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BANGKOK. TUESDAY. APRIL 23. 1918.

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to face and the reforms called for mean the giving up of the old caste system and the belief in woman's inferiority. It is encouraging to know of the excellent work on Government educational committees being done by an Indian theistic sect (Brahm Samaj) and whose members in their own houses often keep schools for high and low caste girls, the students' ages ranging from six years to fifty.

Another society called "All India Woman's Union" whose dominating force is the sister and niece of the poet Tagore, has for its objective the sending of teachers into the zenanas to teach the married women. Delegates to this union from all parts of India meet together each December to discuss ways and means to better the condition of to-day by the wide awake women of India. They demand a larger, fuller life, greater social intercourse, a more useful and therefore more interesting life.

In cities all over India women are organising societies, and now spiritual and social energies especially since 1914, are flooding the country. Much of that energy is contributed by the women. They are proving to astonished India that woman is not essentially inferior to man in spite of the repeated assurance of the later classics to the contrary. The progressive women of India are at last throwing aside the shackles welded for the past 2,000 years and, instead of being the greatest hindrance to their country's progress are becoming the vanguard. The educated Hindu has at last realised the flaw in a system which educates only one half of the community. Hindu and Mohammedan alike are awake to the fact that the progress of India is commensurate with the progress their women make in education and liberalism and that a weak womanhood makes a weak India.

In the two fields of Social Reform caste and family, there stand out four great issues: raising of the age of marriage for girls' education for girls, a permission for widows to re-marry and suppression of polygamy.

All the great Hindu reformers have agreed with emphasis that India's regeneration demands the first three reforms, education of girls, raising of marriage age, and freedom for widows. As Kipling has said: "The matter with this country is not in the least political but an all-round entanglement of physical social and moral evils and corruptions, or more or less due to the unnatural treatment of women. You cannot gather figs from thistles, and so long as the infant marriage, the prohibition of the remarriage of widows, the life long imprisonment of wives in a worse than penal confinement, and withholding from them of any kind of education as rational beings continue, the country cannot advance a step."

These four great curses based upon religion are what retard the progress of

Social Reform, and India, more than any other country, is swayed by its religious beliefs. However, slowly but surely, the educated Hindu has come to disbelieve in these doctrines and though he may observe the ceremonies, the beliefs which created them are gone.

To-day no educated man defends infanticide, nor suttee, nor is he so sure polygamy is best for state or self. The Zenana is not praised as formerly and only a minority of educated men defend the practice.

No account of woman's progress in India would be complete without mentioning the Laubella Thorburn College, called the "Rose Garden," where a tiny child may be entered as a rose bud for kindergarten and emerge some 16 years later a full blown B.A. The 8,000 men graduating yearly in India show their appreciation of these roses and Miss Robinson the manager is deluged with their letters, all of a matrimonial nature. The educated man no longer wants a mere toy for a wife.

One Indian woman graduate edits an excellent magazine for women, in Madras. A Parsi woman holds the position of legal advisor for women behind the veil, to the Government of Bengal. Some few are principals of girls' schools, others are doing splendid work as doctors.

Feminism is a new name for Humanism. It is not the caprice of a few self-seeking women, it is rather the cry of the very soul of human society to realise its ideal self, and this cry is universal. When the Great Change comes, it is most surely coming, and the building of a new Society begins, the women of India with their glorious spirit of self sacrifice and service will not be deadwood in that rebuilding.—Ez.

THE first step in correcting constipation is to stop the use of harsh purgatives, which over-stimulate the bowels and irritate the delicate lining of the stomach, thus lessening their sensibility to even the strongest stimulation. Substitute for them the mild, non-gripping remedy

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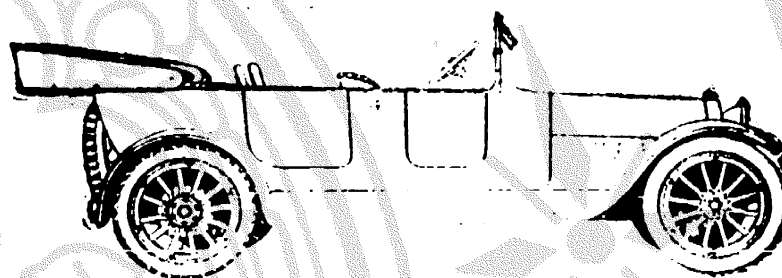
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DIRECTIONS:—Take 14 tablespoonfuls thrice a day, one hour before meals. Take PURE WITHOUT WATER. Under 14 years one tablespoonful, under 7 years, 3 tablespoonful and for babies up to one year old 1 tea-spoonful. When the pain is severe, double the dose. Can be taken by women exsiccitate.

For inflammation of the gums, apply with cotton wool on the swollen gum changing every 3 minutes 3 times and relief is certain within a quarter of an hour.

For children, 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 Beriberi, take full dose thrice a day. For cholera, take one tablespoonful every 4 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 gums, 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 14 tablespoonfuls thrice a day. But when treatment is sought a few hours after the occurrence, besides using the application, take mixture internally for a fortnight. Can be given also to animals and birds for any sort of disease.

Price per bottle of 2 oz. 90 Stangs, 3 oz. Tcs. 1.40, 1 oz. Tcs. 1.80, 6 oz. Tcs. 2.50, 8 oz. Tcs. 2.85, 16 oz. Tcs. 4.25. Postage extra.

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If any lady or gentleman is suffering from any of the above named ailments or disease will call and see Mr. Y. Tan or his sole agents at their offices, they will be very pleased to give them a free trial of his wonderful remedy, when they will be relieved within five minutes up to one hour.

