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FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL. 13. NO. 36

BANGKOK TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1917.

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s.s. "Boribot"	17. 2. 17.
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s.s. "Krat"	...	Tuesday	13. 2. 17. at noon.
s.s. "Chulabutch"	...	Thursday	15. 2. 17. "
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For the cure of all ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is a powerful purgative and is the best remedy for all cases of indigestion, constipation, and all other ailments of the digestive system. It is a powerful purgative and is the best remedy for all cases of indigestion, constipation, and all other ailments of the digestive system.

TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE
BANGKOK BAR.

FOR Feb., 1917.

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

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

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Feb. 7th O Full Moon 10.10 a.m.
" 15th (Last Quarter) 8.35 a.m.
" 22nd O New Moon 0.51 a.m.
" 28th) First Quarter 11.28 p.m.

The Colour Line.

Sir John Bucknill's most instructive and entertaining lecture on the problems of South Africa raises a most intricate and difficult question, which the British Empire must solve. The negro problem is a matter that will tax the utmost resources of the statesman and the philanthropist. It is a sample of the race enigmas that confronts civilisation everywhere. On the surface, it seems absurd to make so much fuss about the colour of a man's skin. Sir John Bucknill has given a clue to the proper interpretation of the riddle of race differences, which are, after all, fundamentally spiritual or psychological, as they are not mere variations in the depths of pigmentation of the skin. But to the man in the street, the skin of the Ethiopian is the index of the character of the man. Without any knowledge of science, the ordinary individual can only grasp what appeals most to his intelligence. If the white man groups all negro characteristics round the blackness of his skin, the Ethiopian himself cannot help attributing all European qualities to the colouration of the man. As a plain matter of fact, there is an intimate and deep-seated connection between the organ of the mind—the brain and the skin—the primitive means of contact between the outside world and the conscious being. The brain is an offshoot of the skin in the growth of the body. The quality of the brain structure must also vary with the character of the skin. Beyond this the function of the brain is very much a question of heredity and education. Is the human organ identical in activity in all races? Presumably it is; and yet differences of habit which have persisted for long periods must result in minute and imperceptible variations, which account for divergences in habits, characters and tastes of the different races, as well as for the peculiar civilisation which each has developed in the course of ages. Yet the mimetic powers of the brain are so great that, given the opportunity, every branch of the human family instinctively copies what tickles the fancy or excites the appetite. Experience has shown that it is possible to give modern education to a pure African negro, who will even master science, law or theology, and thus make a leap of ten thousand and more years perhaps from the stage of his ancestral savagery to the culture of the 20th century. This is one of the mysteries of the nature of man, and is the most powerful argument in favour of the spiritual bases of the human soul. The fact that the character of the immediate descendants of savages is not stable, and that relatives to savages are easy and frequent, does not affect the real issue that there is no material hindrance to the savage child acquiring the involved knowledge of the highest culture together with the complications of an alien tongue. The essential unity of the human race is thus confirmed. Civilisation and humanity will surely bring about a general uniformity which only requires opportunity of contact and understanding to ensure. Isolation is therefore the potent cause of racial habits and idiosyncrasies. A European child, brought up in Indian surroundings, will be a typical Indian, whilst a Hindu baby taken to England will grow up to be an Englishman in tastes and prejudices. Man's colour is the result of evolutionary changes, under stress of climatic conditions. The differences had become fixed long before man had acquired sufficient knowledge to travel beyond the climate which had stamped its effects upon his skin. But civilisation has brought about changes that have placed enormous powers of adaptation by means of artificial aid as that man has acclimatised himself in all latitudes and in every corner of the earth. It is therefore only a question of time when civilised man will not make unkind distinctions about a man's colour any more than about the cut of his coat. The yellow man, with his peculiar habits and dress, was an object of curiosity in Europe. The Europeans in the East used to frighten children on account of their blue eyes and red hair. But nowadays a Japanese or Chinese moves about London or Paris unobserved and little Asiatic children in Mission compounds flock round the European pastor as their kind friend. So the problems of race and nationality are to be solved on the broad lines which the intellectual and moral progress of mankind has clearly indicated. Wherever there is sympathy, it has never been difficult to draw the most diverse races together. Within the Empire, the advance of democratic principles has been breaking down race barriers, and the extension of the Empire has involved the inclusion of myriad races under the benign protection of a benevolent government, which is avowedly based on the principles of justice, righteousness and humanity. The great war has given a dreadful trial to all systems of government, and we must feel thankful that the British Empire and the French Republic are coming out unscathed through the furnace. On the contrary, the war has strengthened political bonds that bind together the races of the Empire. In Asia, in Africa, and in other parts of the world, the British Empire is achieving the highest work of civilisation in dissolving the colour line in the interests of right and justice. The war has taught us a great lesson, and sympathy and kindness have proved to be more serviceable in Empire-building than military prowess. Within our Empire, the war has obliterated distinctions of colour, for all members of the Empire, without distinction of race, colour or creed, and we stand together against the common enemy.—Malaya Tribune.

MENAM MOTOR BOAT CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

LINE 1—BANGKABUE TO BANG QUANG & MUANG NAWN.
Boats leave Bangkok to Bang Quang, Muang Nawn & Pakret.
a.m. 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.10.
p.m. 1, 1.30, 2.30, 3.10, 3.50, 4.40, 5.30, daily.
Bangkabue to Samkut ... 2.30 p.m. daily.
" " Kai Koh Yai ... 1.00 ...

LINE 2—TANON TOK TO PAKLAT in connection with Paklat Tram Cars Thabin
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After 7.30 when sufficient passengers.

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

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

ROYAL STATE RAILWAYS.

(Broad Gauge Lines.)

TIME TABLE

In force from 1st April, 1916.

