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FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL. 43. NO. 72

BANGKOK TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1917.

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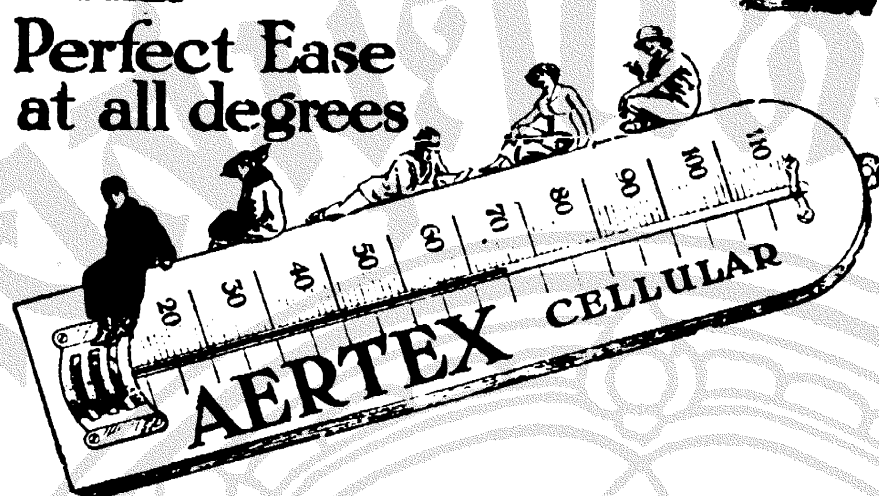


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s.s. "Boribot"	31 . 3 . 17 .
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of the diseases for which it is especially
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Actg. Manager.

Bangkok, March 27, 1909.

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Send Post Card, and he will wait on
you personally

TIDE TABLE.

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

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

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

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Mar. 29th O Full Moon 4 h 40 m a.m.
" 16th (Last Quarter) 7 h 15 m p.m.
" 23rd O New Moon 10 h 47 m a.m.
" 28th (First Quarter) 5 h 18 m p.m.

Notice.

Landed Property will be offered for
sale at the Department of the Inspector-
General of Finance, Wat Mueang
Khao Lane, Bangkok, on the 24th,
26th, and 27th. March 1917 at 11
o'clock each day in lots as follows:—

On the 24th. March.

(1) Land at Phra Khauong.

On the 26th. March.

(1) Land at Klong Ban Khamin.
(2) Garden land at Klong Phasi
Charoen.
(3) Garden land at Bang Kru.
(4) Paddy field at Paknam.

On the 27th. March.

(1) Three plots of paddy field on
Klong No. 23 at Nakornayok.
(2) Paddy field on the east bank of
Klong No. 16 at Chacheingao.
(3) Paddy field on the west bank of
the same Klong.Full particulars can be obtained from
the above mentioned Department.

7-14, 19-27.

Notice

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

By Order of the Board.

FRED. G. DE JESUS,

Secretary.

HARP VOUR LONG & CO.

Facing Sampeng Old Market, Jawarat
Road, No. 184 to 189.We have just unpacked a large ship-
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Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Oils, Brass-
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MODERATE.

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We beg to inform the Public that
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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.

Telegraph Lines.

The Post and Telegraph Department
report that Malay Peninsula Main line
is in good order as far as Sarashad-
hani, while Local line is good as far as
Prachuabgirikan. Panampoh line is
still imperfectly working between Pak-
namph and Bangkok. Nongkhai line is
still interrupted between Konkaen and
Korat. Other lines are available.

Bangkok Mails Close.

CHANDABURI

Wed'day 28th 10 a.m. s.s. Chutatchul

HONGKONG via SWATOW.

Friday 30th 3 p.m. s.s. Chengtu

Exchange Rates.

To-day's Quotations.

LONDON—

Bank Bills, demand 1/6 7/16

Bank Bills, 3 months' sight

PARIS—

Bank Bills, demand

GERMANY—

Bank Bills, demand

NEW YORK—

Bank Bills, demand U. S. A.

INDIA—

Bank Bills, demand

SINGAPORE—

Bank Bills, demand \$65 1/2

HONGKONG—

Bank Bills, demand, \$65 1/2

YOKOHAMA & KOBE...

Bank Bills, demand, Y70 3/8

NOTE:—The rate of Interest on Ad-
vance Bills has been reduced to
6 per cent. per annum.

Equivalent of Exchange Demand

London in Siamse Currency:—

Tos. 12.05.—(Bank Rate)

TROUBLE Averted.

That little cold and sore throat of
yours must be checked at once or it
may develop into something worse.
Take a few doses of Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy and your troubles will
soon vanish. For sale by the British
Dispensary.

The Great Retreat.

The Franco-British Push on
Western Front.London, March 18.—Reuter's corres-
pondent at headquarters, March 18, says
that the German retreat has been con-
tinuous throughout the night and the
area covered thereby has spread very
widely. News has just arrived that
our troops are entering Peronne.
Favoured by fine weather drying the
ground, our columns are everywhere
pressing the retreating enemy. The
sources of activity behind the lines
eclipse even the busiest days of the
Somme offensive. The spirit of the
troops is one of demonstrative enthu-
siasm.London, March 18.—Reuter's corres-
pondent at headquarters sends mes-
sages saying that the British advance
is resulting in a very wide extension of
the German retreat. The northern and
southern pivots of the forward move
now represent nearly one-third of our
whole line. The enemy is falling back
at a rate probably unprecedented since
the days succeeding the Battle of the
Marne. There is no doubt that the
mobility of our advance has caused
him much to accelerate his retreat and
led him to quit strong defensive posi-
tions rather than let our columns come
closely into contact with the covering
line. Our pursuing tactics are greatly
favoured by dry weather and the great-
ly improved condition of communica-
tions on a comparatively good surface
of new ground over which we are
moving. The correspondent, through-
out his experience at the front, never
witnessed such activity in rear of the
advance.Paris, March 18.—An expert com-
mentator says that altogether the Ger-
mans retreated yesterday on a front of
about fifty kilometres to a depth of
about ten. This is the largest extent
of territory they have lost in a single
day since the front was solidified. It
seems unlikely that the retreat will
stop there.London, March 18.—Wireless Ger-
man official: Between Arras and the
Oise the Anglo-French forces occupied
sections of our former positions, in-
cluding Bapaume, Roye, Noyon, which
we evacuated in accordance with our
plans. Our covering troops inflicted
heavy losses.A French attack north of Cambresis
Farm failed.The enemy lost twenty-two aero-
planes. We lost three.London, March 19.—Wireless Ger-
man official: In the sections of ter-
ritory we voluntarily evacuated, between
Arras and the Aisne, there has only
been fighting at a few points, between
covering troops and the enemy's cavalry
and infantry.London March 17.—The Admiralty
says Marshal Haig, in expressing his
appreciation of the fine work of the
naval air-squadron attached to the
armies in France, states it certainly
destroyed fourteen hostile aircraft, and
drove down thirteen, the majority of
which were undoubtedly wrecked.London, March 19.—Events on the
western front are moving with be-
wildering rapidity and the well-known
lines of the maps are changing hourly.
The Germans still cling to their for-
mula of a with-hraw according to plan
but there is no longer any doubt that a
serious breach has been made in Ger-many's famous wall of steel. The
breach extends from Monchy south-
west of Arras to the Noyon plateau a
distance of about a hundred miles as
trenches go.All the German armies in this sector
are falling back towards the Belgian
frontier with the Anglo-French cavalry
pursuing.There is naturally no question of a
general German collapse but the re-
treat is certain to have a demoralising
influence on the harassed Germans,
especially as the main direction of the
Anglo-French offensive threatens the
most vital part of the German line and
also strikes at its communications.The spirit of the troops is buoyant.
All are anxious to participate in the
new game of open warfare. Bapaume
was found considerably less damaged
than was expected. A correspondent
specifying the latest progress mentions
a string of towns and villages the most
important of which, Peronne and Chaul-
ne, were captured. In one instance our
patrols caught the enemy in his trenches
and attacked him with bombs with
considerable effect.The correspondent refers to many
fires behind the enemy lines caused by
burning villages, particularly a great
conflagration at Peronne. The dan-
gerously act of poisoning wells in the
course of the retreat, as was perpetrated
in German South-West Africa, is
again being committed. The Medical
Corps has certified that the water sup-
ply of Barleux is poisoned, and it is
believed this is generally being carried
out. The despatch concludes "I am
just informed the British cavalry has
ridden in pursuit of the enemy north
of Bapaume."The Allies are now within eight
miles of Saint Quentin and five miles
of Cambrai, both most important cen-
tres. There is considerable specula-
tion where the Germans will make
their next stand, but they will un-
doubtedly not have undisputed choice
of ground. The capture of Noyon is a
most important moral and tactical
achievement since it breaks the nose of
the German salient menacingly pointed
towards Paris. The Germans have left
an appalling scene of wanton destruc-
tion behind them, everything possible
having been destroyed except wire
entanglements and trenches which in
many cases are intact, but this is noth-
ing compared with the crowning in-
iquity of poisoning wells, which they
have filled with arsenic.The German papers are laboriously
explaining away the retreat.A Munich paper declares the Ger-
mans still hold the initiative as they
can attack or retreat when they like.
Hindenburg pursues his way undis-
turbed, leading his troops forward or
backward but certainly to victory.

