

"Siam Observer"
Oldest Established
Daily Newspaper
in Siam.
Has the Largest
Circulation.
Subscription
English Edition
Tos. 10 per annum.
Siam Edition
Tos. 15 per annum.

The Siam Observer.

"Siam Observer"
STATIONERY STORE
STOCKS
Account Books,
Cage Envelopes
and
Stationery of
Every Description.

FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL 44. NO. 99

BANGKOK TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1918.

PRICE 25 SATANGS

STEAMER SAILINGS.

K. P. M.

Service to
AUSTRALIA
Special 5000 tons Tourist Steamers
calling at
BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, PORT
DARWIN, PORT MORESBY,
BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE,
vice versa
From Singapore in connection with the
special fast saloon steamers
Melchior Treub and Rumphius.
For particulars apply to
DIETHELM & Co., LTD.,
Agents

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

The s.s. "Mata Hari" is due to-
morrow morning the 8th inst., to load
for Singapore direct. She is expected
to sail at noon on Thursday 9th May.
For rates of freight and other parti-
culars etc.
Apply,—
The Bombay Burmah Trading
Corporation Limited.

BURNS-PHILP-LINE

SINGAPORE-JAVA-AUSTRALIA
(MONTHLY SERVICE)
CALLING AT
Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya
Port Darwin, Thursday Island
Brisbane and Sydney via
Torres Straits.
Through booking to all Ports in
Australia and New Zealand.
For freight, passage, full particulars
and Guide Books, etc., apply to
THE ARRACAN COMPANY, LTD.
AGENTS

KWONG ON CHEONG

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

Lloyd de France Insurance Co., Ltd.

Incorporated in France.

ARE PREPARED TO ACCEPT
THE USUAL

**FIRE RISKS, MARINE
INSURANCE,
AND
WAR RISKS.**

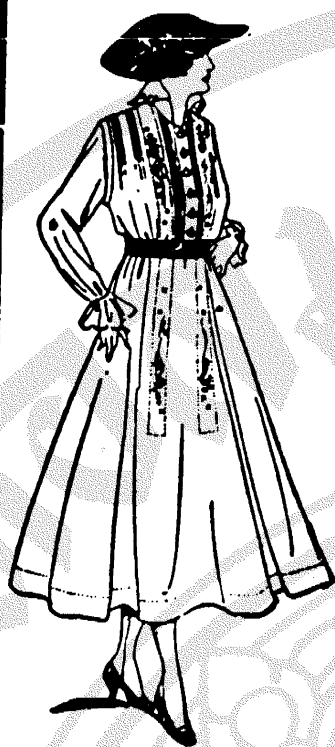
For detailed particulars apply

Malcolm Beranger,
AGENT

SPECIAL DISPLAY OF VOILE TO-MORROW

DEBENHAMS
DAINTY
ELIGHTFUL

VOILES.



The latest productions of
Messrs. Debenham & Co.
have just arrived.

The Voile is the highest quality, soft as silk,
while the designs are beautiful. Wonderful
combination of colours, each a work of art.
Included in this special shipment are new
shades in Natter Blue, Flame, Wine, Grey,
Mauve, Champagne, etc. Width 28 inches.

Prices Tcs. 2-75, 2-95, and
3-25 per yard.

Samples gladly posted to any address.

New and Fresh Stock
IN ALL
Departments
AT
WHITEAWAY'S.

**WHITEAWAY,
LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.**

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA

AND

APCAR LINE

(Companies incorporated in England)

Mail and Passenger Service.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

(Under Contract with H. B. M's Government)

The Company's MAIL SERVICES EAST OF BOMBAY
are at present suspended.

The Company's INTERMEDIATE SERVICES TO AND FROM LONDON
are at present suspended.

Passengers for Europe are booked via Bombay as opportunity offers
and as far as accommodation is available

The P. & O. Company shall be at liberty to cancel any of their obligations
in the present state of affairs and hold themselves free from all liability.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LTD.
Agents.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japanese Mail Steamship Company.

Full particulars as to

Sailing Dates,

Passage Rates,

Accommodation

&c., &c.

May be had on application.

Round the World Tickets issued in either direction.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
Agents.

Malt

Extract

Central

Beer

Malt

Beer



Highly recommended

by medical authorities

in cases of impaired digestion and debility and as a
most invigorating beverage for convalescents after at-
tacks of Influenza, Fever, Stomach, Chest and Lung
diseases

Malt Extract Beer - per case of 48 pts. Tcs. 42-00

Central Malt Beer - per case of 72 pts. Tcs. 27-50

SOLE
AGENTS
FOR
SIAM.



SOLE
AGENTS
FOR
SIAM.

หัตถ์โอไบเนตเอสโตร

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

Bangkok-Europe Line

THE SIAM STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

West coast Mail Service.

For Prachuab, Jumbor, Takon, Langsuan, Bandon, Nagon, Sridharmaraj,
Songkhla, Pattani, Panarai, Saiburi, Naradhivas, Takbai, Kelantan, Becho,
Bemera, Bient, Tringganu, Kretay and Singapore.

Departures from Bangkok
s.s. "Suddhadith" 4.5.18.
s.s. "Prachalipok" 11.5.18.
s.s. "Asdang" 18.5.18.
s.s. "Suddhadith" 25.5.18.

East Coast Mail Service.

For Sriraja, Kohsichang, Koh Pra, Rayong, Koh Samut, Ohandaburi,
Van Yao, Lem Ngob, Krat & Koh Kong

Departures from Bangkok

s.s. "Chulatatuch", Wednesday noon; not calling at Krat
s.s. "Krat", Saturday " " " " Kohsichang & Koh
Kong.

All the steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have exor-
ent Accommodation for First Class Passengers.
For Freight, Passage and Particulars apply to

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, Ltd.
Managing Agents.

BANKING COMPANIES

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

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

COURT OF DIRECTORS

M. Baron Helyer Ouse, Chairman.
A. de Monplaisir, Deputy Chairman.

M. E. Bethenot M. P. Boyer
P. Desvieux A. Rostand
H. Guenaut A. de Gerniny
L. Masson A. de Fragomali
Gerard Roume
Edgard Stern Stanislas Simon
Managing Director—M. Stanislas Simon
Joint Manager—Thion de la Chaume
Government Supervisor—M. Demartial

Branches and Agencies:

Bangkok Hanoi Pondicherry
Batavia Hongkong Singapore
Canton Tientsin Shanghai
Djibouti Hongkong Shanghai
Haiphong Peking Tourane
Hankow Noumea Papeete
Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

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

Bangkok Agency.

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

J. DEMAY, Acting Manager.

The Siam Commercial Bank Ltd.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID UP CAPITAL
TICALS 3,300,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H. E. Phya Jayos Sombati

(Chairman)

H. E. Phya Boribun Rajasombati

H. E. Phya Boribun Kosakorn

Luang Kidit Narongron

H. E. Phya Choduk Rajasethi

G. H. Ardron

H. E. Phya Suphan Sombati

National Provincial Bank of England Ltd., London.

Swiss Bank Corporation.

AGENTS:—

New York & Japan.—International Banking Corporation.

France & Bombay.—Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Calcutta.—International Banking Corporation.

Hongkong & Shanghai.—International Banking Corporation.

Netherlands Trading Society.

Penang.—Netherlands Trading Society.

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

Current Account Deposits at 1% on daily balances.

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

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

Apply for particulars

Office hours ... 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Saturdays ... 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

G. H. ARDRON,

Manager.

Bangkok, March 6, 1918.

Chartered Bank

OF

INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND ... £2,000,000

FURTHER LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... £1,200,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Mr. Montagu Cornish Turner, (Chairman)

Mr. Henry S. Cunningham, K. C. I. E.

Thomas Cathbertson, Esq.

Mr. Alfred Dent, K. O. M. G.

William Henry Neville Goschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G. C. S. I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Current Accounts are opened and interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

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

G. E. AILEN,

Agent.

Bangkok, July 1, 1909.

BANKING COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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

34,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.—Chairman.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.—Deputy

F. C. Butcher, Esq. C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq. Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq. E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Patterson, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE.

HONGKONG.

CHIEF MANAGER.

N. J. STABBS.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

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

BANKING AGENCY

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

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

Letters of credit issued available in the principal cities of the world.

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

Office Hours - 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Saturdays - 9 a.m. to 12 noon

E. W. TOWNEND,

Agent.

The Bangkok Auctioneering Company.

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

Sales are held weekly at their Rooms on every Saturday

COMMENCING AT 2 P. M. SHARP.

Goods of all descriptions are obtainable at these sales at bargain prices.

Corner of ASSUMPTION SQUARE.

NEW ROAD.

THE Siam Observer.

THE OLDEST AND LEADING DAILY

NEWSPAPER IN SIAM.

Eight-Page English

Edition.

Subscriptions Ticals 50

per annum or Ticals 5

per mensem for

English Edition.

Ticals 25 per annum for

Siamese Edition.

"Weekly Mail"

(WEEKLY EDITION IN ENGLISH)

Ticals 20 per annum.

"Siam Maitri"

(WEEKLY EDITION IN SIAMESE)

Ticals 12 per annum

Advertising Rates.

PER INCH.

One insertion To. 2.00

Two insertions " 3.25

Three " " 4.50

Four " " 5.25

Five " " 6.00

Six " (one week) 6.75

Two weeks 9.15

Three " 11.55

Four " (1st month) 13.00

Contract rates can be obtained on application to the manager.

Alterations and additions to advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6 and 7, must be sent to the Office not later than 10 a.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS must be sent before noon.

TO END SCIATICA

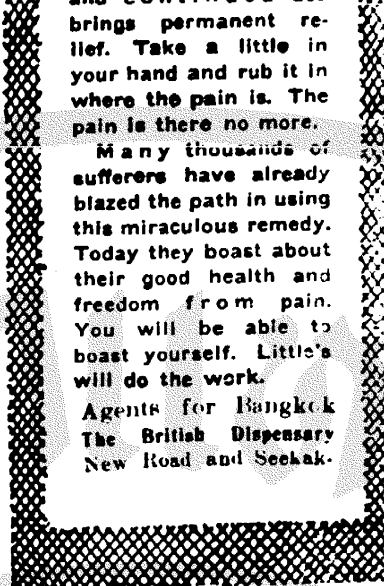
seems too good to be true, doesn't it? It is good to be sure, but it's true, TOO.

