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The Siam Observer.

"Siam Observer"
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Stationery of
Every Description.

FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL 44. NO. 86

BANGKOK. MONDAY. APRIL 22. 1918.

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K. P. M.

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Special 5000 Tonn Tourist Steamers
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From Singapore in connection with the
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Through booking to all Ports in
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HIGH CLASS TAILOR,

Opposite Oriental Avenue on the
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Executes all kinds of Tailoring in
the latest fashions.
Send Post Card, and he will wait on
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We beg to inform the Public that
we have just opened our shop in
Jawarat Road, Nos. 104-109. We
have received a large stock of Iron
and Brassware, Paint and Oils, &c., &c.
House and Boat Builders and Con-
tractors are invited to pay us a visit.
Our prices are very moderate.

Lloyd de France

Insurance Co., Ltd.

Incorporated in France.

BE PREPARED TO ACCEPT
THE USUAL

FIRE RISKS, MARINE INSURANCE, AND WAR RISKS.

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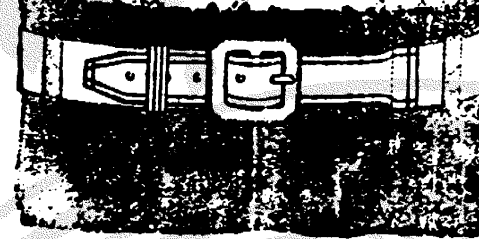


Pigskin Sporting Belts extra strong, fitted
rings and swivels.

Price Tcs. 5.50 each.

Suede Leather
Belts, removable
buckle, can be
had in Fawn or
Grey.

Price Tcs. 3.75
each.

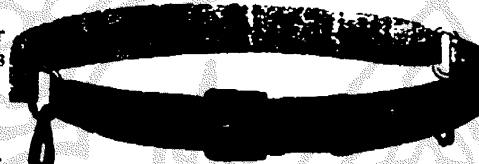


Plain solid Leather Belts in Tan only.

Price Tcs. 3.95 each.

White Leather
Belts fitted rings
only.

Price Tcs. 3.75
each.



Pigskin Sport-
ing Belt highest
quality.

Price Tcs. 6.50
each.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

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AND

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(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.

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Full particulars as to

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ALHAMBRA CIGARS.

THE BEST MANILA CIGAR.

A very fine selection of Manila Cigars

Now on Show.

Damas.

Have convinced many smokers

that the best Cigars are not

always gauged by their price.

A short smoke at a small cost.

Per box of 100 Cigars. Tos. 4-50.

AGENTS

FOR

SIAM.



AGENTS

FOR

SIAM.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

Bangkok-Europe Line

THE SIAM STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LTD

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

West coast Mail Service.

For Prachinab, Jumbor, Tako, Langsuan, Bandon, Nagar Sridharanaraj
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s.s. "Prachetipok"	11. 5. 18.
s.s. "Asdang"	18. 5. 18.
s.s. "Mahidol"	25. 5. 18.

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For Sirrejs, Kohsichang, Koh Pra, Rayong, Koh Samit, Ohandaburi,
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s.s. "Chutatchul"	Wednesday noon	not calling at Krat
s.s. "Krat"	Saturday	Kohsichang & Koh Kong.

All the steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have excel-
lent Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

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Reserves " 48,000,000

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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.

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(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID UP CAPITAL
TICALS 3,300,000

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Banking Corporation.
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d'Escompte de Paris.
Calcutta.—International Banking
Corporation.

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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.

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G. H. ARDRON,
Manager.

Bangkok, March 6, 1918.

Chartered Bank
OF
INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

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RESERVE FUND ... £2,000,000

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

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G. E. ALLEN,
Agent.

Bangkok, July 1, 1909.

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BANKING CORPORATION.

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RESERVE FUNDS.

STERLING £1,500,000 @ 2/4-£15,000,000

SILVER ... 19,500,000

34,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

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S. H. Dodwell, Esq. E. V. D. Farr, Esq.
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Fookchow Manila Sookabaya

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Hongkong New York Yokohama
(Shanghai)

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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 " " 12 noon

E. W. TOWNEND,
Agent.

For Sale.

Revised Tide Tables of Menam Chao

Phya Bar for the year 1918. Price

Tca. 2.

Apply at

THE HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.

L. I. N.

THE

Siam Observer.

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Edition.

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per mensem for

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Siamese Edition.

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(WEEKLY EDITION IN ENGLISH)

Ticals 20 per annum.

"Siam Maitri"

WEEKLY EDITION IN SIAMESE)

Ticals 12 per annum

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One insertion ... Tca. 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 " (let 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

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.

Notice.

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

"Shell" Benzine.

In 4 gal. tins Tics. 17.— per 2 tins

In 2 gal. cans Tics. 13.50 per 4 cans

Heavy Benzine.

In 4 gal. tins Tics. 14.— per 2 tins

Nal Lert Store.

TEL. No. 239.

TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE

BANGKOK BAR.

FOR APRIL 1918.

A.M.

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

1 6 30 13 8

2 6 30 13 7

3 6 30 13 4

4 6 30 13 2

5 1 40 14 0

6 1 30 14 2

7 2 00 14 2

8 3 00 14 2

9 3 00 14 2 10-11 8-0

10 4 00 14 2 11-0 8-0

11 4 00 12 11 11-12 7-8

12 5 00 13 10 11-12 7-0

13 5 00 13 8 12-0 7-0

14 5 00 13 5

15 5 00 13 5

16 6 00 13 2

17 6 00 13 0

18 6 00 13 0

19 6 30 13 0

20 6 30 13 0

21 1 00 13 6

22 1 00 14 0

23 2 00 14 2

24 3 00 14 2 9-10 7-0

25 4 00 14 2 11-12 7-0

26 4 00 13 10 11-12 7-0

27 4 00 13 9 11-12 7-0

28 5 00 13 8 12-0 7-0

29 5 00 13 3

30 5 30 13 3

P.M.

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

1 8 00 14 10 2-3 6-0

2 9 30 14 7 2-3 6-0

3 10 30 14 4 3-4 6-0

4 11 30 13 10 3-4 6-0

5 " " " 4-5 7-0

6 " " " 5-6 7-0

7 1 00 11 6 6-7 7-0

8 3 00 12 2 9-0 7-0

9 4 00 12 11 10-0 7-0

10 5 00 13 10

11 6 00 14 2

12 6 00 14 8

13 6 00 14 11

14 6 00 14 10 1-0 6-0

15 6 30 14 10 1-2 6-0

16 8 00 14 8 2-3 6-0

17 9 00 14 6 2-3 6-0

18 10 00 14 0 3-4 6-0

19 11 00 13 11 4-5 7-0

20 " " " 4-5 7-0

21 " " " 4-5 7-0

22 2 00 12 6

23 3 00 13 1

24 4 00 13 10

25 4 30 14 6

26 5 00 15 0 1-0 6-0

27 6 00 15 0 1-0 6-0

28 7 00 15 0 1-2 6-0

29 8 00 15 0

30 " " " " " "

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Apr. 4th (Last Quarter) 8 h 15 m p.m.

" 11th " New Moon 11 h 16 m a.m.

" 18th " First Quarter 10 h 50 m a.m.

" 26th " Full Moon 2 h 47 m p.m.

A PARENT'S DUTY.

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

Auction Sale.

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

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

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

Phra Nart Muddadula Suddaravadi.

Liquidator.

THE BANKRUPTCY DEPARTMENT,

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE.

April 18th. 1918.

18-6 M

Auction Sale.

PROPERTY OF

Mr. A. Mohr.

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

Benjamin A. Periera,

Auctioneer.

Pay Us A Visit.

An opportunity to secure at moderate prices—One water tank 3,000 Gallons capacity. Cash safes (various sizes) British make. Typewriters. Plunge baths. Mosquito houses. Iron beds (complete). Strawhate Stencil plates A to Z, 1 to 0. Stationery. Address labels. (various sizes). Manifold Books. Imitation billiard games. Babine chairs. Marble washstands. Office chairs and all classes of furniture. Motor Cars. Pianos and Carriages always on hand.

Inspection Invited.

