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VOL. 43. NO. 73

BANGKOK WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1917.

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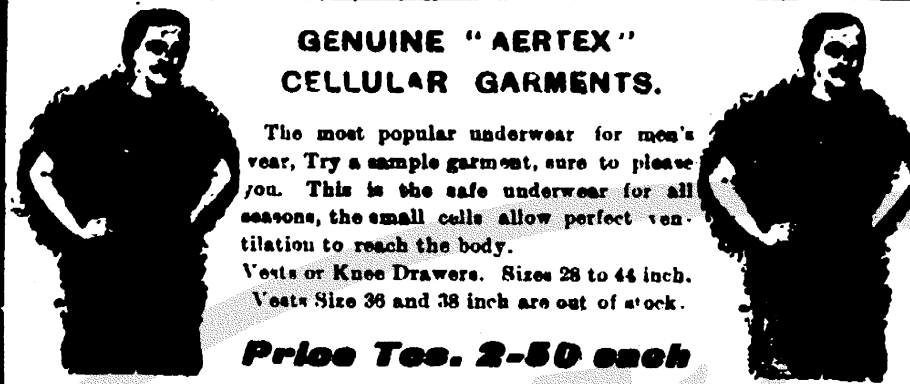
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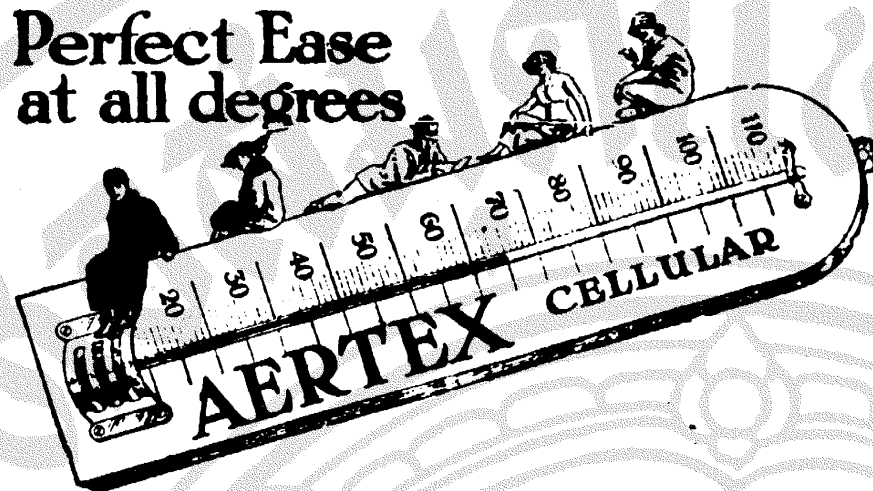


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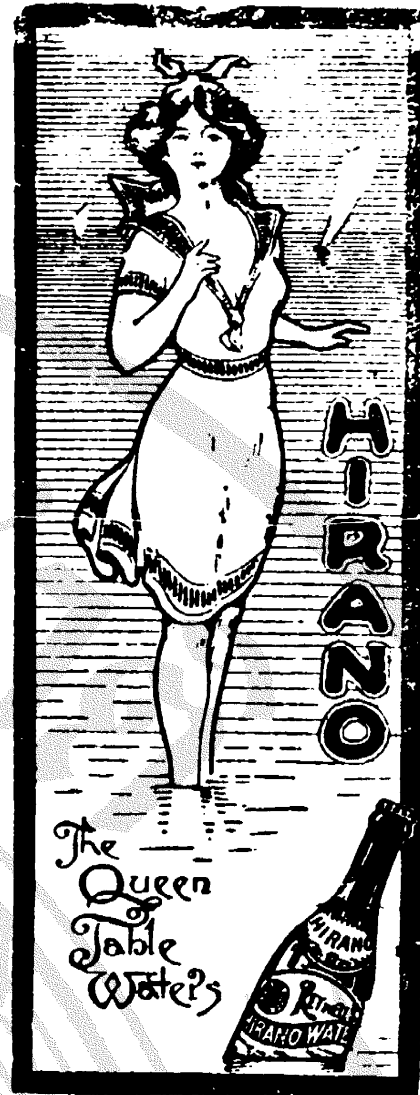
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TIDE TABLE.

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

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

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

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Mar. 9th O Full Moon 4 h 40 m a.m.
" 16th (Last Quarter) 7 h 15 m p.m.
" 23rd O New Moon 10 h 47 m a.m.
" 28th (First Quarter) 5 h 18 m p.m.

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The Post and Telegraph Department report that Malay Peninsular Main line is in good order as far as Chumpon. Other lines are all right.

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Exchange Rates.

To-day's Quotations.

LONDON
Bank Bills, demand 1/6 7/16
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight
PARIS
Bank Bills, demand
GERMANY
Bank Bills, demand
NEW YORK
Bank Bills, demand U. S. A.
INDIA
Bank Bills, demand
SINGAPORE
Bank Bills, demand \$65 1/2
HONGKONG
Bank Bills, demand 1/2
YOKOHAMA & KOBE
Bank Bills, demand 1/2 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 Siamese Currency:—
Tos. 13.08.—(Bank Rate)

The Western Retreat.

London, March 20.—Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters telegraphing to-day says the slowing down of the retreat is probably owing to equinoctial gales which are roaring over northern France. There have also been rain squalls but these are insufficient to render the ground bad. Despite the tempestuousness we made considerable progress. Followed roughly from the south of Arras our front runs through or on the fringe of the following places: Beaumont, Mercatel, Boirey, Becquerell, Isnyville, St. Leger, Mory, Vaulx, Bratcourt, Baugny, Haplincourt, Barastre, Bus, Lechelle, Kirincourt, Mulsains, Peronne, Daingt, St. Christ, Laoyenne, Canizy, to the neighbourhood of Ham on the eastward bend of the Somme.

Our cavalry and infantry patrols are everywhere active east of this line. We hold the line of the Somme in strength from Peronne southward to Canizy. Our reconnaissance patrols are active as far as Mousu Chaussee. In several sectors between Arras and Bapaume our cavalry maintained touch with the enemy all day. Yesterday there was a good deal of skirmishing but no heavy fighting.

London, March 21.—The riddle of the Western Front question, and when the Germans will make their stand against the pursuers, is still unsolved, but there are indications which seem to point to the line covering Cambrai St. Quentin-La Fere Laon. Cambrai is the centre of distribution of a wide district, is well equipped with factories and warehouses and is also a great railway junction, there being six lines, equipped for the heaviest traffic, while numerous roads meet in the town. The loss of Cambrai would be a serious blow affecting even the German forces at Lille and Ypres, as it would cut not only the great feeder line from Cologne, through Mauberge, but likewise sever the line Metz Sedan Lille Ostende, running parallel to the old front.

