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VOL. 43. NO. 94

BANGKOK TUESDAY APRIL 21. 1917.

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striped designs.

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designs and neat
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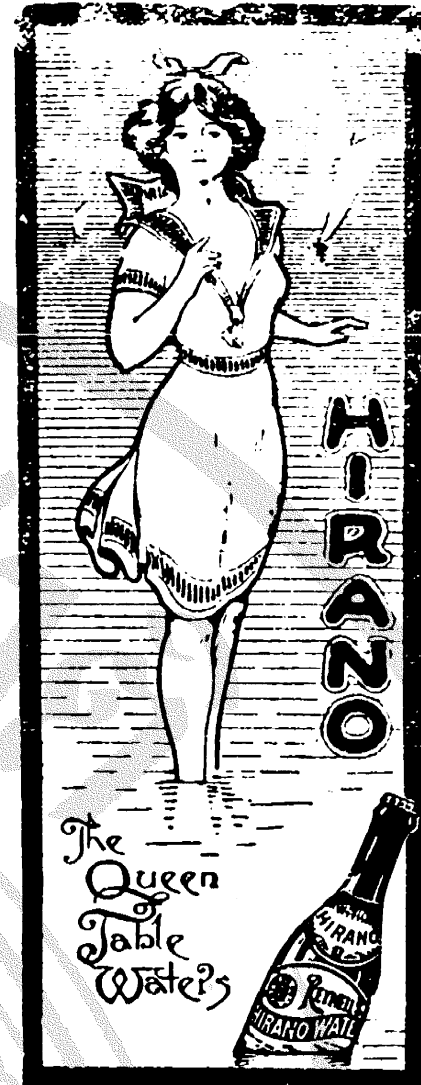
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Water
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s.s. "Prachatiptok"	28. 4. 17.
s.s. "Asdang"	5. 5. 17.
s.s. "Boribat"	12. 5. 17.
s.s. "Prachatiptok"	19. 5. 17.

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SILVER ... 18,500,000
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Bangkok, July 1, 1909.

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CHILDREN.

During the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unnatural looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by the British Dispensary.

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

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

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Actg. Manager,

Bangkok, March 27, 1909.

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HIGH CLASS TAILOR.

Opposite Oriental Avenue on the
NEW ROAD.

Executes all kinds of Tailoring in the latest fashions.
Send Post Card, and he will wait on you personally.

TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE
BANGKOK BAR.
FOR APRIL 1917.

April	A.M.	
	H. W.	Ft. & in.
1	6 00	13 3
2	2 00	13 6
3	3 00	14 0
4	4 00	14 1
5	4 30	14 6
6	4 30	14 6
7	4 30	14 4
8	5 00	14 3
9	5 00	14 0
10	5 30	13 10
11	6 00	13 10
12	6 00	13 10
13	6 30	13 9
14	6 30	13 6
15	1 00	13 10
16	1 00	14 4
17	2 00	14 4
18	2 20	14 4
19	3 00	14 4
20	3 30	14 0
21	4 00	13 10
22	4 30	13 6
23	5 00	13 2
24	5 30	13 0
25	5 30	12 10
26	5 30	12 10
27	6 00	12 10
28	6 00	12 10
29	6 00	12 6
30	1 00	14 0
31	...	...

April	P.M.	
	H. W.	Ft. & in.
1	11 0	12 9
2	12 0	12 6
3	12 0	12 3
4	2 00	11 2
5	2 00	12 6
6	3 30	12 9
7	4 30	13 8
8	5 00	14 6
9	6 00	15 0
10	7 00	15 0
11	8 00	15 2
12	8 30	15 0
13	9 00	14 7
14	10 00	14 0
15	...	...
16	...	...
17	...	...
18	2 00	11 6
19	2 30	12 0
20	4 00	13 0
21	5 00	14 0
22	6 00	14 10
23	7 00	15 0
24	7 30	15 0
25	8 30	15 0
26	9 00	14 10
27	10 00	14 5
28	11 00	14 3
29	...	...
30	...	...
31	...	...

PHASES OF THE MOON.

April 7th 0 Full Moon 8 h 31 m p.m.
15th (Last Quarter) 2 h 52 m a.m.
21st 0 New Moon 8 h 43 m p.m.
29th 1 First Quarter 0 h 4 m p.m.

A Cure That Cures

There are men and women in every locality who are being racked to death with Rheumatism. Many of them have tried electricity, liniments, Turkish and mineral baths, massage, etc., while others have been doctored until they have lost all hope and patience. Little's Oriental Balm has, by its thousands of successful cures, demonstrated its superiority over any known treatment for the cure of Rheumatism. Through it, sufferers have abandoned their crutches, others have been cured after years of suffering. We have yet to learn of a single instance where Little's Oriental Balm has not cured when given a fair trial.

Mr. H. E. Wood, Whitecross, St. Hereford, writes: "For the past 5 years I have been laid up totally lame from Rheumatism, and suffered the most excruciating pain: all medical aid was unavailing. Two bottles of Little's Oriental Balm cured me completely."

Sold at Tes. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout Siam.

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New Road and Seekak.

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Facing Sampeng Old Market, Jawarat
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MODERATE.
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The Bangkok Auctioneering
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Will sell by auction in their sale rooms
On Saturdays, opposite H. B. M.
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Watches, clocks, Ward robes with mirror, E. fans, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Ice chests, Hat Stands, Meat safes, Dressing tables, Writing desks, Book cases, Dressing room mirrors, Type writer, Cooking stoves, Gramophones, Ladies' shoes, Cigarettes, Rattan tables, chairs, Show cases, Pictures, One Victoria carriage complete, with a single harness. A large quantity of provision and mercantile goods, etc., etc., etc.

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Auctioneer and Estate Agent.

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Ah Seang, Tailor.

Bangkok Mails Close.