Little's Oriental Balm

soothes the stinging, biting nerves. Brings instant relief to pain and continued use brings permanent relief. Take a little in your hand and rub it in where the pain is. The pain is there no more.

Many thousands of sufferers have already blazed the path in using this miraculous remedy. Today they boast about their good health and freedom from pain. You will be able to boast yourself. Little's will do the work.

Agents for Bangkok The British Dispensary New Road and Seelack.



MARTIN'S APOL & STEEL PILLS

French Remedy for all rheumatic affections. Thousands of letters have been received from patients, stating that on the first day of any rheumatic attack, after taking one of these pills, the pain was relieved, and the patient was enabled to move about freely. The pills are sold in all the principal chemists and druggists.

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE BANGKOK BAR.

FOR MAY 1918.

May

A.M.

H. W. Ft. & in. L. W. (Approx.)

1 5 30 13 3

2 6 00 13 3

3 6 30 13 0

4 6 30 12 6

5 1 00 13 3

6 1 00 13 6

7 2 00 13 8

8 3 00 13 10

9 3 00 13 10 10-11 8-0

10 4 00 13 10 12-0 8-0

11 4 00 13 6 11-12 7-8

12 5 00 13 1 12-0 7-0

13 5 00 13 0

14 5 30 12 9

15 5 30 12 8

16 6 00 12 8

17 6 30 12 6

18 7 00 12 0

19

20 1 00 13 6

21 1 00 13 10

22 1 30 14 0

23 2 00 13 8 9-10 8-0

24 3 00 13 8 10-11 8-0

25 3 00 13 6 11-12 7-0

26 4 00 15 4 12-0 7-0

27 5 00 13 3

28 5 00 12 8

29 5 30 12 8

30 6 00 12 6

31 6 30 12 5

May

P.M.

H. W. Ft. & in. L. W. (Approx.)

1 8 00 15 0 2-3 7-0

2 9 00 14 6 2-3 7-0

3 10 30 14 2 3-4 7-0

4 11 10 13 6 3-4 7-0

5 5-6 8-0

6 5-6 8-0

7 7-8 8-0

8 3 00 12 4 9-0 8-0

9 4 00 13 0 10-0 8-0

10 5 00 13 10

11 6 00 14 8

12 6 30 15 1

13 7 00 15 0 1-0 7-0

14 8 00 15 0 1-2 7-0

15 8 30 14 10 2-3 7-0

16 9 30 14 7 2-3 7-0

17 10 00 14 1 3-4 7-0

18 11 00 14 1 4-5 7-0

19 11 30 13 6 4-5 7-0

20 6-7 7-0

21 1 00 13 10

22 2 00 12 6

23 3 00 13 2

24 4 00 14 0

25 5 00 14 6

26 6 00 15 0

27 7 00 15 2 1-0 7-0

28 7 30 15 0 1-2 7-0

29 8 00 15 0 2-3 7-0

30 9 30 15 0 3-4 8-0

31 10 30 14 8 4-5 8-0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

May 4th (Last Quarter) 5 h 8 m a.m.

10th New Moon 7 h 45 m p.m.

18th First Quarter 2 h 56 m a.m.

26th Full Moon 5 h 14 m a.m.

Atrocities in Russia.

(BY FRANK FOX.)

A British citizen, who has just returned to Scotland after some years residence in Northern Russia, gives a terrible picture of the present condition of that country; and he is very strongly of opinion that the cruel outrages which have been committed there are due to German prompting rather than to any spontaneous rage on the part of Russians. His knowledge of Russia and Russians extends over many years, and his evidence in the matter is worthy of attention.

No useful purpose would be served by detailing the horrors which he witnessed: the many murders of officers and of women recalling the atrocious circumstances the outrages committed by the Germans in Belgium and Northern France, during the early months of the war. These are known to all. But his assertions as to the origin of these outrages is deeply interesting.

"I know Archangel and the country around very well," he stated. "For some years before the war my business made me almost a permanent resident there; and I can claim to know the Russian people. Emphatically they are not a cruel people; and they have naturally a very strong instinct of loyalty and affection for their leaders, whether as officers in army and navy, as landowners, or as officials. The Russian peasants and workers, as everyone knows had very little liberty in a political sense; but they never at the worst suffered from what you may call economic oppression. Even in the old days, as soon as they had their rights in the land, and relations between them and the governing classes were patriarchal and marked by a great deal of mutual affection.

"There was certainly no bitterness between peasants and landlords, no class hatred. Crimes of brutality were rare, and when they occurred could almost always be traced to vodka drunkenness. I have always looked upon Russians as the coming race in Europe, when the progress of education should modify the fatalism and mysticism which mark their character. They were the last people I would have thought capable of cruel outrages against their fellow citizens. I speak from many years' study of the small farmers and peasants generally in the North.

"Outrages began in Northern Russia simultaneously with the arrival of the German strangers. After the first revolution which deposed the Tsar, the defensive civil organisation of the country, which had been always slack, became absolutely inept. German agents simply poured into the country. Some astounding instances were given to me of the way in which the frontiers were penetrated by these German agents. They came with money and with vodka. Soon I could notice many cases of drunkenness. Afterwards the outrages began. In very many cases that came under my personal notice the instigators of these outrages were foreigners who had just come into the district. German prisoners of war, who seemed to be released from restraint very generally after the first Revolution, were often direct participants in the *jacqueries*. My Russian friends are almost unanimous in throwing the whole responsibility for the outrages on the German agents who were to be found everywhere.

It is my conviction that when the full truth comes to be known, the recent deplorable events in Northern Russia will be traced to organised German 'frightfulness'."

Australia and Dutch Shipping.

Says the *Pinnang Gazette*:—The utilisation of Dutch shipping by the Allies had a special interest for Australian traders who had established a connection with the Dutch East Indies. According to an Australian contemporary, whose remarks corroborate the statements made in Penang by a Commonwealth Trade Commissioner recently, endeavours have been made by exporters in the Commonwealth to capture an increasing proportion of the trade of Java and other port of the Netherlands Indies, and with a certain amount of success. It is significant that the enterprise involved, first of all, "the breaking down of strong native prejudices against many of the commodities which Australia is able to supply." We can readily believe the assertion, that to secure acceptance of a trade mark or "chop" was and still is a task of extreme difficulty. Our contemporary declares that failing to gain a footing for his wares as would be afforded by a recognition of his brand in the importing market the exporter has had to endure a sort of commercial ostracism. Despite all obstacles, however, it is stated that in numerous instances Australian firms have managed to open up markets for butter, flour, confectionery, fruit, animal products, and a variety of other goods. "War conditions, whilst they have widened this opening for business by excluding certain competitors have also led to the imposition of restrictions upon our exporters so that it has become well-nigh impossible for the present for shippers (in Australia) to extend operations in that direction. Hence, instead of finding themselves in a position to expand considerably as a consequence of the inability of Holland to feed, as in peace-times, her

distant dependencies, Australian exporters have been confronted with the danger of losing their connection in that quarter." Much will depend on what happens to Dutch shipping in the East Indies trade, and whether the restrictions now imposed on Australian shippers

Enemy "Integrity."

BY W. W. TARN.

It has been known for some little time that the integrity of the ordinary German had not stood the test of war. This first came under notice with regard to the food supply: the growing complaints of thefts of foodstuffs, till even crops and cattle in the fields had to be guarded, and the virtual break-down of the food regulations owing to the prevalence of illicit trade, encouraged by producers holding back supplies. The Neuköln memorial made this state of things patent to the whole world. Then came the remark of the Prussian Finance Minister, Herr Hertig, a man who has suddenly achieved fame by his declaration that the American army could never reach France, as it could neither fly nor swim. He said in the Landtag that the national morality had deteriorated owing to the war, "but what does that signify when we look upon the brilliant military situation created by the unequalled deeds of heroism of our army and navy." This statement was seized on in the debate by Dr. Mehring, who made it the occasion of some vehement remarks on the decline of German business morality. He said that great State institutions like the Post Office had become converted into dens of thieves; all the commandments of morality, as well as the provisions of the Penal Code, had been trampled under foot by insatiable avarice. The rascals who by their usury would devour the last marrow in the bones of the starving masses in order to fill their pockets laughed at moral indignation. Worst of all, however, was it that a Minister should think the evil unimportant compared with the deeds of the army. "The moral deterioration of a people's body by deceit, theft, and swindle can never be glossed over by martial glory."

Mehring is a well-known historian; but he is also an Independent Socialist; and his rather rhetorical speech, had it stood alone, might have been discounted on that ground. But this debate opened the flood-gates; and papers of all parties are taking about the condition of things in Germany. Deutsche Zeitung, wrote that German officialdom of all classes was in danger of losing its good name. One cannot, it said, hand in luggage without fearing that it will be stolen. The German post office has become very unsafe. There is hardly such a thing as an honest business man left in Germany. "Profiteering is flourishing more than ever. Every German is forced to become a dishonest under-hand trader (Schleichhändler). The entire German people, from top to bottom, is soiled with dishonesty, so that judges in court refuse to dispense justice because they know that they themselves are guilty." The Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten, which belongs to the more Jingo wing of the National Liberals, the party of the big industrialists, in an article entitled "The Nation's soul in distress," said that the most remarkable thing about Mehring's description of the Post Office as a den of thieves was that he did not immediately encounter universal and indignant contradiction. But the fact is, that the insecurity of the postal and railway traffic is quite unprecedented. No parcel and no luggage is protected from disappearance or robbery. And the merchants are as bad as the officials. "The position of the honourable merchant no longer exists, because in the present circumstances there can be no such thing."