Bapaume ridge was the last natural obstacle covering Cambrai, the miles of level agricultural country offering no marked military position now to face the British, but this does not imply that fortifications do not exist. St. Quentin likewise stands as one of the main arteries of Europe. There is a large canal traffic, besides railway links for the Champagne front with the northwest. The whole district is a veritable network of railways.

Amsterdam, March 20.—Major Morast, writing in the Berlin Tageblatt, says that every German should be pleased at the retreat, which means that Hindenburg is luring on the Anglo-French in order to inflict an unprecedented loss.

THE RAINFALL.

Rainfall for the 3rd week in March 2459

Locality.	Rainfall recorded during the week.	Rainfall of corresponding week of last year.	Total rainfall for present year to date.	Total rainfall for last year to corresponding date.	Remarks.
Millimetres.	Millimetres.	Millimetres.	Millimetres.	Millimetres.	
Ministry of Agriculture	80.4	None	1287.2	1233.6	
Dhanyaburi	5.8	"	983.3	1253.3	
Samudprakar	No report	"	...	1388.3	
Krung Kao	53.4	"	1987.1	1073.6	
Angtong	13.2	1.1	1666.6	1464.4	
Loburi	No report	None	...	1269.0	
Jainrai	None	6.0	1450.1	1272.2	
Udakhani	0.9	11.2	1440.6	1471.8	
Biennoke	19.4	None	1864.8	1486.3	
Khaxongao	49.5	"	1302.6	1213.1	
Prachin	19.4	"	1512.8	1565.4	
Nagor Pathom	6.2	"	1557.4	1569.8	
Rajburi	62.6	"	1309.0	1261.0	
Xiaaraburi	43.9	"	1818.8	1740.7	
Bejingmai	3.3	"	1404.9	863.9	
Singora	42.9	"	1985.3	2203.2	

Phathanakorn Cinematograph.

TO-NIGHTS THE NIGHT.

Follow the Crowd to the Laughter Show.

THE GREAT MAHATMA COMPANY.

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During the season of Dr. Richard Rowe the free list will be entirely suspended.

**Monthly Crop Report
(General.)**

For the Month of November, 1916.

Paddy.
The condition and prospects of rice growing in the six Mondol Channel have already been reported on in the weekly report.

Mondol Chandaburi.—The total area under cultivation is about 211,000 rai, the paddy is doing well, and heading. About 3,400 rai have been harvested.

Harvesting of hill rice has been completed, the area planted was about 4,700 rai.

The price of paddy is from 45 to 58 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.25 baht per tang.

Mondol Nagar Rajasima.—The total area under cultivation is about 545,700 rai, the paddy is in good condition and is heading. Harvesting is being done.

Harvesting of hill rice has been completed, the area planted was about 700 rai.

The price of paddy is 42 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.26 baht per tang.

Mondol Bisanulok.—The total area under cultivation is about 608,600 rai, the paddy is in good condition with the exception of some damage caused by flood. About 300 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested.

The price of paddy is 40 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.25 baht per tang. About 2,300 kwien of the former were exported to Nagar Svarga and Krung Deb.

Mondol Maharashtra.—The total area under cultivation is about 364,100 rai, the paddy is doing well, and heading. About 33,000 rai have been harvested.

Harvesting of hill rice has been completed, the area planted was about 13,100 rai.

The price of paddy is from 40 to 80 bahts per kwien and that of rice is from 1.25 to 2.50 baht per tang.

Mondol Bayab.—The total area under cultivation is about 746,600 rai, the paddy is in good condition and is heading. About 263,200 rai have been harvested.

Harvesting of hill rice has been completed, the area planted was about 20,000 rai.

The price of paddy is from 45 to 60 bahts per kwien and that of rice is from 1.25 to 2 bahts per tang.

Mondol Utara.—The total area under cultivation is about 812,200 rai, the paddy is doing well, and heading. About 527,600 rai have been harvested.

Harvesting of hill rice has been completed, the area planted was about 13,400 rai.

The price of paddy is from 25 to 50 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1 baht per tang.

Mondol Roi Etch.—The total area under cultivation is about 997,200 rai, the paddy is doing well, and heading. About 32,000 rai have been harvested.

Harvesting of hill rice has been completed, the area planted was about 8,200 rai.

The price of paddy is 40 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1 baht per tang.

Mondol Ubol.—The total area under cultivation is about 648,300 rai, the paddy is heading and about 377,900 rai have been harvested.

Harvesting of hill rice has been completed, the area planted was about 3,700 rai.

The price of paddy is 2 bahts per picul and that of rice is 1.50 baht per tang.

Mondol Surashtra.—The area planted up to date is about 163,400 rai, the paddy is only partly good owing to insufficient rainfall.

There are about 25,600 rai of hill rice, out of which about 3,630 rai have been harvested.

The price of paddy is from 45 to 75 bahts per kwien and that of rice is from 1.50 to 2.00 bahts.

Mondol Nagar Sridharmaraj.—The area planted up to date in Songkhla and Badalung is about 175,200 rai, the paddy is in good condition with the exception of some damage caused by flood.

Hill rice has been planted on about 30,500 rai and is in good condition.

The price of paddy is from 41 to 47 bahts per kwien and that of rice is from 1.24 to 1.50 bahts.

Mondol Pattani.—The area planted up to date is about 148,600 rai, the paddy is fair condition with the exception of some damage caused by flood.

Hill rice has been planted on about 4,500 rai and is in fair condition.

The price of paddy is from 50 to 80 bahts per kwien and that of rice is from 1.60 to 2.00 bahts.

Mondol Buket.—The area planted up to date is about 184,850 rai, the paddy is in fair condition and is beginning to head.

There are about 15,000 rai of hill rice, the crop is being harvested.

The price of paddy is from 75 to 80 bahts per kwien and that of rice is from 1.50 to 3 bahts per tang.

Cotton.

There are about 5,260 rai in Mondol Nagar Rajasima, 40 rai in Changvad Udaya, 1,085 rai in Mondol Bisanulok, 1,080 rai in Mondol Maharashtra, 3,040 rai in Mondol Bayab, 2,200 rai in Mondol Utara, 11,100 rai in Mondol Roi Etch and 1,800 rai in Mondol Ubol. The crop is in bearing and harvesting is being done in Mondol Rajasima, Bayab, Utara, Roi Etch and Ubol.

The price of raw cotton in Mondol Nagar Rajasima is 6 bahts per picul, in Mondol Nagar Svarga 3 bahts, in Mondol Maharashtra 6 bahts, in Mondol Utara 7 bahts and in Mondol Roi Etch 7 bahts.

Tobacco.

