









ary. The director and vice directors of the state bank were arrested but were subsequently released.

The American embassy has requested a train to convey two hundred American residents to Harbin.

The Daily Telegraph correspondent at Petrograd wiring later says fighting at Moscow began on November 10. The Government forces consisted of three thousand military cadets and students with three guns, numerous rifles and some maxims. Fifteen thousand of the hundred thousand soldiers in garrison supported the Bolsheviks, the rest remained in the barracks. The military revolutionary committee secured fifteen guns with which they continuously bombarded the centre of the town. The casualties till November 14 were three thousand and were chiefly peaceful civilians and their corpses lay for days on doorways and stairs. The cathedral of the Assumption, the glory of the Kremlin, was destroyed by bombardment and the church of St. Basil set on fire.

London, Nov. 19.—The railwaymen of the Cardiff district have decided to strike unless wages are increased by a pound weekly within a week.

Mr. Clem Edwards M. P. has written to the King, pointing out that three-fifths of the South Wales miners who voted in favour of coming out are men and youths liable to service, so that in secret ballot they voted in favour of calling up themselves. This Mr. Edwards adds is the most beautiful demonstration of patriotism that has yet come from any industrial population.

Zurich, Nov. 19.—Six were killed in Saturday's rioting. Several battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry arrived on Sunday to maintain order. A general strike is threatened.

London, Nov. 19.—Field Marshal Haig says the enemy's artillery was active at night. Scottish and Warwickshire troops carried out successful raids in the neighbourhood of Monchy le Preux and Greenland hill northward of Roenx.

London, Nov. 19.—The Daily Chronicle correspondent at Stockholm says Kalidine's Cossacks occupying the Donetz coalfield are able to starve and freeze Petrograd. Kaledin at Kharkoff has stopped two hundred wagonloads of food for Petrograd. A military dictatorship of Kaledin or Korniloff is expected.

The Daily News correspondent at Petrograd says at a meeting of representative socialists convened by the railway union on Friday a delegate on the front committee stated there were only three days supplies at the front which the army would be compelled to abandon owing to famine unless transport improved.

London, Nov. 19.—French communiqué: On the right of the Meuse, in the region of Channe wood, we advanced appreciably, and inflicted losses on the enemy. The artillery duel continued lively hereabouts.

London, Nov. 19.—French communiqué: The artillery duel continued at night time on the right of the Meuse, notably at Channe Wood.

[Channe Wood, constantly mentioned in the telegrams, taken by the French on Sept. 8 has seen many attempts by the enemy to recapture it. The German High Command attaches the greatest importance to the wood and the height above it called the Croix de Vaux. Before the attack on the 24th General von Soden commanding the group of armies east of the Meuse, stated "the old German position must be carried at any cost and it must be held. Our present position is untenable."

London, Nov. 20.—Field Marshal Haig reports, we improved our positions slightly at night time north west of Passchendaele. We repulsed an attack on certain advanced posts north-east of Polygon Wood.

Machine-guns this morning caught other parties approaching south-east of Poelcapelle, the majority being killed or taken prisoner. The enemy raided our trenches last night east of Gouzeaucourt.

Three hostile machines were brought down on Sunday and one driven down. One of ours is missing.

London, Nov. 18.—Field Marshal Haig: A strong raiding party this morning entered certain points of our trenches in the neighbourhood of Dillmont Farm, south-east of Epehy. We counter-attacked across the open and ejected the enemy after sharp fighting. Our trenches to the south-east of Havincourt were raided in the early morning.

London, Nov. 18.—Field Marshal Haig says: The Lancashire and Highlanders successfully raided in the neighbourhood of Monchy le Preux taking a few prisoners. There was reciprocal artillery fire on the battle front. The enemy's fire is principally directed to our positions from Passchendaele to Langemarck and southward of Polygon wood.

London, Nov. 18.—A French communiqué says there is fairly great reciprocal artillery fire north of Chemin des Dames and on the right of the Meuse.

London, Nov. 18.—French communiqué: There was intermittent reciprocal artillery work in the Vaudesons region and towards Schoenbois, being lively and continuous to the north of hill 344 and the right bank of the Meuse.

London, Nov. 18.—Palestine Official: The Australian and New Zealand mounted troops on Saturday occupied Jaffa without opposition. The enemy appears to be continuing his retirement northward.

London, Nov. 18.—Sir A. Yapp, speaking at Glasgow, announced that he had just received a cable requesting him to be ready with a Y. M. C. A. hut for Jerusalem.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Mr. Baker in his weekly communiqué says the heavy artillery preparation in two sectors of the Anglo-French fronts presages a further offensive. It is estimated half the Turkish army in Palestine has been lost.

The training of the American national army is progressing rapidly and its moral is excellent.

Amsterdam, Nov. 19.—Travellers from Germany state that one and possibly two German destroyers have been lost in the Heligoland fight. Most of the crew perished.

London, Nov. 19.—The correspondent of the Times says at Peking Chang Hsun will be exiled to R-union.

London, Nov. 19.—In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour stated the situation in Russia was still obscure although it appeared the Extremists completely controlled Petrograd and Moscow. Telegraphic communications with Sir G. Buchanan had been resumed.

London, Nov. 19.—The death has occurred of Sir Charles Holroyd, the painter and etcher.

Zurich, Nov. 18.—A telegram today says that four were killed, and many injured, in a conflict between the police and 2,000 pacifists yesterday evening. The troops were called out and fired blank. Order was restored in the morning.

London, Nov. 20.—The papers are practically unanimous that yesterday's debate was a personal triumph for Mr. Lloyd George who has rarely shown such persuasive power in dissipating any apprehension of a political crisis. His explanations of the working of the new council satisfied those doubting its practicability. Tributes are paid to Mr. Asquith's moderation.

London, Nov. 18.—The Admiralty publishes no further information regarding the Heligoland fight operation beyond the fact that the enemy's light cruisers were chased to within thirty miles of Heligoland until under the protection of their battle fleet and minefields, when we retired. An enemy light cruiser was seen on fire and another's machinery appeared to be damaged. An enemy mine sweeper was sunk. We had no losses and only slight damage to ships. Our casualties were slight.

