Lord Kitchener made it impossible to state his opinions and aims with the same confidence as in the case of living witnesses. The difficulty is enhanced owing to Kitchener's insisting on the strictest secrecy in respect of all matters connected with military operations. Everything possible was done however to ascertain his views and intentions by examining records and enquiring of his close associates. It regrets particularly thereabout that Col Fitzgerald, who was probably better acquainted with Lord Kitchener's opinions than anyone else, shared Kitchener's fate. The necessity of doing justice to the living as well as to the dead impelled the Commission to completely reveal Lord Kitchener's action in connection with the Dardanelles.

The report emphasises that when the attack on the Dardanelles was being considered Lord Kitchener occupied a unique position and quotes thereabout a passage in the evidence of Mr. Churchill saying Lord Kitchener "absolutely dominated our councils, his decisions were invariably accepted as final and scarcely anyone ever ventured to argue with him. Our respect for the man and our sympathy for him in his immense labours and our confidence in his professional judgment and the belief that he had plans deeper and wider than any we could see, silenced misgiving and disputes."

Two Heroes.
Captain H W Murray, D. S. O., Australian Infantry and Sergeant P. Mott, Border Regiment, have been awarded Victoria Crosses.

Capt Murray was for most conspicuous bravery. He led his company and assaulted and captured a position, and repulsed heavy counter attacks throughout the night. He magnificently encouraged his men, headed bombing parties, led bayonet charges, and carried out wounded.

Mott with most conspicuous gallantry ensured the success of an attack when held up by machine guns. Although wounded in the eye he struggled with and overcame the gunner and captured the machine-gun.

Economic Questions.

Petrograd, March 11.—Semi-Official. Owing to very heavy snowfalls hindering the arrival of foodstuffs some inhabitants of Petrograd took panic and raided the bread supplies, creating a shortage. Energetic measures prevented the disturbances becoming serious and municipal sales of bread and other essential steps were taken. The railways are gradually clearing the snow and arrivals of foodstuffs are again approaching the normal.

Amsterdam, March 11.—The correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung at Vienna says: The Emperor suddenly broke off his stay at Budapest to visit South Hungary and returned to Vienna. The resignation of Count Tisza and the formation of a coalition cabinet is expected.

General Wire News.

London, March 7.—The Times says arrangements are under consideration to extend the shipping requisitioning scheme mentioned on March 3 to the services to India, Ceylon, Burma, Straits, China, Japan and Persian Gulf. The Times adds that as regards outward services it would seem the business could be efficiently controlled by three main committees representing respectively the Persian Gulf, Karachi and Bombay; Calcutta, Colombo and Burma; the Far East. Probably it will also be found desirable to form committees of management in respect to homeward loading.

What Andrassy Thinks.

Paris, March 10.—A remarkable interview with the Hungarian ex-premier Count Andrassy is published in the Matin. The Count is of opinion that the war will end through general exhaustion, and the cleverest belligerent will dictate peace. He asserted in that respect that the Central Powers are more intelligent than the Entente. He declared that Germany had two aims, firstly the unity of Central Europe and the East, and secondly to become the dominant world-power. The first would be attained by the present war, but in order to achieve the second, Britain must be defeated. He doubted the success of submarine warfare to do that, and is of opinion that other and slower means must be employed.

He declared that there would be a blank peace without formal annexation or indemnities, but he emphasised that it was necessary that the Central Powers should control Poland and Lithuania, militarily and economically, as a barrier against Russia, whose power must ultimately be broken before Germany's world policy and plans of supremacy in the East could fully be realised.

Count Zeppelin.

Amsterdam, March 9.—Count Zeppelin died at Charlottenburg from inflammation of the lungs.

London, March 9.—The Kaiser has telegraphed condolence to the Countess Zeppelin in extravagant terms wherein he states: "I feel the death of this most excellent man most painfully. The whole of Germany unites with me in mourning for one of the greatest of the Fatherland. His success in the air have rendered his name immortal far beyond Germany. His memory will always remain sublime and dear to me. Wilhelm."

The Sea War.

London, March 8.—Sir Edward Carson, in a speech at the Aldwych Club, said we had not yet satisfactorily solved the submarine problem. The situation threatened the people's food and more drastic restrictions on imports are pending, but we shall stick it to the end, no matter what Germany did. He mentioned that the Germans laid mines as far apart as the Cape of Good Hope and Colombo.