The Bangkok Auctioneering Society

T. S. APCAR,

Valuator, Auctioneer, and Estate Agent.

Oriental Bakery.

ORIENTAL AVENUE.

Daily Supplies of

white bread and rolls

Brown Bread every

Wednesday and Sunday.

Fresh cakes always on hand.

Best Food for Summer.

Amritanava Avaleh.

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

PRICES:

TCS 2 PER TIN OF 1/2 lb.

ATANK NIGRAM PHARMACY

277, Samyok, Bangkok.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL

PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of cases of irregularity of the system are cured daily by the use of this medicine. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is entirely harmless. It is sold in all the principal cities of France and abroad. MARTIN'S Chem. DEPOT, 10, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

Aeroplanes and the End.

Their Part in Victory.

Some of those people who assert that the war will be "won in the air," writes the Aviation correspondent of the Observer, seek to convey the impression, which they have in some unaccountable way received themselves, of a complete deadlock by exhaustion of land and sea forces while the conflict is transferred to the air, and of the final struggle up there being watched by what is left of the armies and the fleets. That anything in the least resembling this can occur is not foreshadowed by developments of aircraft at present even dimly in sight. What is possible is that one side might secure an overwhelming advantage in the skies, so that the other would be swept from them; then, if the army below were not greatly inferior, complete victory would soon be its prize.

It is necessary to grasp the fact that, alone, so thorough a triumph in the air would not end the war; it is laid upon the organizers of victory, while ensuring aerial triumph, to see that it shall not be wasted by lack of co-operation and backing-up in the only direction in which a position to dictate terms can exist. Fleets, both sea and air, but prepare the way for the clinching of victory. The Allies have it in their power, if the counsels be not weakened by "the Perseverance Doubters, the Present comfort Shirkers," to make victory by this means certain this year, or at the latest next.

There is no likelihood that either side will possess any very striking advantage in quality of machines; but, judging from the developments on all sides during the past year, the Allies have good reason to believe that even in this respect they will continue to make the pace. Both as to aeroplanes and the engines to drive them, British work is excellent.

Throughout the past year we had the best of it in the air, our superiority being based at least as much upon quality of personnel as upon anything else. But a mere superiority "on points" is not enough; to put an end to what may amount almost to deadlock something more requires to be done. The German armies must be deprived of aerial observation all along the West front.

As regards types, there seems to be rather less opportunity in aircraft than in marine and land craft to contrive big

Midnight Motor Trips.

A correspondent writes to a London journal:—There are continually being brought to light new and astounding facts which give some idea of the size of our military forces. For instance, how many people knew that the army is always 100,000 men short of strength, there being always this enormous number on leave? How many Londoners know that when leave is "up" and men and officers pour into London in the early hours of the morning there is a volunteer corps of motor transport men to take them from the northern stations across the metropolis to the boat trains? Perhaps, of all the volunteer work done in connection with the war none can so truly be called indispensable. There are 472 men and women volunteers in the organization and 466 motor vehicles. On some nights 4,000 soldiers and sailors are taken across London, and since the scheme was inaugurated, in February, 1916, over 500,000 men have been carried.

The whole service is free, and these willing helpers give their cars, their money, their enthusiasm, and their night's rest to helping the men that London never sees, for they pass in the dark of the night.

The transport mobilises at Euston at 2 a.m. and the sight in the great vehicular bays is a quaint one. Every conceivable sort of car is there, from a five-ton commercial wagon with twin back wheels to a motorcycle and side-car. There is indeed one of these devotees who has not missed a night's duty since he joined the force. He has no motor car, and his age is perhaps the wrong side of 50; but he has a motor bicycle and a sidecar. Every night he is on duty. He leaves Bushey shortly after 1 o'clock in the morning, wet or dry, and makes for Euston. He works between stations until 8, and then "turns in" to sleep and cycles all the way back to Bushey in the evening.

At 3.15 p.m. the first troop train glides noisily into Euston. There is a banging of rifle butts on the stone platforms, a clatter of an occasional tin hat dropped by a man still half asleep, and the tramping of army boots on the flags. There is a free buffet for the men, and they get warm tea or coffee and food. When they are satisfied they assemble outside, and at a command 10 exhaust pipes from as many vehicles start a clonk like a whooping cough ward in a children's hospital.

One after another the laden cars roll away, men, rifles, steel helmets, and web equipment tucked up in an apparently hopeless tangle. The long train of cars is perhaps going to Victoria. They pass down Park Lane, through St. James place, where the sentries are rubbing their hands to keep warm in the frosty air, past Buckingham Palace, and so to the Y. M.

C. A. rest hut, where breakfast is served. For those whose trains do not go until late there are dormitories with beds. There are trains from St. Pancras, King's Cross, Euston, Marylebone, and Paddington to be met during the six or seven hours of duty, and one man in his car makes many trips, sometimes carrying hundreds of passengers.

The point that cannot be emphasised too much is that all this work, although it is in the truest sense a labour of love, is costly and has to be paid for. It is entirely owing to private generosity that it is possible. It needs no argument to induce people to subscribe to the funds once they know of the work, but the difficulty has been to get it known, for it is work in the dark in a double sense. If it is put to some man who can afford to give that half-a-crown from him will save four laden Tommies a five mile tramp in the dark, how can he afford not to loosen his purse-strings? The ideal way to collect for the fund would be to get together a party of wealthy men at Euston or Paddington, strap full packs on their backs, put rifles in their hands, and then route march them across London to Waterloo on a winter's night. The subscriptions at Waterloo would astonish even the income-tax collector.

Foggy nights, nights of snow and sleet, nights when the wood paving blocks are as slippery as ice and the cars are apt to turn round and start back home again—all these are the same to the men of the London Motor Transport Volunteers. Recently one driver was doing tank "stunts" in Park Lane, trying to force an unbidden entry into a kitchen area. He found his car on the footpath five times that night, once or twice his front wings crossed lamp-posts. Lovingly, despite a fog like a smoke screen, he made all his trips and no men were left stranded.

On air-raid nights too, the work must go on and several of the cars have passed places where bombs dropped a few seconds afterwards. The women drivers kept on duty all through these times, for the work must go on. It is for the public to see that it is able to go on.

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

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

Siam Motor Works, Ltd.

Comprehensive

STOCKS
OF
ALL

Motor Car Accessories.

Large shipments just arrived of

DYNAMO LIGHTING SETS

LAMPS, HORNS,
DASHCLOCKS
TOOLS &c.

ALSO

Motor Cycle Lamps, Generators, Belts.

Siam Motor Works Ltd.

Beware of Imitations.

Buy only Umbrella Brand
Robinia Hair Oil.

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

Price—Tos. 1 per bottle.
Tos. 10 per dozen.ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
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BANGKOK.

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(Near the Lawn Tennis Club.)

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

Notice.

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

Ah Seang, Tailor.

HARP VOUR LONG & CO

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

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

INSPECTION INVITED. PRICES MODERATE.

Tel. No. 385.

The Richest of all
"Tinned Milks Tested"

Says the Committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China

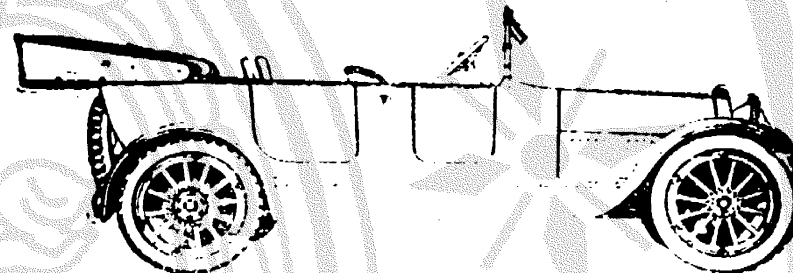
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SPECIALITY.THE Only Printers in Siam to do
this kind of work.SEND YOUR PLATES,
WE DO THE REST

Siam Observer Electric Printing Works.