CHANDABURI
Wednesday 26th 10 a.m. s.s. Chantatutch

HONGKONG.
Thursday 26th 12 noon s.s. Childar

Exchange Rates.

To-day's Quotations.

LONDON—
Bank Bills, demand 1/6 7/16
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight —
PARIS—
Bank Bills, demand 205
GERMANY—
Bank Bills, demand —
NEW YORK—
Bank Bills, demand U. S. A. 36
INDIA—
Bank Bills, demand 108 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank Bills, demand \$65 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank Bills, demand \$ 64 1/4
YOKOHAMA & KORE—
Bank Bills, demand Y70 3/8
NOTE:—The rate of interest on Advances Bills has been reduced to 6 per cent. per annum.
Equivalent of Exchange demand London in Siam—Correspondence—
Tel. 13.05.—(Bank Rate)

Empire Politics.

In his speech at Edinburgh following Sir R. Borden, General Smuts referred to the solidarity of the Union of South Africa and declared that he was fighting to-day for the same cause for which he fought against Britain fifteen years ago, namely for freedom and liberty. The wise British counsels in the treatment of the South African political situation since the Boer war was now seen in the fact that former's enemies are now fighting in a common cause with the United Kingdom. That result had been brought about by a reversion to the old ideal of liberty which had been the guiding principle of British history. He proceeded to point out that the issue was whether or not the nations are going to be terrorised by German militarism. He eulogised President Wilson's message to Congress. The United States action would have an enormous moral effect and nowhere greater than in Germany.

Capetown, April 15.—At the South African Party Congress, Mr. Malan, Minister of Mines, announced that the Union Government had decided to grant to the Imperial Government £1,000,000 in recognition of the protection afforded by the Navy under which exports from South Africa had proceeded as usual.

London, April 15.—Sir R. Borden, General Smuts, Mr. Morris, Mr. Massey are spending the week-end with their Majesties at Windsor. The Archbishop of Cork is invited to meet them. It is understood that other Dominion statesmen will similarly be entertained later.

London, April 15.—At a conference of the Norfolk War Agricultural committees at Norwich, a letter from Mr. Lloyd George was read, appealing to workers on the land to give the utmost help in food growing as we may have to feed the army and navy besides ourselves on home-grown food.

London, April 15.—A Peace meeting in the East End was wrecked, and the flags torn up by indignant crowds. Two pacifists were hurled over the railings. The proceedings concluded with a meeting in aid of discharged soldiers and a large sum was realized.

Washington, April 15.—It is officially announced that the Government is considering the sending of a commission to Russia to ascertain how it can aid the new Government and to consider all phases of Russo-American cooperation in the war. A large Russian credit will probably be granted as soon as Congress passes the War Loan Bill, possibly before the commission goes to Russia.

Petrograd, April 15.—The proceedings of the Congress of district Councils and Workmen's and Soldiers' dele-

gates shows an overwhelming majority supports the resolution of the executive in favour of prosecuting the war. A small minority of Extremists were out-voted when they suggested peace. Petrograd, April 16.—Alexeff has been definitely appointed Commander in Chief.

Verdun.

A Parable and a Forecast.

The Times special correspondent with the French Army wrote on Feb. 24th:—At the beginning of this week—a year after the time when the French nation was suddenly brought face to face with the grave anxiety of the assault on Verdun—the whole French Press published anniversary articles celebrating the great victory to which the time-worn fortress, or rather collection of forts, has for ever given its name. In a pardonable spirit of amnesia they anticipated by several months the time when they were strictly due. Up to the glorious dates of October 24th and December 15th the long-drawn-out battle, though it had for some time been recognized as a defeat for our enemies, was not properly speaking a victory for our Allies.

A year ago the story of Verdun—which is a parable and a forecast of the whole course of the war, past, present and to come—was only beginning. Much blood was to be spilled and many doubtful moments to be passed before the desperate but undaunted courage of French resistance was crowned by the equally fine and determined valour of French attack, backed by the patient dispositions and calculations of French military science.

The longer the war goes on the more evident it seems that, apart from the question of munitions, it is the superiority of our Allies and of our own men in the first two of these qualities—that is to say in moral, in inspiration, and at the point which has now been reached, in fighting capacity, which will give us the victory on the Western front. But it is also true that, with the third, they would be as wasteful and unproductive as faith without works or the best of good works without charity. And the inner history of the Battle of Verdun, or so much of it as may be told now, makes it perfectly clear that during the last 30 months the French, to say the least of it, have kept well abreast of the great advance which has been made by the High Commands of all the chief belligerents.

We used to think before the war—the French used to believe it themselves—that the Germans were far ahead of the rest of the world in matters of organization. At the present

(Continued on page 8.)

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, 12.10.
p.m. 1, 1.30, 2.30, 3.10, 3.50, 4.40, 5.30, daily.
Bangkabue to Samkuk ... 2.30 p.m. daily.
" " Kai Koh Yai ... 1.00 ...

LINE 2—TANON TOK TO PAKLAT in connection with Paklat Tram Cars Thahin
Boats leave Tanon Tok every full and half hour from 6.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.
After 7.30 when sufficient passengers.

LINE 3—THA CHANG WANG LUANG TO KLONG BANGKOK NOI.
Boats leave Tha Chang Wang Luang landing a.m. 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30, and p.m. 1.00, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, and 5.30, daily.

LINE 4—KLONG SAMRONG LOCK TO BANG HIA.
Boats leave the Lock in connection with the Paknam Railway train 10.45 a.m. from Bangkok.

ROYAL STATE RAILWAYS.

(Broad Gauge Lines.)

