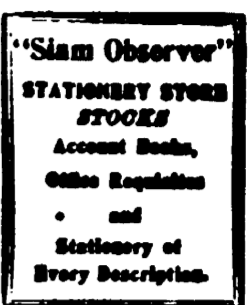


# The Siam Observer.



FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL 44. NO. 98

BANGKOK MONDAY, MAY 6, 1918.

PRICE 25 SATANGS

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HIGH CLASS TAILOR,  
Opposite Oriental Avenue on the  
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Executes all kinds of Tailoring in  
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### HARP HENG LONG

We beg to inform the Public that  
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have received a large stock of Iron  
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The Voile is the highest quality, soft as silk,  
while the designs are beautiful. Wonderful  
combination of colours, each a work of art.  
Included in this special shipment are new  
shades in Nattier Blue, Flame, Wine, Grey  
Mauve, Champagne, etc. Width 28 inches.

Prices Tcs. 2-75, 2-95, and  
3-25 per yard.

Samples gladly posted to any address.

**New and Fresh Stock**  
IN ALL  
Departments  
AT  
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### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

(Under Contract with H. B. M's Government)

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are at present suspended.

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are at present suspended.

Passengers for Europe are booked via Bombay as opportunity offers  
and as far as accommodation is available

The P. & O. Company shall be at liberty to cancel any of their obligations  
in the present state of affairs and hold themselves free from all liability.

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Japanese Mail Steamship Company.

Full particulars as to

Sailing Dates,

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May be had on application.

Round the World Tickets issued in either direction.

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### THE BEST MANILA CIGAR.

A very fine selection of Manila Cigars

Now on Show.

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Have convinced many smokers  
that the best Cigars are no  
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A short smoke at a small cost.

Per box of 100 Cigars. Tcs. 4-50.

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SIAM.



หังไฉนเป็นเตสโตร

AGENTS

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West coast Mail Service.

For Prachuab, Jumbor, Taku, Langsuan, Bandon, Nakor Sridharmaraj,  
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s.s. "Suddhadib"	...	...	4.5.18.
s.s. "Prachatiok"	...	...	11.5.18.
s.s. "Asubang"	...	...	18.5.18.
s.s. "Suddhadib"	...	...	25.5.18.

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Reserves " 43,000,000

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Transact banking and exchange business of every description; discount local bills; grant credit on approved securities; issue letters of credit available in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, Africa and America; receive deposits on current account and allow 1 per cent per annum interest on daily balances; receive fixed deposits according to arrangement.

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PAID UP CAPITAL  
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The Institution buys, sells, and collects Bills of Exchange on Europe, America, India, China and Japan and transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business.

Current Account Deposits at 1% on daily balances.  
Rates of Interest allowed on the fixed deposits may be ascertained on application.

Safe-Deposit Lockers let to the public at monthly rental.  
Apply for particulars

Office hours ... 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.  
Saturdays ... 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

G. H. ARDRON, Manager.

Bangkok, March 6, 1918.

## Chartered Bank

OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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FURTHER LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... £1,200,000

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Current Accounts are opened and interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.  
Deposits are received for fixed periods at rates which can be ascertained on application

G. E. ALLEN, Agent.

Bangkok, July 1, 1909.

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RESERVE FUNDS.  
STERLING £1,500,000 @ 2/- \$15,000,000  
SILVER ... 19,500,000

34,500,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

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CHIEF MANAGER.  
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Colombo Malacca Singapore  
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## BANKING AGENCY

INTEREST Allowed on current accounts at the rate of 1 per cent per annum on the daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received on terms which can be ascertained on application.

Letters of credit issued available in the Principal Cities of the world.

Drafts granted. Bills negotiated or sent for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.  
Saturdays: 9 a.m. to 12 noon  
E. W. TOWNEND, Agent.

## The Bangkok Auctioneering Company.

Give notice to all their customers that those who intend to send in goods for sale at the weekly auctions should do so one day previous to the sale.

Sales are held weekly at their Rooms on every Saturday

COMMENCING AT 2 P. M. SHARP.

Goods of all descriptions are obtainable at these sales at bargain prices.

Corner of ASSUMPTION SQUARE, NEW ROAD.

## THE Siam Observer.

THE OLDEST AND LEADING DAILY

NEWSPAPER IN SIAM.

Eight-Page English Edition.

Subscriptions Ticals 50 per annum or Ticals 5 per mensem for English Edition.

Ticals 25 per annum for Siamese Edition.

"Weekly Mail"

(WEEKLY EDITION IN ENGLISH)

Ticals 20 per annum.

"Siam Maitri"

(WEEKLY EDITION IN SIAMESE)

Ticals 12 per annum

## Advertising Rates.

PER INCH.

One insertion ... Tics. 2.00  
Two insertions ... " 3.25  
Three ... " 4.50  
Four ... " 5.25  
Five ... " 6.00  
Six ... (one week) ... " 6.75  
Two weeks ... " 9.15  
Three ... (1st month) ... " 11.55  
Four ... (1st month) ... " 13.00  
Contract rates can be obtained on application to the manager.

Alterations and additions to advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6 and 7, must be sent to the Office not later than 10 a.m. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS must be sent before 11.30 a.m.

## Auction Sale.

ON THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE CUSTODIAN AND THE LIQUIDATOR OF ENEMY PROPERTY.

17 Motor Launches, Steam Launches, and other Boats, including a Luxuriously fitted Motor Launch "Ma Singtop"

Will be sold

On Saturday, 11th May, at 2.30 p.m.

At the Customs Station landing, West Bank, Menam, opposite Wat Phya Krai. Immediate delivery against cash. NOW ON VIEW.

Benjamin A. Pereira, Auctioneer.

Notice.

is hereby given that from today the prices for Shell Motor Spirit will be as follows:

"Shell" Benzine.

In 4 gal. tins Tics. 17.— per 2 tins

In 2 gal. cans Tics. 13.50 per 4 cans

Heavy Benzine.

In 4 gal. tins Tics. 14.— per 2 tins

Nal Lert Store.

TEL. No. 239.

## TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE BANGKOK BAR.

FOR MAY 1918.

May	A.M.		
	R. W.	Fl. & in.	L. W.
			(Approx.)
1	5.30	13.3	...
2	6.00	13.3	...
3	6.30	13.0	...
4	6.30	12.6	...
5	1.00	13.3	...
6	1.00	13.6	...
7	2.00	13.8	...
8	3.00	13.10	...
9	3.00	13.10	10.11 8.0
10	4.00	13.10	12.0 8.0
11	4.00	13.6	11.12 7.8
12	5.00	13.1	12.0 7.0
13	5.00	13.0	...
14	5.00	12.9	...
15	5.30	12.8	...
16	6.00	12.8	...
17	6.30	12.6	...
18	7.00	12.0	...
19	...	...	...
20	1.00	13.6	...
21	1.00	13.10	...
22	1.30	14.0	...
23	2.00	13.8	9.10 8.0
24	3.00	13.8	10.11 8.0
25	3.00	13.6	11.12 7.0
26	4.00	15.4	12.0 7.0
27	5.00	13.3	...
28	5.00	12.8	...
29	5.30	12.8	...
30	6.00	12.6	...
31	6.30	12.5	...

May	P.M.		
	H. W.	Fl. & in.	L. W.
			(Approx.)
1	8.00	15.0	2.3 7.0
2	9.00	14.6	2.3 7.0
3	10.30	14.2	3.4 7.0
4	11.10	13.6	3.4 7.0
5	...	...	4.5 8.0
6	...	...	5.6 8.0
7	...	...	7.8 8.0
8	3.00	12.4	9.0 8.0
9	4.00	13.0	10.0 8.0
10	5.00	13.10	...
11	6.00	14.8	...
12	6.30	15.1	...
13	7.00	15.0	1.0 7.0
14	8.00	15.0	1.2 7.0
15	8.30	14.10	2.3 7.0
16	9.30	14.7	2.3 7.0
17	10.00	14.1	3.4 7.0
18	11.00	14.1	4.5 7.0
19	11.30	13.6	4.5 7.0
20	...	...	4.5 7.0
21	1.00	13.10	6.7 7.0
22	2.00	12.6	...
23	3.00	13.2	...
24	4.00	14.0	...
25	5.00	14.6	...
26	6.00	15.0	...
27	7.00	15.2	1.0 7.0
28	7.30	15.0	1.2 7.0
29	8.00	15.0	2.3 7.0
30	9.30	15.0	3.4 8.0
31	10.30	14.8	4.5 8.0

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

May 4th (Last Quarter) 5 h 8 m a.m.  
10th New Moon 7 h 49 m p.m.  
18th First Quarter 2 h 56 m a.m.  
26th Full Moon 5 h 14 m a.m.

Siam Observer

SPECIAL WAR EDITION

Subscription Tics. 4 per mensem.

