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VOL. 43. NO. 90.

BANGKOK THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1917.

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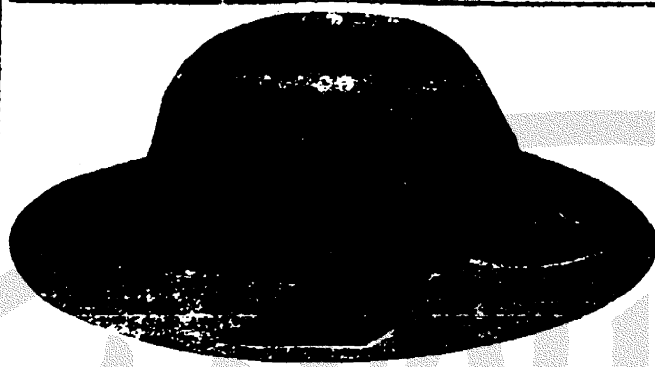
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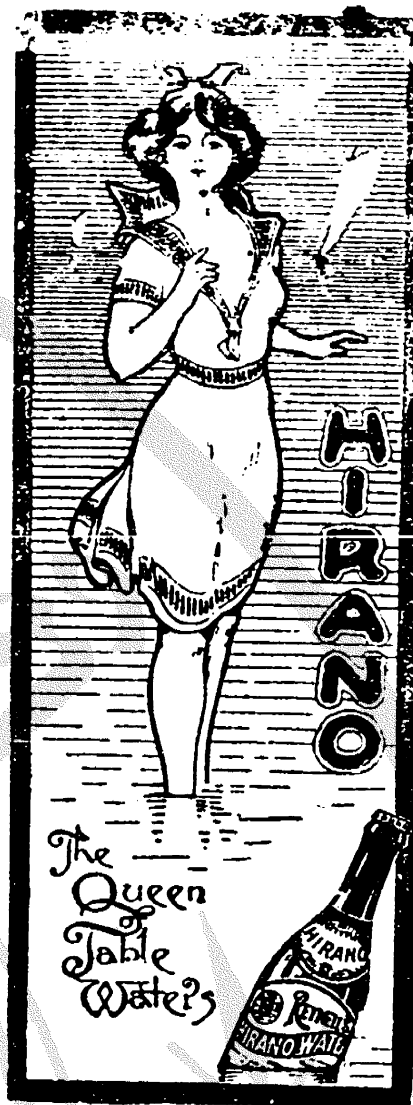
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The War On Neutral Shipping.

Stockholm, Feb. 21.—Throughout Sweden the sinking of the country's largest sailing ship, the four-masted barque *Hugo Hamilton*, and the torpedoing off the Orkney Islands of the Swedish steamer *Vaering* have created a feeling of intense indignation. In regard to the latter ship, I learn that the Swedish Minister in Berlin has been instructed to lodge a formal protest and to reserve all future rights.

The *Stockholms Dagblad*, an influential newspaper, points out that although the *Hugo Hamilton* was on a voyage between two neutral ports with a cargo intended to benefit Swedish agriculture, she fell a victim to the reckless submarine warfare of Germany, which is casting gloom over the whole of the country. The paper continues:

That Germany's action is in opposition to all international law is evident. We have ascertained that our Government has hastened to ask Berlin for particulars. Swedish rights, however, will not be satisfied with a mere explanation that the vessel was within the war zone, and therefore had to run the risk of being sunk. Neither can money compensate for the loss of the vessel, because it was a life and not its money value that Swedish farmers so badly needed. The powerful influence which incidents of the nature will properly exercise on the feeling of the people in Sweden cannot surely be unknown to the German authorities.

The *Aftonbladet*, writing in the same strain, states that the owners have been making telegraphic enquiries in Berlin regarding the fate of the crew, but have not received an answer, and that if, as is to be feared, the whole of the crew of more than thirty souls have gone down with the ship, it will appear that Germany is definitely resorting to the reckless method of sinking without warning and that the crew were not given a chance to save themselves. It has been repeatedly proved, the paper adds, that in the use of reckless and senseless brutality against offensive neutrals, and not least against Sweden, Germany undoubtedly occupies the premier position.

The *Stockholms Tidningen*, making a comparison between British and German methods of warfare at sea, emphasises the fact that the Germans attack unarmed vessels and men, both of hostile and neutral nationality, whereas British conduct war at sea only against their armed enemies.

A Groningen Mystery.

Amsterdam, Feb. 22.—A sensational story is reported from Groningen, which has relation to an alleged plot connected with the Zwen Provincien Hotel in that town, in which the office of the British Consul, Mr. J. Prillewitz, is situated.

On January 15 a person took a room in the hotel and some days later departed, leaving behind a chest containing benzine. Subsequently another person went to the hotel and asked for the same room. He also had a chest which contained some benzine bottles. On Feb. 8 the proprietor of the hotel received an unsigned letter stating that two attempts had been made to set the hotel on fire, and warning him that a third attempt had been planned. The police made investigations, and discovered that it was intended to ignite the benzine on Feb. 16 by means of a small case of powder and lint. The writer of the letter, who, it is stated, was involved in the plot, declared that he was afraid, and that he was willing to mention the names of the plotters if a sum of money were paid to him. The police have succeeded in arresting, at Amsterdam, the writer of the letter, and afterwards three alleged accomplices. It is not yet known whether the plot was directed against the hotel or against the British Consulate, which Mr. Prillewitz had just previously decided to remove from the hotel. The police are continuing to investigate the affair.

Germany From Within.

Amsterdam, Feb. 23.—The German papers report that Baron von Gumbinnen, the District President of Lorraine, in a recent speech said:

"Much has occurred here which has caused sorrow to the Emperor's heart. When the Emperor again comes to Metz a deputation should say to him: 'We know your Majesty's heart has turned somewhat away from us, but our sons and brothers are also at the front, and have shed their blood. They will return with the Iron Cross as a sign that Lorrainers also have done their share. What Lorrainers are occasionally reproached with are isolated occurrences, which your Majesty will not visit on the people.'"