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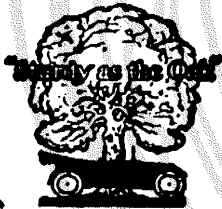
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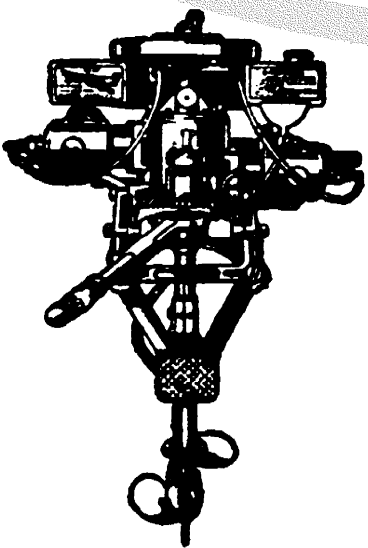
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## The Siam Observer

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1918.

### WHAT GERMANY IS REALLY FIGHTING FOR.

The news from the front is decidedly more encouraging than that received for some time past. The enemy once again appears to have failed to do that which he set out to accomplish. His original intention was to break the English army and force a way to the coast and, as the attack was only to be moved to another point in the event of the failure of this plan the enemy attack on Armentieres is in itself a confession of failure. The Germans evidently trusted to crumple up the British army and the unexpected resistance made by that force has undoubtedly thrown all the enemy's plan out of gear.

At this point it may be well to ask what it is that the Germans are now endeavouring to win by force of arms. From the speeches of her statesmen it is evident that Germany has no unity of aim, for her aims vary in proportion to the military situation. The pan-German party publishes its peace terms one day but the next sees a denial of these aims by the Socialists while yet a third programme emanates from the Vaterlandspartei. Amid all this war of words, this struggle of diverse aims one ultimate purpose stands out clearly. Every thinking German has this purpose in view: it is so important in German eyes that it overshadows even annexations and indemnities and this purpose is German trade after the war. Our enemies know that every other aim sinks into insignificance beside this for they know that commerce is the life-blood of the nation and thus the chief aim of Germany is now to fight in order that the Allies grant her favourable treatment in overseas markets. On these markets Germany is dependent for her raw materials without which her industrial and commercial life must cease and she knows that with the Allies victorious and retaining control of the seas they are in a position to bring about this industrial death. Germany knows well that if the war ends in a draw or even if it ends in a peace by understanding she is doomed to commercial ruin. Already during the course of the war her national industries have rapidly and continuously deteriorated and she knows only too well that her whole commercial future is still in the hands of her enemies. One of her leading magnates declared not long ago that Germany must be given a most-favoured-nation treatment by the Allies if she is to recover financially and commercially. Germany must remember, however, that before she can be thought of, tonnage and supplies must be employed to repair the devastation caused by her in the invaded territories; she must also bear in mind that the policy of the Allies must be to ensure their own recuperation before that of Germany and, in addition, to protect their peoples from the unchecked rise in prices that would undoubtedly ensue as the result of hostile competition after the war. Not until this has been done can the Allies take thought to aid the nation that has brought such calamities on the world. Germany is finding out that she must reap as she has sowed and it is to secure some mitigation of the justice to be meted out to her that she is making the present stupendous effort.

### The Ploughing Ceremony.

His Majesty the King King is expected to arrive in Bangkok from Samudragara this afternoon by special train.

At 5 p.m. His Majesty will attend a preliminary religious ceremony at the Abhishek Dusit Hall in connection with the Ploughing Ceremony which will take place at Phya Thai at 9.15 a.m. to-morrow.

H. E. Chao Phya Yomraj will, as in previous years, perform the ceremony to-morrow morning.

A Government Gazette Special issued to-day announces that Nai Wan Chuanaraman has been appointed liquidator of the business known as the Sam-eorn Karajakarn, in place of Luang Ben Banja.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. P. A. Lewin left by train for Penang this morning en route for India on military service.

If the Kaiser doesn't make haste and lead with his divine right, the Allies may swing on him with their left.—"Chicago Tribune."

It is announced in Washington that between March 1 and June 1, wooden ships aggregating 135,000 tons will be launched from American yards.

THERE is really only one nation that the United States should be afraid of in this war, and that is procrastination.—"St. Louis Star."

GERMANY merely asks as a basis of peace that she may be permitted to keep all she won and get back all she lost.—"Philadelphia North American."

THE Canadian Government is mobilising women for agriculture, and is also organising 25,000 schoolboys to work on the farms. The organisation is entitled "Soldiers of the Soil."

THE Post and Telegraph Department reports that the Chinquatt line is not properly working between Lampang and Bangkok. Pakanamp line is interrupted. Other lines are all right.

THE Usuri Cossack leader Gamoff has escaped into Chinese territory from Blagovestchensk with fifteen million roubles belonging to the Cossack community. The money will be forwarded to Harbin with the assistance of the Chinese authorities.

The s.s. *Liang Choo* which should have crossed the bar last night has gone to Koh Phra to bring up the quarantined coolies who were landed there from the s.s. *Chang Choo* several days ago. It is not likely that the *Liang Choo* will be in before to-morrow evening.

A RETURN showing the number of cases of communicable diseases which have been notified as occurring in the City of Bangkok during the week ended April 20th gives 14 cases of bubonic plague of which 8 proved fatal, and 3 cases of small-pox. Three deaths occurred from small-pox, one case being from last week.

TWO Germans, Karl Diekmann and William Gehring, and a Mexican named Arosto Gonzales were convicted at Shanghai and given long sentences in the Mixed Court for robbing a Chinese of a large sum of money. The Germans got two years each, while the Mexican must serve three. The prisoners in company with others, including a Portuguese and several Chinese, pretended that they had opium to sell. The complainant, Dzang Zeh-vung, was asked to go to a certain food shop in Taining Ming Road with the purchase price and take delivery of the opium. When Dzang went to the food shop, the men took his money by force. The Portuguese and four Chinese implicated in this robbery were convicted some time ago.