TIME TABLE

In force from 1st April, 1916.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Bangkok Dep.	7.00	9.48	1.25	3.33	Lampang Dep.	...	...	...	7.33
Ayuthia Arr.	9.3	11.41	3.33	5.45	Tha Sao ...	...	...	...	7.1
Ban Phaji Arr.	9.47	12.20	4.24	6.30	Utaradit ...	...	...	...	7.18
Ban Phaji Dep.	9.57	12.37	4.30	...	Ban Dara Arr.	...	...	...	8.16
Lopburi Arr.	11.5	1.55	5.48	...	Sawalohe Dep.	...	...	...	a.m. p.m.
Chengket Dep.	12.33	3.38	...	a.m.	Ban Dara Arr.	...	...	...	7.1
Pak'poh Arr.	2.17	5.40	...	9.54	...	...	...	...	8.1
Pak'poh Dep.	2.26	6.30	...	...	Ban Dara Dep.	...	...	...	a.m. p.m.
Pitsalohe Arr.	6	11.5	...	...	Pitsalohe Arr.	...	...	...	8.24
Pitsalohe Dep.	7.4	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.43
Ban Dara Arr.	9.5	4.18	...	...	Pitsalohe Dep.	...	...	...	p.m. a.m.
Ban Dara Dep.	9.20	4.40	...	...	Pak'poh Arr.	...	...	...	6.20
S'kaloke Arr.	10.21	5.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.34
Ban Dara Dep.	9.10	4.26	...	...	Pak'poh Dep.	...	...	...	p.m. a.m.
Utaradit ...	10.6	5.29	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.20
Tha Sao Arr.	10.15	5.38	...	...	Chengket Arr.	6.21	...	...	9.22
Den Chai ...	11.57	...	...	...	Lopburi Dep.	...	...	...	12.28
Lampang ...	4.52	...	...	...	Ban Phaji Arr.	...	...	...	1.56
Ban Phaji Dep.	10.10	12.30	4.41	...	...	...	...	...	p.m.
Gengko Arr.	11.7	1.26	5.51	...	Ban Phaji Arr.	...	...	...	8.30
Lat Bua Kao ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.21
Ban Phaji Dep.	...	4.2	...	8.2	Korat Dep.	...	...	...	p.m. a.m.
Korat ...	...	6.8	...	10.3	Lat Bua Kao Arr.	5.55	...	...	7.1
Bangkok Dep.	7.45	...	...	3.50	Gengko Dep.	...	...	...	8.40
Petrien Arr.	9.33	...	...	5.38	Ban Phaji Arr.	...	...	...	7.12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.29
...	...	...	...	...	Ban Phaji Dep.	...	...	...	a.m. p.m.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.27
...	...	...	...	...	Ayuthia ...	...	...	...	8.37
...	...	...	...	...	Pangkong Arr.	9.28	11.35	3.16	3.58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	p.m.
...	...	...	...	...	Petrien Dep.	...	...	...	7.50
...	...	...	...	...	Bangkok Arr.	9.38	...	...	8.55

British Warship Mystery Trunk.

London, March 12.—A mystery which may have developments as important as those which followed the seizure of papers belonging to Von Papen, the German Military Attaché who was expelled from America last year, is now engaging the attention of the British Foreign Office, says the "Daily Express." It concerns the contents of a trunk which was seized on board the Scandinavian American liner Frederik VIII, in which Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and his colleagues from the Embassy journeyed to Europe.

The trunk is to be opened in London.

It was sent from New York by the Swedish Minister, and its intended destination was Stockholm. When it left New York it bore the seals of the Swedish Consul-General in that city. At Halifax, where the British officials carried out a minute search of the vessel, it was claimed as part of the baggage of a passenger who was not a diplomatic courier, but was described as a Swedish merchant. He said that it contained diplomatic correspondence, and that the Swedish Consul-General had asked him to take it to Stockholm.

It would have been allowed to go through but for the discovery by one of the officials that the seals were broken. The inference drawn was that somebody had opened the trunk between New York and Halifax, and the British authorities suspected that the contents might include something more than purely diplomatic correspondence between the Swedish Minister and his Government.

The Swedish Minister was asked for an official assurance that there was nothing inside it except his own official correspondence with his Government, and to verify that it was suggested that it should be opened by a representative of the Minister in the presence of a British official. The Minister refused to give the assurance, and the trunk was taken off the vessel. It is to be brought to England in a British warship and conveyed by train to London under a special guard of soldiers and New Scotland Yard detectives.

One theory is that the seals were broken and the trunk opened between New York and Halifax by a German agent in order to insert Count Bernstorff's secret documents. Should this theory prove correct when the trunk is examined in London, the British authorities will, of course, seize the documents, just as they seized Von Papen's incriminating papers at Falmouth last year.

The Cause of God.

Dr. Brent (Bishop of the Philippine Islands), preaching at the afternoon service recently at Westminster Abbey, said that though a citizen of a sister nation, he did not come to England as an alien. A thousand ties bound his life and his country to England.

It was no flattery for him to say that the British nation was teaching the world to-day, and also unborn generations, such lessons as men needed. He thanked God that it was permitted him at this particular juncture to be in their midst, though not commissioned to speak as a representative of a nation which, though up to a moment ago neutral, had now taken the first step to redeem its honour, and to place itself on the side of God's cause and of humanity. Neutrality was sometimes necessary for a State, and possibly for an individual, where no great moral issues were involved, but neutrality was impossible when every principle of righteousness and justice and truth had been ruthlessly and deliberately trampled underfoot. America had fought for and won freedom and unity, and while her day of peril was over, to-day was the day of Britain's peril and tragedy. Let him tell them that they had had sympathy from the beginning. There were those who felt that they owed a debt—an unpayable debt—to this great Empire and to France in return for what had been given them and their nation in the days that were gone.

The neutral days were now over. He could tell them that America was not afraid of war. She was not too proud to fight, though she loved not war. They must not blame her if she showed a little hesitancy in taking a final step; but if honour bade her to do it, she would go forward with untroubled hands. And why had she taken that step? It was not a case of ships; it was a case of righteousness. It might be that the final break came through some local irritation. America saw clearly what the people of this country saw so clearly, when they took their stand and committed themselves to God and His cause. Perhaps they had wondered sometimes whether it was worth it after all. Yes: it was worth it, because it was the cause of God and the freedom of the world. Their Colonial troops knew they were not fighting for any local end; they knew they were fighting for the Empire—fighting for the world that lay beyond the Empire.