Notice.

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

W. L. GRUB,

Vice-Chairman.

22-23

Phathanakorn Cinematograph.

From Saturday, March 24th, to Tuesday 27th.

Complete Change of Programme

From Wednesday 28th March.

THE MAHATMA COMPANY.



DR. ROWE, Hypnotist.

MORA, Clairvoyant.

KOKO, Queen of Magic.

THE DEATH TEST.

SIM LA SEANCE.

HOW GAMBLERS WIN.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES

The Horse in War-Time.

(By A. M. LUDOVICI, R. F. A.)

Nobody at home, I should hope, is romantic enough to suppose that we are all having a good time out here. The expression "Fed up!"—whatever its value may be from the standpoint of style—has certainly never been so frequently on men's lips as it is at present. The very fact that is making the New Army such a formidable opponent to the German hosts is manifest precisely in this particular—that though the life out here is feeding to an extreme (and no one in his senses ever dreams of denying this fact) the New Army still fights with fortitude and spirit.

But we in the Artillery have to deal with two kinds of animals that can be "fed up." We have our men and our horses. The poor solemn old draught horse is "fed up," too; of that there is not the slightest doubt. Of course, like the men, he does his damndest all the same, but he is utterly and completely "fed." His eye tells the pathetic tale—a bored, jaded frequently irascible eye! And not that alone—but a sceptical, suspicious eye into the bargain! For the poor solemn old draught horse has lost his bearings entirely. So much so, indeed, that he has acquired a sort of listless docility, thanks to which his driver can lead him in front even of a battery in action, without his showing the smallest sign of protest. This happens daily—hourly.

The horse, like most herbivorous animals, had, through the generations of its species, acquired a certain elementary but reliable knowledge of meteorology. Before he came out here, for instance, he knew more or less the atmospheric conditions preceding and following upon thunder claps and lightning. He also had certain intelligent notions about mud and the desirability of avoiding it, particularly when one is drawing a precious load.

All this has naturally gone by the board. Thunder is a constant occurrence now—quite independent of all atmospheric conditions. Mud is apparently preferred by the driver to a hard, dry road, because repeatedly the horse finds himself compelled to negotiate the muddiest tracks and to founder along in depths of the most viscous marshland, both of which his traditions tell him are impracticable.

It goes without saying that the fact that they ultimately prove impracticable is frequently brought home to the driver as well as to his commanding officer or N. C. O.: but the solemn old horse knew it from the start, and in the end simply sticks fast, wondering from what form of new insanity the usually superior brain of man is suffering.

To see two or three horses scatter and fall under shell fire is to read in the horse's eye something akin to that human and feminine "I told you so!" which in ordinary peaceful circumstances is so exasperating; and it is in connection with this optical message that the light of scepticism and suspicion so often lurks in the horse's eye. But here, of course, this equine "I told you so!" is merely pathetic, and nothing more. It is visible and unmistakable, and is generally expressed by the horse just as he falls for the last time.

And then the body is dragged to the nearest large crump hole, and the solemn old wizard of a horse is buried in one of those pits which his instincts had told him must be wrong.

We rely on his memory: why not have relied on his taste? For the horse has two of the greatest qualities that constitute the essential equipment of the gentleman—memory and taste. How often when in pitch darkness we have had to recross tracks honey-combed by deep shell holes, that we had only seen once before in the daylight, have we not successfully relied upon this attribute of all human great-

ness in the horse—memory! An electric torch is no good when you have to lead a dozen wagons drawn by tired horses and driven by still more exhausted men across a wilderness that has neither roads nor signposts.

But your horse's memory is invaluable. He will know if you do not. And to see him avoid every one of the crump holes round which you guided him six hours previously and to know that he is going to lead you to your destination as well, is to feel an admiration for the beast in which every tissue of your tired and hungry body enthusiastically joins.

So far, so good. The practical utility of this phenomenal memory we recognize and accept. But for some reason or other we refuse, and have persistently refused in the past, to rely upon the horse's taste.

There is not a single aspect of this war, which makes it as ugly, as tragic and as horrible as it is, at the sight of which the horse does not rear and shy. Take the sixty-pounders, the traction engines, the huge motor-lorries, the heavy howitzers, the gun pits of high velocity guns, the camouflage coverings which deceive everyone but the horse; all these things are ugly in the extreme, and are cruel and inhuman in the extreme; and yet they are things which undoubtedly have made this ghastliest of all wars a possible, practical fact. Now, at all these monstrosities, without which this war could never have been realised, the horse shies and rears with consistent and infallible regularity—almost with indignation. He knows they are wrong, just as he knows that the mighty whistle and crash of the high explosive shell is wrong; and yet we have obstinately refused to be guided by his taste in these matters.

The horse may seem stupid. He certainly does at times. To see the way he wastes his oats when in his eagerness to cloy his healthy appetite he tosses his nosebag high into the air, letting the precious corn pour down on either side of his neck into the mud; to see the way he will clumsily pitch his own bucket of water back into the stream by one jerk of his forefeet, although he is parched with thirst; to see the helpless way he will entangle himself in his head-rope and picketing line, is to have grave doubts as to his intelligence and to feel tempted to set the mule far above him in this very quality.

The horse, however, is a gentleman. He has been the associate of gentlemen for centuries. The horse knows that this is not a gentleman's war; and we are all paying dearly for having ignored it so long, that all the machinery that equips it has been produced and exposed, to our knowledge, under the protesting attention of the horse, without our ever having felt that there might perhaps be some practical utility in being guided by his taste.

Notice.**CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:**

Ex s/s "Kira Maru" and "Fushimi Maru" and Balances ex s.s. "Keelun" "Eurybatos", "Hyson", "Agapeor", "Antilochus", "Euryades", "Telamon", "Ping Suey", "Teiresias", "Oanfa", "Perseus", "Ningchow" and "Benrinnes", are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Kuala" on 20th inst. and will be landed and stored at our Wharf, at the risk, expense and responsibility of consignees.