The corruption of their cherished officialdom must be a very sore point for Germans; though no one can won-

der at it who compares the salaries paid with the present cost of living. On October 14, 1917, a meeting at Berlin of the Cobine of German Imperial and State officials declared that owing to the food prices the limits of endurance had been reached, and demanded increased war allowances, especially for the subordinate officials who were heavily in debt. Some increase has been given; but evidently, as regards their debts, they have decided to help themselves. But perhaps the corruption of the commercial class will be an even sorer point, for Germans were so proud of their trade. And now Herr Heinz Potthoff has contributed a detailed review of the matter to Dr. Naumann's paper Die Hilfe, a Progressive (Radical) journal which, like its owner, frequently makes honest attempts to get at the reality of things. Potthoff declares that the moral consequences of the enormous war profits have been worse than the financial; and he records his dismay when "a very decent and respectable merchant" remarked: "Anybody who does not get rich in this war does not deserve to have lived to see it." Corruption, he says, is devastating all classes, employers and workmen alike; there is no one living in Germany who strictly speaking, has not earned imprisonment. Respect for the property of others had been badly shaken; a wagon left unguarded is sure to be plundered; consignments of food or any necessities are fair game. In economic life bribery of employees has become a recognised custom. The general corruption has spread to the bureaucracy. Any business man who wants an order from the Government, or indeed anything else, at once resorts to bribery; and the bribes are accepted, not merely by subordinates, but by persons "very far up, in circles of whose incorruptibility Germany has hitherto been justly proud." Nobody takes any notice of penal regulations. And worse times are ahead. There is a grave risk that the years after peace will be full of "the most revolting exploitation and quarrelling...and that our children will look back at the time after 1918 as...a time of the utmost cultural and moral desolation."

And this is the culture that was to "heal the world"; this is the effect of that war which "exalts the spirit" and "preserves men from racialist and rottenness." The German "hero" has been tried by fire, and comes out of it not even a particularly good or worthy man. It is the bankruptcy of the German war-philosophy, the explosion of the legend of a Germany devoted to its duties. In 1915 Germans boasted that they alone had the souls of heroes; in 1918 they confess that they have not even the souls of honest tradesmen.

HARP HENG LONG

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

For Sale.

Revised Tide Tables of Menam Chao Phya Bar for the year 1918. Price Tcs. 2. Apply at THE HARBOUR DEPARTMENT. t. f. n.

Paknam Railway Company Limited.

TIME TABLE.

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

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

Siam Motor Works, Ltd.

Comprehensive

STOCKS
OF
ALL

Motor Car Accessories.

Large shipments just arrived of

DYNAMO LIGHTING SETS

LAMPS, HORNS,
DASHCLOCKS
TOOLS &c.

ALSO

Motor Cycle Lamps, Generators, Belts.

Siam Motor Works Ltd.

Just Unpacked, New Consignment.

Why delay, buy a bottle of the King of Perfumes
OTTO-MOHINI.

The best perfume of the age. Any body proving that the perfume is not lasting, will be awarded Tcs. 100. Various other kinds of oils and perfumes worth trial.

Prices: 1 Oz. Glassbott. Tcs. 2.25
1 Dr. bott. with fancy case Tcs. 1.
Sample bottle Tcs. 12.Perfumed post Cards Tcs. 1 per doz.
Can be had at:—ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
297, Samyok.
BANGKOK.

BANGKOK LIBRARY.

Suriwongse Road

(Near the Lawn Tennis Club.)

Open daily, Sundays excepted.
Sept. 1st to Feb. 28th—4 to 6.30 p.m.
March 1st to Aug. 31st—4.30 to 7 p.m.Annual Subscription Tcs. 20
Half yearly Subscription Tcs. 12.
Quarterly " 4 " 8.

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

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

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

Notice.

I, the undersigned beg to notify all customers and clients that my business is now located at the new building at the corner of Klong Poh Yome and Bangkok.

Ah Seang, Tailor.

HARP VOIR LONG & CO

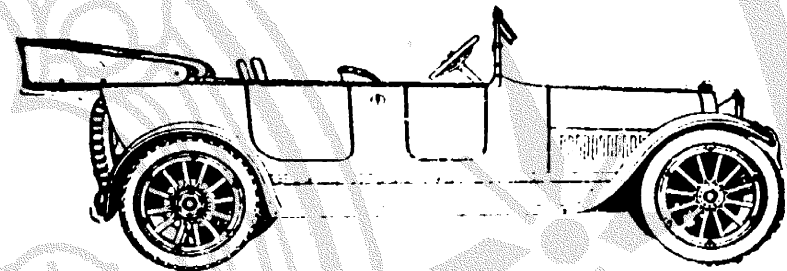
Facing Sampeng Old Market, Jawara Road, No. 184 to 189.

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

IMPROVISED INVITED. PRICES

MODERATE.

Tel. No. 333.

Studebaker
Established 1852STUDEBAKER SERIES
"18" CARS

NEW MODEL 1917.

A Consignment has Just Arrived.

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

G. KLUZER & Co.

Agents.

"JONG-KEENA"

REGISTERED LABEL.

THE WONDERFUL BLOOD PURIFIER.

Mixture for Internal and External Use.

CURES

(Headache, drunkenness, Stomachache, Earache, Rupture, Cholera, Beri-beri, Nervous diseases, Chest complaint, Heart-disease, Malaria, Dengue, Gonorrhea, Lumbago, Chronic Rheumatism, Cough and Coughing blood, Cold, Sorethroat, Bronchitis, Chronic Neuritis, Diarrhea, Weakness, Kidney trouble, Dysentery, Eczema and all sorts of skin diseases, Worms, Female diseases of all sorts, Swelling of the groin, Inflammation of the gums, Toothache, Gout, Wounds and wounds caused by rusty nails or cuts, etc., etc.)

DIRECTIONS:—Take 1½ table-spoonfuls three times a day one hour before meals. TAKE PURE WITHOUT WATER. Under 14 years one table-spoonful, under 7 years ½ table-spoonful, and for babies up to one year old 1 table-spoonful. When the pain is severe, double the dose. Can be taken by women expectant.

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

For children, apply with cotton-wool on the cheek and relief is certain within half an hour. For cough and Sorethroat, sip the mixture slowly. For Eczema, apply externally and take internally as directed. For Beri-beri, take full dose three times a day. For cholera, take one table-spoonful every ½ an hour.

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

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

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

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

For Snake, Dog or Cat bites, poisonous fish stings, etc., when applied externally with cotton wool a few minutes after the occurrence, instant relief will be obtained. Take also internally 1½ table-spoonfuls three times a day. But when treatment is sought a few hours after the occurrence, besides using the application, take mixture internally for a fortnight. Can be given also to animals and birds for any sort of disease.

Price per bottle of 2 oz. 80 Stangs, 3 oz. Tcs. 1.40, 4 oz. Tcs. 1.80, 6 oz. Tcs. 2.50, 8 oz. Tcs. 2.85, 16 oz. Tcs. 4.25. Postage extra.

Prepared only by MR. Y. TAN of SINGAPORE.

If any lady or gentleman is suffering from any of the above named ailments or diseases will call and see Mr. Y. Tan or his sole agents at their offices, they will be very pleased to give them a free trial of his wonderful remedy, when they will be relieved within five minutes up to one hour.

Obtainable at MERCANTILE DISPENSARY, PHAYA SATHAKAN, UNION DISPENSARY, and FOOK LOON DISPENSARY.

SPECIAL OFFER

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

BANGKOK TRAVELLING AGENCY,

Opposite Chartered Bank Lane, New Road.

SOLE AGENTS.

Expanded Metal

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

Milners' Safes

Patent fire and thief resisting.
several sizes in Stock.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

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

FISH

Smoked Blue Cod
Smoked Murray Cod

CHEESE

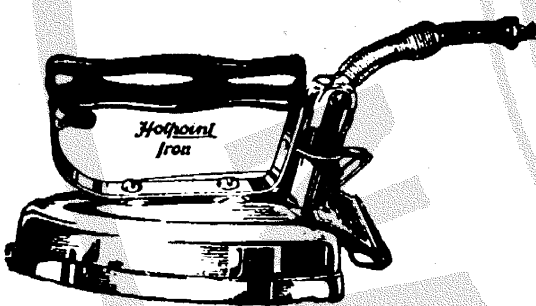
Australian
Stilton
Beef Dripping
Turkeys

HAM

French Ham on cut
Breakfast Bacon

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

Electric Heating Appliances

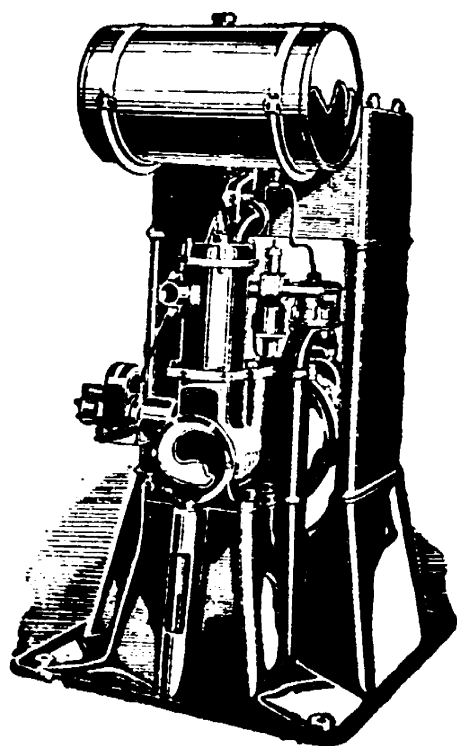


Large
Assortment.

S.E.C. Electrical Store.
opp. British Legation
Telephone 434.

Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.
Wat Lieb
Telephone 850, 851, 852.

"UNI-LECTRIC"



A domestic size
Power station that
supplies power for
Lighting, Fans, Pumping, etc., is simple,
requires no expert
supervision and is
economical to run.

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.

The Siam Observer

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1918.

THE MESOPOTAMIAN OPERATIONS.