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Our Mr. Rio Niya having been transferred to Singapore Office, Mr. N. Kato succeeds him on and after the 18th. April, 1917. as Representative of this Office.

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The Siam Observer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1917.

A HUMANITARIAN PLEA.

Our attention was called yesterday to another case of a dog being run over and left to linger in misery on the public road. It is a great pity that such incidents should happen here. It is true that in all countries there are many people who are averse to the taking of life, and this remark particularly applies to Siam, which is pre-eminently a Buddhist country. Surely, however, their real objection is to wanton killing. "Thou shalt not kill" is a precept which, taken too literally, may sometimes lose its spirit, which is the quality of mercy. There are occasions when the infliction of death is the truest mercy, as affording a relief from needless suffering. In most countries to-day it is regarded not only as justifiable but as an act of compassion deliberately to kill animals that have by accident become hopelessly injured. Humane individuals have even advocated a similar course being taken with people who are mortally hurt in some horrible manner or are afflicted with certain incurable and agonising diseases: but, though the idea is defensible on some grounds, there are obvious difficulties in the way of its being brought down to the region of practicality, and most persons would be decidedly against that being done. But the difficulties which arise where man-kind is concerned do not exist in the case of animals, as those difficulties are matters entirely of legal expediency and social polity, and were it made lawful to give euthanasia to human beings it would afford opportunities which would assuredly be grasped whenever possible by those of criminal instinct, and for that reason alone, if for no other, no State would be warranted in making such a practice permissible. However, that is a mere digression and has nothing to do with the subject under consideration, which is whether the Government could not make some arrangement for dealing effectively with animals injured in the streets. We understand that there is at present a man whose duty it is to attend to any affairs of the kind which are brought to his notice. Could he not be given a proper and efficient staff, large enough not only to deal with cases of animals hurt in street accidents and the elimination of diseased and crippled dogs, but also to inspect systematically the gharry-stables of the city and assure themselves that the horses kept therein receive due care and attention, also qualified veterinary treatment if suffering from wounds or sickness? Where an accident takes place and there is obviously no other course but to kill the animal, let that be done in the swiftest and most humane manner. Every intelligent inhabitant will at once perceive how far removed is killing of this sort from the wanton taking of life. The former deed is prompted not by cruelty but by kindness of heart, and all lovers of animals will hope sincerely that the Government will thus view the matter. A department such as we have in mind would carry out, under Government auspices, all such good and meritorious work as is performed by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Great Britain. We have our duties to the lower creation, and we ought not to forget them.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Post and Telegraph Department reports that all lines are available.

H. R. H. the Prince of Bhanulok left Bangkok for Hua Hin this morning.

WE are asked to announce that, owing to the absence of several members, there will be meeting of the Alliance Française this month.

THE s.s. *Katong* left Singapore at 8 a.m. on Sunday the 22nd inst., and may be expected to arrive at the Borneo Company's wharf on Wednesday evening.

THE**Great War.****The Kongsli Not Sunk.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 23.
Ymuiden. Saturday evening.—The *Kongsli* was not sunk, and is now being towed into the harbour.

The British Advance.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 23.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Yesterday night we secured the ground gained to the east of Fampoux. The fighting continues in our favour. West and north-west of Lens we again made progress, capturing prisoners and machine-guns, and we repulsed three counter attacks.

French Communique.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 22.
Yesterday we progressed on the plateau north of Sancy and repulsed four counter-attacks in the sector of Heurtebise. To-day we advanced between the Aisne and Chemin des Dames north of Joetz. There was grenade fighting in Champagne, west of Navarin. German aeroplanes dropped bombs on Dunkirk; three persons were wounded. On the night of the 21st German destroyers threw a hundred shells into Calais; several civilians were killed, and ten wounded.

Dover.—Five German destroyers bombarded the town, but without doing any damage. The British sank two of the enemy destroyers.

German Press Explanation.

(“S. O.” SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, April 24.
The German Press, while professing their opinion that the Allies have not obtained the great objectives expected, explain Hindenburg's policy of evacuation as being the only remedy against the enormous superiority of the Allies in men and materials.

French Satisfied.

(“S. O.” SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, April 24.
A Headquarters correspondent reports that the French are entirely satisfied with the results of the new offensive.

German Activity on Russian Front.

(“S. O.” SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, April 24.
The Germans are concentrating on the Russian northern front, and it is believed that they are contemplating a descent on the rear of the Russian right flank, threatening Petrograd.

To Those Fallen in Battle.

Though for our loss we weep, let us not mourn
On their account for those who have laid down
Their lives at duty's call—won each a crown
Of honour's pure gold wrought. We are forlorn
Ourselves, indeed, at being thus bereft
Of valued friends, staunch comrades, now no more.
Our hearts with grief are stricken to the core,
Our souls with desolation's arrows cleft.
But for the noble dead—dead but in name—
No fruitless lamentations do we need
To raise on high, for such is not their meed.
In peans of triumph let us sound their fame!
The sting of death, the victory of the grave,
Where are they? Glory gilds the fallen brave.
H. J. B.-K.

NEW ADS.—The s.s. *Mata Hari* is expected to arrive on Thursday morning April 26 and will load for Singapore direct. The Borneo Co., Ltd. have a new notice to consignees. Messrs. Kiam Heng and Co., Ltd. have received a shipment of scientific and technical books.

Politics and Peace.

London, April 17.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, moving the second reading of the Bill prolonging the life of Parliament until Nov 30, said that it would be a misfortune if an election was forced at present, when we were in a critical phase of the war, and our troops were engaged in the greatest operation since the war began, in which they had been successful beyond his expectations.