Bangkok	Dep.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	Lampang	Dep.	...	...	a.m.	a.m.
Ayuthia	Arr.	7.3	9.48	1.25	3.38			...	...	7.33	7.33
				p.m.				...	...	p.m.	
Ban Phaji	Arr.	9.47	12.00	4.24	6.30	Den Chai	"	...	...	...	12.33
						Tha Sao	"	...	...	7.1	2.21
						Utaradit	"	...	...	7.18	2.40
						Ban Dara	Arr.	...	...	8.16	3.26
Ban Phaji	Dep.	9.57	12.37	4.30	...			...	...	a.m.	a.m.
Lopburi	Arr.	11.5	1.55	5.48	...	Sawa'loke	Dep.	...	...	7.10	2.10
						Ban Dara	Arr.	...	...	8.1	3.11
Chengket	Dep.	12.33	3.38	...	a.m.						
Pak'poh	Arr.	2.17	5.40	...	7.25						
					9.54						
Pak'poh	Dep.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.		Ban Dara	Dep.	...	...	a.m.	p.m.
Pitsa'loke	Arr.	2.26	6.30	...	...	Pitsa'loke	Arr.	...	...	8.24	5.36
		6.	11.5	...	...					10.43	3.30
Pitsa'loke	Dep.	a.m.	p.m.							p.m.	a.m.
Ban Dara	Arr.	7.4	2.2	...	...	Pitsa'loke	Dep.	...	...	1.45	7.5
		9.5	4.18	...	...	Pak'poh	Arr.	...	...	6.30	10.34
Ban Dara	Dep.	a.m.	p.m.							p.m.	a.m.
S'kaloke	Arr.	9.20	4.40	...	...	Pak'poh	Dep.	p.m.	a.m.	7.30	10.43
		10.21	5.41	...	...					p.m.	
Ban Dara	Dep.	a.m.	p.m.			Chengket	Arr.	6.21	...	9.22	12.28
Utaradit	"	9.10	4.26	...	...	Lopburi	Dep.	...	7.10	11.6	1.56
Tha Sao	Arr.	10.6	5.29	...	...				
Den Chai	"	10.15	5.38	...	...	Ban Phaji	Arr.	...	8.30	12.21	3.4
		11.57	...	...	...			
Lampang	"	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.		Korat	Dep.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
		4.52	...	...	...	Lai Saa Kao	Arr.	5.58	...	7.10	...
						Gengko	Dep.	...	7.19	11.32	1.52
										p.m.	
Ban Phaji	Dep.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	Ban Phaji	Arr.	...	8.22	12.29	2.59
Gengko	Arr.	11.7	1.26	4.41	...						
Lai Saa Kao					5.51						
Korat	Dep.	...	4.2	...	8.2	Ban Phaji	Dep.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
			6.8	...	10.3	Ayuthia	"	6.27	8.37	12.44	3.14
						Bangkok	Arr.	7.13	9.25	1.23	3.53
								9.28	11.35	3.16	6.1
Bangkok	Dep.	a.45	...	...	3.50	Petrieu	Arr.	a.m.	a.m.	...	3.53
Petrieu	Arr.	9.33	...	...	5.38	Bangkok	Arr.	9.38	...	...	5.45

German Influence in Holland

In the "Fortnightly Review" for January, the writer on "Holland's Last Chance" says that Holland, by prompt action in asserting her national rights and in opposing German aggression on sea and land at her expense, can contribute more than any other country to the speedy termination of the war, thanks to her position. For timely co-operation she could name almost her own terms, and the Allies would not be niggardly in their appreciation. He declares that in Holland, as in Greece, there is a rift between the popular view of things and that favoured in high spheres at The Hague, and of late the former has found louder and more emphatic expression through the increased pressure of daily needs.

Enlightened men in the country have made the discovery for themselves that German rather than Dutch interference is the chief concern in Royal circles. The discovery is all the more unpleasant because of its future developments. The Prince Consort is a German of the Germans, but his influence has never counted as much in the country as in the family circle. The only child of his marriage with Queen Wilhelmina is the Princess Juliana, who seems destined some time or other to have a German prince as a husband.

Apart from the Princess, the succession to the Dutch throne must pass if at all, to other German prince who have about as little regard for the Dutch as the Dutch people have for them. It does not alter the fact that the Court of The Hague is just as much a German nest as the Palaces of Sofia and Athens have been found to be.

These matters are receiving attention, and are giving rise to pointed questions, not here, but in Amsterdam and other true centres of Dutch opinion. Has the independent, freedom-loving, Netherlands Government become only a branch of the German administration at Berlin? If it does not, why is no protection afforded to Dutch shipping in the North Sea, why has the repeated flagrant violation of Dutch territory been tolerated, and why have German plots to stir up strife in the Dutch Indies, from Sumatra to Flores, been treated as of no concern by the great folks of the Noordeinde and the "Plein"?

Holland's Man-Power.

A Bill has been introduced in Holland to anticipate the date when the

1918 class should be called to the colours. The main object of the measure is apparently to enable the army authorities to continue the present training of new troops without interruption, but at the same time to obviate the calling up at present of the two oldest available Landstorm classes (those of 1907 and 1906). The principal groups of the 1917 Militia levy will be incorporated in the first months of 1917, as well as the Landstorm classes of 1917, 1909 and 1908. A commencement will then be made with the incorporation of the 1918 Militia about July 10, 1917.

Menace of the Swiss.

M. Gustave Herve, writing in "La Victoire," says that from the military point of view a German violation of Swiss neutrality can hardly be considered as tempting, whether from the point of view of a direct attack on Milan and the rich plains of Lombardy, or from the point of view of falling on the French and attempting to turn the whole of their front.

"It is mad," he writes, "but it is no more mad than the violation of Belgium in August, 1914. At the same time, however, there may be a latent idea of finding valuable support among the Swiss Germans and of only meeting with resistance from the French-Swiss, over whose bodies the Teutons would like to walk."

"We must, therefore, take into account such an eventuality, and by a well-planned manoeuvre well posted and well provisioned in the event of a violation of Swiss neutrality, we may be able to bring up guns more quickly than in August 1914 we were able to do to help Belgium."

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On Saturday, the 24th and Sunday, the 25th of March, the 2nd Bazaar in aid of the German Red Cross, preparations for which have begun already in November last, will be held on the grounds of the German Legation.

All details shall be made known later. Bangkok, 11th February 1917.

Dr. E. REMY,
1. German Chargé d'Affaires.
13-15

Auction Sale

OF
Motor Boats, Motors, spare parts and tools.

at the premises of
The Menam Motor Boat Co., Ltd.
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On Saturday, 24th. Feb. 1917, at 2.30 p.m. sharp.

The Motor Boats, motors etc. can be inspected at the above-mentioned premises on the 22nd. & 23rd. inst. between the hours of 8 a.m. to Noon and 2 to 5 p.m.

Terms: 25% Cash deposit on fall of hammer, balance on delivery which has to be taken on Monday the 26th. inst.

For further particulars see catalogue.

By Order of the Board.

FRED. G. DE JESUS,

Secretary.
13-24 e.o.d.



Notice.

Application for license to sell spirituous liquors in Mondol Krunghep, in the Year B.E. 2460.

Persons desiring to carry on the sale of spirituous liquors in Mondol Krunghep during the year 2460 must send in their applications to the Department of the Inspector General of Finance and Registry of Revenue Farms and License Departments, Wat Muang Khao Lane, Bangkok.

Persons who already hold licenses for the present year should send the same attached to their applications to the above departments within the 15th. March B.E. 2459. The Licensing officers will not undertake to issue licenses in time for use on the 1st. April 2460 to any persons, being previous license holders, who fail to make their applications with license attached within the time above mentioned.

Dated 10th. February 1917.
Department of the Inspector General of Finance and Registry of Revenue Farms and License Department.
F. 10-13 & M. 8-15.



Notice.

The SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of Machinery, goldens etc. of the TWO STEAM RICE MILLS, the property of the Ministry of Finance, situated at PAKNAMPOH, Mondol Nagor Sawan, and at KLONG SOI No. 7, Tanyaburi, Mondol Krung Kao, respectively, lately advertised to take place on the 29th January, 2459 (1917) at the Office of the Inspector General of Finance, Krok Wat Muang Kae, Bangkok, at 2 p.m., will take place on the 19th. February 2459 (1917) at the same place. Full particulars can be ascertained from the above mentioned Department on any day during office hours.

27 13 F.

Notice.