## Auction Sale.

The liquidator of the business of Messrs. B. Grimm & Co., will sell by public auction the stock in trade of Tailoring and Outfitting Departments at Messrs. B. Grimm & Co's late premises Pratoe Samyot on the 24th April to 7th May 1918. Commencing at 2 p.m. every day.

Inspection and lists may be obtained from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on any day from the 18th April up to the date of sale.

Terms: Cash on fall of hammer and delivery to be taken on the following day.

Phra Nart Mondadula Sudaravadi, Liquidator.

THE BANKRUPTCY DEPARTMENT, MINISTRY OF JUSTICE.

April 18th, 1918.

18-6 M

## Auction Sale.

Favoured with instructions from A. J. POWELL Esq.

The Siam Auctioneering Co.

WILL SELL

At his residence Pan Road, (off Wind Mill Road).

On Saturday 4th. May 1918.

Commencing at 2 p.m. sharp.

The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects including a good piano by "Collard and Collard", Singer Sewing Machine, Wardrobe with mirror, cook stove, Water tank, tables, chairs, etc.

TERMS: Cash or a deposit of 25% on fall of hammer. Goods must be removed before 24 hours after sale, for other particulars apply.

E. M. PEREIRA & Co.

## Pay Us A Visit.

An opportunity to secure at moderate prices—One water tank 3,000 Gallons capacity. Cash safes (various sizes) British make, Typewriters; Plunge baths; Mosquito houses; Iron beds (complete); Strawhats Stencil plates A to Z, 1 to 0; Stationery; Address labels; (various sizes); Manifest Books; Imitation billiard games; Babies' chairs; Marble washstands; Office chairs; and all classes of furniture.) Motor Cars; Ponies and Carriages always on hand.

Inspection Invited.

The Bangkok Auctioneering Society

T. S. APCAR,

Valuator, Auctioneer, and Estate Agent.

## Testimonial.

Dear Sir,

I have taken out a money order for (Ticals 5) Tics. 5 in your favour. Please send me as soon as possible as many boxes of Atank Nigrah Pills as that money would buy. I tried those Pills, my memory has increased fourfold.

Yours faithfully,

FERRO,

c/o PHYA BORARIDH,

Langsuen.

Thousands of Certificates are open for inspection.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY

168, Samyok, Bangkok.

## Oriental Bakery.

ORIENTAL AVENUE.

Daily Supplies of

white bread and rolls

Brown Bread every

Wednesday and Sunday.

Fresh cakes always on hand.

## News From Austria.

The Daily Chronicle recently stated that news is reaching well-informed British quarters confirming the newspaper reports concerning the seriousness of the economic situation in Austria-Hungary and the consequent Labour troubles.

The views is held, however, Reuter's Agency is informed, that no hope should be entertained that the internal troubles of Austria, serious though they undoubtedly be, are in the least likely to bring about a separation of Austria-Hungary from her allies, as the hold of Germany—military, political and economic—is believed to be too strong to be broken by purely internal events in the Dual Monarchy.

Following upon the conference of the Labour representatives with the Austrian Government, meetings of strikers were held at which the speakers advocated the resumption of work. There is no news yet that this advice has been followed.

The Daily Chronicle special correspondent, Mr. G. Renwick, wrote from Amsterdam:

News from Austria is exceedingly scarce, but what has come to hand shows that the strike not only continues, but has by now spread practically all over the country. The same thing is most likely happening in Hungary, for the Vienna "Neue Freie Presse" of January 18, since when no issue of the paper has appeared, reports a strike there initiated by 31 popular demonstrations, that electric trams and city railways are not running, and that work has been stopped in nearly all industries.

In Austria, where the strikers appear to maintain perfect discipline, the strike has spread beyond the dimensions laid down by the Socialist executive. This body advised the workers on newspapers and tramways not to cease work, but they did so.

To-day's chief West German morning papers, yesterday morning's Berlin journals, and many of the same date from the provinces, may be searched in vain for messages on the Austrian situation. Nearly all devote themselves to comment on the possibility of peace with the Ukraine, which causes no little rejoicing.

"Joyful and freshening news," Herr Wolff in the Berliner Tagblatt calls it, and the Cologne Volkszeitung hopes the matter will have a good effect on the rest of Russia.

Effect in Germany.

But of Austria nothing, save in the Vorwarts, which says that the Austrian workers deserve a greeting from their German brothers, basing that remark on the premature belief that the negotiations between the workers and the Government have ended in victory for the former. The same journal believes it right to read into Count Czernin's latest utterance against annexation a new tone which is really that of the Austrian people. After that utterance there ought, the papers think, to be no more disputes at Brest as to how the people of the occupied territories should settle their destiny.

"Events in Austria," it adds, "will have a far-reaching effect in Germany. During the past few days we have been walking by the edge of a precipice. We have been threatened not only with the break-up of the peace negotiations but also with complete isolation in world politics. This danger can only be overcome by the German Government, without further spurring, taking its stand firmly by the side of its Austrian ally."

The paper warns the Government that should it take up any other attitude Austria will make peace with Russia, and leave Germany to her own devices. "The German social democracy's struggle for peace is difficult, and the enemy against which it fights is strong and determined. But the progress reported from Austria gives us confidence."

Socialist Paper's Outburst.

I have this morning received a copy of Friday's Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung, the last issue before the strikes put an end to the publication of the Vienna journals. Its leading article is, perhaps, the most extraordinary utterance which has appeared in any Socialist paper of the Central Empires since the war began.

"Like an Alp," it declares, "a frightful feeling of powerlessness has been lying upon us for three and a half years. We were threatened with war, and we could not avoid it. The Stuergh regime set up an absolutism which confiscated all popular rights and tore to pieces the whole legal organisation of the State. We bore it with gnashing teeth. The war has been spun out from month to month. The hopes of peace always ended in deception. War aims were set forth and peace conditions formulated without the people who bore the war's burdens and sacrifices being consulted. They were powerless."

"But now that is changed. The patience of the tortured masses is finally at an end. They simply have not been able to endure any longer the role of standing still while their fate and future were fixed. Spontaneously, like some natural force which no one needed to call into activity, and mightily, like some natural force which no one can stem, the strike has taken place. At last all those understand who never grasped it before—and we hope that the Government above all understand—that the will of the

working classes is a power in the State which the State cannot despise without endangering itself.

Not for any class interests have the workers begun the fight. What they wish is in reality the desire of the widest circles of people, of millions of humble citizens and peasants, of officials and the professional classes as much as of workers. The whole people, with the exception of a few greedy war profiteers, demand peace. And yet it is the workers who alone have translated this former powerless wish, this mighty longing, into a definite act with a definite aim.

What yesterday was a useless wish is to-day, by the action of the workers, transformed into political force. And this battle, begun for the common interests of the whole people, will also serve the special class interests of the workers. For it shows that the working classes are the vanguard of the people when the people war for freedom, bread, and liberty. We will win this time. The Austrian workers have in these days shown their old keenness and their old spirit of sacrifice, but also their old prudence and their treasured discipline. We have need of all those things, for only with that union of qualities can we remain victors in the fight.

Be it noted that in Austria the censorship has been more severe than anywhere else, yet not a single line of the article has been deleted by the Censor.

It is noteworthy that Germany is being kept in almost complete darkness regarding the real state of affairs in Austria.

#### Count Hertling's Difficulties.

The fears of the German ruling caste can easily be imagined and understood. The success of the Austrian masses, longing for and determined to have peace, against the classes, with their ancient deeply rooted desire for conquest, would have in Germany an effect which it is difficult to gauge or limit.

Every hour adds to Count Hertling's difficulties and increases the importance of his coming speech. He will need all the cunning which has won him in Bavaria the nickname of "the old fox" in order to deal with the situation.

The only German paper to hand here to this morning which deals with the situation in Austria—with regard to food and the political conditions and not in the light of the last few days' events—is the *Wesener Zeitung*. "When the floor ration for the ordinary consumer," it says, "has been reduced by half, when meat prices, owing to the absence of proper organization, continually mount, when the potato ration is considerably lower than in Germany, then the broad masses of the Austrian people must be on the farthest verge of need."

Dealing with the political situation in Austria as it has developed within recent weeks, the same journal says:—

The struggle of Austrian nationalities has been abundantly helped by the way in which the problem of self-determination has been handled. The Czechs spin new plans, create new hopes on Bolshevik theories, and have found new courage to maintain their attitude. The German Social Democracy in Austria does not appear to have found the right road, which can only be that leading to closer connection with the German national circles in the country. And the situation is made still more difficult by the independent attitude of Hungary behind Vienna's back. The Vienna Government is faced by hydra-headed difficulties. The political heaven is full of threatening clouds, and it is little wonder that the Austrian people regard peace as a sovereign cure for all present needs and dangers.

That is from a conservative organ writing before it had knowledge as to how the situation had developed.

#### Testing Psychology In The Army.

Some astonishing results obtained from psychological tests in the Austrian army are reported in "The Medical Record" in the case of recent examinations at Camp Dix, New Jersey, as to mental fitness for military service.