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

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

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Agents

Siam Motor Works Ltd.

LARGE
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JUST ARRIVED

MOTOR HORNS

of
Special pattern
and
Inexpensive in Cost

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

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

Prices.

Tos. 7 First quality
" 5 Second "

S. IKESAKI, Tapan Mon.**Oriental Bakery.**

ORIENTAL AVENUE.

Daily supplies of white bread & rolls.

Fresh Cakes:—Plain, Currant, and Assorted tea cakes. Other cakes made to order. Brown bread every Wednesday & Sunday.

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

"Clogs on Our Wheels."

By ASYABAHU.

Reprinted from the pages of the
Siam Observer.

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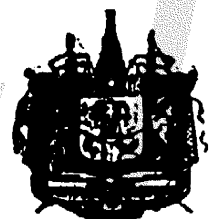
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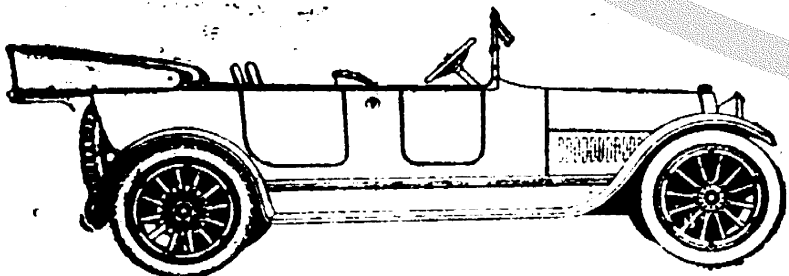
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"18" CARS**

NEW MODEL 1917.

Another consignment expected shortly.

It is advisable to book in advance in order to obtain
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THE Only Printers in Siam to do
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SEND YOUR PLATES,
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Siam Observer Electric Printing Works.

Notice.

All persons who have won prizes at the German Red Cross Raffle are kindly requested to call at the Imperial German Legation for their prizes tomorrow or on Thursday the 29th inst. between the hours 10 a.m. and 12 noon on both days. The following are the numbers of the winning tickets and the prizes:

11	...	19
116	...	3
207	...	48
278	...	20
354	...	35
479	...	48
509	...	31
540	...	9
575	...	40
589	...	8
687	...	2
954	...	27
976	...	15
1021	...	5
1339	...	11
1391	...	44
1719	...	18
1858	...	38
1947	...	21
1948	...	26
1996	...	39
2002	...	41
2359	...	42
2375	...	10
2598	...	28
2650	...	16
2653	...	33
2742	...	1
2840	...	36
3078	...	45
3098	...	22
3318	...	14
3410	...	13
3609	...	46
3861	...	24
3923	...	12
3930	...	17
3942	...	23
4182	...	25
4342	...	4
4367	...	34
4433	...	29
4437	...	37
4446	...	47
4478	...	6
4498	...	32
4535	...	7
4905	...	30

27



Notice.

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

By order of
THE DIRECTOR GENERAL.
Custom House.
28th March 1917.

26-31

For Sale.

One saddle (English made) complete with two bridles, large and small side boards with mirrors, Chest of drawers with mirrors, large and small bookcases, almirahs, wall pictures, Dressing tables with mirrors, travelling boxes, writing tables, Bentwood chairs, tea tables, Iron Bedsteads, mattresses, washstands, dining tables, Electric table lamps and fans, clocks in good condition, door screens, glass ware, porcelain, tea sets, Kitchen stove etc., etc.,

Apply:
D. FROIMAN,

139, Si Phya Road,
Next to Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

A LIFE SAVER.

It is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cures of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by the British Dispensary.

Expanded Metal

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

Milners' Safes

Patent fire and thief resisting.
several sizes in Stock.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

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

FISH
Dried Cod
Oodroe Caviare
Haddock
Bloaters
Kippers
Pilleted

Boiled Ham on cut
French Ham
Raw Ham
Breakfast Bacon

CHEESE
Roquefort
Australian
Cheddar (English)
Canadian
Gruyere

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

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

"White Horse" Whisky.

"An Easy First"
Obtainable Everywhere.

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Complete Teak Household Furniture, comprising, Drawing and Dining room Suite, Bedroom, Dressing room, Boudoir, etc., all entirely new, specially designed and made by Badman & Co.

Apply: "S.S."

c/o Siam Observer. t. f. n.

The Siam Observer

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1917.

THE AMERICAN CAR INDUSTRY.

A drastic measure affecting international trade is the recent action of the Indian Government in prohibiting the importation of motor-cars into India. As no English cars are forthcoming, the measure exclusively affects America, whence arrive all the automobiles entering India. We understand that a similar measure has been adopted in Malaya, and that as a consequence orders to the value of over one million sterling placed with firms in the United States have been cancelled. American manufacturers have been rubbing their hands over the opportunities that the war seems to offer them, and, especially in the automobile trade, they openly speak of capturing the British market in particular. One writer in a prominent New York motoring journal confidently looks forward to seeing King George going to Westminster to open Parliament in a car of American make. But another writer, of much sounder views, and in a far more responsible organ, the "North American Review," warns his fellow-countrymen not to be too sanguine in regard to the future. It is by no means improbable that America is doomed to have an unpleasant awakening after peace has been proclaimed. It is not for nothing that England has been awakened and the country sprinkled with countless new factories, now devoted to the output of munitions of war, it is true, but ready at the briefest notice to be put to purely industrial uses. The sole attraction of the American car is its low price. As a matter of fact the ownership of certain makes of American cars—"glorified tin boxes on wheels"—has been stigmatised by some people as being very much on a par with the wearing of a ready-made suit of clothes. The English car is high-priced, but there is admittedly nothing to compare with it, and this is an axiom which is recognised throughout the world. America could quite possibly produce a car of equal quality. The fact remains, however, that she has not done so, but, pandering to the overweening ambition of almost every unit of the proletariat to possess an automobile, has flooded the market with the "cheap and nasty" variety by the myriad. Hitherto the factories of Europe have not devoted any marked attention to the production of cars retailing at a low figure. But we have before expressed our opinion that the exigencies of the war and the circumstances contingent upon it will have a very pronounced effect in this direction. The demand for a car of moderate price will be greatly increased, and the demand will meet with a response from home firms. Quality will be exacted as a *sine qua non*, and this is precisely where the American manufacturers, if we may judge by the criterion of the past, will fail to hit the mark. Rightly or wrongly, American export goods of all species have earned an unflattering reputation for "shoddiness" as compared with British, and there is no sphere in which this has been more marked than in the automobile industry. It is open to America to mend this unfavourable reputation, and there is no reason why she should not do so. The issue is with the future. But, with the handicap of a very appreciable protective tariff, taken in conjunction with the new developments that appear to be so likely in Europe, it is extremely doubtful that the rejuvenated Old World will afford to her a field of scope anything like so great as in the past.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

THE revised Tide Tables of the Menan Bar for the year 1917 are now on sale at the Harbour Department.

THE Borneo Co., Ltd., advise us that the s.s. *Kalong* left Singapore at 8 a.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive at Bangkok at 9 a.m. on Thursday.

ALL persons who have won prizes in the recent German Red Cross Raffle are requested to call for their prizes at the Imperial German Legation tomorrow or on Thursday the 29th between 10 and 12 a.m. The numbers of the winning tickets appear in our advertising columns.

Wang Lang Girls' High School.