Studebaker
Established 1868STUDEBAKER 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, Erysipelas, Cholera, Beri-beri, Nervous diseases, Chest complaints, Heart-disease, Malaria, Dengue, Common fevers, Lumbago, Chronic Rheumatism, Cough and Coughing blood, Cold, Sorethroat, Bronchitis, Chronic Neuritis, Diarrhoea, Weakness, Kidney trouble, Dysentery, Eczema and all sorts of skin diseases, Worms, Female diseases of all sorts, Swelling of the groin, Inflammation of the gums, Toothache, Gout. Wounds and wounds caused by rusty nails or cuts, etc., etc.

DIRECTIONS.—Take 1½ table-spoonfuls three 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 tea-spoonful. When the pain is severe, double the dose. Can be taken by women overmen.

For Inflammation of the gums, apply with cotton-wool on the swollen gum changing every 3 minutes 8 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 rough and Sorethroat, sip the mixture slowly. For Eczema, apply externally and take internally as directed. For Beri-beri, take full dose three 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 into ear and stuff the hole with cotton-wool—relief is certain within a few minutes.

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

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

For Snake, Dog or Cat bites, poisonous fish stings, etc., when applied externally with cotton-wool a few minutes after the occurrence, instant relief will be obtained. Take also internally 1½ table-spoonfuls three 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. Tos. 1.40, 4 oz. Tos. 1.80, 6 oz. Tos. 2.50, 8 oz. Tos. 2.85, 16 oz. Tos. 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 disease 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 MERRILL DISPENSARY, PRAYA SATHAKAN, UNION DISPENSARY, and FOCK 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.

Special Programme
ON
Saturday 27th & Sunday 28th.
AT
**THE PRAMODAI THEAT-
RICAL HALL NEAR
PRATU SAMYOT**
There will be a Dramatic Show Entitled
The "Sympathy."
MISS VERA MIROWA,
The old Colleague of the Famous
Charlie Chaplin will Dance
during the Intervals.
22, 24, 26.

Notice.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS :-

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

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

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

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

Notice.

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

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

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

The Bombay Barmah Trading
Corporation Limited.

20-22

Mr. J. Kalmykoff.

Russian Artist and Exhibitor
In the Chief Exhibitions in
Europe will give a display of

Pictures.

Portrait, Landscape, Seascape General
etc., etc.

In premises in the New Road
opposite Chartered Bank Lane
For One Week Only.

Commencing on Saturday,
the 20th April 1918.

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

17-27

Auction Sale.

INSTRUCTED BY
**THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY
PROPERTY,**

The Siam Auctioneering Co.

WILL SELL
On Saturday 27th. April 1918.
Commencing at 2 p.m.

At his late residence Rong Muang
Road, behind Railway Station.

The whole of the household furn-
iture and effects of,

Mr. W. Engelhardt.

TERMS.-Cash on fall of hammer, for
other particulars, apply,-

E. M. PEREIRA & Co.

BANGKOK MAILS CLOSE.

HONGKONG via SWATOW
Tuesday 23rd 11 a.m. s.s. Linan

CHANDABURI
Wednesday 24th 10 a.m. s.s. Chutabutch

Expanded Metal

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

Milners' Safes

Patent fire and thief resisting.
several sizes in Stock.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

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

FISH

Smoked Blue Cod
Smoked Murray Cod

CHEESE

Australian
Stilton
Beef Dripping
Turkeys

HAM

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

Finest Australian Pure Creamery Butter in 1 lb. tins.

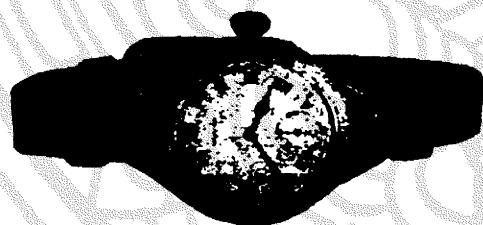
Picnic Cases Containing Ice, Aerated Water and well water for travellers by
Railway or boat. Delivered free at Railway Station or any Bangkok landing.



S. A. B.

BY
APPOINTMENT
Watchmakers & Jewellers.

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



WEAR
ALTHAM
RISTLET
ATCHES

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!

Burmese Acrobatic Troupe

20 Star Artistes 20

AT THE

PHATHANAROM THEATRE.

For another 3 nights only. Saturday 20th to
Monday 22nd.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

New Dances, New Songs, New Acrobatic Feats

AND MANY OTHERS HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE ITEMS.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Don't miss this Rare Opportunity.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TO MORROW is St. George's Day.

PHRA Pradibaddha Bhutal left for
Hua Hin this morning.

THE Post and Telegraph Department
reports that all lines are in good order.

PHRA Sundara Likhit is now on the
Directorate of the Sriracha Co. Ltd. in
place of Phra Sopphon.

H. E. CHAO Phya Devesra has con-
tributed Tca. 68 to the funds of the
Chulalongkorn Hospital.

THE Rev. and Mrs. Simmons and
Dr. O. J. Shollman returned this morn-
ing by the s.s. *Chutabutch*.

THE last performance of the Bur-
mese Acrobatic troupe takes place at
the Phathanarom Theatre to-night.

THE European mail left Singapore
on Friday at 3 p.m. by the s.s. *Liang
Chao* and is expected here this evening.

QUITE a number of persons have
visited the exhibition of Mr. Kalmy-
koff's pictures. The exhibition should
certainly not be missed.

THE Gazette announces that His
Majesty the King has been graciously
pleased to confer on Luang Pradi-
baddha Rajaprasong (Mr. H. V. Bailey)
the rank of Phra, with the same name.

CAPTAIN Schenk of the torpedoed
"Atlas" declared before the Board of
Trade that there were Hollanders on
board of the submarine as sailors who
had been taken from tank steamers in-
terned in Germany.

WE are informed by the local agents
of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Ser-
vices Ltd. that all sailings of the
Empress of Asia and Empress of Rus-
sia from Hongkong to Vancouver have
been cancelled.

MATA Hari's jewellery, furs and
"undies" sold at auction to pay the
expenses of her trial, produced scarce-
ly 20,000 fr. Can the famous dancer
and spy have placed her possessions in
safety in Germany or elsewhere?

THE Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
has received the following advice
through their London Office:—"Natio-
nal War Bonds First series closed.
Second series now being issued on
same terms but Bonds repayable 1st
April 1922, 1925 and 1928."

THE Japanese have started an un-
dersea tunnel linking up the port of
Shimonoseki with Moji on the neigh-
bouring island of Kiusiu passing un-
der the strait at the western entrance of
the Inland Sea. The tunnel will be
only two miles long, says "Indian and
Eastern Engineer."

A NOTIFICATION by the Minister of
Finance in the Government Gazette is
to the effect that Luang Ram Banja
is no longer the Liquidator of the
enemy firms of Markwald and Co.,
Windsor and Co., the N. D. L., H. K.
Gaudart and Co., Alois Schweiger and
Co. and Schuler Bros., Nai Wan Cham-
arman having been appointed in his
place.

THE German and Austrian prisoners
of war in Siberia are put at between
50,000 and 100,000 Germans and 300,
000 Austrians. In the east of Lake
Baikal, there are 3,000 at Blagovest-
chensk, 2,000 in the city of Habarovsk
and 13,000 outside the same city, 15,000
at Grinskaya, and 3,000 at Nikolai-
k. Most of them are allowed to be at large
and some are even drilling and instruct-
ing the Bolsheviks in the art of war.
("M. D. N.")

A DUTCH message says: -The *Tempe*
contains an article in which it is stated
that a serious hour for Holland is ap-
proaching. Germany is said to be
striving to accomplish a twofold end.
Towards the west, she demands the
months of the Scheldt and Rotterdam,
and towards the east, the Dutch colo-
nies, the only colonial territory which
is weakly defended. The presence of
the Navies of the Allies alone can pre-
vent the realization of the Pan-German
dream.

PETROGRAD telegrams indicate that
Germany intends to regard the peace
treaty signed with the Bolsheviks as
another scrap of paper. Troop move-
ments indicate German designs on Mos-
cow, which the Bolsheviks have now
made the capital. Amsterdam reports
that Ledebour in the Reichstag session
stated that German officers in Finland
and Ukraina had ordered their soldiers
to hang all the Red Guard taken as the
latter were not regular soldiers but
bands of banditti.