Mr. Asquith expressed the opinion that an election at present would not trustworthily indicate the feeling of the country.

Mr. Dillon moved the rejection of the Bill as a protest against the non-settlement of the Irish question.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying to complaints that the Government had not indicated their intentions regarding Ireland, said that he hoped, early next week if possible, to indicate the Government's policy.

The Government was devoting earnest attention to the problem. Mr. Bonar Law referred to the prevailing atmosphere of goodwill, and said that they need not absolutely despair of arriving at some solution. He added that he hoped the House which saw the beginning of the war would also see the end of it.

London, April 17.—The Parliament Prolongation Bill passed its second reading by 286 votes to 53. The minority were wholly Nationalists.

London, April 17.—A resolution relating to the intervention of the United States, to be moved to-morrow, will be proposed by Mr. Lloyd George and seconded by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons, and proposed by Lord Carson and seconded by Lord Crewe in the House of Lords, as follows: "This House desires to express to the Government and people of the United States its profound appreciation of the action of the Government in joining the Allies, thus defending the high cause of freedom and the rights of humanity against the gravest menace by which they were ever imperilled."

Petrograd, April 17.—The British and French Labour Deputations were given a most enthusiastic reception by the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

M. Tchaidze, the President, warmly welcomed them.

Mr. O'Grady replied, stating that henceforth Britain and Russia would fight side by side for the destruction of the oppressor of the world, William Hohenzollern.

Finally, the British, French and Russian delegates joined hands and sang the Internationale.

London, April 17.—It is apparent from various indications in the German papers that the peace movement is being followed with the closest interest. The comings and goings of Socialists of different countries in the Scandinavian cities demonstrate, despite numerous denials, and despite the German affectation of indifference, that Germany and Austria are equally anxious to establish a bridge for communicating with the Russian pacifists. The latest suggestion from the German publicists is that Germany must not arouse the suspicions of the Russians by over-eagerness, but must leave them time to reflect where their real interests lie, namely, friendship with their neighbour Germans.

Big German Strike.

London, April 18.—For some days past news has been arriving of grave industrial discontent in Germany. A great strike of metal and wood workers and transportation workers broke out during the week end at Berlin. This is the first serious labour trouble since the munition workers strike, after the conviction of Liebknecht. Well over a hundred thousand workmen are out. The strike is due apparently to a reduction of bread rations. No disturbances have broken out. The men either did not appear at work at all, or left after breakfast. Some munition workers also struck. The papers gloss over this, declaring that the work of some large munition factories is carried on by almost all hands. There have been street gatherings and street processions; pacifist leaflets were distributed. A strikers' procession from Greater Berlin endeavoured to penetrate part of the city but found access barred by the police, though some bodies succeeded in entering the interior city.

The trade union leaders are doing their utmost to pacify the men. They harangued them, describing the negotiations with government on the food question, with the result that the movement was kept within bounds at Berlin, but probably it is more serious at other labour centres, such as Chemnitz, from which no reports have yet been received.

It is significant that a telegram was allowed to leave Germany in the evening stating that in a great majority of works yesterday idle, work had been resumed to-day.

The German wireless tonight airily remarks that only 125,000 struck.

The situation is not rendered easier by a statement issued by the German Agricultural Society that the severe winter and protracted frosts have considerably damaged the winter wheat. Farmers are urged to sow all the summer wheat possible, especially as barley is very scarce.

General Wire News.

Madrid, April 15.—As a result of the outcry in the press that the government has concluded agreements involving a breach of neutrality, a semi-official communication has been made which declares that the agreements made by the Government do not modify its policy. Neither does the Note to Germany, which is a more vigorous repetition of the Note of Feb. 6, and demands that Spanish lives should be respected. The communication discloses the fact that Germany offered to permit American importations to Spain, even of contraband, on the condition the contraband goods remained in Spain, but the Spanish exports to America would be subject to prize regulations.

Madrid.—The journal *Siberia* in strong articles says that Spain finds herself at the gravest moment of her history. If neutrality be broken it will be against Germany, which is humiliating us, treating our flag like a rag, which Spain cannot tolerate without committing moral suicide.

Copenhagen, April 16.—The city is threatened with a coal famine. It is expected that the theatre will close on May 1.

Buenos Aires, April 15.—It is stated the governments of the Argentine, Brazil and Chile are negotiating for a convocation at Buenos Aires of the assembly of South American Republics with a view to establishing an entente of the whole continent regarding war problems.

Buenos Aires, April 15.—Excited crowds are parading the streets shouting "Down with the German murderers." German newspaper offices were closed, fearing attack.

Rio de Janeiro, April 15.—Brazilian bluejackets have occupied the interned German ships, amid the cheers of the crowds.

Asuncion, April 15.—Paraguay has declared its adhesion to and sympathy with the attitude of the United States to Germany.

Monte Video, April 16.—The Uruguayan Government has conveyed its sympathy and moral support to the United States, on the war declaration.

Buenos Aires, April 16.—Anti-German demonstrations continue. A crowd attacked the German Legation, the consulate and the offices of *Journal*. The government is concentrating the German vessels in Argentine waters in Buenos Aires harbour.

Amsterdam, April 15.—Commenting on the American movement to secure the stoppage or control of American exports to neutrals bordering Germany, the *Telegraaf* says this confirms its view that Dutch exports to Germany will finally lead to the starving of ourselves.

Amsterdam, April 16.—Herr Harden, writing in *Zukunft*, expresses distrust of the Kaiser's promised constitutional reforms and declared it to be unnecessary anyhow to postpone the proposals till after the war.

Workmen and officials at Krupp Works, Kiel, demanded an immediate increase of the food allowance, of wages 33½ per cent, apart from a war bonus. The directors addressed the men, declaring that they are only drawing the allowances of the meanest labourers. The men were incredulous and demanded to inspect the larders, which was refused.