The stupendous operations in Mesopotamia tend to throw into the shade the campaigns that are being carried on in other theatres of war but the fact remains that these campaigns are as much to the interest of the Allied cause as those more spectacular ones proceeding in the West. From recent telegrams it is evident that the Germans have met with a number of sanguinary reverses lately on the western front and, though no one can foretell the fortunes of war it seems that the Allies have the situation well in hand and that, for a time at least, the savage German offensive has been stopped. When, some time ago the British forces were able to advance up the Euphrates valley, they were enabled to secure many prisoners and much war material as well as the command of positions to the north and west of Baghdad. Now comes the welcome news that these forces are moving steadily onward toward the East of that ancient city and that Kifri and other important posts have fallen into British hands.

The territory in which these operations are being carried out is very rugged and mountainous and the chief danger is that marauding bands of Turks and still more savage Kurds may be able to descend from the mountain fastnesses and harass the right flank of the army but to make such raids effective would demand a great deal of effective organization, a quality in which the Turks appear to be deficient now that the majority of their German friends have been withdrawn to the Western front. It is perhaps possible that the Turks may proceed to create a diversion by turning to the right and marching into Persia from the north but although Kars is in their hands they would have to subdue a great deal of territory before such an operation could be attempted with any degree of success while the opposition of the Armenians and the Georgians is by no means yet overcome. It should be remembered also that the operations of Turkey without the support of Germany are not likely to amount to much and Germany is herself in too desperate a situation in the West to afford much assistance to her Mohammedan ally.

These operations have also a great moral effect. When Germany set out to disturb the peace of the world one of the factors upon which she counted was a possible uprising in India against the British Raj. She has since found that never was she more mistaken for by deeds of gallantry in the field and by the munificence of the native princes the Hindu and Mohammedan population of India has given example of most unswerving loyalty and the fact that the recent operations in Mesopotamia have been successful largely on account of the gallantry of Indian soldiers must be a very sore point with Germany and one that may well make the misguided Turks pause and reflect.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE s.s. *Mata Hari* is due to-morrow morning from Singapore.

WE have received a Report on the Land Revenue Administration of Burma.

THERE is no such armour against Fate as a good lining of fat.—*Ancient Chinese Proverb.*

H. R. H. PRINCE Sarbasiddhi Prasong has given Tce. 1,300 to the Royal Pages College and Tce. 1,100 to the Vajira Hospital.

A SALVO was fired from the Estana, Klang, on April 30th, announcing the birth of a son to His Highness the Sultan of Selangor.

WE have received from Mr. Percy May representing Messrs. Spicer Bros. an article on "Paper Shortage" which we propose to publish later.

THE marriage of Miss Sonia M. Zucernikoff of Bangkok to Mr. H. D. Heinen, of San Francisco and an officer of the s.s. *Kau Samud* took place here yesterday. The Revd. S. E. Kersey, Capt. Purdy and Mr. Cowans were witnesses.

THE Department of Posts and Telegraphs reports that Chiengmai line is imperfectly working between Prae and Bangkok. Other lines are all right.

THE s.s. *Katong* left Singapore in the afternoon of Saturday May 4th and may be expected to arrive here to-morrow at the Borneo Company's wharf at 6.30 a.m.

THE s.s. *Diva* arrived to-day from Singapore with 4 bags of mail while the s.s. *Hungles* brought 28 bags from the same port. The Japanese s.s. *Toyo Maru* has also arrived.

INCREASING interest is being taken by the Chinese in the study of the Mandarin dialect. We are informed that several influential Chinese merchants here have been instrumental in the inauguration of classes for the study of this dialect in Bangkok.

MR. Cho-ong, Vice-President of the Canton Christian College, who has been spending three weeks here in the interests of the College gave a lecture at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. The headmaster of the Ming Tak Cantonese School of Bangkok also gave an address.

LATEST advice:—The Oriental Store advertise Malt Extract Beer and Central Malt Beer.

E. M. Pereira and Co. will sell at their rooms on Saturday 11th May a large quantity of high-class furniture suitable for offices and residences.

A RETURN showing the number of cases of communicable diseases which have been notified as occurring in the City of Bangkok during the week ending April 27th gives 7 cases of bubonic plague with 8 deaths (2 from old cases) and one death from small-pox. (a last week's case.)

THE President of the French Republic having conferred on H. H. Prince Charoon, Siam's Minister in France, the 1st class of the Médaille de la Reconnaissance Française, His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to grant his permission to the recipient to wear the same.

B. B. W. N. G.

Members are reminded that the meeting to-morrow is at Mrs. Wilhamson's house at 4.45.

The following one will be held at Mrs. Gittins' house on June 12th at the same hour.

R. B. S. C. Sky Meeting.

The following are the entries for the Sky Meeting at the Royal Bangkok Sports Club on May 15, 18, 22 and 25:—

First Day.

Race 1 & 6.—Traiyaroon, Unchon, Pops, Intarawong, Wong Intara, Bisith, Navakorn III, D. Rana, Thong Sue, Yum Seng, Penny Post, Fai Fa Luang, Dhow Harn, Dawk Din, Dawk Rak, Taharn Na, Sam, Marut.

Race 2 & 3.—Miss Cue, John Bull, Touch-me-not, Miss McGiggie, Game Chick.

Second Day.

Race 1 & 5.—Traiyaroon, Unchon, Pops, Wong Intara, Intarawong, Bisith, D. Rana, Thong Sue, Yum Seng, Penny Post, Fai Fa Luang, Dhow Harn, Dawk Din, Dawk Rak, Taharn Na, Marut, Sam.

Race 2.—Miss Cue, John Bull, Touch-me-not, Miss McGiggie, Game Chick.

Race 3.—Boomriang, Reve d'Or.

Race 4.—Gladys C. Chaiya, Bandon, Peg, King Argyle, Laksoos, Pop Gun.

Third Day.

Race 1 & 5.—Traiyaroon, Unchon, Pops, Intarawong, Wong Intara, Bisith, Thong Sue, Yum Seng, Penny Post, Fai Fa Luang, Dhow Harn, Dawk Rak, Taharn Na, Marut, Sam.

Race 2.—Miss Cue, John Bull, Touch-me-not, Sonny II, Miss McGiggie.

Race 3.—Boomriang, Reve d'Or.

Race 4.—Gladys C. Chaiya, Bandon, Royal Page, Moment, Peg, King Argyle, Laksoos, Pop Gun.

Race 5.—Boomriang, John Bull, Reve d'Or, Sonny II.

Fourth Day.

Race 3.—Boomriang, Reve d'Or.

Race 5.—Traiyaroon, Unchon, Bisith, Penny Post, Fai Fa Luang, Dhow Harn, Dawk Rak, Wong Intara.

Race 4.—Gladys C. Chaiya, Bandon, Peg, King Argyle, Laksoos.

Race 6.—John Bull, Miss Cue, Miss McGiggie, Sonny II.

Paddy Crop Report May 6, 1918.

Nasuan 1,320 coyanat	Tce. 103-185 each
Samruang 430	" " 96-157 "
Namuang 50	" " 39-102 "
Total	1,800 Coyanat

Here and There.

The Jordan Valley.

The Jordan Valley, which has at different times played so important a part in the world's history is believed to follow the line of a fault or fracture of the earth's crust. Most geologists hold that the valley is part of an old sea-bed, traces of which remain in numerous shingle-banks and beach-levels. This, they say, once extended to the Red Sea and even over N.E. Africa. Shrinkage caused the pelagic limestone bottom to be upheaved in two ridges between which occurred a long fracture. For more than two-thirds of its course the Jordan lies below the level of the sea. It has never been navigable, no important town has ever been built on its banks and it runs into an inland sea which has no port and no aquatic life.

Throughout history it has exerted a powerful influence, roughly dividing the south of the Jordan from the north; and the crossing of the Jordan, one way or the other, was always an event in the life of Israel. In Hebrew times the valley was always regarded as a wilderness and, except in the Roman era, seems always to have been as sparsely inhabited as now.

The natural products of the valley—a tropical oasis sunk in the temperate zone—are unique. Papyrus grows in Lake Huleh and rice and cereals thrive on its shores and below the Lake of Galilee the vegetation is almost tropical. The flora and fauna present Ethiopian types and the fish with which the river is well-stocked have an affinity with those of the rivers of East Africa. Such human life as may be found in the valley is now mainly migratory. In winter the Samaritan villagers use it as a pasture ground while Circassians and Arabs cultivate plots on the east bank. Jericho is the only considerable settlement in the lower valley.

The Ukraine.

The word Ukraine is a Russian term signifying "Frontier" and the district of that name is also known as Little Russia and it may roughly be described as the basin of the Dnieper south of the 51st parallel of latitude. In the 16th century it was thinly populated inhabited chiefly by Cossacks speaking what is called the Little Russian dialect. It then nominally formed part of Lithuania but when in 1569 Poland and Lithuania were united it fell under Polish rule and it was then that the Polish government considered it necessary to tame the inhabitants and bring them under regular administration. In this the Poles were justified for the people paid no taxes, were addicted to brigandage and created difficulties with the Khan of the Crimea and the Sultan of Turkey. For nearly a century the country was disturbed by civil and religious strife and in 1654 the Tsar Alexis took Little Russia under his protection, a great Cossack assembly ratifying the arrangement. A war with Poland followed in which the Russians were successful and so the arrangement was upheld. The Little Russians however disliked Muscovite as much as Polish interference in their internal affairs and more trouble arose. In 1667 by a treaty made at Andrussova a compromise between Russia and Poland was made and the territory was partitioned, the middle course of the Dnieper becoming the frontier between Russia and Poland.

This district is one of the richest agricultural regions of Russia. The winters are less severe and modern machinery has been introduced to some extent. Much wheat is grown as well as flax and oleaginous plants and fruit while to the west of the Dnieper the vine flourishes. Live stock breeding is also very successfully carried on. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Germans are striving to obtain control of so rich a territory.

