

BANKING COMPANIES

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Head Office: 15 bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.
Capital Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves " 43,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

M. Baron Haldé, Chairman.
A. de Monplaisir, Deputy Chairman.

M. E. Rothénot, M. P. Boyer
P. Desvieux, A. Rostand
H. Guérault, A. de Gernay
L. Merson, M. R. de Trégomain
Gerard, Roume
Edgard Stern, Stanislas Simon

Managing Director: M. Stanislas Simon
Joint-Manager: Thion de la Chaume
Government Supervisor: M. Demarthal

Branches and Agencies.

Bangkok, Hanoi, Pondicherry
Batavia, Montze, Singapore
Canton, Tientsin, Shanghai
Hankow, Hongkong, Peking
Hankow, Nankai, Papeete

Bankers.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris
Crédit Lyonnais
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Société Générale
The Union of London & Smiths Bank, Ltd., London.

Bangkok Agency.

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

J. DEMAY, Acting Manager.

The Siam Commercial Bank Ltd.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID UP CAPITAL
TICALS 3,300,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H. E. Phya Jayasombati
(Chairman)
H. E. Phya Boribun Rajasombati
H. E. Phya Boribun Kosakorn
Luang Riddhi Narongron
H. E. Phya Choduk Rajasethi
G. H. Ardron
H. E. Phya Suphan Sombati

(National Provincial Bank of England Ltd., London.
London, of England Ltd., London.
Bangkok, of Swiss Bank Corporation.

AGENTS:—
New York & Japan.—International Banking Corporation.
France & Bombay.—Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
Calcutta.—International Banking Corporation.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Singapore.—Netherlands Trading Society.
Penang.—Netherlands Trading Society.

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

Current Account Deposits at 1% on daily balances.

Rates of Interest allowed on the fixed deposits may be ascertained on application.

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

Apply for particulars.

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

G. H. ARDRON,
Manager.

Bangkok, March 6 1918.

Chartered Bank OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £2,000,000
FURTHER LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... £1,200,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, (Chairman)
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K. C. I. E.
Thomas Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
William Henry Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.O.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.
Current Accounts are opened and interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Deposits are received for fixed periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

G. B. ALLEN,
Agent.

Bangkok, July 1, 1909.

BANKING COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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

24,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.—Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.—Deputy.
F. C. Botcher, Esq. C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. E. V. D. Farr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE.

HONGKONG.
CHIEF MANAGER.
N. J. STARR.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking
Bangkok, Johore, Penang
Batavia, Kobe, Hongkong
Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon
Calcutta, London, San Francisco
Canton, Lyons, Shanghai
Colon, Malacca, Singapore
Fuzhou, Manila, Surabaya
Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin
Hongkong, New York, Yokohama
(Shanghai)

BANKING AGENCY

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

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

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

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

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

Best Food for Summer. Amritanava Avaleh.

If you feel uneasy, excess of heat in the body, pain in the chest, continuous headache, weakness of the brain, loss of power of understanding, and poor memory, please use this Avaleh only. It is the best food for brain and a good tonic. Consumption, chronic and acute Diarrhoea can be cured by the use of this Avaleh.

PREPARED BY

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
297, Samyok, Bangkok.

Oriental Bakery.

ORIENTAL AVENUE.

Daily Supplies of white bread and rolls Brown Bread every Wednesday and Sunday. Fresh cakes always on hand.

Pay Us A Visit.

An opportunity to secure at moderate prices—One water tank 2,000 Gallons capacity. Cash safes (various sizes) British make. Typewriters; Plunge baths; Mosquito houses; Iron beds (complete); Straw hats; Stencil plates A to Z, 1 to 0; Stationery; Address labels; (various sizes); Manifold Books; Imitation billiard games; Babies' chairs; Marble washstands; Office chairs; and all classes of furniture. Motor Cars; Pianos and Carriages always on hand.

Inspection Invited.

The Bangkok Auctioneering Society

T. S. APCAR,
Valuator, Auctioneer, and Estate Agent.

HARP HENG LONG

We beg to inform the Public that we have just opened our shop in Jawarat Road, Nos. 104-109. We have received a large stock of Iron and Brassware, Paint and Oil, &c., &c. House and Boat Builders and Contractors are invited to pay us a visit. Our prices are very moderate.



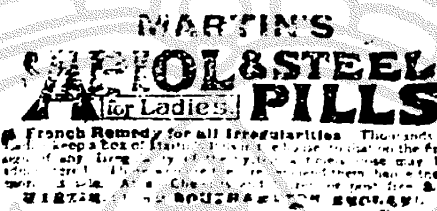
Aren't You Sorry

for any one who has suffered from a headache, neuralgia, toothache, or any other pain, and has not tried Little's Oriental Balm?

Little's Oriental Balm has relieved the burden from many a suffering shoulder. Rub on a little where the pain is. The pain is gone. You cannot believe it at first. It's real, however. Little's Oriental Balm applied externally gives immediate relief to all bodily aches and pains, and restores one to a complete cure. We ask you to try it and become convinced. Agents for Bangkok: The British Dispensary, New Road and Seak.

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TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE BANGKOK BAR. FOR APRIL 1918.

April	A.M.		L.W.	
	H. W.	Ft. & in.	L. W.	(Approx.)
1	6 30	13 8	...	...
2	6 30	13 7	...	...
3	6 30	13 4	...	...
4	6 30	13 2	...	...
5	1 10	14 0	...	...
6	1 30	14 2	...	...
7	2 00	14 2	...	...
8	3 00	14 2	...	...
9	4 00	14 2	10 1	8.0
10	4 30	14 2	11 1	8.0
11	4 30	12 11	11 12	7.8
12	5 00	13 10	11 12	7.0
13	5 30	13 8	12 0	7.0
14	5 00	13 5	...	...
15	5 00	13 4	...	...
16	6 00	13 2	...	...
17	6 00	13 1	...	...
18	6 00	13 0	...	...
19	6 30	13 0	...	...
20	6 30	13 0	...	...
21	1 00	13 6	...	...
22	1 00	14 0	...	...
23	2 00	14 2	...	...
24	3 00	14 2	10 10	7.0
25	4 00	14 2	11 12	7.0
26	4 00	13 10	11 12	7.0
27	4 00	13 9	11 12	7.0
28	5 00	13 8	12 0	7.0
29	5 30	13 3	...	...
30	5 30	13 3	...	...

April	P.M.		L. W.	
	H. W.	Ft. & in.	L. W.	(Approx.)
1	8 00	14 10	2 3	6.0
2	9 30	14 7	2 3	6.0
3	10 30	14 4	3 4	6.0
4	11 30	13 10	3 4	6.0
5	...	...	4 5	7.0
6	...	...	5 6	7.0
7	1 00	11 6	6 7	7.0
8	3 00	12 2	7 0	7.0
9	4 00	12 11	10 0	7.0
10	5 00	13 10	...	...
11	6 00	14 2	...	...
12	6 00	14 8	...	...
13	6 00	14 11	...	...
14	6 00	14 10	1 0	6.0
15	6 30	14 10	1 2	6.0
16	8 00	14 8	2 3	6.0
17	9 00	14 6	2 3	6.0
18	10 00	14 0	3 4	6.0
19	11 00	13 11	4 5	7.0
20	...	...	4 5	7.0
21	...	...	4 5	7.0
22	...	...	...	...
23	2 00	12 6	...	...
24	3 00	13 1	...	...
25	4 00	13 10	...	...
26	4 30	14 6	...	...
27	5 00	15 0	...	...
28	6 00	15 0	1 0	6.0
29	7 00	15 0	1 0	6.0
30	8 00	15 0	1 2	6.0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Apr. 4th (Last Quarter) 8 h 15 m p.m.
" 11th New Moon 11 h 16 m a.m.
" 18th First Quarter 10 h 50 m a.m.
" 26th Full Moon 2 h 47 m p.m.

From Correspondents.

London, April 7.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, April 6, says that in the second battle beginning on Thursday we held the enemy and repulsed him at most places with heavy losses with the troops entering the battle on March 25th.

The closing days of March were among the most critical of the war. Germans had been stopped on the Oise and Somme but we were confronting them between Montdidier and Moreuil with a mere cordon barring the way to Amiens. Troops were raided from a sector hundreds of miles distant as fast as possible, and engaged the enemy as soon as they detrained. A general, carrying a carbine, with his staff, had arrived and were scouting on the battlefield with only a few cavalry patrols between them and the Boche.

A Staff Major was actually killed engaging the German mounted forces. The first reinforcements arrived on March 25 but the main body was several days later. Meanwhile the enemy was preparing a grand attack. The moment was most critical for on March 27 the nine miles line was screened only by cavalry patrols and a few guns. The line was re-established on the 28th but was held by only three French divisions.