The Reichstag has voted the war credit of fifteen milliards of marks (£2750,000,000) in three readings against the vote of the party of Dr. Liebknecht (Sozial Demokratische Arbeitgemeinschaft) — Reuter.

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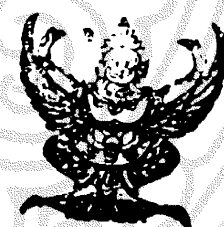
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Notice.

The departure of s.s. "Boribai" to the Malay-Coast is postponed from Saturday to Sunday the 22nd inst. at 9 a.m.

THE SIAM STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
19-20

Notice.

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

THE SIAM STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
New Road.
18-24.

Notice.

The twenty-first General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Siam Commercial Bank, Ltd., will be held at its Office on Thursday the 26th April 1917, at 4.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving and adopting the Director's report and accounts, declaring a dividend, and transacting other ordinary business.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. WILLEKE.
Secretary.
12, 19, 25.

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are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Kuala" on 17th inst., and will be landed at our Wharf, at the risk, expense and responsibility of consignees.
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Goods not cleared within 3 days after final discharge of cargo will be liable for go-down rent.

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The Siam Observer

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1917.

THE ABUSE OF PRIVILEGE.

The Press of all countries has, ever since it came into being, consistently maintained its right to freedom, and in general it has succeeded in obtaining liberty of utterance. But many English writers of high repute have not hesitated to assert that there has never been a more shameful abuse of that liberty than the gratuitous crusade of slander and insult that has for some time past been conducted by the Northcliffe combination against what are called the "old gang," and against the system and methods of Parliament. They charge Lord Northcliffe with being desirous of overthrowing Parliament, or, rather, making it non-effective for any practical purposes, and establishing in its place a Press Government, of which, of course, he is to be supreme director. Lord Northcliffe has been successful in raising himself from obscurity into prominence, but he has not endeared himself to people of feeling and intelligence. They denounce him for having lowered the tone of British journalism, for his attempts to introduce "Yellow Press" methods into England, and for having destroyed the "Times" as an institution of dignity and importance, arguing that the "Times" of to-day is nothing more than an amplified and more expensive "Daily Mail" and carries as little real weight as does the latter paper. They recall the story of the Legations in China as it was published in the "Daily Mail," and they will not forget that it was the Northcliffe Press which plied an envenomed pen on the memory of Lord Kitchener. In order to accomplish his purpose Lord Northcliffe has to cast from Parliament all those who truly represent its dignity and authority, and to replace them with parasites of his own. This, it is contended, is the reason for the floods of vituperation poured forth by the organs he controls against those whom he considers inimical to his ambitions. At the time of the Great Rebellion in England one of the military commanders earned so unenviable a notoriety that a special petition was added to the Litany: "From Sir Harry Vane and all his kind, O Lord, deliver us." Insert the name of Lord Northcliffe for that of Sir Harry Vane, and not a few people will consider the petition a most appropriate one for the present day; and the people who hold such opinion do not by any means all belong to the British Empire. They stand up wholeheartedly and with unanimity for the freedom of the Press, but express the wish to see the Press everywhere on the side of right and justice and good government, and repudiate any sympathy with methods of chicanery and intrigue by which it would seek to betray the lawful authority which has bestowed upon it the gift of liberty, and substitute for it a new and particularly detestable form of tyranny.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Post and Telegraph Department reports that the B. E. line is in good order as far as Korat. Other lines are in available.

NEW advts.—The Siam Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., notifies the postponement of the departure of s.s. *Boribai* from Saturday to Sunday next.

THE s.s. *Kuala* will leave from the Borneo Company's wharf at 4 p.m. sharp, on Friday the 20th inst., and should arrive in Singapore on Tuesday.

Sedition at Krupp's.

Lausanne, Feb. 27.—Swiss mechanics who have just returned home from Krupp's factory state that the iron discipline prevailing there, coupled with the inefficiency of food has transformed Essen into a hotbed of sedition and revolt. Almost all the workmen belong to the Socialist Minority party. Owing to the alleged leakage of information the precautions against spying, rigorous before, have lately been increased. Peace propaganda is carried on among the workmen in spite of the authorities.

THE**Great War.****French Communiqué.**

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

London, April 18.

Between St. Quentin and the Oise artillery fighting continued. South of the Oise we made fresh progress on the plateau east of the line Carisles-Quincy Basse. After artillery preparation lasting several days we attacked in the morning between Soissons and Rheims the German lines on a front of about forty kilometres. A desperate battle ensued along the whole front, where the enemy had collected his largest forces, with numerous guns everywhere. The French overcame the vigorous defence, and carried the first German position between Soissons and Craonne.

(HAWAII TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 18.

Yesterday we achieved an advance on the plateau to eastward of the line Carisles-Quincy Basse. We attacked between Soissons and Rheims on a front of forty kilometres. After a desperate battle we took the first line of the German position. To the east of Craonne we captured the enemy's second position, and repulsed violent counter-attacks, inflicting considerable losses. We took more than ten thousand prisoners, also important material.

To-day we organised the conquered positions between Soissons and Rheims, and defeated counter-attacks in the Allies and Concy districts. An Anglo-French air-squadron effectively bombarded Fribourg-en-Brisgau.

Since April 9th the British have taken fourteen thousand prisoners and a hundred and ninety four guns.

Signs of Nervousness.

(S. O. "SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT")

Singapore, April 18.

Many stories are being received regarding the shameful atrocities of the Germans in the liberated French districts, and news of foul submarine atrocities comes daily.

There is intense anxiety amongst the Germans to obtain a separate peace with Russia, and it is suggested that Germany would not make the demands of a conqueror.

M. Thomas Visits British Fleet.

(HAWAII TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 18.

M. Albert Thomas left Paris on Saturday last for England in order to pay a visit to the British fleet and also to confer with Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Edward Carson and Admiral Sir David Beatty.

Crown and Empire.