London, Nov. 18.—A German Naval communiqué says strong British naval forces attempted to break into the German light on the morning of November 17. Our guardships located them on the line Horns Reef Terschelling. An immediate counter-thrust by our advanced force repulsed them easily. We had no losses.

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## Notice.

I, the undersigned beg to notify all customers and clients that my business is now located at the new building at the corner of Klong Poh Yome and Bangrak  
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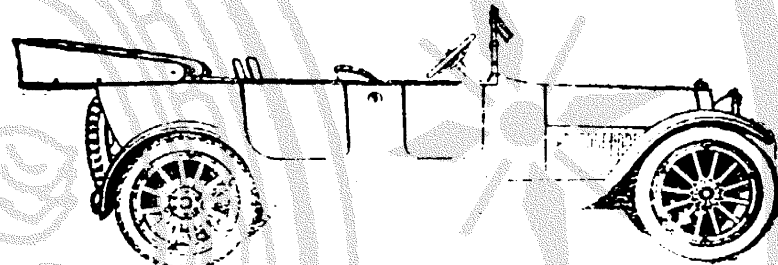
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DIRECTIONS:—Take 12 table-spoonfuls three a day one hour before meals. TAKE PURE WIT HOUT WATER. Under 14 years one table-spoonful, under 7 years 1 table-spoonful, and for babies up to one year old 1 teaspoonful. When the pain is severe, double the dose. (Can be taken by women en-suite.)

For Inflammation of the gums, apply with cotton-wool on the swollen gum changing every 3 minutes 3 times a day 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 Beri-beri, take full dose three a day. For cholera, take one table-spoonful every 1/2 an hour.

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

For Earache, clean the ear first with cotton-wool, put 3 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 12 table-spoonfuls three 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 Stange, 3 oz. Tcs. 1.40, 4 oz. Tcs. 1.80, 6 oz. Tcs. 2.50, 8 oz. Tcs. 2.95, 16 oz. Tcs. 4.25. Postage extra.

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## The Bangkok Library.

The annual inspection and overhauling of the books takes place the first week in December, and the Library will be closed from the 1st to the 7th, in order to facilitate the work. Subscribers are asked to kindly return all books on the 30th inst.

27-29

## Notice.

Consignees of Goods are hereby notified that Balances ex s.s. "Glenamoy", "Glenyle" and "Kwai Sang" have arrived per s.s. "Mata Hari" on 2nd inst., 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 go-down rent.

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Inspection: Thursday & Friday 29th and 30th.

TERMS:—As usual.  
Catalogues and further particulars from

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Valuator, Auctioneer and Estate Agent.  
27-30

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## The Siam Observer.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1917.

## THE FUTURE OF THE HOLY LAND.

The recent successes of the British army in Palestine make it seem a certainty that the strangling grip of the Ottoman Empire on the Holy Land is at last to be loosened and that in a very short time the Turks will be permanently ousted from the land they have misgoverned and ravaged for centuries. With the freeing of the land from the Turk the question arises of its future and the world will regard with satisfaction Mr. Balfour's pronouncement that the British Government is in sympathy with the Zionist movement and views favourably the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people. The history of the Zionist movement is an interesting one but it must not be forgotten that the Jews are not agreed on the subject of a permanent settlement in Palestine. There are Jews who strongly dislike the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine founded on the theory of the homelessness of the Hebrew nation. This section of the community argues that Judaism is a religious system with which politics have no concern and they believe that Jews ought to identify themselves with the political aims and aspirations of the country in which they live. Most of the Jews, however, will hail Mr. Balfour's declaration with pleasure for, notwithstanding an exile of twenty centuries, Palestine is still to most Jews the Jewish land—a land made holy by being the cradle of their religion, and for ever hallowed by its connection with Bible history. On the progress that was being made in the settlement of Palestine by Jews before the war a Jewish journal waxes eloquent:—

"A Jewish Palestine and Hebrew a living tongue were becoming more than visionary ideas before the war broke out. Distinct progress had been made towards advancing Zionist conceptions. Since the pogroms of the eighties in Russia a stream of Jewish emigrants has moved to Palestine where there were before the outbreak of war 100,000 Jews out of a total population of some 700,000. Most of these Jews went to the towns but 10,000 settled in some forty agricultural colonies scattered all over Palestine. They came to a land where there were no roads, where the Government's one interest was to collect taxes, where an age-long tradition banned all progress, where a populace with a low standard of living and a taste for anarchy made the building up of a new society infinitely hard. These Jewish pioneers, severed from the land for 2,000 years overcame every difficulty and their colonies were the only vital and progressive thing in Palestine." The article goes on to say that Hebrew had become the everyday speech of the colonies and that in the matter of education not only had elementary schools been established but plans for a Hebrew University at Jerusalem had been evolved. Doubtless much of what was prosperous before the war has been swept away during the past three years and it is not to be believed that the Turkish army in its retreat across the land will leave undestroyed any educational or progressive institution. The Turks are as wantonly cruel now as they were in the far off days when Pope Urban II, in his great sermon at Clermont, roused the princes of Europe against their barbarity. It is possible that the influence of the rich German Jews may prevent the land from being utterly ruined in the retreat and upon the remains of former Zionist effort in Palestine there may be built up, under the protection of the Allies, a prosperous Jewish State that will carry on the traditions of one of the most wonderful races that have ever inhabited the globe.

WITH reference to a notice which appeared in our issue of 10th November, 1917, on the subject of a Chinese loan being floated in Canton the Government here has been officially informed that the loan is not issued by the Government of China who are responsible neither for its issue nor for its redemption.—Free Press.



## Court Circular.

GRAND PALACE,  
Monday, November 26.

This afternoon, at Amarindra Hall, His Majesty the King granted a general official audience, after which the King presided over the meeting of the Cabinet.

## Norwegian Decorations.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to grant permission to H. E. Phya Visvitra Sagoradith Harbourn Master General to wear the 1st Class of the Order of St. Olaf which H. M. the King of Norway has conferred on him.

Permission has also been granted to Phra Dhitakar Bhakdi of the Foreign Office to wear the 2nd Class of the same order.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL

"CLYSMA" Cigarettes are first-class Egyptian Cigarettes. They are obtainable from all Stores at a low price.