There had for four successive days to meet the shock of thirty enemy divisions. It is a sober fact that those four days a general with three divisions held up ten times our numbers. There has not been a finer military feat during the war. During the whole battle relief was impossible yet fresh German divisions were thrown in daily. The enemy is fully exploiting his superiority in numbers by attacking in crushing strength, also always with fresh troops. As soon as an enemy division gains its objective, it is withdrawn and its place taken by another. The retreating division is reinforced, rests for a few days and is then again sent to battle. Hence within a week the first Guards division was engaged on two different sectors.

We still held essentially the line held on March 28. The enemy held Moreuil and a number of villages on the west bank of the Aisne, but they are dominated by heights which we retain. We hold Grievonne and Chateau, despite determined attacks made on March 28, 29 and 31. The fight for this place is typical of what is occurring daily in villages held by 500 French infantry, commanded by a colonel who blocked the windows of the Chateau with mattresses and took up a rifle to help the defenders. They repulsed three regiments of the first Prussian Guards division and accounted the best in the German army. The enemy came on in waves pushed and led by thick columns of infantry. The French fought them from tree to tree of the park, back to the walls of the Chateau, whereupon the Colonel ordered a counter-attack. The Poilus, crying "Vive la France," charged. After a hideous melee among the trees they drove the Germans from the park.

Fighting similar odds occurred on those four days along the whole Aisne front. The enemy halted on March 31 for a breather and the attacks were renewed on April 4 with fifteen divisions, including the Guards and Brandenburgers. The onslaught was repulsed with slight loss of ground, little more than the villages of Mailly Rainval and Sauvilly. To-day the enemy is quiescent excepting for artillery activity, but the lull is expected to be of short duration.

The British Reuter.

London, April 8.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, wiring on the evening of April 7, says that local fighting has continued at various places along the British front and there are sundry signs that the enemy is about to thrust again on a big scale. By recent fighting to the north of the Somme the enemy endeavoured to improve his position, possibly to secure a better jumping off place. Between Mesnil and Buequoy the German positions are very unfavourable to artillery movement and therefore, should a big push develop in this region, only by such could a great concentric attack upon Amiens be carried out.

The infantry would soon outpace their gun supports, if the enemy achieved a further success. So far, however, the attempts have been almost entirely repulsed, invariably with very heavy losses. The attack on April 5 was carried out by four divisions in waves, having only a limited objective, since the enemy heavily gas-shelled Auchonvillers before attacking, and as the stuff hangs for days, it is unlikely that he would have employed it if he hoped to occupy the place. Yesterday evening, after twice laying an intense barrage to considerable depth, the Germans attempted to advance north of Auchonvillers, but were smothered by artillery and were unable to advance.

A counter-attack in Aveluy wood on April 6 was brilliant, practically re-establishing our position along the old line, and 120 were taken prisoner with a dozen machine-guns. The German officer casualties have been exceptionally heavy for the past fortnight, apparently because they have been moving more freely than heretofore. Among the men also there has been such toll of non-coms, that a general combout of the older classes is progressing to replace them.

Three attacks against the New Zealanders proved horribly costly to the enemy.

On each occasion the New Zealanders continued firing their Lewis guns until the rapidly thinning waves were sufficiently close, and then bombed them furiously with hand grenades. It is easy to believe the assurance that the Boches disliked this form of resistance. Their dead are lying like corn swaths at harvest time before the New Zealanders' positions. The Germans are bringing immense numbers of guns of every calibre into the struggle. We are combating them adequately.

Thus yesterday evening a heavy bombardment broke out east of Villers Bretonneux, with reasons to believe it is preliminary to an infantry attack. We retaliated with such intensity that the enemy bombardment died down, nothing transpiring. A captured airman attributes our greater aerial activity to the greater numbers and superior qualities of the British machines. Consequently the Germans cannot afford to risk flying in our territory to any great extent. The enemy is employing machine guns operated by trained teams in very large numbers, also losing them in very large numbers.

A Good Medicine

It is a fact of life that the wise old man, who has lived long, possesses a certain "restorative" which we lose as we grow old. It is a fact of life that the wise old man, who has lived long, possesses a certain "restorative" which we lose as we grow old. It is a fact of life that the wise old man, who has lived long, possesses a certain "restorative" which we lose as we grow old. It is a fact of life that the wise old man, who has lived long, possesses a certain "restorative" which we lose as we grow old.

Beecham's Pills.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are specially adapted for females of all ages.

If you have anything to sell for which you wish to get the best price obtainable send same to—

The Siam Auctioneering Company.

Who hold Auction Sales every Saturday, commencing at 2 p.m. either at their rooms or at Private residences. They have always a large quantity of new and second hand furniture and other goods on commission sale, including large extension dining table, wardrobes with mirrors, armchairs, chest of drawers, bedsteads, chairs, tables, etc.

All old residents of Siam will tell you that if you require anything from a Motor Car to a water jar apply to—

E. M. PEREIRA & Co.

Auction Sale.

PROPERTY OF
Mr. A. Mohr.

On the instructions of the Custodian of Enemy Property, a Luxurious Collection of Household Furniture of the latest styles and designs, eminently suitable for those seeking to beautify their homes, will be sold at his late residence at Larn Luang Road, on Saturday 20th April, 1918. Commencing at 2 p.m.

Benjamin A. Pereira,
Auctioneer.

Notice.

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

"Shell" Benzine.

In 4 gal. tins Tics. 17.— per 2 tins
In 2 gal. cans Tics. 13.50 per 4 cans

Heavy Benzine.

In 4 gal. tins Tics. 14.— per 2 tins

Nal Lert Store.

TEL. No. 239.

King George Cheers Men in Battle Line.

London, March 31.—(Reuter's correspondents at British Headquarters wires.)

The King spent a crowded fifty hours in France and moved freely among the troops who resisted the first onslaught of the enemy.

No official programme had been arranged, the King desiring a quiet and informal visit in order not to interfere with the great flow of the military movement.

I accompanied the whole tour. His Majesty congratulated the hale and cheered up the wounded. The Royal mission throughout was admirably fulfilled.

The King had a rough sea passage. He commenced his tour at a small town in Northern France, where various Staff officers and Corps commanders were presented to him.

Through the journey His Majesty moved among divisions on their way to and from the front and chatted animatedly about their adventures.

When he visited Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, the King was received by guards of honour composed of the 17th Lancers and Headquarters troops.

Visits Air Service.

He proceeded from there to the Headquarters of the Royal Air Service, where the King heard at first hand of their wonderful feats and inspected their machines and workshops.

Proceeding in a motor-car, the King chanced upon a Scottish Regiment resting by the wayside. He chatted with the officers and evinced great interest in a veteran pipe-major with 35 years' service to his credit.

His Majesty next visited and inspected a Labour Battalion and chatted with the officers.

Leaving there he unexpectedly met a Machine-gun Company. A non-commissioned officer was called out and presented to His Majesty who had heard of his daring deeds. This non-commissioned officer had maintained a position from which he could enfilade 1,500 yards of trench packed with the enemy until the Germans were behind him, when he swung round with his machine-gun, ploughed a way through, took up a fresh position and continued fighting until the rest of the team had been killed or wounded and all the ammunition was spent.

Later, meeting a certain regiment on his departure, His Majesty cried out, "Are we down-hearted?" The reply was an enthusiastic uproar.

Many pathetic and humorous incidents occurred among the wounded men. One wounded Colonel, who was lying waiting in a Red Cross train, leaned forward when the King opened the carriage door. The Colonel looked critically at the King and then painfully extended a hand and said, "I have often heard of you. Put it right there," which His Majesty immediately did.

At another stage the King remarked to his Aide-de-camp, "This brings home the meaning of the offensive indeed."

At a vast casualty clearing station the King walked among lines of stretchers bearing hundreds of figures and ordered the medical officer to carry on, saying, "Let there be no pause on my account."

Congratulates American Flying.

At a certain aerodrome His Majesty inspected the American section and congratulated it upon its smart appearance. He announced amidst applause, that he had bestowed the Victoria Cross on Captain McCudden.

On Saturday the King talked to motor-bus drivers, some of whom helped to frustrate the attempt made by the enemy to recapture Vimy Ridge with seven picked divisions, including French Guards.

He visited a battalion which was resting and heard the valorous tale of how they held up a tremendous onslaught for three hours until the German commander sent back a message which fell into our hands, that he was unable to make headway owing to their resistance.

To all he met throughout his tour the King had words of sincere admiration and encouragement and gave the men the latest news. Meeting men told the King that their greatest need was sleep.