The Financial Times, commenting on Sir Edward Carson's speech, says that certain known facts prove the situation not so grave as pessimists declare. For instance the imports of meat for the week ended March 3 were more than double than the corresponding week of last year. Dairy produce imports were also larger.

Amsterdam, March 11.—The British armed merchantman Princess Melita arrived at the Hook of Holland for water. She was ordered to leave in half an hour. The ship put out to sea, threw overboard her armament, returned and obtained supplies.

German Doubts of Submarinism.
Amsterdam, Mar 11.—Berlin now doubts the efficacy of submarinism, which doubts have been expressed by Herr Reisser, President of the Hansa League. In his speech he said the object of the blockade was not to force Britain to her knees but to produce a desired understanding. Count Reventlow attacked Herr Reisser, declaring that Germany must dictate the terms of peace to Britain.

A Vorwarts article says Reventlow's aims will mean a treacherous prolongation of the war and condole by declaring that it will be impossible to starve Britain. The German papers accuse the Agrarians in Prussia of withholding supplies from the rest of the empire.

Silver.

London, March 8.—Montagu's Silver report says the market is exceptionally quiet. Supplies from America are again scanty and business small. The demand is more general, including some Indian bear covering.

London, March 9.—Silver is at 37 5-16 owing to bear covering. The market is quiet.

London, March 11.—Silver is at 37 1-8 and more is being offered. The market is dull.

The Weather.

London, March 9.—There is a severe frost generally over Britain, with heavy snowfalls in many counties.

Greece on the Blockade.

Athens, March 11.—Mr. Lloyd George replying to the protest of the Athenian bar against the anti-blockade, says the raising of the blockade depends on the fulfilment of the Allies' demands. It would already have been raised if no anti-Ally incidents had not occurred.

The Conspiracy Trail.

London, March 11.—At the Old Bailey the conspiracy trial has resulted in the sentencing of Mrs. Wheelton to ten years imprisonment. Alfred Mason to seven years, and Winnie Mason to five years. Miss Harriet Wheelton was found not guilty.

Fall of Baghdad.

London, March 13.—The first comments of the Franco-Italian press about Baghdad are even more enthusiastic than the British, while neutrals are most impressed by the significance of the British victory.

At Paris, the chairman of the municipal council prior to business referred to Baghdad, saying Frenchmen rejoiced at this fresh proof of the indomitable British energy.

Le Matin anticipates that Palestine and then Syria will fall into the hands of the British assisted by the Arabs.

Le Temps, le Figaro and other papers emphasise that this glorious feat of arms has definitively ended Germany's dream of Eastern expansion and anticipate the speedy co-operation of the Anglo-Russians. They describe the British advance as a veritable thunderbolt, thus summing up French opinion which is surprised at the rapidity of General Maude's march.

Le Temps says Baghdad is the greatest victory of the Entente for months and Les Debats says it is the first act in a great Anglo-Russian battle against the Turks.

Rome, March 13.—The British Embassy has been inundated with congratulations on the Baghdad victory. Excluding meetings, many individual letters and telegrams have been sent to Mr. Lloyd George. The newspapers are most enthusiastic and declare that Britain, even militarily, is now the mainstay of the Entente.

Amsterdam, March 13.—The Dutch newspapers are unanimous in regarding Baghdad as finally disposing of Germany's dreams of the Berlin-Baghdad railway. They declare it is inconceivable that Britain will restore Mesopotamia to Turkey.

Amsterdam, March 13.—There is an undercurrent of real concern in the German comments on the fall of Baghdad. The Cologne Gazette says it is a great success. "All the bazaars in the East will resound with the news that the Persians have beaten the soldiers of the Padishah and conquered the romantic city. It would be a mistake to depreciate the importance of the success; nevertheless it is firstly political." It consoles its readers by reminding them that while the British are getting further from their main base the Turks have approached theirs at Mosul.

The Rheinisch Westfaelische Zeitung says the English have won a momentary and undeniable success, but when the Turks are supplied with heavy artillery Baghdad will not tolerate an Anglo-Indian garrison.

The Kuelische Volks Zeitung says the British have won an indubitable success. The surrender of Kut was rightly described as a heavy blow, and it naturally follows that the fall of Baghdad wipes out the stain and is a striking success, all the more so after the English forward move at Sinai. Although the success is transitory and does not affect the decision of the war, it is a heavy blow against Turkey and painful for the Quadruple Alliance.