Poland's Mineral Wealth.
The reported strikes on the Polish ironfields now in the occupation of Austria calls to mind the fact that Poland is a region of considerable mineral wealth. Copper has been worked since the 15th century while the brown iron ores of Kielce contain 40 per cent of iron. In the Olkusz district are deposits of zinc ore in some places more than 50 ft. thick and yielding 25 per cent of pure metal. Tin is also found abundantly in the same district. Near Bendzin iron and zinc ores, both very rich, are found side by side while rich sulphur deposits occur at Pinczow. The yearly output of coal is about six million tons a year much of it being lignite or brown coal. There are also valuable marble quarries and at several places medicinal springs.

Anniversary of a Dastardly Deed.
On May 7th 1915 the Germans, to the eternal disgrace of their name, torpedoed the *Lusitania* causing the loss of 1,198 lives including many women and children. Three years have elapsed since that deed of super-frightfulness but the German shows no sign of repentance or remorse; on the contrary he has piled horror on horror till the very name of German has become a reproach among the nations. Let it be remembered that there can be no lasting peace until the nation that has perpetrated such atrocities, and, what is worse, gloried in them, has been thoroughly beaten in the field.

THE Great War.

The Great Battle.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 4.
French communiqué:—There was rather great reciprocal activity north and south of the Avre. We appreciably progressed in Hangard Wood and captured Banne Wood southwest of Mailly-Raineval taking thirty prisoners and capturing five machine guns. There was artillery fighting between Parroy Forest and the Vosges.

London, May 6.
French communiqué:—There is fairly great reciprocal artillery north and south of the Avre and on the right bank of the Meuse. Artillery dispersed enemy concentration south of Villers-Bretonneux and towards Cassel.

Operations in Palestine.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 4.
Palestine, Official:—We resumed operations eastward of the Jordan on May 1st while infantry attacked the enemy in the foot-hills south-westward and southward of Es-Salt.

The Australian mounted forces entered the village taking prisoner thirty-three Germans and three hundred and seventeen Turks.

New Ukrainian Government.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 4.
Amsterdam:—From Berlin it is reported that the peasant deputies overthrew the old Ukrainian Rada and Government. The new Government immediately adhered to the Brest-Litovsk peace.

Serious Strikes in Poland.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 4.
Zurich:—A telegram from Cracow states that the strike that occurred on the Dobrowa coalfields was the most serious of any outbreak since the Austrian occupation. The strike began on April 5th and speedily extended over the whole coalfield and the most severe repressive measures taken by the Austrian authorities were unavailing. They finally suspended the entire passenger traffic on the railways.

The Damage at Zeebrugge.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 6.
Renter learns that the Germans are displaying great activity and are endeavouring to repair damage done to Zeebrugge.

The channel still remains blocked and is likely to remain so for considerable time for, apart from two sunken concrete ships at the entrance, the position of the *Thetis* at the edge of the shoal is likely greatly to increase the dredging operations which are necessary to prevent the harbour being silted up.

An interesting fact just published is that Admiral Jellicoe, while First Sea Lord, passed plans for and approved Zeebrugge and Ostend operations.

London, May 1.—The Admiralty announces that owing to Germany's unrestricted ruthless warfare by mines and submarines against all shipping, Britain notifies the establishment on May 15 of a prohibited area enclosed by a line joining the following positions: Firstly, latitude 59 degrees 12' minutes north, and longitude 4 degrees 49 minutes east, secondly, 59 degs. 29 mins. north and 3 degs. 10 mins. east, thirdly 58 degs. 25 mins. north and 0 degs. 50 mins. west, fourthly 59 degs. 20 mins. north and 0 degs. 50 mins. west, fifthly 60 degs. 21 mins. north and 3 mins. 104 degs. east, sixthly 60 degs. north and 4 degs. 56 mins. east, thence along the western limits of the Norwegian territorial waters to the position first marked.

British Legation Telegrams.

(British Legation telegrams are not to be regarded as official communiqués from His Britannic Majesty's Representative, unless they are marked "official.")

Operations for the Week Ending May 2nd.

Since the re-capture of Villers-Bretonneux on the night of 23/25 April in a brilliant counter attack carried out by Australian and British troops and the repulse of the enemy by the French at Hangard and Hangard Wood there has been no change in the Somme salient but in the Lys salient battles have been fought upon the issue whereof might well depend the future course of the present campaign. Briefly, these consist of the capture by the enemy of Mount Kemmel on 25/4 and the failure of his efforts to follow up this success with any further advance. Mount Kemmel was taken after a very severe struggle by encircling movements round both flanks. The enemy made a serious attempt on 29/4 to follow up his success. His plan was to push his way through between Montrouge and La Clytte, then to roll the British line northwards, so forcing them to evacuate the Ypres salient. He succeeded in advancing at one point and reached the cross roads northward of Loere but by a spirited counter attack the French threw him back from his advanced positions and then regained Loere. The British troops to the north held fast taking heavy toll of the enemy along the whole line. An assault delivered on the Belgians north of Ypres was completely repulsed. This failure can only be considered at a decided enemy defeat. Some of the best German troops were used and such were the strength and determination of their attacks that no excuse for this signal failure is admissible. The enemy so far from shaking his increased their confidence and given his own troops every reason for depression. A repulse before Amiens is more serious for the enemy than one further north and the enemy's failure to occupy the plateau in which Cacy was the objective in last week's attack at Villers Bretonneux, though in point of numbers not so big an affair as the struggle west of Mount Kemmel is nevertheless extremely satisfactory to the Allies. But the enemy while continuing his threat in this salient has gradually increased the number of his divisions on the northern battle front until very large forces are represented. Only a few miles separate him from important strategic points which he cannot be expected to renounce without further struggles. He is however dispersing his strength by prebasting in an enterprise not intended at first to develop on such a scale. Nevertheless the encouragement given to these operations by the capture of Mount Kemmel may well decide him to use up even more divisions to achieve a tactical success of more sentimental than military value, namely the capture of Ypres.

Palestine.

In Palestine General Allenby has captured Es-Salt and taken a number of prisoners. At the same time he advanced towards Shobchem in the neighbourhood of Madaba. The Arabs in the Maan area have cleaned practically the whole district through which the railway runs as far as Mudawara and torn up the line for a distance of five miles. Meanwhile General Marshall advanced along the Mosul road and reached Taq, Kifri and Tuzkhurmati having already been captured with over one thousand eight hundred prisoners. By the capture of Kafri the British removed a threat to their communications eastward to Persia. This place was a centre of German intrigue as well as the Turkish divisional headquarters and supply collecting centre. The surrounding tribes were encouraged by the enemy to harass the British line of communication and generally oppose the better conditions which British influence is gradually bringing about in those regions. The better disposed tribes are eager to co-operate against a common enemy who is willing enough to use them in his need but in peace time showed them no consideration.

East Africa.

In East Africa a converging movement through difficult country is gradually being carried out. The enemy's main force is on the upper Lurio while the Allied forces are on every side. One Allied detachment in attacking an enemy convoy retreating on Nanung captured all the reserve of small arm ammunition of the German column.

London, May 1.—The result of the Two Thousand Guineaes was: Gainsborough 1; Soume Kiss, 2; Blink, 3; Betting 4—1, 8—1, and 100—6 respectively. Thirteen ran: won by one and a half lengths; six lengths between second and third. Place betting 4-5 Gainsborough, the others proportionate.

Havas Wires from Singapore.

Heroic Fighting.

Paris, May 2.

The *Parisien* gives striking example of the close collaboration between the land troops and aviation forces. A reconnoitring aerial squadron was attached to one of our African divisions. Four battalions of Zouaves in that division were opposed for six days to five German divisions, one of which was the Imperial Guard. These four battalions held the enemy in check for six days.

Major du Ponty, the commander of those battalions, was outflanked by the enemy. Though severely wounded in the thigh soon after giving the order to counter-attack, he continued to keep his command and, carried by one of his men, ordered a charge in front of the German machine-guns. Both men fell riddled with bullets.

Among the observing pilots of the aerial squadron reconnoitring for these units, was the younger brother of du Ponty, who started the very first, in spite of rain, proud to reconnoitre for his brother's troops. The unfortunate pilot never returned.

Thus perished within a few hours two noble figures, the heroic brothers du Ponty.

The Gallant Tradition.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, the war correspondent, writes in the *Daily Chronicle* that he has been among the French troops in Flanders, and fancied he saw upon the roads friends, gallant D'Artagnan, elegant Aramis, noble Athos and Porthos who loved good fighting and good wine. For the old types of France are among the khaki lads, the old gallantry of a fighting race, the sentiment and the soul of France. Many of these men are dirty and dusty after long forced marches, but one sees fine gentlemen among them, unshaved but with beautiful courtesy, and true descendants of such men as le Balafre, whom Quentin Durward knew, and of Bertrand du Guesclin, who was "sans peur et sans reproche."

Another Testimony.

The *Times* war correspondent writes also that the British are enthusiastic over the fighting of the French. He cites specially one case where forty Frenchmen attacked about 150 Germans, routed them and took prisoners.

Allies in Council.

The meeting of the Inter-Allied High Council of War, which has just been held at Abbeville under the presidency of M. Clemenceau, was of exceptional importance. The heads of the French and British Governments were present, as well as the Allied chiefs, Foch, Petain, Haig, and Pershing, also the heads of the French and British navies.

As a consequence of the Italian adhesion, the military powers of General Foch have been extended over all the Western front, he becoming commander-in-chief of the Allied Armies on the Western front. The military questions to be discussed have found their solution so as to bring about a total check which will be irremediable as regards the designs of the coalition of the Central Empires.

Foch Optimistic.

M. Clemenceau returned to Paris from Abbeville on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. He expressed his satisfaction with the results of the Conference. When questioned about the situation at the front, he replied:—"Foch is very optimistic. That is all I can say."

The Great Battle.

Paris, May 4.

Our correspondent on the French front telegraphs:—"Of the first phases of the great battle two are ended, and it is possible to measure the result obtained. The Germans had massed 206 divisions on the Western front, and of these 140 were engaged in the battle, many of them returning twice or three times. There remain 66 Divisions untouched, out of which, however, ten are incapable of taking the offensive."