There are about 16,900 rai in Mondol Rajaburi, 780 rai in Mondol Rajasima, 700 rai in Mondol Bisanulok, 4,500 rai in Mondol Maharashtra, 2,660 rai in Mondol Bayab, 1,700 rai in Mondol Utara, 2,500 rai in Mondol Roi Etch, 250 rai in Mondol Ubol and 1,460 rai in Mondol Nagar Sridharmaraj.

The price of Kanchanaburi's first quality is 40 bahts per picul. Rajaburi's first and second quality obtain 25 to 30 bahts and 10 bahts per 100 muans (roll) respectively. During this month about 1,200 muans were exported to Krung Deb, 1,000 muans (small bundle) in Mondol Bisanulok is selling at 15 bahts. One picul in Mondol Roi Etch obtains 50 bahts, in Mondol Utara from 75 to 100 bahts and in Mondol Nagar Sridharmaraj from 50 to 100 bahts.

Pulse.

Harvesting has been completed in many mondots and is being continued in Mondols Rajaburi, Prachin and Bayab. One rai in Mondol Rajaburi produced 6 tangs, in Mondol Prachin 10 tangs, in Mondol Nagar Rajasima 6 tangs, in Mondol Bayab 6 tangs and in Mondol Utara 5 tangs.

The price of pulse in Mondol Rajaburi is 1.25 baht per tang, in Mondol Prachin 0.75 baht, in Mondol Bisanulok 1 baht and in Mondol Bayab 1.25 baht. One picul of groundnuts in Mondol Utara is selling at 15 bahts.

Teel Seed.

Harvesting has been completed in most parts. The crop is fairly good. The prices of teel seed in Mondols Nagar Rajasima and Bayab are 12 bahts per picul and in Mondol Utara 10 bahts. One picul of teel seed oil in Mondol Bayab obtains 75 bahts.

Pepper.

There are about 15,180 rai in Mondol Chandaburi and 5,100 rai in Mondol Bhuket. The crop is in good condition. About 10,400 rai in Mondol Chandaburi are in bearing.

The prices of black and white pepper in Mondol Chandaburi are 42 and 54 bahts per picul respectively. During this month about 1,000 piculs were exported to Krung Deb from Chandaburi.

It is also reported from Surashtra

Siam Motor Works Ltd.

**LARGE
SHIPMENT
JUST ARRIVED**

MOTOR HORNS

**of
Special pattern
and
Inexpensive in Cost**

Siam Motor Works Ltd.**HAND MASSAGE.**

An ingeniously made massage ready for use at any moment. Come and see it at our shop.

Prices.

**Tos. 7 First quality
" 5 Second "**

S. IKESAKI, Tapan Mon.

Dhani and Songkhla that the crop is in good condition.

Coconuts.
In Mondol Rajaburi new plantings have been made on about 30 rai, in Mondol Chandaburi 13 rai, in Mondol Surashtra 290 rai, in Mondol Pattani 225 rai and in Mondol Bhuket 10 rai. Both old and young trees are in good condition in most parts with the exception of some damage usually caused by beetles.

The prices of dry coconuts per 100 in the various Mondols are as follows:—Mondol Krang Kao 10 bahts, Mondol Rajaburi 8 to 9 bahts, Mondol Prachin 6 to 10 bahts, Mondol Chandaburi 5 to 7 bahts, Mondol Bisanulok 6 bahts, Mondol Bayab 6 bahts, Mondol Utara 4 to 5 bahts, Mondol Roi Etch 8 bahts, Mondol Surashtra 4 to 7 bahts, Mondol Pattani 4.50 bahts and Mondol Bhuket 5 bahts.

During this month about 14,000 nuts were exported to Krung Deb from Mondol Rajaburi and 134,500 nuts together with 22 piculs of copra from Surashtra Dhani. About 121 piculs of copra costing about 1,333 bahts and about 761 piculs costing about 7,000 bahts were exported from Songkhla and Naradhiwas respectively to Singapore.

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MRS. G. K. WRIGHT,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

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APIOL-STEEL
PILLS**

A French Remedy for all Liver and Gall Bladder troubles. It is the only medicine that acts on the liver and gall bladder, and is the only one that is safe and reliable. It is the only one that is sold in all the best hospitals and is the only one that is recommended by the most famous doctors in the world.



UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE



**RAIN IS WELCOME
BUT**

it is important to take extreme precaution
in keeping away from it.

**Waterproof Overcoats of all varieties,
especially light in weight.**

TO BE HAD AT

Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.

TELEPHONE 180.

Studebaker
Established 1855



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"18" CARS**

NEW MODEL 1917.

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c/o SIAM OBSERVER.
28-30

Notice

Notice is hereby given that the 21st Ordinary General Meeting of the SIAM TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at its Office on Friday the 30th. March 1917 at 4.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving and adopting the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year 1916, declaring a dividend and transacting other ordinary business.

By Order of the Board,
FRED. G. DE JESU,
Secretary.

23-30

**Notice.**

Notice is hereby given that Monday the 2nd April 1917 will be observed as a Holiday in the Customs Service.

By order of

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL,
Custom House.
26th March 1917.

26-31

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the 36th Ordinary General Meeting of the SIAM ELECTRICITY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at its Office on Thursday, 29th. March 1917 at 5.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving and adopting the Directors' Report and Accounts for 1916, declaring a dividend and transacting other ordinary business.

W. L. GRUBB,

Vice-Chairman.

22-29

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the City Hotel has been sold to Mr. H. Meng as from the 24th of this month. All persons having claims against the City Hotel up to this date are hereby requested to present such claims to the undersigned not later than the 30th of April 1917. And all persons who are indebted to the City Hotel on the above date are requested to pay such debts to the undersigned not later than the 30th of April 1917.

MRS. M. PRUFER.

26th March 1917.

26-28

Notice.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—

Ex s/s "Kirin Maru"
"Fushimi Maru"
and Balances ex s.s. "Keemun", "Euryates", "Hyson", "Agapenor", "Antiochus", "Euryades", "Telamon", "Ping Suey", "Telesias", "Oanfa", "Perseus", "Ningchow" and "Benrinies".
are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Kuala" on 20th. inst., and will be landed and stored at our Wharf, at the risk, expense and responsibility of consignees.

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

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

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

Agents

Oriental Bakery.

ORIENTAL AVENUE.

Daily supplies of white bread & rolls.

Fresh Cakes:—Plain, Currant, and Assorted tea cakes.
Other cakes made to order.

Crown bread every Wednesday & Sunday.

TROUBLE AVERTED.
That little cold and sore throat of yours must be checked at once, or it may develop into something worse. Take a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and your troubles will soon vanish. 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
Dried Cod
Codroe Caviare
Haddock
Bloaters
Kippers
Filleted

Boiled Ham on cut
French Ham
Raw Ham
Breakfast Bacon

CHEESE
Roquefort
Australian
Cheddar (English)
Canadian
Gruyere

Fresh Australian Butter and Best English Margarine No. 1 & 2.
Pure Beef Dripping in 2lb Tins.
H. B. Bulmer & Co's. Champagne Cider.