Latest Details.

Since Feb. 23 the Turks have been destroying and removing everything of value in Baghdad. Our booty nevertheless is considerable.

The enemy abandoned 500 wounded. We counted 200 to 300 dead, and took prisoner 300 on the left bank of the Tigris on the tenth. The inhabitants of Baghdad warmly welcomed us.

London, March 13.—Mesopotamia official. We maintained close touch with the enemy on the south of Baghdad on the evening of the tenth. The enemy in the night evacuated his entire trench line, withdrawing in close contact. A general advance along both banks followed and we occupied the railway station at dawn and then the city. Our cavalry advanced in pursuit after a slight resistance, and occupied Kazimain taking prisoner 100. Gunboats took up the pursuit.

Turks Affected.

London, March 13.—A telegram from Vucay says Rifat Pasha has left Geneva for Turkey. Bedri Bey, the Governor of Constantinople, has arrived in Berlin. Both missions are connected with Turco-German differences arising from reverses in Mesopotamia.

Items of Interest.

An artist, an art-master, a surveyor, bank manager, and a chartered accountant are among those who have taken war-food allotments at Twickenham.

The Bulgarian Minister at Vienna has declared that the Austrian newspapers are unreasonable when they expect Bulgaria to further reinforce her Allies. He says that Bulgaria has reached her maximum. She has mobilised 435,000 men, of which she has lost 168,000.

Lord Derby has appointed an officer connected with the War Office to proceed to France to inquire into the delays which take place in the granting of permits to the British mercantile community in France to enable them to make business visits to places within the war zone.

Austrians in Montenegro are vainly hunting for General Vechowitch, ex-Minister for War, who, with a band of Montenegrin partisans, is hiding in the mountains and forests. The band has somewhat diminished in size, but General Vechowitch baffles capture.

Notice.

Consignees are hereby notified that goods per our m/s "Selandia" directly from Copenhagen, Gothenburg, and Middlesbrough have arrived here in Bangkok on the 19.3.17 and have been landed at our wharves at the risk, expense and responsibility of Consignees. No claims will be entertained unless made within 10 days after final discharge of the ship. Goods not cleared within 3 days after the final discharge of the ship will be liable for usual Godown-rent.

THE EAST ASIATIC Co., Ltd.
20-21

Sale Now On Goods at Cost Price.

S. IKESAKI'S STORE,
OPEN FROM 8 A.M. TO 3 P.M.
Tapan Mon, Bannoh, City
21-21 M



Notice.

Landed Property will be offered for sale at the Department of the Inspector-General of Finance, Wat Mueng Khao Lane, Bangkok, on the 24th, 26th, and 27th. March 1917 at 11 o'clock each day in lots as follows:—

On the 24th. March.

- (1) Land and buildings at Trok Ban Phan, near Wat Rangsi.
- (2) Land at Phra Khanong.

On the 26th. March.

- (1) Land at Klong Ban Khamin.
- (2) Garden land at Klong Phasi Charoen.
- (3) Garden land at Bang Kru.
- (4) Paddy field at Paknam.

On the 27th. March.

- (1) Three plots of paddy field on Klong No. 23 at Nakornayok.
- (2) Paddy field on the east bank of Klong No. 16 at Chacheingao.
- (3) Paddy field on the west bank of the same Klong.

Full particulars can be obtained from the above mentioned Department.

7-14, 19-27.

NESTLE'S FOOD

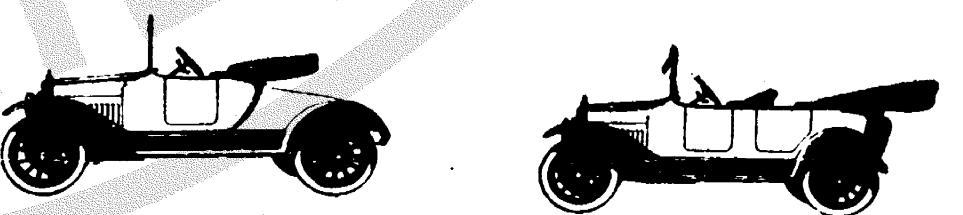
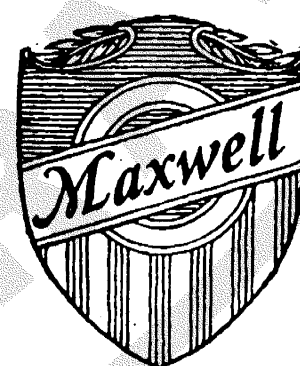
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At Tcs. 1.00 Per large size Tin.
The Nestle & Anglo Swiss Cond. Milk Co.
BANGKOK.



The Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS

First consignment now arrived.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY.

(Owner Leaving Bangkok).

Complete Teak Household Furniture, comprising, Drawing and Dining room Suite, Bedroom, Dressing room, Boudoir, etc., all entirely new, specially designed and made by Badman & Co.

Apply: "S. S."

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Fighting All Round.

Activity on West.

London, March 9.—A correspondent at Headquarters writing on March 8 says a furious gale is sweeping the battle field of the Aisne, blinding snow squalls sometimes making it impossible to see more than a few hundred feet and hampering aircraft and the troops working on our new lines. The ground has again frozen, facilitating transport. The enemy is very active improving his front before Bapaume.

London, March 8.—Reuter's correspondent at headquarters says that the weather has improved, an easterly wind drying the ground.

Details are coming in of recent fights, the most notable being the taking of Rosignol wood, a strategic position strongly held by the Germans after the evacuation of Gommecourt. The British attacked on March 3 and captured the main trench in 2½ hours, but stiff close-quarters fighting for the possession of the two reserve trenches resulted in a deadlock, and at midnight the British were temporarily withdrawn, while the guns bombarded the trenches till dawn. Then the infantry re-attacked and cleared the trenches. They found the wood deserted, the Germans evacuated the ridge, and the number of corpses found showed that the enemy casualties were most heavy.

The Air Fighting.

London, March 8.—A feature of the recent fighting has been the resumption of the struggle for air supremacy. Marshal Haig yesterday said that the enemy determinedly but unsuccessfully attempted to stop British aerial work. He sent up very numerous machines and much fighting resulted, in which three hostile machines were felled and three driven down damaged. Four British were felled and seven are missing. Altogether the communique mentions fifty-six aeroplanes brought down in the west in the last two days, a record unparalleled since July 1. The Germans claim thirty-three of the 56 were allied planes.

Monday's and yesterday's British communique admitted 6 felled and 12 missing. British airmen accounted for twenty, and French for three of the twenty-three German aeroplanes felled.

French Fighting.

London, March 9.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, wiring from Champagne on March 9th, describes the recapture of the salient mentioned in the communique of March 8. He states that the German success on Feb 14, left them in possession of a long crest overlooking the French lines. This they strengthened

with two powerful forts, bristling with machine guns. When the French attack began the weather intervened in the most unexpected way on behalf of the Boches. There was a very heavy snowstorm and a winter blizzard like a gale hampered the gunners. There was a foot of snow on the ground when the infantry emerged yesterday noon from the bottom of the ravine at the foot of the crest. They started to cross two hundred yards of heavily trenched ground to the first German line, and here the occasional flash of a grenade showed that bomb throwers were clearing out the dugouts. But the Germans surrendered readily, and within half an hour the Frenchmen were visible at the top of the crest, having progressed 500 yards in the centre, and 300 on the flanks. They secured powerful works and a number of prisoners. The French continued a further 300 yards, when the rear of the reawakened artillery announced that the German counter attack was developing. The enemy pushed through the barrage and engaged the French at close quarters, but were driven off after a desperate fight, principally with bombs.

London, March 10.—Wireless German official: We repulsed French attacks near Baucourt, southward of Crapeau Meuil.

Russians, led by French officers, penetrated the lines on both sides of Proseles. A counter attack ejected them. The positions westward to Champagne several times changed hands, resulting in no important change in the situation. We took prisoner fifty-five. Our detachments forced their way into Caurieres Wood and took prisoner 206, the remainder of the garrison fled. The prisoners taken at Megyres total 2,004.

In Mesopotamia.

A correspondent to the Times gives particulars of the fate of the British and Indian troops taken prisoner at Kut. He says that the officers were reasonably comfortable during the expeditionary journey from Bagdad to Constantinople, but the men were driven in straggling detachments a thousand miles towards Anatolia, suffering from hunger and destitution and the cruelty of their guards. American Consuls and missionaries helped them to the best of their ability at a few spots on the route. The largest concentration camp is at Konia, where the prisoners, hungry, insufficiently clad and badly sheltered, suffered unspeakably. The Turco-German officials refused to allow Americans there to assist the prisoners.