THE household furniture and effects of Mr. W. B. Classen will be sold by Auction on Friday the 30th inst. by E. M. Pereira and Co.

THE Post and Telegraph Department reports that Paknampo line is still in good order as far as Ayuthya. Other lines are all available.

CHINA has lodged a protest with Japan against the introduction of civil administration at Tientsin, says the "Peking Daily News."

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THE Bangkok Library will be closed from 1st to 7th Dec. owing to inspection and overhauling of books. Subscribers are asked to return all books on the 30th inst.

THE s.s. *Katong* left Singapore at 5 p.m. on Saturday the 24th inst., and may be expected to arrive at the Borneo Company's wharf on Wednesday morning about 7 a.m.

KHUY Chane Rothrath who was recently transferred from the Railway Department to the Royal Entertainment Department has been promoted Luang Chane Duriyang.

THE Prince Steamship line despite the increasing of excess profits duty from 60 to 80 per cent. paid a dividend for last year of 30 per cent. and put aside £250,000 to a trade protection fund.

DURING the war 437 aeroplanes and seaplanes have been received by the British Government as gifts from different parts of the Empire and from British subjects in neutral or Allied countries.

STATISTICS received in Medan from America show that the imports of all rubber into America during the financial year 1916/17, ended June last year, amounted to 333,000,000 lbs. as against 268,000,000 lbs. in the preceding twelve months.

BOASTING an acquaintance with China extending over nearly a quarter of a century, Dr. G. E. Morrison, whose famous library has just been purchased by Baron Isawaki for £35,000, first went to the Celestial Empire possessed of a strong antipathy to the Chinese. He came in time, however, to have for them a feeling of lively sympathy and gratitude. He was with the late Sir Claude Macdonald, the then British Minister in the British headquarters at Peking during the whole of the siege by the Boxer rebels.

THERE has been discovered at Cape Scott, one of the most solitary points in Vancouver Island, by the chief engineer of the Public Works Department of British Columbia, a sculptor who spends his time in modelling little masterpieces from lumps of clay and then destroying them. He is Mr. A. F. Whittier, and he calls himself a "prospector." Living entirely alone, he has for the past two years been carrying out lonely investigations of mineral claims in his neighbourhood. His sculptor's tools are of the simplest kind, and it is his habit to work with the same piece of clay, which weighs scarcely five pounds, but with that he has modelled scores of objects. The Government engineer found him just as he had completed a bust of the martyred British nurse, Edith Cavell. Mr. Whittier was about to destroy the work in order that he might use the clay for a miniature statue of his son, who was recently killed. He was, however, persuaded to part with the bust, which is to be auctioned in aid of the Red Cross funds.



## THE Great War.

### Russia and Germany.

#### Germany Declines to Receive Maximalist Deputation.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)  
London, Nov. 26.

Petrograd:—The Mayor of Petrograd announces that the Germans have declined to receive a Maximalist deputation and declared that they will only negotiate peace with a constituent assembly.

The Germans' preliminary conditions before entering into negotiations include the withdrawal of the Russians a hundred kilometres, while they themselves, will be holding the present positions.

#### Continued British Progress.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)  
London, Nov. 26.

A British Official report says, We captured Bourlon village and practically the whole of Bourlon Wood, including all the high ground within.

#### The Affair Malvy.

(Havas Telegram.)  
Paris, Nov. 25.

After numerous incidents the Commission on the Malvy affair, voted, by 12 to 4 (10 not voting), a motion sending back Malvy before the High Court without preliminary enquiry.

#### Americans Sink German Submarine.

(Havas Telegram.)  
Paris, Nov. 25.

Washington, Official:—An American destroyer has sunk a German submarine and captured the crew.

#### Germans Refuse Armistice.

(Havas Telegram.)  
Paris, Nov. 25.

Petrograd:—The Generalissimo Kri. lenko has formally proposed an armistice to the Germans which they refused declaring that they will negotiate peace only with the constituent authority and laying down, as a preliminary, the condition that the Russians withdraw a hundred kilometres while the Germans remain in the present positions.

#### Brilliant French Success.

(Havas Telegram.)  
Paris, Nov. 26.

We forced brilliantly the first and second lines between Samogneux and Anglemont: we took more than 800 prisoners.

#### 9,774 Prisoners Taken.

(Havas Telegram.)  
Paris, Nov. 26.

After stubborn combat the English retained possession of the conquered terrain having taken a total of 9,774 prisoners including 182 officers.

#### Intense Artillery.

(Havas Telegram.)  
Paris, Nov. 26.

Artillery actions are intense in the Passchendaele and Ypres sectors.

#### The Russian Assembly.

(Havas Telegram.)  
Paris, Nov. 25.

Petrograd:—The election for the Constitutional Assembly has begun in Russia.

#### Italians Inflict Heavy Losses.

(Havas Telegram.)  
Paris, Nov. 26.

The Italians repulsed stubborn attacks between the Brenta and the Piave, making prisoners and inflicting heavy losses.

## Submarine Zone Expansion.

(H. O. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)  
Singapore, Nov. 27.

The German newspapers anticipate great results from the extension of the submarine zone which they describe as an answer to the foolhardy utterance of Mr. Lloyd George to the effect that we need no longer fear the submarine menace.

The Dutch Press fears the extension will entirely isolate Holland.

#### Japan's Help.

Tokio, Nov. 16.—The Russian situation causes the gravest concern here. The council of ministers meets on Friday morning when an important development is generally expected.

Tokio, Nov. 17.—The finance minister in a speech declared that it was absolutely impossible to despatch Japanese troops to Europe. The Allies well appreciated the difficulties and never pressed the matter, but Japan's willingness to shoulder the Allied cause was demonstrated by naval, shipping, industrial and financial co-operation and assistance. Japan had rendered to the Allies, directly or indirectly, financial help aggregating a thousand million sterling.

Tokio, Nov. 19.—The Times correspondent says the Minister of Finance speaking at Osaka said a Japanese expedition to Europe was impossible. It is understood the Government attaches the greatest importance to the Paris conference in view of the probability of questions of Japanese military aid arising.