The annual entertainment connected with the distribution of prizes was held last evening at the Wang Lang School. The school had provided two steam launches for the convenience of those attending the function to get to and from the school. There was a very large gathering present and they were accommodated on the lawn. The stage was beautifully decorated. H. E. Phya Dharmasakdi, Minister of Religious Affairs and Education, who was to distribute the prizes, arrived shortly before 9 p.m. At the raising of the curtain the stage gave a very attractive appearance, with pupils of the school, wearing red jackets and red bows. The entertainment opened with a "Welcome chorus." After this H. E. Phya Dharmasakdi, having made a few preliminary remarks, proceeded to distribute the prizes and diplomas.

German Ships at Swatow.

Seized by the Chinese.

On the 15th March the four German ships which had taken refuge at Swatow when war broke out, viz. the steamers *Triumph*, *Kate*, *Johanna* and *Sax*, were seized by the Chinese Government. The duty of taking them over was done by Chinese men-of-war. The German crews were interned. One week before the ships were taken over all the engine cylinders were blown up by the officers on board.

Subsequently the German Consul was given 48 hours notice by the authorities to leave Swatow. The other Germans in the port were at large but it is expected that they will likewise be sent to internment camps.

Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.

The 36th Ordinary General Meeting of the above will be held at the Company's Office on the 29th instant at 5.30 p.m. when the Directors will submit their Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December last. The result has on the whole been satisfactory. Although the net profit on sales of electric current shows a decrease of about Tcs. 19,000, taking all branches into consideration there has been a net total increase for the year of about Tcs. 160,000. It is proposed to pay the usual dividend of 12 per cent., and also a bonus per share of Tcs. 19, which is Tcs. 2 more than last year.

Siamese Tramway Co., Limited.

The 21st Ordinary General Meeting of the above will be held at the office of the Company on March 30th at 4.30 p.m. when the Directors' Report will be submitted to the Shareholders. The net profit for the year, added to the balance from last year with interest earned, places a sum of Tcs. 91,713.03 at the disposal of the Company, and out of this it is proposed to pay dividends of 9 per cent. on the Ordinary and 8 per cent. on the Preferred Shares, this being inclusive of the distribution of 4 per cent. in either case made on October 9th last.

Re-forming Russia.

Petrograd, March 19.—The detective and gendarmic services are being re-organised. Ex-members are being sent to the front. Reactionary metropolitan officials from Petrograd and Moscow have been compulsorily retired. The presidents of the Zemstvos or the Mayors are replacing the provincial Governors in the management of food supplies.

M. Kereny has ordered the Tobolsk District Court immediately to release Svinhuyur, ex-president of the Finnish Diet, and arrange for his journey to Petrograd.

The Cabinet will shortly discuss issuing a manifesto concerning Finnish liberties.

Fourparlers are proceeding with Baron Rosen, ex-ambassador to Washington, with a view to his appointment as Governor-General.

Petrograd, March 19.—The Government has suppressed all censorship except military. A Committee of Arts and Letters presided over by M. Maxim Gorky has been formed to ensure the safe-guarding of palaces and artistic property.

London, March 19.—Wireless Italian Official: Our airships dropped a ton of high explosives on the railway station of Galliano and the railway line northward of Mattarello.

London, March 19.—Wireless Russian official: We dislodged the Turks from a number of positions southward of Bana. The enemy is retreating towards Pendebevin. We occupied Harunabad, southwest of Kermanshah.

London, March 19.—Mesopotamia Official: We crossed the Dala on Saturday night and occupied Basriz and part of Bakubah which is a good supply centre. The inhabitants are friendly and ready to trade. Meanwhile the enemy has retired hastily towards Kahrkin.

Take One With You
HERE is a portable detachable motor that fits any rowboat and in less than one minute turns it into an eight mile an hour motor boat. You can carry it everywhere as it weighs but 50 lbs. You can enjoy the pleasures of motor boating wherever you go if you but own one.

DETACHABLE ROW-BOAT-MOTOR
Mendham Illustrated book will be given away free. All motors are guaranteed. Call to see one at

Sole Agents: **Barrow, Brown & Co.** *Carlton Litho & Engraving*

Items of Interest.

Jassy, March 9.—It is announced that the Cabinet of Great Britain has agreed to lend Rumania £40,000,000.

Amsterdam, February 25th.—A despatch received here states:—The food ration in Berlin, which has been reduced until March 15th, includes one egg monthly.

New York, Feb. 18th.—Mr. Edison, whose premises are closely guarded, is working day and night upon the construction of the model of a 100 ft. craft which, it is claimed, will revolutionise submarine warfare.

Rome, February 25th.—It is reported that the Archduke Friedrich has been imprisoned in a palace in Vienna owing to a Secret Military Court having found him responsible for the Austrian army's lack of organisation.

M. Santos Dumont has just constructed in America a huge aeroplane of 1,000 horse power. It has two wings fifty yards long, and has a speed of over 100 miles an hour. It will be able to carry thirty passengers and eight machine-guns.—(Ex.)

New York, 15th.—Mr. Hoover announces that Great Britain and Germany have agreed that the Belgian Relief Commission's ships from America to Rotterdam shall pass through a safety lane. Sixteen vessels are now loading in America and 23 others have been chartered.

Berne, February 25th.—A German officer, in a pessimistic war article in a students' newspaper, states:—"The time for happy nights and jolly beer parties is over, and the Pierrot's waltz has been succeeded by the dance of death. We are marching daily towards a future full of doubt and gloom."

The newspapers have inaugurated a campaign for a meatless day weekly, and ask the London hotels and restaurants to co-operate. A dozen of the leading clubs, including White's, Brook's and Boodle's, have adopted the scheme, and suggested that everyone should not choose Friday, as the result would be a rush for fish, and other substitutes.

An appeal for volunteer snow-sweepers for the streets of Berlin having been made recently by the commander of the garrison, says a Zurich telegram, Prince Leopold of Prussia, a nephew of the Kaiser, was among the first to come forward. He has been severely reprimanded by his Imperial uncle, and ordered to give up the idea of sweeping the streets.

It is now learned, says a Jassy despatch, that General Sococu, who was recently sentenced by court-martial at Jassy to five years' penal servitude for voluntarily causing the Roumanian defeat in the battle for Bucharest, is not Roumanian, but a naturalized German. His father, who was of German origin, settled in Roumania in 1870, having lived previously in Austria.

The pan-German party has subscribed three million marks and purchased the Berlin papers *Nachrichten* and *Deutsche Zeitung*, wherein an anti-British agitation will be conducted by Professor Schaefer and Houston Stewart Chamberlain. The German Press is overjoyed that a born Englishman has accepted the lead of the anti-British propaganda service.

Madame Rodin, whose death is announced at the age of 72 years, was only married a fortnight before. The demise discloses a strange romance. She had been the devoted companion of the sculptor for 50 years. She was a beautiful girl during Rodin's early struggles, and mixed plaster, thus saving expenses to the moulder. She also posed in order to save the cost of professional models. She was seriously ill a fortnight ago, and the marriage seemed a death-bed one.

America Roused.

Washington, March 19.—In view of the ruthless submarine warfare of three American merchantmen it is unofficially admitted that a state of war virtually exists between America and Germany. Technically the United States remains in a position of armed neutrality. President Wilson contemplates an immediate session of Congress to receive an address requesting authority to adopt aggressive measures against submarines. Merchantmen are already arming defensively and the next move must be to send out warships to search for submarines and clear the trans-Atlantic lanes. In view of the seriousness of the situation President Wilson on Sunday determined that the railway strike must be prevented at all hazards. The railway managers authorised mediators to make whatever arrangements were necessary with the men's unions to prevent a strike, as the uninterrupted and efficient operation of the railway is indispensable to national defence.

