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FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL. 42. NO. 110

BANGKOK, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1916.

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1916

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"Nankin" June 9	"Kashgar"	July 10
"Nankin" June 23	"Kashgar"	July 24
"Nankin" July 6	"Kashgar"	Aug. 7
"Nankin" July 20	"Kashgar"	Aug. 21
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" " "Novara" do do Aug. 21	do Sept. 29

OUTWARD—1916.

OUTWARD-1916.

For China.

Due Singapore	Connection with	Leaving London
s/s "Nyanza" April 30	"Kashgar"	April 1
"Nyanza" May 14	"Kashgar"	" 15
"Nyanza" May 28	"Kashgar"	" 29
"Nyanza" June 11	"Kashgar"	May 13
"Nyanza" June 25	"Kashgar"	" 27
"Nyanza" July 9	"Kashgar"	June 10
"Nyanza" July 23	"Kashgar"	" 24
"Nyanza" Aug. 6	"Kashgar"	July 8
"Nyanza" Aug. 20	"Kashgar"	" 22
"Nyanza" Sept. 3	"Kashgar"	Aug. 5
"Nyanza" Sept. 17	"Kashgar"	" 19

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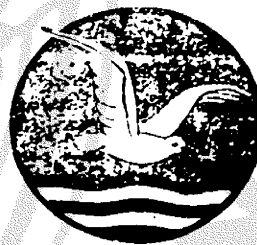
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"Prachatipok" 10 " "	"Aswang" 7 June "
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TIDE TABLE.

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FOR MAY, 1916.

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

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

PHASES OF THE MOON.
June 1st O New Moon 2.19 a.m.
" 9th O First Quarter 6.41 a.m.
" 16th O Full Moon 4.24 a.m.
" 22nd O Last Quarter 7.58 p.m.
" 30th O New Moon 5.25 p.m.

Exchange Rates.

Today's Quotations.

LONDON—	Bank Bills, demand	1/6 7/16
	Bank Bills, 4 months' sight	1/6 17/32
PARIS—	Bank Bills, demand	—
GERMANY—	Bank Bills, demand	—
NEW YORK—	Bank Bills, demand U.S.A.	35 3/4
INDIA—	Bank Bills, demand	Rs. 113 3/4
SINGAPORE—	Bank Bills, demand	\$65 1/2
HONGKONG—	Bank Bills, demand	\$67 3/4
YOKOHAMA & KOBE—	Bank Bills, demand	Y72 1/8

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ed to send in changes of adver-
tisements before 11 a.m. of the
day they intend the advertise-
ment to appear. Should any
advertisement arrive after that
hour the same will be held over
for the next day.A Reply to Bethmann-
Hollweg.London, April 8.—The speech of
Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg in the
Reichstag on the blockade was the sub-
ject of a statement made by Lord
Robert Cecil at a conference in the
Foreign Office this afternoon. He said
in part:—"The Chancellor says Britain alone
is responsible for the continuation of
the war and that he made proposals
last September, to which he received
no reply. It may be well to make a
clear answer to this. By singling out
separate Powers among the Allies, the
Chancellor endeavours to sow mischief
and distrust among them. But he has
failed, the Allies stand together and
have pledged themselves to make
peace in common. The Chancellor
knows and the people of Germany
know that nothing in any public speech he
makes can ever form the basis of peace
overtures. Through all his periodical
speeches in the Reichstag runs the
deliberate design to nourish German
hatred of England, above all her Allies,
to bolster up the fiction of the German
Government is fighting a defensive
war, to forestall and prevent that which
the German Government most fears, a
popular demand in Germany for peace.
The Chancellor made his so-called
proposals last year solely that he
might be able to refer to them virtu-
ously to-day. It is worth while refer-
ring to what he said on December 9th,
in the debate in the Reichstag. His
words were: 'None of our enemies
has approached us with peace proposals,
and indeed, they believe it to be to
their interest falsely to attribute peace
proposals to us. This is due to their
unparalleled self-deception, which we
would still further aggravate if peace
proposals came from our side instead
of theirs. If I am to speak of our peace
conditions, I must first see the peace
conditions of our enemies.' It is clear
that the Germans did not themselves
make any proposals at all, in spite of
what the Chancellor now pretends.
But in this instance, even if he were
sincere and in the precise proportion as
we believe him sincere we reject with
indignation and contempt the basis of
peace which he offers. The Chancellor
invokes the principle of nationality in
Poland and Belgium. There are two
principles of nationality. One pro-
claims the simple right of each man to
free self-development and association
with his fellows and looks to the ex-
ercise of that right through the estab-
lishment and steady development of
democratic government within each
country."The other covers up its political
designs in a cloud of ethnological the-
ories, sends out its secret service agents
to foment insurrection and to stimulate
bloodshed, and then in due course
reaps the rewards of its efforts in the
establishment of a rigid tyranny fringed
by a buffer borderland of anarchy.
The first principle is the endeavour of
this country: the second is the ambition
of Germany. To such peace proposals
there is only one answer. Germany
wants a new Belgium. Well, we refuse.
We are fighting for the old Belgium.
That which has been broken shall be
restored, and with the nation and Gov-
ernment who broke it we will never
have peace so long as they have the
effrontery to claim the right of playing
Providence with the pieces. Let us
look broadly at the picture the Chan-
cellor paints. We see Germany repre-
sented as a peace-loving nation, forced
into war against her will by the plots
of the Allies, fighting in self-defence
and ready at any moment to conclude
a peace which shall be durable and by
virtue of which all nations should be
free to develop themselves in freedom
and security. How do the facts of the
last twenty months bear this out? Has
not the world already made up its
mind as to where the responsibility for
starting the war rests? Does it rest
upon the Allies whose forces were not
ready for offence, or upon Germany
who had planned in advance the viola-tion of Belgium? And now Germany
says she wishes for an end to hos-
tilities."Is it because she loves peace? No;
it is because her early hopes of victory
are dwindling, and she wishes to draw
full advantage from her past successes,
and be in the position after the war
still to dominate the Continent with
the threat of her formidable military
machine. Germany is unchanged. We
have still to deal with the same Pro-
sianized Power. Zeppelins still creep
by night over a peaceful countryside
and drop bombs on women and chil-
dren. Submarines still lurk in the
depths of the sea and send to the bot-
tom unarmed merchant vessels, neutral
or belligerent, with all their non-com-
batant passengers and crews. Their
methods of warfare remain ruthless
and inhuman, just as falsehoods and
effrontery continue to be their chief
diplomatic weapons."