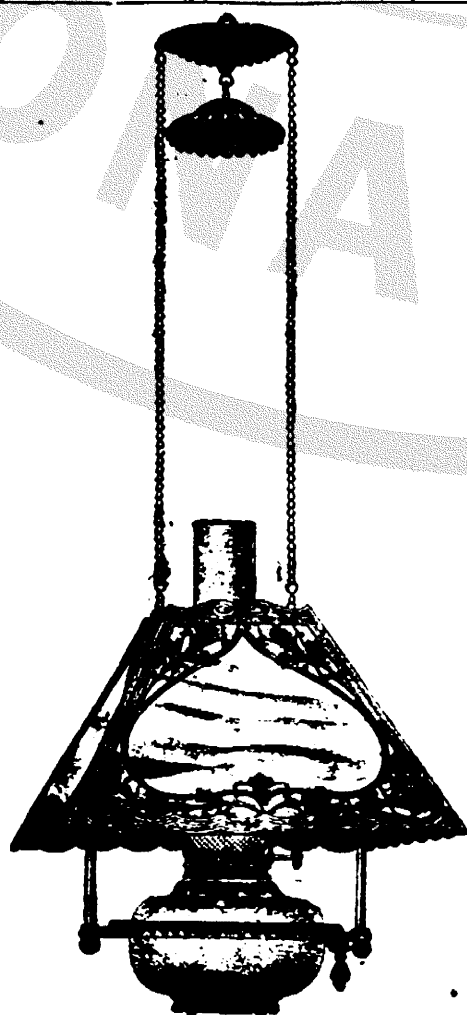
Picnic cases containing Ice, Aerated Water and Well Water for travellers by Railway or boat delivered free at Railway Station or any Bangkok landing.

"White Horse" Whisky.

"An Easy First"
Obtainable Everywhere.

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A selected shipment

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Hanging

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Table Lamps

Centre draught.

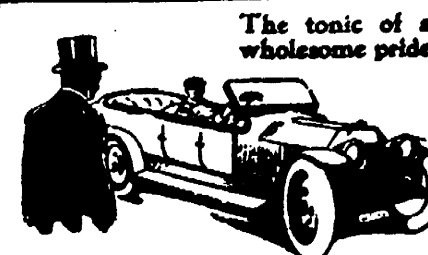
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Bronze finish and
assorted shades.

Prices ranging from
Tcs. 40 up till
Tcs. 90.

Inspection
invited.

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S. A. B.



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WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

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CAY Anderson & Co., Ltd.
ACTON LONDON ENG.

The Siam Observer.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1917.

THE FUTURE OF RUSSIA.

The revolution in Russia does not now appear to be so bloodless as at first it seemed. The details coming forward are scanty, but they hint at serious disturbances in the capital, and possibly elsewhere throughout the country. There is every indication, however, that the new Government has triumphed and that a *coup d'etat* has been successfully accomplished. But beyond this little is known, and it is not easy to foresee what is likely to happen next. The Tsar and his consort, according to the latest accounts, are held prisoners in their own palace under a military guard. At present, strange as it seems, there is no Emperor of All the Russias, and the Imperial lustre of the House of Romanov has been dimmed. The offer of the crown does not even seem to have tempted the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch to assume it hastily. The offer is apparently still open, but the issue depends on a plebiscite of the people. It is to be hoped that the latter will be favourable, and that the Tsardom will not become a thing of the past. The average individual dislikes to see historical institutions swept away, and, moreover, it cannot justly be charged against the Tsars that they were consistently indifferent to their people's interests. Those who did most received the worst return. Alexander liberated the serfs, and eventually met with a ghastly death in the streets of Petrograd. Nicholas gave Russia a Parliament, and it has called upon him to abdicate. On the face of things both these monarchs seem to have been treated with ingratitude, but how far this is true is not for those on the outside to judge. To the ordinary individual Courts are shrouded with a veil of mystery that is seldom lifted even for a few inches, and what goes on behind that curtain is almost unknown. That there have been strange doings in the Court circles of Russia now becomes evident, but on the actual happenings we have as yet been little enlightened. There may have been corruption in the Russian Court, but if so it did not exist because there was a Court. The failing lay not in the system but in human nature. Republics, as history amply shows, are no less open to corruption than monarchical Governments. In fact the opinion of many people is that they are more so, and there must be considerable temptation for a man holding temporary office to make the most of his opportunities. There are, happily, many individuals who are above suspicion in this respect, and there is no reason to believe otherwise of those now in authority at Petrograd. In our opinion, however, the impartial observer would be pleased to see the Russian monarchy re-established on lines that, while safeguarding the best interests of a great country and people, will preserve to the world a time-honoured institution.

London, March 19.—In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said the total payments of all war and peace services from Feb. 11 to March 31 were estimated to average £7,260,000 daily but in this period is included the heavy special payments averaging over a million daily.

**Court Circular.**

DECSIT PALACE.

Tuesday, March 27.

This evening His Majesty the King honoured His Royal Highness the Prince of Bhanulok with his presence at a private theatrical performance given at Farusakan House.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PHYA Arthakara Prasiddhi had to undergo an operation for carbuncle yesterday afternoon and it is feared he will not be able to get about for the next fortnight.

NEW Ads.—"H" c/o this paper, is requiring a storekeeper. To-night Dr. Rowe and Mystic Mora begin their performances at the Phathanakorn Theatre.

We are advised that prizes have been generously donated for the first and second in each event of the Motor Gymkhana which is to be held at the Royal Bangkok Sports Club on Saturday next.

Bangkok Lawn Tennis Club.

The following are the complete results of the 1917 Tournaments, the last final in which was played yesterday:—
Singles, Championship of Siam.

"Grat" Cup.

Won by Walsh, who beat Craig in the final, 6-4, 6-3.

Profession Pairs, "Wood" Goblets.

Won by FitzGerald and Walsh, British Legation, who beat Cole and Suppan, Ministry of Finance, in the final, 6-3, 6-3.

Married Couples Championship,

"Turner" Bowl.

Won by Craig and Mrs. Craig, who beat Thornely and Mrs. Thornely in the final, 6-3, 6-0.

Ladies' Open Singles, "Lady Paget" Bowl
Won by Mrs. Thornely, who beat Mrs. Craig, 6-2, 6-0.

Men's Open Singles (Club) "D. M. Horne" Cup.

Won by FitzGerald, who beat Cole in the final, 6-4, 6-4.

Men's Handicap Singles.

