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VOL 44. NO. 188 BANGKOK FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1918.

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24**—80**

TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE BANGKOK BAR. POR AUGUST 1918.

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PHASES OF THE MOON.

Aug. 7th O New Moon 3 h 12 m a.m. " 15th) First Quarter 5 h 58 m a m. " 22nd O Full Moon 11 h 44 m a. m. " 29th) Last Quarter 2 h 9 m a.m.

KEEP IT HANDY.

Immediate relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by the British Dispensary.

Kaiserism.

Incidents from Mr. Gerard's New Book.

The Kaiser made a great mistake when he tried to pull the leg of that astute American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, says Public Opinion. And even the Kaiser will realise it when he reads Mr. Gerard's new book, "Face to Face with Kaiserism" (Hodder and Stoughton, 7s. 6d. net). It is full of valuable historical information and is a vivacious commentary on some tragic events. "To the American world" says Mr. Gerard, "the Kaiser is the personification of Germany. He is the arch enemy upon whom the world places the responsibility for this most terrible of all wars."

He tells this incident to show the craft of the Kuiser. "At the New Year's reception of 1914 the Ambassa dors of all the foreign countries represented at the German Court were ranged in the large room at the Palace. They stood about six feet apart in the order of their residence in Berlin. The Kaiser and his aides entered the room and the Emperor spoke a few minutes to each envoy. He tarried longest with the Turkish Ambassador and my self thereby arousing the curio ity of the other diplomats, who suspected that the Kaiser did more than merely exchange the greetings of the season.

He did. "What the German Emperor said to me interests every American, because it shows his subtlety of purpose. The Kaiser talked at length to me about what he called Japan's designs on the United States. He warned me that Mexico was full of Japanese spies and an army of Japanese coolies.
Wilhelm's Craft.

"He also spoke about France, saying that he had made every effort to make np with France, that he had extended his hand to that country, but that the French had refused to meet his overtures; that he was through and would not try again to heal the breach be tween France and Germany. All that was in 1914, six months before the out-

break of the Enropean war."
"Little did I know then what the purpose was back of that conversation. but it is clear now that the Emperor wished to have the Senate of the United States persuaded through me that he was really trying to keep Europe at peace and that the responsibility for what was going to happen would be on France. The German is so skilled at intrigue that he seems even in advance of an expected offensive to lay the foundation for self justification." "In my conversations with the Emperor I have been struck by his knowedge of other countries, lands he had never visited. He was familar not only with their manners, customs, industries and public men, but with their commercial problems. Through his conversation one can see the keen eye of the Hanseatic trader looking with eager envy on the trade of a ri-val merchant. The Emperor, incidentally, while instinctively commer-cial, has an inborn contempt, if not for the law, at least for lawyers. In October, 1915, for instance, he remarked to me, This is a lawyer's war, Asquith and Lloyd George in England, Poincaré and Briand in France.

"However divine the King, Emperor or Kaiser may consider himself, he is but a vulnerable human being, and no accident of birth should give even a small number of people on this earth into the han s of a single mor-

World Power Dream "It was held by the Court that a criticism of the Kaiser's speech at the opening of the Reichstag is always to be regarded as a criticism of the Kaiser's person, and that the plea that the Imperial Chancellor should be responsible for acts of Government of this sort is not sustained. In other words it is, in Germany, a crime to criticise or ridicule any proposition uttered by the sacred lips of the Kaiser."
"The Kaiser dreamed a dream of

world empire, in which his mailed fist should be imposed upon all the countries of the earth. But the Kaiser alone could not have driven Germany into war. His system could. The immediate cause of Germany's going to war was the feeling on the part of the autocracy that the people would not much longer bear the yoke of militarism. That this fear had justification was shown by the enormous vote of lack of confidence in the Reichstag after the Zabern affair. At all costs the autocracy must be preserved, and if in addition the world could be conquered, so much the better. With modern improvements on the outside. the heart of the Government of Germany is that of the Middle Ages."

When Mr. Gerard left Germany he came through Berne and went on the evening train for the French frontier. "In the train corridors, outside the compartments, spice stood staring at us, spice pretending to read newspapers came into each compartment; police spies, betrayed by heavy boots; General Suff spies, betrayed by a military stiffness: women spies; spies assorted and special. And these gentry followed us all over Berne-for in the neutral countries of Europe as well as the belligerent are we constantly reminded of the insidious methods of Kaiser-

Auction Sale.

The Liquidator of the business of Messrs. Samosorn Kha Rajakarn will sell by public auction the stock in trade of clothing, Suiting, Linen, Velvets, Boots, Shoes, Stockings, Military and Civil Uniforms, Perfumes, Large Jewellery safes, Electric-Fans, Furniture, Gramaphone Records, Platinum Necklets, Gold and Platinum Gent's. Watches, Fancy Cigarette-Cases etc., at Messrs. Samosorn Kha Rajakarn in See Kak Phya Sri from the 2nd. up to the 22nd. September 1918 commencing

at 2 p.m. Inspection and lists may be obtained from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. from the 29th. inst. up to the date of sale at the said

TERMS :- Cash on fall of hammer and delivery to be taken on the following day. The Liquidator disclaims other defects in the property.

LUANG ARTHAKALYANA.

Liquidator. Ministry of Finance. August 26th. 1918. 26-16 S

Why Pay High Prices

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For other particulars apply,-E. M. PEREIRA & Co.

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Saturday 31st 8 a.m. s.s. Liangchow **CHANDABURI**

Saturday 31st 10 a.m. s.s. Krat MONDHOL PATTANI. Saturday 31st 10 a.m. s.s. Asdang

Exchange Rates

To-day's Quotations.

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199

Bank Bills, demand, GERMANY.-Bank Bills, dergand, Ms.

NEW YORK-Bank Bills, demand U. S. A. INDIA-Bank Bills, demand,

SINGAPORE-Bank Bills, demand, **\$ 66 1/8** Hongkong-Bank Bills, demand, D. **8 41**

ЧОКОНАМА & КОВВ... Bank Bills, demand, Y 651 NOTE:-The rate of Interest on Advance Bills has been reduced to

6 per cent. per annum. Equivalent of Exchange demand London in Siamore Currency :-

£1-Tcs. 13.08.- (Bank Rate).

German Socialists.

Vorwaerte, the German Socialist newspaper, recently printed an article which is a renunciation, on its part, of the Socialists' fight for justice; the extent of which can only be appreciated by an extended quotation:-

"Possibly the Allied Socialists consider absolutely just certain demands which they make upon German and her Allies, but they should not overlook the fact that agreement of the Central Powers to such demands nowadays is not to be expected. There are in Germany two tendencies—one which would be ready to conclude peace at once with the West upon the basis of restoration and the status quo ante bellum; and another which demands alterations favourable to German extension and power. No tendency willing to concede alterations unfavourable to Germany can be said to exist. For instance, a German peace negotia-tor who would be ready to make concessions with regard to Alsace-Lorraine or Posen would not have the smallest following. The Government willing to make such concessions would have no prospect of being able to maintain itself in office for twenty-four-hours. Possibly the Entente sees in this a fresh proof of the moral obstinacy of Germany, but this is no moral ques tion, only one of facts.'