London, April 4.—Sir Charles Lucas, in a lecture on "Place names of the Empire" before the members of the Colonial Institute at Caxton Hall, said that the frequent use of Royal titles and names in British Empire place-names told the whole world that our Empire was a product of monarchy and that the people of the Empire took pains to advertise the fact.

It could not be too much emphasised that the Crown was a very good asset to the Empire. The more widely spread an Empire the more important was it to personify the whole in one central figure, the Sovereign. The King stood for the British race and the continuity of the Empire, and there was hardly a subject of the King who knew personally so much of the Empire as his Majesty himself.

Mr. W. N. Schreiner, High Commissioner for South Africa, presiding, emphasised the necessity for a central personality in the King. This great war had clearly shown how the existence of the Empire attracted men from all parts of the Empire to cluster round and fight for his personality. There would be a great danger of the Empire splitting asunder without such a central personality.

Within the borders of this little island there could not be found anything like the sentimental devotion and loyal admiration for the King which was to be found in the far-lying places of the Empire, and when the representatives were meeting in the Imperial Cabinet they could not recognise this fact too clearly.

Items of Interest.

An inquiry into the moving picture business has revealed that Charlie Chaplin's salary is \$750,000 (about £150,000) annually.

The name of Lieutenant Arthur Aquilth, R.N.V.R., appears in a list of wounded issued by the Admiralty on February 19. Lieutenant Aquilth is the second son of Mr. Aquilth and this is the second time he has been wounded in the war.

The Zurich correspondent of *Le Petit Parisien* states that enormous crowds in the Berlin churches on Sunday, March 11, offered prayers for a happy issue of the war. The Kaiser, the Kaiserin, and the Crown Prince attended, and remained on their knees for a long time. The Kaiser joined in singing the *De Profundis* at the top of his voice.

It is declared that many branches of the Japanese export trade will be ruined by the British trade restrictions. Exporters are urging the Government to secure modifications. It is estimated that there will be a loss of £3,000,000 annually. The leading newspaper, *Jiji Shimpo*, exhorts the merchants to sacrifice their own interests in the cause of humanity.

The death of Mons. C. Blanchet, the French Vice-Consul at Canton, from enteric, on 28th ult., cast a gloom over the community of Shansien, says the *Hongkong Daily Press*. The deceased gentleman, though he arrived only a few months ago, had won many friends by his kind and genial manners. He leaves a widow and two little daughters to mourn his loss, and for them deep sympathy is felt by all the foreign residents of Shansien.

A letter received by the last mail from Dr. von Ryn, who left Singapore on January 3, shows that he was still in London and was unable to get across to Holland owing to no boats sailing. "London is gay," he says, "than I knew it eight years ago. This is partly due to the large number of soldiers from France going about all day amusing themselves. Piccadilly is more Parisienne than the most typical part of the Grand Boulevard."

Forty American arrived at Zurich on February 21, including the Consuls for Dresden and Hamburg. The latter's first word was: "Thank God, we are again in the land of liberty," and he immediately ordered a beefsteak. The Consuls complained that they were subjected to vexatious treatment. They were detained eight days at Munich and six days at Linden. Their luggage was examined several times and the whole party were photographed and X-rayed before crossing the frontier.

In an official report on navigation in the Far East, M. Maurel, controller of the Maritime Postal Service, points out that in the ten years preceding the war the Germans managed to oust almost entirely the Swedish, Norwegian and Danish companies, which until 1908, were very strongly represented in these waters. In particular the N.D.L. established all along the China coast and on the China rivers very frequent services, which drained the merchandise down to Shanghai and Hongkong in time for the sailing of the company's mail boats for Europe. From Annam to Tonkin the trade, especially in the coastwise service, was almost entirely in the hands of the Germans who also controlled the trade to Hongkong and Manila.

Because of his share in the great British advance which has compelled the Germans to the biggest retreat since the Marne, General Sir Hubert de la Poer Gough is the man of the moment. It is strange now to look back on the circumstances in which this dashing soldier came before the public in the spring of 1914, when he and other officers made it tolerably clear that rather than serve against Ulster they would prefer to be dismissed the service.

Sir Hubert Gough is an old Etonian. Born about 47 years ago, the son of a Knight V.C., he passed from Sandhurst to the 16th Lancers in 1889, served with the Tirah Expedition, and in the South African War commanded Gough's Mounted Infantry.

The Prussian Finance Minister, who has announced his intention, "after the war," of imposing a special tax on bachelors, has at least one German precedent for his proposal. In 1911 the Parliament of Reuse—Elder line—carried, as an amendment to the Budget, a proposal imposing a 5 per cent. additional income tax on all unmarried persons, of both sexes, over thirty years of age. The Budget resolution, which was defeated, as it did, within the scope of the additional taxation, "all unmarried folk over fifteen years of age, and childless widows, and widowers who have not married again." The speaker, in support of the proposal, declared that everyone of the seventy-six bachelors over thirty residing in Gries, the capital of Reuse, had decided to cross the frontier into Saxony should the impost be carried. Gries, by the way, had a very special interest in this tax on the unmarried, as the staple industry of the town is the manufacture of trousseau materials.

Austria-Hungary: A Vanished Empire.

That Austria-Hungary had already ceased to exist as a powerful European State was the view taken by Mr. Ernest Barker in a lecture on the Dual Empire at Westfield College (University of London). War, he said, had been necessary to keep the Austrian Empire together according to the German view, and the Dual Empire now existed only under the tutelage of the German Emperor. As an independent State it was no more. As to the future, he pointed out that the Allies' declarations in their reply to President Wilson left open—probably intentionally—many points. If they aimed at bringing together the several nationalities of the Austrian Empire in racial groupings, they would leave the Hungarians and the Austrians in union with no bond of unity and only hatred in common. He emphasised the fact that for over 50 years the Hungarians, and not the Austrians, had been in control of Austria-Hungary.

Britain's Great Year.

Paris, Feb. 25.—"This is going to be Great Britain's great year in the war," said a French Deputy to Reuter's representative in Paris.