When the chief examiner of the psychological department needed a staff of clerks and assistants he asked the division headquarters to assign the necessary men from the depot brigade. The authorities told him he might have the whole brigade from which to choose. As a result six hundred men were subjected to the psychological tests and the eighty highest were chosen for department service without knowing their occupations or military rank.

It was found that by the test the examiners had practically stripped the organization of the men who saw that the orders from the officers were carried out by the men in the ranks, and that it was necessary to make some other adjustment. Such a finding as this is regarded as highly satisfactory from two standpoints.

It has given great satisfaction to the men interested in the psychological tests and it is also a compliment to the system that enables line officers to pick for important positions men whose mental scores were later shown to be of high average. However, the psychologists claim that their method had the advantage on its side since it enables them to make a successful choice in fifty minutes whereas it takes the officers a number of weeks to make a suitable selection.

The Reliability of

BEAR BRAND MILK

has now been proved

IN BANGKOK

for upwards of 10 years.



Try it means adopting it. Hundreds of satisfied customers use BEAR BRAND only

### NATURAL SWISS MILK.

Hygienic products of the greatest merit.

Free from germs. Absolutely safe.

Rich in cream and highly nutritious.

ASK YOUR STORE OR DISPENSARY

FOR

"BEAR BRAND."

## The Signature.

To distinguish the original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce from the many imitations, see that the signature of LEA & PERRINS appears in White across the Red label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation among discriminating people in every part of the world.

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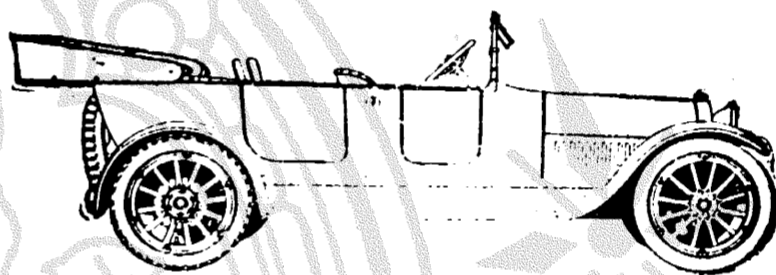
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For Inflammation of the gums, apply with cotton-wool on the swollen gum changing every 3 minutes 3 times a day. For toothache, apply with cotton-wool on the cheek and relief is certain within half an hour.

For Cough and Sorethroat, sip the mixture slowly. For Eczema, apply externally and take internally as directed. For Beri-beri, take full dose three times a day. For cholera, take one tablespoonful every 1/2 an hour.

For Toothache, clean the cavity of the tooth first and then saturate a piece of cotton-wool in Jong-Keena and fill cavity with same, changing five or six times every 3 minutes and relief is certain. For loose teeth caused by the swelling of the gum, take internally as directed for a week and the teeth will be firm again.

For Earache, clean the ear first with cotton-wool, put 5 or 6 drops into ear and stuff the hole with cotton-wool—relief is certain within a few minutes.

For Gout, Wounds and wounds caused by rusty nails, cuts or burns, apply the mixture, cover with cotton-wool and bandage, change dressing every three hours, and take internally, as directed until relieved or healed.

For Sore-eyes take internally as directed, for a few days.

After taking this mixture, a little plain white sugar may be taken to remove the bitter taste but not in the case of coughs or sore throat.

For Snake, Dog or Cat bites, poisonous fish stings, etc., when applied externally with cotton-wool a few minutes after the occurrence, instant relief will be obtained. Take also internally 1/2 tablespoonful three times a day. But when treatment is sought a few hours after the occurrence, besides using the application, take mixture internally for a fortnight.

Can be given also to animals and birds for any sort of disease.

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NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, demand U. S. A.	36
INDIA—	
Bank Bills, demand,	Rs. 97
SINGAPORE—	
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By ASYABAHU.

Reprinted from the pages of the Siam Observer.

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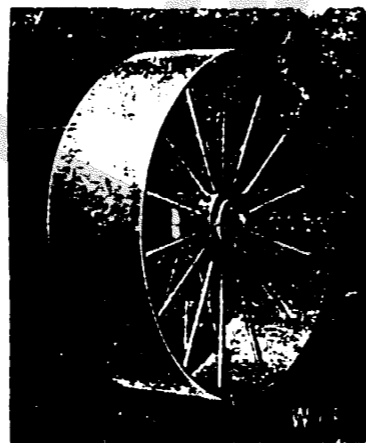
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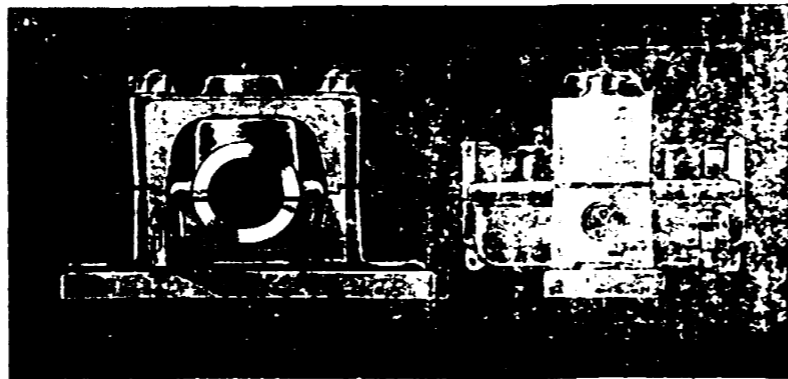
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etc.

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**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

THE Dutch s.s. *Senang* has arrived from Sourabaya.

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

St. Mary's Mission School re-opened to-day after the holidays.

THE Siamese s.s. *Chutatch* brought up four bags of mail from Koh Kong this morning.

NAI Siew Hood Seng, proprietor of the Chino-Siam Daily News, was fined Tcs. 100 by the International Court this morning for an infringement of the recent Military Censorship Act.

THE following passengers arrived from Saigon by the s.s. *Jonile*: Monsieur Praderie Niquet, Monsieur and Madame Chalam, Monsieur Degraze, Doctor Malcolm Smith, Monsieur Tchilhat and Madame Suvananaire. This vessel also brought 14 bags of mails.

HERE are one or two things that the young idea has picked up:—  
Lyons is a town in Ceylon noted for tea.

Joan of Arc was the daughter of Noah. She dreamt she was inspired by the ark angel to go and save the Dolphin.

Cardinal Wolsey died at Leicester saying: "If I had served my King as he served me, he would never have lived to an old age."

An angle is a triangle with only two sides, and one missing, which is unique.

ABDUL Hamid was only a shadow of a memory when he died; and the obituaries are sedulously moderated to the comparative. For in the interval since his deposition our standards of blood-guiltiness have changed. We no longer think of Abdul as "immortally, beyond all mortals, damned," but as a pitiful and rather ridiculous third-rate murderer in comparison with the master-assassins to whom an Armenian massacre counts as a mere side-issue in the larger slaughter. During his reign he had lost most of his possessions, and by the time of his death he had forfeited even the melancholy pre-eminence of guilt.

**The Sky Meeting.**

The entries for the Sky Meeting at the R. B. C. were closed on Saturday evening. A fairly good programme has been made up in spite of the fact that none of Phra Pradibaddha's horses nor any that he has been training have been entered. Phra Prab has only entered Royal Page and the Royal Stables have entered Gladys C., Tryaroon and Un Chon.

**Lyons vs. R.B.S.C.**

The judgment of the Appeal Court, in the action which Mr. J. R. C. Lyons brought against the 1917 Committee of the Royal Bangkok Sports Club in the International Court asking the Court to declare null and void the proceedings at a general meeting of the members of the Club held on September 28, 1917, on the ground that the notice convening the meeting was not signed by the Secretary as required by rule 11 of the Club rules, was delivered this morning.

If will be remembered that the International Court dismissed the case in December last holding that it was not the business of the Court to interfere in the internal management of the Club unless some injustice had been done and that such was not proved in the present case.

The Appeal Court, in a judgment signed by Justices Sheridan, Thornely, Phya Piram and Phya Bhromadit upheld the finding of the lower Court.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

[We do not necessarily endorse the views of our correspondents.]

To the Editor of the "Siam Observer."

Dear Sir,

X's slowness and ingenuity in trying to slander Holland's honour on the strength of some scanty and partial information, are not likely to achieve their ends with any rational being.

I recommend X to read the "Bangkok Times" Leader of Friday night, touching the same subject, since he will probably never be willing nor able to read a responsible Dutch account.

Enclosing my card, I am,

Yours truly,  
FARPLAY.

**Paddy Crop Report May 4, 1918.**

Naenan 3,430 coyansat Tcs. 101-190 each
Samruang 1,033 " " 102-157 "
Namuang " " " " " "
Total 4,080 Coyans

**THE****Great War.****The Great Battle.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 3.

Field Marshal Haig reports:—French counter-attacks yesterday noon and evening drove out the enemy from the remainder of the ground he gained in the morning in the neighbourhood of Loere and took prisoner a large number and secured the whole village of Loere.