New York, March 19.—The railway strike is over. The railway agreement grants the men an eight hour day and overtime pay at least one and an eighth of the daily rate per hour.

The Abdicated Emperor.

Nicholas II, the abdicated Emperor, eldest son and successor of Alexander III, was born at St. Petersburg on the 18th of May, 1868. He received the ordinary education of Russian Grand Dukes, under the direction of General Danilovitch, assisted by M. Pobedonostsev and other eminent professors, among them an Englishman, Mr. Charles Heath, for whom the future Tsar always had great respect and affection. By the death of his grandfather, Alexander II, in 1881, he became the heir-apparent, or Tsarevitch. Though he received, like all the heirs-apparent to the Russian throne, a certain amount of military training, his personal tastes did not lie in that direction, nor did he show any inclination for the usual boisterous amusements of the *jeunesse dorée* of St. Petersburg.

Like his father before him, the future Tsar was then, as he has always been, nowhere happier than in the family circle, and he was particularly attached to his sister, the Grand Duchess Xenia, who was seven years younger than himself. In 1890-91 he made a tour of Greece, Egypt, India, Ceylon and Japan, where he narrowly escaped assassination at the hands of a Japanese fanatic. On the return journey via Siberia, he turned, at Vladivostok, the first end of the eastern section of the Siberian Railway, and two years afterwards (in 1893) he was appointed President of the Imperial Committee made responsible for that great undertaking.

He became Emperor on the death of his father on Nov. 1st, 1894, and barely a month later he married Princess Alix of Hesse (a granddaughter of Queen Victoria) to whom he had been betrothed in the presence of his father during the latter's last illness. Eighteen months later his coronation took place at Moscow amid great pomp, though a gloom was cast over the festivities by the unfortunate incident of the Khodynskoe Polye, a great open space near the city, where a popular fete had been prepared, and where, owing to defective police arrangements, a large number of men, women and children, roughly estimated at two thousand, were crushed and trampled to death.

Nicholas II followed in the footsteps of his father, seeking to preserve peace in foreign relations, and continuing in home affairs, though in a much milder form, the policy of centralisation and Russification which had characterised the previous reign. His pacific tendencies were shown by his maintaining M. de Giers in the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs, by his offering the post, on the death of that statesman, to M. de Staal, and chiefly by his initiation of The Hague Peace Conference. To these might perhaps be added the transformation of the Franco-Russian *entente cordiale* into a formal alliance, a measure designed towards the preservation of the *status quo* in Europe.

In internal administration his personal influence was probably very great, and to it may be attributed the introduction, without any great change in the laws, of a more humane spirit towards those of his subjects who did not belong by language and tradition to the dominant nationality, or were not members of the Eastern Orthodox Church. At the same time it must be remembered that soon after his accession he gave it to be clearly understood that he had no intention of circumscribing and weakening the autocratic power by constitutional guarantees or parliamentary institutions. After all, his true character has ever been something of a mystery, as witness the two facts that in spite of his desire for peace he let his country drift into the disastrous war with Japan; and that, notwithstanding his sincere attachment to the principles of bureaucratic autocracy, it was he who granted the constitutional reforms which altered the whole political outlook in Russia.

PADDY REPORT FOR MARCH 26.

Nasuan 1670 Coyans at Tce.	65/83 each
Samruang 580 " " "	52/68 "
Namuang 380 " " "	57/50 "
Total	2640 Coyans "

A Stubborn Foe.

To conquer an obstinate enemy requires persistency and perseverance. It is the same with Rheumatism, the dread foe of mankind, which ranks foremost in stubbornness. To eradicate it from the system you must use the right weapon. Little's Oriental Balm is the only remedy that can overpower it. It has cured helpless crippled sufferers who have been discharged from the hospital as incurable.

Mr. W. Williams, Totterdown, Bristol, writes:—"For 3 years I have been rendered unfit for work by Rheumatism. At night terrible shooting pains kept me in agony. I could not sleep or use my arms. Two bottles of that wonderful remedy Little's Oriental Balm cured me completely. I can recommend it with utmost confidence." Sold at Tce. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout Siam.

Agents for Bangkok,
THE BRITISH DISPENSARY
New Road and Seelack.

An Early Impression of Bangkok.

When I left Singapore for Bangkok I set out for a place hitherto unknown to me, and of which I had only a dim preconception. I had at one time and another read a book or two of travel in Siam, though such books are not exactly as thick as leaves in Vallombrosa, and had collected a few crumbs of information from acquaintances who had been on the spot; but I had formed no very definite picture of Bangkok in my mind. The wharf and its surroundings were picturesque, but not reassuring. Still, this did not dishearten me, for scarcely ever are the immediate approaches to the world's great cities impressive or remarkable for beauty or dignity. If one arrives by sea there is almost invariably a useful and necessary but uninteresting dock area, often of very considerable extent, lying between one and one's goal; if journeying by rail, as a general rule a region of dismal and depressing slums or small tenements has to be traversed ere the terminus is reached. What could be more dispiriting than London or Paris in this respect? I saw, therefore, no reason at this initial stage for disappointment.

Having duly installed myself in the Oriental Hotel, a hostelry whose name and reputation in the East are little less well known than those of "Raffles," the "G. O. H.," the "Taj" or the "Great Eastern," I started out on a preliminary tour of inspection. I am bound to say that I was agreeably surprised as I bowed acquaintance with Bangkok for the first time, and I think the first thing that struck me was the clean and well-kept orderliness of the streets—somewhat of a change after Singapore, where even the principal thoroughfares are in a perpetual state of *déshabille*. I was, of course, fully aware that both His Majesty the present King of Siam and the late King were enlightened monarchs, anxious for the advancement of their country and people, but I scarcely anticipated that they would have achieved so signal a success. I liked the look of the people whom I saw in the streets; also. I have always had a fancy for watching the street-life in the various countries I have visited. One of the most entertaining sights in the world is that to be obtained by merely sitting at ease on the terrace of Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo, and watching the panorama of the moving throng without. But I liked best to stroll through the narrow streets of Old Cairo, and mingle with the crowd itself. I can most delightfully have it been to wander through the shady *souks* of Tunis; and, amongst other memories, I have a pleasant recollection of a certain little Arab coffee shop in Biskra near the market place, in front of which I used to sit and sip thick and disagreeably-sweet coffee and pensively smoke. There was another at Alexandria—but I am forgetting that I set out to talk of Bangkok.

Naturally, the first peculiarity to attract my attention was the dress of the Siamese. The *phanying* is a much more graceful garment than the Malay *sarong*, and the variety of colours, Royal blue predominating, lends attractiveness to the scene. A very noticeable and often-recurring figure in the highways and byways of Bangkok is that of the Buddhist monk in his simply but gracefully worn garb of yellow. And then there are the members of the military and naval forces of the Kingdom. These strike a very distinct note in the public life of the city. There is nothing gaudy or ostentatious about them, but, speaking as one who has a keen eye for artistic effect, I do not think I have anywhere seen smarter and more attractive uniforms than those worn by the units of the different corps. And there is such a variety that one is continually coming across a different kind—cavalrymen, infantrymen, sailors and marines. "Wild Tigers," boy-scouts, and so forth. The scouts looked particularly fetching with their jaunty glengarrys in place of the "Baden-Powell" hat, in addition to which they do not confine themselves solely to khaki, as is the case with the boy-scouts of Great Britain, and the result is therefore so much the better from the spectacular standpoint.