London, March 8.—In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated the report of the Mesopotamia commission was not yet written. He declined to promise before receiving the report

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SCOTCH WHISKY

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that it would be published in its entirety.

London, March 10.—A Russian communiqué shows that the Turkish withdrawal in Persia is not limited to the routes towards Bagdad but extends farther north. The strength of the forces is not great and the distances between the columns are enormous. For example Sakiz is eighty miles from Sinai, where another force is retreating, and 160 miles from Hamadan. The pursuing Russians have now covered half the distance to the frontier.

London, March 10.—Wireless Russian Official: northwestward of Okna our troops are counter-attacking to regain the lost heights. We attacked Turks westward of Numichkhany, demolished works and took 53 prisoners. We took possession of positions and the town of Senne, in the direction of Bidjar.

We submarined a large steamer in the neighbourhood of the Bosphorus.

London, March 9.—Wireless Russian Official: We threw back an enemy attack in the Mittan region. The enemy captured three heights northwestward of Okna. Attacks westward thereof failed. We destroyed fortifications at Mirzonikine northwestward of Erindjan. Our scouts advanced 164 miles southwest of Sakiz.

London, March 9.—Wireless Italian Official: The enemy penetrated lines westward of Caspagnavizza but were thrown out.

The Conspiracy Trial.

London, March 10.—The Indian barrister, Mr. Riza, defending the Wheel-dons dwelt on the failure of the prosecution to produce the government agent known as Gordon. He then startled the court by seriously suggesting that the prisoners should have trial by ordeal and walk over hot ploughshares to prove their innocence. The judge in summing up remarked that the employment of secret agents was one of the necessities of these times. The jury were absent for only twenty minutes.

French Politics.

Paris, March 11.—The vote in the Chamber mentioned on March 10 when the Government's opponents abstained, did not allay the agitation which M Briand declared was interfering with the labours of the Government. Therefore a grand debate on the general policy of the cabinet is probable to enable the Chamber to clearly define its attitude.

English Politics.

London, March 10.—The Daily News lobbyist says the Government will either be defeated or saved by Mr. As-

quith's followers on March 14 when the Lancashire members move an amendment opposing the increased Indian import duties on cotton goods. The Labourites and Nationalists will oppose the Government while some Conservatives and Liberals abstain. Mr Asquith and his followers are still undecided as to their action but fifty Liberals may support Mr Lloyd George.

A Sad Event.

London, March 10.—A sad affair is reported from Salonika. Mrs Harley, sister of Lord French, was killed by a shell while in charge of a motor ambulance at Monastir.

Canadian Loan.

Ottawa, March 10.—A new Canadian war loan for thirty millions sterling at 5% will be issued at 96 redeemable in 1937 in Canada and New York.



Notice.

A new railway landing at Ayuthia station is now completed and will be leased out for the year 2480 for steam or motor launches.

Tenderers are requested to send their offers up to 25th inst. to

ROYAL RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Bangkok, 17th March 1917.

17-24

Notice.

Messrs. Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd. beg to notify their clients and public that in future, their premises will be closed on every Saturday from 4 p.m.

17-24

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Ticals 4500 Only.

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PLAIN and STRAW TIP. 50s Tins

GOLD TIP. 100s Tins

These High Class Cigarettes are made only of carefully selected Turkish leaf.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES.

Phathanakorn Cinematograph.

A TIP-TOP PICTURE PROGRAMME
This Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday.
In the Second Show.
Kathlyn Williams
In Salig's Great Masterpiece
8 Massive Parts **"The Spoilers"** 8 Massive Parts
The Million Dollar Picture that enthralled Europe and America.
3 Parts **MAX AND HIS RIVAL** 3 Parts
One huge laugh from start to finish.
In the First Show
A Spy Drama
3 Parts **THE LION'S CLUB** 3 Parts
A Stirring Drama of adventure and intrigue respecting a government Document, which by a Boy-Scout's pluck and daring, is saved from falling into the enemy's hands.

PROGRAMME CHANGED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Meklong Railway Co., Ltd.

TIME TABLE.

IN FORCE FROM 1st JANUARY, 1917 TO JULY, 1917.