Finally the King inspected a company of the Royal Engineers which did work during the opening days of the offensive.

His Majesty's visit will long leave bright and pleasing memories in the minds of numbers of war-jaded soldiers.

King Comments on Trip.

The Press Bureau issues the following communiqué:

His Majesty the King has written to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig:

"My short visit to the battle-front has given me an exceptional opportunity for obtaining personal testimony of the indomitable courage and unflinching tenacity with which my splendid troops have withstood the supreme effort made by the greater part of the enemy's greater power."

"The whole Empire will join with me in expressing gratitude to the army for its skilful and unswerving manner in dealing with the formidable attack. Though obliged to give ground against sheer weight of numbers, no army could be in better heart, braver or more confident."

"I am proud of the British race and that unconquerable spirit which will, please God, bring us through the present trials. Those at home must ensure that your man-power is adequately maintained and our workers will nobly continue to meet your demands."



Auction Sale.

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

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

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

Phra Nart Mondadula Sunderavadi.

Liquidator.

THE BANKRUPTCY DEPARTMENT,
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE.

April 18th, 1918.

18 6 M.

Alliance Française.

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

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

Beginners.

Fairly advanced pupils.

Advanced pupils.

Each section divided itself into classes of about twelve pupils.

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

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

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

Pinkette S

the tiny laxatives

do not wear out their effect before accomplishing their work of correcting constipation, because they do not over-stimulate the bowels.

They assist nature so gently that the action is regular and thorough, yet without griping. They put the liver, stomach and bowels in perfect working order.

Of all chemists, for 1/- per phial or will be sent post free on receipt of price. The British Dispensary, Bangkok, sole wholesale agents for Siam.

Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

For Sale.

Revised Tide Tables of Menam Chao Phya Bar for the year 1918. Price Tcs. 2.

Apply at
THE HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.
T. F. N.

Exchange Rates

To-day's Quotations.

LONDON—	
Bank Bills, demand,	1/6 11/82
Bank Bills, 4 months' sight	1/6 9/16
PARIS—	
Bank Bills, demand,	205
GERMANY—	
Bank Bills, demand, Ms.	
NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, demand U.S.A.	36
INDIA—	
Bank Bills, demand,	Rs. 100
SINGAPORE—	
Bank Bills, demand,	\$ 66 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Bank Bills, demand, D.	\$ 49 3/8
Equivalent of Exchange demand	
London in Siam Currency:—	
£1—Tcs. 13.08.—(Bank Rate).	

Siam Motor Works, Ltd.

Comprehensive

STOCKS
OF
ALL

Motor Car Accessories.

Large shipments just arrived of

DYNAMO LIGHTING SETS

LAMPS, HORNS,
DASHCLOCKS
TOOLS &c.

ALSO

Motor Cycle Lamps, Generators, Belts.
Siam Motor Works Ltd.

Beware of Imitations.

Buy only Umbrella Brand Robinia Hair Oil.

Sweet Smell of perfumes and cooling sensation of your brain-power are the chief signs as soon as the oil is rubbed in your hair. Beauty of this oil is that it removes dandruff and gives nourishment to brain power.

Price: Tcs. 1 per bottle.

Tcs. 10 per dozen.

ATANK NIGRAM PHARMACY,
297, Samyok,
BANGKOK.

BANGKOK LIBRARY.

Suriwongse Road

(Near the Lawn Tennis Club.)

Open daily, Sundays excepted.
Sept. 1st to Feb. 28th—4 to 6.30 p.m.
March 1st to Aug. 31st—4.30 to 7 p.m.

Annual Subscription Tcs. 20

Half yearly Subscription Tcs. 12

Quarterly do " 8

Monthly subscription Tcs. 3 for visitors only, who will be required to deposit Tcs. 5.

Subscriptions, payable in advance, date from day of payment, and may be handed in at the library any time in the year or sent to

MRS. H. GITTINS,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

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

Ah Seang, Tailor.

HARP VOUR LONG & CO

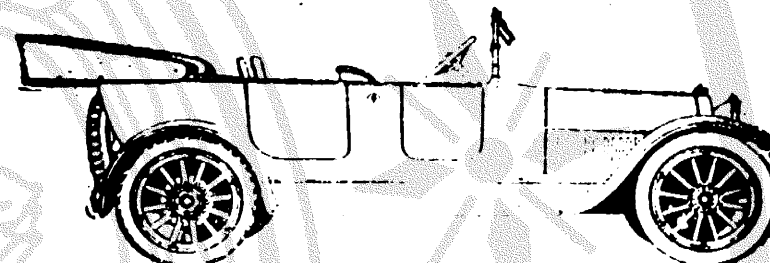
Facing Sampeng Old Market, Jawara Road, No. 184 to 189.

We have just unpacked a large shipment of our well-known High Class Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Oils, Brassware, Iron-ware, and Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, Silver smith's Tools, and various kinds of best Chinese silks always in stock.

INSPECTION INVITED. PRICES MODERATE.

Tel. No. 585.

Studebaker
Established 1898



STUDEBAKER SERIES "18" CARS

NEW MODEL 1917.

A Consignment has Just Arrived.

It is advisable to book at once in order to obtain prompt delivery.

G. KLUZER & Co.
Agents.

"JONG-KEENA"

REGISTERED LABEL.

THE WONDERFUL BLOOD PURIFIER.

Mixture for Internal and External Use.

CURES

Headache, drunkenness, Stomachache, Earache, Rupture, Cholera, Beri-beri, Nervous diseases, heart complaints, Heart disease, Malaria, Dengue, Common leprosy, Lumbago, Chronic Rheumatism, Cough and Coughing blood, Cold, Sorethroat, Bronchitis, Chronic Neuritis, Diarrhoea, Weakness, 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 times a day one hour before meals. Take 1/2 TEASPOONFUL. Under 14 years one tablespoonful, under 7 years 1/2 teaspoonful, and for babies up to one year old 1 teaspoonful. When the pain is severe, double the dose. Can be taken by women coquette.

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

For children, apply with cotton wool on the cheek and relief is certain within half an hour. For cough and Sorethroat, sip the mixture slowly. For Eczema, apply externally and take internally as directed. For Beri-beri, take full dose three times a day. For cholera, take one tablespoonful every 1/2 an hour.

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

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

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

For Sore-eyes take internally as directed, for a few days. After taking this mixture, a little plain white sugar may be taken to remove the bitter taste but not in the case of coughs or sore throat.

For Snake, Dog or Cat bites, poisonous fish stings, etc., when applied externally with cotton wool a few minutes after the occurrence, instant relief will be obtained. Take also internally 14 tablespoonfuls three times a day. But when treatment is sought a few hours after the occurrence, besides using the application, take mixture internally for a fortnight. Can be given also to animals and birds for any sort of disease.

Price per bottle of 2 oz. 80 Stangs, 3 oz. Tcs. 1.40, 4 oz. Tcs. 1.80, 6 oz. Tcs. 2.50, 8 oz. Tcs. 2.85, 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 diseases 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 SATUKARAN, UNION DISPENSARY, and POOK LOON DISPENSARY.

SPECIAL OFFER

Persons following any of the above directions and failing to obtain 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.

Notice.**CONSIGNEES OF GOODS :-**

Ex s.s. "Gl-niffier"
"Hanna Nielson"
are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Mata Hari" on the 20th instant, and will be landed and stored at Messrs. The East Asiatic Co., Ltd's wharf, at the risk, expense and responsibility of Consignees.

No Claim will be entertained unless made within 10 days after final discharge of the steamer.

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

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

Notice.

Consignees are hereby notified that goods ex s.s. "G. Apcar", "Fultala" and "Santhi", have arrived here per s.s. "Mata Hari" on the 20.4.18 and will be landed at Messrs. The East Asiatic Co's wharves at Wat Phya Kral at the risk, expense and responsibility of consignees.

Claims will not be entertained unless made within 10 days after final discharge of the steamer.

Godown-rent will be liable on all goods not cleared within 3 days after final discharge of the steamer.

The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Limited.

20-22

Mr. J. Kalmykoff.

Russian Artist and Exhibitor

In the Chief Exhibitions in Europe will give a display of

Pictures.

Portrait, Landscape, Seascape General etc., etc.

In premises in the New Road opposite Chartered Bank Lane

For One Week Only.

Commencing on Saturday, the 20th April 1918.

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

17-27

A PARENT'S DUTY.

Your boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right it is no sign they always will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and see that every injury is cared for immediately. You can get nothing better, and blood poison is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by the British Dispensary.