HINGHWA, Fukien.—The news reaching here shows most alarming conditions in Taitien County. The bandits there seem to be aiming particularly at the Methodist Church. 9 Christians have been killed, 113 seized and held for ransom, while over 280 houses of church members have been plundered. One minister and his two children are now in their hands held for a large ransom. Preachers and members of the church have left their homes and fled to Taitien City or into the hills, where they are in hiding. The Government seems to be powerless to cope with the situation. Many of the roads to the west Hinghwa are in the hands of organised bandits who hold up all travellers and exact tribute. Many of these bandits style themselves the Southern Army.

IN a paper on Japanese shipping read before the members of the Japan Society recently, Mr. James Blair, sub-manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in London, said that in 21 years over 144,000,000 yen (£14,400,000) has been contributed by the Japanese Government for the extension of steamship routes and the encouragement of navigation, and over 15,000,000 yen (£1,500,000) for the encouragement of shipbuilding, while 182 vessels of over 700 tons gross, aggregating 637,000 tons gross, had been constructed under the subsidy laws. Last year, down to August, the Government had granted permission for 116 ships representing 551,580 tons to be constructed, and by September 35 ships aggregating 154,727 tons gross had been launched. In 1896 Japan possessed 373 vessels of over 100 tons gross, representing 334,332 tons, and in 1916 1,151 vessels aggregating 1,847,453 tons, an increase of 550 per cent. in 20 years.

### Damaged Mail Matter.

The French mail packet "Andre Lebon" ran aground near Singapore on the night of 6th/7th April, and practically the whole of the mail bags on board were damaged by sea water. Consequently a great portion of soiled mail matter, with addresses missing is lying at the No. 2 Post Office awaiting claimants.

## Saint George.

To-day being the day set apart for the festival of St. George, a few facts and legends regarding the life of that saint may be found interesting for not only is he the patron of England but also of Portugal and Aragon while in the middle ages the republics of Genoa and Venice also placed themselves under his protection.

According to the *Acta Sanctorum* of the Roman Church the saint was born in Cappadocia of noble Christian parents from whom he received a careful training. Another account gives his birthplace as Lydda not far from Joppa. Having embraced the profession of arms he rose to high military rank under Diocletian and when that intolerant Emperor began his persecutions of the Christians, George, in a personal interview, remonstrated with him against the persecution at the same time making a confession of faith. George was placed under arrest by the blood-thirsty tyrant and after being tortured was put to death at Nicomedia on April 23rd A. D. 303. His festival is observed by the entire Roman Catholic Church and is celebrated as a principal feast in the Orthodox Eastern Church.

The historical basis of this tradition is not very sound there being two claimants to the name and honour. Eusebius in his *Ecclesiastical History* mentions an unnamed martyr whose acts and death tally closely with those attributed to St. George in the *Acta Sanctorum* but the rival was an earlier martyr who is thus briefly mentioned in the *Chronicon Pascale*:—"In the year 225 of the Ascension of our Lord a persecution of the Christians took place and many suffered martyrdom among whom also the Holy George was also martyred."

In the canon of Pope Gelasius (A. D. 494) Saint George is mentioned in a list of those "whose names are justly revered among men and whose acts are known only to God." Gregory of Tours asserts in his writings that the saint's relics existed in the French village of Le Maine where they were reputed to have wrought many miracles. Numerous legends grew up round the saint's name and these were collected in a volume known as the *Gesta Georgii* and this work was well known to the English historian, the Venerable Bede, for he mentions that many of the *Gesta* must be reckoned apocryphal.

There are several reasons for the fame of this saint who is revered by Mohammedans as well as Christians. His martyrdom took place on the eve of the great triumph of Christianity; his shrine was erected near the scene of the great Greek legend of Perseus and Andromeda; the removal of his relics from Lydda, where many pilgrims had visited them, to Zorava not only impressed the Syrian population but the Saracens as well. Moreover, the saint having been supposed to have intervened on behalf of the Crusaders at Antioch, the latter built a great church in his honour at Lydda which did still more to increase his fame.

The legend of St. George and the Dragon may be traced to the sixth century and is doubtless due to the confusion of George with the Greek hero Perseus and his rescue of Andromeda from the sea monster. Many another Christian saint has entered into the inheritance of veneration previously enjoyed by a Pagan hero.

In 1222 the Council of Oxford decreed that his feast should be kept as a national festival but he was not made patron of England till the reign of Edward III and he has never obtained in England the popularity enjoyed in Scotland by St. Andrew or in Ireland by St. Patrick.

### Of Interest to Philatelists.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs has sent us a copy of an Album for postage stamps, post-cards and letter cards issued by the Department from B. E. 2426 up to the present day.

The book contains interesting letter press which gives in detail the number of stamps &c. of different values and surcharges which have been in use from time to time.

As it is not yet known what the demand for these albums will be only a number of specimen copies have been printed and the same can be seen at the Postal Department where orders for copies will be received. The price is moderate and the binding is very artistic, the leaves being arranged in the style adopted by Stanley Gibbons' Sectional Album.

The specimen copy sent to this office may be seen by any reader who wishes to do so.

### Paddy Crop Report April 22, 1918.

Nasuan 1,000 coyans at Tce 103-163 each
Samruang 350 " " " 101-160 "
Namuang 20 " " " 96-99 "
Total 1,370 Coyans



## THE Great War.

### Italian Ministers in Paris.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, April 21.

The Italian Ministers Orlando and Bianchi have arrived.

### The Great Battle.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, April 21.

British Front:—South of Hebuterne and south of the Scarpe we progressed and made prisoners.

German artillery is active in the sectors of the Somme, Ancre and near the Bassée Canal.