Tokio, Nov. 19.—Japan will be represented at the Paris conference by ambassadors and naval and military attaches from London and Paris.

#### Nivelle's Suggestion.

London, Nov. 19.—The Daily Telegraph military correspondent denies that Mr. Lloyd George attempted last winter to place the British army under the command of Nivelle, but says that Nivelle in January proposed the Anglo-French should pool their resources for a tremendous blow at the German centre, professing his readiness to serve under the British generalissimo. The proposals after much was of time were partially accepted at the Calais conference but were never carried out. The problem of a single command of the Anglo-French armies is most difficult but must now be solved and the only way of securing universal agreement on the subject of a single command is by a free interchange of information and ideas between the military leaders in a supreme war council.

#### The African Drive.

London, Nov. 16.—Mahenge: The total enemy killed and captured in East Africa in the fortnight ending Nov. 10 was Whites 436, Askaris 661. Also eighteen guns, including the enemy's last two four inchers have been taken.

The main force of the enemy is hard pressed and is now being driven towards Tschitwata 10.37 S. 39.7 E. A captured letter mentions that the German Commander-in-Chief instructed the commander in the north that the colony must be held at least till Jan. 18. Another letter reported a statement of the German Governor that there will be peace this year.

London, Nov. 17.—East Africa Official: On Makond plateau we occupied Oriti on Wednesday and Chitwata on Thursday taking prisoner 46 Germans and 425 Askaris. Since Nov. 1 we have killed or captured 473 Germans 1,072 Askaris, two naval guns, thirty-three machineguns. The enemy has been driven out of the whole Mahenge area.

#### Submarining.

New York, Nov. 16.—Arthur Pollen, the naval writer, interviewed says that Wednesday's submarine figures constitute the most momentous news since the United States declared war, compared with which Germany's successes in Russia and Italy were trivial. He declares that submarining has been finally beaten.

London, Nov. 16.—In the House of Commons Sir Eric Geddes stated the diminution in submarine figures ought not to be regarded as indicating that the submarine menace had been defeated. "The steady decline in sinkings since April shows that we hold and are at present mastering the submarine. The rise in merchant shipbuilding present and proposed shows that we are counteracting the enemy's efforts but rigid economy and increased output of the shipyards is necessary."

London, Nov. 16.—The Irish steamer Ardmore has been torpedoed off the coast and the engine room staff killed by the explosion, twenty two of the crew being drowned. The Captain and six others were picked up after a terrible night clinging to an upturned boat.

## The S. P. G. Mission.

To the Editor of the "Siam Observer."

Dear Sir,  
May I be allowed the courtesy of your columns to bring to the notice of your readers this important matter? Thursday of this week, the Vigil of St. Andrew's Day, has been set apart as a Day of Prayer for the Missionary work of the Church throughout the world. Special opportunities will be given to any who would like to share them, as follows:—

7.30 a.m. Holy Communion.  
9 a.m. Children's Service.  
10 a.m. Matins and Address.  
12 noon Midday Prayers.  
5 p.m. Evensong.  
6.30 p.m. Intercessions and Address.

Faithfully Yours,  
CECIL R. SIMMONS.

Bangkok, Nov. 26, 1917.

## The Capture of Jaffa.

### Scottish Exploits.

London, Nov. 19.—Reuter's correspondent at Egyptian headquarters (Nov. 18) describing the capture of Jaffa and Ramleh, says that the former was occupied by the Mounted Troops, who took prisoner three hundred at Lydda. Ramleh is the centre of a fertile region, extensively cultivated and supporting a meeting population. The Turks' flight was so precipitate that the town was undamaged.

The affair at Abushushieh on Nov. 15 was a brilliant piece of work by the Yeomanry who charged the ridge and secured right and left in deadly fashion. Four hundred prisoners taken here. The same correspondent (Nov. 19th) handsomely tributes the part played by the Scottish in the recent operations. They were chiefly Lowlanders and led the van on the left flank and participated in some of the stiffest fighting. It was on the night Halloween that the Scottish stormed Umbrella Hill and El Arish redoubt and a strong position called the "little devil" at El Arish. The enemy exploded four mines, engulfing the first wave completely, but the succeeding waves did not hesitate a second but swept over the position.

In a subsequent phase of the operations, the Scottish role was most important. They marched across the sand dunes fifteen miles to Wady Hesi. It was heavy going with the guns having to be occasionally man handled. Arriving on the north bank of the Wady at night time, the Scottish charged with the bayonet the positions, although they were unaccompanied, taking the whole ridge of hills before midnight. At Deirsinied, after having driven out the Turks, the enemy counter attacked four times during the night, each time recapturing the ground. For the fifth time the Scottish returned to the charge and drove out the Turks, who then gave up the struggle. These feats were wonders of dogged persistence, after the exhausting marches but the results were invaluable, checking the enemy withdrawals and leading to important captures.

On the tenth the Kilties were ordered to take the heights beyond Ashood, which they again accomplished with the bayonet, making the third night attack in four days. There was a desperate contest at Burkah on the twelfth. The enemy had two lines of trenches a thousand yards apart, splendidly situated with a glacis slope fronting both, supported by strong artillery. Both were captured after bloody bayonet work. Later, after seven days continuous fighting and marching, the Scottish proceeded to attack two villages on the Wady Rubin which were perfectly screened by cactus hedges and thick plantations. The Scottish assaulted, traversing a stretch of bare plain without a scrap of cover and the Yeomanry, making a wide turning movement northwards, effected the necessary diversion to enable the Scottish to rush the position, taking prisoner 1,440.

The following day the Scottish participated in fighting north of the railway junction, reaching the Jerusalem railway. During seven days and nights they covered sixty-nine miles. It was a great achievement, because part of the time a heat wave prevailed.

#### The Premier's Paris Speech.

London, Nov. 17.—Mr. Lloyd George's much criticised expression in the Paris speech "impenetrable barrier in the west" was used when he was referring to a break through by the Central Powers eastward. The following, which is the text of the passage, comes immediately after end of fifth section. "While we were hammering with the whole of our might at the impenetrable barrier in the west, the Central Powers feeling confident that we could not break through, threw their weight on that little country, crushed her resistance and opened a gate to the east and unlocked great stores of corn and cattle and minerals. They unlocked the door of hope all essential to enable Germany to sustain her struggle."