Expanded Metal

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

Milners' Safes

Patent fire and thief resisting.
several sizes in Stock.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

IN STOCK B. M. C. TO-DAY.**FISH**

Smoked Blue Cod
Smoked Murray Cod

CHEESE

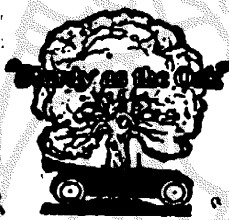
Australian
Stilton
Beef Dripping
Turkeys

HAM

Boiled Ham on cut
Raw " " "
French " " "
Breakfast Bacon

Finest Australian Pure Creamery Butter in 1 lb. tins.

Picnic Cases Containing Ice, Aerated Water and well water for travellers by Railway or boat. Delivered free at Railway Station or any Bangkok landing.

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

Still a few cars in stock.

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MOTORISTS !

The New **CAY**

Electric Starter

Will start your 120 h.p. racer as easily as it will the tiniest light car.

There's Power behind It !

Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.
BANGKOK.

CAY Motor Cars & Accessories
ASTON, LONDON, ENGLAND

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

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 19.

Field Marshal Haig reports :- There was severe fighting to-day from Meteren to Wytschaete.

The enemy renewed his attacks in strength at dawn in the neighbourhood of Wytschaete and Spaubronkoolen. Supported by a heavy bombardment he approached our positions under cover of a mist and, after a prolonged struggle, gained both localities.

He also gained a footing at Meteren where the fighting continues.

On other parts of this front attacks were repulsed.

Later.

Field Marshal Haig reports :- We successfully counterattacked yesterday in the neighbourhood of Wytschaete. Our counterattacks also restored the situation at Meteren which we retain.

We repulsed with loss repeated attacks northward of Baillien.

The End of Bolo.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 19.

Bolo has been executed.

The Man-Power Bill.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 19.

In the Commons the Man-Power Bill passed the third reading by 201 against 103.

Foch and British Officers.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 19.

In the Commons Macpherson stated that Generalissimo Foch had no power over the appointment or removal of any British officer.

Czernin's Successor.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 19.

Amsterdam :- Baron Burian, Austrian Minister of Finance, has been appointed Foreign Minister in succession to Count Czernin.

New Appointments.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 18.

Lord Milner has been appointed Secretary of State for War. Lord Derby has received the appointment of Ambassador to France and Mr. Austen Chamberlain is made a member of the War Cabinet.

The Western Front.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 18.

On the Belgian front the enemy was repulsed with the loss of 600 prisoners.

The Hungarian Cabinet.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 18.

London :- The Hungarian Cabinet has resigned.

Siam's Declaration.

(PASSED BY MILITARY CENSOR)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 15.

Paris :- The Secretary of the Siam Legation interviewed at Paris declared that Siam desired to demonstrate her whole-hearted adherence to the cause of justice and right and to show particularly to Germany which laughed at Siam that the Siam declaration of war was not merely a platonic manifestation. Siam was anxious to collaborate actively with the Allies industrially and economically.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. Kalmykoff's exhibition of pictures opens this afternoon at 4 p.m.

The s.s. *Drufer* is taking over a thousand Chinese to Swatow to-day.

Mrs. Lee left to-day for a health trip to Singapore by the s.s. *Prachatapok*.

Mr. Lovas Stendesen returns to Norway to-day via Hongkong and America.

The Post and Telegraph Department reports that Paknamphong line is still in good order as far as Lobburi. Other lines are all available.

The marriage of Nai Soon Heng Indarasa, the son of Nai Same Indarasa, and Nang Sao Lorn Kate Charoen, the daughter of Soh Thian Sang takes place to-morrow.

An Italian wireless station has been established which can send out messages to the post at Arlington, Va. a distance of 10,000 kilometres. This beats the German record for the Nauen wireless station, 8,000 to 9,000 kilometres.

No doubt the Emperor Karl of Austria will be obliged to disavow the letter he sent to Prince Sixte Bourbon but the sentiments it voices do him credit and on most questions his views seem, for an Austrian, to be quite reasonable.

Capt. Hjorth of the s.s. *Drufer* who won the prize of the motor bicycle at the French Red Cross Lottery has since sold the machine and has subscribed Tes. 100 of the proceeds towards the French Red Cross Fund.

It is reported from Amsterdam that M. Straux, aged 80, Deputy Burgomaster of Antwerp, has been sentenced to nine months imprisonment for having refused to authorize the erection in Antwerp cemetery of a monument commemorating dead Germans.

The Medical Officer of health reports that eight new cases of plague were reported as occurring in the city during the week ended April 13. There were two cases of small-pox. During this period there were nine deaths from plague and one from small-pox. No cases of cholera were reported.

If a civilian should make insulting remarks in a public-house," said the officer, "and endeavour to quarrel, the well-conducted soldier, should drink his beer and go away."

Later on the men were asked as to whether they understood him or not.

"Now, Private Feeler, what would you do if you were in a hotel and a civilian tried to quarrel with you?"

"I should drink his beer, sir, and 'ook it," replied the recruit.

WE have received from Nai Van Chamaraman, judge of the Criminal Court, a copy of a work he has just published in Siamese entitled "The Rules of Advocacy." The author who has been called to the English bar has had considerable experience of English legal work having practised in chambers for some time with a barrister of repute in London. His work should prove useful to Siamese practising lawyers who are unable to read English books on the subject.

LATEST ADVICE :- The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd. have a notice to consignees. Siam Motor Works Ltd. have just received large shipments of Dynamo Lighting Sets Lamps, Horns etc. They also have comprehensive stocks of all Motor Car accessories. Siam Import Co. Ltd. are the sole agents for the genuine "Storm King" hurricane-proof lanterns. These lanterns are obtainable at dealers' stores. The Burmese Acrobatic Troupe appear for another three nights at the Pathanarom commencing from to-night. New dances, songs, and acrobatic feats will be presented. The week-end programme of the Phathanakorn is advertised. The Borneo C. Ltd. have a new notice to consignees.

D. Anderson & Son Ltd.**WAT MAHA THARD**

Roofed with "Rok" Roofing

Barrow, Brown & Co, Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS.

Havas Wires from Singapore.

The Struggle in Flanders

Paris, April 16. Violent fighting is still proceeding in Flanders. The British troops are holding strongly with admirable valour. The certainty still prevails that the joint efforts of the Franco-British troops, directed by a sole command, will overcome the gigantic German pressure.

Paris, April 17. The newspapers state that the Germans are continuing their violent attacks in the north, regardless of the enormous losses they have sustained. These attacks allowed them certain progress yesterday at extremely heavy cost. The newspapers all express full confidence in the final success, a confidence which is fully justified by past experience at Verdun and elsewhere.

The *Petit Journal* comments as follows on yesterday's operations:—"For two days the Germans have assembled all their forces to continue their thrust against the sector from Moriez through Meteren, Bailleul and Wulverghem to Wytschaete. After a continuous struggle, which lasted 45 hours, they managed to reach localities which the Allies dearly disputed. But the time is past for the British to withdraw largely from the field in order to occupy new positions, thus allowing the enemy to make a considerable advance. Now they reform their lines in the immediate vicinity of the abandoned positions, thus allowing the enemy to make but a light advance."

General Foch.

Paris, April 16. By agreeing to the appointment of General Foch as Commander-in-Chief of the Franco-British troops, Great Britain has made a sacrifice for the common cause, thus showing self-denial greatly to its honour.

General Foch is worthy of the confidence this great nation has placed in him. He is in his 67th year. At the Ecole de Guerre he was instructor in strategy and tactics, and later Director. He is a man of daring decision and moral courage; and his imaginative audacity combined with sound judgment has been proved over and over again—at the battle of Morhange (2 Maubeuge) in August 1914, before Nancy where he stopped a German rush, on the Marne where he conducted a swift offensive and threw the Prussians into the marshes of Saint-Gond, and on the Yser where he performed miracles. In Flanders he was ubiquitous, always coming up at the right moment. He held the French command on the Somme in 1916; and as Chief of the General Staff he was the soul of the French Army. His five strokes of generalship on the Yser when Italy was hard pressed again revealed his brilliant qualities.

Church Services.

Church of the Assumption.

April 21st: 23rd Sunday after Easter. Solemnity of St. Joseph, Patron of the Universal Church.
5.20 a.m. 1st Mass.
6.10 a.m. 2nd Mass for the Native Community. Holy Communion.
8.00 a.m. 3rd Solemn High Mass for the Foreign Community.
4 p.m. Rosary, Instruction and Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament.

Christ Church.