### Havas Wires from Singapore.

### The French Attack.

Paris, April 20.

Our correspondent on the French front telegraphs:—"After furious but vain attacks by the Germans against Hangard-en-Santerre from the 4th to the 12th April, the French command decided to execute, during the day of the 16th April, local attacks between Thunies, about four kilometres south-west of Hangard, and Mailly-Baineval, on a front of four kilometres. The aim to this operation was to straighten the French line and to fortify their positions; and this was completely realised.

"East of the Avre the French captured and went beyond the top of hill 63, west of the mill. On the west bank they took the north-west corner of Seneval wood, and moved forward their positions as far as the outskirts of Castel. In the south, between Castel and Morisel, they penetrated deeply into the woods north of hill 104. One of their battalions reached hill 84, and made still further progress.

"Forced to draw back at a point where for thirteen days they had bent every effort in endeavour to advance, the enemy opposed an obstinate resistance. But the dash of the French troops was such that the enemy was powerless to stop their advance, which was continued at still other points, notably west of Morisel.

"In the centre the French were assisted by tanks, which contributed powerfully to their success."

### A German Viewpoint.

A passage taken from a prisoner's letter reads as follows:—

"The road from Arras to Cambrai is day and night under intense fire, and it is impossible to describe the losses in horses and trucks. The ditches are piled with dead horses, and certain batteries have only two or three left. The losses in men are not less. Every day the ground is strewn with dead and dying."

### Japanese Chivalry.

A correspondent to a Singapore paper writes:—"There is a Japanese Naval Officer in the hospital suffering from a broken arm. He was on his way to Japan by the French mail and when the ship listed during the gale on Saturday night he was the first (I am quoting some of the passengers to whom I have spoken) to help the women and children and he saved a great lot of us. After having done most of the rescue work he broke his arm and was unable to do more. We wish to point out this officer's magnificent conduct and we hope will let every one know about it, and express our deep appreciation of this officer's gallant conduct. I am sure that all British readers will read with pleasure this simple tribute to one of our brave Japanese Allies." We cordially endorse our correspondent's view. The Japanese naval service numbers in its ranks some of the finest men who work for the Allied cause.

### SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

The name of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world wide. It is good for the deep seated cough of the adult or the croup and whooping cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by the British Dispensary.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the "Siam Observer," Sir,

I should like to ask, through the medium of your columns, why the European mail on board the s.s. *Living Chow* has not yet arrived.

If the information I have received be correct this vessel came as far as the bar last night or early this morning but was ordered back to Koh Phra to fetch certain quarantined coolies.

While no doubt the removal of coolies from the quarantine station is a matter of importance, it seems to me that the prompt delivery of the European mail is of even greater importance especially in these times when letters are awaited with anxiety. As it is, I am informed that there is no likelihood of the mail arriving here until to-morrow evening and perhaps not until Thursday.

As the vessel was so near port surely a launch could have been sent to take off the mail bags. Does the fault lie with the postal authorities or the charterers of the vessel?

I remain, Yours etc.

INQUIRER.

### Air Fighting.

To drive an aeroplane is nothing at all—kinds of men and some women make good aviators—but to pilot it as one must in an aerial combat is extremely difficult. A pilot must be able to do with his machine all that he wishes. He must make it respond to his very emotions; it must be a part of him, as the horse becomes part of an experienced rider.

The good pilot must be able to do the most complicated acrobatic feats automatically while his mind is on other matters. He must never be occupied for a second with the handling of his machine. That must always be a secondary consideration—a reflex, unconscious. This is a thing that is only acquired by months of methodical and constant training, and to it too much importance cannot be attached.

This is in addition to his knowledge of methods of fighting. This, too, must be perfect, and is a thing that changes almost from day to day. As our own pilots or the enemy's develop new tricks and modes of attack or escape, principles that are right to-day may be wrong to-morrow. It is possible the Boche has learned an answer to them.

Also the pilot must consider all the different types of machines with which he may come into conflict. There are many of these—every once in a while the enemy will produce a new one, as recently, with the Gothas—and each machine must be met and attacked in a different manner. There are differing types used along different sectors of the front, and a pilot transferred to a new territory will have trouble for days before he gets acquainted.

Thus the science of air combat is always an almost exact thing. Few movements have not been tried; few have been found for which no answer is possible. Each manoeuvre, to the skilled pilot, calls for a definite response; each position in relation to his enemy indicates what his next move—and the Boche's would be. In fact, the science has become in many ways like that of fencing, where each opponent counts on the other doing the expected thing, and attempts to win by catching the other off guard, or fighting with a little more dash and power than his enemy.

It is possible that his confidence in this code was the cause of Guynemer's death. He particularly enjoyed out-flying and outmanoeuvring his enemies, and then, when their nerve was frayed, administering the death stroke. The Hun pilot who brought him down was a novice, as is shown by the fact that he was himself killed within a few days, and by his boasting letter to his mother that "now she need have no fear for him since he had conquered the greatest of all airmen."

But novices do the unexpected, and it is possible that this youngster, instead of replying to one of Guynemer's manoeuvres, by "executing a position of advantage," as the French are expected, became excited and did the wrong thing according to the book, but one which caught Guynemer off his guard.

### British in Togoland.

A Colonial Office report states that it is calculated that the natives in the British sphere of occupation in Togoland, West Africa, have 33 per cent. more land under cultivation than they had at any period under German rule. Release from vexatious interference and from forced labour has placed more time at the disposal of the natives, who, moreover, have abandoned the habit of making their farms as far as possible from highways and railways, a custom adopted to escape the inconvenient attentions of German officials. Produce is now grown whence it can be easily transported to market. The abolition of flogging as an everyday punishment and the practice of hearing all criminal and civil cases in public are also boons which are much appreciated by the natives. The provisional administration is already financially self-supporting.