## American Flood Relief Fund.

The American Legation acknowledges with many thanks the receipt of the following sums for Relief of the Flood sufferers:—

The Siamo-Chinese Co-operative Club	Ten.	2,000.00
American Minister	"	300.00
Mr. Frank D. Arnold	"	50.00
Dr. Carl C. Hansen	"	50.00
Previously acknowledged	"	6,250.00
		8,650.00

#### British Soldiers Fight British Cement.

London, Nov. 19.—In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil stated in view of a letter from a British officer to the Times, stating that he had found in a "pillbox" a label showing that it was made with British cement, the export of cement had been prohibited, pending enquiries. He pointed out that military enquiries had hitherto not confirmed the use of British cement in German fortifications. If there was any reasonable doubt about it, the export would be definitely stopped.

## For Sale.

Mong Bee Chan, Rice Mill, Sam Ray, Bangkok. Application to inspect the Mill may be made to the Mill, and offers to purchase, to be made direct to Mr. Tan Kah Kee, 1, River Valley Road, Singapore.

20-20 p.

## Return of Flood Gauge Readings.

DATE 26th NOVEMBER, 2400.

Station	Highest level this year		Gauge reading at this date	Difference of level during preceding 48 hours in centimetres		Remarks
	Date	Level		Rise	Fall	
Wat Dabod	Oct. 1-11	0.24	3.22		47 c.m.	Total fall from highest 2.98 metres.
Suphan	Nov. 1st	1.31	1.51		2 c.m.	For Nov. 24th
Krung Kao	.. 31	0.13 a.z.	Report	n.t.	received	
Saraburi	Oct. 23rd	0.83	13.62		10 c.m.	Total fall from highest 5.79 metres.
Rang Sit	Nov. 5th	0.08 a.z.	.85		2 c.m.	Total fall from highest 43 c.m.
Bang Nok Kwak	.. 17th	0.00	.66		9 c.m.	Total fall from highest 66 c.m.
Petrax	.. 18th	0.15	.58		8 c.m.	Total fall from highest 84 c.m.

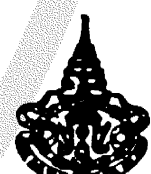
N. B.—Zero is at the top of the gauge. Hence "A. Z." indicates height of water above the gauge.

By order of the  
ROYAL COMMISSION FOR FLOOD RELIEF.



S. A. B.

BY APPOINTMENT  
TO  
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		p. bottle	p. doz.
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do	Pts	1.20	12.00
CLARET No. 1	Qts	2.80	28.00
CLARET Special	Qts	3.60	36.00
HOCK No. 2	Qts	2.10	21.00
BURGUNDY No. 1	Qts	2.80	28.00
SAUTERNE (White)	Qts	2.80	28.00

Australian wines, being prepared under strict Government supervision are guaranteed pure, natural wines, no addition whatever having been made during their preparation.

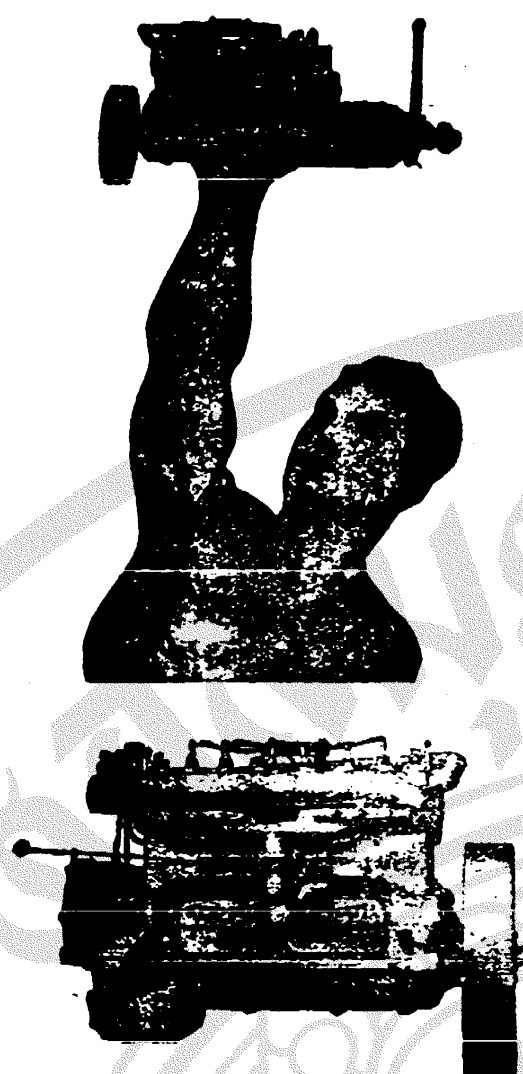
N.B.—We shall be pleased to send a "The Diet's Report to the Australian Department of Agriculture", upon application.

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**KERMATH**12 H.P. 16 H.P. and 20 H.P.  
IN STOCK.**Siam Import Co., Ltd.****Sikak Phya Sri-City.****Italy's Hour of Trial.****New Phase of the Battle.**

London, Nov. 19.—Italian Official: The enemy violently concentrated their fire on positions on the Asiago Plateau, but did not attack. We reoccupied advanced trench elements taking prisoner two hundred. Strong enemy forces are attacking Monte Montenero, Monte Tomba lines, southward of Quero. We prevented any re-attempt to cross the Piave.

London, Nov. 19.—Wireless German Official: Between the coast and Becelaere firing was of great intensity. The enemy fruitlessly made repeated attacks northeast of Asiago. We stormed Quero and Monte Cornella and drove out the enemy from positions on Monte Tomba, taking prisoner eleven hundred.