BANGKOK-MEKLONG.					MEKLONG-BANGKOK.										
Distance from Bangkok.	STATIONS.				Train No.			Distance from Meklong.	STATIONS.			Train No.			
					I.	III.	V.						VI.	VI.	
					A.M.	P.M.	P.M.						A.M.	P.M.	
Km.	Bangkok	Dep.	8.30	12.30	4.30						Km.	Meklong	Dep.	8.35	12.35
33.1	Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya	Arr.	9.50	1.50	5.50						33.8	B. Hlane Terminus	Arr.	9.55	1.55

The Company's Steam Launches will meet Trains to carry through passengers across the Tachin River at a fixed rate.

BANGKOK-MEKLONG.					MEKLONG-BANGKOK.					
Distance from B. Hame.	STATIONS.		Train No.		Distance from Mahachai.	STATIONS.		Train No.		
			I.	III.				II.	IV.	VI.
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.				
Km.	B. Hame				Mahachai					
	Terminus	Dep.	10.20	2.20	Terminus	Dep.	6.45	10.45	2.45	
33.8	Meklong	Arr.	11.40	3.40	33.1	Bangkok	Arr.	8.05	12.05	4.05

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Fresh Apples.

Swiss & Edam Cheese

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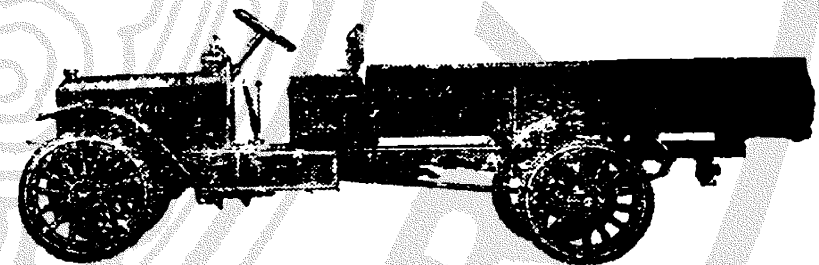
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The light, strong, easily handled "Hudford" with a Special body adapted to your particular business, makes a cheap and effective form of delivery. Merchants find that the "Hudford" adds new customers, helps them to serve the old ones better at lower cost, is easy to operate, costs little and is one of the best investments they can make.

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Demonstrations and full particulars of running costs etc., at the SOLE AGENTS
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Paknam Railway Company Limited.

TIME TABLE.

PAKNAM-BANGKOK.					BANGKOK-PAKNAM				
Stations.	Train No.				Stations.	Train No.			
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Paknam Dep.	6.30	9.30	12.45	3.45	Bangkok Dep.	7.45	10.45	2.00	5.00
*Maha Wong "	6.35	9.35	12.50	3.50	Sala Deng "	7.52	10.52	2.07	5.07
*Ban Nang Greng "	6.40	9.40	12.55	3.55	Klong Toi "	8.00	11.00	2.15	5.15
Chorakhe "	6.45	9.45	1.00	4.00	*Ban Kluei "	8.05	11.05	2.20	5.20
*Samrong "	6.50	9.50	1.05	4.05	Prakonong "	8.10	11.10	2.25	5.25
Bangna "	6.55	9.55	1.10	4.10	Bangdjak "	8.15	11.15	2.30	5.30
Bangdjak "	7.00	10.00	1.15	4.15	*Bangna "	8.20	11.20	2.35	5.35
Prakonong "	7.05	10.05	1.20	4.20	Samrong "	8.25	11.25	2.40	5.40
*Ban Kluei "	7.10	10.10	1.25	4.25	Chorakhe "	8.30	11.30	2.45	5.45
Klong Toi "	7.15	10.15	1.30	4.30	*Ban Nang Greng "	8.35	11.35	2.50	5.50
Sala Deng "	7.23	10.23	1.38	4.38	*Maha Wong "	8.40	11.40	2.55	5.55
Bangkok Arr.	7.30	10.30	1.45	4.45	Paknam Arr.	8.45	11.45	3.00	6.00

*Trains stop only at the request of passengers.

Trains may leave intermediate stations 5 minutes before the stated time

AIDS TO TRADE.

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

The "Observer" specialises in advertising that sells goods and develops trade.

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

RUB IT IN.