## Future Trade with Russia.

Mr. Arthur Elliot Sprout, vice president of a dye and chemical firm of New York, has returned from Russia, where he passed a year. He is returning to America because of the chaotic condition of the newest democracy. He says that nearly all the Americans with business interests in the revolutionary country have either left there or are preparing to do so. Interviewed at the Berkeley Hotel by a Herald correspondent, Mr. Sprout said:

"Business opportunities after peace has settled upon the world will be limitless in Russia. There will be a most wonderful opportunity for America. Order is bound to come to Russia, and when it does there will be a tremendous demand for everything: railroad supplies, textiles, shoes, clothing, hardware, in fact everything a people just emerging from an antiquated to an enlightened state will need. Germany in ante-war time furnished about 50 per cent. of the materials imported by Russia, but that will not be true when the war is over.

"There will be a rich harvest for honest traders, and those who are there when the moment arrives will gather the bulk of the harvest.

"Germany will lose in Russia no matter what the outcome of her negotiations with the Russians may be. She was rapidly making an economic conquest of the country, and the developments of the last four years have opened the eyes of the other nations to the wonderful possibilities there, and there will be a division of the business which Germany no doubt would have got.

### Chaotic Situation.

"The condition in Russia is quite indescribable. There is no law and consequently no order. If a murder is committed, a murderer is committed, and that is the end of it. The situation in Moscow and Petrograd is just what it would be in New York if the police department were disbanded and the police courts closed. Every apartment house has its vigilance committee. Robberies are common. Any person who dresses differently from the workmen is looked upon as a member of the clique which for generations oppressed the millions and therefore is regarded as fair prey. The Bolsheviks are in control, but they may not be in a few months' time. No one can predict with any accuracy. The country is drunk with freedom.

"The people are war weary. Whether they would rebel at a peace which robbed them of part of their territory is a question no one can answer. No one can speak for anyone in Russia now. There is an element which stands with bowed head over the failure of Russia to keep her place in the Allied line to live to the Paris peace, but it could not be helped. Russia shouldn't be condemned. She has had spiritual, as well as a social, awakening and magical things may be expected as soon as she finds herself.

"Just now food is scarce and costly. The people are poorly clad. They can hardly find food enough for themselves, let alone furnish supplies to Germany. Transportation is paralyzed, and it will take months to remedy it. Industries have been shut down. In many instances committees of workmen have taken over huge factories by force after agreeing to pay the owners so much for the use of the property. They operate the works for a short time and then stop. In other factories the workers quit, but demand pay just the same. The great bulk of the population feels it is free and that a millennium has already come.

Wanted, an Abraham Lincoln.

"America is regarded in a most friendly way; yet the Bolsheviks are piqued because America has not recognized them. One of two things probably will happen, I should say. Either an Abraham Lincoln will rise out of the ruins of Russia or a half-dozen miniature Lincolns will come forward each to take over a part of the country. I doubt if there is a Lincoln to be found there. It will take no less a figure to bring things around. My opinion is that the leading nations of the world should appoint an international commission to go to Russia and, in an entirely friendly and altruistic way, take charge of the Government for ten years or longer until a stable Government is established. The Tsar will never come back. The people will never tolerate another autocracy.

I was besieged with about 250 other persons in the Metropole Hotel in Moscow for several days. The Bolsheviks attacked it because the old Government officials had entrenched themselves in it. We were under constant fire for the entire seven days. We went to the cellar and made ourselves as comfortable as possible, living on such food as could be found in the larder and the various rooms. Finally, when all the outside windows were shattered with bullets the garrison escaped by a seldom used pathway to the Kremlin, and the Bolsheviks entered with guns, revolvers and sabres. No one was killed or affronted, but a Roumanian went crazy. Princess Dolgorouki was in the hotel. She did a great deal to quiet the others."



## Notification

Of the Minister of Finance appointing a new Liquidator for winding up Enemy Businesses under the Law Forbidding Trade with the Subjects of Enemy Countries.

WHEREAS under Notification issued on the 20th August B.E. 2460, Luang Rama Banjah, Deputy Director of the Partnerships and Companies Registry, Ministry of Justice, was appointed Liquidator for the following Enemy Businesses:—

- (1) A. Markwald and Co., Ltd.
- (2) Windsor & Co., and Nord Deutscher Lloyd Shipping Co.
- (3) B.R. Gaudart and Co.
- (4) Alois Schweiger and Co.
- (5) F. Schule and Co.

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that a new Liquidator be appointed for the above mentioned Businesses in the place of the said Luang Rama Banjah, NOW THEREFORE, under Section 8 of the Law Forbidding Trade with the Subjects of Enemy Countries, B.E. 2460, Nai Van Chānaramān, Barrister-at-Law (Siam and England), of the Ministry of Justice, is appointed Liquidator for the said Businesses.

Notification issued on the 21st April B.E. 2461.

(S.E.) KITTIYAKARA.

Minister of Finance.

23-27

## BANGKOK MAILS CLOSE.

CHANDABURI

Wednesday 24th 19 a.m. S.S. China mail

## Notice.

### CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:

Ex s.s. "Glenniffer" and "Hanna Nielson" are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Matu Hart" on the 20th instant, and will be landed and stored at Messrs. The East Asiatic Co., Ltd.'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 godown rent.

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

## Mr. J. Kalmykoff.

Russian Artist and Exhibitor

In the Chief Exhibitions in Europe will give a display of

## Pictures.

Portrait, Landscape, Seascape, General etc., etc.

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For One Week Only.

Commencing on Saturday, the 20th April 1918.

Open daily from 4 to 10 p.m. Admission, ONE Tical.