After a heavy repulse inflicted on the enemy the night was comparatively quiet.

On the northern battle-front our line was advanced slightly in the night-time eastward of Villers-Bretonneux.

Later.

Field Marshal Haig reports:—We repulsed an attack in force in the neighbourhood of St. Julien and rushed enemy posts in the Menren sector taking a number of prisoners.

The French improved their positions in the neighbourhood of Loere.

Later.

Field Marshal Haig reports:—Enemy artillery is active against back areas in the neighbourhood of Bethune.

Heavily shelled French positions at Loere.

Otherwise there were only local encounters.

We have taken 1,661 prisoners whereof 59 are officers. These figures are exclusive of those captured by the French.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, May 1.

The enemy did not develop any fresh attacks to-day.

Artillery is active in the region of Bretonneux and on both banks of the Aves.

The British have improved their positions in the neighbourhood of Loere.

Paris May 2.

We repulsed *coups de main* and succeeded in operations, taking prisoners.

Enemy artillery is intense in the Villers-Bretonneux sector and in the environs of Meris.

Paris, May 3.

We progressed sensibly in the Hangard-en-Santerre Wood and took the Baune Wood.

We progressed in the region south of Villers Bretonneux.

We succeeded entirely in operations to the south of the Aves.

We took Hill 82 and the wood bordering the Aves. We captured about a hundred prisoners of whom four were officers.

Our reconnaissances were active in Woivre and Lorraine.

**Anarchists Disarmed.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 3.

Moscow, April 23rd:—The disarming of the Anarchists was carried out most quietly at Petrograd on the night of April 22nd.

Kaledin's troops, which had entered Novotcherkassk, were ejected by Soviet forces.

**Mesopotamia.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 3.

Mesopotamia, Official:—Our forces have advanced northwards of Bagdad along the road leading to Mosul via Kifirkirkuk. We captured Kifri on April 17th taking forty prisoners.

Later.

We reached the Tigris river on Tuesday. We captured twelve more field guns on April 29th. The prisoners now amount to eighteen hundred.

**White-Guards and Red-Guards.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 3.

Copenhagen:—The White Guards have captured Viborg which was the last strong fortress held by the Red Guards. Nearly all the defenders were killed.

## An Austrian Peace Move.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)  
London, May 3.  
Stockholm:—The Catholic International Press Agency of Switzerland announces that the Emperor Carl is making a fresh effort to secure peace and appeals to Italy to consider the matter well in her own interests.

Later.  
Amsterdam:—It is reported from Vienna that the Emperor will shortly visit the Kaiser at the German headquarters.

Far-reaching political importance is attached thereto.

## Rumoured Restoration of Tsar.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)  
London, May 3.  
It is the opinion of French newspapers that the rumoured restoration of Tsarism in Russia is probably a German manoeuvre in order to discredit Russian pro-Entente feeling.

Later.  
In the Commons Mr. Balfour stated that there is no official confirmation of the report of a counter-revolution in Petrograd.

## The Torpedoed "Oronsa."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)  
London, May 3.  
Holyhead:—The Canadian-Pacific steamer *Oronsa* has been torpedoed and sunk. One hundred and ten passengers including fifty-seven Americans going to France on Y. M. C. A. (?) work and five ladies were saved. Three of the crew are missing. It is reported an engineer was killed by the explosion.

## Naval Disasters.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)  
London, May 3.  
Admiralty:—The loop *Conspic* was torpedoed and sunk on April 25th. Five officers and one man are missing. It is presumed they were killed in the explosion.  
Torpedo boat number ninety foundered in heavy weather on April 25th. One officer and twelve men are missing.

## Germany and the Ukraine.

(Havas Telegram.)  
Paris, May 2.  
Bale:—Germany, on the pretext of an anti-German movement at Kiev, has accused the Ukrainian government of making compacts with hostile elements.  
In consequence, a decree declares a state of siege and the imprisonment of ministers and other persons connected with politics.

(Havas Telegram.)  
Paris, May 3.  
Bale:—From Berlin it is reported that the Germans have occupied Sebastopol. The governing Rada of the Ukraine has been overturned.  
The new government declared that it would respect the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.  
The persons arrested yesterday have been released.

## Clemenceau on the Situation.

(Havas Telegram.)  
Paris, May 2.  
M. Clemenceau was the object of a great manifestation of sympathy in the Chamber.  
He demonstrated that the general situation is settling favourably to the Allies. He affirmed that the German losses are enormous and that the enemy's offensive is stopped for the time.

## War Council in Session.

(Havas Telegram.)  
Paris, May 3.  
The Superior Inter-Allied War Council met at Abbeville under the presidency of M. Clemenceau and sat for two days.  
All military questions were examined and dealt with in full accord.

## Havas Wires from Singapore.

### Japanese Intervention Again Urged.

Paris, April 29.  
Whilst bringing out that it is impossible for Ukraine to supply the corn promised to the Central Empires, *Temps* shows that the latter are cornered, and are being brought to take grave decisions. They must either shorten the bread ration in Germany and Austria, or lay hands on the Ukrainian stocks, which are absolutely necessary to keep the peasants alive. Now, it is certain the Central Empires will not hesitate to violate the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, an action which can but confirm the opinion of the world concerning their inextricable food difficulties.

The *Temps* wonders if this situation is not a further reason for hastening Japanese intervention, which would encourage the Ukrainian peasants in their resistance, render the task of the German Staff more intricate, and prevent the Austro-Germans sooner or later starving the whole Russian people.

### Feeling in France.

Paris, April 30.  
To-day the Chamber of Deputies resumed its labours, which were interrupted on the 16th by the sitting of the General Council. Many Deputies arrived the previous evening at the Palais Bourbon, and all agree in stating that the spirit of the population is excellent, and in testifying that the addresses of the presidents of the General Councils and the resolutions passed by these assemblies absolutely reflect the feeling of the country.

### The Flanders Battle.

Paris, April 30.  
The Germans experienced a bloody check in Flanders on April 29. The *Petit Parisien* writes:—"All about Ypres the battle has been furious—at Voormezele, also on the right bank of the canal about 1,500 metres from Ypres. The Germans charged in dense formation against the French and English positions. They repeated the charge again and again, and fresh troops were thrown into the furnace. 'Ypres must be taken' was the order. The order was not executed.  
"It was the same north of Ypres, where other Prussian battalions were supposed to drive back the Belgian troops to the other side of the Yser canal. It was pure loss. The Belgians, rivalling the courage and tenacity of their British and French neighbours, inflicted a costly check upon the Germans."

Paris, May 1.  
To-day's papers are unanimous in stating that the recent fighting in Flanders has been a veritable sanguinary defeat for the Germans.  
The *Echo de Paris* speaks of the struggle on Monday as follows:—"From six in the morning to nightfall waves of Prussian and Bavarian infantry broke against the positions held by the French and English troops. It was a veritable massacre. Rarely have so many dead been seen, even since the great German offensive began. The best regiments of the army corps of Siegfried and Oberhardt were decimated. This magnificent result was obtained without General Foch's being obliged to engage his reserves, or to reinforce his troops, who were very inferior in number to those of the assailant. The papers think, moreover, that the Germans will be obliged, because of their very positions, to continue their costly attempts."

### The Promised Wheat.

Berne: According to the Munich newspapers of April 30, Ukraine agreed to supply the Central Empires in the month of May with twelve million pounds of wheat. The Government now informs the Central Empires that it cannot fulfil its promise, because the Ukrainian peasants are showing a lively opposition to delivering their produce.

### The New Ambassador in Paris.

M. Poincaré, President of the French Republic, granted an audience to-day to the Earl of Derby, who, after remitting his credentials as British plenipotentiary extraordinary and ambassador, delivered an address to the President, in which he said:—"I succeed Lord Bertie at a time when the agreement already existing between the two countries has become an intimate and cordial alliance for ever, cemented by mutual bloodshed on the same battlefield for the cause of liberty and justice. I could find no better occasion for expressing the deep admiration of my country for the valorous soldiers of France."

To this the French President replied:—"Our union is not one of two professional armies coupled in view of an artificial coalition, but that of two peoples, who have risen up for the defence of the same just cause, joining their thoughts and hopes and efforts. This is certain that such close comprehension of the same ideal, supported by such admirable and heroic fighting, will prolong its salutary influence on the future of France and of Great Britain."

## From a German Note Book.

It would seem that the struggle in Germany between the militarists and the people is nearing the crisis. The howling of the Patriotic Party increases with their growing dread of popular discontent, and the masses have given unmistakable signs of their dislike of the military patriots. In Berlin, in Frankfurt, in Mannheim, in Jena, meetings of the Patriotic Party were broken up in disorder during the last ten days or so. "Ladies and gentlemen, the German Patriotic Party."