PRINCE Adalbert of Prussia, the
Kaiser's third son, has just published
his reminiscences of the war. The Ger-
man propaganda agents are blooming
the book most energetically. Here is
an extract: "The dull, menacing
sound of the warning gongs echoed
through the still air, telling us that the
clouds of poison had been loosed. The
thick masses of gas creep onwards. The
yellow-green vapour envelopes us, al-
most grips us. Respiration becomes a
torture through the gas-masks. In the
moments which followed it seemed
hell was let loose."-Daily News."

THE

Great War.

The Great Battle.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, April 17.

Furious attacks permitted the enemy
to occupy Wytschaete, Sainte Loi and
Meteran. On all other points the at-
tacks were repulsed.

To day the English counter-attacked
and retook Meteran.

Stubborn attacks were repulsed
north of Bailleul and east of
Rubeq.

German artillery is intense south
of the Somme.

Paris, April 19.

We attacked on both banks of the
Avre on a front of four kilometres.
We progressed sensibly and took
650 prisoners of whom 20 are
officers.

The Germans have been system-
atically burning Rheims during the
past week. They have fired more than
10,000 shells on the city.

On the British front the struggle
continues from La Bassée canal and
Giverny to the Lys. All enemy
assaults have been repulsed with heavy
losses.

Paris, April 20.

There was active artillerying be-
tween Laseigny and Noyon. We
succeeded in a number of *coup de main*
and took prisoners.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 19.

Field Marshal Haig reports intense
hostile bombardments this morning
along the whole Lys battle-front,
followed by attacks from the Nippe
forest and Wytschaete all of which
were repulsed with considerable
losses.

Our counter-attacks reported this
morning succeeded in entering the
villages of Meteran and Wytschaete
but were unable to maintain positions
in face of continued attacks.

The French are now co-operating on
this front.

London, April 20.

French Communiqué: -We attacked
enemy positions this morning on both
sides of the Avre on a front of four
kilometres between Thennes and
Mailly Rainval.

We appreciably progressed east of
the Avre while westward we carried
the greater part of Seneca Wood, ad-
vancing our lines to the outskirts of
Bastie.

Southward we reached the western
slopes of the heights dominating the
Avre.

We took prisoner five hundred, in-
cluding fifteen officers.

Field Marshal Haig reports: -There
was severe fighting on the greater part
of the battle-front. Strong attacks
followed bombardment from La Bassée
canal to the Lys River and eastward to
St. Venante.

All attacks were repulsed with ex-
tremely heavy losses and we took pri-
soner two hundred.

Struggles are particularly fierce in
the neighbourhood of Giverny where
determined enemy efforts failed.

The fighting here continues.

London, April 21.

Field Marshal Haig reports the cap-
ture of few machine-guns and nine
trench mortars.

A successful enterprise was carried
out southward of the Scarpe river and
a counter-attack was also repulsed.

Yesterday the first division threw
out the enemy from points in advanced
defences around Giverny and Festu-
bert gained by him yesterday at the
cost of heavy losses.

We gained all our objectives and re-
established our positions.

We drove back the attacking enemy
after a sharp fighting southeastward of
Robecq.

The Bombardment of Paris.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, April 17.

The bombardment of the Paris re-
gion continued to-day. Thirteen were
killed and forty-five wounded.

April 20.

The bombardment yesterday did not
result in any victims.

Italians in France.

(Havas Telegram.)
Paris, April 19.
Rome.—Sr. Orlando, speaking in the Chamber announced the despatch of Italian contingents to France.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 21.
Italian Wireless.—In the Chamber, Signor Orlando stated yesterday that Italian regiments will shortly participate in the French battle.
The declaration was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Many officers and soldiers asked to be incorporated in regiments going to France.

New Ambassador to France.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
London, April 19.
Press Bureau: Lord Derby has been appointed Ambassador extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France in succession to Lord Bertie. Lord Milner has been appointed War Secretary and Mr. Austen Chamberlain a member of the War Cabinet.

The Hungarian Cabinet.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
London, April 19.
Amsterdam.—From Buda-Pest it is reported that the Hungarian Cabinet has resigned.

Conscription in Ireland.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
London, April 19.
An important conference regarding conscription has opened at Dublin. Nationalist, Sinn Féin leaders and Irish Bourgeois are participating.

The Royal Assent.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
London, April 20.
The Man-Power Bill has passed all ages in the Lords and has received a Royal Assent.

Items.

(Havas Telegram.)
Paris, April 17.
Huber is at 25. 14d.
Solo was executed this morning without incident.
To the east of the left bank of the Struma the Allies drove the Bulgarians from over ten villages inflicting heavy losses.
London.—Ten armed German trawlers were sunk in the Cattegat by an English warship.
Vienna.—Baron Burian has succeeded Count Czernin.

The Dutch Shipping Arrangement.

The Hague, April 14.—The British Legation states the requisitioned Dutch ships will be returned in good condition not later than the completion of the voyage on which they are engaged on the day of the signature of a peace treaty. The ships will sail under the British flag and the charter rate will be thirty five shillings per month per gross ton. The British Government undertakes all war and marine risks and if the ships are lost, if the owners wish, replace the ship as soon as possible after the war, meanwhile paying six per cent annually on the value of the lost ship.

The Palestine Campaign.

London, April 12.—Palestine official: There was day long fighting in the coastal sector on Wednesday. Turco Germans penetrated the advanced positions in the direction of Beirut and el Kefr but were ejected. We advanced our lines at several points and inflicted substantial losses. We took prisoner a few Turks and Germans. A Turkish attack on the east bank of the Jordan in the vicinity of el Ghaziyeh on Thursday broke down with heavy losses under our artillery. Mounted troops pursued the retreating enemy within a short distance of Shat-naimin. An attack astride the Jericho-Nablus road, westward of the Jordan was also repulsed.

Paddy Crop Report April 20, 1918.

Nasuan 2,480 coynas at 10s. 102-170 each
Samruang 650 " " 98-159 "
Namuang 40 " " 98-99 "
Total 3,170 Coynas

Havas Wires from Singapore.

French Airmen.

Paris, April 18.
Our correspondent telegraphs from the front:—"Never before has French aviation accomplished so great a task, or rendered such valuable service, as since the German offensive began on March 21st. By bombardments and machine-gun fire French aeroplanes have harassed the enemy even in their most distant formations, in regions where they alone could sow confusion and death, not allowing the enemy any respite. Battered troops were harassed uninterruptedly day and night. Relieving troops were decimated; provisions impeded; convoys upset; railway stations destroyed; and tracks obstructed. All the essentials for the life of the army were dislocated and often destroyed. These results were obtained at a relatively small price regarding losses, which were much less than those of the Germans. The latter lost more than three machines to one French machine.
The French bombardments (2) river zones have always been made solely upon military centres, where there are only combatants, upon munition works and depots, and railway lines, in fact against strictly military objectives.

The German Wounded.

The correspondent of the Amsterdam Telegram on the frontier says:—"The Germans talk with alarm of the flow of wounded passing through Flanders. Contrai, Bruges, Ghent, Lokeren and other small places have been transformed into military hospitals. Even at the front the sanitary arrangements are absolutely insufficient. The Red Cross service is unable to fulfil its task, and many wounded die in motors or wagons of the Red Cross or in sanitary trains.

The Military Situation.

Paris, April 19.
The Journal des Debats, commenting on the military situation in France, says:—"For objectives which he has failed to achieve Hindenburg has engaged on the Somme to the present time nearly half his force in France, and has sacrificed at least 250,000 men. After March 28th the Germans were stopped on the Somme, and the battle has become a fight to exhaust the opponent, which means it may become disastrous for the enemy. Then without persisting to achieve the first part of his programme, he passes to the second. He began on April 9th a new battle on the Lys, and this battle appears to have led the enemy to a blind alley. Now three hypotheses are possible to be foreseen. Either the Germans will succeed in forcing their way in the region between Ypres and Poperinghe; or they will be held, as is probable, on the battle-field of Ypres, and the state of the Lys fight will then assume a wearing-down character, disastrous for them. Or, finally, they will bring their efforts to bear on another front. If this last hypothesis is realised, Hindenburg will have lost the battle of the Lys, as he lost that of Amiens; and this time two-thirds of his forces will have been sacrificed in vain."