No German negotiator, says this German official Socialist organ (without a whisper of protest) would have the smallest following (not even, therefore, a Socialist following) if he were ready, not necessarily to give the whole of Alsace-Lorraine or Posen up, but even "to make concessions with regard to" them. And in a sentence, which trips off the Vorwaert's tongue for all the world as if it were General von Beanhardi's, we are told that 'this is no moral question, only one of facts."

It gives a little crow over the Inter-Allied Socialist Conference's "decided step-down from the former attitude of unqualified disannexation." But practically, it says, this makes no great difference: victorious France would take the province in any case, and similarly victorious Germany would keep it. "Apart from this, there are very good grounds for refusing to allow the possession of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany to be any further disputed. The population of Alsace-Lorraine belongs ethnographically to the German people. The province has, according to the Social-Democratic conception, the right to her freedom within the German Empire, but her right to secode from it altegether is, to say the least, a very debatable question." Thus even the "enthnographic" pretext, which German Imperialism invented after the event to excuse its theft of what stole for military and Imperialistic ; chines.

reasons-the theft which Babel and Leibknecht went to prison for denouncing—scems good enough to-day to be adopted by Babel's and Liebknocht's

Vorwaerts concludes by saying that "all Socialist effort must be concentrated upon a peace which is tenable and bearable for all"; but that any peace programme which is drawn up to the disadvantage of the Central Powers is unworkable. German Socialists demand a peace dictated by Germany.

Germans And Persia.

German financers are very active in Russia attempting to pick up Persian oil and mineral concessions. Although ordinary commerce is at a complete standstill, adventurers in the dark r pools of finance have never been so busy and hardly a day goes by without some new syndicate being formed for

operations "after the war."

The Germans are very keen on picking up land, especially in Southern Russia, and there has been a sharp advance in prices, but the thing they particularly want is oil, and for this they are prepared to give extraordinary sums-in German paper money of course. It is to be hoped that our authorities will be vigilant in this matter and will checkmate German plans for the exploitation of Persia.

German Machines Rammed.

The service that American airmen will be able to render to the Allies' cause is revealed by a study of work done on their own front. During the past weeks they have so reduced the enemy's activities that daily calls for help on our chaser headquarters have decreased from fifty-four to one. In that period also they have accounted for three times as many enemy casual ties as they themselves have suffered, counting only planes actually reported or observed to have been destroyed.

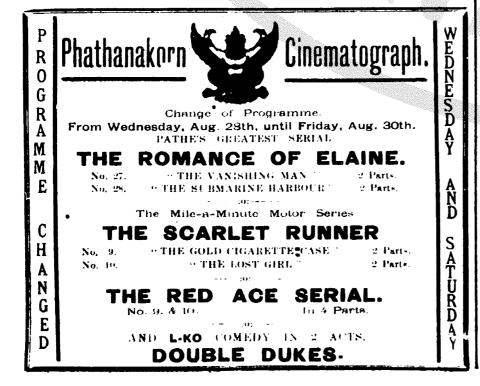
Two of these successes were almost miraculous cases of ramming. The German airmen when beaten in manouvre emit a dense cloud of smoke, to give the impression of a machine on fire dropping rapidly, as though out of control. Deceived at first by this stratagem, the Americans now follow the smoking plane to ensure its destruction. In these two instances the German planes, having nose-dived some two thousand feet, straightened very abruptly, with the consequence that the American pursuers, whirling blindly downwards through the smoke, crashed unawares into the tails of their opponents, most fortunately sending them in ruin to the earth with only triffing injuries to their own ma

208.4

THE RAINFALL

Rainfall for the 3rd. week in August 2461

Locality.	Rainfall recorded during the week.	Rainfall of correspond- ing week of last year.	Total rainfall for present year to date.	correspond- Remarks
	Millimetres.	: Millimetres.	Millimetres.	Millimetres.
Ministry of		— — — — — —	· 	
Agriculture .	31.1	42.1	440.7	654.0
Samudaprakar .	40.1	19.1	438.8	632.8
Dhanyaburi .	114.4	3.7	682.7	825.6
	35.4	48.5	785.9	917.7
Angthong .	72.9	121.9	581.5	1095.1
Lobburi	. 29.0	46.0	536.5	73 3.6
Nagor Pathom.	,. 35.1	44.7	46 3.9	785.8
41. 1	22.5	32.4	318.9	457.6
Rajaburi .	12.6	19.0	545.4	521.3
Bejraburi .	19.0	53.0	704.8	1(31.1
	No report			507.1
Chharoeng Sao		70.4	433.4	814.5
	166.6	92.6	1431.1	1094.3
•	87.1	31.0	507.4	649.3 680.4
	49.3	73.1 59.4	3 89,8 95 2 ,9	890.9
	47.8	53.4 60.7	705.0	434.5
Chiengmai .	4.6	700.1	100.0	7./7.0



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THE WONDERFUL BLOOD PURIFIER.

Mixture for Internal and External Use. CURES

CURES

Headache, drunkenness, Stomachache, Etrache, Kupture, Choiera, Ber, berr, Nervous diseases, Chest complaints, Heart disease, Malaria, Dengue, Common tevers, Lumbago, Chronic Rheumatism, Cough and Coughing blood, Cold, Sorethroat, Bronchitis, Chronic Neuralgia, Diarrhoca, Weekness, Kidney trouble, Dysentery, Eczema and all sorts of skin diseases, Worms, Female diseases of all sorts, Swelling of the groin, Inflammation of the gums, Toothache, Gout, Wounds and wounds caused by rusty nails or cuts, etc., etc.

Directions:—Take 14 tablespoonfuls three a day one hour before meals. Take Pube without water. Under 14 years one tablespoonful, under 7 years 4 tablespoonful, and for babies up to one year old 1 teaspoonful. When the pain is severe, double the dose. Can be taken by women enceinte.

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 cough and Sorethroat, sip the mixture slowly. For Eczema, apply externally and take internally as directed. For Beri-beri, take full does thrice a day. For cholera, take one tablespoonful every 4 an hour.

For Toothache, clean the eavity 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 i, to ear and stuff the hole with cotton-wool—rebet is certain within a few minutes.

the hole with cutton-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 cutton wool and bandage, change dressing every three hours, and take in-

ture, cover with cotton-wool and bandage, change dressing every three hours, and take internally, as directed until rejected 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, poisionous lish stings, etc., when applied externally with cotton-wool a few minutes after the occurrence, instant relief will be obtained. Take also internally 1½ 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. 80 Stangs, 3 oz. Tes. 1.40, 4 oz. Tes. 1.80,

6 oz. Tcs. 2.50, 8 oz. Tcs. 2.95, 16 oz. Tcs. 4.25. Postage extra. Prepared only by MR. Y. TAN of SINGAPORE.

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. Obtainable at Mercantile Dispensary, Phaya Satchakan, Union Dispensary, and FOOK LOON DISPENSARY.

SPECIAL OFFER

Persons following ary of the above directions and failing to obt in relief of any of the above diseases, Mr. Y. Tan or his Agents will refund them the purchase money paid by them for the JONG-KEENA.