"Her armies are active and eager everywhere. On the Western Front their constant worrying is badly scaring the Germans, who, as prisoners taken have admitted, are dreading the day when the great and final push will come."

"In Mesopotamia each week brings a new advance and a new victory."

"On the sea everything tends to prove that the boasted German blockade will soon break down miserably before Great Britain's new methods of attacking the submarines."

"The splendid success of the latest War Loan proves to the world the financial stability of Great Britain, and her recent civil reorganisation and drastic new economic must be making Germany feel that the British Bulldog's jaws are closing on her vitals. France woke far too slowly to a recognition of Great Britain's immense and revolutionary effort, but she knows to-day and in her Press acknowledges gladly all that this means and will mean."

Terrific Artillery Work.

London, April 11.—Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, emphasises the decisiveness of the supremacy of our heavy artillery, which was strikingly illustrated on Vimy ridge. Aerial photographs prior to the hammering revealed a system of defences which might well be deemed impregnable. Row after row of wire, each line many yards deep, a perfect honeycomb of trenchwork, and countless dominating machine-gun positions. Yet when the assaulters went forward they found in many places the trenches and wire alike were absolutely obliterated. A few charred stumps and an occasional rusty tangle of barbed stuff alone marked what had been formidable barriers. The splendid success of the offensive has created a most interesting tactical situation fraught with tremendous possibilities. The enemy has been forced back on his pivot, his previous retreat in a manner creating a dangerously sharp salient at this spot. The bitter cold continues with high winds and frequent snowsqualls. The work of our airmen continues to carry out is nothing short of marvellous.

War Loan Lottery and Calcutta Sweepstake.

The following are some details of the new War Loan Lottery sanctioned by the Government of India. The tickets cost ten rupees each, or thirteen shillings and fourpence. If 50,000 tickets are sold, the first prize will be the handsome one of £66,000, the second £33,000 and the third £16,000. There are 500 other prizes from £6,000 to £100. In all there are no fewer than 1,000 prizes, and the moderate outlay is worth risking with such inducements as those held out. Tickets are obtainable from all Indian banks, or from the Secretary of the Western Indian Turf Club, Bombay. The list closes on June 14th, in Bombay. The Indian Press has not the slightest hesitation in recommending this lottery to readers, and trusts that none of the scruples which may be entertained regarding the turf sweep will prevent those who can afford to take a ticket, or several tickets, from doing so. In this connection we note that the Stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club applied at the end of March for permission to throw the Turf Club Derby Sweep open to the public, the prizes to be given in War Bonds. There is no reason to doubt that the Government's sanction will be accorded in this particular instance also. In 1914 the sweep winner received over Rs. 8½ lakhs, the drawer of the second horse over Rs. 4 lakhs and of the third over Rs. 2 lakhs, while a large sum was divided among the drawers of the other horses. Presumably on this occasion there will be several hundred other prizes, in addition to those given to drawers of horses; and as this year's sweep will be for a patriotic object the first prize ought to be considerably over Rs. 8½ lakhs.

British Industries' Fair.

The British Industries' Fair recently held in the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Imperial Institute is the third exhibition since the outbreak of hostilities, and a remarkable feature of it is that in spite of the restrictions caused by the war it was larger, both from the number of exhibitors and the area occupied by the exhibits, than last year.

The main interest lies in the progress made during the past three years in the production of those articles which were formerly almost the monopoly for our German and Austrian enemies. The pottery and glass section shows the extraordinary strides which have been made in this department of manufacture, and how those things of the smaller kind which previously had been more or less neglected have been paid special attention to by the British producer. Fancy bag and attaché case making before the war was almost negligible in this country. A wonderful flip has been given to the output in this direction, and firms which formerly were engaged in costume making have adapted themselves with wonderful facility to the manufacture of right articles of this description, which are likely after the war to find a ready sale both in this country and abroad. Both as regards utility and external effect these goods are at least equal to anything turned out from the work shops of Vienna or Berlin. Fancy leather work, it is shown, has been carried to a pitch of perfection scarcely dreamt of in this country prior to the war.

Three years ago art and medical brushes were the monopoly of Germany. Now these products have been improved upon by the British manufacturer, who looks forward to a considerable trade in them when peace reigns again. The exhibits in lead pencils show the step forward taken by the British maker. The home product was looked at askance by the consumer a few years ago. Now it is claimed that the quality being put on the market will be superior to that which Austria almost exclusively turned out, and which we bought in this country by tens of millions. Another industry which the exhibition shows to be advancing rapidly is that of small hand mirrors and frames. A very large quantity of the most artistic design is displayed. The exhibits of glassware generally are excellent, and specimens are shown of chemical glass, which before the war was almost entirely manufactured abroad. The china section contains specimens of laboratory porcelain, which was also an exclusive product of our enemies across the Rhine; and the fancy printing trade has placed on view many admirable examples of its capacity to more than compete with its foreign rivals in the making of calendars and other things of that sort.

Not the least interesting side of the exhibition is that for toys. So rapidly has this trade been developed, and so great has been the influx of exhibitors, that the section has had to be placed by itself in the Imperial Institute. The variety, ingenuity and mechanical characteristics of these toys, together with their attractiveness, are quite equal to anything with was seen in our shop windows before the war. In every aspect the exhibition makes manifest the immense development which the past two and a half years has brought about in British capacity to adapt itself to the manufacture of many of those small things which home enterprise scarcely considered as "worth while" until the war brought home their importance from the point of view of national prosperity.

Invitations were issued to 70,000 British buyers and to about 17,000 firms in neutral countries and the Dominions, and these invitations were largely responded to.

Ichabod.

Well I remember that bright day of yore
When last we wandered through the forest shade,
Ne'er had this earth such sweetness held before
As when we lingered in those sylvan glades.

Each sun-bathed open space we hied upon
Did, with the voices, mystical but gay,
Of myriad blossoms burgeoning thereon,
Ring with the rapture of that vernal day.