"We stopped the fury of this formidable mass of two and a half million men, and brought them to a standstill, with a very inferior number of divisions. The German losses were very high—about 350,000 men. If from this number one deducts 150,000 recuperate wounded, to add to their man power, we obtain a total of 450,000 with which the Germans may once more attempt an effort similar to the one of March 21." [The above is given as received.]

The contact of the French and British has become an absolute amalgam, the elements of which can no longer be separated. The interpenetration of their reserves is complete, and at least the command is unified. The French and British are awaiting the further efforts of the enemy, and are prepared to shatter them again."

Food in Germany.

The German Secretary of State von Wundt has reviewed the food situation. His statement is far from optimistic, and reveals clearly the serious difficulties Germany is experiencing. The grain harvest was poor, and the Secretary of State said the difficulties of transport and also the needs of the army—which demanded 730 million pounds of potatoes to replace fodder—would not allow of the ration being increased, or perhaps of its being maintained until the next harvest. The scarcity of fodder—of which there had been produced 4,200,000 tons less than in 1914—had unfortunate consequences for the national live stock. The latter had to adapt itself to this situation, and a large number of cattle were being slaughtered, and notably six million pigs. The quality of the meat had diminished proportionately.

The United Allies.

Signor Orlando has officially conferred in the name of Italy to the chief command of the Allied armies in France being confided to General Foch.

Siam Red Cross.

The following working account of the Red Cross Society of Siam for the year B. E. 2460 has been published in the Government Gazette.

Income.	
Balance carried forward	Tes.
From B. E. 2459	135,874.18
Government funds	60,000.
Contributions towards the building fund	279,936.
Contributions towards the capital of the Society.	68,152.71
Contributions to the Society's hospital and fees received from patients which have been transferred to the capital of the Society	Tes. 66,489.61
Bank interest	9,850.28
Total of receipts	Tes. 620,302.78

Expenditure.	
Cost of erecting various buildings in the Hospital grounds	Tes. 151,809.86
Salaries in the Hospital	24,359.46
Allowance to the nurses in reserve	428.
General expenditure of the Hospital	93,421.16
Total of Expenditure	Tes. 270,018.48
After deducting the expenditure from the receipts the balance in hand at the end of the year was Tes. 350,284.30.	

Shipping Notes.

The Norwegian s.s. "Diva" 833 tons Capt. J. Jorgensen, arrived from Singapore yesterday with a general cargo and 2 bags of mail, 10 deck passengers. The consignees are Messrs. Lee Tit Guan.

The Chin. s.s. Hung Lee 602 tons Capt. T. Sakurada, arrived from Singapore this morning with a general cargo and 28 bags of mail, 6 deck passengers. The consignees are Messrs. Kwang Hap Seng.

Ships in Harbour.

Name.	Nationality.	Berth.
Hung Lee	Chin.	21
Diva	Nor.	33
Senang	Dut.	P.
Bonite	Fren.	J-1

Abstract of Foreign Trade.

The total number and tonnage of foreign steamers and sailing-ships which have called at the Port of Bangkok during the month of April 1918 is as follows:—

Nationality of Flag.	No.	Tonnage.
British	16	15,771
Norwegian	6	5,468
Dutch	8	5,140
Chinese	5	3,768
Japanese	3	2,537
French	1	100
TOTAL	39	32,786

Dutch lighter			No.	Tonnage.
Passengers have arrived as follows:				
From	Cabin	Deck		
" Singapore	79	561		
" Hongkong	10	22		
" Swatow	16	6,668		
" Hoihow	3	2,019		
" Saigon	3	7		
Total	99	9,297		
Grand total				9,396

Wanted

A Reporter and proof-reader. Apply stating salary required to,

MANAGER.

SIAM OBSERVER PRESS, LTD.

t. f. n.

Notice.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—

Ex s.s. "Cyclops"
"Kaga Maru"
and balances ex s.s. "Teucer", "Dioned", "Agamenon", "Atsuta Maru", "Mishima Maru", "Hirano Maru", "Ceylon Maru" & "Shidzuoka Maru".

are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Kuala" on the 1st instant, and will be landed and stored at our wharf, at the risk, expenses and responsibility of Consignees.

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

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

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

Jacob Chin Hong

(Kwang Heng Lee)

GENERAL CONTRACTOR, CARPENTER AND MASON.

No. 248 Pan Road, off Wind Mill Road, Bangkok.

2-18


BANGKOK MAILS CLOSE.

CHANDABURI

Wednesday 8th 10 a.m. s.s. Chuta'utch

SINGAPORE.

Wednesday 8th 10 a.m. s.s. Diva



S. A. B.

BY APPOINTMENT
Watchmakers & Jewellers.

H. M. THE KING and H. M. THE QUEEN MOTHER



WALTHAM

RISTLET WATCHES

New stocks have just arrived.

Waltham's Latest Novelty!

The "Three-in One" convertible Watch, which, by means of some patent device, can be worn either as a pocket, a wristlet or a Bracelet Watch.

PAY US A VISIT!

A

LARGE STOCK

Just arrived

OF

Grey Asbestos Slates

16 ins. square

for roofs

AND

Grey Asbestos Sheets

4 ft. square

for walls and ceilings

ALSO

Italian Asbestos-Cement Tiles

16 ins. square

for bathrooms, &c.,

Siam Import Co., Ltd.

FINEST

American Linen Writing Paper in
different grades.

FOOLSCAP SIZE for Official Correspondence
OCTAVO SIZE for Mercantile Work.
CARBON PAPERS IN TWO SIZES.

A STOCK OF
Exercise Books and Index Books
Just Unpacked

Stationery of all Description
At Very Moderate Prices.

"SIAM OBSERVER"
Stationery Store.

The Germans Badly Beaten.

London, May 1.—A French communiqué states that fairly violent artillery activity is taking place in the region of Villers-Bretonneux and on both banks of the Avre.

London, May 1.—Field Marshal Haig says: We repulsed an attack on a post in the neighbourhood of St. Julien. We rushed enemy posts in the Menen (?) sector taking prisoner a number. The French have improved their positions in the neighbourhood of Loere.

London, May 1.—Field Marshal Haig reports: The French took prisoner ninety-four in last night's counter-attack at Loere. Further reports confirm that the enemy's losses were very heavy in yesterday's unsuccessful attack. There is no infantry action to-day except between local fighting patrols who brought in prisoners to the south of the Somme.

London, May 1. As details of Monday's fighting are received they confirm that it was the worst day the enemy has experienced since the opening of the great offensive. The papers hitherto have been reticent in view of possible fluctuations of the battle but they now comment on the operations in a tone of confidence they have not yet displayed. As the Times says "of all the violent combats witnessed in the last few weeks we know none which is a more hopeful augury to the Allies than this ten mile German failure." It is pointed out that the public is apt to reckon victory in terms of offensive success but a defensive victory like Monday's may contribute equally towards the ultimate object of the campaign namely the destruction of the enemy fighting strength.

From this point of view the Germans despite their spectacular successes can be regarded as having had the worst on the balance of nearly six weeks fighting, for it must not be forgotten they sustained a series of disastrous repulses whereof Monday's was the bloodiest. The past fortnight indeed apart from the capture of Mount Kemmel has been one of complete failure including four separate defeats in pitched battles namely la Bassée canal, the Belgian front, Villers Bretonneux and now the Balloul Ypres front. The culminating effect of this has been immensely to increase the confidence of the Anglo-French troops whom the correspondents describe as now feeling they have got the measure of the new enemy divisions. Other strokes will doubtless come before the German reserves are exhausted.

But confidence is felt that wherever the Germans try they will find the

Allies ready. Now that the attacks of no fewer than a hundred thousand Germans have been broken in a sheer trial of strength on ground none too favourable by a thinner allied line, there is a growing hope that Ypres will not be abandoned. The Germans are apparently as anxious to capture Ypres as they were to take Verdun and it now looks as though their experience at Verdun is about to be repeated! The loss of Ypres would be less serious than the loss of Verdun would have been but now the Allies have shown an ability to hold positions with a force small compared to their assailants it may be advantageous to hold Ypres and continue to inflict enormous losses.

London, May 1.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters: wiring to-day, says: Activity on the battle front during the past twenty-four hours has been confined to the artillery. The Franco-British batteries constantly shelled Mount Kemmel. Unless the enemy can push on beyond this isolated fastness, he may find the tragic lesson of Majuba repeated and the hilltop be practically a deathtrap. The real advantage of Kemmel to the enemy is tactical. He is now committed to trying to push and on capture the whole chain to Mont Cats.

The correspondents emphasise that everything favoured the Germans on Monday—magnificent artillery support, a favouring fog, innumerable machine guns, masses of men and a limited objective. Yet they failed, after experiencing a day of steady slaughter which only slackened with the fading light. The British alone, between La Ghyte and Zillebeka, defeated five German divisions, but the French valour is praised very highly. They were fighting alongside the British, their batteries firing from the same fields, in a spirit of most loyal co-operation.

The Daily News concludes a hopeful editorial on the whole position: "The new British advance in Mesopotamia, threatens the very vulnerable heel of the Germans' military system. Things are not going too well in Russia. The fact that Germany wants prisoners from Russia back on her own terms throws some light on the state of her manpower problem, nor is it clear that Germany's effort to browbeat Holland is working to her advantage. Added to her economic anxieties, Germany has her hands pretty full."

London, May 1.—Victoria Crosses have been awarded to two officers of the Royal Air Force.

Lieut. Alan Jerrard attacked five enemy aeroplanes, shot down one after, then attacked an enemy aerodrome from a height of fifty feet and engaged single-handed, nineteen machines which were landing or attempting to rise. He destroyed them, and subsequently, although attacked by a large

JUST UNPACKED
A NEW SHIPMENT OF 1st QUALITY
PINEAPPLE HAMS
CHIANTI WINE

RED AND WHITE
AND ALSO ITALY'S RENOWNED

MOSCATO SPUMANTE

Remember that all our Goods are sold with a guarantee as to Superiority of quality.