BANGKOK TRAVELLING AGENCY.

Opposite Chartered Bank Lane, New Road.

SOLE AGENTS



Liquidator's Notice.

Luang Arthakalyana, Liquidator of the business of Windsor and Co., Ltd. begs to notify that tenders are invited for the purchase of the Rice Mill buildings and machinery known as Messrs. Windsor and Co's Rice Mill Property at Ban Ta Wai together with the right to lease the land on which the property stands for a term expiring on the 31st. August 1935, subject to a yearly rental of Ticals. 2534, and also subject to an existing sub-lease of the property determinable an any time after three

months notice.

Inspection of the property may be obtained on application at the office of the Liquidator.

Plan of the property, draft of lease of land to be granted to the purchaser, also copy of existing sub-lease may be inspected at the office of the Liquidator.

Tenders for the purchase of the above-mentioned property should be addressed to the Liquidator of Messrs. Windsor and Co. Ministry of Finance (in sealed envelopes marked "Tender for the purchase of Messrs. Windsor's Rice Mill") on or before noon on the 31st August 1918. The Tenders will be opened on the 31st August 1918 at the office of the Liquidator at noon. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Ticals. 500 which will be returned to the tenderer if his tender is not accepted.

The Liquidator disclaims liability for any incorrectness in the plan of the property, or any defect in the property, and does not undertake to accept the the highest or any tender.

Notice of acceptance of any tender will be sent to the successful party. Payment of 25°/, of the full amount set out in the tender must be made within three days counting from the date of the receipt of such Notice, and payment of the balance within fifteen days. On default of any payment within due date, the deposit or the payment of 25°/e will be forfeited and the property resold.

Fees for the registration of the lease of the property to be granted to the purchaser must be borne by the pur-

Luang Arthakalyana, Liquidator.

Office of the Liquidator of MESSRS. WINDSOR & Co Ministry of Finance. Bangkok, August 17th 1918. 17 - 31

Notice.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS Ex s.s. "Matsuyama Maru"

" Deucalion ' and balances ex s. s. "Benrinnes", s.s. "Antilochus", s.s. "Idomeneus", s.s. "Oanfa", s.s. "Orestes", s.s. "Ning-chow" and s.s. "Priam"

are hereby notified that same have arrived pers.s. "Kuala" on the 27th inst., and will be landed and stored at

our Wharf, at the risk, expense, and responsibility of Consignees. No Claim will be entertained unless made within 10 days after final discharge of the steamer.

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

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A Commodious house, furnished or unfurnished, in Phya Thai Road with ample grounds, motor garage and out houses. Rent moderate.

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TEETHING CHILDREN.

Teething children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural and then castor oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by the British Dispensary.



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Are you an Expert

If you are not, it is time you were preparing yourself to become one

In every trade, industry and profession there are Experts. These know what ordinary workers do not. These receive good salaries because they know. The best positions are held by Experts.

Just as the average worker must learn his work, so must a man acquire "higher knowledge" before he can become an expert. The difference between the expert and the worker is therefore a difference of

knowledge. Justend of learn ing merely how to do work, the EXPERT LEARNS THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS REASON WHY. His knowledge can be applied in many ways because it is the KNOW-LEDGE of reason.

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From To-night till Friday 30th August 1918.

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30 Chapters The Diamond from the Sky 61 Reels

No:	1.	" A Heritage Of Hate"	2	Parts.
**	2.	"An Eye For An Eye"	2	**
,,		" The Silent Witness"	2	••
••	4.	"The Prodigal's Progress"	2	**
**	5.	"For The Sake Of A False Friend	2	
,,	6.	" Shadows At Sunrise "	2	••
••	7.	"The Fox And The Fig."	2	,,
	8.	" A Mind In The Past"	2	••

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No. 25, "THE LOST TORPEDO" 2 Parts " 26. "THE GRAY FRIAR"

The Siam Observer

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1918.

CONDITIONS IN EASTERN SIBERIA.

In view of to-day's telegram regarding the advance on the Usuri Biver it is interesting to observe that a China contemporary places on record that since the Czecho-Slovaks overthrew the local Soviet and assumed temporary control of the town conditions at Vladivostock have become more or less normal, reasonable security of life and property has been restored and terror- Paknampoh line. Other lines are all ism and crime sternly repressed. With such good results having been achieved one would have thought that the Russian inhabitants of the town would have heartily welcomed the change yet when a municipal election was held the Bolsheviki obtained a majority, a slight one it is true, but still sufficient to show that their influence is by no means at an end. The attitude of the lower classes residing in the town is stated to be one of sullen apathy and there is no doubt that were the Czecho-Slovak and Allied Guards withdrawn conditions would rapidly revert to those that preceded the recent occupation.

At Vladivostock there are stored munitions of war to the value of millions of pounds sterling and there can be no question that the Allies are perfectly justified in placing the city under martial law and guarding these munitions which otherwise might fall into the hands of the enemy. Moreover the Bolsheviki have armed German and Magyar prisoners to operate against the Allies and this constitutes a danger that cannot be tolerated for as conditions are at present in Eastern Siberia where anarchy is rampant, and enemy influence unceasingly at work the arming and organisation of these prisoners might lead to the gravest consequences

It cannot be too strongly stated, however, that the Allied contingents at present operating on the Usuri are not there as conquerors but as liberators: They are not there to interfere in Russian politics -for it is within Russia's rights to choose whatever form of government seems good to her -but their is in accordance with the strong depresence indicates a determination to prevent alien interference in Russia's internal affairs. It is greatly to the thousand pities that, owing mainly to c edit of the Japanese government that is recognised that to undertake this tisk alone was impossible for such intervention would but have provoked needless misunderstanding and hostility in Russia.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE S.S. Takelo Marn arrived earley this morning direct from Japan.

To-morrow is the last day of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Ltd. great

DR. Rogge, Mr. van Henkelem, Lient. Com. Luang Sutra and Sub-Lieut. Boon Song were passengers today for Hongkong per as Liang-chow.

THE Library of the Alliance Francais will be closed every Saturday beginning from to-morrow. The reading rooms will remain open on these

DR C. C. Walker left to-day for India by the s.s. Kuala where he will spend several months in study at Amritsar and visit the leading Ophthalmic Hospitals of India.

WASHINGTON.—The Federated Food Commissioner announces that by 1st September not less than 170,000,000 bushels of wheat or wheat products will be landed on the other side of the Atlantic, of which quantity 150,000,000 bushels are directly attributable to the voluntary saving of the people of America. He says: - Everyone in 20,000,-000 homes in the United States is working with the food administration in eliminating waste. The people have sufficient food for health, and there is tranquility among all classes. We are now shipping 300,000,000 lb. of pork products by rail monthly. We have a reserve of 1,100,000,000 lb., ensuring a reserve supply sufficient for the needs of the Allies indefinitely. As the result of our beef shipments. France and England have increased the meat ration within the last few weeks."

WE have received from the Boyal Survey Department of the Army the annual report of its operations for the year 1916—1917. This period corresponds to the 82nd year of the Department since its formation by Royal Decree in 1885.