17-27

## Burmese Acrobatic Troupe

20 Star Artistes 20

Owing to the continued Success

THE ABOVE TROUPE WILL GIVE

ANOTHER FOUR PERFORMANCES

Tuesday the 23rd Wednesday 24th Thursday 25th and Friday 26th.

AT THE

## PHATHANAROM THEATRE.



S. A. B.

BY APPOINTMENT

Watchmakers & Jewellers.

TO

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

SOLE AGENTS IN SIAM FOR THE

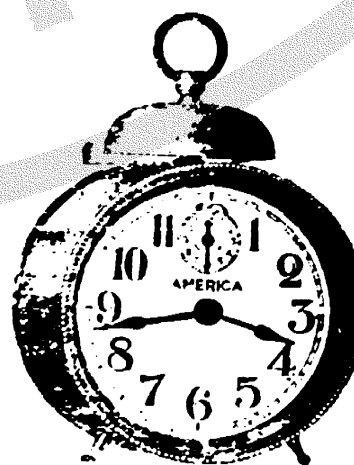
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OF LA SALLE (U.S.A.)

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

"Big Ben" (nickel or brass) 10 —  
"Bingo" 8 50  
"Sleepmeter" (repeat alarm) 8 50  
"Sleepmeter" (steady alarm) 5 25  
"Alternating" 5 25  
"Ironclad" 5 —  
"Lokout" 3 75





# Siam Import Co., Ltd.

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A pressure lamp of  
high candle power.

All Genuine "Storm King" Lanterns  
bear our name on base.

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American Linen Writing Paper in  
different grades.

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OCTAVO SIZE for Mercantile Work.

CARBON PAPERS IN TWO SIZES.

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At Very Moderate Prices.

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### General Wire News.

London, April 14.—Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wiring on the evening of April 14 says: A bitter east wind is raging in Flanders and visibility is very low. The situation is generally unchanged. The enemy continues to employ fresh troops. We likewise, are steadily increasing our forces, consequently the battle is more stationary although as intense as ever. Yesterday morning the Germans launched a heavy attack against a length of the front. They have been attacking continuously but unsuccessfully during the past two days, undoubtedly calculating that the British are worn out and another smashing blow would finish us.

But fresh reinforcements helping, the defenders flung back the enemy masses with terrible losses. The methods of the enemy attacks make absolutely inevitable the heavy losses. His formula of shock tactics consist in pushing forward a succession of dense waves at close intervals, and, as the front line is killed off, the others press on, by the sheer weight of the men behind. Frequently, his advance has been checked by the barrier of piled up corpses. Our rearward fighting has been very skillful and valiant beyond words.

While the machine-guns were holding a series of little posts and pouring bullets into the enemy until their ammunition was exhausted, the main body had slowly fallen back upon prepared positions.

Each backward step has been made perfectly and methodically and we are exacting the full price for what is yielded. Never have troops fought with such superb courage and tenacity as they are now displaying. They have got their backs to the wall, indeed, and Field Marshal Haig's message vastly heartened them. The British have learned the value of the fighting qualities of the Poilu. The French indeed are magnificent and their moral is conspicuously one of irresistible confidence. The enemy is apparently endeavouring to gain command of the line of communications between Bailleul and the north. He is fighting desperately with mechanical bravery and iron discipline.

The enemy was apparently hoping to envelope the big forest of de Nieppe by thrusting through Hazebrouck and thence southward, but the latest intelligence shows that he is progressing very little in this direction. Our resistance at certain points along the line of advance is baulking the plan. After the fourth repulse at Neuve Eglise last night the enemy maintained heavy pressure around the place, gaining a little ground at a few points east of the village. Heavy attacks have taken place south of Bailleul, extend-

ing towards Merris, and have continued since the morning.

Yesterday morning the enemy attempted to advance on a thousand yard front south of the Lys but was smothered by our artillery. Another advance from Oerville was likewise flung back while intense bombardment heralded an enemy infantry attack between Wytschaete and Kemmel ridge which came and was caught by concentrated retaliatory barrage. Our withdrawal near Locon towards the La Bassée canal was to favourable defensive positions. I judge the most critical period of the battle was April 12: there was a stage then when had the enemy pressed his advantage the consequences would have been serious. His failure to improve the opportunity was presumably because he could not, since then there has been a steady improvement in the general position.

The latest news is very encouraging, almost cheering. Notwithstanding the continued efforts of the enemy the line is holding firm. Prisoners state that the losses are terrible and the hardships extreme. The formidable thrust is at present arrested. Every hour diminishes the enemy's prospect of success. His position is tactically not good and conditions might develop to render it distinctly bad.

London, April 15.—A French communiqué says there were reciprocal bombardments on several parts of the front but no infantry actions.

London, April 15.—Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wiring on April 12 says the recent tactical withdrawal upon the line of the Ailette was a complete success and was noteworthy for the gallantry of the troops covering a difficult movement which was effected without the loss of a single cannon or machine-gun. The village of Barisis lies in the middle angle of the territory which was evacuated. The dominating point was a hill crowned by the castle of Coney le Chateau the finest European specimen of mediaeval military architecture. While the troops were retiring the defenders of this castle were ordered to hold on at all costs. Small parties of the enemy advanced into a gully leading to the height of Coney le Chateau, dense waves following. The French machine-guns lined both sides of the gully thirty-six guns firing continually for forty-eight hours on the eight and ninth of April over million rounds.

When the French retired the valley was grey with German corpses. A company commander ordered to check the Germans' dangerously advancing up other ravines collected forty crack grenadiers and pushed back the enemy several hundreds yards pursuing them until they were grenading at a range of three yards.

London, April 15.—While the crisis is not yet past the fact that the stone-

### MENAM MOTOR BOAT CO., LTD.

#### TIME TABLE.

#### LINE 1—BANGKABUE TO BANG QUANG & MUANG NAWN.

Boats leave Bangkok to Bang Quang, Muang Nawn & Pakret.  
a.m. 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00.  
p.m. 1, 1.30, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.40, 5.30, daily.