The Versailles Council.

The Echo de Paris announces that France is to be represented in future at the Inter Allied Council at Versailles by General Belin, who was a Major-General at the beginning of the war. He succeeds General Weigand, who is the chief collaborator of Generalissimo Kych.

Britain's War Minister.

The new British Secretary of State for War (Lord Milner) made the following declaration to the editor of the Times:—"Our combatant forces are worthy of the trial they are undergoing. Their courage makes up for their numbers, and they decimate their assailants. We also acknowledge the valour with which the French troops came to our rescue. We could not express our feelings in more significant a manner than by placing our force under the command of a French chief."

Riots in Holland.

Amsterdam, April 13.—Forty to fifty persons including policeman, were wounded in food riots at Haarlem. A number of shops was plundered.

Amsterdam, April 13.—There were collisions between the mob, police and military during bread riots at Haarlem where the crowd pillaged the shops. There were several casualties. There has also been rioting at Rotterdam.

The Hague, April 13.—The Government has introduced a bill establishing compulsory civilian service during abnormal conditions for Dutchmen unmarried or childless and for Dutchwomen in the mother country between 17 and 60.

British Legation Telegrams.

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

New Appointments.

London, April 19.
It was officially announced on April 18th that Lord Derby is appointed British Ambassador on a special mission to the French Government, succeeding Lord Bertie. Lord Milner is appointed member of the war cabinet. The British Man-Power Bill became law on April 18th supported by the House of Commons by three to one majority.

Calm and Confident.

The Prime Minister in the House of Commons on April 16th said that we had lost territory but nothing vital and that this was the view not merely of British Generals but of General Foch who was equally calm and confident. Our losses were nothing compared with those of the enemy. The French army was intact the American army was pouring across and if we stood together firmly and steadfastly we should win through to the end.

Home Rule.

The Prime Minister and Mr. Barnes, labour member of the war cabinet, pledged the Government to do all possible to secure the passage of the Home Rule Bill. Mr. Barnes expressed the opinion that the Bill would become law before conscription became operative in Ireland.

Mr. Balfour's Speech.

Mr. Balfour on April 18th addressing the Belgian committee of Anglo-Belgian commerce said that the outrages committed by the German army in the invasion of Belgium were unforgettable and horrible but he thought the slow system of torture where Belgium had been subjected during the German occupation had been even more horrible than the cold-blooded deliberation the Germans had adopted Belgium of all plant, raw-material and production machinery whereon industry depends. Nothing could exceed the cynicism where with those operations had been carried out and nothing was more magnificent than the firm endurance of the whole Belgian people.

Admiralty Announcements.

The Admiralty announced that British monitors on the night of April 17th to 18th had bombarded Ostend and enemy batteries. It was further announced that during a sweep of the Heligoland Bight on March 28th a division of British torpedo-boats and destroyers sank three German armed outposts consisting of three officers and sixty-nine men. There were no British casualties.

Air Warfare.

Further evidence of German anxiety to abolish the air warfare on towns outside the war zone which they initiated is afforded by the Reichstag discussion of the question on April 10. Zurich telegrams confirm the serious results of the Friedrichshafen fire and destruction of the aviation works. It is reported that their reconstruction will take several months.

Submarining.

Submarine returns for week ending April 18th. Arrivals, 2211; sailings, 2,456; sunk, over sixteen hundred tons, eleven; under six hundred, four including two sailing ships of about one hundred tons each in the week ending March 30th. Twelve were unsuccessfully attacked including one in the week ending March 30th and one in that ending April 6th. One fisher boat sunk.

Czernin's Successor.

Baron Burian has been appointed Czernin's successor.

A ZURICH message says: According to the Oracow newspaper Czas, the Germans killed and wounded many inhabitants of Warsaw during demonstrations against the annexation of Cholm to the Ukraine, including a son of M. Stanizewski, Polish Minister of Works. The text of a speech of the Polish deputy, M. Glombinski, in the Austrian Chamber of Deputies, which was suppressed by the censor, has reached Switzerland. M. Glombinski declared that the Ukraine Rada had not demanded Cholm. Czernin forced Cholm on the unwilling Ukrainians, opposed the admission of Polish delegates to the Brest-Litovsk negotiations at the very moment when he was telegraphing a solemn promise to the United Polish parties in the Austrian Parliament that Poland's frontiers would not be fixed without previous consultation with the Poles. M. Glombinski concluded by describing Austria's duplicity as rivaling Prussian brutality.

Siam Observer

SPECIAL WAR EDITION

Subscription Fee. 4 per annum

General Wire News.

London, April 10.—The Gazette records the award of military medals to Naik Lahlb Singh and Ghulam Hussain, both of the Hongkong Singapore Garrison Artillery.

London, April 13.—The Copenhagen Social Demokraten states the German battleship Rheinland is aground on the Aaland islands. Another source reports she struck a mine and sank.

Paris, April 13.—The papers observe, concerning the subject of the letter of Charles I that the publication of the letter was only made because Charles had addressed to William II, a telegram contradicting the statement of Clemenceau and because Czernin in an official communique accused the French Premier of having perverted the truth. It was an indispensable reply to these false statements.

London, April 13.—The Press Bureau says Major General F. H. Sykes has been appointed Chief of the Air Staff on the resignation of General Trenchard.

London, April 11.—Silver is at 454d. India. The market, which is short of supplies, is firm.

London, April 14.—It is reported in Amsterdam that Berlin states a German fleet has arrived at Helsingfors.

Paris, April 14.—General Sarraill has been placed on the reserve list.

Amsterdam, April 14.—A Berlin telegram claims that a Zeppelin on April 12 bombed Birmingham, Nottingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Hull and Grimsby.

London, April 14.—A German official states that British monitors and aeroplanes on the night of April 12 attacked the coast of Flanders and bombarded Ostend and Zeebrugge. The batteries repulsed attacks. An enemy torpedo-boat approached Ostend and was shot and set on fire and abandoned and was then captured with full equipment.

The British Admiralty says with reference to the above that a small motor-boat is missing. The relatives of the crew have been informed.

Amsterdam, April 13.—The Koelnische Volkszeitung says General Ferdinand von Quast who is commanding the army in the Armentieres sector is sixty-eight years of age. He commanded an army corps in the invasion of France and also on the Aisne, in Champagne and in the Somme battles. He became commanding general of the Guards Corps at the beginning of 1917.

London, April 12.—The Manchester Guardian understands that the House of Lords Reform Conference has approved of proposals whereby the second Chamber consists of three sections respectively nominated by the Peers, the Commons, and Councils, and also an elected section.

London, April 12.—The report of the committee presided over by Mr. Justice Younger on enemy treatment of British war prisoners on the western front constitutes another tragic record of German brutality and calculated deception. It shows that war prisoners were systematically compelled to engage in work forbidden by the laws of war, close behind the firing line, being thereby deliberately exposed to enemy and allied gunfire. These inhuman conditions continued after the Anglo-German agreement of last year whereby no war prisoners should be employed anyhow within thirty kilometres of the firing line. An instance is quoted where one allied shell killed seven and wounded four war prisoners in Belgium.

The report furnishes appalling evidence concerning the systematic denial of food to prisoners. A case is quoted where a party appealed to the secretary for permission to pick stinging nettles and dandelions to reduce the pangs of hunger. Dirty potato peelings were picked up and a starving Australian was shot for attempting to pick up a piece of bread which a Belgian woman had left by the roadside for the prisoners. The men rarely received food parcels from friends. Owing to the Germans not officially acknowledging the existence of prisoners in occupied territory their existence was often unnoticed but if permitted to write they had to put false addresses. Several thousands of parcels are known not to have been delivered notably in the case of a party of 77 Newfoundlanders.