THE following passengers left to-day by the Kuala: -Dr. C. C. Walker, Mr. Kalmykoff, Mr. Kilpa, Miss V. Boduhe, Mr. and Mrs. A Cassanova, Mme Vises Bochanakar, Mrs. W. M. Blake and daughter, Mr. C. Todd, Mr. Seow Kong Lin and Mr. Sawara.

THE Post and Telegraph Department reports that Tavoy line is not properly working between Tavoy and Bangkok. Chiengmai line is still imperfectly working with Chiengmai. Nongkhay and Roi E'ch lines are crossing with

MADAM, explained the customs official angrily, you said these trunks contained nothing but wearing apparel. What do you call these?" pointing to some bottles of whisky that reposed at the bottom of a Saratoga. "Ob, these!" replied the resourceful lady. "They're my husband's nightcaps.'

THE Amsterdam "Telegraaf" states that Germany has demanded economic concessions form Holland, including 60,000 cows, 13,000 tons of cheese, 2,000,000 eggs, quantities of sugar, fowls, hides and quinine. Germany also demands a credit of 7,000,000 florins per month from the Datch colonies. These demands must be met before the German counter concessions are considered.

DENMARK appears to be one of the few countries in the world whose statesmen are not too preoccupied with war problems to attend to domestic politics. A new and far reaching constitutional law was adopted in 1915. In the following year the vexed question of the future of the Danish West Indies was settled and the islands were sold to the United States for £5,000,000. The Danish Government has now at least settled the long debated problem of Iceland's future. At present the island has a Parliament of its own and a Minister, appointed by the King of Denmark, residing at Reikjavik. The Minister is the head of a species of "Castle" Government and is responsible to the Ministers for Iceland in the Danish Cabinet. King Frederik the Eighth visited the island in 1907 and in 1908 a special Royal Commission was appointed to settle the longstanding demand for complete independence. This demand of the islanders has now been practically conceded and Iceland becomes a Sovereign State in personal union with Denmark under king Christian the Tenth. The settlement mocratic current running to-day in Copenhagen as in almost all the capitals of the world save Berlin. It is a inter-racial difficulties, the question of Ireland is not susceptible of as easy a settlement.

Emperor of Japan's Birthday.

The Birthday of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will fall on Satur. day, the 31st of this month, but the official reception and other ceremonies for that event will be held on the 31st of October next.

Rugby.

The following match will take place at the Sports Club to-morrow aftermoon, kick-off at 4.45 p.m. :-Blues.

Back. Couper-Johnston. Walsh, Jenkins, Olson. Threes

Walton (Capt.) Halves Chapman. Steen-Hansen, McDonald, Grut,

Carson, Hogg. Whites. Threes Butier, Keynes, Cranmer, Malcolm. Halves ... Selley, (Capt.) Preston.

Thune, Reith. Schneider, Kummer. ... Mr. Hamilton Price.

... Bowden, Dalsgaard,

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Physicians prescribe Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy because relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can e bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is complete without it. For sale by the British Dispensery.

fille

Great War.

The British Front.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Aug. 29. Field Marshal Haig reports:-We again attacked astride the Scarpe. Canadians penetrated between the Sensée and the Scarpe and captured Cherisy, Vitry-en-Artois and Boisdusart prisonering many. On the right of the Canadians, Scots crossed the Sensee, seized Fontaine les Croiselles and established themselves on the slopes south of the village taking hundreds of prisoners. Other Scots took Roeax . Greenland Hill and Gavrelle. The English captured Arleux-en-Gobelle and the old German line southward thereof.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.) Paris, Ang. 28.

The British attacked on both banks of the Scarpe and took Wancourt and Monchy-le-Preux. They have reached Roeux and have carried the crest to the east of Wancourt. They have established themselves to the east of Quémappé and to the north of Seoral.

North of the Scarpe the Scottish are marching on Plouvain and stubborn contests have taken place between Maricourt and Bapaume where the enemy counter-attacked several times.

We occupied the suburb north of Bapaume and have reached Longueval.

The Australians have progressed on both banks of the Somme.

The Ussuri Front.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Aug. 29.
Vladivostock.—On July 24 a general advance of all Allied forces was begun on the Ussuri front. The Bolsheviks retired six miles. American and Japanese troops are entraining for the Ussuri front.

The French Front.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Aug. 29. French communiqué.—We are maintaining contact with the enemy's rearguards. We continued to advance at night time north and south of the Avre and occupied Chaulnes, Omiecourt, Balatre, Roiglise, and Verpillieres. Farther south we penetrated the Carpeau Mesnil Wood and captured Dives. This morning we continued to progress to the Somme. We reached north of the Avre the general line Licourt-Pote-Mesnil-le-Petit-Nesle. Since yesterday we have retaken about thirty villages and advanced twelve kilometres at certain

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Aug. 28.
We have taken Fresnoy-les-Roye
and St. Omard and have advanced to
the east of Bagneux.

The Banque de l'Indo-Chine.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)
Paris, Aug. 28.
A decree establishes an agency of
the Indo-Ohina Bank at Vladivostock.

Drunk With War.

Commenting on the latest Hun abomination an officer in the R. A. F. writes from the western front: "War to a German is what strong drink is to a certain type of criminal. The whole nation has become to drunk with war. I have seen much the same thing happen, in past days, as regards the Tark, particularly during the Armenian atrocities. The Sultan's soldiers, arged on by their officers, ran amok, exaring neither friend nor enemy.

sparing neither friend nor enemy...
"They like the Hun, had become drank with war. In these conditions, the most appalling brutalities were perpetrated. The general opinion out here is that the Hun to-day is in very much the same frame of mind."

Havas Wires from Singapore.

Caught.

Paris, Aug. 27.
The German naval lieutenant Schwieger who torpedoed the Lusitania, has been captured between Malta and Sicily by a French convoy of boats, which sank his submarine as it had just torpedoed a British steamer. The latter moreover was saved.

A Climb Down to Spain.

It is reported from Santander (on the northern coast of Spain) that the Berlin Government, fearing a rupture with Spain, accepts the conditions of her claim, and will remit to the latter, in replacement of Spanish ships torpedoed, German vessels interned in Spanish ports.

In Foch's Grip.

The British rush east of Arras is warmly welcomed by the French papers. They think it proves that General Ludendorff, who had decided to retreat on the line of the Hindenburg positions from Lens to the Vesle through St. Quentin, St. Gobain and Chemin des Dames, is unable to escape from Marshal Foch's grip or to find the necessary numbers to loosen it.

Disastrous for the Enemy.

The Journal des Débats writes on the subject of the German retreat: The German army in retreat is suffering from a serious crisis regarding manpower. Till September, when the new class is called to the colours, Ludendorff is trying to gain time. This is why he decided upon retreat, but by doing so he lesses all the results of his offensive in the 1918 campaign. He loses also material and men.