Won by Cole, -30, who beat Nesbitt, -15, in the final, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Ladies Handicap Doubles.

Won by Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Duke, +30, who beat Mrs. Brighouse and Mrs. Thornely, -30, in the final, 6-3, 11-9.

Men's Handicap Doubles.

Won by Grat and Coulton, +15, who beat Dering and Nesbitt, Scr., in the final, 5-7, 7-5, 6-1.

Mixed Handicap Doubles.

Won by Mrs. Wilson and Walsh, -15, who beat Mrs. Graham and Orag, Scr., in the final, 6-4, 1-6, 6-4.
In view of the present conditions, there will be no At Home or Prize-giving at the Club this year.

The Late Duchess of Connaught.

London, March 19.—The funeral of the Duchess of Connaught took place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and was a dignified and simple ceremony, the feature of which was the presence of troops in khaki from various parts of the Empire. The congregation included the High Commissioners of the Dominions and Sir R. Borden, Mr. F. E. Massey, General Smuts and a large attendance of members of the Cabinet and corps diplomatique. The Connaught family immediately followed the coffin, then came their Majesties and other members of the Royal Family. The Indian nobles, the Maharaja of Bikanir, Sir Perias Singh and Raja Ratan had a place in the royal procession.

France's New Cabinet.

London, March 20.—The formation of the French Cabinet has proceeded without a hitch. It represents the best elements of the Socialist and Radical parties and the remaining most successful members of the old ministry. Like M. Ribot, a stern financial economist, M. Thomas whois, dubbed the French Lloyd George, Admiral Lacaze, who was in charge of naval operations in the Mediterranean, and M. Painleve, "the godfather of French aviation" whose agitation led to the introduction of aeroplanes into the French army. He is the foremost mathematician of France and was long connected with the army committee. The Chamber has voted naval expenditure 1915-1916 of two hundred and eleven millions.

Paris, March 20.—The ex-premier M. Viviani, has been appointed Minister of Justice.

London, March 20.—The appointment of a sagacious, experienced and authoritative statesman such as M. Ribot generally satisfies France. He is regarded as eminently fitted for Government.

THE Great War.

French Official Protest.

(Havas Telegram.)
Paris, March 25.
The Government has addressed to Neutral Powers an official protest against the acts of barbarism and devastation committed by the Germans in the evacuated districts.

The War on the West.

(Havas Telegram.)
Paris, March 25.
Yesterday we threw back the enemy as far as Lisieres and Savy. We occupied the west bank of the Oise, and took two advanced forts on the east bank; we also conquered villages. To-day we advanced to the N. of Grand Serancourt, and materially progressed S. of Chauny. The British occupied Roisel and advanced two kilometres S.W. and W. of St. Emilie, reaching the second line of the enemy E. of Arras.

Petrograd Menaced.

(Havas Telegram.)
Paris, March 25.
Petrograd.—The Minister of War has addressed to the Army a proclamation stating that the enemy is menacing the capital by a concentration on the northern front with reinforcements and munitions. It is necessary to redouble vigilance and activity, as the danger is great.

U. S. A. and Russia.

(Havas Telegram.)
Paris, March 25.
New York.—The United States has recognised the Russian Government.

Another American Ship Submarine.

(Havas Telegram.)
Paris, March 25.
The American steamer *Headton* has been torpedoed. Twenty lives were lost. Seven were saved.

Congress Convoked.

(Havas Telegram.)
Paris, March 25.
Washington.—President Wilson has convoked an extraordinary session of Congress for April 2 to decide as to war with Germany.

New French Ministry.

(Havas Telegram.)
Paris, March 25.
The Chamber, at the close of an interpellation on general politics, yesterday passed a unanimous vote of confidence in the Government.

The Western Front.

(Havas Telegram.)
Paris, March 25.
To-day we repulsed counter-attacks on the canal of St. Quentin. Our artillery proved superior to the enemy in enfilade fire N. of the Aisne, and he suffered heavy losses. We repulsed three attacks on the line Vregny-Chivres, and overcame the enemy's wing S. of the Oise.

All reports confirm that the enemy has systematically devastated and pillaged the regions he has abandoned.

The aviator Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia was brought down and killed between Arras and Peronne.

To-day we repulsed all enemy attacks before Arras, and progressed N. of Soissons.

Coups de main of the enemy failed N. E. of Rheims towards Maison de Champagne and Bois d'Avocourt, and in the neighbourhood of St. Mihiel.

Yesterday we crossed in two places the canal of the Somme, in spite of fierce resistance. We drove back the enemy from Asieres de Claesmes and Montescourt.

The British advanced 16 kilometres S. E. of Peronne, and occupied 40 new villages.

To-day we strengthened our positions N. of Tergnier, E. of St. Quentin canal, S. of the Oise and N. of Soissons. Attempts of the enemy failed E. of the route St. Hilaire-St. Bonpliet towards Fontaineaux and the fields and woods of Courrieres.

Tsar and Tsarina Imprisoned.

(Havas Telegram.)
Paris, March 23.
Petrograd.—The Government has ordered the Tsar and Tsarina to be kept in confinement at Tsarkoe Selo under a military guard.

Position in Russia.

An Official Statement.

Petrograd, March 20.—The provisional government in a manifesto to the citizens, proclaims that the coup d'etat has set the keystone upon long years of struggle. It recalls the promise of constitutional liberties in 1905 and traces the subsequent withdrawal of the rights granted till the country relapsed into an abyss of absolute rule by administrative arbitrariness. The country found itself faced with a power steeped in vice and infamy. The government undertakes to provide the utmost necessary effort to bring the war to a victorious conclusion and declares its intention to observe foreign alliances and agreements.

Petrograd, March 20.—The correspondent of the Times says the provisional Government has decided it is necessary to appoint as Generalissimo a person unconnected with the Romanoff house.

London, March 20.—The National Union of Finland hopes for great things from M. Radtcheff, the new governor, who was always a staunch defender of Finnish rights.

Amsterdam, March 21.—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger admits the Russian revolution strengthens the Entente's war aims and particularly reinforces the Russo-French alliance. It regards apprehensively the springing up of a great democratic state on Germany's eastern frontier.

London, March 19.—In the House of Commons in reply to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George said that owing to the dramatic suddenness of events in Russia it was impossible at present to give a detailed account of what he believed would prove to be a landmark in the history of the world. After relating, amid cheers, the events leading to the formation of a provisional Government, Mr. Lloyd George continued: As far as our information goes the new Government has received the support both of the country as a whole and the army and navy. Our information however does not enable us to say all the danger is over. It is satisfactory to know the new Government has been formed with the express purpose of carrying on the war with increased vigour (cheers).

The Imperial Government was confident that the Russian people would find liberty was compatible with order, even in revolutionary times, and that free peoples are the best defenders of their own honour (loud ironical Irish cheers and cries of "Why don't you practice what you preach").