"—said the Chairman, began at Frankfurt, but he got no further. The audience, which numbered over three thousand shouted, 'Down with the Patriotic Party! We want peace.' That meeting was not held, and on the following day the G.O.C. in Frankfurt issued a notice in the tone of a school-master chiding naughty pupils. Trusting in the political maturity of the populace, the authorities had allowed public meetings to be held even during the war. Never before had that privilege been abused. The proceedings on the previous days must have been exceptional. "But if I am mistaken, I shall be forced in the interests of public order to remove all possibility of a repetition of yesterday's scenes by prohibiting all public meetings."

It becomes clearer every day that the military patriots have the support of people in high places. The Imperial Chancellor has informed the German public through the press that he is so overwhelmed with work that he has no time to receive deputations of bodies which favour and demand a peace by understanding. Yet, it has been pointed out, he found time to confer with the head of the Patriotic Party not once but twice, and the Party was able to assure its members that in the event of a peace with Russia, the interests of Germany would be safeguarded.

But the Imperial Chancellor does not stand alone. The Patriotic Party has the support of royal war-mongers and annexationists. The King of Saxony, replying to a telegram of the Patriots in Plauen, stated that he was convinced the majority of the German people desired a peace that would bring about the security, that he was certain the Kaiser, "supported by the unbroken strength of our armies," would give his consent only to such a peace.

The Crown Prince has assured a Patriotic Working-men's Society that they need have no anxiety lest the peace that would come should deprive them of their livelihood and force them to emigrate. The peace would provide happy conditions for the German labouring classes and would allow of their developing their powers on German soil. The King of Bavaria is of the same opinion. "We have fought like lions and have been everywhere victorious. We must go on fighting until our enemies come and beg for peace. Not a foot of German soil shall be given up and everywhere we shall improve our frontiers."

King Ludwig of Bavaria uttered the new cry of the militarists. "Frontier securities" is the watchword, and the German people are beginning to realise that it is but a euphemism for forcible annexations. Even the *Frankfurter Zeitung* is alarmed. It writes: "A Government which can only exist by the permission of the high military authorities and can be removed when their views take another direction, is only a caricature and a mockery in the eyes of its own people and of foreigners. The dangers which threaten us are innumerable. To reverse the policy of peace by agreement, in which our Allies are in accord, would endanger the wonderful unity of the Central Powers which has been displayed against the foe. One is horrified to think that at the moment when we appear to be nearing a victorious end, the ship may again be thrown amongst the breakers, and we may be exposed to perils for which a few colonies or a few square miles of foreign territory would be hopelessly inadequate compensation."

In view of the statement of the Frankfurt journal it is of interest to observe the trend of feeling in Vienna and Budapest. The press in the Austrian capital is restive fearing that if Kuhlmann were to be flung from office, he would be succeeded by an even fiercer reactionary. The *Fremdenblatt*, which is the semi-official organ of the Vienna Foreign Office, wrote bluntly that Kuhlmann had "the full and unrestricted confidence of the full and unrestricted confidence of the Austro-Hungarian Government and people." The German papers were furious. The comment of Count Reventlow's journal may be regarded as typical: "The German nation has only one answer for the men behind the *Fremdenblatt*—namely, 'Hands off—no matter to whom the hands belong.'"

And what of the people in Austria-Hungary. In Vienna the working classes are calling aloud for peace by understanding. In Budapest the United Suffragist Societies organised a peace meeting, but the police forbade it on the ground that "the Brest-Litovsk proceedings might be adversely affected in consequence." But the meeting was held after all under another name. The principal speaker made it quite plain that peace was uppermost in their minds. If we had something to say at the peace deliberations we should not allow certain people to talk

about frontier rectification. . . . No strategic precautions can secure permanent peace. For permanent peace there is only one security—the reconciliation of peoples."

## Reflexes of War.

The rapid rise in the prices of all commodities in India, especially of foodstuffs and clothing, is causing the authorities anxiety. It is estimated that the population of Bombay has been swollen by the addition of from 200,000 to 300,000 people through industrial activities in connection with war work and refugees from the plague centres. Active measures taken to meet the situation, including the appointment of a controller, the fixing of prices, the opening of cheap grain shops and the establishment of fair rents, are being taken.

The budget submitted to the Norwegian Storting recently was the largest in the history of the country. The ordinary expenditure amounted to about £18,000,000 and the extraordinary to £3,500,000. Notwithstanding the increased revenues during the financial year, the Norwegian national debt was increased by about £1,500,000. The expenditure, not included in the budget, which has been entailed by the maintenance and defence of neutrality since the beginning of the war, amounted to nearly £6,150,000. The ordinary expenditure has been doubled within the last five years, chiefly owing to the steadily rising cost of labour and raw materials, and in particular to the increase in the price of coal, while railway expenditure has increased enormously, notwithstanding that the fares have been raised considerably.

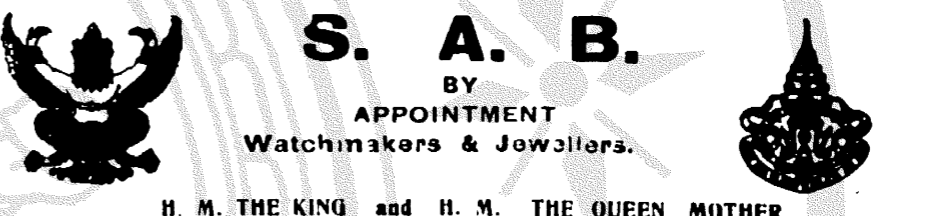
Wheat growers in all the Australian states are greatly concerned about the prospects of disposing of future crops. The State Minister of Victoria and New South Wales have suggested that farmers should take up stock raising in preference to wheat growing, as being more profitable, since cereals were accumulating at a great rate for lack of shipping, and the British government had not disclosed whether it would purchase this year's harvest or not. Professor Lefroy, who was sent to Australia by the British government, told the farmers at a conference recently that he could guarantee that the wheat would stack safely for five years, and begged them still to cultivate it. The farmers' decision will depend upon whether Great Britain undertakes to buy the crops garnered during the war, even though they cannot be carried overseas owing to shortage of shipping.

During the war the Swiss peasant has paid greater attention than previously to American agricultural machinery, including tractors and motor ploughs. The principal drawback to the introduction of modern American agricultural machinery in Switzerland is that few farmers own more than five to ten acres and about five to ten head of cattle. Recently the larger peasant associations have shown an interest in such machinery, and they might act as purchasers of machines, renting them to the farmers who are unable to buy outright. Trials with motor ploughs and other modern agricultural machinery recently have been undertaken by the Zuckerfabrik Aarberg, Aarberg, Switzerland, and the Landwirtschaftliche Schule Ruti bei, Berne, Switzerland. The results favourably impressed the various experts of the agricultural associations. Most of the systems tried were of American manufacture.

Since the stoppage of most of the breweries in Denmark, the production of yeast, which is a by-product in this manufacture, has been greatly reduced. It is now proposed to make the manufacture of yeast a separate industry, in which buckwheat will be the raw material. The government has forbidden the use of buckwheat for any other purpose.

### FOR A LAME BACK.

When you have pains or lameness in the back, the parts with Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice a day, massaging with the palm of the hand for five minutes at each application. Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly with this liniment and bind it on over the seat of pain. For sale by the Dispensary.



H. M. THE KING and H. M. THE QUEEN MOTHER


SOLE AGENTS IN SIAM FOR THE


## WESTERN CLOCK Co.

OF LA SALLE (U. S. A.)

The largest Alarm-clock manufacturers in the U. S. A. and Makers of the World famed "Big Ben."

S. A. B. regularly carry large stocks of "Westclox" Alarms, comprising:

"Big Ben" (nickel or brass)	10.—	
"Bingo"	8.50	
"Sleepometer" (repeat alarm)	8.50	
"Sleepometer" (steady alarm)	5.25	
"Alternating"	5.25	
"Ironclad"	5.—	
"Lookout"	3.75	



Six cylinder valve-in-head engine. Complete with electric starter, electric light and all accessories.

Still a few cars in stock.

## Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.

WORKSHOP & GARAGE.

A

## LARGE STOCK

Just arrived

OF

## Grey Asbestos Slates

16 ins. square

for roofs

AND

## Grey Asbestos Sheets

4 ft. square

for walls and ceilings

ALSO

## Italian Asbestos-Cement Tiles

16 ins. square

for bathrooms, &amp;c.,

## Siam Import Co., Ltd.

## FINEST

American Linen Writing Paper in  
different grades.

FOOLSCAP SIZE for Official Correspondence

OCTAVO SIZE for Mercantile Work.

CARBON PAPERS IN TWO SIZES.

A STOCK OF

Exercise Books and Index Books

Just Unpacked

Stationery of all Description

At Very Moderate Prices.

"SIAM OBSERVER"  
Stationery Store.