Washington, April 16.—In a personal appeal to his fellow-citizens President Wilson calls upon every American citizen, man woman and child, to join in the preservation of the nation's ideals. The triumph of democracy over the world is the supreme test that a nation can come to. We must all act together.

President Wilson has created a committee of public information, composed of Mr. Lansing Mr. Baker and Mr. Daniels, with the magazine writer Mr. Creel as chairman, for the purpose of arranging a supply of views (news) to the public consistent with military considerations.

Amsterdam, April 16.—A telegram from Constantinople reports that the American guardship *Scorpion* was ordered to leave the harbour within 24 hours. As she failed to do so, she was interned.

Merry Mexico.

Mr. Stephen Leacock, in his new book entitled *Further Foolishness* (Lane), suggests that there is no trouble in Mexico, and that the rival rebels are merely using the country for making cinema pictures.

"No," said Villa, shaking his head, "been no revolution down here for years, not since Diaz. The picture companies came in and took the whole thing over; they made us a fair offer—so much a reel right out, and a royalty, and let us divide up the territory as we liked. The first film we done was the bombardment of Santa Cruz, say, that was a dandy; did you see it? They had us all in that. I done an American marine. Lots of people think it all real when they see it."

"Why," I said, "nearly everybody does. Even the President."

"Oh, I guess he knows," said Villa, "but, you see, there's tons of money in it, and it's good for business, and he's too decent a man to give it away. Say, I heard the boy saying there's a war in Europe. I wonder what company got that up, eh? But I don't believe it'll draw. There ain't the scenery for it we have in Mexico."

Austria and Peace.

Amsterdam, April 16.—The Austrian Government has authorised a statement practically amounting to a peace offer to Russia. The statement says the monarchy learns from the Russian Government manifesto of April 10 that Russia like Austria-Hungary desires an honourable peace. The statement reciprocates the sentiments of the manifesto regarding Russia not desiring to dominate over other peoples, but may therefore be stated that Austria-Hungary and Russia are similarly striving for a peace guaranteeing their existence and honour and the possibility of the development of belligerent states.

The Austro-Hungarian monarchy is convinced its claims will not conflict with those of Russia. The latter has stated she is only fighting in defence of freedom of her people. Russia is no longer compelled to fight for that object, therefore it should not be difficult to establish an understanding between the Central Powers and Russia, especially as the Austrian Emperor, in agreement with his Allied Monarchs, desires to live in future in peace and friendship with the Russian people.

London, April 16.—Austria's singular pronouncement in favour of peace with Russia causes no surprise. It is well understood that only a German refusal to cooperate prevented the issue of definite peace proposals on the occasion of the recent meeting of the German and Austrian rulers. Today's declaration suggests that Austria is nearing the end of her tether and is seeking a separate peace with Russia. It must be remembered the Russian Provisional Government accepted all treaties with the Allies including the pact forbidding a separate peace.

The resignation of Count Martinic, the Austrian Premier, on grounds of ill health is announced to-day and is probably connected with the new peace movement.

German Solidarity.

Amsterdam, April 16.—A new party called the Independent Social Democratic party of Germany was founded under the joint presidency of Herr Haase and Herr Lebebour to oppose Herr Scheidemann's Socialist party and the Government.

Vorwaerts, in supporting the Austro-Hungarian declaration, reminds Russia that the social democracy of Germany rejects the policy of conquest. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* states: Executives of the German social democracy in Austria sent a manifesto to the Russian socialists in favour of peace.

Russian Manifesto.

Amsterdam, April 16.—Austria semi-officially announces that she considers the Russian Government's manifesto April 10 to constitute a basis for peace.

[The manifesto referred to was as follows: Petrograd April 10.—The Provisional Government has issued a proclamation declaring free Russia does not aim at the domination of other nations, depriving them of their national patrimony or occupying forcibly foreign territories, but its object is to establish a durable peace on a basis of the rights of nations to decide their own destiny. Russia does not desire to subjugate or humiliate anyone, but Russia must not emerge from the struggle humiliated and weakened.]

Doubtful Words and Deeds.

Petrograd, April 16.—General Kuropatkin, Governor General of Turkestan, and four other generals have been arrested at Tashkent by order of the local branch of the Council of Workmen's and soldiers' delegates, on a charge of provocatively distributing arms to Russians for defence in event of attack by natives.

General Kuropatkin has telegraphed to the Premier asking for the command of the Grenadier Corps at the front.

Petrograd, April 16.—The general Congress of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates of all parts of Russia has passed a resolution appealing to the democracy to support the provisional Government as long as it continues to consolidate and develop the gains of the revolution and does not base its foreign policy on aspirations of territorial expansion.

Italy Alights.

Rome, April 16.—A Socialist delegation is going to Russia to help the Russian Socialists defeat the German peace intrigues.

In 1871.

As a reminder of what had to be endured in 1871 in the way of food, and food prices, a Paris newspaper publishes a menu, dated January 15th of that year, in which cat and horse figured, as will be seen below. Fortunately, neither in France nor in England are these likely to afford food other than for reflection! The menu is as follows:

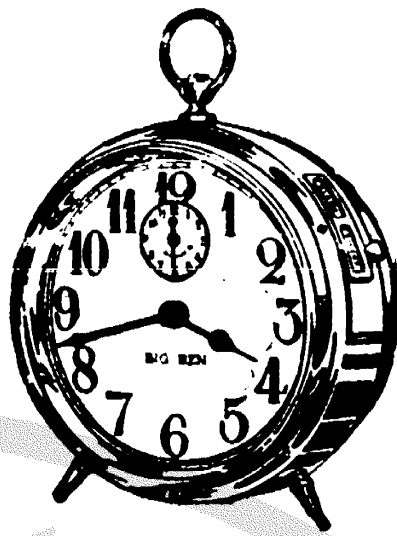
Deux sardines a l'huile, 4 francs.
Beurre, 40 grammes, 3fr. 75.
Purée d'artichauts, 5fr. 50.
Matolette d'anguilles parisiennes, 13 francs.
Cheval en daube, 24 francs.
Quart de poulet, 21 francs.
Asperges a l'huile, 28 francs.
Plum pudding au rhum, 7 francs.
Who, asks the French journal, would have hesitated between the sardines, costing as much as a kilo of meat to-day, and the "saucis de chat aux racines" or the "cheval en daube?"