In three days, from the 21st to the 23rd August the two armies of General Byng and General Rawlinson took fourteen thousand prisoners. The number taken in the last fortnight by the Allies is about 80,000 men. The operation is therefore disastrous for the

"Bliss Was it then to be Alive." M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, has sent to all the Chairmen of the French Conseils Generaux a message from which the following passage may be quoted : - "The brilltant victories of the last few weeks have definitely terned the fortune of war. In the abyes of irreparable defeat Prussian militarism will bear the shame of the greatest attempt to do evil that any barbarous nation has ever devised. Triumph is in view. The co-operation of all towards world renovation will achieve that work of idealism towards which so many generations have so gloriously striven, and which History has reserved for us the inexpressible

luck of realising." Big Bertha in Paris.

Thousands of people yesterday visited the Champ de Mars, where is the biggest gun ever seen in the heart of Paris. It is an eleven inch German gun on a railway track, captured complete with its train and munitions on August 8th by the Australians on the Somme The gun weighs 149 tons; the barrel is 25 feet long; and the shell has a weight of 620 pounds.

A "Kramat" Tiger.

A large tiger which had become notorious in the Bernam district of Lower Perak, by its frequent attacks on cattle and other animals, and which was looked upon by the Malays of the district as a "kramat," or sacred animal experienced its last adventure on Monday night on Bernam Estate.

day night on Bernam Estate.

It appears that Mr. R. H. Dodgson, manager of Bernam Estate, had one of his sows taken from his piggery by what he thought was a leopard. Calling in the co-operation of Mr. R. A. McLeod, of the Lower Perak Rubber Estates, Mr. Dodgson resolved to investigate the identity of his midnight visitor. The two gentlemen had a small platform built 15 feet high in a tree over the "kill" and on Monday night sat up to await eventualities.

The watchers had not taken up their positions more than about 20 minutes when a large tiger appeared over the carcase of the pig. The sportsmen fired simultaneously. Mr. Dodgson's shot broke the tiger's near shoulder, whilst Mr. McLeod's bullet took the brute rather high behind the shoulder, though going through the entrails.

The wounded tiger made a considerable noise and became greatly infuriated. It spied the two on the platform and made a desperate spring at them, almost reaching the "machan," or platform. The tiger, in one of its leaps, rose to within a foot or two of Mr. Dodgson's legs when Mr. McLeod managed to get another shot into the beast's other shoulder and it dropped to earth, still raging.

By this time, however, the tiger was in extremis and it was quickly despatched.

The animal proved to be a fine male in perfect condition, measuring 8 ft. 10 in. from tip to tip. The people of the district are greatly relieved at the killing of this formidable brute. (T. O. M.)

Hookworm Infection As A Medico-Military Consideration.

In the Journal of the American Medical Association for August 11, 1917, Foster and Sinclair of the Medical Corps, U. S. Army, discuss the influence which hookworm infection had on the prevalence of other discases among American soldiers on active service along the Mexican border. The tables given by them show a most striking correspondence between high sickness rates and hookworm infection, and indicate that chronic hookworm infection predisposes the individual to pneumonia, and other diseases of the

respiratory tract. On the preliminary mobilization of 10,000 troops at Nogales, Arizona in 1916, the soldiers were exclusively from northern states where book worm infection does not exist. Their sick-ness rates were from 17 to 23 cases per thousand. A brigade of National Gnard troops was then brought from Alabama (a southern state where book worm infection is very prevalent) Within a month the sickness rate began to increase most markedlycolds, bronchigis, and finally pneumonia and measles becoming epidemic. In the brigade 140 cases pneumonia developed with 29 deaths resulting. Over 400 cases of measles developed during the same period of time. These diseases were limited to the Alabama troops. Among the citizens of Nogales neither measles nor pneumonia were prevalent to any extent, 30 cases of pneumonia occur ring among 8,000 civilians. The troops brought from the northern states did not suffer from these diseases. Within a period of four months in one of the Alabama regiments numbering 963 men, 809 or 84% were on sick report for some cause at one time or other In another Albama regiment number ing 1,002 men, 859 or 85,7% apported sick during the same period.

Realizing that if such sickness t

as these prevailed on active service, the Alabama troops would be useless in war service, the medical officers made a very careful investigation to determine why there was so much illness among these particular troops. They found that $90^{\circ}/_{\circ}$ of the cases of pneumonia occurred in troops coming from those parts of Alabama which are heavily infected with hookworm. They found also that 39.9 per cent. of the troops from Alabama were infected with hookworm. Also, that troops coming from cities in those regions suffered less from illness than soldiers coming from villages. Examination of the blood for latent malaria showed that it was not a factor in the illness of the troops. The Alabama soldiers lived under the same conditions at Nogales as the troops from northern states, they were supplied with the same food. used drinking water from the same source, and slept in the same type of tents. The site of their camp was one of the most choice in the whole encampment. Moreover, Nogales is regarded as one of the most healthy points on the border, and troops quartered there on previous occasions enjoyed the best of health, as did the troops from northern states. The conclusion is irresistible that the resistance of the Alabama troops had been lowered by some cause acting previously to their arrival in Nogales. Infection with hookworm was the only cause which could be found to explain this reduction in resistance. As the authors state, "In the instance of the Alabama troops under discussion we were convinced that hookworm infection of considerable chronicity acted as the predisposing factor."

redisposing factor."
"Whether the hookworm exerts its

debilitating effect by abstraction blood with a resulting anemia; by mechanical injury to the intestinal mucosa followed by infection, or by the production of a toxin are, we believe, still moot questions. In view of the susceptibility to pneumonia shown in this communication, and the wellknown susceptibility of hookworm patients to tuberculosis, it is possible that the tissue resistance of the lungs may be reduced through the mechanical traimatism induced by the passage of the larvae through the lung in their circuitous route from the skin to the intestines. At any rate, many of the men observed here showed a very definite degree of debility, characterized by mental and physical apathy, malnutrition, underdevelopment, and marked anemia. It is believed that these factors combined greatly to reduce or render nil the natural resistance to intercurrent infections, . . . We believe it is the manifest duty of those charged with the physical examinations in the states. where hookworm infection exists to exercise the greatest care in the selection of recruits. In our opinion, only individuals in robust health should be accepted, and anemia, lassitude, and r development, or complaint of digestive disorders with a history of "ground itch" should constitute causes for "sight rejection." Examination of the

The New-Old Star.

for hookworm ova, although not men-

datory at present, should be a part of

thoroughly conducted examina-

recruits from southern states

"Nova first magnitude in Aquila, first seen June 8 h, 10 h, 15 G. M. T., approximate position 18 hr. 45 m. R. A., plus 0.45 dec. Slightly brighter than Deach. Fure white's such is the official description of the new star which is "intriguing" astronomers and agrating certain journalists even in the war crisis. Astronomers must settle anong themselves many questions more important than whether Oxford dollor did not heat Greenwich by half-air hour in making the first observation. None of them is likely to grady the new star higher than the evening paper which on Monday described the appearance of Nova in Aquila, "regarded scientifically," as "the most

tremendous fact in all human experience." The word "tremendous" is well chosen, if Nova Aquilao is really "a missile flung at our system from the depths of Outer Space" to "obliterate in a few hours man and all his handiwork." Should this happen, then the end of the word will be swift and painless; but we incline to the view that sufficient time will be permitted for the astronomers to examine fully the most interesting of stellar bodies that has swum into their ken within living memory. It may be that the light has just reached us of some stellar collision that happened two or three centuries ago.