The prisoners' miseries were intensified by the inadequacy of accommodation, the lack of supply of clothing. In some cases the men were compelled to sleep in a roofless barn, where the rain poured in but they were compelled to resume work in their soaked garments. In another instance a hundred and ten were accommodated in an unheated room in midwinter, fifteen by twenty feet, on bare boards without blankets. When utterly worn out prisoners are sent from the lines to German prison camps in a ragged, verminous condition, half savage with hunger and bad treatment. The report shows the cause of a number of deaths which the German Government admitted is plainly attributable to starvation and the awful conditions to which the prisoners are subjected.

St. John's Newfoundland April 12.—The legislature meets on April 23 to consider measures to maintain the strength of the Newfoundland Regiment. An Order in Council has been issued forbidding the departure from the colony of all eligible unmarried men.

Austria's Emperor.

London, April 12.—The controversy regarding M. Clemenceau and the Austrian Emperor is developing very importantly. The official Vienna statement mentioned in yesterday's Amsterdam wire was a telegram which Karl sent to the Kaiser yesterday, wherein he says, inter alia, "I disavow indignantly Clemenceau's false and untrue statement that I recognised France and a just claim to the reacquisition of Alsace Lorraine. At the moment when the Austro-Hungarian guns are thundering jointly with German cannon on the Western Front, it hardly needs proofs that I am fighting for these provinces exactly as if it were a question of defending my own lands. In the face of this eloquent proof of our full community of aims I deem it superfluous to waste words on Clemenceau's false assertion. Nevertheless I desire to take the opportunity of again assuring you of the complete solidarity existing between you and me, between your empire and mine. No intrigues and no attempts from whomsoever they proceed will impair our loyal comradeship in arms, and we shall jointly enforce an honourable peace."

Paris.—An official note was issued yesterday evening in reply to the foregoing.

The note says: Emperor Karl compels the French Government to give proof. The note then reproduces the text of a long letter communicated on March 31 by Prince Sixte Bourbon, brother-in-law of Emperor Karl to President Poincare, who with the Prince's assent forwarded it immediately to the French premier. The following are the chief passages. "My dear Sixte, The end of the third year of war which has brought so much mourning and pain to the world approaches. None can dispute the military advantages won by my troops especially in the Balkans. France on her side has shown a magnificent power of resistance and clan. We unreservedly admire the bravery of her army and spirit of sacrifice of the whole French people.

It is particularly agreeable to me that though momentarily opponents of divergence of views and aspirations separates my Empire and France. I am justified in hoping that my lively sympathies for France joined with those prevalent in the Monarchy will forever prevent a return of the state of war for which no responsibility can be assigned. To this end and to show the reality of these sentiments I beg you to convey secretly and unofficially to President Poincare that I shall support by every means, using all my personal influence with my Allies, France's just claims regarding Alsace Lorraine. Further, Belgium should be entirely re-established in her sovereignty keeping her whole African possessions without prejudice and compensation for her loss.

Serbia shall be re-established in her sovereignty. We are ready to assure her equitable and natural access to the Adriatic besides extensive economic concessions but Austria-Hungary will demand assurances and guarantees from the Entente powers that Serbia will suppress any political activity tending to the disintegration of Austria-Hungary. The events in Russia compelled me to reserve my ideas about her until a legal and definitive Government is established there. I ask you to ascertain the opinions firstly of France and England with a view to preparing the ground with the Entente for opening official negotiations. Hoping we shall thus be able on both sides soon to terminate the sufferings of so many millions I beg you to believe in my very lively and fraternal affection, Karl."

Amsterdam, April 12.—Count Czernin has hurriedly returned to Vienna from Bukharest.

Amsterdam, April 13.—It is now significantly admitted in Vienna that Emperor Karl sent some kind of letter as regards Alsace-Lorraine. Explanations are taking the form that the letter was misinterpreted or falsified.

Amsterdam, April 13.—A Vienna official says the letter of the Emperor Karl officially published in Paris as cabled on April 12 is falsified.

Amsterdam, April 12.—The arrest of Captain Beersfelde of the German General Staff for incitement to high treason in connection with the Lichnowsky memorandum is announced in Germany though the inspired press asserts the prosecution is only indirectly connected with the Lichnowsky affair. Vorwaerts says these inspired statements are calculated to astonish the world by creating the impression that a traitor has been a member of the General Staff. Vorwaerts says that Beersfelde, a member of the Brandenburg junker aristocracy, received the first class of the Iron Cross early in the war, was invalided out and appointed to the General Staff. Here he learned the political side of war, discovering secrets which "made the junker officer feel as if he had fallen from heaven." Beersfelde confidentially wrote to Hindenburg, "Germany's fate after the war depends on whether we really represent the true cause. It is with truth alone we can withstand our internal and external enemies." Beersfelde afterwards devoted himself to the cause of the workers. He was previously arrested for political activity but acquitted. The Rheinisch Westfaelischezeitung says Beersfelde's arrest followed on the discovery of his intimate relations with the independent Socialists and the Berlin strikes of January.

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Ireland's Future.

London, April 12.—The Irish convention report has been issued. The majority favoured a constitution consisting of a Senate of sixty-four and a Commons of 200, the Nationalists guaranteeing the Unionists forty per cent. membership of the Commons, by nomination if necessary. The Ulsterites rejected the nomination as regards Ulster. The Convention split on the fiscal issue the Ulsterites and southern Unionists insisted that full control of finance be left with the Imperial Parliament. The Ulster minority report desires exclusion of the entire province from Home Rule.

London, April 12.—The report of the Irish Convention has been issued. A covering letter by the chairman Sir Horace Plunkett to Mr. Lloyd George summarises the main points. Sir Horace Plunkett says that while it was found impossible to overcome the objections of the Ulster Unionists, the following parties were agreed that a scheme of self government should be passed, namely the majority of the Nationalists, all the Southern Unionists, five out of seven Labourites. The minority Nationalist scheme differed only in one particular from the majority, therefore the Convention laid a foundation for an Irish agreement unprecedented in history.

The covering letter proceeds: The Convention explored every possibility of agreement and after eight months decided to issue a report which should be a mere narrative of the Convention's proceedings. This report was adopted by a majority, but there was no majority report in the sense of a reasoned statement in favour of the conclusions where the majority agreed. However the Ulster Unionists and the minority Nationalists presented a minority report the result of which was to minimise the agreement reached and emphasise the disagreement.

There were, continues Sir Horace Plunkett, two possible issues to the deliberations. If a scheme of self government could be framed to which the Ulster Unionists would give their adherence, then the Convention might produce a unanimous report. Failing this it was felt that the Convention might secure some agreement, either complete or substantial, between the Nationalists, Southern Unionists, and Labourites. However a portion of Ulster claimed that if Ireland had the right to separate itself from United Kingdom, Ulster had the right to separate itself from the rest of Ireland, but no other section of the convention would accept even a temporary partition.

Hence the Ulster Unionist members of the Convention remained there only in the hope that some form of home rule would be proposed which might

modify the determination of those they represented to have neither part nor lot in an Irish parliament. The Nationalists strove to win them by concessions, but they found themselves unable to accept any of the schemes discussed, and the only scheme of Irish Government they presented to the Convention was confined to the exclusion of their entire province.

The two great difficulties were Ulster and custom. The latter became a vital question. Sir Horace continues to say that the tendency of recent political thought among the Constitutional Nationalists has been towards a form of government resembling as closely as possible that of the Dominions and the geographical position of Ireland imposes obvious restrictions in respect to naval and military affairs, the claim for Dominion home rule was concentrated upon the demand for unrestricted fiscal powers. Without separate customs and excise Ireland would, according to this view, fail to attain a national status like the Dominions.

Upon this issue the Nationalists made out a strong case. They proved that a considerable number of leading commercial men now favoured fiscal autonomy as part of the settlement. In the present state of public opinion in Ireland it was feared that without customs no scheme that Convention recommended would receive sufficient popular support. To obviate any serious disturbance of the trade of the United Kingdom they were prepared to agree to a free trade arrangement between the two countries, but this did not overcome the difficulties of the Southern Unionists, who agreed with the Ulster Unionists on this point.

They were apprehensive that a separate system of customs control, however guarded, might impair the authority of the United Kingdom over its external trade policy. Neither could they consent to any settlement which was in their judgement incompatible with Ireland's full participation in the scheme of United Kingdom federation, should that come to pass.