London, Nov. 20.—A Wireless Italian semi-official says that by the attack on Monte Fenera and Monte Tomba the enemy made contact at every point of the line on which the Italians have now made their stand. The enemy masses are increasingly dense in several places and movements of artillery and columns are reported in various directions. A new phase is about to commence. Possibly the enemy intends to tempt fortune by a grand strategic undertaking and rapidly break the wings with a view to surrounding the Italians, or by a slow methodical wearing down action, or a series of hammer blows similar to Verdun. In any case the recent serious losses must have convinced the enemy of the impossibility of the dissolution of the Italian army through lack of resistance. The Italian army is preparing to face the great imminent struggle to which the enemy is bringing up enormous forces and material.

Paris, Nov. 19.—Semi Official: The most noteworthy event of the day was the more resolute Italian resistance which even entered the phase of counter-attacking assisted by reinforcements which are now participating in a determined resistance to the Austro-German concentric movement in the mountains. The enemy is making his principal effort between the Brenta and Piave, because if he breaks the Italian centre he can take the right wing in reverse, but notwithstanding the importance of the line covering Treviso and Venice the whole interest of the battle has centred on the mountain mass of Sette Comuni dominating the Bassano plain.

London, Nov. 19.—Reuter's correspondent at Italian Headquarters telegraphing yesterday evening says owing to the strength of the enemy effort which is supported by constant reinforcements of men and artillery, it is

probable the Italians will for the present only be able to delay the invasion but they thus gain time enabling preparations for the counter offensive. The abandonment of the Piave may be a painful necessity leading to the successful accomplishment of these preparations.

London, Nov. 20.—The Daily Mail correspondent at Italian Headquarters wiring on Nov. 18 says it is now ten days since the holding of the Piave began and the river army has stood firm against all shocks. The mountain army in the Trentino and Feltre quadrilateral is withstanding successive onsets. As an instance nine attacks in twenty-four hours were made against the Meletta Sasenol line east of Asiago. The most desperate efforts have been made by Krobatin's army to break through near Quero which is a critical hinge between the army facing north and the army facing east along the Piave. The Italian's repulse of the river crossing though it does not alter the course of the campaign is most important because it inspires the Italian army with the breath of victory. A whole Austrian brigade which crossed was annihilated largely thanks to the tenacity of the Bersaglieri who fought all night in extreme cold with rifles and machineguns. They received supplies of bombs at daylight whereupon the surviving Austrians surrendered.

London, Nov. 18.—Wireless German Official: Strong Italian forces fruitlessly attempted to recapture heights north-east of Asiago.

London, Nov. 18.—Italian Official: We completely broke up four attacks of extreme violence in the direction of Zomo, east of Gallio and recaptured advanced elements in the direction of Casera Meletta d'Avanti taking prisoner a hundred. Enemy pressure between the Brenta and Piave is increasing. We, after fierce resistance and brilliant counter-attacks, effected an orderly withdrawal from some advanced positions. We completely swept the enemy from the Fogare zone and repulsed an attack at Zennon, further driving back the enemy into the river loop. We frustrated attempts to cross the river elsewhere. We took prisoner on Friday and Saturday on the right bank of the Piave 1,265.

**ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.**

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**Allied War Unity.****Premier's Explanation.**

London, Nov. 19.—Immense interest was shown this afternoon in the debate in the House of Commons initiated by Mr. Asquith on the Premier's speech at Paris. The house and galleries were crowded. Mr. Venezelos was seated in the diplomatic gallery.

The discussion arose on a motion for the adjournment. Mr. Asquith laid down two propositions which he hoped would not be controverted, firstly that in war the ultimate responsibility for what was done or not done rested on the Government. Secondly as vitally important, that frequent and intimate consultations should be held between allied statesmen and soldiers and co-ordination should be as complete as possible.

Nevertheless he deprecated the establishment of any organisation interfering with the responsibility of the General Staff to the Government or derogating in any wise from the authority and responsibility of each of the Allied peoples to their respective Governments. He emphasised that Mr. Lloyd George at Paris did not mention the navy, which in many respects dominated strategic considerations and he asked which would decide in a disagreement between the Allied Staff and the General Staff.

Sir E. Carson (interrupting), "The War Cabinet."

Mr. Asquith, continuing, said the object of the present debate was to dispel certain misapprehensions arising from the Paris speech. He pointed out that Mr. Lloyd George equally shared the responsibility regarding the invasions of Serbia and Rumania. He affirmed that the Premier's view regarding Serbia was not shared by any weighty military authority in England. The theory of a single front was perfectly sound and a corollary thereof was that the ally at one end of the line might best be helped by a maximum effort being exerted at the other end of the line. It was the sacred trust of the Allies to see that the future freedom and security of Serbia and Rumania were adequately assured. After alluding to Mr. Lloyd George's assumption of detachment regarding recent events in Russia and Italy, Mr. Asquith said he doubted whether a council at Versailles last March would have affected the Russian situation.

**Asquith on Britain's Part.**

The Premier had regaled the good people of Paris with irrelevant rhetoric. Was it not a fact that Cadorna had full confidence and serenity on the

eve of the German attack? He declared that the Premier's reference to the Western front suggested that British and Dominion blood and bravery had been squandered when strategically they could have been better employed.

There never were operations more carefully concerted than those of Haig on the Somme and the later stages of the French defensive at Verdun. He doubted whether any Allied council wisely guided would have interfered with either of the two great offensives in the west in favour of a more attractive adventure elsewhere. We had no reason to be ashamed of our war contribution. We had kept the seas free and expanded our army into seven divisions, placed our armaments and credit at the disposal of the Allies and so we would continue to the end.

**Premier Replies.**

Mr. Lloyd George replying said more important than anything he said at Paris was to decide whether greater unity of control was needed and whether we were taking the right way to secure it. He reaffirmed that we had suffered by lack of co-ordination. Any criticism he had directed against the past was not directed against the Staff or any Allied commander. He had merely need certain illustrations showing the lack of co-ordination among the Allies had brought disaster.

Lord Kitchener once suggested a scheme for central authority. The speaker was utterly opposed to the appointment of a generalissimo, as such a scheme would produce friction. Mr. Lloyd George believed that the United States would have preferred a Council with executive authority but he thought that the circumstances at present did not demand this.