THE INTERNATIONAL STORE.

Telephone No. 570.

Corner New Road and Custom House Lane.

The Reliability of
BEAR BRAND
MILK
has now been proved
IN BANGKOK
for upwards
of 10 years.



Try it means
adopting it.
Hundreds of
satisfied
customers use
BEAR BRAND
only

NATURAL SWISS MILK.

Hygienic products of the greatest merit.

Free from germs. Absolutely safe.

Rich in cream and highly nutritious.

ASK YOUR STORE OR DISPENSARY
FOR

"BEAR BRAND."

number of machines, went to assist the pilot of his patrol who was in difficulties, and destroyed a third enemy machine. Thereafter he attacked fresh enemy machines from an aerodrome and only retreated, still engaged with five enemy machines, when ordered to retire by his patrol leader. Although apparently wounded, he repeatedly attacked single-handed the pursuing machines until he was overwhelmed by numbers and driven down.

Second Lieut. Alan A. McLeod, whilst flying with an observer, Lt. W. Hammond, bombing and machine-gunning hostile formations, was attacked at a height of 5,000 feet by eight enemy triplanes. By skilful manoeuvring he enabled his observer to shoot down three of these out of control. McLeod was then five times wounded and a bullet penetrated the petrol tank and set fire to his machine. He climbed out to the left of the bottom plane, controlling the machine from the side of the fuselage and by sidestepping steeply kept the flames to one side, enabling his observer to continue firing until the ground was reached.

The observer had been wounded six times when the machine crashed in no man's land and McLeod despite his own wounds dragged him away from the burning wreckage at great personal risk from heavy enemy machine-gun fire. Although again wounded by a bomb, McLeod managed to place Hammond in comparative safety before he fell himself from exhaustion and loss of blood.

The Women of the Empire.

London, April 30.—The Queen's letter was published in a special order of the day for information of the troops in France with the following telegram to the Queen from Field Marshal Haig: "The message your Majesty has sent the army and air-force in the name of the women of the British Empire will inspire with new strength and fresh determination all those brave men from every part of the Empire who on the battlefields of France and Flanders are fighting so gallantly for all they hold most dear. They who with their own eyes daily see women and children homeless, once peaceful villages and towns once prosperous ruined and in flames, are resolved that their own loved ones and homes shall not share that suffering."

"No peril can be too great, no sacrifice too extreme to save their country from such a fate. Side by side with their gallant Allies, whose wrong we feel as our own, and as our own are determined to set right, we will persevere in the fight against all odds until victory is at last achieved. In this great struggle we are heartened by the love and confidence of the women of the British Empire to which your Majesty's most gracious message has given such moving expression."

Gallant Divisions

London, May 1.—The Press Bureau announces that Field Marshal Haig has congratulated the ninth division on its great gallantry at Wytschaete and

on the Lys and on many other occasions to the south of Arras; the twenty-fifth division for its courage, enterprise and resolution in the counter-attack on April 26; the thirty-first division for its fine fighting qualities on the Lys and to the south of Arras; the forty-ninth for its valuable services in checking the enemy north of Arras; the twenty-first division for its gallantry and resolution to the south of Arras and north of the Lys; and the nineteenth division for its determined courage to the south of Arras and also to the south of Ypres.

Auction Sale.

INSTRUCTED BY
H. B. M. Consulate General
The Siam Auctioneering Co.
Will sell at their rooms.
On Saturday 11th. May 1918.
Commencing at 2 p. m.

A typewriter, vases, clothing etc., etc. Also will be sold a cash safe, show cases, saddle, belated, almirahs, tables, chairs, a set of upholstered furniture and lot of mercantile goods.

TERMS.—Cash or a deposit of 25 % on fall of hammer. Goods must be removed before 24 hours after sale, for other particulars apply.

E. M. PEREIRA & Co.

Pinkette S

the tiny laxatives

correct constipation by gently assisting the sluggish bowels and torpid liver to regain their normal activity. Their action is gentle but thorough, and they do not gripe.

Unlike strong purgatives, they do not upset the stomach or overstimulate the bowels, because they have none of these effects, and can be taken regularly until the constipation is corrected.

Of all chemists, 1/- per phial or from The British Dispensary, Bangkok, sole wholesale agents for Siam.

Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Siam Observer

SPECIAL WAR EDITION
Subscription Pcs. 4 per month.



MAGNETOS

A consignment of BRITISH MADE
THOMSON BENNETT MAGNETOS
HAS ARRIVED

Suitable for 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 Cylinder Motor Engines.

Also other useful Motor Accessories.

ON VIEW AT Phone No. 159.

The Bangkok Dock Coy's Motor Department.

Bangkok Hotel.

Bush Lane.

An up-to-date Hotel with every convenience. Very central location.

UNDER JAPANESE
MANAGEMENT.

European or Japanese Meals served at all hours.

Spacious accommodation at
MODERATE RATES.
All requirements met.

t.f.n.

Phathanakorn Cinematograph.

Universal Pictures

Complete Change of Programme
FOR 4 NIGHT ONLY!
From 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th. May 1918.
BUTTERFLY PICTURE IN 5 PARTS.

HIGH SPEED.

With Jack Mulhall, in the leading role, that of a breezy young business man on a boarding school product.

GOLD SEAL 3 REELS ADVENTURE DRAMA.

THE MASTER SPY.

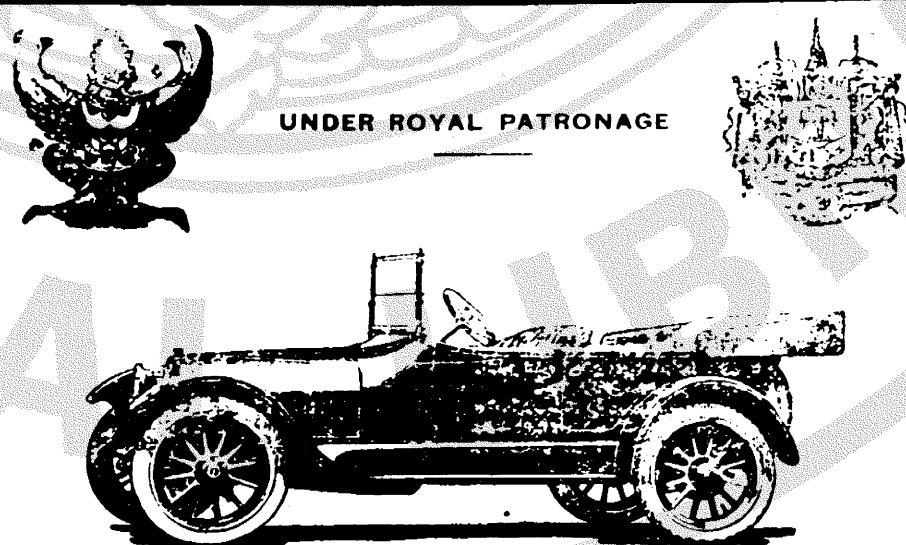
An episode of Perils of the Secret Service
THE UNIVERSAL SURPRISE SERIAL.
The closing episode.

THE GRAY GHOST.

Episode No. 15. "THE DUEL" 2 Parts.
"FROM OUT OF THE PAST" 2 Parts.

Along with
L.-K. Comedy "SUMMER BOARDERS." Featuring Phil Dunham
Nestor Comedy "MINDING THE BABY." Featuring Eddie Lyons.
and The Universal Screen Magazine No. 39.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY



The Unqualified Endorsement

BUICK CARS

Every Owner constitutes our most Valued Advertisement.

Beauty—Strength

Dependability—Power—Silence—Flexibility—Economy—all that could be desired, are found in every Buick Car—it is in short, The Ideal Car.

Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

Copperplate Printing

SIAM OBSERVER
SPECIALITY.

THE Only Printers in Siam to do
this kind of work.

SEND YOUR PLATES.
WE DO THE REST

Siam Observer Electric Printing Works.

AIDS TO TRADE.

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

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

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

Notice

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

Holland and the Allies.

The British reply to the Netherlands Note concerning the requisitioning of shipping in Allied ports regrets the allegations published in the Netherlands, which are circulated to raise misconception as to what has occurred since the Anglo-Dutch negotiations began in London in November 1917.

The reply traces the negotiations which led to the drawing up of a proposed basis of agreement which Holland failed to ratify. The 'Modus vivendi' of an agreement was reached on January 20, regarding shipping between Netherlands and the United States. The reply states that this undoubtedly broke down owing to German opposition. The same influence operated in the case of the tonnage clauses in the proposed basis of agreement.

The reply points out that a subsequent effort to arrive at a mutual arrangement was nullified by the Netherlands' objection to the employment of ships militarily or armed. Thereupon the requisitioning, which had been already mooted to the Dutch delegate, became inevitable. Otherwise the Central Powers would have achieved their very object in immobilising Dutch tonnage.

British assurances were given on March 21 regarding the conditions under which the ships should be requisitioned. They are now clearly restated and reaffirmed. It is pointed out that they embrace no substantial departure from the originally proposed agreement.

The reply mentions that the associated Governments recently extended the facilities for shipment of American grain to Holland. Great Britain expresses perfect willingness to continue negotiations for an economic agreement.

While recognising that the Dutch delegates who discussed the outstanding questions at the end of last year between the Netherlands and the associated Powers were not plenipotentiaries, his Majesty's Government repudiates the suggestion that the negotiations were merely preliminaries on which the Netherlands should subsequently make proposals. This view is supported by the Netherlands Government's letter to the Dutch delegate, which is quoted.

A proposed basis of agreement was drawn up settling the main principles and the Dutch delegates returned to Holland to explain and obtain confirmation of their proposals. At the end of January his Majesty's Government were given to understand that the Dutch reply might be expected in a few days, and it would be favourable.

The reply, however, never came.