There still the daffodil and wild-rose blow,
And hyacinths adorn the woodland fair,
But, spite of all the colour and the glow
Of beauty in profusion every where,

My soul is sad as I in fancy tread
Once more those paths with memories perfumed,
For thy fair form lies in an earthy bed,
Nor thine, nor yet my heart, may be exhumed.

H. J. B.-K.

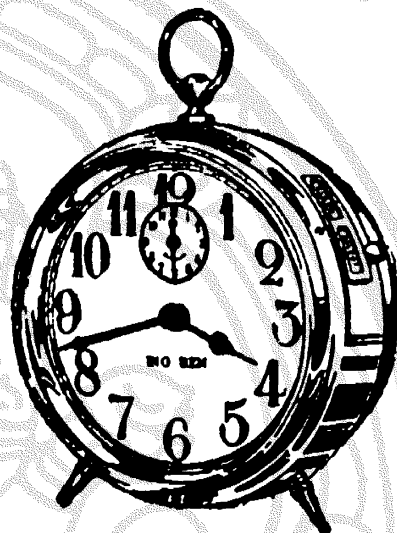
General Barrall, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied armies at Salonika, is to be married to Mdlle. de Joannas, a French nurse in Macedonia.

Holland and the War.

People who are inclined to quarrel with the Dutch because they have refused to admit armed merchantmen to their ports, should remember that, right or wrong, Holland announced at the very outbreak of war that she would allow no armed vessels of any belligerent to use her harbours and has enforced the rule impartially against both sides, to the extent of internment a German submarine. The Allies' grievance is founded in a certain measure no doubt on the feeling that they are fighting the battle of all humanity against German ambition and the knowledge that if the Central Powers were to win the war there would very soon be an end of the Dutchman's cherished independence. But Holland in an admittedly awkward position and self-preservation is the first law of nature. Moreover, the Germans are close at hand and the Dutch have only to look across their border into Belgium to see "frightfulness" in full swing. It is therefore possible to sympathise with the Dutch in their dilemma without admitting the validity of their Government's standpoint in this particular matter. Hitherto all difference between Holland and Britain arising out of the conduct of hostilities and the blockade have been amicably adjusted and there is no reason to suppose that it will be impossible to find a solution for the present difficulty. Between them the Allies can, of course, bring very powerful pressure, financial and commercial, to bear on any neutral, and of that fact Dutch Ministers are no doubt fully aware.

In this Dutch matter it is well to recall the telegraphic message of August 4, 1914, from the German Foreign Secretary in Berlin to the German Ambassador in London, Prince Lichnowsky. That conveyed a most positive formal assurance that "even in the case of armed conflict with Belgium, Germany will, under no pretence whatever, annex Belgian territory." After saying that "we solemnly pledged our word strictly to respect her neutrality," the following significant sentence occurred: "It is obvious that we could not profitably annex Belgian territory without making at the same time territorial acquisitions at the expense of Holland." But Belgium is annexed.

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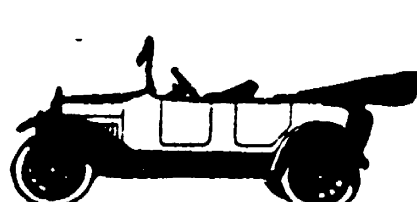
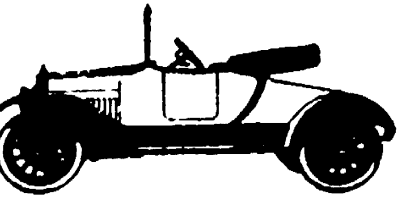
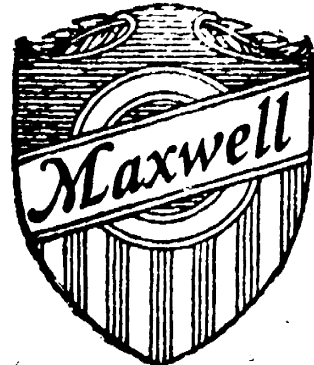
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A Criticism of King Constantine.

Dr. Panos Aravantinos, professor of the University of Athens and a Deputy to the Greek Parliament, during the premiership of M. Venizelos, defended the action of the Allies in Greece in a speech delivered recently before the Greeks of New York City in Terrace Garden Hall. After referring to the disagreement between M. Venizelos and the King, which resulted in the resignation of the former and led up to the present situation, Dr. Aravantinos said:

"Now, let us see how, after 1915, the anti-Venizelist cabinets have carried into effect their policy of neutrality. Not only the friendly and benevolent neutrality imposed upon Greece by the treaty with Serbia, but also a strict neutrality required of Greece the exercise of a vigilant police supervision over her shores, and on her seas. It was incumbent upon a neutral country to forbid that the Greek shores should become havens to shelter belligerent submarines, and that the Greek seas should be infested with undersea raiders. To perform this duty, or rather this obligation dictated by the laws of nations, the Greek Navy should have been in constant movement, not only to prevent German submarines from being provisioned from Greek shores, and in Greek waters, but also to punish those who, against the rules of neutrality, provisioned the submarines. Such is the action of nations who are sincerely neutral, such as America, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. These countries have never allowed German submarines to make their nests along their shores, and to infest their seas.

"But Greece, under the Royalist Cabinet, what has she done? She had her Navy anchored in the Gulf of Salamis, and not only did not watch over her shores and did not police her seas, but she assisted the German submarines to carry on a war of extermination against the shipping of the Allies in Greek waters. Mr. Callimachos, Deputy to the Greek Parliament, and of the Royalist Party, has been found guilty of collaboration with the German submarine commanders. The police, after having searched his office, found documents and correspondence proving beyond doubt that this Royalist Deputy has been an accomplice of the German submarine activities in Greek waters.

"Three weeks ago, Captain Bonboules, an officer of the Greek Navy, and the great-grandson of the famous Greek sea heroine of 1821, Bonboulina, has been able, after careful investigation, to disclose the manner in which

the German submarines have been supplied with provisions, and how many eminent Royalist deputies, among whom is Mr. Schlemmer, are connected with the work of this provisioning.