## A Revolutionary Law-Court.

The revolutionary tribunal is the logical offspring of triumphant Bolshevism. The argument goes like this: In the past justice was administered by "bourgeois," in defence of the interests of their class. Now that we proletarians are in power, we shall see to it that no bourgeois profits by the illicit relations once enjoyed by his class with the unchaste old Russian. So Lenin has formally abolished the special privileges attached to the legal profession, judges are arrested, courts are shut up. The remedy, or substitute, is the revolutionary tribunal. I have just been attending the opening session of one of these courts, the seat of justice in a working class district.

The court was three quarters of an hour late in opening, during which time the dozen or so members of the general public present cross-examined each other as to the probable function of the new tribunal, remarked on the continued presence of a pre-Bolshevik icon, and on the fact that the one time police-court where we found ourselves had been allowed, apparently, to adapt itself to its revolutionary requirements by simply frowning. Not a word was said that might imply disrespect of the Government; and then the court entered, in the person of four self-conscious young men. One wore a civil servant's uniform, the others were—well, they wore one tie between them. They conferred briefly, after which the chairman rose and said: "By the will of the people, I declare the—district revolutionary tribunal open," and proceeded to call out the names of various plaintiffs and defendants. Some twenty persons, concerned in five or six cases, failed to respond; the defendants were all absent, the plaintiffs were represented by a small boy, the only one of six lads who were jointly bringing an action against their employer. The court decided he was not enough to be going on with, and proceeded.

The first case to be actually taken, like most of those that followed, was tried in the defendant's absence. A red guard had found a hall-porter in possession of six bottles of spirit. It was probable that they had been looted; it was likely that the man had already sold a few. The red guard, obeying his instructions, had smashed the bottles. The court appealed to us for our opinion; but we, the public,

had none. After a private conference the hall-porter was fined 500 roubles, and we passed on.

The next case was typical of that unrest among capital which is causing heartburnings in every industrial centre in Russia. Lenin has decreed that an employer whose factory has not been taken over by his workmen can, if he wishes, dismiss them, but he must pay three months' wages in advance. He can also close down his factory entirely, but in this case he must pay six months' wages. The two clerks now complained that the insurance company employing them had refused to increase their wages, and, on a protest being made, had dismissed them both with only a fortnight's pay in advance. The company was not represented in court. While the chairman was monotonously chanting his way through a "protocol" made out by the prosecuting side, we had an unexpected illustration of that absence of formality which makes Russia what she is. A woman of the people entered, dressed principally in shawl, and interrupted the recitation of grievances by asking the bench where So-and-so, who lodged with somebody in the same building (a huge six-storey block), could be found. The court shouted instructions to apply elsewhere, and the lady retired. (Note: she was not turned out, nor was she overawed by the presence of justice, seated on a platform.) The court went on with its "protocol," and, after discussion, awarded the plaintiffs the amounts claimed, fining the insurance company 200 roubles for non-appearance.

A small boy has already been referred to. In the absence of any other plaintiffs, his case was now tried. It appeared that he and five others (who came in late) had asked their employer for a rise, for which they had been dismissed. The boys now demanded a fortnight's wages in advance. The small boy (aged 14) was examined kindly by the bench. The prosecutor, however, showed little nervousness, and answered all the questions without hesitation. The bench then asked the audience for volunteers for the defence of the absent party. None were forthcoming, but a lady rose to say that, in her opinion, the boys ought to get a month's wages. Result: boys' claims awarded, employer find 25 roubles for non-appearance.

It was, however, the next and last case which brought court and public, accuser, and accused to one level, on which we could all truly feel a mutual

## JUST UNPACKED

A NEW SHIPMENT OF 1st QUALITY

PINEAPPLE HAM  
CHIANTI WINE

RED AND WHITE

AND ALSO ITALY'S RENOWNED

## MOSCATO SPUMANTE

Remember that all our Goods are sold with a guarantee as to Superiority of quality.

## THE INTERNATIONAL STORE.

Telephone No. 570.

Corner New Road and Custom House Lane.

## 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	6.00
Sala Deng "	7.23	10.23	1.38	4.38	*Maha Wong "	8.40	11.40	2.55	5.50
Bangkok Arr.	7.30	10.30	1.45	4.45	Paknam Arr.	8.45	11.45	3.00	5.55

\*Trains stop only at the request of passengers.

Trains may leave intermediate stations 5 minutes before the stated time.

responsibility and interest. This was, moreover, the only case where both parties were present, and witnesses assembled in force. A lady charged a soldier, living in the same flat, with calling her names and giving her a push. It appeared that the flat contained ten rooms and above twenty-five lodgers, using a common kitchen. The prosecutrix, having given her evidence, clung to the end of the magistrate's table, and remained standing there to the end of the case, interrupting freely. She was one of those pale-faced ladies whose expressions are absolutely neutral. Her face was generally invisible, its whereabouts being indicated by the tip of a longish nose, which strayed, in moments of excitement, far beyond her kerchief. The soldier's evidence directly contradicted his accuser's. It was the lady who began the row. He had never called her anything, except a "Pole." The whole flat called her "The Pole."

The Chairman: "Are you married?" The soldier (awkwardly): "Well—in civil marriage, yes." ("A civil marriage" in Russian—cohabitation in English.)

The Chairman (encouragingly): "That's all right, nowadays. Does any member of the public wish to ask anything?"

Another soldier gets up: "I want to ask a question." The question turns out to be a longish speech, devoted to the morals of the prosecutrix. The next member of the public defended the accuser's character: the soldier had always been a bit of a bother.

The soldier: "And how much did she pay you to say so?" At this point proceedings became a trifle incoherent. Everybody accused everybody else of being in the pay of one side or the other. When order was restored an elderly soldier from the back of the room proposed that the two parties should be reconciled. "What's the use of punishing him? They're neither of them angels, and if you punish one, he or she will be doing some injury to the other. Remember they live in the same flat." The chairman accepted the suggestion, but the lady refused to be reconciled. A soldier stood up: "She called me a thief. I'm not a thief, I've got documents to prove it." "But we're not trying you." "But she called me a thief."

"Oh, sit down." The bench renewed its attempts at conciliation, but the lady was adamant. "If you don't punish him, when he comes home he'll make my husband drunk, and kill me." The bench walked out to discuss the matter, while half the men present discussed the lady's character. We soon tried of this discussion. The soldier who had pleaded for conciliation turned out to be a Bolshevik agitator in the villages, and began describing his experiences. But he would not stick to facts, and in a few minutes he was philosophising. "Life holds us in its grip, and we are powerless. We fought for Kerensky, and a few weeks later we fought against Kerensky. For Kornilov, then against Kornilov. Those who are for

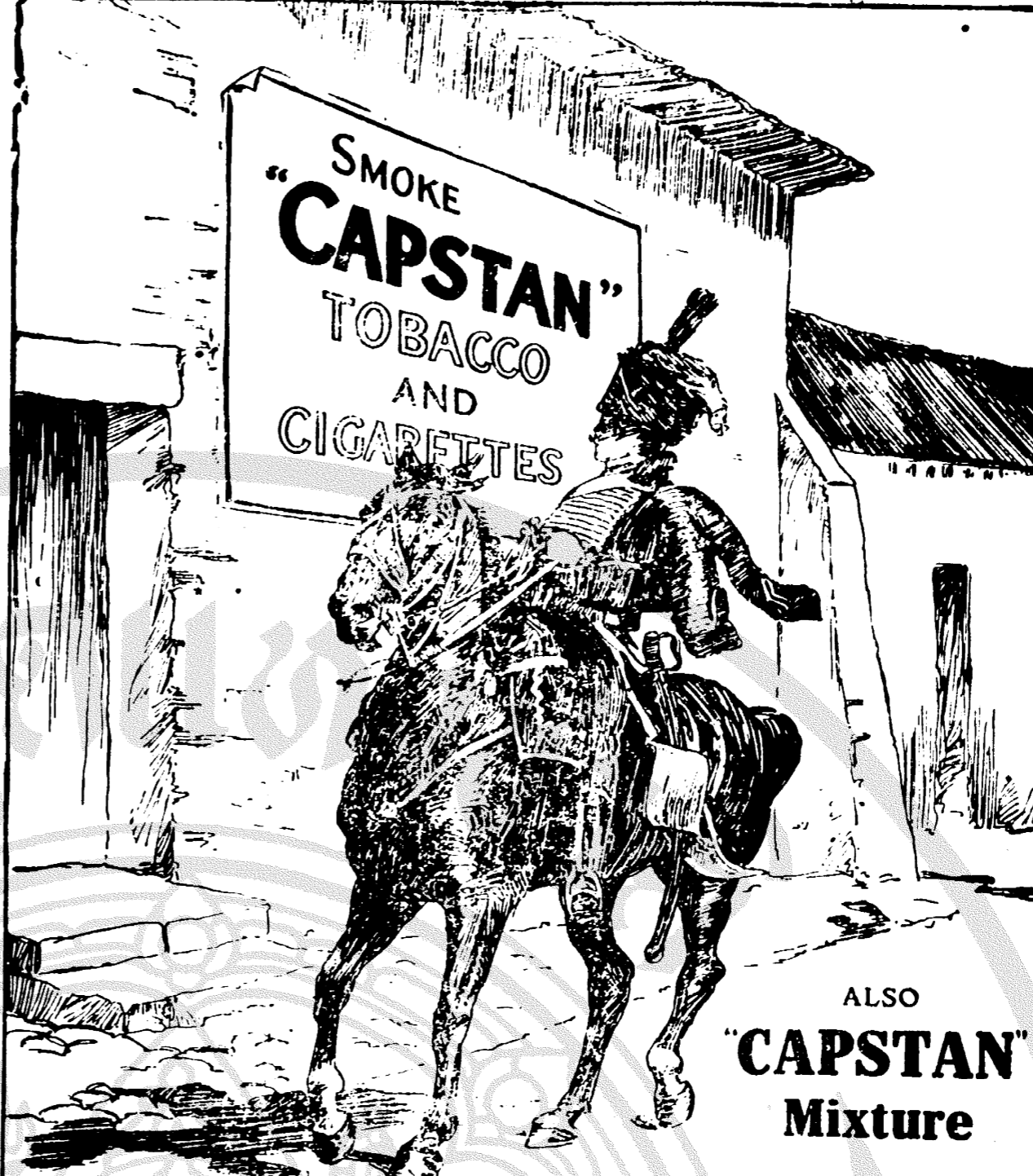
Rada will turn against the Rada; those who are with Kaledin will oppose Kaledin. . . . We can't help ourselves." The court returned, announced that the soldier was fined 25 roubles that both parties were to consider themselves publicly reprimanded, and that was the end of the day's proceedings. The soldier paid his fine and remained in a corner with a few friends, making up a list of offences with which the lady would in her turn be charged.