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Wilson's Appeal.

Washington, April 16.— President Wilson's speech was another great utterance in which the President outlined, amid frequent cheering, how America was going to war in earnest, not only by helping herself but by assisting her allies very generously in the fullest possible way. Inter alia he said: Fellow countrymen, the entrance of our beloved country into this and terrible war for democracy and human rights, creates many national problems calling for immediate consideration and settlement. We have rapidly been putting our navy upon an effective war footing, and are about to create and equip a great army, but these are the simplest parts of the great task confronting us. There is not a single selfish element, as far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe to be the rights of mankind, and the future peace and security of the world. To do this thoroughly, we must devote ourselves to service without regard to profit, and with the energy and intelligence that rise to the enterprise itself.

We must realise to the full, how great the task is, how many things, how many kinds of elements, of capacity, and service and self sacrifice it involves. These, then are

The Things We Must Do.

And do well, besides fighting things without which, mere fighting would be fruitless. We must supply abundant food, not only to our armies and seamen, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause, and in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting. We must supply ships by hundreds out of our shipyards, to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines of no submarines, what will every day be needed there, and abundant materials from our fields, mines and factories, with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea, but also to clothe and support our people for whom our gallant fellows under arms can no longer work: to help clothe and equip the armies with which we are co-operating in Europe, and to keep the looms of factories there in raw material and coal, to keep fires going in ships on the sea and in the furnaces of hundreds of factories across the sea; steel, out of which they may make arms and ammunition both here and there; rails for worn out railways back from the fighting fronts; locomotives and rolling stock to replace those which are every day going to pieces; mules, horses and cattle, for labour and military service: indeed, everything with which the people in England, France, Italy, and Russia

have usually supplied themselves, but cannot now afford men, materials or machinery to make.

It is evident to every thinking man, our industries, farms, shipyards, mines and factories must be made more prolific and efficient than ever and more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task, than they have been.

What I Want to Emphasise

is that men and women who devote energy and thought to these things, will be serving their country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom, just as truly and just as effectively, as the men on the battle-field or in the trenches. The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national—a great international service army—a notable and honoured host, engaged in the nation's and the world's service, and efficient friends and saviours of freedom everywhere (cheers).

Hundreds and thousands of men otherwise liable to military service, will of right and necessity be excused and assigned to the fundamental duty of sustaining work in the fields, factories and mines, and be as much a part of the great patriotic forces of the nation as the men under fire. I take the liberty, therefore of addressing this word to farmers: The supreme need of our nation and the other nations with which we are co-operating, is

Abundant Supplies Especially of Foodstuffs.

The importance of the latter this year is superlative. Without abundant food alike for armies and peoples now warring, the whole of the great enterprise we have embarked upon would fall down, as the world's food reserves are low.

Not only during the present emergency but for some time after peace both our people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely on the American harvest. Upon the farmers in America therefore in a large measure rests the fate of the war and the fate of nations. May not our nation count on them, and omit no step to increase the production of the land, or bring about the most effectual co-operation in the sale and distribution of the products.

Time is Short.

It is of most imperative importance that everything possible must be done immediately to make sure of a large harvest. I call upon young men and old men alike, and able-bodied boys, to accept and act upon this duty to turn in hosts to farms so as to make certain that no pains and no labour are lacking in this great matter.

I particularly appeal to the farmers of the south to plant abundant food stuffs besides cotton. They can show their patriotism in no better

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Verdun.

(Continued from Page 2.)

moment that is certainly not the case. In the indispensable attribute of thoroughness it is probable that our Allies are second to no nation in the world. By way of illustration I will try to give some idea of the extent of the preparations which were made (I shall be betraying no military secrets, since to a greater or less extent they are the necessary preliminary of all big movements in all armies) before either of the advances on the heights north of the Meuse could be attempted. The complexity of them is staggering.

To begin with, before thinking at all about the strategical or tactical part of the coming engagement, there is the question of the human instruments by which the attack is to be carried on—the men themselves. Body, soul and spirit they must be prepared for the trial of strength and courage and endurance that lies before them. That preparation is, of course, always going on. But before a big affair special pains are taken to get them into trim, perhaps for a period of as long as three months, by reminding them of what they owe not only to their country and the cause of right and justice and liberty for which it stands, but also, and more particularly, to their fallen comrades who have laid down their lives for it and for them. The Frenchman is especially susceptible to this kind of influence.

The physical side of his training—for, after all, to all but the few the moral side is second nature—is still more carefully attended to. Before the great day comes, sometimes for two or three months, there is a period during which the troops detailed for the attack are constantly exercised in realistic dress-rehearsals over country and trenches. For the great point is that when the critical moment does come each man should know exactly what he has to do and have to think of nothing else. He must advance straight to his front, and at a given rate, directly on his objective. Unless he does, his own particular little bit of the machine will be thrown out of gear, and if more than a very few of the cogs go wrong a break-down is certain.

A modern attacking force, if the movement is at all a big one, needs as careful drilling as a corps of ballet girls. It must be brought to the post like an Olympic athlete, in the pink of condition, and—most not be left too long to shiver at the post. For human nature is human nature, and, however willing the spirit may be, the longer the flesh of the ordinary man is left in the comparative security of the trench

the more inclined it is to stay there instead of facing the shells and bullets outside it.