Ravages of Cholera.

A responsible Government official, interviewed in regard to the Russian situation, states that cholera and other diseases, consequent upon hunger, are spreading through the country, and cau-ing appalling morality. Basing his calculations upon the superficial observations of travellers at Petrograd and in the Steppes country and southward of Omsk and Tomsk, the official would not be surprised if the death roll from these diseases during the coming winter in the whole of European and Asiatic Russia totalled 20,000,000. The lack of suitable clothme, particularly in South-Western Siberia, has greatly increased the suf-

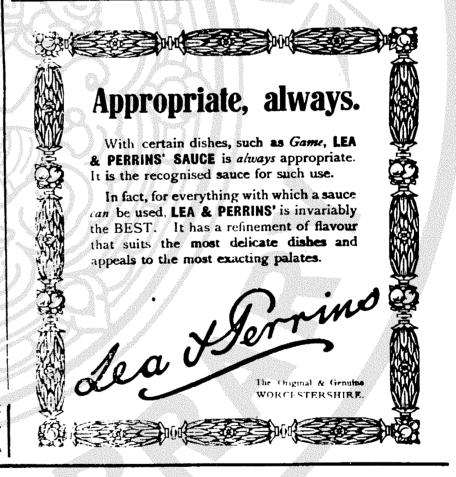
A Stockholm message states that the Germans have insisted in closing the Ukranian frontier owing to cholcra.

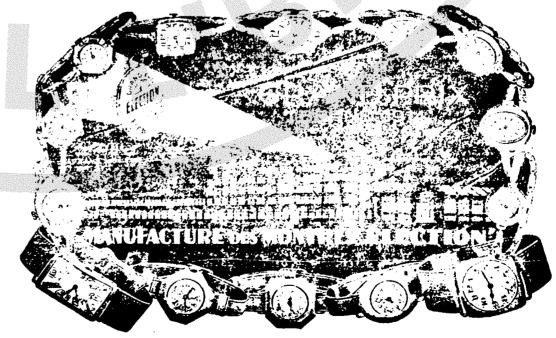
It is reported from Copenhagen that a bill for establishing the monarchy in Finland on the Prussian model has been withdrawn, failing to secure a statutory majority in the Diet, although the Government is preventing many Socialist members from attending the Diet.

Paddy Crop Report Aug. 29, 1918.

Nasuan 1,400 Coyans at Tes. 101-174 each Samruang 230 ..., 96 133 ... Namuang 90 ..., 94-96 ...

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Stationery of all Description At Very Moderate Prices.

"SIAM OBSERVER" Stationery Store.

A German Prison Camp. Painful Experiences of a Hong. kong Man.

Sergeant Geo. Witchell, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Witchell, of the King Edward Hotel, Hongkong, writes, says the Hongkong Daily Press, from Holland, describing his painful experiences as a prisoner of war in Germany, as follows :- I expect you will be surprised to know that I am now in Holland on the exchange scheme. I arrived here a week ago. What a great and glorious relief it is after two long years to feel oneself free again without anyone following behind with a rifle and bayonet! I am just beginning to shake off that awful feeling, and to realise that all this is true and no imagination. . . There is some talk of our exchange

being arranged similar to the French: anyway, I hope so.

Well, it is a lovely place here—a fashionable seaside resort. Everything has been done for our comfort. We bad a grand welcome from the moment of crossing the border to our destina tion, also a reception at the Hotel Galleries on our arrival. It was a treat to hear an English lady speak. They are many workers in the Y.M.C.A. here, which has been erected for us. The Dutch people are very good to us, but it is some job trying to make each other understand, although most of them speak English. One thing, I am in the very best of health and am feeling a great difference in every way during the short time I have been here from what I felt in Germany. I tell you they tried their best to kill us. It was hell. The things that were done you would not believe possible of a sup-posed civilised nation. I don't know if you have read about our treatment, but the papers have got full details now and are making a big thing of it. I read in the papers this morning that we 'are straffing the German prisoners in return. Well, I will tell you some of the things that were done to us. While we were at Minden things were not so bad, but we were sent to a place called Bhomte, in Hanover. Seven hundred N.C.O.'s.

Veritable Calculta Black Hole.

We arrived there at 7 p.m., after travelling from 4 a.m. 42 miles as soon as we arrived, three men were put in prison cells for 5 days for having cigarettes in their hands. Then we were told that Lieut, Muller was in charge, and that if we did not do everything he wanted he would use arms and force us. The first thing, we were to leave all our belongings outside just where we stood, and had to go into the barracks. We were locked inof us in one pla thing was provided for us except a drink of water. Some slept on floors, others on boards. No blankets or coats, as all these had to be left outside to be searched. During the night it rained, so our belongings were in a nice mess. Next morning we were a l chased out by the sentries—a good many were struck with the bufts of rifles, and three were bayonetted. One of the poor fellows died afterwards. Our kits were all searched, etc., and next day he wanted to know if we would volunteer for work. We said no, that German N.C.O.'s did not do so in England. Then he went mad for five minutes and told us we were in "Deutschland," not England, and called usual the dogs and swine he could think of. With that he went into the barrack and said it was dirty. The place had not been in use for two years and was full of fleas and bugs, and we were not given brooms to sweep with or anything. Well, for that he said we would be punished and have to stand to attention from 7 a.m. ttil 7.30 p.m. every day for eight days, having one hour at midday and up at 6 in the morning. If anyone moved he was hanled out and taken to the

Worse Than Pig's Food.

Then he ordered the sentries to use their arms if necessary, which need-less to say, were used whether it was or not. Fellows were fainting through starvation. We got nothing except two slices of black bread a day, coffee made of burnt grain in the morning with no sugar, a bowl of thin watery soup at midday, and the same at night. One might as well bave dronk water. Sometimes we would get boiled potato and carrot peelings in it, as the other went to the troops. I have seen pigs get better, and many a time I have longed for what the pigs got, as it was more solid. If it was not for our people at home sending us parcels every man a prisoner would be dead in three months I got so weak it was agony to walk. Well after 14 days our parcels, which were sent on from Minden, arrived. Then another plan was thought of to make us work. We were asked again, but no. So we were not to have our parcels for 21 days, and by that time five thousand parcels were going bad. The bread was no use when we did get it, for after 21 days it had all gone green. The rats had a good go at the remainder of the stuff, so there wasn't much left except a few tins. After that we were forced to work. We were taken out each day and worked like slaves—some pulling waggons of coal, others digging in fields. One job I was on was pulling a plough—twenty.

four of us ploughing a field all day. We were used for anything, I really don't know how I stood it all, but, thank God, I was able to stand it all. We could see the game he was up to. All this was to get us to mutiny, which would be playing into his hands. He told us it was nothing for him if we were shot, that he could afford to shoot six of us a day. I was there for six weeks, and then I was sent to another place. I'm sure you would never have known me, as I had got so thin. I could hardly recognise myself. At this new camp they left us alone. There was fifty of us sent there, and when our parcels came through I soon got back to my old self. I believe things have altered since then and are not so bad, but it was their chief delight to see us starve.

Notice of Removal.