Revolutionary justice is not always so reasonable. Passions have grown, it seems since the police disappeared. Lynchings are horribly frequent. A few days ago a couple of Red Guards were escorting two boys, aged sixteen and fourteen. Somebody came up and asked what they had done. They had killed their mother, was the reply. A crowd gathered, and immediately decided to try the case on the spot. A prosecutor and a defender were chosen. Five minutes later the boys were shot, and the bodies pitched into a canal. And through the rest of the afternoon little parties of people (one does not like to do this sort of thing alone) crossed the road to inspect the bloodstains on the snow, until darkness and a further snowfall buried them.—J. W. in "The New Statesman."

THE announcement of the engagement of Herr von Kuehlmann, the Kaiser's Foreign Minister, to Frau Friedlander-Fuld recalls her visit to the Carlton Hotel, London, as the bride of Hon. John Freeman-Mitford, the late Lord Redesdale's son, just four years ago. Von Kuehlmann, when Secretary of the German Embassy in Carlton House-terrace, frequently met his bride-elect in London, and as his wealth was commensurate with hers as the second richest woman in Germany—her father being the biggest coal merchant in the Central Empires—their engagement had been expected by some people. Mr. Freeman-Mitford, however, in Berlin, laid siege to her heart and brought her triumphantly to London with a wagon load of bandboxes. She is pretty, dark, and petite, animated and sullen by turns, with a determined mouth and challenging eyes. Her English is perfect. She has never returned to England since that bridal tour. Her letter to Mr. Freeman-Mitford is fresh in the public mind. She decided not to live with her husband, but advanced no reasons. In due time the marriage was dissolved.

#### GROUP.

This disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of group appears and then send for medicine and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effectual and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the home. For sale by the British Dispensary.



SMOKE  
**"CAPSTAN"**  
TOBACCO  
AND  
CIGARETTES

ALSO  
**"CAPSTAN"**  
Mixture

**W.D. & H.O. WILLS**  
Bristol and London.

## MAGNETOS

A consignment of **BRITISH MADE**  
**THOMSON BENNETT MAGNETOS**  
HAS ARRIVED

Suitable for 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 Cylinder Motor Engines.

Also other useful Motor Accessories.

ON VIEW AT

Phone No. 159.

The Bangkok Dock Coy's Motor Department.

## Bangkok Hotel.

Bush Lane.

An up-to-date Hotel with every convenience. Very central location.

**UNDER JAPANESE**  
**MANAGEMENT.**

European or Japanese Meals served at all hours.

Spacious accommodation at **MODERATE RATES.** All requirements met.

**Phathanakorn Cinematograph.**

**Universal Pictures**

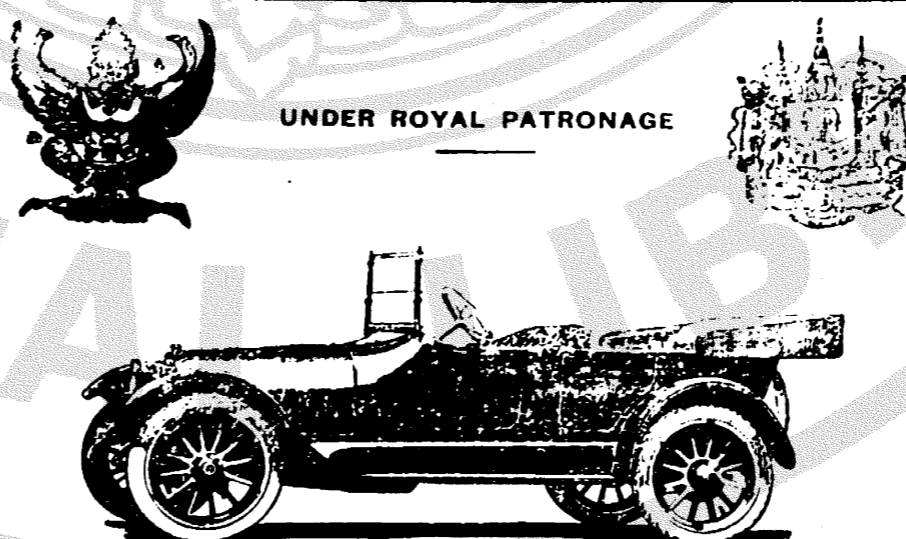
Complete Change of Programme  
FOR 4 NIGHT ONLY!  
From 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th May 1918.  
BUTTERFLY PICTURE IN 5 PARTS.

**HIGH SPEED.**  
With Jack Mulhall, in the leading role, that of a breezy young business man on a boarding school product.

**GOLD SEAL 3 REELS ADVENTURE DRAMA.**  
**THE MASTER SPY.**  
An episode of Perils of the Secret Service.  
THE UNIVERSAL SURPRISE SERIAL.  
The closing episode.

**THE GRAY GHOST.**  
Episode No. 15. "THE DUEL" 2 Parts.  
" " 16. "FROM OUT OF THE PAST." 2 Parts.  
Along with  
L-Ko Comedy "SUMMER BOARDERS." Featuring Phil Dunham  
Nestor Comedy "MINDING THE BABY." Featuring Eddie Lyons.  
and The Universal Screen Magazine No. 39.

**WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY**



**The Unqualified Endorsement**  
OF  
**BUICK CARS**

BY  
Every Owner constitutes our most Valued Advertisement.

### Beauty—Strength

Dependability—Power—Silence—Flexibility—Economy—all that could be desired, are found in every Buick Car—it is in short, The Ideal Car.

**Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.**  
SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

## 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.

## Notice

Advertisers are kindly requested to send in changes of advertisements before 11 a.m. of the day they intend the advertisement to appear. Should any advertisement arrive after that hour the same will be held over or the next day.

## Copperplate Printing

**SIAM OBSERVER**  
**SPECIALITY.**

**THE Only Printers in Siam to do**  
**this kind of work.**

**SEND YOUR PLATES.**  
**WE DO THE REST**

**Siam Observer Electric Printing Works.**

### The Arab Kingdom.

(By Capt. H. B. C. POLLARD.)

The rise of the new Arab Power in the Hedjaz under the Sheriff of Mecca, now King Hussein Bin Ali, is producing an ever-increasing stir among the Arabs not only of Arabia, but of Palestine and Asia Minor. The Moslem population of Asia Minor contains a larger proportion of Arab stock than Turkish and it has always been the centuries old nightmare of the Ottoman Turks that the Arab race would unite and expel the Turk from the countries over which he has so long way.

The dominion of the Turks has been an era of cruel and cunning misrule, and their policy has ever been to set tribe against tribe, family against family, sect against sect. The proud, volatile and warlike temperament of the Arab race has rendered them an easy victim Turkish cunning and for long the idea of once again becoming a nation—a united Arab nation, made little headway among them. The Turks were well content that the Arabs should remain a divided and a subject race, but the young men of the Arab nation, bred in the traditions of the Arab glories of the past, could not but feel the pulsing progress of the world around them and cherish in their hearts the ambition of seeing their scattered kinsmen once again united in a national bond ready to take their proper place among modern nations.