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are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Kuala" on 7th. 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 8 days after final discharge of cargo will be liable for go-down rent.

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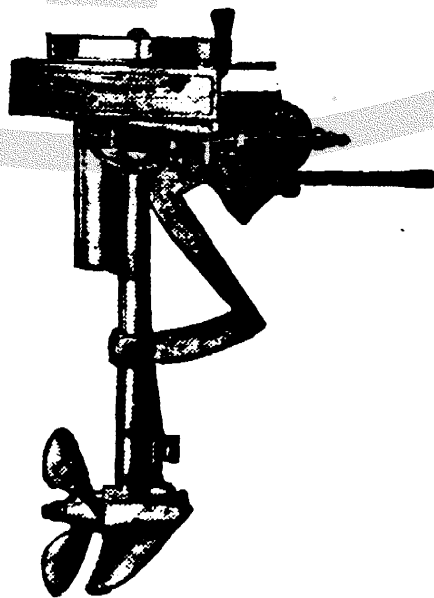
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LOCAL AND GENERAL

THE second bazaar in aid of the German Red Cross will be held on the 24th and 25th inst. on the grounds of the German Legation.

THERE were no cases of plague, cholera or small-pox in Bangkok during the week ended 3rd February according to the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

THE members of the Natural History Society of Siam are reminded of the annual general meeting to be held in the rooms above the Bangkok Times office tomorrow at 5.30 p.m.

MEMBERS of the B. B. W. N. G. are reminded that the meeting tomorrow is at Mrs. Smyth's house. The following ones will be held on March 14th at Mrs. Thornely's house.

MONSIEUR and Madame G. Codée, who arrived by the s.s. *Jade* from Saigon yesterday, have taken up residence in Bush Lane and will stay in Bangkok for about six months.

THERE will be an auction sale of motor boats, motors, spare parts and tools at the premises of the Menam Motor Boat Co., Ltd., Bangkok, on Saturday, 24th instant, vide advertisement.

THE Post and Telegraph Department reports that Pachtin Line is crossing with Chhandaburi Line between Bangkok and Petri. Krat Line is in good order as far as Rayong. Other lines are in order.

H. B. M.'s Minister is forwarding to the Joint Committee of the Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England a further draft for £1,496-8-7, as the final instalment of the amount raised in Siam in response to the Special Appeal issued by that Committee in November last. The total subscriptions for this special purpose amount therefore to £3,496-8-7.

German Preparations.

London, January 15.—The Exchange Company's New York correspondent quotes Karl Von Wiegand's first message in the *New York American* (to which paper his services have been transferred) as saying that Germany is straining every bone and sinew in preparation on a scale hitherto unapproached to meet the Allies' spring drive. The new lines on the Western Front are, he says, so far apart that they are beyond the range of the heaviest guns. (presumably this means the second and subsequent lines); some of the barbed wire entanglements are 400 feet deep. It is expected by the Germans that the Allies' attack will fail; then the war will end.

Turkey and the Arabs.

It is of melancholy interest to learn that yet another example of Turkish treachery has been recently reported at Irak. In November one Afik Bey, a Turkish Commander, arrived with his soldiers near the Arab town of Hillah on the Euphrates. This town is on the site of ancient Babylon. The Turkish Commander sent forward asking that the notables of the town should come out to meet him to discuss the question connected with the passage of the Turks through the town and their supply. He at the same time promised the notables safe conduct. However on their arrival at the Turkish Commander's tent they were treacherously seized and the Turkish soldiers fell upon the town. They hanged eight of the notables, imprisoned the principal Sayid of the place. Sayid Mahmied Kasvini, and systematically looted and plundered the food supplies and valuables of the town—even reducing parts of it to ruin. This treachery and greed is yet another example of what the Turks have been doing to the Arabs of Syria and elsewhere.—Ex.

Race Lotteries.

Last night's lotteries fetched the following prices:—

First Race. Siamese Ponies Race.—Un Chon Tcs. 80, Hiri 75, Thong Chai Tcs. 70, Plawng Tcs. 50, Ottappa Tcs. 45, Sang Chan and Hirun Ratana Tcs. 35 each, Son Chai Tcs. 25, Kit Tcs. 20 and Bluff Tcs. 10. Total Tcs. 745.

In the second sheet on the first race Un Chon realised Tcs. 900, Thong Chai Tcs. 90, Plawng Tcs. 80, Son Chai Tcs. 75, Hiri Tcs. 50, Ottappa, Sang Chan and Hirun Ratana Tcs. 35 each. Kit Tcs. 10 and Bluff Tcs. 9. Total Tcs. 919.

The third sheet on the same race: Un Chon Tcs. 120, Thong Chai Tcs. 100, Plawng Tcs. 60, Son Chai Tcs. 50, Hiri and Sang Chan Tcs. 45, Hirun Ratana Tcs. 30, Ottappa Tcs. 25, Kit Tcs. 11, Bluff Tcs. 5. Total Tcs. 601.

Second Race.—Australian Subs. Griffins, Lily E and Say Whin Tcs. 110 each, Silver Cross and Khanda Tcs. 85 each, Yot Rak Tcs. 50, Vanno Tcs. 19 and Plane Jane Tcs. 2. Total Tcs. 762.

Second sheet on 2nd Race. Lily E. Tcs. 180, Say Whin Tcs. 150, Khanda Tcs. 100, Silver Cross Tcs. 45, Yot Rak Tcs. 35, Vanno Tcs. 25 and Plane Jane Tcs. 5. Total Tcs. 840.

Third Race. Australian Ponies Race. Nal Chan and Kop Tcs. 130 each, Iowint Tcs. 50 and Vanida Tcs. 45. Total Tcs. 655.

Fourth Race. Australian Ponies Race. Mad M.g. Tcs. 170, Flirt Tcs. 100, Thong Dee Tcs. 95, Nai Pradiht Tcs. 55, Sandfly Tcs. 40, Vanni Tcs. 35 and Marie L. Tcs. 20. Total Tcs. 815.

Second sheet on 4th Race: Mad M.g. Tcs. 260, Sandfly Tcs. 80, Thong Dee Tcs. 70, Flirt Tcs. 65, Vanni Tcs. 60, Nai Pradiht Tcs. 40 and Marie L. Tcs. 25. Total Tcs. 900.

Fifth Race.—Australian Ponies Race. Gladys C. Tcs. 150, Laksoes Tcs. 100, Sunflower Tcs. 75 and Lady de Melba Tcs. 25. Total Tcs. 650.

The Channel Tunnel.

An association, known as the Amitié Franco Etrangère has been established in France with the object of strengthening the relations between the Allied countries. Sub-committees have been formed for all the principal nations, and the association has issued the first number of a monthly publication, entitled the *Revue Franco Etrangère*. The leading article, dealing with the Channel Tunnel, is contributed by Sir Francis Fox, who, after describing the engineering details, says:—

"It is hardly necessary to call attention to the enormous value of such a tunnel had it existed during the two years of this great war. It defies all calculation as to what the saving in suffering and in cost would have been. Every soldier, every horse, every pound of ammunition, all the guns, the vehicles, and nearly all the food have had to be carried across the Channel, at prodigious expense.