Services for April 21st, 3rd Sunday after Easter.
6 p.m.—Evensong followed by a celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymn, Processional, 217 Thy kingdom come, O God.
257 I heard the voice of Jesus say.
368 Thou to Whom the sick and dying.
319 Author of life Divine.
Psalm, 104.
Chant, Oakeley.
Nunc Dimittis, Barnby.
Kyrie, Brearley No 6.

S. Mary's Mission.

Sunday, April 21, Third Sunday after Easter.
7.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
Hymns:—
129—O Christ, the heavens' Eternal King.
189—Jesus, Thy mercies are untold.
302—Come, ye faithful, raise the anthem.

Wednesday—April 24.
6 p.m. Intercession Service.

Paddy Crop Report April 19, 1918.

Nassau 950 coynas at 108-170 each
Namruang 560 " " 99-160 "
Namuang 60 " " 98- "
Total 1,570 Coynas

The Man-Power Bill.

Irish Suggestions.

London, April 13.—The House of Commons in committee carried by a large majority the first clause of the Man-Power Bill authorising the raising of age. The Government undertook not to take action in regard to those liable over fifty without parliamentary consent.

In the course of the Irish discussion Mr. Asquith explaining why he did not ask his followers to vote against compulsion in Ireland said the situation was far graver than when he last spoke in the House. He could not be a party to any proceeding in the House which if successful must prevent the Government from concentrating entirely upon the saving from disaster of the cause of the Allies. He suggested in the interval between the passing of the bill and the applications of compulsion to Ireland a bill based on the report of the Irish Convention should be passed by both Houses.

Mr. Duke said nothing would please the Government better than that a Parliament should be erected in Dublin before any Irishmen went to the colours. He hoped when Irishmen saw Government was resolved to settle the Irish question and that it was open to them honourably and as citizens to participate in the defence of the Empire they would again rally to the sacred cause as in 1914.

Mr. Devlin declared the action of Government was fraught with the greatest peril. He urged the withdrawal of the Irish clause as early as possible. If the Government introduced a broad measure of self-government satisfying Irish national aspirations and called at the earliest possible moment a parliament representing Irish citizenship the Government would get from Ireland what they got from South Africa. If the Government did this he would join the colours as a private and constitute himself a leader to the utmost to rally young Irishmen to the Government's support in this time of bitter trial (loud Nationalist cheers).

Sir Mark Sykes whose speech was received most warmly in every part of the House pointed out that as Government had decided to stand or fall on the question of Irish conscription it was the duty of members to support the Government but the Government must bring in a Home Rule Bill of an adequate character. He appealed to Sir E. Carson to say that if the Irish nation is in the war Ulster is in the Irish nation. Sinn Féin would then be dead and a wave of enthusiasm would secure an Irish army far beyond the hopes of the Government.

Mr. Hugh Law, Nationalist, paid a warm tribute to the speech of Sir Mark Sykes as showing a brave, courageous and noble spirit.

Mr. Bonar Law claimed the Government had decided that in the military's view point, which alone could be considered, there was an advantage in their course. They would be craven if they failed to carry it out. The American Government's response to our urgent appeal to allow its battalions to be brigaded with ours was a conscription of Americans many of whom were Irish. Were we entitled to urge the United States to conscript Irishmen when Irishmen at home were not called up? The Home Rule bill was in preparation and Government would try to carry it simultaneously with the Manpower Bill.

A Nationalist amendment was then rejected and the clause applying compulsion to Ireland adopted by 281 to 115.

The Nationalist amendment against conscription was rejected by 250 to 105. London, April 13.—In the course of the debate on the Bill Sir G. Cave announced that the Government would not press for power to cancel exemption received on medical grounds or the ground of conscientious objections.

London, April 12.—The Dublin Unionist paper the Irish Times invites Mr. Dillon to make a bargain with the Government. It suggests that in the six weeks before conscription is in working order the Nationalists shall undertake to raise seven divisions voluntarily.

The Nationalist Mr. Dooley at the request of his supporters has decided as a protest against conscription not to contest North King's County against the Sinn Féiner. The polling is fixed for April 25. Mr. Dillon wired advising the abandonment of the contest.

We take the following from the Pinang Gazette:—"The fact that the status of woman as well as the question of Hospitals are being freely discussed at the present moment, should serve to give a certain topical interest to the following testimonials to her efficiency with the English superintendent of a hospital for Indian women recently received. The first read thus:—

"Dear Sir, My wife has returned from your hospital cured. Provided males are allowed at your bungalow, I would like to do you the honour of presenting myself there this afternoon, but I will not try to repay you. Your grace belongs to God. Yours noticeably."

The second reads:—"Dear and Fair Madame, I have much pleasure to inform you that my dearly unfortunate wife will no longer be under your kind treatment. She having left this world for the other on the night of the 17th ulto. For your help in this matter I shall ever remain grateful. Yours reverently."

The Crisis.

Official Despatches.

London, April 12.—Field Marshal Haig says: There was severe and continuous fighting last night in the neighbourhood of Merville and Neuf Bergin. The enemy, continuing his pressure, progressed in both localities and captured Merville at night. He succeeded after heavy fighting in the neighbourhood of Ploegsteert in pressing us back to new positions in the neighbourhood of Neuve Eglise. The situation on the remainder of the northern battlefield is substantially unchanged.

A counterattack regained us a portion of our positions into which the enemy had penetrated north of Festubert. The enemy's attacks on the Loiane Lawe front and northwards were repulsed. Fighting continues on the whole front north of la Bassée canal as far as Hollabeke. Strong local attacks on our positions in the neighbourhood of Neuve Vitasse were repulsed. The enemy after prolonged fighting further north entered a post near Tilloy les Moflaines but was immediately driven out and the post re-established. There was increased hostile artillery fire astride the Somme.

London, April 12.—Field Marshal Haig says the enemy maintained strong pressure all day north and southwest of Bailleul making constant attacks in great force, which are still continuing. We have been slowly pushed back in continuous fighting to positions in the neighbourhood of Bailleul railway where we are heavily engaging the enemy. Sharp fighting also developed north of la Bassée canal. The enemy slightly progressed between the Lawe and Clarence rivers. Elsewhere our positions were maintained. Over a hundred and ten German divisions have been so far engaged since March 20 of which over forty have been thrown into the battle twice or thrice.

Later—Heavy fighting developed yesterday evening in the neighbourhood of Neuve Eglise Wulverghem and was still continuing late last night. We advanced our line slightly in the neighbourhood of Festubert securing a few prisoners. The enemy launched a strong attack preceded by heavy bombardment eastward of Lacon and succeeded in entering our lines at certain points but was driven out by a counterattack. We beat off a second attack later in the night. We also repulsed an attack west of Merville. The situation on the remainder of the northern battlefield is unchanged. Sharp local fighting occurred yesterday south of the Somme in the neighbourhood of Hangard, Anglo-French counterattacks regaining the positions into which the enemy had penetrated. The enemy's artillery was more active north of the Somme.

Our Airmen Active.

April 12.—Aviation: When the mist cleared there was great activity on the whole front. We made several long distance reconnaissances taking photographs. There was much fighting. We brought down twenty-one and drove down fourteen. Four of our machines are missing. Two of our reported missing yesterday have since returned.

We dropped over eight tons of bombs last night on Bapaume and villages southward of the Somme and on military objectives at Ostend and Zeebrugge. One of ours is missing. We successfully bombed Sablon railway station at Metz today, dropping twenty-two heavy bombs all of which burst on railway sidings. All machines returned.

Haig's Spirited Order.

London, April 12.—Haig in a special order of the day to the troops in France, says: "Three weeks ago to-day the enemy began his terrific attacks on a fifty mile front. His objects are to separate us from the French, take the Channel ports and destroy the British army. Despite throwing already 106 divisions into the battle, enduring the most reckless sacrifice of life, he yet has made little progress towards the goal. We owe this to the determined fighting and self-sacrifice of our troops. Words fail me to express the admiration we feel for the splendid resistance offered by all ranks under the most trying circumstances. Many amongst us are now tired. To those I would say that victory will belong to the side holding out longest."

The French army is moving rapidly and with great force to our support. No other course is open to us but to fight it out. Every position we must hold to the last man. There must be no retirement. With our backs to the wall and believing in the justice of our cause, each one of us must fight on to the end. The safety of our homes and the freedom of mankind depend alike on the conduct of each one of us at this critical moment."

Haig's grave and moving appeal to the troops has profoundly stirred the nation, indicating that the struggle has reached a point that may even be decisive in the war. They form the text of articles in the papers, urging every man and woman of the Islands to take them to heart, breathing confidence that the noble armies which have already proved their mettle will leave nothing undone that men can do, and with the French, hurrying to their aid will yet have the day.