This last axiom—that the moment settled for an attack cannot long be postponed without injuring its chance of success—gives some faint idea of the absolute accuracy which is needed in the preliminary Staff work. When once the advance has begun it is practically impossible for the Staff to give fresh orders to the commanders of units in the field. Everything must, therefore, be arranged beforehand. In order that the artillery may work in precise conjunction with the infantry in their threefold object of destroying the enemy's defences, checking the fire of his guns, and keeping up an efficient barrage in front of the advancing troops nothing can be

left to chance. The General makes his calculation, and reckons in minutes and yards. A time-table has to be prepared as elaborate and as accurate as a page of Bradshaw, and rigidly adhered to.

The essence, then, of a modern advance—such an advance as the two carried out by the French at Verdun—is preparation beforehand. It is no exaggeration, I believe, to say that in the whole of those two operations there was practically hardly a hitch. There could be no stronger testimony to the wonderful degree of efficiency to which the cooperation between Staff, artillery, and infantry commanders has been brought in the French Army, or to the highly perfected discipline which the troops under them combine with their traditional courage and cheerful en-

durance of whatever hardships and whatever dangers the fortune of war may bring.

And that is why it is, as I believe, not mere optimism to see in the story of the Battle of Verdun, in its later as well as in its earlier stages, a parable of the whole course of the war.

The Deutschland.

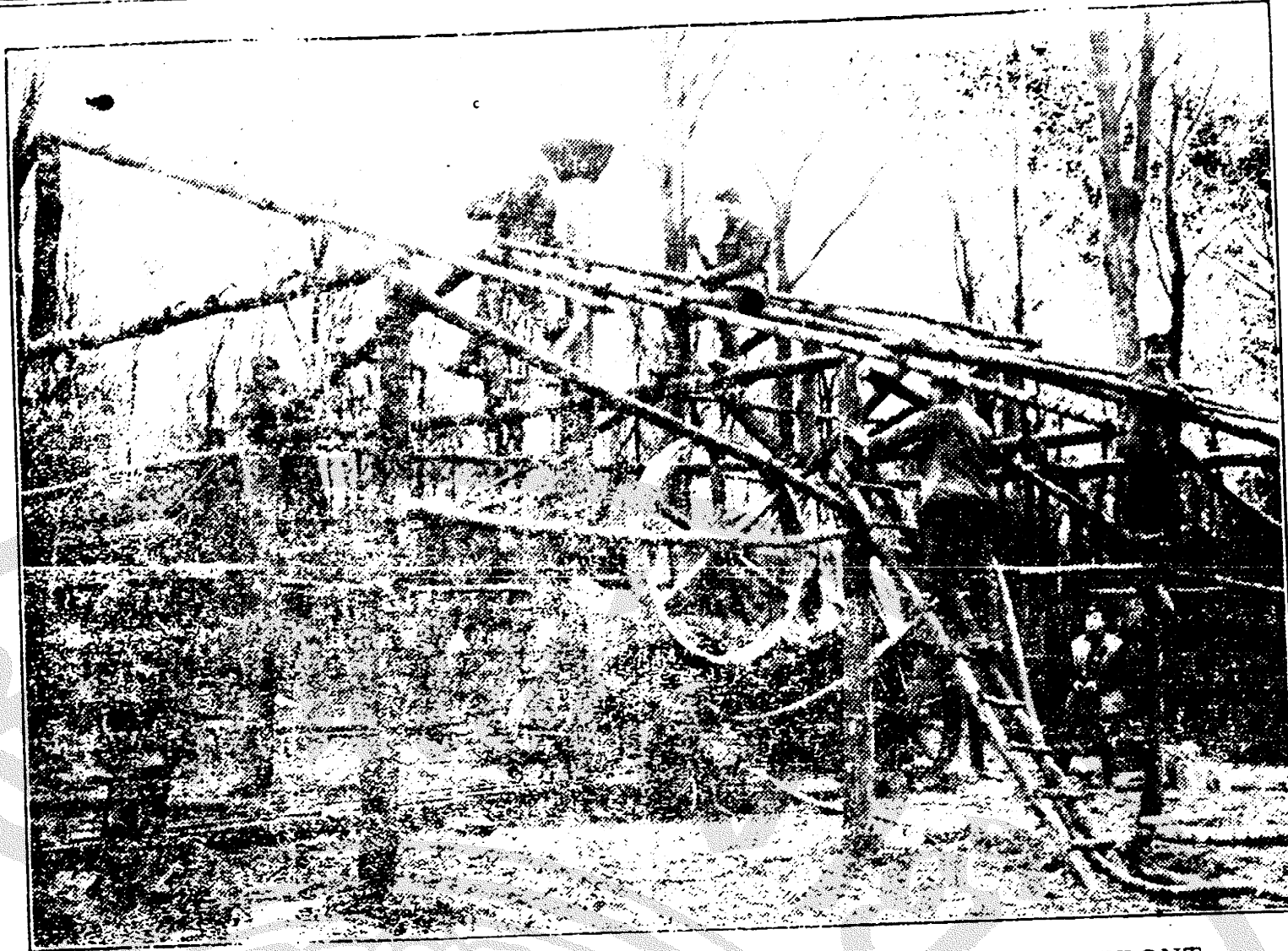
That the merchant submarine Deutschland has been captured and that he saw her in Plymouth Harbour with 186 other German submarines was the statement made at Baltimore on February 16 by William Palmer, second engineer of the Atlantic Transport Company's liner Mongolia.

According to the San Francisco

"Chronicle," Palmer said that the British had captured 400 enemy submarines, and that 187 of them were in Plymouth chained together and in the centre of a huge net-work of chains attached to buoys and wharves.

Captain Koenig, commander of the submarine freighter, and his crew are in English gaols, said Palmer. The Mongolia left Plymouth on January 27 and arrived at New York on February 7. Palmer was formerly an engineer in Baltimore with the Chesapeake Steamship Company.

Photographs of the Deutschland wrapped with the chains which held her to others in the harbour were on exhibition, Palmer continued, and it was generally known in shipping circles that the freighter had been captured. (Aust Ex.)



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