"The armies of labourers in the docks of both countries, the long lines of ships carrying and discharging horses, timber, petrol, fodder, coal, coke, and rations would not have been required.

"The military gain of being able to transport, without change, troops from our great camps, material of war from factories, and to bring back the sick and wounded, with the minimum of suffering and fatigue would have been beyond all measure, while the release of our Navy from the arduous task of protecting the Channel waterway would have represented a saving probably of scores of millions sterling.

"It is, therefore, quite safe to say that the entire cost of the Tunnel—£16,000,000—would have been paid for over and over again."

Sir Francis Fox concludes by entreating the French nation "publicly to declare their support of the Tunnel, and their desire to see it completed as soon as possible, there being no longer any reason why they should be in fear of offending the susceptibilities of the British in proclaiming their long-cherished hopes in the matter."

Fighting in Formosa.

The advent of the new year seems to have brought a series of misfortunes to Formosa. Disastrous earthquakes and snowstorms have followed in quick succession, and now a rising of the aborigines is reported from Nanto—the same district where the earthquakes were felt most severely.

On the morning of January 8 a party of Japanese and native policemen stationed at Tandal went to a mountain stream near by to obtain water, when they were ambushed by a large number of aborigines, says the Japan Chronicle. Two native officers were killed and two Japanese wounded, but the party succeeded in retreating to the station. Here the police have barricaded themselves against attack by the aborigines, who number 50 or more.

On receipt of the news of the trouble a rescue party was at once despatched from the Shushu branch station. As there is every indication of the hostile force being augmented, the Formosan authorities have ordered the despatch of strong reinforcements to relieve the besieged.—Ex.

Prince Mahidol in America.

We take the following extracts from a long article in the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, being evidently an American pressman's "make up" of the results of an interview with Prince Mahidol:—

The Kingdom of Siam, which, through occasional bouts with its neighbors in the southeast corner of Asia, long has maintained its right to be known as "The Country of the Tai" (the Free), now seeks a new independence—that founded upon hygienic living. For aid in freeing itself from the diseases of the tropics it turns to the New World.

This is the mission to the United States of Mahidol, Prince of Songkla, brother of the King of Siam who has arrived in this country and taken temporary residence at this old fishing port. The Prince has a vision of a new Siam, when the public health will be the serious concern of the government, the care of the body taught in the schools, sanitary living made compulsory, preventable diseases prevented, and with state control of marriages to make impossible the union of those not physically fit. In a few days he will begin a course leading to a certificate in public health and embracing studies at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The certificate presupposes knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathology, biological chemistry, sanitary biology, preventive medicine and hygiene, demography, vital statistics and sanitary engineering.

Just now the sixth son of his late Majesty Chulalongkorn is stopping with his suite at a cottage at Pass Rocks, where he talked with youthful frankness—he is 24 years old—but modestly, of his plans and ambitions. He is quite democratic and said this was in keeping with the spirit of Siam which, while in theory an absolute autocracy, was in reality more democratic than some constitutional monarchies. Siam has no written constitution. The King's word is the law.

"My ambition is to lead a life of usefulness. I could live comfortably and honored as his Majesty's brother, but I think it is very silly that I should be honored simply because I happen to be who I am. If I am to be honored I wish it to be because I have earned my honors."

"I am a lieutenant in the navy, now on reserve, but saving life is more to my taste than taking it. I have chosen the study of hygiene because I think it will give me the widest opportunity to be useful."

Drainage Problem.

Drainage has been a serious problem in Siam, because of the level character of the lower districts, where, near the mouth of the River Menam Chao Phya, stands the beautiful capital of Bangkok, with its population of more than half a million. In Lower Siam the rivers and intersecting canals have been the chief sewers and flushed by the rise and fall of the tides.

The King, who, as the Crown Prince, visited the United States a few years ago, before his coronation in 1910, has worked out a great water supply and drainage system. The Menam Chao Phya has been tapped at various points north of Bangkok and the water carried through canals to pumping stations where it is raised to two great reservoirs, from which it has a natural flow to the capital. At the reservoirs the water is filtered, thus affording a pure supply. At the same time the water supply has made possible an effective sewerage system, which is being gradually extended. The killing of cattle for food is done under strict supervision at government abattoirs and other safeguards against epidemics have been taken.

"However, in recent years," said the Prince, "the plague has been brought into Siam by Chinese, while cholera, beri beri and other tropical and communicable diseases are altogether too common. The infant mortality is distressingly great. I hope to fit myself to cope with these problems or at least to lay the foundation for the work. Perhaps in fifty years there will be a healthy Siam."

The Prince has advanced ideas on the subject of social problems. He is particularly interested in the relation of the use of alcohol to disease. In Siam the manufacture and sale of spirits is a state monopoly and the national drink, rice liquor, may not contain more than 36 per cent. alcohol.

"I came here," continued the Prince, "both because I believe I can learn most here and because we need American sympathy and help. We now have a few students in this country, but the fact is hardly known to you. We regularly send students to London, Berlin and Paris. We wish Americans to pay a little attention to Siam. We want to trade with you, particularly to get your agricultural implements and we want you to take an interest in us."

"The work of the missionaries from America is constructive. They submit cheerfully to our laws. They do not interfere in our politics. They teach the young to be clean, honest and patriotic—not to the United States, but

Germans and Verdun.

By a Military Expert.

The German General Staff last October began to publish a review of the Crown Prince's operations before Verdun, and the publication of the first instalment of this retrospective review coincided with the first phase of General Nivelle's counter-stroke, by which the French recovered Douaumont Fort in the first rush and Vaux Fort some days later, says the "Evening Standard" of December 18.

The second phase of the gigantic French counter-attack has just been completed, with even more remarkable results than the first. The German lines have been smashed on a wide front, several villages recaptured, over 9,000 prisoners taken, belonging to five German divisions—twenty regiments of 3,000 men each—and more than eighty guns destroyed or captured.

It would be interesting indeed to know whether the official German serial story of the battle of Verdun is being continued, and whether further instalments have come out. We should like to read in them how the Crown Prince's army took the Bois des Caubiers, Bezonsvaux, Vacherenville, and again how "the brave Brandenburgers" stormed Douaumont Fort, "the north-eastern pillar of France's main fortress," while, at the same time, in another column, we might, as a running commentary, read the tale of more recent events—how the troops of Generals Nivelle and Mangin carried Douaumont and entered Vaux without suffering a casualty, and took Vacherenville, Bezonsvaux, and the Bois des Caubiers.

A Postern Gate of Invasion. The moral value of successes which culminated in the annihilation of all the tangible results obtained by the enemy, through months and months of very costly efforts will be of the greatest importance. It must be an exceedingly bitter experience for the Germans to have to give up large tracts of ground over the conquest of which, yard by yard, they have for so long expended huge quantities of ammunition and shed the blood of their best soldiers. There is reason to think, however, that bitter experience will presently be aggravated and become more bitter still.