"But here with us we have an officer of the Greek Navy, a captain of a Greek torpedo boat, who is in a position to inform you that he had received explicit orders from the Minister of Marine not to cruise about the shores of Attica, so that he might not interfere with or in any way disturb the communication and the intelligence of a German submarine with the shores.

"The Allies have brought to the knowledge of the Royal Government of Greece the fact that German submarines were being provisioned in the port of Athens, Psaliron, under the very eyes of the Greek officers. The Royalist Government, however, not only did not take measures to stop such an unneutral action, but even imprisoned those of the Greek citizens who innocently informed the Government of the presence and of the movements of the German submarines.

"Finally, the victorious admiral of the Greek Navy, Farinos Countoriotis, has disclosed the conduct of the Greek Royalist Government in relation to the German submarines. Admiral Countoriotis has declared that orders were given to captains of the Greek Navy without his knowledge, and contrary to his instructions. These are the witnesses of the conduct of the Royal Government. The character and the patriotism of Admiral Countoriotis have not been challenged even by the bitterest of his enemies. His disclosures remain to this hour unrefuted by the Royalist Government. And when these acts are brought to our knowledge through such trustworthy agencies, I think that I need not attempt to persuade you by more arguments, that the policy of the King has violated neutrality so far as the Greek waters are concerned.

"I said before that not only a friendly neutrality but a mere plain neutrality imposed upon Greece the duty not to assist the enemies of the Allies, for only then is a nation neutral, when it participates in no way in the struggle between two or more nations.

"And yet, gentlemen, it is a bitter truth that the Royalist Government, to assist the enemies of the Allies, to assist the Bulgarians, had established a spy system to the detriment of the interests of the Allies. And every movement of the Allied troops was immediately reported to the enemies of the Allies, the historic enemies of Greece. You all know of the scandalous deed of Colonel Adves, who had secretly established a connection with the telephone line of General Sarail, and thereby stole the orders of the

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French general. But General Sarrail, to avoid arousing ill-feeling in Greek military circles ordered him to go unpunished. 'You are a Greek officer,' said General Sarrail, 'I shall not order to have you shot. Your action is treasonable. Had you been of another nationality, and were it not our desire to show extreme indulgence to the Greeks, I would have ordered to have you executed. You must immediately leave Macedonia.'

"And what do you think the Royalist Government at Athens did to this officer who was caught spying—delivering orders to the French commander to the Bulgarians? It simply decorated him. It showed thereby that it approved the espionage perpetrated against the armies of the Allies."

"Lieutenant Phikiotas of the infantry some time ago disclosed some very important facts. He said that while the Greek army was in a mobilised condition he had received orders from the Greek General Staff to inform the Staff daily of the movements of the Allied armies, and that every day the Greek Staff was sending this information by telegram through Korvitz to Monastir, to the Bulgarians. Was this or was it not an act of espionage against the Allies? Was it or was it not an open violation of that neutrality which the King and his ministers claim to be so anxious to observe?"

"But, gentlemen, the Royalist Government has gone even further. During the struggle of our Ally Serbia, many Austrian soldiers fled into our neutral territory. After the Serbians had been crushed, the Government at Athens gave orders to the Governor of Northern Epirus, and to the Lieutenant Phikiotas to protect, clothe and feed the Austrian soldiers, and to send them safely to Monastir, to be added to the Bulgarian forces fighting the Allies. Likewise the Greek Government ordered Lieutenant Phikiotas to draw funds from the treasury at Janina, Epirus, and provide the Austrian soldiers with abundant money. Such are the actual facts. And there are others, but time does not allow me to review them here before you."

"While such was the assistance given to the Bulgarians and to the Austrians, while the Greek Government had established a telephone line between Korvitz, Epirus and Monastir, for the sole purpose of transmitting intelligence to the enemies of the Allies; while the military automobiles were freely offered to be at the disposal of the German military attaches, and of the agents of the Austrian, Bulgarian and

Turkish Embassies, the Allies were refused even means which were not in violation of the friendly neutrality by which the Government had promised to observe toward the Allies. During the critical battle on the Babouna pass, when the Serbians held the Bulgarians at bay and reinforcements from the Allies might have defeated the Bulgarians, the French commander asked the Greek Government to be permitted to use the Greek rail for the transportation of troops. The Greek staff refused to grant permission under the false pretext that Greek troops were being transported by that line. Later it was discovered that no Greek troops were being nor were to be transported by that line."

"Such gentlemen, is the nature of the neutrality practiced by the Greek Government—a neutrality only in words. Such is the attitude and the entire conduct of the Greek Government toward the Allies—a conduct most openly inimical to the Allied cause, and most benevolent and beneficial to the cause of the Central Powers and their allies."

"In our opinion, the Allies, out of deference for the Greek statesman, M. Venizelos, and for the real feeling of the Greek people—a feeling of sympathy for the Allies cause, delayed taking up those measures which they are now forced to take against the treacherous court of King Constantine."