Bangkok to Sankuk ... 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 LOOK TO BANG HIA.

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

### 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 Naug ..	6.40	9.40	12.55	3.55	Klong Toi ..	8.00	11.00	2.15	5.15
Greng ..	6.45	9.45	1.00	4.00	*Ban Kluei ..	8.05	11.05	2.20	5.20
Chorakhe ..	6.50	9.50	1.05	4.05	Prakonong ..	8.10	11.10	2.25	5.25
*Samrong ..	6.55	9.55	1.10	4.10	Bangdjak ..	8.15	11.15	2.30	5.30
Bangua ..	7.00	10.00	1.15	4.15	*Bangua ..	8.20	11.20	2.35	5.35
Bangdjak ..	7.05	10.05	1.20	4.20	Samrong ..	8.25	11.25	2.40	5.40
*Prakonong ..	7.10	10.10	1.25	4.25	Chorakhe ..	8.30	11.30	2.45	5.45
*Ban Kluei ..	7.15	10.15	1.30	4.30	*Ban Naug ..	8.35	11.35	2.50	5.50
Klong Toi ..	7.20	10.20	1.35	4.35	Greng ..	8.40	11.40	2.55	5.55
Sala Deng ..	7.25	10.25	1.40	4.40	*Maha Wong ..	8.45	11.45	3.00	5.55
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.

wall in France has successfully held the German onslaught for over forty-eight hours gives hopes of a turn in the tide. Germans are still bringing up reserves which are heavily concentrating between Arras and Albert. The roads are blocked with unending ant like processions of men and guns on which tons of bombs are dropped. All correspondents testify to the magnificent tenacity of the Allies some units of whom were continuously in action since Mar. 21. Mr. Percival Phillips says the enemy can no longer hope to break through. The men are most cheerful.

Stockholm, April 15.—The German battleship Rheinland which went aground in the Aalands is reported refloated but badly damaged.

Berne, April 15.—A great shed near Friedrichshafen, the original home of the Zeppelins, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night as a result of an explosion. The flames were visible throughout eastern Switzerland.

London, April 15.—The Daily Telegraph's parliamentary correspondent in a forecast of the Home Rule Bill says the Irish Commons will be composed of 200 members eighty of whom are guaranteed to the Unionists. The Senate will consist of sixty-four members representing different interests. Forty-two Irishmen will sit in the House of Commons. The Irish Parliament will have full powers of internal legislation and administration of direct taxation. Other matters will be decided after the war.

New York, April 15.—The New York Times commenting on Sir H. Plunkett's letter says the Sinn-foiners chose to abstain from the Convention, ostensibly wanting a republic grotesquely initiated under German auspices. It remains the fashion to belabour the English because the Irish cannot decide what sort of Government they want.

London, April 15.—A deputation of American labour leaders has arrived in London on a three weeks visit to munition and other centres. The members interviewed said they were deeply impressed with what they had already seen of Britain's gigantic effort.

Amsterdam, April 15.—In the Prussian Diet, Food-controller Waldow complained of the devastating effects of clandestine trading in evading regulations. He added that Rumania was compelled to sell to Germany her corn surpluses for the next two years.

Zurich, April 15.—A correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung in the Ukraine sends the gloomiest account of conditions there. Shops and warehouses are empty and peasants' stocks depleted. The best seed corn has been used for feeding cattle and secret distilling. The peasants have destroyed farm machinery and slaughtered cattle. There is no agricultural labour available for the harvest.

London, April 15.—The Daily News says a serious Government position has developed this week-end. The Labour

Party is opposed to conscription in Ireland without Home Rule, the Labour ministers are therefore considering their position. It is understood Mr. Barnes is in complete disagreement on the matter (? with other Labour Ministers.)

London, April 14.—Mr. Perry Robinson says the enemy's attacks have lost their original momentum. They suffered terribly from our guns. There may still be surprises but the second German blow has definitely failed. The original plan was to break the British army and smash a way to the coast. The attack was only to be shifted to another part in the event of failure, therefore the attack on Armentieres is in itself a confession of failure.

Amsterdam, April 15.—A Vienna wire says the Emperor has accepted Count Czernin's resignation.

Paris, April 14.—The papers say the confused and paltry Austrian denial declaring the letter quoted by M. Clemenceau has been distorted, covers the Emperor Charles with ineffable shame. An official note says "unable to find a means of saving his face Emperor Charles resorts to the babblings of a man confounded. He is now reduced to accusing his brother-in-law of fabricating with his own hand a false text. The original document which has been published by the French Government was communicated in the presence of M. Jules Cambon, General Secretary to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and delegated by the Minister to the President of the French Republic who, with the authorization of the Prince, transmitted a copy of it to the Premier.

The British and French Governments have agreed to give General Foch the title "General Commander in Chief of the Allied armies operating in France." (Havas).

### Alliance Française.

The course of French tuition will end on March 31. A new course will begin in May.

There will be, as for the previous years, a senior and junior course, each divided into 3 sections:

Beginners,

Fairly advanced pupils,

Advanced pupils

each section divided itself, into classes of about twelve pupils.

Each class will receive two hours tuition per week, the lessons taking place at the Alliance Française's rooms, Surisak Road, in the afternoon.

All tuition is free of charge and every body is welcome whether a member of the Alliance Française or not.

Any body wishing to attend any of these classes and requiring further particulars should apply by letter or personally to M. Henri Laurent, Honorary Secretary, Windmill road (near Sala Deng).



During the hot season a sip of good wine is not a luxury but a necessity.

A glass of wine during and after dinner is the best invigorator.