Meanwhile, on Jan. 21, an arrangement, a so-called 'modus vivendi,' was settled whereby certain Dutch vessels could be used immediately outside the submarine zone, of which 150,000 tons might be employed for Belgian relief. On the departure of a Belgian relief ship for Holland, a corresponding ship should sail from Holland to the United States. 'Modus vivendi' broke down owing to German opposition. Only nine Dutch vessels of sixty-five lying in American ports had sailed by the end of February, when the Netherlands requested the advance of 100,000 tons of wheat on the ground that practically all the ships had already sailed.

The reply points out that the Dutch note of March 30 produces the impression that when the associated Governments ultimately requisitioned Dutch tonnage the step was taken entirely unexpectedly. Yet explicit intimations that if an agreement was not reached other measures must be taken, were conveyed to the Netherlands on March 8 and 12. Moreover on March 1 the Netherlands delegate remaining in London was informed that it looked as if it would reciprocally relieve the situation if tonnage were requisitioned but two months had elapsed wherein the Netherlands Government was silent although the situation had changed.

Nevertheless the associated Powers, who would greatly have preferred an arrangement by mutual consent, made another determined effort to reach a satisfactory conclusion, submitting a proposal which the Netherlands Government accepted in form on March 17 but coupled with conditions which made its acceptance nugatory. The Netherlands implied that the new conditions were necessary from the point of view of neutrality. This was not supported by international law. It was merely a rule which the Netherlands Government made for themselves, as the Dutch Foreign Minister himself stated.

The rejection of the British offer made the requisitioning of tonnage inevitable, unless a state of things was to continue which it was the object of the Central Powers to achieve, namely, the immobilisation of Dutch shipping.

The note recalls the associated Powers' very liberal conditions granted for the use of requisitioned ships and their intimations to the Netherlands of readiness to facilitate carriage of grain to Holland by Dutch vessels now at Buenos Aires, Savannah, Curacao. The British note refutes the assertion of the Dutch note that negotiations for economic agreement for import into Holland of large quantities of food other than necessities had been abruptly terminated by the action of the associated Powers. It declares there is no obstacle to the continuation of the

negotiations at any date and if the negotiations proceed any further and a final arrangement is not reached the responsibility will rest with the associated Powers. The reply deals at considerable length with the Netherlands contention that the right of ungary is obsolete and quotes numerous international jurists disproving the assertion and shows it was employed on various occasions and is particularly mentioned in a number of modern treaties and full exercise of the right has not been applied.

The note concludes with the expression of a hope that the explanations given will remove from the mind of the Netherlands Government and the Dutch people any misconceptions regarding the proceedings of the Associated Governments and that it will be realised the latter have done everything in their power to render the action they were compelled to take, which in their opinion is fully justified under international law, as little injurious as possible to Netherlands interests.

General Wire News.

Amsterdam, May 1.—The Dutch press is still unaware of the precise nature of Germany's demands and the Dutch answer, but it is taken for granted they included inferalia that German sea-going vessels might use the western Scheldt and that Holland refused.

Paris, May 1.—Interviewed by the newspaper *Telegraph*, said he was of opinion Germany tried the effects of pressure and violence on Holland and Switzerland and later decided the time was inopportune to attack either. "It is the splendid Franco-British resistance that has saved Holland. Germany cannot withdraw men to attack Holland," Heer Holdert affirmed that the governing classes in Holland realised that Germany will be defeated.

London, May 1.—A Baghdad telegram of the results of a year of British military administration of the Baghdad vilayet is highly satisfactory. Land untilled for many years is bearing crops, roads and railways are being energetically developed, sanitation has improved, dispensaries for civilians have been established. Friendly relations prevail everywhere between the civil population and the British soldiers who respect the local prejudices, associate with the population and help them whenever they can. Trade is reviving transport is unimpeded, security, prices of commodities are falling. Owing to the British developing irrigation which the Turks neglected, over three hundred thousand acres have been brought under cultivation the greatest

harvest in the memory of man is probable saving thousands of tons of transport by rail, river and sea and enriching the cultivators and bringing settlement and content.

London, May 1.—Field Marshal Haig says enemy artillery was active against back areas in the neighbourhood of Bethune and also heavily shelled the French positions at Loere. Otherwise there were only local encounters. We took prisoner 1661 during March of whom 59 were officers and during April 5,341 of whom 13 were officers. These figures are exclusive of French captures.

There was a mist and rain yesterday but we bombed troops between Loere and Voormezele and brought down one enemy aeroplane. One of ours is missing.

London, May 1.—Enter's correspondent at British Headquarters wiring this evening says: The Australians rushed an enemy post near Motereng. German field recruit depots are being heavily drawn upon to replace the recent casualties. The thirteenth reserve division has just received a company of 250 boys of the 1920 class who have only had eight weeks training. These are not engaged in fighting and are absolutely necessary but the fact that they are now with the division in the battlefield suggests anticipation they may have to be used.

Prisoners say a good deal of explaining away has been in progress behind the enemy's lines lately. When an attack is repulsed the German officers tell the men it was not seriously intended as an offensive manoeuvre but merely as a reconnaissance in force to test the strength of the enemy.

London, May 1.—The Admiralty announces that the sloop *Cowslip* was torpedoed and sunk on April 25. Five officers and one man are missing presumed lost by explosion. Torpedo-boat number 30 foundered in heavy weather on April 25. One officer and twelve men are missing.

London, May 1.—Palestine Official. In the early morning yesterday our forces east of the Jordan attacked the enemy holding the foothills south of Es Salt. Our mounted troops moving north along the east bank of the river and turning east were within two miles of Es Salt by nightfall. We took prisoner 200 and by noon we had advanced our line west of the Jordan to a maximum depth of a mile in the vicinity of Mizrah occupying the village and high ground to the west after slight resistance.

During recent attacks in the Maan area the Arabs took prisoner 550.

London, May 1.—Italian Official. The British raided southwest of Canova and south Asiago inflicting losses. There is reciprocal artillery fire at

Tonal and astride the Brenta and near Corona. Our direct hit blew up an ammunition dump at Cost.

London, April 30.—Mesopotamia Official: Our forces have advanced northwards of Baghdad along the road leading to Mosul via Kifri and Kirkuk. We captured Kifri on April 27, taking prisoner forty. The Turks retreated rapidly towards Kirkuk but our cavalry overtook and charged one column, killing over a hundred and capturing 538 and much war material. Our cavalry forced the passage of the Amn at a point southwest of Tuz Khurmatli on April 28 and simultaneously our main forces reached that river. The cavalry in the early morning of April 27 got astride the enemy's communications towards Tuz whereupon the infantry advanced and captured Tuz Khurmatli, capturing three hundred prisoners and six guns. We continue the pursuit northwards.

London, May 1.—Mesopotamia Official: We reached the Tuz river on Tuesday. We captured twelve more field-guns on the 29th. Our prisoners now total 1,800.

Moscow, May 1.—On April 23 the disarmament of the anarchists of Petrograd was carried on the night of April 22 very quietly. Kaledin's troops entered Novotcherkassk but were ejected by the Soviet forces.

Moscow, May 1.—The Government has protested against the recent Rumanian announcement stating that Rumania would henceforth consider Bessarabia as an inalienable part of Rumania. The protest adds that this a flagrant violation of the agreement between Russia and the previous Rumanian Government, and is also a violation of the aspirations of the population of Bessarabia.

Amsterdam, April 1.—In the Prussian Diet, the Centrist *Spee* moved the adjournment of the electoral reform bill till after the war.

Minister Friedberg said the postponement would mean the gravest danger to internal peace.

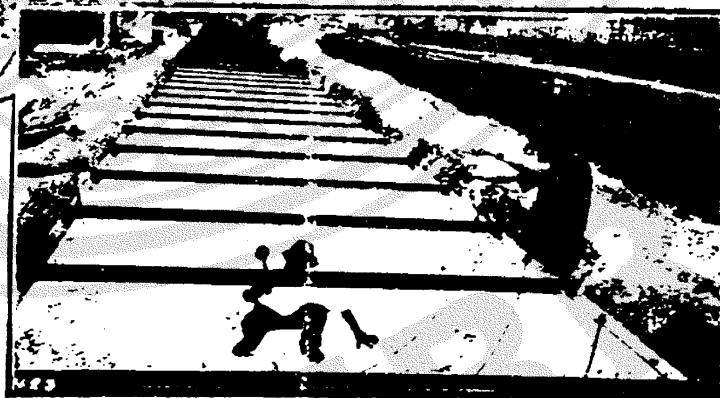
The Socialist Hoffmann (amid shouts of "traitor") said that if the motion was passed he would call on the soldiers at the front to cease fighting.

The motion was rejected by 332 to 60. Count Hertling said the Government would not accept the change in favour of plutocratic suffrage, because in considered the promise of equal suffrage must be redeemed, but the Government would benevolently examine suggestions for preventing too radical reforms. Hertling warned the House that what it refused to-day might be wrung from it later amid national convulsions.

The Centrist *Porsch* promised that the majority of his party would vote for the bill.

The debate was then adjourned.

A Structure that is Mechanically Correct



can be erected without difficulties and delays. All its contrivances are in harmony with natural law, and tend toward efficiency and stability. A good example is

The "ARMCO" Iron Flume (Lennon Type)

THE LABOURERS ENGAGED IN THE ERECTION OF THIS TYPE OF FLUME ARE OFTEN WHOLLY WITHOUT EXPERIENCE IN THE WORK. BUT, UNDER COMPETENT DIRECTION, VERY READILY MASTER IT. THE SUBSTRUCTURE ONCE PROPERLY BUILT, THE INSTALLATION GOES FORWARD EASILY AND RAPIDLY.

THE UPPER ILLUSTRATION SHOWS THE PLACING OF THE RODS, AND THE LOWER THE RAPID TIGHTENING OF NUTS BY TWO MEN WITH SOCKET WRENCHES WHILE A THIRD ENSURES A PERFECTLY CLOSE JOINT BY THE USE OF A WOODEN Mallet ON THE HALF-ROUND INTERNAL MEMBER.

California Corrugated Culvert Company.

Sole Agents for Siam

The Borneo Company, Ltd.

Printed and published by S. Foulon for the "SIAM OBSERVER" Press Ltd., Oriental Avenue, Bangkok.