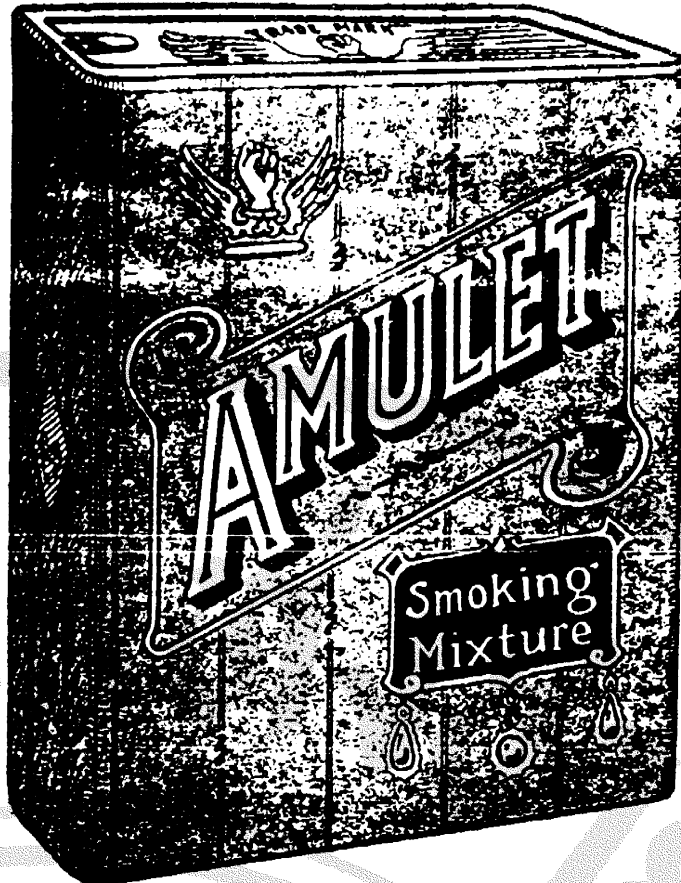
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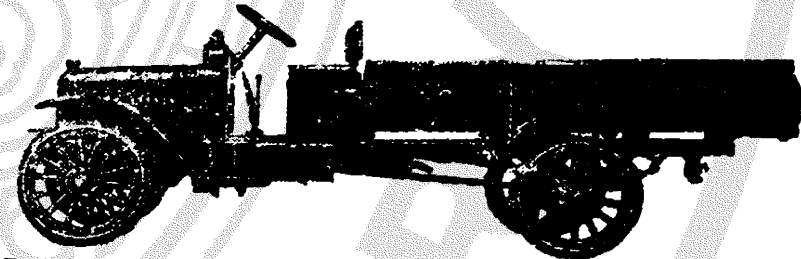
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a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.								a.m.	
7.—	8.—	1.20	2.05	Dep. Bangkok Noi ...	Arr.	11.35	12.33	4.53	7.14		6.35	Dep. Chumpon
8.15	9.48	2.45	4.27	Dep. M. Nakon Patom ...	Arr.	9.28	11.10	3.17	6.01		8.46	Dep. Langsuan
9.38	11.38	4.20	6.57	Dep. Batburi ...	Dep.	6.30	9.38	1.30	4.37		12.31	Dep. Surasutra Dhani
9.46	11.52	4.30		Dep. ...	Arr.	a.m.	9.28	1.02	4.27		4.57	Arr. Tung Song
10.57	1.26	6.18		Dep. Petchaburi ...	Dep.	7.20	11.18	3.17				Dep.
11.06	2.—			Dep. ...	Arr.		a.m.	10.45	3.09			
12.38	5.—			Dep. Hua Hin ...	Arr.			7.54	1.39			
1.14	5.42			Dep. Wang Phong ...	Dep.			7.—	1.08			
				Dep. ...	Arr.			a.m.	1.—	5.35		
3.01				Dep. Prachuap Kirikan ...	Dep.			11.21	3.10			
7.06				Dep. Chumpon ...	Dep.			a.m.	8.35			
								a.m.	a.m.			
Tung Song-Nakon Srithamraj Daily												
a.m.	p.m.			Dep. Tung Song	Arr.			5.37				
7.—	1.30			Dep. Nakon Junction	Arr.			12.0	4.34			
8.09	2.44			Dep. Nakon Srithamraj	Dep.			10.46	8.14			
9.28								a.m.	p.m.			
Nakon Srithamraj-Tung Song Daily												
a.m.	p.m.			Dep. Tung Song	Arr.			5.37				
7.—	1.30			Dep. Nakon Junction	Arr.			12.0	4.34			
8.09	2.44			Dep. Nakon Srithamraj	Dep.			10.46	8.14			
9.28								a.m.	p.m.			
Tung Song-Singora on Tues, Thurs & Sat.												
a.m.				Dep. Tung Song	Arr.			2.24				
11.11				Dep. N. Junction	Arr.			1.23				
12.27				Dep. Patalung	Arr.			10.44				
2.50				Dep. Ootapee	Arr.			8.06				
5.26				Dep. Singora	Arr.			7.—				
6.17								a.m.				

How the Dutch Ships Were Caught.

All the vessels set sail on Feb. 22 from Falmouth. Three were outward bound from Holland and four were on the homeward voyage to Holland. They had come into Falmouth at various dates, and had been released at the special request of the Dutch Government.

No inquiry was made of the British authorities as to what was the best way of sailing, or the proper precautions to take, but the ships sailed under special instructions direct from the Dutch Government. In fact, an official of the Dutch Legation is said to have gone to Falmouth and to have interviewed privately the captains of the ships, giving them special instructions how to go.

The ships sailed, it is believed, with the usual navigation lights, and probably other lights, clearly illuminating the vessels. After they got a short way from Falmouth they were attacked by a German submarine, three being sunk and four severely damaged.

It is well to state in detail what each of the ships was and what was its cargo.

"Eemland" (afoat) arrived at Falmouth January 25, outward bound in ballast.

"Gaasterland" (sunk) arrived at Falmouth January 30, outward bound in ballast.

"Bandoeng" (afoat?) arrived at Falmouth February 2, inward bound, carrying mails but no passengers. Her cargo approximately consisted of 550 tons fodder cake, 2,200 tons copra, 1,100 tons oil seeds, 150 tons coffee, 600 tons tobacco, 200 tons various.

"Moodendijk" (sunk) arrived at Falmouth February 4, inward bound, with mails but no passengers and a cargo of 5,100 tons of wheat and 335 tons of flour for the Netherlands Government.

"Zaandijk" (afoat) arrived at Falmouth, February 6, outward bound: in ballast.

"Jacatra" (sunk) arrived at Falmouth, February 7, inward bound: no mails, no passengers. Cargo, 7,500 tons of wheat for the Netherlands Government.

"Menai" (towed to Falmouth) arrived at Falmouth February 11, inward bound: no mails, no passengers, with the following cargo:—copra, 2,700 tons; fodder, 400 tons; oil seeds, 165 tons; tobacco, 450 tons; various, 100 tons.