The new Council would actually, and not merely nominally, possess such information as was at the disposal of one of the Allied staffs; therefore a permanent Council was essential. Regarding the Italian front, it was the more difficult to answer. Mr. Asquith's questions. There was a good deal to be said about what General Cadorna said about what we thought we knew of and believed or suspected a good deal. General Robertson could not press things with respect to another front but under the new Council he would have been in a position to do so.

**One Front Not Three.**

The fact that the Anglo French troops had to rush to Italy to retrieve the disaster must affect the operations on the western front. Hence our concern with the Italian front was not because it was the Italian front, but

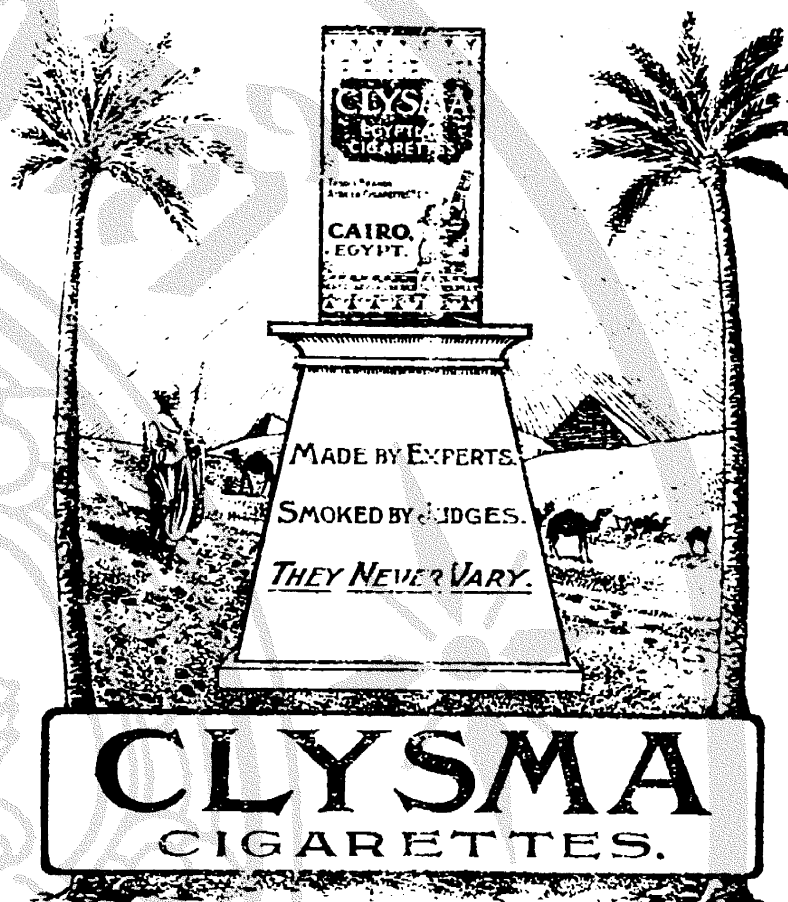
(Continued on page 8.)

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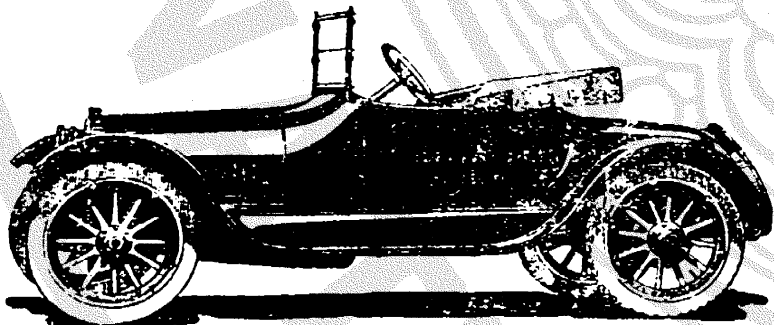
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Wednesday 28th 11 a.m. s.s. Taming

SINGAPORE.

Wednesday 28th 10 a.m. s.s. Kunpping

CHANDABURI

Thursday 29th 10 a.m. s.s. Chatsatutch

HONGKONG.

Thursday 29th 11 a.m. s.s. Changchow

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

LONDON—	
Bank Bills, demand	1/6 13/32
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	—
PARIS—	
Bank Bills, demand	206
GERMANY—	
Bank Bills, demand	—
NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, demand U. S. A.	86
INDIA—	
Bank Bills, demand	100
SINGAPORE—	
Bank Bills, demand	\$65 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Bank Bills, demand	\$ 52 1/2
YOKOHAMA & KOBE—	
Bank Bills, demand	Y 70

NOTE:—The rate of interest on Advances Bills has been reduced to 6 per cent. per annum.  
Equivalent of Exchange demand London in Siam Currency:—  
100. 12.06.—(Bank Rate)

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TIME TABLE.

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

\*Trains stop only at the request of passengers.  
Trains may leave intermediate stations 5 minutes before the scheduled time.



## Allied War Unity.

(Continued from Page 7.)

because it affected the western front also. Therefore it had been decided the mere machinery of liaison officers, the occasional meeting of ministers and occasional meetings of Chiefs of Staff, was utterly inadequate and inefficient for the purposes of a real co-ordination. "You must have a permanent body constantly watching those things, advising upon them and reporting to the Government."

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised the fact that the representation of the navy was no afterthought. It was essential that all information regarding naval operations and co-operation should be known to these military advisers. That was a different thing from the establishment of a naval council to co-ordinate naval strategy. We are suffering from the lack thereof at present. Anyone knowing what is happening in the Mediterranean knew there was a great deal to be said for such a council. Turning to his Paris speech Mr. Lloyd George said "Let me say at once that I considered it carefully and I did it for a deliberate purpose. I have seen resolutions for unity and co-ordination. Where are they? You might as well throw them into the wastepaper basket."

### Schemes that Failed.

Lord Kitchener started with these schemes in 1915 and I have seen other schemes of M. Briand and Mr. Asquith and somehow they have come to naught, because you have naturally the disinclination of independent bodies to merge their individualities in a common organisation. I was afraid that this would occur again. We went to Rapallo with documents which had been very carefully prepared, and previously submitted to the Cabinet. Substantially the document which passed at Rapallo was a document which had been prepared here.