Belgian Woman Shot.

Amsterdam, April 8.—According to
the "Echo Belge," a German court-
martial has sentenced to death Mlle.
Gabrielle Petit, of Molenbeek, for
alleged treason. She was charged with
carrying on an information bureau in
the interest of Germany's enemies. Ex-
ecution has already taken place. Louise
de Bettignies, of Lille, was also sen-
tenced to death for treason, but sen-
tence has been commuted to penal
servitude for life.

Bomb Conspiracies in U. S. A.

London, April 28.—Reuter's New York
correspondent states that the two men
arrested in connection with the making
of bombs on board a German liner
have confessed.

The High Price of Tin.

The increasing attention devoted
lately to tin shares, says a house paper
of 4th April must be largely attributed
to the considerably improved outlook
in the metal, the price of which has
risen steadily up to about £302 a ton,
the highest figure recorded for quite
three years. This shows a recovery
of well over £80 a ton from the low
level reached after the outbreak of
war. There is good reason for believ-
ing that the rehabilitation of the market
is not merely a flash in the pan. The
position of tin, indeed, has been mate-
rially strengthened by the recent sub-
stantial fall in this country's reserve
stocks and a large consumption, espe-
cially across the Atlantic, where the
tinplate mills are working near full
capacity. The much reduced activity
in the Welsh tinplate trade, due to
the steel famine, is an adverse feature,
but the current fall supplies are being
remarkably well absorbed. Tin is the
only metal at present in which there
is a free market. The set back in
prices from top figures touched last
week does not amount to much, and
the tone is pretty good. Allied coun-
tries now use a great deal more tin
than they used to do.

Oriental Bakery.

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Daily supply of:—

White Bread, Large and small
loaves, French rolls, dinner rolls
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Madeira and assorted tea cakes.
Cakes of all other varieties made
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FOR SALE.

An English translation by His Majesty the King
of a booklet entitled"The Buddhist Attitude towards
National Defence and Administration"

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The British Dispensary; Messrs. John Sampson & Sons;
Oriental Store; & Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

On the High Seas.

London, May 10.—A most reassuring statement of the British naval position is contained in a letter of Mr. Balfour to the mayors of Lowestoft and Yarmouth. After pointing out that the damage done by the German naval coast raids does not exceed greatly the cost of the destructive material used he shows that the enemy runs a tremendous and evergrowing risk in these dashes to England. No damage of an unfortified town could compensate them for the loss of a dreadnought. It may be asked why they made the recent raids. The answer is that having duped the Irish rebels to their destruction by a promise of a serious attack on Britain they had to make a show of fulfilling that engagement. He proceeds to explain the earlier stages of war strategy required the battlefleets' presence in more northern waters but the maritime position now was improved. Submarines and monitors were available in growing numbers but what was still more important, owing to the increase of the grand fleet it was possible to bring important forces south without imperilling our naval preponderance elsewhere. Mr. Balfour is convinced that another raid would be far more perilous to the aggressor than the past and there was little likelihood of it if the Germans are wise.

The Kut Wounded.

London, May 9.—The War Office says Sir Percy Lake reports that further 453 sick and wounded from Kut have arrived at headquarters making a total of 1,073. The hospital ship has returned to Kut for the last party.

In an aerial combat a British aeroplane was forced down owing to a perforated tank but succeeded in reaching the British lines.