The Oriental Bakery

Beg to notify that they have

now moved into their new pre-

mises, Oriental Avenue, opposite

to the Siam Observer Press.

ITALIAN RED CROSS LOTTERY

To be drawn in November, 1918 12,000 Tickets at Tcs. 5 each.

Prizes to consist of Italian War Loan Bonds the winners having the option of exchanging their bonds at the exchange rate of 1 Tical = 3 Italian Lire.

LIST OF PRIZES.

One 1st. prize: Lire: 40,000 or Ticals. 13,333.

One 2nd. prize: Lire: 20,000 or Ticals. 6,667

Two 3rd. prize: Lire: 10,000 or Ticals, 3,333 each. Four 4th. prize. Lire: 5,000 or

Ticals. 1,666 each. Ten 5th, prize. Lire: 2,000 or Ticals. 667 each.

The balance after deduction of expenses will be given to the Italian Red Cross and other War Charities. Should all tickets not be sold the value of prizes will be reduced in pro-

Tickets are obtainable at the following places:

Societé Anonyme Belge (S.A.B.) Trocadero Hotel Europe Hotel (S. E. C.) Electrical Store

Buan Soon Lee French Dispensary International Store

portion.

Oriental Store Siam Import Co., Ltd. O.riental Hotel J Sampson & Son H. A. Badman & Co.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd. Kiam Hoa Heng and Co., Ltd. United Toilet Saloon Yong Lee Seng & Co. Nai Lert.

For Sale.

Revised Tide Tables of Meyam Chao Phya Bar for the year 1918. Price

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THE HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.



FOR A WEAK STOMACH. As a general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have eaten too much and when constipated, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale by the British

Battle of Nikolsk.

How Czecho-Slovaks Beat Bolsheviks.

A correspondent, writing to the North China Daily News from Vladivostok, dated July 23, says: Your readers are already aware of the over-turn of the Bolshevik Government owing to their attempting to disarm and intern the Czecho-Slovak forces on their way to the French front. After settling things in and around Vladivostok, they went on to Nikolsk-Ussuriiski, where a fairly numerous body of Red Guards and of the Red Army, reinforced by about a thousands Army, reinforced by about a thrusands a machine-gun, which opened a hot fire on them. However, they took to coming. I will, however, start my tale with an account of what happened at earth and continued, trying to surround Nikolsk on June 29, the day that the the gun. In this, however, they did Czechs took action in Vladivostok.

Already rumours had got about that things at Vladivostok were not quite favourable to the parties in power, and that the Commissaries had been arrested. But these rumours were too good to be true and few believed them. However, when the Vladivostok train did not come through as usual, people were certain that something had happened and spirits rose. The Bolsheviks were fully aware of what had taken place, as some one had managed to get word through to them, and they began to get ready to resist. Decrees were immediately flung out broadcast. The town was declared in a state of siege; people were forbidden to be out of doors after 9 p.m.; all firearms were ordered to be delivered at the Soviet

as soon as possible. Seeing all these warlike preparations, the hopes of the inhabitants fell to almost zero, the more so as the Bolsheviks were threatening to shoot all and sundry. The spirits of the townsfolk were still further lowered by the news that from Habarovsk ten wagons had arrived with ammunition and supplies.

On June 30 the telegraphs went out of action. From Habarovsk and Blagovestchensk reinforcements of the Red Army and Magyars arrived. This raised the Soviet's forces to 3,000 bayonets, of which 600 were Magyars, dressed in the Russian uniform. On the same day, the Bolsheviks advanced a few versts from the town and began to entrench, and get their artillery, consisting of 3 and 6 inches, into posi-

On the same day they received information that the Czechs were advancing on Nikolsk. The Bolsheviks attempted to bolster up their own spirits and attract men to their ranks by vainglorious and lying proclamations in the same way as Sykhanoff, the President of the local Soviet, on being let out by the Czechs to attend the funeral the seven Red Guards killed in Vladivostok, after giving his word of honour, tried to incite the mob of workmen into a riot, and declared, with tears in his eyes, and again on his word of honour, that there were no Magyars or Germans in the employ of the Soviet, when everybody knew that resisting were the Magyars, Germans of the 149 killed in Vladivostok, no fewer than 140 were Magyars and Germans. However, let me continue. On Wednesday, July 3, the Czecho-Slovake. at 11 o'clock in the morning, got to

s'ation "89 versts." At 5 o'clock they got into position and at 11 o'clock arrived at "93 versts," where they dug in to the right of the track. Lying up here till dawn, at the first streaks of the sun they began operations. The Bolshevik artillery consisting of an armoured train, an armoured motor and several gons, was at "97 versts." On the Czechs advancing, the latter opened fire. But in spite of the heavy fire, the Czechs rapidly advanced. Their right flank soon came in touch with the enemy, coming across a party of 140 Germans. These they attacked with the bayonet, and after putting them to flight--six Germans being killed--they continued their advance. About 900 paces further on they spotted not succeed, as the enemy, perceiving their intention, succeeded in making a

get-away. Having cleared the field of the enemy, the Ozechs took up a position from which they could see the Nikolsk. Then, after a preliminary strating, the Czechs began their advance on the

It was clear that the Reds were in full retreat as they had destroyed the railway bridge, and had already entrained the majority of their forces, including a great number of dead an l wounded, and also their much-valued allies, the Magyars, Germans, and Czech deserters. Those who did not succeed in getting on the train dispersed in all directions, taking their rifles and machine-guns. The in habitants, under fear of death, were forced to help the fleeing Reds. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Czechs entered the town.

In their retreat, the Bolsheviks shelled the station, but not heavily. They had already taken with them many of the telegraph accessories, etc. The waiting rooms of the 1st and 2nd class are on the platform, under canvas, the Czechs being quartered in their former premises. Everything in the town is quiet, things going on normally. The majority of the workmen are well satisfied at the turn of affairs, while peasants, especially the older ones, can hardly restrain their joy, throwing themselves on the necks of their deliverers and bringing them all kinds of things.

The Czechs took a thousand prisoners, among whom are 600 Magyars.

These are being sent to Vladivostok to give the lie to the local Soviets' contention that the Magyars were not at all in the service of the Soviet. The Germans, for the most part, served the guns, looked after the technical side of the work two versts from Nikolsk the Bolsheviks destroyed three bridges, burnt one wooden bridge, severely damaged au iron one-this latter was done very skillfully, and is presumed to be the work of a German expert-and the third a stone bridge, which has already been repaired. Almost the only ones and Czech deserters. The Russians very unwillingly took part in the battle, either deserting to the Czechs. or throwing down their arms and

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FOR PALE PEOPLE

is becoming every year more widely known as a blood builder, and it is in the extended use of these pills which has robbed rhenmatism of its

The Free Book, which tells all about the cause and cure of Rheumatism. "The Blood and its Work" All chemists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, at Tes. 2.28 per bottle, or six bottles for Tcs 12 - or will be sent post free on

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Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Dept. D-84, Singapore.
The British Dispensary, Bangkok, sole wholesale agents for Siam.