It must be observed that the inward bound vessels were carrying mainly food-stuffs; two of them were consigned to the Dutch Government with

wheat, the other two had oil, coffee and tobacco principally.

They were coming either from Dutch colonies or neutral countries and were going to the neutral country of Holland. They were sailing under the strict orders of the Dutch Government, previously given in accordance with instructions received from, or agreements made with, the German Government. All had entered Falmouth after the declaration of the so-called German blockade; three of them had entered after the expiry of the days of grace, so that there is no question of any risk having been increased by delay caused by the British authorities.

The outward bound ships were all in ballast or on their way to fetch food-stuffs for Holland. Two of the inward

bound vessels carried mails, which, of course, have been destroyed.

It is declared that the Dutch Government has since the declaration of the blockade shown the utmost complacency in regard to German decrees, and this is the result. There is a strong feeling in British shipping circles that the repeated concessions by the Dutch Government to German bullying are a very poor return for the great consideration which has always been shown by Great Britain to the essential interests of Holland, both domestic and colonial.

It is also felt that the Dutch ships, sailing together with lights on, almost invited attack. Had they sailed under the conditions attaching to British ships they would doubtless have got through as safely as the overwhelming

majority of such ships in similar waters.

"U" Boat Losses Kept Secret.

Amsterdam, Feb. 22.—The Telegraaf has published some interesting details obtained from a German deserter regarding the strenuous life on board German submarines. The deserter said that the greatest secrecy was observed regarding the losses of U boats, which, the paper comments, must be quite large, as he stated that he formed his judgment from the number of his comrades who suddenly disappeared.

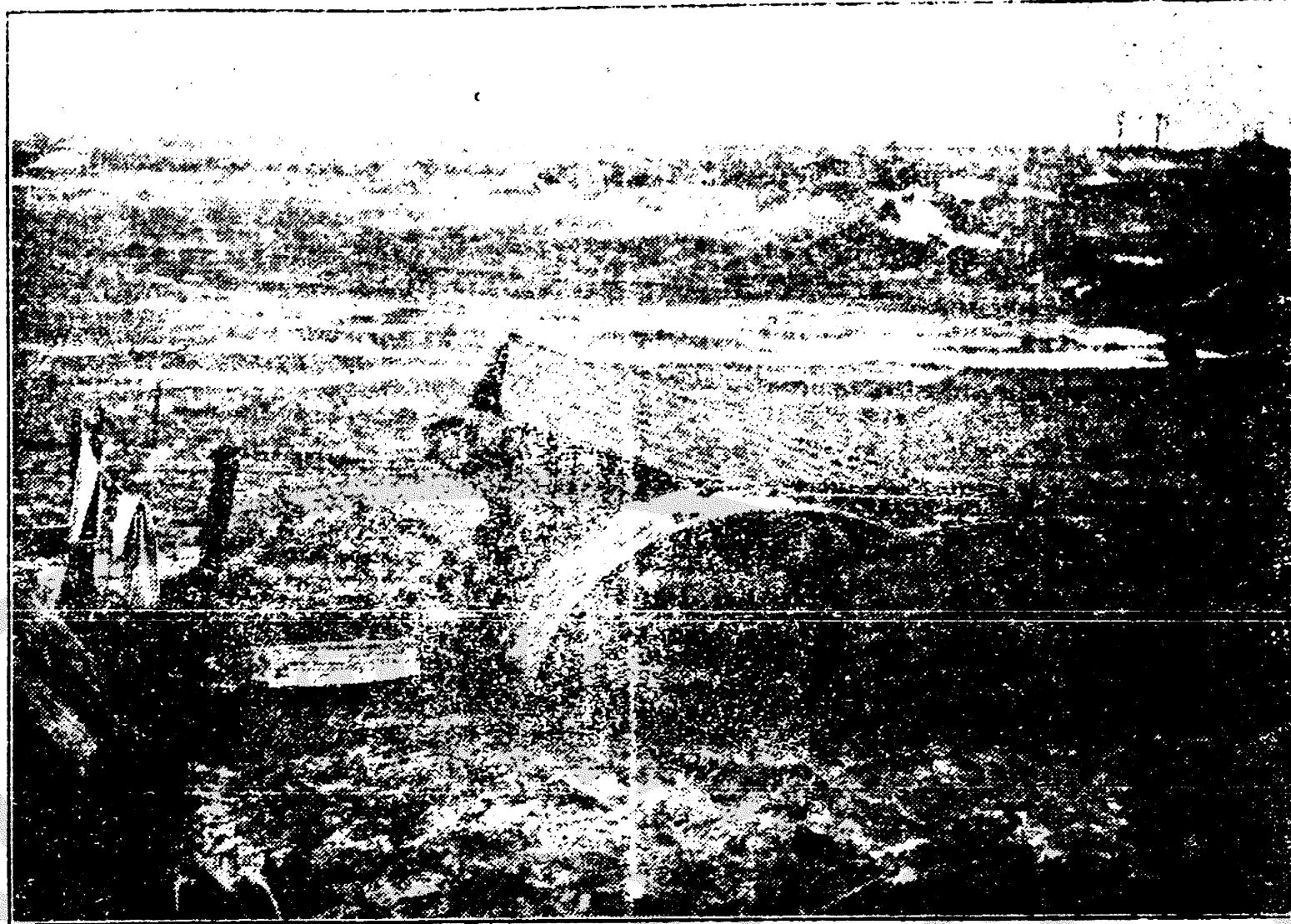
He added that, for those not acquainted with the fact that two vessels existed for each number, it was very difficult to estimate the losses of Ger-

man submarines. If, for instance, U 36 was held in reserve. If the first U 36 disappeared, another reserve vessel of the same number was immediately commissioned.

Spain Angrier.

London, April 12.—The Spanish steamer San Fulgenio has been sunk without warning. The crew has landed at Nantes.

Madrid, April 12.—The fresh Spanish sinkings, despite German promises and excuses, have produced intense exasperation in Spain, whose economic situation is moreover thereby terribly distressed. All parties recognise the gravity of the outlook and the necessity for strong measures.



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