For it should be borne in mind that, when the Germans alleged that their primary object in attacking Verdun was to destroy "a postern-gate of invasion into Germany," they were not altogether wrong. Of course, they said nothing of the other three postern-gates that are to be found south-east of Verdun, namely, the fortresses of Toul, Epinal, and Belfort; possibly because, as regards the first two, they never approached them within gunshot, and because the third, Belfort, was used by the French in August, 1914, as a jumping-off place to invade German territory, from which they have never been ejected since. But it remains true that Verdun opens up greater prospects for an effective invasion of Germany proper than her sister-fortresses, in front of which arise such natural barriers as the Vosges mountain range, the Upper Rhine, and, beyond it, the Black Forest.

Rival Fortresses. Verdun lies in the Meuse valley, thirty-five miles only from Metz, which is in the valley of the Moselle. Ever since the beginning of the war, these two rival fortresses, which constitute the northernmost defences on either side of the Franco-German frontier—the only lines along which the Germans ever had any right to attack France—have been staring each other in the face, as it were, each threatening the enemy country with invasion through the masses of men which it could concentrate and throw fully equipped into the field.

In the first month of the war Metz was seriously threatened by an outflanking move directed against it from the south. Presently it threw out a protective salient in a south-westly direction as far as Saint-Mihiel, which is only thirty miles away. But from the vicinity of Pont-a-Mousson and Nomény—fifteen miles away—where the French line has held fast since the beginning to the peace time frontier, the outer defences of Metz have frequently been bombarded by long-range guns.

Thus Metz, the strong champion defending the Moselle valley, one of the main entrances into Germany, is not so safe as our enemies might wish. The huge forces which it sent out to crush its threatening rival, Verdun, failed in their appointed task, and now Verdun, resuming the offensive, may not be content to stop at the lines of last February.—Ex.

PAIDDY REPORT FOR FEB. 12.

Nasnan 3000 coyans at Tos.	70/80 each
Samrang 180 " " "	69/71
Namung " " "	—
Total Coyans	3180 "

patriotic to Siam. We owe a great debt to the American missionaries. Their deeds are the kind that will live after them, a constant inspiration for good."

Slightly built, gentle in manner, and speech, the Prince of Songkla has the fervor of the reformer, but, at the same time, he impresses one as possessing the saving grace of practical common sense.

The Dutch Frontier.

After a long period of silence in the German Press about Holland, the "Cologne Gazette" says that "for some time past" there have been "expressions of uneasiness" in the Dutch Press about the fortifications constructed by the Germans on the frontier, and proceeds:—

People have even been pleased to see behind the fact of these constructions an aggressive intention on the German side against Holland. These trenches, however, are nothing more than a measure of precaution on the part of the German Army Command, which is accustomed to reason with all—even the most dangerous possibilities. Just as very strong positions are constructed behind our impenetrable front lines in the West without there being any consequent idea of giving up the front lines, so these trenches on the Dutch frontier are only made to serve for the eventual defence of our own territory.

The "Cologne Gazette" notes then reminds H. I. of the awful example of Greece, and reminds the old story that it is England who threatens Holland.

The argument must be careful enough to defend their country if the English should dare to violate their neutrality. But the example of Greece must give food for thought to any cautious Government which does not desire to omit the smallest precaution for the defence of its own country. In the case of Greece, England's brutality and the unscrupulous employment of her power have forced a neutral State to go to the utmost limits in surrendering to her demands. Of course, matters will never go so far with Holland. But in the worst case, and if England should attempt to force her way into Germany through Dutch territory, the German Supreme Command must be armed, and the fact that it will be thus armed is proved by the fortifications which have given occasion for so many false speculations. The Dutch should see in these trenches on their frontier nothing but the visible sign of the fact that England's brutal domination shrinks from no violation of international law, that it can be opposed only by force, and that even the Dutch must be armed at all times to defend their mother country against the tyrants on the other side of the Channel.—Ex.

War a Necessity.

Professor Graham Kerr, Regius Professor of Zoology in the University of Glasgow, said, in an address to the Greenock Philosophical Society recently, that there was one of the great normal phenomena of Nature, and, taking a broad view of Nature, it was not war, but peace, that was abnormal. In wild Nature it was only where there was death that there was peace, and in the war the fittest survived. Man was one of the most successful climbers of the evolutionary tree, and the capacity for making war was engrained into his very being. Thus the dream of the pacifist, a warless world, was only a beautiful dream, and nothing more.

War must necessarily go on in this world as long as life went on, and the present war might well be but child's play to the wars which would surely had filled up, and the conflict was not between nations or groups of nations, but between entire races; when the stakes at issue were not mere matters of territory or commercial or political power, but of food and life.

The lessons to be learned were that we should concentrate our endeavours towards staying off an outbreak of war in any particular case, and on rendering ourselves as efficient as possible for war in the event of our being forced into it.

Italians in Albania.

A journal in Italian that records the progress of "naval and colonial" medicine claims that, whatever the future may bring, the Italians have already won a great sanitary victory in Valona, Albania, it is said, was the most neglected province of Turkey in Europe, and Valona the most neglected town in it. The Italian Navy sent a sanitary mission there in October, 1914, when it was found that the condition of the town, worsened enough before, was aggravated by the presence of 6,000 or 8,000 Epirote refugees. There was no supply of water fit for drinking, and small-pox, malaria, tuberculosis, and other diseases, were rampant. A proper sanitary service was organised by the Italians without delay, medicines were freely distributed, and general vaccination was practised. In combating malaria it was found that the marshes were too extensive to be treated with petroleum, but much good was done by improving the waterways and the free distribution of quinine. In spite of all precautions, 40 per cent. of the Italian troops were affected with malaria.

DON'T COUGH.

It is absurd to allow a cough to hang on and sap your vitality when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure you. You don't know where a persistent cough will land you. You can't afford to allow your throat and lungs to become diseased when it is such a simple thing to step into a chemist's shop and get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by the British Dispensary.



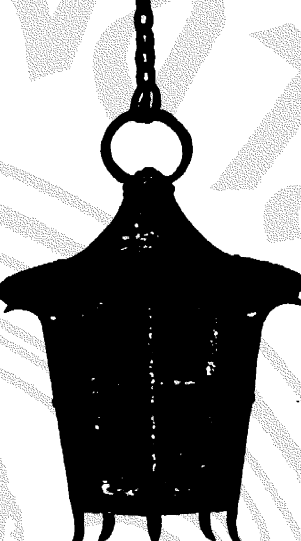
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BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. M. THE KING and H. M. THE QUEEN MOTHER

REGULAR WEEKLY ARRIVALS OF
Ladies' and Gent's Pocket, Wrist- & Bracelet Watches
made in Nickel, Silver, Gold and Platinum.




S. A. B. are the leading House for watches and clocks in Siam.



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B. GRIMM & Co.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform the public that we have this day taken over all the valuable stock of Jewellery and Sundries together with the workshop of the wellknown firm of

Messrs. F. Graehlert & Co.

Gold & Silversmiths.

The business is being transferred to our premises at Pratu Samyot, 1st floor. It will be carried on as heretofore under the same skilful management assisted by the same old expert staff.

We are thus now in a position to execute promptly on the spot any orders which may be entrusted to us at moderate prices.

Bangkok, 15th January, 1917.