The roadways of Bangkok are well planned and smoothly laid. Many of them would do credit to any of the great cities of the world. Especially fine are the avenues in the neighbourhood of the Old Palace and in the Dosit Park district. I am acquainted with a good many of the famous capitals. I know the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, the Corso, the Ringstrasse, the Cascade, the Siegesallee, the Promenade des Anglais at Nice, the Chowringhee road in Calcutta, and I do not think Bangkok need blush to find itself placed in a category with these. The avenue leading to the magnificent facade of the new Throne Room (as I understand it is called) is particularly dignified and tasteful of conception; and beyond this I eventually turned into a splendid and immensely long road which for the whole of its length was overarched by trees in an unbroken and symmetrical vaulting of foliage that imparted to it an enchantingly cloistered effect. It would, I think, be hard to match this splendid high-way anywhere. The numerous *Klongs* impart to Bangkok a character peculiarly its own,

and on their account it has more than a few times been designated the "Venice of the East." But I do not think the implied comparison a just or a happy one, and it is founded on nothing more substantial than the fact that canals exist in both places. Bangkok is Bangkok and Venice is Venice, and the one cannot be set against the other. Comparisons are sometimes invidious, sometimes complimentary, but always odious; in this instance the comparison is merely ridiculous. One might as well endeavour to draw a parallel between the Taj Mahal and St. Peter's. The primary purpose of a *Klong* is to afford easy means of communication and transit. Incidentally, also, it gives ample scope for practising the art of navigation, and is much used by Young Siam for this purpose. One will not follow any of these waterways for very long without seeing a group of nude brown-skinned youngsters disporting themselves gaily in the cool element or gathered together in some shady spot on the banks. Necessarily, the bridges are numerous. There is a peculiarly fascinating quality about any bridge, however crude or simple of construction—the reason for which is,

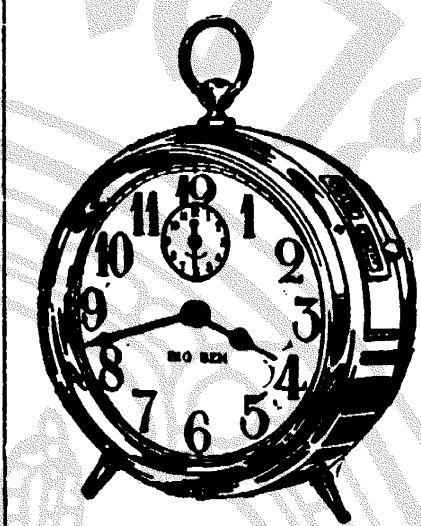
perhaps, that a bridge is concrete evidence to the senses of man's capacity to overcome the obstacles that Nature puts in his path. Some of the bridges that span the *Klongs* are of simple character, but they are not the less attractive for that reason. Many of them, however, are very handsome and of substantial architecture. I believe that not a few of these are gifts to the city from the late King, and he could scarcely have chosen a more appropriate mode of displaying his goodwill towards the people of Bangkok, who, as long as the bridges remain, will have a visible and constant reminder of his generosity.

There was a great deal more for me to note, even on my first day, and my opportunities for observation have naturally been extended since then, but for the time being I must not disregard the exigencies both of space and of my readers' patience.

H. J. B.-K.

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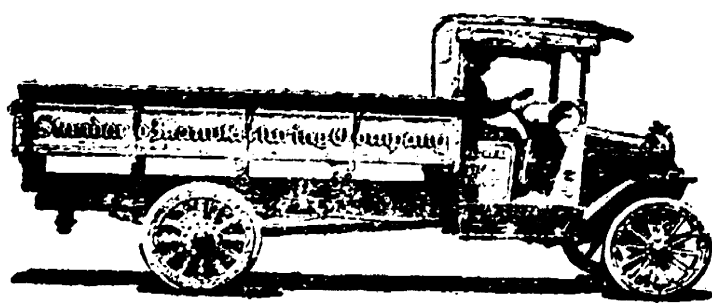
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General Wire News.

London, March 16.—The Press Bureau says that Lord Devonport has arranged that tea shall be retailed from May 1 at 2s 2d a pound. Upwards of 40 per cent. of Indian and Ceylon imports have been allocated to the trade to ensure a reasonable supply. He has also arranged to retail good pure coffee at eighteen pence a pound forthwith.

New York, March 17.—Mr. Gerard was greeted with popular demonstrations on his arrival. In a speech at the City Hall he said: "We bring war to Germany." He expressed confidence in most German-Americans and declared he would lead a regiment of such without feeling that he would be shot in the back.

London, March 17.—New Knights of the Garter are the Marquesses of Salisbury and Bath.

London, March 16.—In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated in connection with the withdrawal of men from the army for agriculture, the Cabinet had informed the War Office and Board of Agriculture that it regarded the production of food as even more important than sending additional men to the army. Referring to the Irish question, Mr. Bonar Law criticised the Nationalists for leaving the House on March 7 and said he was not certain whether he had much sympathy with the Nationalists, threat to go into opposition. He declared this might compel him to appeal to the country on the ground that the Nationalists would not let us get on with the war. There has been no communication from any of the Irish parties since the debate of March 7. The Government was earnestly considering the situation.

London, March 18.—Besides the special series of War Cabinets to be attended by representatives of the Dominions and India, an Imperial War Conference will meet at the Colonial Office presided over by Mr. Walter Long. The date of the first meeting of the conference has not been fixed but will probably be on March 20. It is expected that the War Cabinet and the Imperial Conference will sit on alternate days.

Melbourne, March 18.—Mr. Hughes has been invited to contest thirty-four out of seventy-five of the Federal constituencies and has decided to contest Bendigo.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith asked for information as to the situation in Russia.

Mr. Bonar Law replied there had been a few massacres but nothing he could communicate to the House at present. Messages were arriving hourly and he promised information later.

Mr. Wedgwood suggested that a message of sympathy to the Duma be sent.

Mr. Bonar Law replied there need be no anxiety as to that, but he pointed out that we must see the situation a little clearer.

Mr. Lynch: Have steps been taken to recognise officially the new Government?

Mr. Bonar Law: That is really answered by the reply just given.

Later: Mr. Bonar Law read telegrams which showed that Petrograd was coming more less under ordered rule. That rule was the rule over which the President of the Duma was exercising control. We had every reason to believe the movement was in no way devoted towards an effort to secure peace but against the Government for not carrying on the war with the expected efficiency and energy.

Amsterdam, March 16.—The German press is generally reserved in its comments but the impression is growing that Bethmann Hollweg's recent speech in the Prussian Diet, wherein he hinted at the need for democratisation of Germany after the war was caused by his knowledge of events in Petrograd.

The Frankfurter Zeitung seems to think so, for it says democratisation must come because it is the will of the German people, and the paper points to the revolution in Petrograd as an example of the result of the opposite policy.

Vienna newspapers are of opinion the revolution will have world-wide effects.

London, March 16.—The Admiralty announces an old type of destroyer was mined and sank yesterday in the Channel. One man was killed and twenty-eight are missing. All officers were saved.

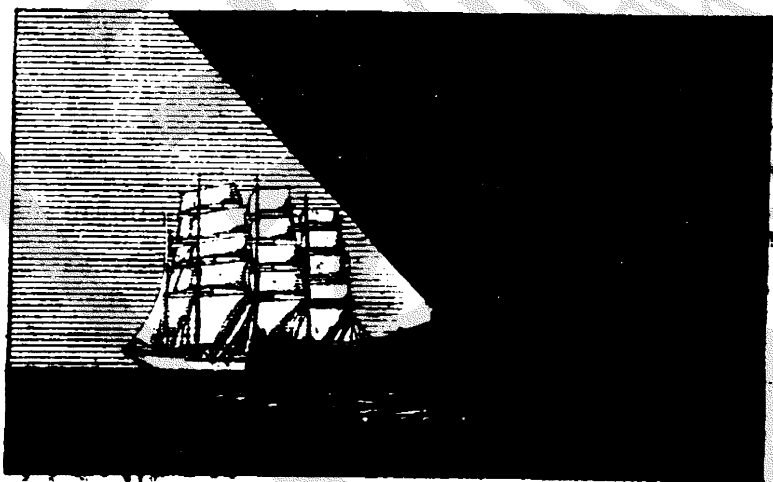
New York, March 16.—In order to enforce their demands for an eight hour day and pro rata pay for overtime the representatives of the Big Four "brotherhood" have announced a general railway strike to begin at six on Saturday evening. Half a million men are concerned. It is anticipated President Wilson will intervene.