A good many people think rheumatism cannot be cured without taking nauseous medicine. Chamberlain's Pain Balm massaged thoroughly into the skin has cured far more rheumatism than any internal remedy in existence and gives relief quicker. For sale by the British Dispensary.

People of Germany Awake!

(Continued from Page 2.)

classes is appalling. "This," concludes the writer, with bitter irony, "is the true, genuine and unfalsified picture of the present time, which, thoughtless, ignorant, fantastic, or corrupt journalists and pamphleteers never weary of hailing as the 'great' era."

The bureaucrats and their hangers on, despite their official optimism, have to recognise that there is some wrong, and what is their remedy? With one voice they cry *Durchhalten*—"Hold on!" A not too comforting remedy for the starving and bereaved, even if doped with reports of illusory victories. "Have patience!" cries our author to his countrymen, "Have patience, and smear the daily bulletin of victory upon your dry bread in place of butter!"

If the war had been waged by Germany in a just cause it might have been possible to bear all this. But the writer has a keen eye for Truth, however unpleasant, and a corresponding contempt for German "official versions." The German people has believed and to a great extent does believe, the lie that the war was forced on their country, but "fortunately, in all circles, the number of those who have seen through, or are beginning to see through, the tissues of falsehoods, is becoming larger and larger. The German people has been fooled, but it cannot be fooled for ever." The truth as seen by the writer corresponds, almost startlingly, to the truth known by the Allies and most neutrals. "Prussians rule Germany, Junkers rule Prussia," he declares epigrammatically. This class knew that their power was being threatened by the rising tide of Democracy, and that only one thing could save them: a successful war. "The internal destiny of Germany, will be decided upon the battlefields of France," so wrote Herr Paul Lunan (formerly "Saul Lippman") the rigorous, if Semitic, supporter of the Junkers. It is so being decided, we may add, at Verdun and on the Somme, but not as Herr Lunan-Lippman and his party anticipate.

Behind the Junker party stood a score of powerful interests all intent on, and preparing for, war: such as the industrial magnates, the iron kings of the Rhineland and Westphalia, the exploiters of their workpeople and the Capitalists, who by overseas conquests "hoped for the increase of their Export and Trade profits." The advocates of the Eastern policy were adherents, the officer class of course, and the whole following gang of "Professors, Teachers and Journalists." Into the Author's brief account of the actual antecedents of the war it is not neces-

sary to enter. The military party and its *entourage* seized the opportunity without hesitation, and when the die was cast, we have the picture of the Crown Prince, "leaning back comfortably in his motor-car, cigarette in mouth, and a smile of content on his insipid features," driving through the streets of Berlin. Thus the first step was achieved to an end which was described to the author by his chief, the Editor of the "Morgenpost," as the "Hegemony of Germany over Europe."

But does the German people in truth realise what they are fighting for, or with what aim the war was started. It is not their rulers' fault if they do. They are met by lies, concealments and evasions at every turn. This is not a war of self-preservation for Germany, but for "Prussian militarism." The war began for "the phantom of world dominion." This dream was shattered on the Marne. As yet the German people are only beginning to grasp the truth, and in the present condition of the country as in a "state of siege" it is difficult for opinion to become articulate, but this cannot last forever.

The German people, says the author, with perfect truth, is fighting for its worst enemies, for exploiting capitalists, for the militarists, for a Chancellor who has destroyed the Fatherland's moral credit throughout the world, for Kaiser and Crown Prince—the list is a long one, and it contains none who are friends of the German people. "In short," he concludes, "you are fighting for the perpetuation of your slavery."

"Like little children they have fooled you,"


"As now, alas, too late you know."

"The 'Wacht am Rhein' will not suffice you,"

"Seek in Berlin your real foe."

The fooling of the German people! It is an interesting hypothesis. No foreigner probably can gauge the depths of German gullibility and submission to authority. He will not trouble to make many excuses for their illusions, that is their responsibility. But one thing is quite clear. When the German nation awakes (if they have the capacity of awakening) to the tricks which have been played upon them in the interests of Prussian Junkerdom and its Allies, much may be expected to happen.

The ruling classes in Germany are driving and exploiting a giant who has been mesmerised to obedience: mesmerised by the legend of commercial success and military power. Day by day that legend is losing power over the hearts of German men and women—it is being shattered by hunger, suffering and defeat. The giant stirs in his trance. Will he wake? If so his awakening will be apocalyptic.



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