The Turks conscious of this endeavour and keen nationalists themselves, used every means of persecution and oppression to reduce Arab influence in Asia Minor. The spoken language of the people was mainly Arabic so the Committee of Union and Progress developed a highly organised propaganda with a view to replacing all Arabic speech by the Turkish idiom. Turkish words were invented to replace Arabic ones, a Turkish script different to the Arab style was introduced for printing. New and irregular Turkish forms of prayer were introduced even into the mosque services, and a general effort was made to root out and destroy everything essentially Arabian.

The Turks proselytised with the sword and with the calculated system of governmental oppression of which they are masters. The divided Arab elements had little chance against the centrally controlled and well organised campaign of "Turkisation" waged against them, until the coming of the Great War threw all policies into the melting pot.

The Turks invaded Arabia and defied the Holy Places, and the Arabs of Yemen and Hedjaz rose against them. Victory has been on the side of the

Arabs, and it is almost a year and a half since the redoubtable Sheriff of Mecca (who traces his descent from the Prophet himself) was acclaimed King of the Hedjaz. Little by little the news of the victories over the Turks, his sound and beneficent rule and general solid progress has spread throughout the East. Word has passed that at last the real rebirth of the Arab nation is no dream but an established fact, and Arab hearts have everywhere beaten faster at the thought that they need no longer deem themselves subjects of the Turk, mere members of a subject race, but have once again a nation of their own, a ruler of their own blood, and their own government in their own land.

From Syria and Cappadocia from Stamboul and from the ranks of the Turkish army, have come Arabs of all grades, rich and poor, learned or ignorant, merchant or soldier. They have travelled by devious routes, treading the congested fighting zones of the war, and have made their way to Mecca in order to join their King and their compatriots and enlist in the Arab army of liberation.

It is a big sweeping national movement, a sacred and noble cause. From all quarters of the earth the far-travelled Arabs are bending their steps toward Mecca, returning to the standard of their noble race. The sympathy of the Allies is with national movements, and the Arab aspirations to freedom and self-government have awakened a ready response in French and English hearts. The swift and victorious progress of the movement, the victories in battle against the invading Turk and above all the rebirth and swift growth of the Hedjaz power are matters which the Allies have watched with the keenest sympathy and interest.

Western civilisation indeed owes much to the wonderful Arab culture of the past. Young Arabs of the present day working in our schools have shown us that the mental fibre of the race is no less keen and capable to-day. From this new birth in the old cradle of the Arab race the modern world hopes much and month by month as Turkish forces are driven in from the outposts of that Empire that they have so abused, the young Arab nation waxes stronger and stronger. Its future is now definitely assured.

#### CAUSE OF DESPONDENCY.

Despondency is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and quickly disappears when Chamberlain's Tablets are taken. These tablets strengthen the digestion and move the bowels. For sale by the British Dispensary.

### The World's Great Battles.

In view of the present great battles, perhaps the most momentous in the history of the world, the following extracts sent by a correspondent to a Ceylon paper are interesting: Extract from conversation between Wellington and Crocker regarding the battle of Waterloo fought on June 18, 1815: "I look upon Salamanca, Vittoria, and Waterloo as my three best battles—those which had great and permanent consequences. Salamanca relieved the whole of the south of Spain. . . . Vittoria freed the Peninsula altogether . . . and Waterloo did more than any other battle I know of towards the true object of all battles—the peace of the world." Extract from Nelson's diary—the last entry but one he made before going into the battle of Trafalgar at noon on October 21, 1805: "May the great God, whom I worship, grant to my country, and for the benefit of Europe in general, a great and glorious victory, and may no misconduct in any one tarnish it: and may humanity after victory be the predominant feature in the British fleet. . . . To him I resign myself, and the just cause which is entrusted to me to defend. Amen, Amen, Amen."

### Labour Party Conference.

The presence of the Ambassador of the Bolsheviks at the Labour Party Conference, which opened on Jan. 23rd at the Albert Hall, Nottingham, has led to the following letter being sent to the Times by Mr. Fred. H. Gorie, of of Kilmessy, Watford:—

As a member of the Labour Party, through two organisations I protest emphatically against the invitation to and the reception of the Ambassador of the Bolsheviks at the Labour Party Conference.

The Bolsheviks have murdered Shingareff and Kokoshin, they have murdered the Constituent Assembly—just as they had previously murdered the Provisional Government—and they have imprisoned the real Socialists of Russia, suppressed all opinion opposed to them, and denied freedom and liberty.

The Bolsheviks have among them the surviving remnants of the worst instruments of Tsardom—chiefs of the Secret Police and their like.

As a democrat, a Socialist, and an Englishman I protest with all my soul against the outrage to humanity of the presence of their representative at a Labour Party Conference.

### MENAM MOTOR BOAT CO., LTD.

#### TIME TABLE.

##### LINE 1—BANGKOK 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, 12.00.  
p.m. 1, 1.30, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.40, 5.30. daily.

Bangkok to Hankuk . . . . . 2.30 p.m. daily.

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

##### LINE 2—TANON TOK TO PAKLAT in connection with Paklat Tram Cars Thahin

Boats leave Tanon Tok every full and half hour from 6.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. After 7.30 when sufficient passengers.

##### LINE 3—KLONG SAMRONG LOCK TO BANG HIA.

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

### Meklong Railway Co., Ltd.

#### TIME TABLE.

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

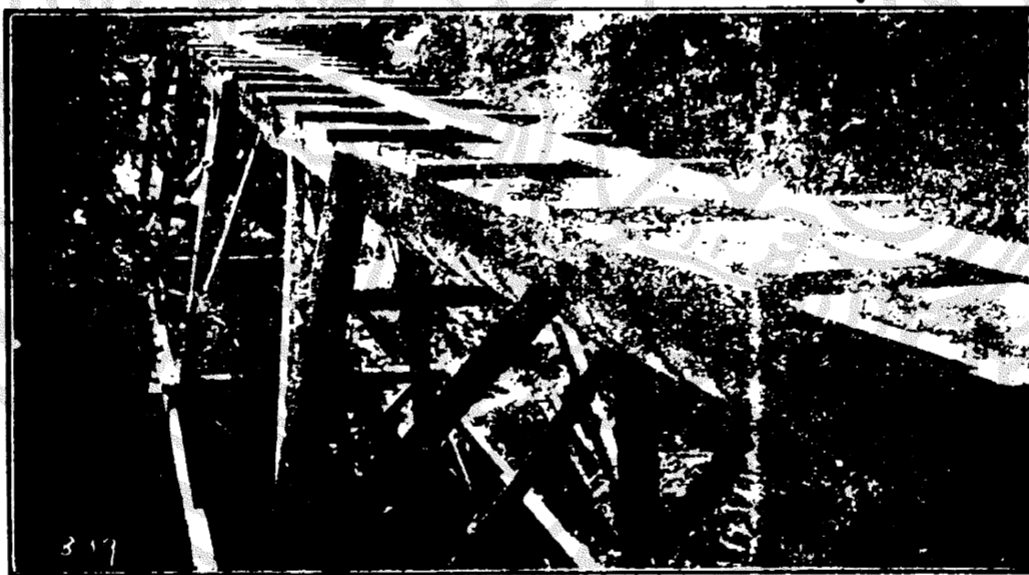
Distance from Bangkok.	BANGKOK-MEKLONG.					Distance from Meklong.	MEKLONG-BANGKOK.				
	STATIONS.			Train No.			STATIONS.			Train No.	
				I.	III.					V.	VI.
			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.				A.M.	P.M.	
Km.	Bangkok	Dep.	8.30	12.30	4.30	Km.	Meklong	Dep.	8.35	12.35	
33.1	Mahachai										
	Terminus	Arr.	9.50	1.50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

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

Distance from B. Hlame.	BANGKOK-MEKLONG.				Distance from Mahachai.	MEKLONG-BANGKOK.			
	Train No.					Train No.			
	STATIONS.					STATIONS.			
	I.		III.			II.		VI.	
	A.M. P.M.					A.M. A.M. P.M.			
Km. B. Hlame Terminus Dep.	10.20	2.20	Km. Mahachai 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					

BANGKOK TERMINUS: Opposite The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.

## The "Armco" Iron Flume



**Mechanically Correct**

**100 Per Cent Efficient**

**Made for Lifetime Service.**

It is easily and quickly erected; the joint is simple, strong and watertight; it has the smoothest interior surface and therefore the highest carrying capacity. The question of durability is settled by employing for all the sheet metal portions

**Rust-Resisting "ARMCO" IRON.**  
**California Corrugated Culvert Company.**

FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION TO

**The Borneo Company, Ltd.**



SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.



Printed and published by R. Fenelon for the "SIAM OBSERVER" Press Ltd., Oriental Avenue, Bangkok.