Mr. Lloyd George continued, the Imperial Government was confident these events were marking a world epoch and the first great triumph of the principles for which we entered the war (renewed Irish cheers). It will not result in confusion or slackening of the conduct of the war but in a closer and more effective co-operation of the Russian people and the Allies in the cause of human freedom (cheers). The Government proposed to put down a motion on the subject on March 23.

Petrograd, March 21.—The Tsar is at Mogilev on the Dnioper where the Dowager Empress visited him. The Dowager Empress has now returned to Kiev whither she withdrew some time ago in consequence of her son not heeding her warnings.

When the revolution broke out the War Minister and General Khabaloff prepared to defend the Winter Palace and posted a strong guard and used machine guns. The palace officials unsuccessfully urged a recission of the order and finally telephoned to the Grand Duke Michael on his arrival requested the War Minister and General to withdraw their force. These showed signs of obduracy whereupon Duke Michael as a Grand Duke and the Tsar's brother commanded their obedience and the garrison evacuated.

Petrograd, March 21.—A message sends General Rusk's historic story of the Tsar's abdication. His Majesty arrived at Pskoff on the evening of March 14 and told General Rusk at 2 a.m. on March 15 that he had decided to grant responsible government. A manifesto to this effect lay on the table. An hour later General Rusk had a lengthy interview by telegraph with M. Rodzianko who said the Tsar must abdicate. General Rusk's meantime received the Grand Duke Nicholas and the leading Commanders with messages advising similarly. General Rusk conveyed the instructions and urged their acceptance in the interest of Russia and victory over the enemy. The Tsar declared his readiness but requested the presence of M. Rodzianko who wired he was unable to leave Petrograd. During the afternoon the Tsar summoned General Rusk and handed him a telegram of abdication for transmission to Petrograd.

General Rusk delayed despatching the telegram in consequence of learning of the impending arrival of one of the new ministers, a Conservative de-

The Sea War Failure.

Italy's Loss Small.

London, March 20.—An Italian naval communiqué says that 448 vessels of a tonnage of 429,060 entered Italian ports during the week ending March 15, while 457 of a tonnage of 461,795 left. Only a small sailor and a steamer were sunk.

London, March 20.—Fifteen of the crew of the American steamer *Vigilantia*, including seven Americans, were drowned in the ship, which was flying flag and ensign and had her name painted on both sides. She was torpedoed without warning on Friday morning. Two torpedoes were fired. The first missed and the second struck the vessel on the starboard side. She sank in ten minutes. Twenty-five men were accidentally thrown into the sea as the boats were being lowered. Ten were picked up. The others were lost owing to the swell. The boats reached land at four on Saturday afternoon. One of the crew was paralysed by exposure.

London, March 20.—The captain and six of the crew of the City of Memphis are still missing.

Amsterdam, March 20.—Two of five Belgian relief vessels provided with German safe conducts have been shelled by a German submarine. Seven men were killed.

Stevenger, March 20.—The Dutch steamer *Selien*, Rotterdam, for New York in ballast, flying the Relief flag, reports she was attacked by a submarine. A boat was lowered containing eight men, all of whom were killed. The *Selien* then went at full speed and escaped.

London, March 20.—The captain and his wife and eight of the crew of the small Swedish schooner *Dag* have been landed after a most terrible experience. The *Dag* was bound from Laguna to Falmouth with a cargo of logwood. One of her two boats was destroyed, the other badly damaged in a hurricane in the Atlantic. U 237 intercepted her early on Tuesday morning and forced the crew to take to the leaky boat. They took the ship's papers and then bombed and sank the schooner. They abandoned the boat 200 miles off the Scillys with a little water and a few tins of meat. There was intense cold, and constant bailing was necessary to keep the boat afloat. Many ships' lights were seen at night, but they did not observe the tiny craft. Food and water gave out and all were nearly dead of cold and hunger when after four days they reached the lights. The captain of the Norwegian sailer *Gollingswood*, submarine on March 12, says that the crew of the submarine was drunk.

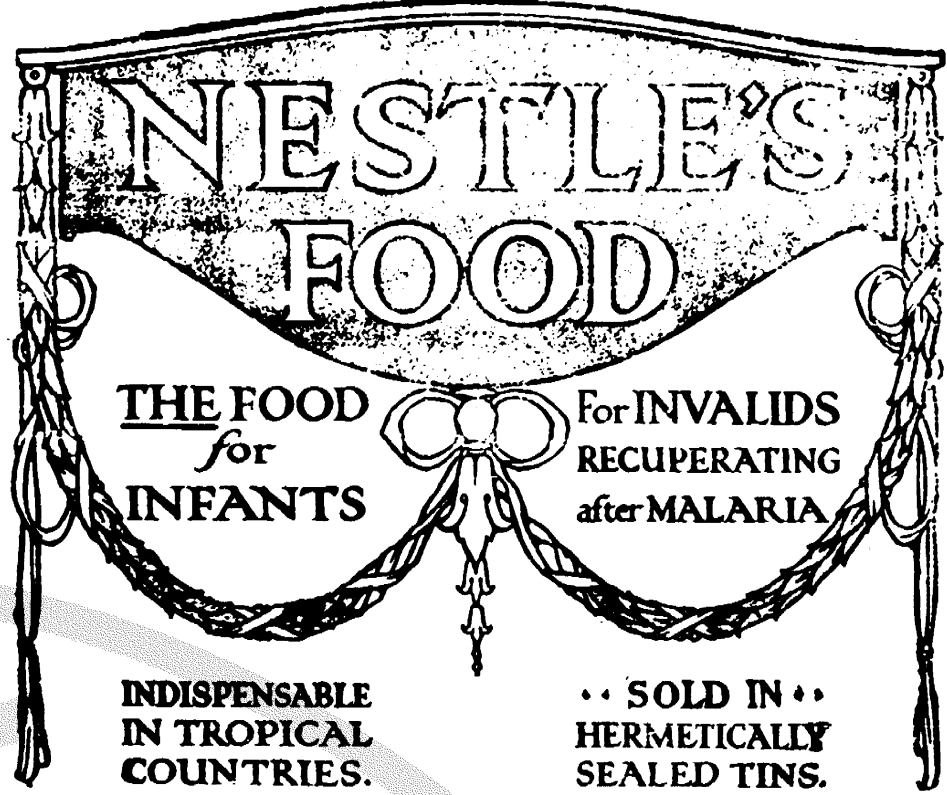
General Wire News.

London, March 20.—The Press Bureau issues a statement that Lord Devonport announces a shortage of potatoes, and that there will be restricted supplies for three months. He urges well-to-do people to abstain, leaving the available supplies for the poorer classes, to whom they are necessary.