B. GRIMM & Co.,

Pratu Samyot.

TELEPHONE 244 OR 235.

Notice.

Sriracha Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held on the 17th February 1917, at 4 p.m. at the Company's Office, Bangplue, Changwat Thonburi.

BUSINESS:

- 1) To adopt the accounts and Balance Sheet up to 31st Dec., 1915.
- 2) To appoint an Auditor.
- 3) To transact any other ordinary business.

By order of the Board,
NAI REUN,
Secretary.

9-16

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.

Siam Import Co., Ltd.

Sikak Phya Sri-City.

Engineers, General Importers, and Merchants.

Agents for Fire and Motor Car Insurance.

Managing Agents and Secretaries for

Siam Motor Works, Ltd.

MOTOR CARS	MARINE MOTORS	RAILWAY MATERIAL
MOTOR TRUCKS	PUMPING SETS	BUILDERS SUNDRIES
MOTOR VANS	ELECTRIC LIGHTING SETS	OFFICE FURNITURE
MOTOR FIRE ENGINES	OIL ENGINES	FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
MOTOR BICYCLES	GAS ENGINES	WOOD PRESERVATIVE
MOTOR ROAD ROLLERS	STEAM ENGINES	IRON & STEEL PRESERVATIVE

WHISKIES, WINES, BEERS.

Siam Import Co., Ltd.

Neutrals and the War.

"Are the small neutral countries adjacent to Germany in danger of being overrun by the Teutonic Armies and in their turn treated as Belgium and others have been treated?"

"I certainly think so."

The question which brought this arresting reply was put by Mr. Edward Price Bell, the London correspondent of the "Chicago Daily News" to Field-Marshal Lord French, Commander in Chief of the British Home Forces.

A previous question had been:—
"How much can the Central Powers add to their military strength by impressing Belgians, Serbians, Poles, and Rumanians?" How many thousands of Germans may be thrown into the fighting fronts as a result of these impressions?

The Field-Marshal, speaking with characteristic animation and directness, said:—

"Field fortifications and spade-work are of far more importance and value to-day than at any previous time in the history of the war."

"If the manual labour thus entailed can be carried out by impressing the populations of countries which have been subjugated by hostile troops, this, of course, would add immensely to the strength of the fighting fronts."

"There are many other ways in which the populations of subjugated countries can be used, and principally it is necessary to consider and determine the military value of impressed men on lines of communication. This also is of much increased importance in war to-day. It is difficult to assess this extra strength in actual figures."

"If Germany were to give Holland, Denmark, Norway, and perhaps Sweden the choice of joining her or being subjugated, what would be the effect upon Germany's military position?"

"The subjugation of these other States will increase German military power in proportion as her military strength has been enhanced by impressing the population of the smaller countries she has already overrun."

"Then are all these little States about Germany in the nature of lifeboats that she might seize if she were sinking?"

"Yes," replied Lord French, "I think so."

"If there had not been an overwhelming case for charity in Belgium, what would the Allies have done?"

"The strictly military interests of the Allies as regards Belgium, when that country had been occupied, leaving out of account all questions of humanity, would have been to apply the blockade to Belgium in the same way as to the Central Empires themselves."

"The right to blockade friendly or neutral territory occupied by an enemy is clearly recognised by the Hague Convention, and this recognition indicates what the military interests of a belligerent must be."

British Artillery Work.

A Reuter telegram from Paris quotes the following from the correspondent of the "Liberator" in Northern France:

"Not a day goes by," some British officers said to me the other day, "but we enter the German lines at some point or other and inflict heavy loss on the enemy. The continuity of our effort worries and sorely tries the enemy, as he is forced to defend himself on a very extended front, and our counter-attacks are carried out expectedly in widely separated sectors."

"The successes which we have already obtained exceed all our expectations of this new method of warfare in which our men excel."

"The British artillery, with its growing activity, contributes to this harassing of the enemy, which is the main object of our Allies. Their heavy batteries bombard the enemy's rear unceasingly. Their objective is the lines of communication, and they wreak havoc among the supply columns."

"In this way the Germans are constantly kept on tenterhooks, and in order to be ready for any eventuality they are forced to be on alert at all moments, which task is rendered the more difficult by the diversity of the Allied attacks. The period of enforced calm could not have been better employed, was the remark of one of our most eminent generals after a visit to the British front. This sums up, in a word, the praise due to the British effort."

Tigris Advance.

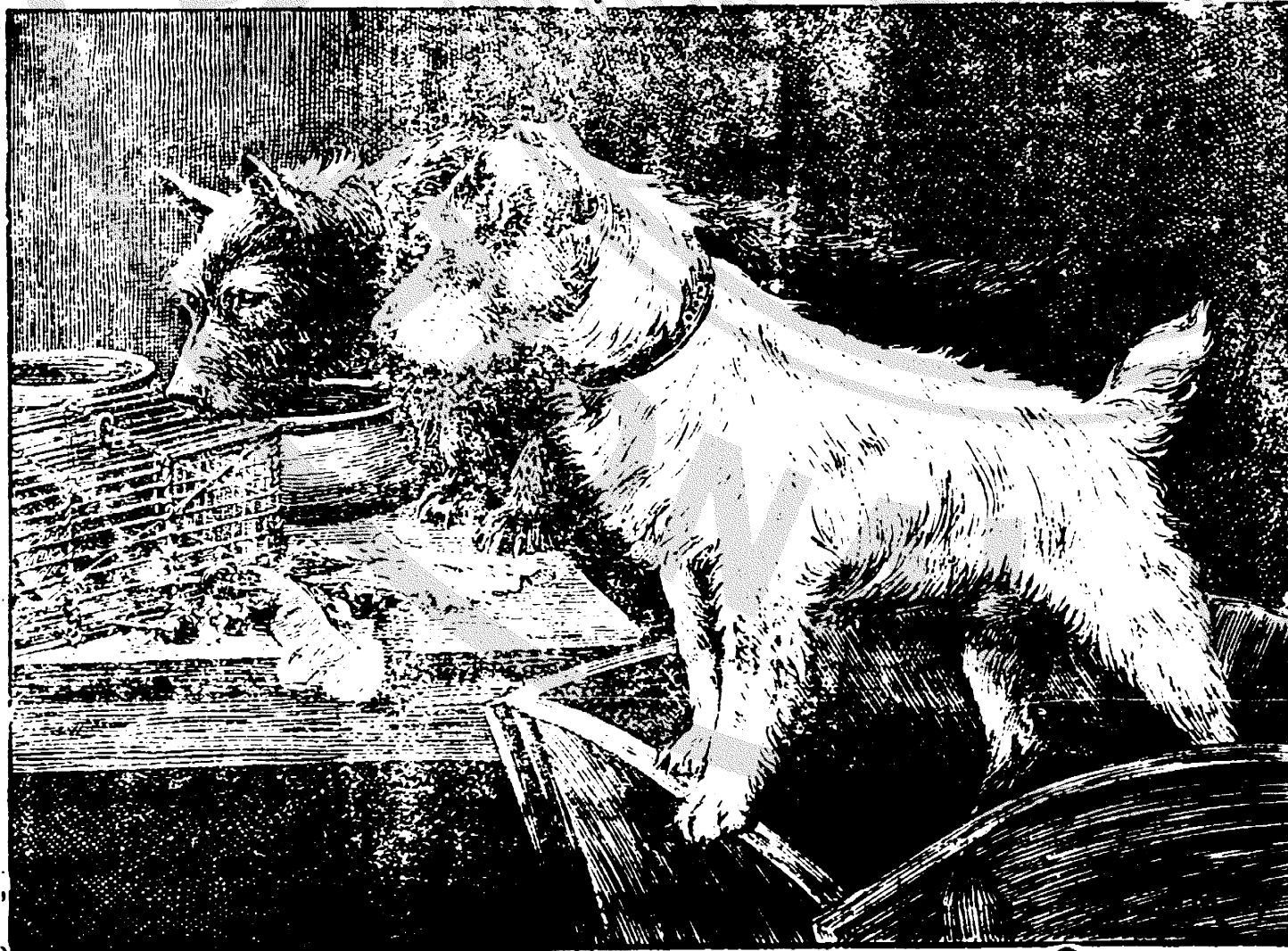
London, Feb. 3.—A Mesopotamia despatch says: We advanced 300 yards on the night of Jan. 28 & 29 on the right bank of the Tigris eastwards of Tigris-hai junction, also from 200 to 300 yards westward of Tigris-hai on an 800 yards front. Our casualties were slight.