Sir Horace proceeds to refer to the series of resolutions passed regarding self government.

The scheme provides for the establishment of a parliament for the whole of Ireland, with a responsible executive and with full powers over all internal legislation, administration and direct taxation. Pending a decision of the fiscal question, it was provided that the imposition of customs and excise duties should remain with the Imperial Parliament, but that the whole proceeds of these duties be paid into the Irish Exchequer. An Irish Exchequer Board to be appointed to determine Irish true revenue, and Ireland should be represented upon the board of customs and excise of the United Kingdom.

The principle of representation in

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TIME TABLE.

LINE 1—BANGKABUE TO BANG QUANG & MUANG NAWN.

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

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

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

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

LINE 3—KLONG SAMRONG LOOK TO BANG HIA.

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

Paknam Railway Company Limited.

TIME TABLE.

PAKNAM—BANGKOK.					BANGKOK—PAKNAM				
Stations.	Train No.				Stations.	Train No.			
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Paknam	Dep. 6.30	9.30	12.45	3.45	Bangkok	Dep. 7.45	10.45	2.00	5.00
*Maha Wong	" 6.35	9.35	12.50	3.50	Sala Deng	" 7.52	10.52	2.07	5.07
*Ban Nang	" 6.40	9.40	12.55	3.55	Klong Toi	" 8.00	11.00	2.15	5.15
Greng	" 6.45	9.45	1.00	4.00	*Ban Klusi	" 8.05	11.05	2.20	5.20
Chorakhe	" 6.50	9.50	1.05	4.05	Prakonong	" 8.10	11.10	2.25	5.25
*Samrong	" 6.55	9.55	1.10	4.10	Bangjak	" 8.15	11.15	2.30	5.30
Bangna	" 7.00	10.00	1.15	4.15	*Bangna	" 8.20	11.20	2.35	5.35
Bangjak	" 7.05	10.05	1.20	4.20	Samrong	" 8.25	11.25	2.40	5.40
Prakonong	" 7.10	10.10	1.25	4.25	Chorakhe	" 8.30	11.30	2.45	5.45
*Ban Klusi	" 7.15	10.15	1.30	4.30	*Ban Nang	" 8.35	11.35	2.50	5.50
Klong Toi	" 7.20	10.20	1.35	4.35	Greng	" 8.40	11.40	2.55	5.55
Sala Deng	" 7.25	10.25	1.40	4.40	*Maha Wong	" 8.45	11.45	3.00	5.55
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.

the Imperial Parliament was insisted upon by the Southern Unionists. The Nationalists conceded it. It was felt, however, that there were strong reasons for providing that the Irish representatives at Westminster should be elected by the Irish Parliament rather than directly by the constituencies. This was adopted. It was accepted in principle that Ireland should contribute to the cost of imperial services, but owing to the lack of data it was impossible to fix a definite sum.

It was agreed that the Irish parliament should consist of a Senate of sixty-four members and a House of Commons of two hundred. The principle underlying the composition of the Senate is the representation of the interests, namely of commerce, industry, labour, County Councils, the Churches, learned institutions and the Peerage. The Nationalists offered a guarantee of forty per cent. of the membership of the Commons to the Unionists. It was agreed that in the south adequate representation for Unionists could only be secured by nomination, but as the Ulster representatives informed the Convention that those for whom they spoke could not accept the principle of nomination, provision was made in the scheme for the extra representation of Ulster by direct election.

The majority of the Labourites associated themselves with the Nationalists and Southern Unionists in building up a constitution with provisions of which they found themselves in general agreement. They frankly objected, however, to the principle of nomination and to what they regarded as the inadequate representation of labour in the Senate.

The report concludes: While technically it was our function to draft a constitution for the country it would be more correct to say that we had to find a way out of the most complex anomalous political situation in history, he might almost say in fiction. We are living under a system of Government which survives only because the act abolishing it cannot be consistently put into operation without further legislation no less difficult and controversial than that which it has to amend. While the responsibility for solution of our problem rests primarily with the Government, the Convention has found itself in full accord with your instance that the most hopeful path to settlement was in an Irish agreement. In attempting to find a compromise which Ireland might accept and parliament pass into law, it has been recognised that the full programme of no party could be adopted. The Convention was also bound to give due weight to your opinion that to press for a settlement at Westminster during the war would imperil the prospect of an early establishment of self Government.

In the Convention, notwithstanding the difficulties wherewith we are sur-

rounded, a larger measure of agreement has been reached upon the principle and details of Irish self-Government than ever yet has been attained.

Comment on the Irish situation is as follows.—The Daily News and Daily Chronicle deplore the Government's attitude regarding conscription. The Morning Post says that the nation has been asked to betray Ulster to placate Sinn-fein. The Telegraph and Times emphasise the responsibility of the Government to find a settlement in fulfilment of the Premier's pledge of Feb. 25. The former says it is futile to conceal the Convention's failure, though in some developments of opinion it at least pointed out the way to a brighter future. The Times says that the Convention has revealed the extension of a nucleus of moderate opinion prepared to work for a concrete settlement.

The Times Lobbyist says that the atmosphere of the Commons yesterday was more promising than at any time since the Government's proposals had been announced.

The news of the German drive has sobered the Nationalists, and the Government is undoubtedly assured of general sympathy and goodwill in the attempt to effect a solution.


London, April 13.—A statement of the Ulster Council issued last evening says that the unheard of demands submitted to the Convention could only tend to ultimate separation. It declares that Sinn-fein victories in by-elections prove that the Nationalist vote is controlled by traitors. "We are asked to hand over the country at a time of a grave crisis to a system that, unless restrained by military force, will reduce it to the condition of revolutionary Russia."

The message concludes that Ireland is now the most prosperous part of the United Kingdom and is bound in duty and honour to contribute a share to the cost incurred.

In the course of convention with pressmen, Sir Horace Plunkett said the most he hoped was a substantial agreement, not unanimity. The Convention had abolished the Irish question outside Ulster and latter the situation would be so changed that it would be much easier to negotiate with Ulster. The Convention was not dissolved, only adjourned sine die. The partition of Ireland would be no settlement. Better wait than start home rule with partition. The strength of the Ulster opposition was mainly on religious grounds. Various constitutions of the Dominions were discussed but circumstances in Ireland were peculiar. For example 95 per cent. of Ireland's business was done through England.

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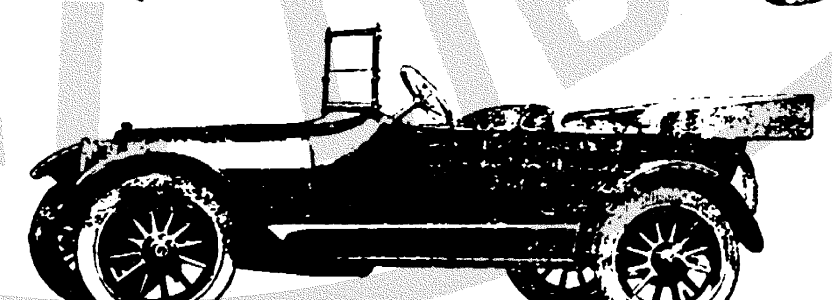
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The Flanders Struggle.

London, April 14.—Field Marshal Haig says we repulsed, after heavy fighting throughout the evening, attacks from Meteren to Wulverghem and also repulsed a fourth attack on Neuve Eglise. We beat off last evening a determined attack near Festubert. On this portion of the battle-front and northwest as far as Locon numerous enemy forces were effectively engaged at short range by infantry and artillery fire. Despite numerous strong attacks on all parts of the Lys battle front our line remains intact. The enemy's losses were very severe throughout yesterday. Fighting reopened last evening at Neuve Eglise and the enemy recommenced his attacks in the neighbourhood of Bailloul this morning which continue.

Paris, April 14.—A French communiqué says there were fairly lively artillery actions between Montdidier and Noyon. Our reconnoitring parties here brought back prisoners. We penetrated the enemy lines north of St. Mihiel, Ember Meuil and Bures sectors in Lorraine and took prisoners. German coups de main north of hill 304 and in the region of St. Mihiel, the Woivre and Bonhomme hill were repulsed.