Peking, March 18.—Holland has taken charge of German interests in China. The Dutch soldiers have disarmed the German legation guard. Denmark represents China in Germany.

Amsterdam, March 18.—Maximilian Harden has written a most remarkable article in which he says that only a blockhead would deny the importance of the fall of Baghdad, which is the changing of power in Asia. He scornfully refers to the gushing hopes of submarinism, and points out that the ruthlessness of it has merely resulted in the greatest republics in the world.

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the United States and China rupturing with Germany. He forebodes the triplice of America, China and Japan vigorously intervening in the war.

London, March 19.—The naval raid lasted for five minutes and nine shells were fired.

London, March 19.—The third engineer of the City of Memphis states the torpedoing was deliberate and was done in broad daylight and was an outrage. The American flag was flying and the stars and stripes were painted on the sides of the vessel and also in huge letters "U. S. A."

Washington, March 19.—Seven hundred German sailors interned at Philadelphia Navy yard are being removed to forts in Georgia where Regulars will guard them.

London, March 19.—The remains of the Duchesse of Connaught have been cremated.

Petrograd, March 19.—A communique says: Russian cavalry attacked an enemy column falling back from Sennah in the direction of Kermanshah. The Turks fled in disorder into the trackless mountains. Fighting continues in the neighbourhood of Kermanshah.

London, March 20.—Marshal Haig reports: Our pursuit has continued. Our cavalry advanced guards are driving back the enemy rearguards. The ground gained is of a depth of two to eight miles. Forty more villages have been taken.

Our trenches were raided in the neighbourhoods of Loos and Ypres and a few British are missing.

Our aeroplanes are co-operating with the infantry, doing much valuable work.

London, March 19.—Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters telegraphing to day says the enemy is falling back more rapidly before the French than before the British. All roads behind the fleeing foe are closely packed day and night by transport columns and guns while everywhere on the horizon smoke-clouds tell of preparations for further retreat. The destruction is proceeding systematically. As an example, in the village of Candor they burned the farms and waggons and destroyed machinery and everything useful and also carried off boys approaching military age besides the mayor and deputy mayor. Previously they had not only seized all people's produce but the American relief supplies, forcing everybody to work in return for three-quarters of a pound of bread daily.

London, March 20.—Reuter's correspondent at headquarters in his evening despatch opens with references to the unaccustomed sight of cavalry patrols skirmishing with small parties of Uhlans. Batteries of artillery are constantly galloping across country, taking up new positions covering the enemy's retreat. The operations to-day were carried on under a dark sky in a gale of wind. During the past forty-eight hours we have pushed the Germans off something like two hundred square miles. Their intended orderly retirement has developed into a rapid retreat. Patrols are fighting their rearguards all the way and sometimes driving them in closely on the main force. It is abundantly clear the Germans are being considerably mauled as they go.

Airmen are rendering invaluable service and notwithstanding the frantic counter-efforts to restrict observation our aeroplanes are swooping down within close range of the Uhlans and emptying drums of their Lewis guns among the horsemen. Bapaume and Peronne are largely gutted. There is accumulating evidence of the poisoning and sulling of water supplies, but the purification is a comparatively simple business.

The latest news shows the Arras-Peronne front is swinging round to-day like an alteration in the clock's hands

from five to four-thirty. The Germans have fallen back behind Hendecourt nearly ten miles southeast of Arras and only two miles from the main road to Cambrai.

One significant episode of the retreat was that just before Neele was evacuated the soldiers begged the inhabitants for victuals and said they were absolutely without food.

The British front from Arras to Neele has now lost its character of a defence-line and has streamed in an elusive contour of open warfare. The most striking illustration of the rapidity of the advance of the past two days is the fact that patrols got astride the railway and road between Arras and Bapaume in various places without encountering any resistance. The great Le Transloy-Heburne-Arras salient has disappeared. The railway and road are much damaged but communication can be quickly restored. The correspondent quotes the interesting fact that we are now practically holding the line Joffre chose in the attempted unsuccessful French stand during the great retreat. The scarcity of snipers and machine-gun teams and explosive traps testify that we are breaking down the obstructive enemy tactics owing to the mobility of our advance.

(Continued on Page 8.)

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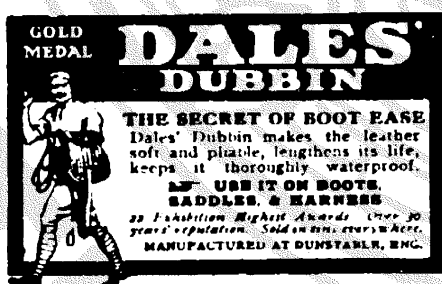
Auctioneer and Estate Agent.

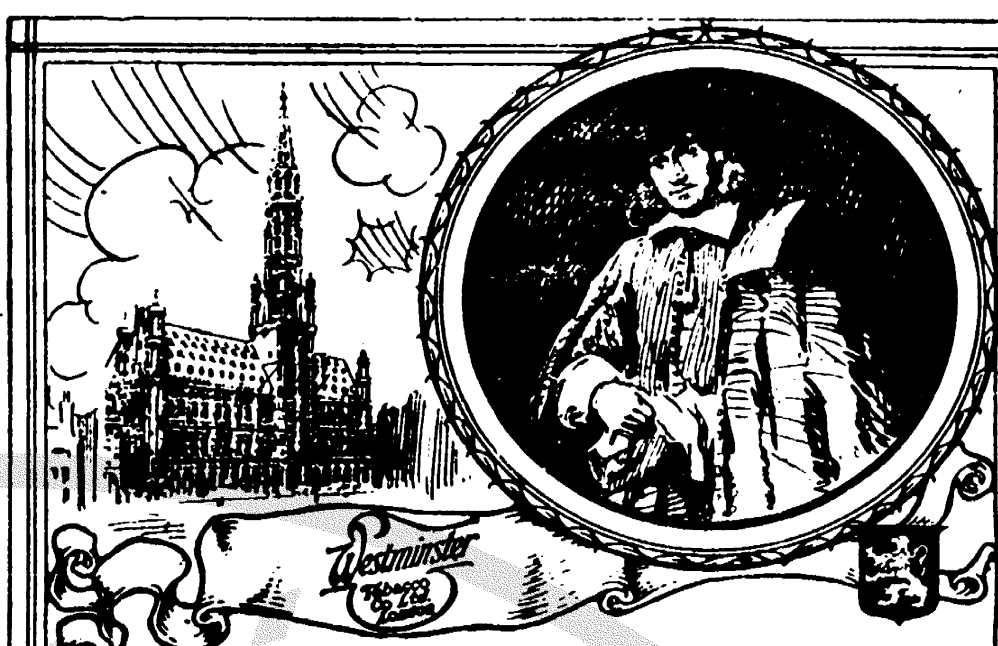
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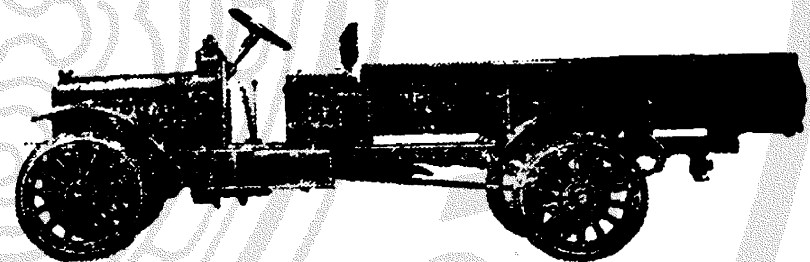
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TIME TABLE.