London, March 20.—The correspondent of the Times at Athens says that according to information from Turkey, an trade for the general mobilisation of the male population was prepared months ago but the government did not dare to publish it, fearing a rising.

puty, at which the Tsar appeared hopeful of a change in the situation. The envoys arrived at ten at night and reported events to the Tsar, who was most impressed by the defection of the bodyguard. He then stated he intended to abdicate in favour of the Grand Duke Michael, and drafted a new document. There was ten minutes of tense silence while the typewritten abdication was being prepared. The Tsar signed it and Baron Friedericks, his Aide-de-camp countersigned it. Half an hour later the Tsar's train left for headquarters. The abdication was closely typed on a telegraph form.

Petrograd, March 21.—A cavalry captain tried to get an interview with the Minister of Justice M. Kosenak. His conduct was suspicious and he was searched. A revolver was found on him which he snatched back and shot himself with.



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INFANTS

For INVALIDS
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IN TROPICAL
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Distilled at Cognac, France.

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SOLE AGENT.

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IF You are troubled with Eczema, Blisters, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores, or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.
IF You are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Blood Poison, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofula, and other Sore, Glandular Swellings, &c.
IF You have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.
IF You are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.

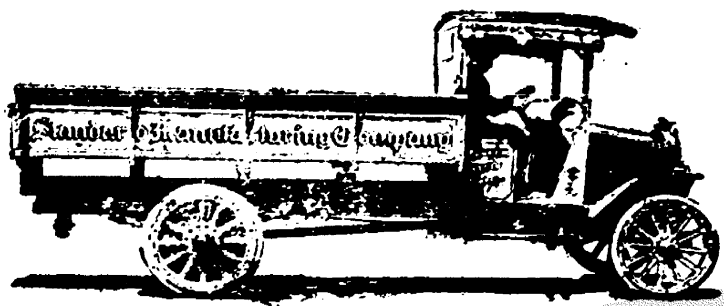
All these are sure signs of blood impurities, calling for appropriate treatment through the blood and that is what your true and money saving

Clark's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. Of all chemists and druggists.

Refuse substitutes.

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Sikak Phya Sri-City.

What the French Think.

As Seen by a Neutral.

The increasing confidence of the peoples of the various Allied countries in each other is one of the most significant developments of the third year of the great war. From the first the Allied Governments have been closely in accord as to the ultimate ends to be striven for, and the differences of opinion as to the way in which these ends were to be compassed have never proved irreconcilable. History will reveal that the several members of the Quadruple Entente have shown the greatest readiness to exert their efforts in the common behalf to the full extent of their ability whenever a call for help has been made, but because military effort is more tangible and spectacular than the supplying of men and material, or even "silent" naval pressure (which has formed, and will continue to form, so large a part of Britain's contribution), these latter have not always been adequately appreciated by the people of the countries that have been the greatest beneficiaries. It is for this reason that the French people—and, indeed, the world at large—were never fully convinced of the seriousness and sincerity of England's purpose in the war until British man power was organised on a Continental basis and the British soldier fell into step with the French soldier in the great attack upon the Somme.

In this article, as in a previous one I wrote on the attitude of the English toward their Allies, it is necessary to call attention to the fact that there is often a wide divergence between the comparatively uninformed popular opinion of a country and the thoroughly informed official opinion. The French Government has understood from the outset not only the value of England's financial and industrial efforts, but has also been able to weigh and allow for the tremendous difficulties which confronted that country before a war organisation comparable to that which existed in Germany for many years before the outbreak of the present struggle could be perfected. This knowledge made the French Government extremely reluctant to call on England for any help beyond such as it had every reason to believe could be freely and readily granted, and there is no doubt that M. Briand spoke the literal truth when he said recently that Great Britain had never yet answered may to an appeal from France for assistance.

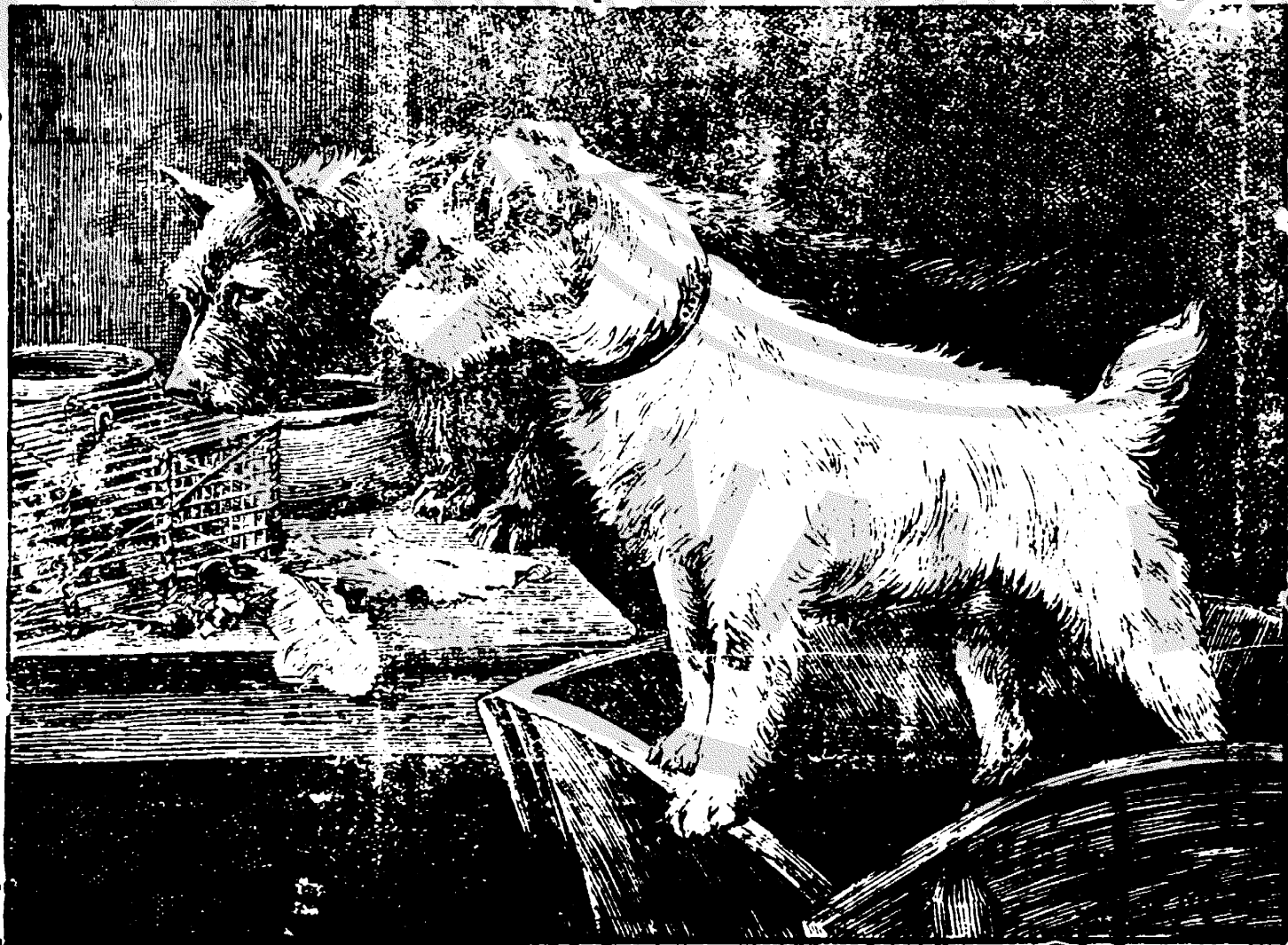
As typical of the French official appreciation of the difficulties that confronted England in organising for a Continental war, I will quote the word