London, April 14.—Field Marshal Haig states that after many hours of obstinate fighting during the night and this morning about Neuve Eglise we remained in possession of the village. The attacks were pressed with great determination. The enemy's losses throughout were heavy. The enemy to-day renewed his attempts against the village and fighting continues. We repulsed in the morning attacks in the neighbourhood of Bailloul and Merris. Our artillery dispersed infantry attempting attack at forenoon northwest of Merville. Hostile artillery is very active in the neighbourhood of Albert.

London, April 14.—Field Marshal Haig reports on aviation: Our low-fliers reconnoitred the battlefield dropping 1,200 bombs on the enemy's troops on the roads leading to the front. There were a few airfights with indecisive results. One of ours is missing.

Paris, April 14.—The newspapers unanimously praise Field Marshal Haig's order, of the day which they say was immediately answered with virile energy by the heroic British troops. M. Marcel Hutin wiring to the Echo de Paris says the road to Calais and Dunkirk is henceforth closed to the Germans.

Le Matin says the tenacity of the British resistance undoubtedly enables the dominating positions which form the barrier between the Lys and the

Dunkirk coast to be put in a state of defence.

L'Excelsior says the Anglo-French reserves have not yet been engaged. The battle is only beginning and the Allied High Command has its own reasons for letting the enemy exhaust himself.

Le Journal says the German losses are excessive and may at a given moment become serious.

Paris, April 13.—The German offensive in Flanders seems to have stopped. It is at any rate sectioned and reduced to local attacks of no decisive value on the front which tends to become stable. Seventeen German divisions, ten of which were taken from the general reserve were engaged there on about a thirty kilometers front. Whilst Hindenburg proceeds with the dense masses which give him at least a temporary gain of ground it seems that Foch is confident in the Franco-British troops and waits his hour and engages the least possible number of effectives since

he who at the decisive moment has largest masses will win. It is certain now that Hindenburg has neither made his way to Paris nor taken Amiens. He endeavoured to separate the French from the British but he also failed there.

Paris, April 14.—A semi official this evening says that the battle of Flanders continues to rage most violently but to-day shows a very definite slowing down of the enemy's advance, which henceforth it should be possible to hold back as Allied reinforcements are ready to be brought up and put in the battle line. The German advance southward of Meteren outflanks Bailloul, which, however, the Allies still hold. The Germans continue to attack on the whole French front with a view to keeping our reserves from the principal battle area but in that they failed, for the French troops occupying the sectors concerned are sufficient to repel all enemy efforts. The great mass of our reserves is intact and at the disposal of the general command.

Germany Truculent.

Amsterdam, April 12.—General Klem for three years military Governor of the Belgian province of Limburg in a speech at Berlin characterised the restoration and indemnification of Belgium as monstrous. Belgium had only been treated according to the laws of war. Military, economic and political guarantees in Belgium were impossible. The annexation of the Flanders coast with the necessary hinterland and the conclusion of a German peace with indemnities are indispensable.

Rome, April 13.—Sr. Orlando, after visiting the front, telegraphed to General Diaz that he wished that the confidence that visit inspired in him should be spread throughout Italy and the army, which was never more worthy than in the present hour of supreme crisis. The enemy's blow when it falls will find us ready.

In Air And Sea.

Paris, April 12.—The French airman who now ranks first "Ace" with 33 enemy aeroplanes to his credit is Lieutenant Fouok. The second one is Lieutenant Nungesser who for some time after Guynemer's death headed the list with 31 aeroplanes. He brought down his 32nd enemy machine at the end of last month. (Havas).

Paris, April 12.—The long range bombardment yesterday hit a creche killing four children and wounding 24. London, April 12.—Italian arrivals in the past week were 345 and sailings 316. The sinkings were one steamer over 1,500 tons and three sailing ships of which one was over a hundred tons.

Washington, April 12.—President Wilson has issued a proclamation directing the taking over of all coast-wise shipping lines at noon on April 13 by the Railroads Administration for operation during the period of the war. The proclamation says they will be devoted mainly to the transportation of troops and war materials.

Paris, April 13.—The air-raid alarm was given at ten in the evening and the "all-clear" at eleven. The long-range gun yesterday killed two and wounded 120.

The German aeroplanes crossed our lines proceeding north. Only two reached Paris and dropped some bombs. The casualties are still unknown.

Later.—Eleven were killed and 50 wounded.

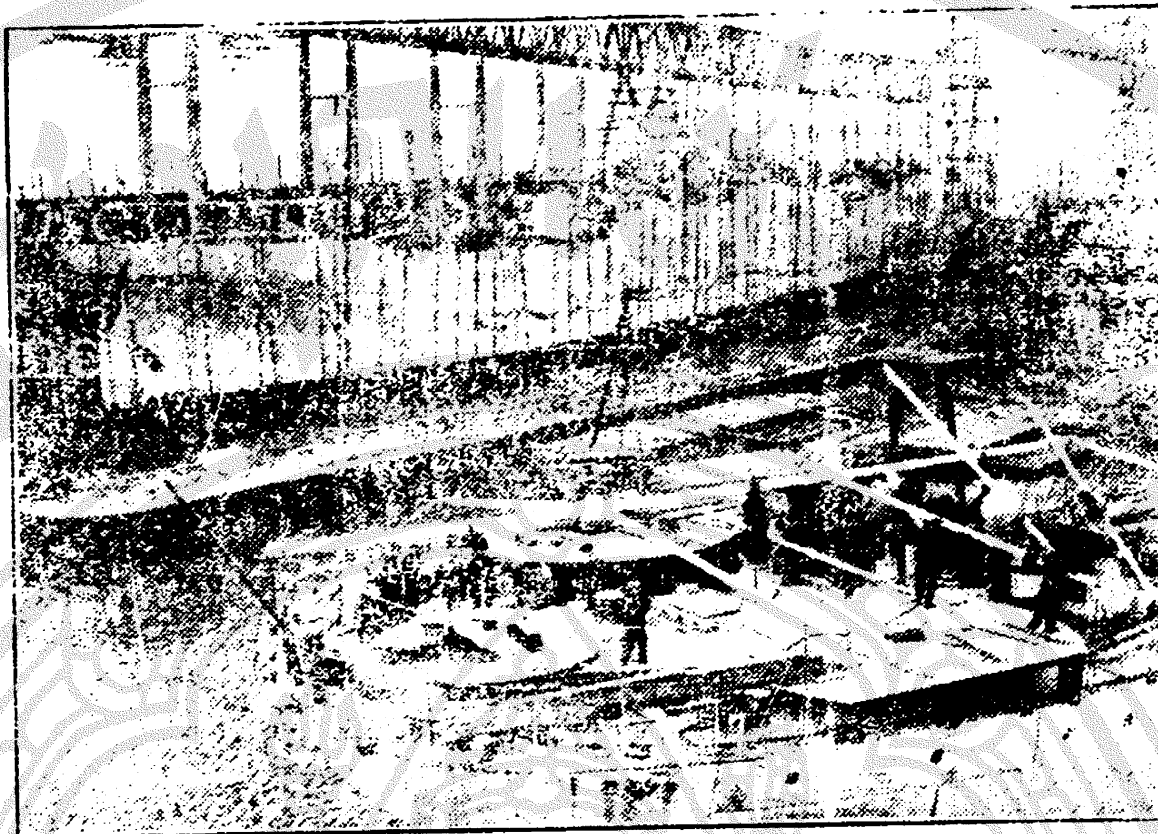
London, April 13.—The Press Bureau says hostile airships crossed the east coast in the evening and attacked certain eastern and midland districts. One or two raiders penetrated further inland, where some bombs were dropped. Details are not yet available as the raid is progressing.

Later.—Four airships participated in the raid. Two penetrated a few miles inland, another reached the midlands, the fourth nearly reached the north-west coast. The raiders travelled at a great height and did not attempt to penetrate the defended areas. Most of the bombs were dropped in open country. Four houses were demolished at one place otherwise the damage done was inconsiderable.

London, April 13.—The Press Bureau says five were killed and fifteen injured in last night's raid.

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