Correspondents add little to Renter's account of the heroic British fighting, but the details they give emphasise

the supreme courage when, with small bodies held on the outposts, sometimes isolated, sometimes thinly in touch with other bodies, all the time inflicting blood losses.

Amsterdam, April 12.—A Berlin semi-official referring to the capture of Armentieres says "despite the envelopment the garrison held out with extraordinary bravery. It was only when they were assaulted on both flanks simultaneously that the remnant of the brave garrison surrendered."

French Reports.

London, April 12.—A French communiqué says following an intense artillery preparation the Germans in the morning attacked our front Hangard-en-Santerre. A furious fight lasting all day developed. The enemy on the front Housges did not progress. The Germans after several fruitless attacks cautiously fed by fresh troops entered Hangard. Counterattacks brought us back to the western part of the village where fighting continues desperately. There was active artillery fire in the Noyon sector. The Germans bombarded Rheims where several fires broke out notably round the cathedral.

The enemy in the forest of Apremont strongly attacked our position in Bois Brule and gained a footing in advanced elements. A sharp counter-attack by French and Americans acting in combination immediately ejected him. The Americans took twenty-two prisoners belonging to six different units.

Two German aeroplanes and a captive balloon were felled and twelve driven down damaged in air fighting. We dropped sixteen tons of bombs on the station of St. Quentin and aviation ground north of Montdidier and hangars at Champagne were destroyed.

London, April 12.—A French communiqué says the artillery struggle was somewhat violent at night in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre. Our reconnaissances were active in the sector of Noyon and Compiègne taking prisoners. There were fairly lively bombardments in the region of the Oise canal and the forest of Perroy.

London, April 13.—French communiqué says: During the night our counterattacks in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre completely threw back the enemy. We again possess the entire village and also the cemetery.

Apart from his resolute losses the enemy left seventy prisoners in our hands. The artillery duel continues violent in this region. Between Montdidier and Noyon there were lively bombardments and there were great patrol activity. Enemy raids north of Ovelers Sord and between the Miet and the Aisne broke down.

The enemy continues to bombard Rheims a portion of which is in flames. We are endeavouring to restrict the conflagration. The enemy is renewing his attacks in the forest of Apremont against Bois Brule. Americans in liaison with our troops vigorously shattered most of the attacks.


How Experts View It.

London, April 12.—A Paris semi-official says the German attack on the British in Flanders was originally intended as a diversion but owing to the initial success it has been changed into an attack pushed through to the full with fresh divisions. The threatened objective is especially the mining district of Bethune for it would be very rash for the enemy to aim at reaching Dunkirk. It is impossible to foresee the issue but it should be contemplated confidently for the British possess a second very powerful position which they have not yet reached, wherein their resistance would be considerably facilitated. Moreover the arrival of reinforcements cannot fail to re-establish the situation.


Paris, April 13.—Semi-official: The enemy now seems to be devoting all his effort against the northern front. The German line here is convex from the north to south. From a point west of Hollabeke the line passes Wytschaete, Messines, and Neuve Eglise to the approaches south of Bailleul thence to New Bergin it attains the maximum advance at Merville whence it bends southeasterly through Pacaut, Lacon at Givency.

The situation is not incapable of being reestablished. The cohesion of the British troops is in no way decayed and the Allied supreme command now know what measures to take in order to obviate all possibility of rupture in the inter-allied force. The course of the battle should not arouse lack of confidence for in such a gigantic conflict local fluctuations hardly count only the last blows are really important.

As it is essential in a decisive crisis (Continued on Page 8.)



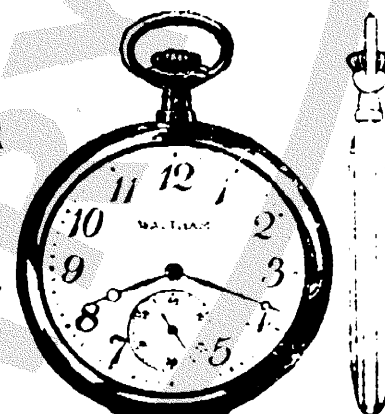
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SOLE AGENTS

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Substitutes.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Paper as a substitute for wood in the manufacture of coffins is one of the latest war economies reported in the German newspapers. Our enemies have been wearing paper in life for some time and now it appears that they are also to be buried in paper. Both cardboard and papier mache are used for making coffins, and paper shrouds are also made. It is stated that the paper coffins are neat, strong and light, and the implication is that every patriotic German should be satisfied with a paper funeral. These paper coffins are especially desirable, it is stated, for purposes of cremation.

The somewhat lugubrious humor of this matter does not seem to strike the Teuton journalists in the least. This unsmilingly practical attitude is still more noticeable in a correspondent of the Austrian newspaper, Z. it, who protests vigorously against allowing the dead to be clothed at all, when so many of the living are without clothing. He says that all patriotic persons should insert clauses in their wills providing that they be buried clad only in a shirt.

In Germany and Austria this is an era of substitutes. An article in a German newspaper states that no less than ten thousand substitutes have been placed on the market since the war began, a majority of these being foods.

Clothing and shoes are made largely of materials which were used for that purpose little or not at all before the war. Here again, paper and paper fabrics and compositions are mainly relied upon. Exhibitions of paper shoes and clothing have been held in some of the German cities, and have shown a remarkable development in the use of that material which will surely have an important effect upon manufacturers after the war. Not only have almost all articles of clothing been made from paper fabric, but machine belting of paper has been made which is said to be as strong as leather.

It appears that the majority of the shoes furnished to the German and Austrian civilian populations these days are made with paper uppers and wooden soles. Oak and birch are the favorite woods for the purpose. The uppers are given a finish which makes them resemble leather, and the shoes probably look much like any others. They are of course very stiff, and it is said to be difficult for some persons to become accustomed to the clatter which they make. The streets of Berlin must sound like a chorus of of snare drums. These shoes last about three months at best and do not resist moisture very well. The citizens are urged to keep the streets and sidewalks clear of snow in order to save their footwear. It would seem

that even of these substitute shoes the supply is somewhat short, for a German newspaper urges that gifts to children should take the form of shoes rather than of playthings, as many children are unable to attend school for lack of footwear.

Besides paper and wood, horn, sheet metal and leather waste have been successfully used in the manufacture of shoes. There are prohibitions of the manufacture of shoes with high heels, and others fancy extravaganzas.

The use of paper in clothing and shoes has cut down the supply available for the usual purposes of writing and publishing, and the publishing business is further handicapped by the scarcity of ink. The result is that many journals are greatly reduced in size.

Some of the provincial newspapers have been able to keep going only by the purchase of stocks of coloured paper and now appear in red, green and orange editions. All business means are urged to place on the market as waste paper all documents and letters as soon as they have served their original purposes.

A scarcity that may not appear serious, but which occupies a large amount of space in the newspapers is that of tobacco, and the use of tobacco substitutes is now widespread. The most popular substitute is hops. A large proportion of German cigarettes now contain about twenty per cent of hops, and there is a scandal over the tendency of tobacco dealers to speculate in hops. Whether this herb when smoked gives the same narcotic effect as tobacco is not stated, but the government is known to have made experiments and to have decided that the use of hops as an adulterant of tobacco is not injurious to the health.

Beech and chicory leaves are also used as "stretchers" in the manufacture of cigarettes. In Austria the people are put upon rations of tobacco, so that there will be an adequate supply for the army; but a German paper states that the Imperial government does not consider tobacco rationing practicable because the tobacco cards would at once become articles of illicit trade. It is stated that there is enough raw tobacco available in Germany to keep the army supplied, and to allow a limited amount of smoking among the civilian population.

The policy of the German government to allow the people to have as many comforts and amusements as possible is exemplified here as it is in the ruling which allows theatres and picture shows to burn coal for heat when many households were without it. The German government has apparently discovered the truth that people will endure privations if they have luxuries and amusements as a reward.

Nevertheless an order has gone forth prohibiting juveniles under sixteen from smoking, on the ground that it

MENAM MOTOR BOAT CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

LINE 1—BANGKABUE TO BANG QUANG & MUANG NAWN.

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

Bangkok to Samkuk ... 2.30 p.m. daily.
" " Kai Koh Yai ... 1.00 ...

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

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

LINE 3—KLONG SAMRONG LOCK TO BANG HIA.

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

Paknam Railway Company Limited.

TIME TABLE.

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

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

injure their health. In Hungary a popular campaign has been carried on in the newspapers for women to give up smoking in order that soldiers may have more tobacco. A woman who sends in a supply of cigarettes for soldiers in response to this appeal suggests that men give up drinking milk in order that there may be more of it for babies.