of a distinguished officer whom I met next to during luncheon at Staff Headquarters on the occasion of a recent visit to one of the French armies.

"On a visit to England from which I returned a few days ago," he said. "I was taken to one of the great new munition factories just being put in operation. Here I was shown a thousand or more new machines for performing a certain operation in munition-making. Now, not only were these machines not in existence before the war, but it was even necessary to make machines to make parts of other machines that were needed for the rapid turning out of certain parts of the first one. One of these latter machines had over five hundred parts, and many thousands of separate measurements and many months of time were required before the first working model could be turned out. Knowing that practically the whole of England's vast war organisation had to be created anew, those of us who understood the situation, far from being impatient of what some have characterized as that country's 'glacial slowness' in making her weight felt in the land war, have constantly marvelled at what has actually been accomplished in the face of difficulties that would have dismayed a less resolute people, toward making that weight count overwhelmingly in the end."

This, as I have said, fairly characterizes the attitude of official and informed France toward Great Britain as an ally. That of educated France outside of official circles seems to me to have been well stated by the distinguished Viscount X—, to whom I had brought a letter of introduction from America and at whose chateau on the upper Seine I spent a couple of days lately. "There have been times," he said, "when some of my friends have expressed impatience at the seeming deliberation of England in coming to our aid on the western front, and to these I have always replied that a nation that had been as gallant a foe to France as England has proved herself during several centuries could not but prove a gallant ally. To me, as an old soldier of France, the pride of knowing that we were stemming the full might of Germany with French bayonets more than offset any apprehension I may ever have had as to the ultimate issue! and, in case of need, I always felt sure that England could be depended upon for any effort that was nearly needed, just as she finally consented to launching the joint offensive on the Somme a month or two before she was utterly ready, in order to relieve the pressure at Verdun."

England had to win the confidence of the great bulk of the French public, however, by action and achieve-



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plain just which one of his garments—and incidentally, by inference, just what sector of cuticle—had recently been punctured by the spent shrapnel bullet that his comrade was holding up for the inspection of all interested. His enthralled auditors laughed till they cried when he finally closed the book to tell them that it was “a bus on chemise Boche bullet come ping.”

“Those two diplomats,” said the English journalist with whom I was walking, “are probably going to rivet down the loose corners of the Entente Cordiale than are the Cabinet Ministers of France and England who are meeting in Boulogne this afternoon.”

If there has been one place more than another where a rift might have started in the Entente, let it be in that portion of France which constitutes the area under British military control; and that serious trouble has not arisen here is due to two things—the innate docility and common sense of the French peasant and the conspicuous manliness of the British soldier. But even allowing for these things, the lack of serious friction between the soldiers and the civil population is astonishing. Nothing (not even the artillery bombardment on the Somme) interested me more on a recent visit to this area than the kindly attitude of the people toward the army which the Germans have tried so hard to make them believe had come to stay for good.

“An army of angels couldn’t occupy England as we have France,” said an officer on the British Headquarters Staff, “without rubbing the wrong way the fur of our highly independent British farmer. Only the fine behaviour of the Tommies and the firm conviction of the people that we are in France to help them makes the situation possible here.”

Just as generous is the view of the peasants on the other side. “How do you get on with the British soldiers?” I asked an old dame with a parchment-brown face who was hoeing sugar beets well within range of the German guns in the Arras sector. “Très bien, monsieur,” was the reply, and she went on to tell me how one “Tommy” billeted in her house chopped her wood, and another was making a scarecrow dressed in a German uniform for her garden, and finally, how all three of them bought buns for her daughter.

Just how well “Tommy” has behaved may be judged from the observation of a well-known Russian correspondent in whose company I motored several hundred miles behind the British lines. Every time that he saw a large flock of ducks, geese, or chickens a look of incredulity would spread over his broad Slavic countenance, the while

he pursed his lips in a whistle of astonishment.

“What’s so remarkable about the poultry, X —?” I asked. “They look to me like a very ordinary lot of barnyard fowl.”

“So they are,” he replied. “It is not their points as show birds that interest me, but the fact that, with so many able-bodied soldiers about, there are any birds at all. Now if it were the Don Cossacks that were here instead of these orderly Tommies”—and he indicated a chickenless northern France with a sweeping gesture of extended hands. “No wonder the French peasants love the British soldier. He does not even steal their poultry.”

The feeling of the French people toward the rest of their country’s Allies may be quickly indicated, for France’s

relations with these have been marked by few such complicating circumstances as have those with Great Britain. Of all the gallant Republic’s Allies, Russia, as the oldest and best proved of them, undoubtedly stands first in the affections of the French people. The sort of “big brother” feeling which France has had for years for the great northern Empire has been intensified since the outbreak of the war by the self-sacrificing gallantry with which, time and time again, often at great cost to herself, Russia has struck to create a diversion and relieve the pressure on a hardbeset ally. In the great parade in Paris on July 14 the Russian soldiers are generally credited with having been more enthusiastically cheered than any others, and the same feeling is evident whenever the tall warriors

of the Tsar flicker past on the sheet of a cinema.

“We always knew we could count on Russia for all the help she was able to give, and we feel that we always shall be able so to count on her.”

These, the words of a French journalist with whom I discussed the subject, seem to me to epitomize the feelings of the French people toward their oldest ally.

Already bound to Italy by ties of blood, the French awaited only the declaration of war by that country upon Germany to welcome her into the inner circle of the Entente, the “brotherhood” in which Russia was already included at the outbreak of hostilities, and to which England fought her way on the Somme. The co-operation of the Italians in the Bal-

kans and their clean-cut successes in the advance on Gorizia and beyond have brought home to the French people, just as they did to the English, a realization of the weight that Italy is throwing into the scale of the Allies.—“The Outlook.”

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