Our cavalry in a raid on Wednesday, secured large stocks and grain.

We captured on Thursday the penultimate line of trenches eastward of Tigris-hai, and on the right bank of the latter river repulsed a counter attack, taking 150 prisoners.

We attacked and captured trenches westward of Tigris-hai, and killed a large number of the enemy. We were subsequently compelled to relinquish a portion of the ground gained.

Our cavalry throughout the latter operations successfully operated westward of Kut-el-Amara.



Buchanan's Whiskies.

Proprietors of the following well-known Brands

"RED SEAL"

"BLACK & WHITE"

"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD"

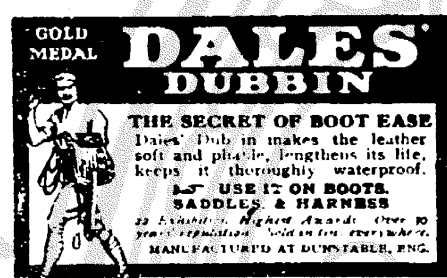
Sole Agents

The Borneo Company, Ltd.

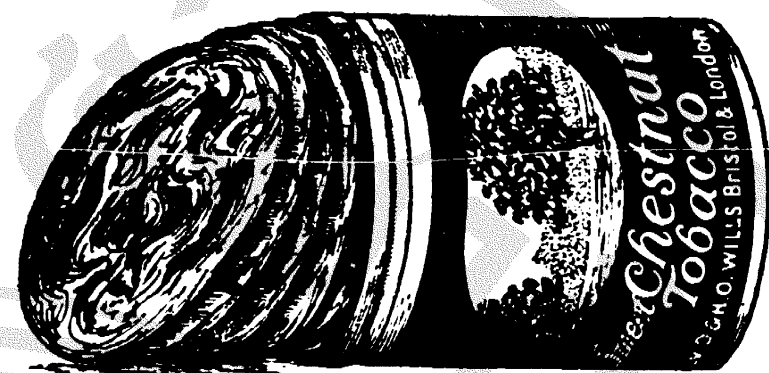
Wilde Wins Again.

Regarding the question generally, a communication has recently been received from Mr. H. A. Wickham, a well-known authority on tropical produce, who truly states that it is quite a waste product, which can be obtained in any quantity at cost only of collection. The subject of increasing our supply of paper at the present time is of so much importance that particulars as to the uses of this particular grass cannot fail to prove of interest. The results of the chemical examination of a sample, as well as a table of figures obtained and compiled from tests and analysis, may be seen in the trade and industry department of the Royal Colonial Institute.

The "Zulu Kid" is not as tall as Wilde, but of considerably sturdier build, and his weight of 88. is at least a stone more than that of his conqueror.



THE CRITERION OF QUALITY.



AT ALL STORES



Cold Storage.

THE BANGKOK DOCK MOTOR GARAGE.

SOUTHERN LINE. In force from 9th October, 1916.

	Tues. Thurs Sats.	daily	daily	daily	daily		daily	daily	daily	We s. Fris. Suns.	daily
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Bangkok Noi ... Dep.	7.80	8.25	1.20	2.10		Chumpon ... Dep.					7.45
M. Nakhon Patom ... "	8.56	10.13	2.45	4.27		Prachuap Kirikan Arr.					p.m.
Ban Pong ... "	9.53	10.56	3.26	5.38		" ... Dep.				9. 5	2.26
Potaram ... "	9.55	11.22	4. ..	6.17		Pran Kao ... "		6. 5			2.41
Batbari ... Arr.	10.26	11.57	4.31	6.59		Wang Phong ... Arr.		6.10	10.59		4.59
" ... Dep.	10.36	12.10	4.41			" ... Dep.		6.13	11.14		5. 5
Petchaburi ... Arr.	12. ..	1.45	6.39			Hua Hin ... Arr.		6.57	11.46		
" ... Dep.	12.12	2.17				" ... Dep.		7. 5	11.54		
Hua Hin ... Arr.	1.59	4.47				Petchaburi ... Arr.			9.37	1.43	
" ... Dep.	2. 5	4.57				" ... Dep.		7.10	9.52	1.56	
Wang Phong ... Arr.	2.27	5.37				Batbari ... Arr.		9.10	11.40	3.18	
" ... Dep.	2.48	5.42			6.25	" ... Arr.				p.m.	
Pran Kao ... Arr.	....	5.47			6.33	Potaram ... Dep.	6. 5	9.22	1.80	3.28	
Prachuap Kirikan Arr.	4.38				6.46	" ... "	6.59	9.56	2. 6	4. 1	
" ... Dep.					8.46	Ban Pong ... "	7.43	10.19	2.48	4.25	
					8.56	M. Nakhon Patom ... "	9. 2	11. ..	8.17	5. 6	
					p.m.				p.m.		
Chumpon ... Arr.					5.53	-angkok Noi ... Arr.	11.12	12.23	4.53	6.28	
Chumpon-Tung Song on Tuesdays,Thurs. & Sats.						Tung Song-Trang daily		Trang-Tung Song daily			
	a.m.			a.m.			p.m.			a.m.	
Chumpon Dep.	6.45	Tung Song Dep.	6.45			Tung Song Dep.	2.20	Trang Dep.	8.20		
Langsuen Arr.	9.18	Surashttra Dhani Arr.	11.35			Trang Arr.	5.30	Trang Song Arr.	11.22		
Dep.	9.28	" " Dep.	12. 2								
Surashttra Dhani Arr.	1. 4	Langsuen " Arr.	3.37			Tung Song-Singora Wed. Fridays & Sundays		Singora-Tung Song Tuesdays, Thursdays & Sun.			
" " Dep.	1.59	Langsuen " Dep.	3.47				a.m.			a.m.	
Tung Song Arr.	6.23	Chumpon Arr.	6.19			Tung Song Dep.	11.50	Singora Dep.	7.30		
Tung Song-Nakhon Srihararaj daily except Monday						N. Junction Arr.	12.10	Patalung Arr.	10.48		
	a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	Dep.	12.55	" Dep.	10.58		
Tung Song Dep.	6.30	N. Srihararaj Dep.	11. ..	3. ..		Patalung Arr.	2.47	N. Junction Arr.	12.50		
N. Srihararaj Arr.	7.87	N. Junction Arr.	12.12	4.18		Dep.	2.57	" Dep.	1. 5		
" Arr.	8.60	Tung Song Arr.	..	5.20		Singora Arr.	6.13	Tung Song Arr.	1.55		