You can always find a variety of Preserves, Wines, and Liquors to suit both taste and purse at

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**A MARKED MAN.**  
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**VILLAGE SCANDAL.**  
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**UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE**



**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.



### Spies and Deserters.

When Dr. Richard von Kuhlmann, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, was occupying the post of Ambassador at the Hague during the earlier stages of the world war, the high-handed work of the German spies and kidnappers with which Holland is infested reached its extreme limit and the lives of German deserters who made themselves obnoxious to the rulers of Germany by anti-Kaiser propaganda were in constant jeopardy, according to Philip Berton, author of "A German Deserter's Experience."

In an article written for the *New Yorker Volkszeitung* in connection with the enticing over the Dutch German border in December last of Carl Minister, the German editor of *Der Kampf*, a revolutionary Socialist weekly, published in Amsterdam for the special purpose of anti-Kaiser propaganda among the host of German deserters who have fled across the border, Mr. Berton tells of many instances witnessed by himself while in Holland in which the German agents set the neutrality of the Netherlands at naught and spirited away their victims, despite the Dutch police.

The writer begins by asserting that there are at least 80,000 German deserters in Holland, and that their agitation against war and that their presence among the Dutch people have had a great deal to do with keeping little Holland out of the world conflict. Then he gives an account of the fate of a young German volunteer who had deserted from Belgium early in the war and was carrying on an anti-German campaign in the Dutch press.

"He was soon discovered by the agents of the German Embassy," Berton writes, "and his every step was watched. These agents immediately and without any hesitation invited him to cease his propaganda, as at the time he was writing articles on the German method of warfare which were appearing in the Amsterdam *'Handelsblad'*," but, despite repeated warnings, he continued to turn out his articles.

"When the importunities of the German agents became unendurable, however, he turned to the Dutch police. That was his misfortune. When I went with him to the Rotterdam Police Headquarters and we told the Chief of the Police how we were being persecuted by German agents, the chief said to us:

"Yes, we know what a role German espionage plays here in Holland and we also know that young Germans are missing every day; but bring us the evidence, we must have evidence. We are only too willing to put an end to the brazen deeds of the German agents but the rascals are too wily."

"When I asked for protection against acts of violence, the official told us that there was not much that could be done in such cases and that the best thing to do was to disappear secretly and live quietly in some place so as not to attract the attention of the German spies. 'For,' continued the police official, 'the only reason why the German Government is in such dread of the deserters is because they are mercilessly telling the outside world of all the crimes of the German rulers. I can only advise you to be cautious. The German Secret Service is ready to commit any outrages.'

"We left—my friend with the intention of leaving Rotterdam the next evening and going to Delft in Northern Holland. When we had got a block away from the police headquarters we noticed that we were being followed by the same fellow who had some days before demanded that my friend drop his newspaper articles."

"The next day we went out to make preparations for my friend's departure, which was due to take place the same day in the evening. In 'Beurs Plein,' a large square in front of the Rotterdam Stock Exchange, we separated. I went to the Dittmar News Bureau, located in the square and my friend went directly to the nearby railroad station to get a ticket for the night train for Delft. We were to meet in, half an hour in the waiting room of the *Rotterdamse Nieuwsblad*, opposite station, in order to discuss the latest occurrences with the publisher and editor of that newspaper."

"I waited in vain, I never saw my friend—Richard Herzog, that was his name, and he came from Chemnitz—again. The criminals were swifter than he. Afterwards his parents told a correspondent of the Dittmar News Bureau that he had been executed at West on the Dutch German border."

The writer, whose real name, by the way, is not Berton and who is at present in Chicago, tells how the German Government frequently obtains possession of deserters through trumping up evidence purporting to show that they have committed ordinary crimes in Germany and thus having them extradited as common criminals. Of course, the Dutch Government tries to see that the men it delivers to the Kaiser's minions are tried only for the offences with which they are charged, but its efforts are generally in vain. A typical case is described as follows by the deserter-author:

"The man whose extradition from Holland was demanded by the German Government was accused of house breaking and similar crimes and he was delivered up by the Dutch authorities. His trial took place in Dresden. The Netherlands officials protested in advance against his being put on trial for desertion, as he had been extradited solely on a charge of robbery, and, consequently, could only be tried on that charge. The day of the trial

came and the accused young man had to be acquitted on the charge of burglary 'because of lack of evidence.' What now?

"Under a law enacted during the war the Government only had to give the discharged man thirty-six hours to leave the country. Of course it was impossible for the destitute and persecuted man to travel from Dresden to the Dutch border over railroads in war conditions in that space of time. Furthermore, the bloodhounds were close on his heels."

"The unfortunate man had just passed the Altenessen Station when his thirty-six-hour period of grace expired. He was arrested for desertion and four days later, without further formalities and defended by nobody, he was shot at Cologne—a victim of the brutal tyranny of a class Government. German culture had triumphed."

After asserting that during Dr. von Kuhlmann's stay at The Hague the German spies became so brazen that they maintained agents at the railroad stations to meet the incoming trains and to hold up and question all young men who looked like Germans, and that this practice was only stopped because of the protest of the Dutch railroad officials, Mr. Berton concludes by saying:

"But one thing is certain—the anti-terrible propaganda work of these masses who fled from fratricidal murder has borne good fruit in Holland. Even if Minister, the editor of *'Der Kampf'*, is no longer the intellectual leader of this 'battle unit,' if Comrade Minister also falls a victim to the brutality of the German criminals in Berlin, the seed sown by *'Der Kampf'*, a la Karl Liebknecht, will bear fruit and will make the day of reckoning all the more terrible for the betrayers and criminals who have deceived the German people."

According to a report received in Washington on February 2, the Dutch Government has requested the German Government to take no action against Minister, pending an investigation by the Dutch authorities of the charge that Dutch territory was violated in making his arrest.

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