"I have it in my pocket." After referring to what he called a beautiful drafted document which had been approved by a number of men, including distinguished soldiers and which had been carried by three Allied conferences he said "Nothing happened but simply an announcement in the newspapers that at last we had found some means of co-ordination. There has been too much of this. I made up my mind to take risks and took them to rouse public sentiment not merely here but in France, Italy and America to see that this document became an act."

### The Use of Disagreeableness.

I know nothing of military strategy but I know something of political

strategy. And to get public opinion interested in a proposal and to convince them of its desirability is an essential part of political strategy. That is why I made that speech and it has done it. I determined to deliver a disagreeable speech which would force everybody to talk about the subject."

They have talked about it, in two or three continents, and the result is that public opinion in America, Italy, France and Britain is that the scheme is vital.

Proceeding the Premier denied that he blamed the British for what had happened. It was an unpleasant thing for him to remind Italy that it had lost 2,500 guns, but it was necessary.

Otherwise the Rapallo agreement would not have been passed. "I know very well what would have happened and I did not want it to happen. I wanted this thing to be a reality. All this talk about Easterners and Westerners is sheer bickerdash. The field is north, south, east and west and our business is to put pressure on the enemy at every point of the compass, and hurt him where we can. That is why we want a central council."

We need all the experience and help we can get, and our Allies' need is still greater than ours at present. We want victory and we will get it, but I do not want the whole burden to fall on Britain, therefore I want an inter-allied council that will order the whole battlefield, so that the whole resources of the Allies shall be thrown into the conflict in order to bring pressure to bear on the enemy.

### Nothing to Withdraw.

Mr. Lloyd George did not withdraw a single syllable of the Paris speech but strongly and categorically asserted that no soldiers in any war had their strategic position less interfered with by politicians. The soldiers never got more consistent or more substantial backing from politicians than they received in 1917. He did not mean backing in speeches, which were no substitute for shells. There were only two occasions on which he had acted against the advice of the soldiers in this war. Once was with regard to a big gun programme, when they thought that he was manufacturing too many and they were unable to man them.

The second case was when he pressed upon the soldiers the appointment of a civilian to reorganise the railways behind the lines.

Policy and strategy were inextricably interwoven and those trying to separate them and to foster dissension were traitors. Whether it was done for personal rancour or political envy it was equally treasonable. "Are we to tolerate men in this country who, from purely a political and personal reason disseminate the distrust and jealousy of France in the breasts of Englishmen."

### Unity only Needed.

We are here to stop that, here and now. Poor France has been trampled upon, forever bereaved of so many of her sons and her richest provinces torn from her. She wants nothing except emancipation from a deadly menace that has threatened her for half a century. I do hope that whatever happens they will keep their hands, tongues and pens from trying to foster suspicion, jealousy and distrust between France and ourselves. If we act together I do not fear what happens. I

see anxieties on the horizon. I never called these. It is better to tell the people what is happening.

But no anxieties will modify the conviction that there are only two things that could defeat us. If the submarine menace had wrenched from us the freedom of the seas our hopes would have been shattered, but I no further fear the submarine. We are on its track. On Saturday we destroyed five of these pests. The only other danger is the lack of unity. I will support every scheme that helps to a real lasting victory and that will bring peace and healing to a bleeding world.

Sir Edward Carson repudiated the suggestion that there was any whittling down in the proposals to secure closer co-operation. The agreement made at Rapallo would be adhered to as one of the most solemn undertakings entered into during the war.

Subsequently debate lapsed.

Feeling in the Lobby is unanimous that the difficulty is over.

The Daily Chronicle writing before the debate said: critics pursuing disruptive tactics will be disappointed at today's debate. Nothing sensational, and certainly not a crisis, need be expected. Although the agreement as read by Mr. Lloyd George in the Commons does not mention the fact, there will be an allied naval staff also sitting Versailles, co-operating with the military staff. The first meeting of the war council will probably be held next week.

### Ex-Hun Fleet Renamed.

Atlantic Liners which America Seized

Twelve large ex-German Atlantic liners which found refuge in American harbours when war began, and have since been seized for the American navy, have been renamed by order of Mr. Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy.

The changes of name are printed in the daily "Official Bulletin," at Washington:

Vaceland to Leviathan.  
Kronprinzessin Cecilie to Mount Vernon.  
Kaiser Wilhelm II to Acamemnon.  
Amerika to America.  
Hamburg to Powhatan.  
Grosser Kurfurst to Argonne.  
König Wilhelm II to Madawaska.  
Neckar to Antelope.  
Rhein to Susquehanna.  
Prinzess Irene to Poahontas.  
Friedrich der Grosse to Huron.  
Barbarossa to Mercury.

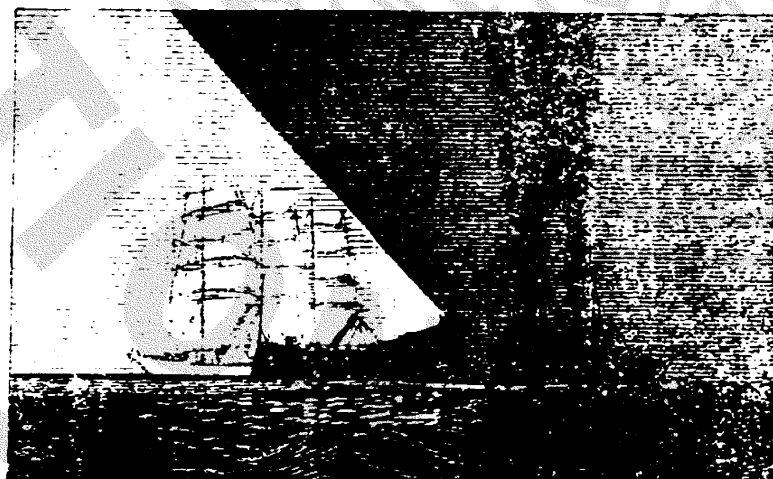
It is added that the vessels George Washington, President Grant, and President Lincoln will not be renamed.



BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE WESTERN FRONT.  
One of our guns takes a former German position. Note German ammunition on the right.

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