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	"					Klong Toi	"	8.00	11.00	2.15	5.15
Greng	"	6.40	9.40	12.55	3.55	*Ban Kluei	"	8.05	11.05	2.20	5.20
Chorakhe	"	6.45	9.45	1.00	4.00	Prakonong	"	8.10	11.10	2.25	5.25
*Samrong	"	6.50	9.50	1.05	4.05	Bangdjak	"	8.15	11.15	2.30	5.30
Bangua	"	6.55	9.55	1.10	4.10	*Bangna	"	8.20	11.20	2.35	5.35
Bangdjak	"	7.00	10.00	1.15	4.15	Samrong	"	8.25	11.25	2.40	5.40
Prakonong	"	7.05	10.05	1.20	4.20	Chorakhe	"	8.30	11.30	2.45	5.45
*Ban Kluei	"	7.10	10.10	1.25	4.25	*Ban Nang	"				
Klong Toi	"	7.15	10.15	1.30	4.30	Greng	"	8.35	11.35	2.50	5.50
Sala Deng	"	7.23	10.23	1.38	4.38	*Maha Wong	"	8.40	11.40	2.55	5.55
Bangkok	Arr.	7.30	10.30	1.45	4.45	Paknam	Arr.	8.45	11.45	3.00	6.00

*Trains stop only at the request of passengers.

Trains may leave intermediate stations 5 minutes before the stated time

The Somme and Peace Negotiations.

Discussing Sir Douglas Haig's conclusions, the "Times" military correspondent says:—

"Sir Douglas thinks that the Somme has placed beyond all doubt the ability of the Allies to gain the objects for which they are fighting. . . . It is more than probable that the Germans by their endeavours to open peace negotiations are fully mindful of it (the great battle) and regard with apprehension the renewal of the struggle when the winter season ends their temporary respite. Nothing but some aberration of the strategic sense on the part of our new War Cabinet can then save the Germans from a repetition, with interest, of the castigation which they received at the hands of our soldiers during this most extraordinary battle in the history of the British Army."

"Breaking Through."

The German attempt to represent the battle of the Somme as a failure, because we did not "break through," involves a complete misrepresentation of its objects and its possibilities; though one, it must be confessed when has been shared at different times by a good deal of uninstructed civilian opinion at home, says the "Daily Chronicle." Victory, we suggest, when it comes, will not take the form of a dramatic "break through." On a front so short, so strongly fortified, and so densely manned, that seems almost an irrelevant conception. What we shall rather see will be the continued pounding and crushing of the German army, on a still vaster and ever-growing scale until in the continuance of the unequal combat its power of resistance gradually disappears.

The "Daily Telegraph's" military correspondent urges that we must study economy in life. He says:—"However hard we have hit the enemy, we must in the future study to reduce our infantry losses by skilful tactics by complete co-ordination of commands, and by close co-operation between infantry and artillery. It is essential, if we mean to ruin the German army in 1917, that we should neglect no device in order to economise the lives of our soldiers."

"Skilful tactics should be held in higher honour, and the iron fact remembered that all armies fight with a time limit as well as with a limit of available men, which cannot be exceeded. The problem of winning the war during the next campaign can be solved but it demands the highest possible achievement in the realm of direction and command."



BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

The British Advance. A Scene just behind the line in the evening

Blown-Up Hospital Ship.

Writing to the Press Association, a sick soldier who was on his way to hospital on board the Braemar Castle when that vessel was torpedoed early in December, says:—

It is no good the Germans saying that they did not recognise the Braemar Castle as a hospital ship. She could not be mistaken, for anything other than a British hospital ship. Even in the blackness of the night she was brilliantly lit up, and no attempt was made to conceal her location. During the day her exact mission could be seen almost as soon as she came over the horizon, for, as is customary with hospital ships of our nationality, she was painted white. At shorter range it did not require anything like a full

broadside view to port or starboard.

I myself was below at the time of the explosion. It was just shortly before midday, and fortunately quite a large number of the four hundred invalided and wounded soldiers were on deck enjoying the sea-breeze at the time. Keeping in mind the risk that we might "find" a mine, the officers had strictly warned all of us that men going on deck were to take their life-belts with them, so those on deck really had what would in sporting parlance be termed a start on those who were below.

Suddenly the whole ship seemed to lift into the air, to the accompaniment of a bang like half-a-dozen batteries of artillery simultaneously firing into a mammoth china warehouse. Practically every man who was walking on deck

found himself in mid-air for a moment, and then he was deposited on the deck once more, not necessarily on his feet. There was not the slightest suspicion of panic as we made our way to our various boats. We stood in double rank at our respective stations, a doctor and nursing sister having been told off to each life-boat, and each party was "numbered off" to see that all was correct.

I personally can vouch for it that the utmost care was taken in regard to the matter of arms and ammunition on board the Braemar Castle. Each and every invalid or wounded man had his kit examined before he embarked, and when on the ship we were each asked before we sailed to make absolutely certain that we carried no ammunition.

Effect of Tobacco and Cinemas On Eyes.

At the annual meeting of Dumbarton Eye Dispensary, Dr. N. Gordon Cluckie read his annual report, which showed the total number of eye cases treated by him during the year was 692, an increase of 75 over the previous year. In his experience, he said, one of the most unsuspected and common causes of disease was the improper use of tobacco. The picture house was also a source of eye trouble, and many, especially the young, suffered from headache and aching eyes as a result of exposure to cinematograph films.

JEYES' Sanitary Compounds

Manufactured by

JEYES' Sanitary Compounds Company, Limited.

JEYES FLUID. A safe and reliable Disinfectant and Antiseptic.

JEYSOL (JEYES' LYSOL) Identical in composition with the original German LYSOL. Proportion 1—200, when mixed with water.

JEYES' CYLLIN. } A most powerful disinfectant, used for General Hygienic Purposes, Infectious Diseases, Stables, etc., etc. Proportion 1—400, when mixed with water.

Numerous other preparations such as:—

JEYES' Bar Soap

JEYES' Coal Tar Soap

JEYES' Bath Soap

JEYES' Fluid Soap

JEYES' Surgical Soap

JEYES' Throat Pastilles

JEYES' Dentifrice Water

JEYES' Surgical Dusting Powder

JEYES' Throat Lozenges

JEYES' Medical Preparations, etc.

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Sole Agents for Siam.