One of the most difficult problems of the Central Powers is to find substitutes for copper, especially in electrical goods. Here they seem practically to have failed. The use of iron in trolleys has resulted in great loss of power because of the low electrical conductivity of iron. The use of copper in the arts is of course prohibited, and in Austria an effort is being made to boom cast iron as a material for decorative and monumental purposes.

A recent report on the supply of electrical apparatus is frankly pessimistic. Switzerland has been relied upon for these things, and although there is now a considerable supply of switches, plugs, wire, and other lighting and heating materials, it is hard to see how this supply is to be renewed, as Switzerland is now unable to get copper from America. Swiss firms have been unable to carry out some of their German contracts. Zinc is being largely used for carrying electrical current, but it is far from satisfactory. It does not bend well and does not stand vibration.

All of these things are evidence of the slow break down of German industry, which is the weakness that makes peace a necessity for her, in spite of military success and a growing food supply.

\$20,000 Offered Bandits.

Kaifongfu, Honan, March 30.—News has just reached Kaifong that the brigands who captured the two Americans three weeks ago west of Yen Cheng have had a battle with fifteen hundred soldiers who surrounded them secretly. This battle was fought on March 25. Ten soldiers and two bandits were killed. During the fight which lasted a day and night, Mr. Purcell and the American born Chinese, Wu, got away from the robbers, but Kyle is still in their clutches. A letter from the latter since the fight says he is well, but he urges that no more attacks be made as it may endanger his life. Grave fears are expressed by those who ought to know as to whether he can be saved.

A telegram from Ye Hsien, about seventy li west of Yen Cheng, is momentarily expected stating that Purcell has arrived at that place. He may be able to give more valuable information. It is known that the robbers move camp every night, making the prisoners walk many miles. After the battle they dis-

appeared toward Nanyangfu, in the extreme southwestern part of Honan Province. This is a hilly country and it makes a good hiding place for brigands. It is known that this band holds several rich Chinese and heads of cities and villages and has had them for over a year. They demand fabulous ransoms.

Only one proposition has been received from them as to the ransom of Kyle and Purcell. It was to the effect that they should be given appointments in the Chinese army with high official ranks for the leaders. The government was about to accept this as a means of ransom when the band changed their minds and withdrew the offer. Although by means of couriers there is constant communication with the captives and the leaders of the band, no direct proposition can so far be gotten from the outlaws.

Everything is being done that can be, so the authorities say—both Chinese and foreign. For two weeks Dr. Tenney, secretary to the American Legation at Peking, has been in Kaifong doing all he can. Dr. Gattrell has also been here a few days. Now Mr. Hitchcock, manager of the Siemens Carey Co. has just arrived in a special car to camp on the job. He has authorized your correspondent to say that he has offered a ransom of \$20,000 for the freedom of Kyle.

Kyle and Purcell, of the Siemens Carey Co., were captured with \$13,000 in silver on March 4. A party of twenty soldiers with them was attacked by the robber band of seventy or more and easily routed. The robbers got the money and the Americans as well.

Report comes that robbers are busy in many other parts of Honan. In the north part of the province near Chang Te, eleven school boys were kidnapped and held for ransom. These were soon released, however, as leading officials took a hand in the matter and were able to find the boys. They were on their way to a mission school. Now we hear that in the same district two Chinese Christians have been captured and are being held.

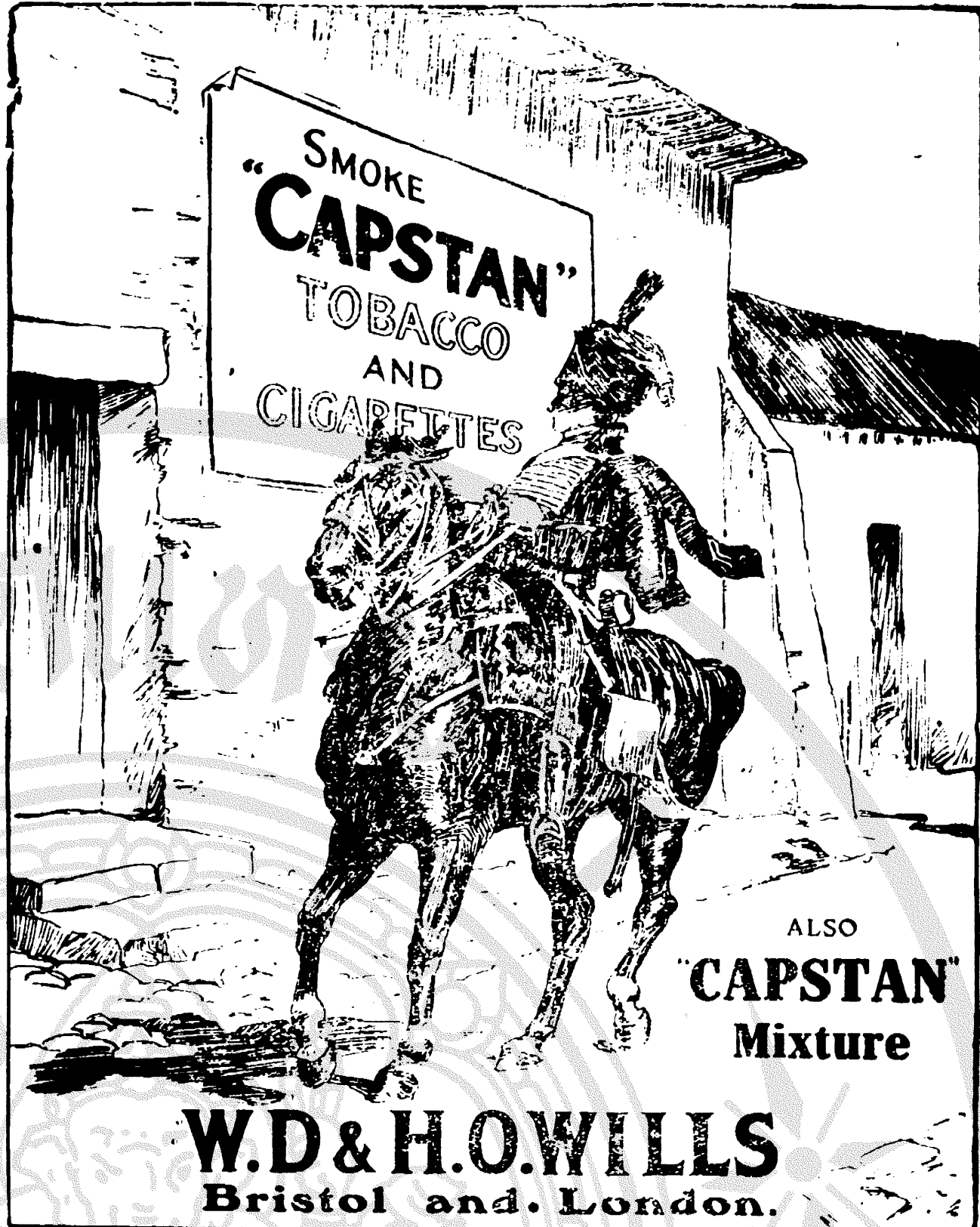
What is to be expected if this keeps up? Surely it is time China should patch up her internal strife and prepare to meet a common enemy within as well as without.—Ex.

The Bangkok Auctioneering Company.

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

Sales are held weekly at their Rooms on every Saturday.

COMMENCING AT 2 P. M. SHARP. Goods of all descriptions are obtainable at these sales at bargain prices. Corner of ASSUMPTION SQUARE, NEW ROAD.



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TOBACCO
AND
CIGARETTES

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"CAPSTAN"
Mixture

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TRIANGLE KEYSTONE COMEDY
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WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

MAGNETOS

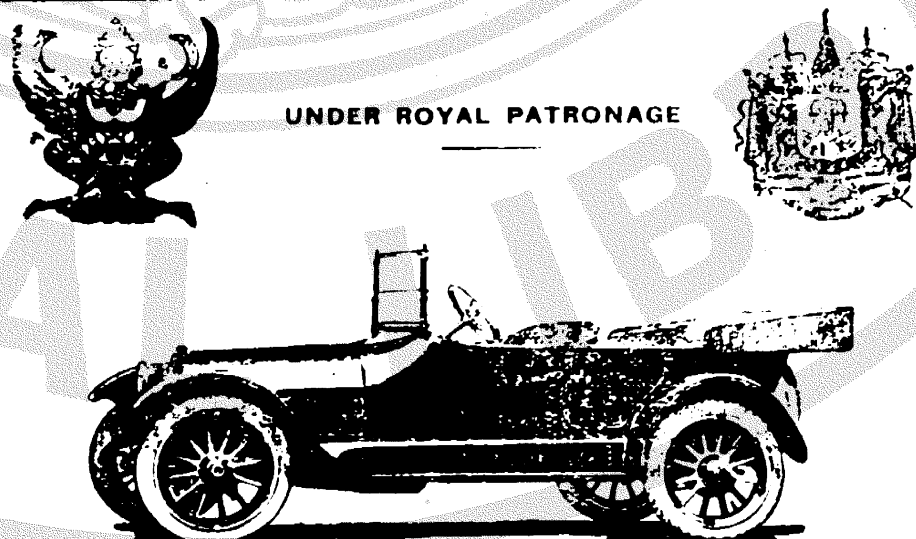
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THOMSON BENNETT MAGNETOS
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An up-to-date Hotel with every convenience. Very central location.
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All requirements met. L.L.H.