PAKNAM—BANGKOK.					BANGKOK—PAKNAM				
Stations.	Train No.				Stations.	Train No.			
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Paknam Dep.	6.30	9.30	12.45	3.45	Bangkok Dep.	7.45	10.45	2.00	5.00
*Maha Wong "	6.35	9.35	12.50	3.50	Sala Deng "	7.52	10.52	2.07	5.07
*Ban Nang Greng "	6.40	9.40	12.55	3.55	Klong Toi "	8.00	11.00	2.15	5.15
Chorakhe "	6.45	9.45	1.00	4.00	*Ban Kluei "	8.05	11.05	2.20	5.20
*Samrong "	6.50	9.50	1.05	4.05	Prakonong "	8.10	11.10	2.25	5.25
Bangna "	6.55	9.55	1.10	4.10	Bangdjak "	8.15	11.15	2.30	5.30
Bangdjak "	7.00	10.00	1.15	4.15	*Bangna "	8.20	11.20	2.35	5.35
Prakonong "	7.05	10.05	1.20	4.20	Samrong "	8.25	11.25	2.40	5.40
*Ban Kluei "	7.10	10.10	1.25	4.25	Chorakhe "	8.30	11.30	2.45	5.45
Klong Toi "	7.15	10.15	1.30	4.30	*Ban Nang Greng "	8.35	11.35	2.50	5.50
Sala Deng "	7.23	10.23	1.38	4.38	*Maha Wong "	8.40	11.40	2.55	5.55
Bangkok Arr.	7.30	10.30	1.45	4.45	Paknam Arr.	8.45	11.45	3.00	6.00

*Trains stop only at the request of passengers.

Trains may leave intermediate stations 5 minutes before the stated time

Meklong Railway Co., Ltd.

TIME TABLE.

IN FORCE FROM 1st JANUARY, 1917 TO JULY, 1917.

BANGKOK—MEKLONG.					MEKLONG—BANGKOK.				
Stations.	Train No.				Stations.	Train No.			
	I.	III.	V.			VI.	VI.		
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.		
Km. Bangkok Dep.	8.30	12.30	4.30		Km. Meklong Dep.	8.35	12.35		
33.1 Mahachai Terminus Arr.	9.50	1.50	5.50		33.8 Terminus Arr.	9.55	1.55		
The Company's Steam Launches will meet Trains to carry through passengers across the Tachin River at a fixed rate.									
BANGKOK—MEKLONG.					MEKLONG—BANGKOK.				
Stations.	Train No.				Stations.	Train No.			
	I.	III.	V.			II.	IV.	VI.	
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.		
Km. B. Hlame Terminus Dep.	10.20	2.20			Km. Mahachai Terminus Dep.	6.45	10.45	2.45	
33.8 Meklong Arr.	11.40	3.40			33.1 Bangkok Arr.	8.05	12.05	4.05	

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Our detachments south of Chauny reached the line Ailette-Boissons and entirely relieved the enemy pressure.

North-east of Crouy our advanced elements progressed along the Maubeuge road. About twenty villages and small towns were liberated during the day. Before retiring the enemy laid waste the country. The fruit trees have been cut down or torn up by the roots, fields are destroyed by mines, roads and bridges demolished, and numerous villages burned and left without shelter. The starving inhabitants were fed by the French troops. There is violent artillery fire in Champagne. We recaptured almost all the trenches on the left bank of the Meuse into which the enemy had penetrated. Fighting continues.

Paris, March 20.—A military eyewitness describing the German retreat says there are signs everywhere of a precipitate withdrawal. There were stirring human scenes when the French cavalry entered Neuf on March 19. All the inhabitants, 2,000 in number, lined the streets and acclaimed the French wildly.

A French aviator was the first arrival at eight in the morning and was descending when he sighted the French flag flying at a house-top.

The cross-roads outside Roze were mined and are now gaping holes filling with water from the Avre. All the houses were savagely pillaged and only a mattress, chair and table left to each inhabitant, but the houses are standing. The inhabitant expected to be carried off, but they explained, "The Germans did not expect you yet." All trees and haystacks were destroyed and there is not a bundle of straw anywhere.

Rome, March 20.—Official. A Franco-Italian air squadron bombarded Pola. Five enemy aeroplanes were repulsed after an aerial duel. A number of enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on Grada doing slight damage, the Italians retaliated by bombing the Austrian Lloyd yard near Trieste.

London, March 19.—Mr. Hope announced that if the Germans carried out their threat to employ prisoners near the firing line the Imperial Government would immediately decide on appropriate action.

London, March 19.—Reuter's correspondent at headquarters writing on Monday says: We continue to press hard on the heels of the retreating enemy. Our reconnoitring patrols, of which we have a considerable force, are frequently meeting Uhlans who are covering the rear-guard. The result is much brisk fighting but the main enemy forces decline action. Whatever the enemy's tactical scheme is, it is certain we have forestalled him and are hustling him to a degree he did not anticipate. The weather is still dry

and very favourable for open fighting.

Every German movement is being watched with cat-like vigilance and all along the line we are prepared to pounce. Our patrols have crossed the Arras-Bapaume road and railway at many points, and although we cannot yet claim to dominate these important roads the Germans are certainly off them, in other words the great salient has practically gone.

London, March 19.—A French communiqué says: Our light detachments are keeping in close touch with the enemy and have continued their advance without stopping. We reached the Ham-Nesle railway, east of Nesle, at several points, and occupied Guiscard, north of Noyon, and advanced our patrols along the national road to St. Quentin. We captured the second German position

east of Mice. We have now liberated about a hundred French townships and villages in the last three days. The enemy has shamefully devastated and pillaged many localities. Thousands of the inhabitants whom the Germans were unable to drive away are coming to welcome us.

After a violent bombardment, the Germans yesterday evening powerfully attacked at Avocourt and on the Mort-Homme front. Our barrage and machine gun fire smashed the waves of assault on the greater part of the front before they could reach our lines, and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. In the direction of Hill 304 and at the edge of Avocourt Wood, where enemy parties succeeded in penetrating our line on a front of about 200 metres, lively hand to hand fighting occurred,

in consequence of which the enemy were partly driven out of our advanced element.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down. Our air squadrons bombed the factories and foundries of Thionville, in the Briey Basin, and convoys and marching enemy troops in the region of Guiscard.

Paris, March 17.—There were affecting scenes on the entry of the French into the reconquered towns, the inhabitants most joyfully acclaiming their liberators. Noyon is intact. Before the war it had 6,000 inhabitants. Now it has 10,000 the Germans having concentrated the villagers of the neighbourhood there. The general entering Noyon was Fayolle, who distinguished himself in the Somme offensive at the head of the sixth army.

London, March 19.—The resignation of M. Briand is scarcely understood and is seemingly due largely to personal jealousies and enmities. Sober Paris journals regret the resignation at the present juncture but the whole press emphasises that there will be no diminution of war enthusiasm. The English press abstains from comment.



BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON THE WESTERN FRONT.
Tommies going up to the trenches.

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