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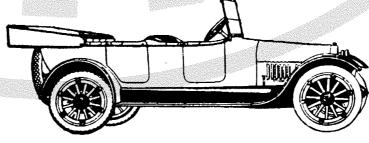
We have just received a consignment of various sizes of a high class English make of Solid Tyres.

Owners and Users of Motor Trucks are advised to look into their requirements and buy now for present and future use as the next consignment will be much dearer in price,

THE BANGKOK DOCK MOTOR GARAGE.

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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 send before noon.

Chinese Labour in France.

Twenty thousand well-clothed and well-fed Chinese labourers are working in France in almost every department of labour in connection with war, such as munition factories, food factories, mills, farms, railway, dockyards, serodromes and what not. They are well treated, happy and contented.

The men get from \$30 to \$50 per month or its equivalent in france a portion of which is retained here in Ohina and paid to their families.

A special office is established at 25, Rue Sour Allegre, French Concession, managed by the able and courteous M. Bourgignoy, who speaks excellent Madarin. The office handles all the correspondence between the labourers and their families in China. On the 20th of each month a member of the family of each labourer calls to receive a portion of the wages of the man working in France, and also whatever letters or parcels there are from his or her relative. If the payee has a letter to send to the man in France he hands this into the office which promptly forwards it.

In France the men are provided with healthy living quarters and wholesome food and clothing. Those who are really intelligent and worthy are given special lessons in French after working hours. Physical drill is given daily as recreation, in addition to other amusements, one of which is boating on Sundays. It is interesting to note that the men are placed in the same factories with French girls and accord ing to the statement of French authorities, they work well and in have well also. In fact it is difficult to see how the men could fail to work well under such ideal conditions and patriotic influence.

Good Discipline.

Out of the 20,000 men working in France under the French war officeand there are many more under contract with the British Authorities -less than two hundred have been sent back to China for disciplinary reasons. This is certainly a good showing and for this reason Chinese labourers are much liked and well treated in France. One of the men was asked what he thought of France. He said it was a wonderful country. Asked what he thought was the most wonderful thing, he said that he could find good roads everywhere. Pressed as to what he really thought was most wonderful the man finally

derground railway which travelled under the river was a wonder which he

had never seen or heard of elsewhere. What an influence these men will have on the life and industry in China after their return can better be imagined than stated. It has been said by a French official that after the war there will be more men speaking the French language in Ohina than those who speak English. "The knowledge the labourers must acquire during their stay in France in connection with up-to-date methods and machinery will surely have a beneficial result on Chinese industry to say nothing of their greatly improved

In order further to facilitate the Chinese labourers in France a social school for interpreters has been opened in Shanghai where a reasonably educated Chinese young man may get a good vocabulary of French in a short time. The schooling is free of charge and after graduation the men are sent to France as interpreters at a salary of

about 200 francs per month.

office in the Rue Shear Allegre is a place with plays an ever increasing rôle in the Franco-Chinese relations and after this war when thousands of Chinese return to their homes dressed in Parisian style and speaking French sprinkled with all the patois and argot spoken in the Parisian mills it is that small house in the Shanghai French Concession they will have to thank. There they entered timidly as humble and ignorant coolies turning twice back before they finally signed the contract to go to a strange country far away where the sun sets.

France Welcomes Them.

Thousands of coolies have passed through the bureau de recruitment and that number is now in France working in the munition factories, on the railway stations unloading goods and as dock labourers in the ports. The contracts are very liberal; they provide for a three to five years' stay in France with the option of return or to settle

down in France. France quite evidently The Chinese labourers recruiting wants the diligent Chinese workmen to settle down.

In special evening schools they are taught the French language and other useful knowledge. Already they are visiting cases and theatres and it is no wonder that letters received here by the relatives speak in enthusiastic terms of the life they are leading in France. The letters arrive in thousands by every mail steamer and are all addressed to the recruiting office in the Bue Speur Allegre which has become a veritable letter clearing house be ween the labourers in France and their relatives in the different pro-

Every menth on the 20th an ener mous crowd assembles there. It is the day when the monthly ren.iftance is paid out to those dependent on the labourers. The minimum a labourer must grant his dependents is 75 francs a month, about the third part of their average earnings. Many are remitting much more than that minimum thus showing how great a benefit China is

reaping from their sons who were made destitute by floods and famine in their provinces and out of sheer desperation plunged themselves into the adventure from which German agents desperately tried to prevent them.

Gruesome tales were spread broadcast: Huge fish would appear in the sea and eat a hole in their ship so that it would sink, and if by lack they arrived in France they would be sent . against the Germans who are flerce men and would swallow them pigtail and all. Instead every letter which arrives here tells of the wonders and of the pleasure of France. They speak of the metropolitan railway which goes under the ground, the streets of Paris, compared to which Nanking road is a village path, and they speak of the French girls working with them together in a factories. Photos sent prove that the Chinese is quite a favourite there.—Ex.

Rainfall.

We have received the following blegraphic reports of rainfall from the Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Lands and Agriculture.

Mondol Krung Kao. At Dhanyaburi Aug. 26 43.0 mm. 26 49.9 3 26 49.5 " Singhaburi " Lobburi Saraburi " Ayndhya MONDOL NAGOR JAYSRI. Aug. 26 1.6 At Subarn " Nagor Pathom " 28 4.5 " MONDOL RAJABURI. At Bejraburi Aug. 21 16.5 ,, 25 62.7 " Bejraburi MONDOL PRACHIN. At Nagor Nayok Aug. 27 13.0 MONDOL NAGOR SVARGA. At Nagor Svarga Aug. 25 14.1 "Kambaeng Bejra " 25 ., Nagor Svarga " 26 ., Kambaeng Bejra .. 26 41 () " Jaynad 20.8 27 34.0 ., Nagor Svarga Udaya Kambaeng Bejra , 27 123.0 Kambaeng Bejra , 27 61.8

Siam Observer

SPECIAL WAR EDITION Subscription Tes. 1 per mensem.



An observation officer descending from his ballon by means of a parachute. In mid air.

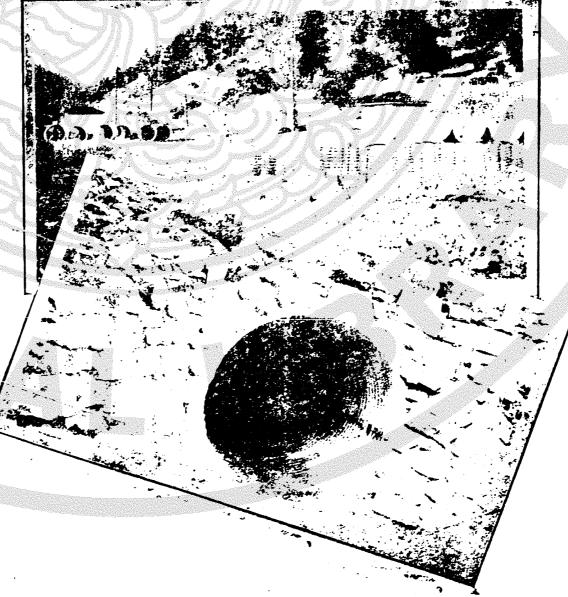
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Conveninet. - Very easily transported and installed.

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