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

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

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

Notice

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

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

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

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

THE INTERNATIONAL STORE.

Telephone No. 570.

Corner New Road and Custom House Lane.

The Crisis.

(Continued from Page 5.)

like the present to remain in the end the stronger, Foch by sparing his men as long as possible is awaiting his opportunity. The object of the renewed attack in the south is to retain the French forces.

The enemy rate of spending manpower cannot be long maintained. Already a considerable extent of the 1919 class is being sent to refit the battalions, while the calling up of the 1920 class began months ago. Our reinforcements are steadily coming up. From Givenchy to Locon our line is holding well everywhere. Our troops are fighting magnificently. Owing to pressure we have fallen back slightly in the area east of Bailloul.

"The Men Are Magnificent."

London, April 12.—Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says the enemy continues to strain every effort to break through in Flanders. Already thirty enemy divisions have been thrown in including reserves from other parts of the front. The enemy is employing great gun-power reinforced by tanks in the same lavish manner as men, thus imposing the severest test on our troops. The response in courage and endurance deserves all praise. By sustained pressure of dense masses and constant blows and shock tactics the enemy succeeded in the past twenty-four hours in advancing in the centre.

The flanks are holding firm. The enemy has extended the narrow nose of his salient in a way which nothing but immense superiority of numbers could render tactically feasible, or have achieved. We have been counter-attacking to-day. The battle is fiercely progressing and clear weather is enabling our airmen to thoroughly reconnoitre, co-operating in the combat with very effective results. The enemy's objectives in this drive include Bailloul, Aire, Bethune and Merville.

The enemy had 200 divisions at the beginning of the offensive on the western front of which twenty are believed to be practically unfit for the battle line, twenty have been thrown into the battle line since Mar. 21, forty-five times, while over four times the number of divisions has been hurled against the British than against the French.

The Second, Ninth and Fifty first divisions are prominently mentioned in these accounts. The feats of the Liverpool battalions and other Lancashire Regiments, the Durham Light Infantry, the Royal Scots, the Royal Scottish Fusiliers, the Black Watch,

and the Gordons, though singled out in special incidents, were but representative of the conduct of the whole army. Particular praise is accorded to the fighting on Messines ridge of the Scots and South Africans. The Times mentioning in an editorial their conduct on Thursday describes it as just as fine as on Wednesday when their counter-attack recovered the ridge. Despite losses on Thursday they thrust back the Germans from the high ground of the ridge to the Messines-Wytschete road and held them there against repeated counter-attacks.

A dramatic glimpse of the desperation of the fighting is afforded by an episode wherein the headquarters staff of two brigades opposing Bernhard's troops on the River Lawe plunged into the struggle with rifles, while one General led his orderlies to the fray.

Further north our line withdrawn to a more advantageous defensive position about a thousand yards west of Beaufre through Neuf Berquin thence

in a northwesterly direction to Laverrier; thus the enemy salient has become considerably more acute though I hear the enemy is still pressing on the town of Merville. We counter-attacked later southwest from the direction of Bailloul and from the north towards Steenwerk, but we did not succeed in pushing back the enemy although we punished him heavily.

Huns Trying to Swamp Us.

The Germans are throwing in reserves in the same prodigal manner as during the opening days of the present offensive. Prisoners unanimously agree the German High Command's object is to swamp the British by sheer weight of numbers. The enemy determinedly attacked along the Messines ridge, where the South Africans who had hardly rested after their splendid share in the recent Southern fighting, did such good work in restoring the situation on Wednesday afternoon.

The enemy succeeded in gaining some

ground but the South Africans again drove him out by a spirited counter-attack in combination with British troops.

The enemy artillery opened a heavy bombardment at 2.45 this morning from east of Ploegstreet. No report has yet arrived of subsequent infantry attack. The German guns are also plastering the Dune Strasse area early this morning. Our artillery were kept intensely busy. Our airmen in great numbers are rendering invaluable aid. The Germans are developing great artillery fire in the south area which possibly heralds further infantry attacks. The Bray-Corbis road was fiercely shelled from three till daylight and the valley west of Sully-le-Sec was under heavy fire all night.

London, April 13.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wiring on April 13 says the enemy to-day continues to press his offensive on the northern line unremittingly with fresh troops. The weather is again hazy

limiting observation. The Germans launched a mass attack last night penetrating our line east of Locon. Our counter-attack drove him back with big casualties. The enemy three hours later assaulted in the same spot and was again repulsed, yet another attack was no more successful.

We also attacked near la Bassée carrying a strong trench position. The night was wonderfully clear and our airmen were intensely active bombing the enemy concentrations. It was a brilliant local success which the Anglo-French won at Hangard where we carried strong positions. The enemy secured a direct hit upon the famous Amiens cathedral.

London, April 13.—Emphasising the gravity of the position, some papers point out that the enemy is now only thirty miles from Dunkirk and forty from Calais, while apparently the positions on Messines ridge have been turned and the whole northern army's communications are imperilled. Others a little more hopeful point out the German divisions engaged the earlier will be Foch's task. They state that it is still too soon to assume that a direct thrust in north for the Channel ports has become the enemy's major operation. Increased activity of the German artillery astride the Somme points to a renewal of the contest on a large scale. The Times states that Plumer commands the northern front owing to the ground being thoroughly familiar to him.

London, April 10.—The Press Bureau states: The Emperor of Japan has sent a message to His Majesty the King, complimenting him on the bravery and steadfastness of the British west front, and expressing his confidence in the Allies' final triumph. The King replied with cordial thanks, sharing the Emperor's confidence in the triumph of our cause.

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

If you want a clear head and good digestion you must not let your bowels become clogged with poisonous waste from the body, as is always the case when you become constipated. Proper food, an abundance of water and plenty of outdoor exercise should keep your bowels regular. When that fails you should take Chamberlain's Tablets. They cause a gentle movement of the bowels and are easy and pleasant to take. For sale by the British Dispensary.

Siam Observer

SPECIAL WAR EDITION

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OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT.

Drawing his breath. A Tommy has a rest whilst taking up corkscrews used for putting up barbed wire in front of new positions.

Armco Iron for Long Service

Modern Science Applied to the Corrosion Problem

ONE of the triumphs of modern times is the attainment of an understanding of rust. Twenty years ago nobody knew anything definite of its real nature. Since that time the rust problem has been subjected to the deepest study by men having at their command all the resources of modern science. These investigators have included some of the most famous metallurgists of America and Europe. The result is that today we know the causes of rapid corrosion, and have at hand the means of preventing it.

A long and careful investigation of the durable irons of earlier times has shown that these were nearly always of high purity. Manganese and Sulphur, in particular, were almost wholly eliminated. The modern, rapidly rusting steels, on the other hand, have a comparatively high content of these substances as well as of Carbon.

These studies and experiments finally led to the discovery that the laws which govern iron and steel corrosion are the same as those of the electric battery and all electro-chemical action. Any substance other than iron, when exposed on the surface of the metal, may form with the iron a voltaic couple similar to that formed by the two metals of the battery. The activity of such a battery involves the destruction of one of its elements. Thus the principal cause of rusting is the presence of impurities. These, in the presence of moisture, set up the electro-chemical action which corrodes away the iron.

Iron Pillar at Delhi, India.

Erected 900 B. C. Analysis shows it to be of remarkably pure iron.

The old and the new. The square wrought nail has seen thirty-eight years of use, the steel-wire nail eleven.



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Differences of condition in different portions of a metallic surface may act like differences of composition to promote rusting. Thus when one portion is harder or softer than the rest or of finer or coarser grain the sheet or plate is ill adapted to withstand exposure. The ideal material for rust-resistance, is that which has the greatest solidity or density and which most nearly approaches perfect evenness.

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In the manufacture of Corrugated Pipe, Culvert, Flume etc.

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