London, May 11.—In the House of Commons Mr. Tennant stated that between April 4th and April 29th, British aeroplanes dropped 18,800 pounds of food, besides medical and other stores into Kut, and throughout the operations only one British aeroplane was lost.

Two hostile aeroplanes attacked Port Said but were quickly driven off by anti-aircraft guns. Nine bombs were dropped wounding three civilians and doing no damage.

Venezelo's Triumph.

Athens, May 10.—M. Venezelo's reentry into politics was a magnificent triumph. He was returned for Mytilene by 1200 votes against 110 blanks. The return of a Venezelist

candidate at Drama is assured and is most significant in view of the fact that the local important Turkish population has hitherto been hostile to the Venezelists.

Australia's Contributions.

Melbourne, May 10.—The time has arrived when Australia should furnish her own war expenditure if not lend money to the Imperial Government. This is the striking announcement of Mr. Higgs' budget speech. He added that the wealth of Australia was estimated at a thousand million and her income at two hundred millions. Nevertheless there was urgent need of economy. He estimated the receipts at eighty-nine millions and the expenditure at seventy-six. No further export of gold would be allowed during the war. The defence expenditure was seventy millions.

Russia's Steady Pressure in Caucasus.

Petrograd, May 9.—The Communiqué says: The Germans continue to batter Iksull bridgehead. The Turks delivered stubborn attacks on the Russian positions at Erzindjian but stopped in the evening after suffering crushing losses. The Russians are steadily advancing in the direction of Diarbekar and Bagdad.

Oriental Hotel.

Marvellous and Mystifying Entertainment by Magician and prestidigitator.

Professor Nicolas Lenz and Co.

On Saturday the 20th May 1916.

At 9 p.m. sharp.

The Filipino Orchestra will accompany.

Admission: Tcs. 5. Children half price. Professor Lenz had the honour of performing before His Majesty the King of Siam, the Queen Mother and H. R. H. Prince Bhisnuloke.

Tickets can be obtained at the Oriental and Commercial Hotels, Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. Ltd. and British Dispensary.

12, 13, 18, 20

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LOW PRICES AND ONLY BEST MAKES.

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HAND MASSAGE.

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

Prices.

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Phathanakorn Cinematograph.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

A Capital Film.

Produced by the Famous Players Film Co.

The Redemption of David Carson.

The Famous Tale of a derelict's Regeneration. In 4 Parts.

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A Boxing Drama in 2 parts.

The Knockout.

A two-parts Keystone Comedy.

THE NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE.

Episodes 19 & 20. In 4 Reels.

Paknam Railway Company Limited.

TIME TABLE.

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

MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of letters from all over the world testify to the fact that the use of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. There is no use in the treatment of these, hence their universal sale. At all chemists and druggists or post free from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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Danish Dutch Manila Cigars
Egyptian Cigarettes
Tobaccos
Nai Lert Store.

Kiam Hoa Heng & Company.

Have just unpacked a new supply of Manila Cigars and Egyptian Cigarettes.

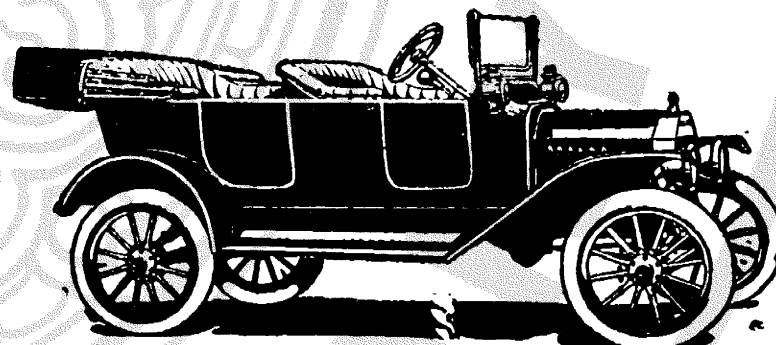
Manila Cigars.

Reina Victoria
High Life in the East
Cortado de la Reina
Londres

Egyptian Cigarettes.

Effendi, Plain
" Straw
" Gold
" Cork
Isis, Cork
Rudekeep, Straw
Lord Sobs, Gold
Majoie, Assorted
Royal, Gold
Emir, Gold

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In English and Siam-ese. Practical instructions for the running, care and upkeep of motor-cars, cycles and boats. Local information of utility to motorists, regulations, etc., with two maps of Bangkok and its environs.

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Bangkok.

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CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—
Ex s/s "Ceylon Maru"
"Carnarvonshire"
"Peleus"

and Balances ex s.s. "Keelung", "Ben-loli", "Gleniffer", "Monmouthshire", "Ningchow", "Teucer" & "Neleus", are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Katong" on 16th inst., and will be landed and stored at our Wharf.

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

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.
Agents.

Notice.

The Ladies' String Band will play at the Hotel Europe from the 1st of June 1916 and every evening thereafter. 16-2J.

Books Just Received.

OSCAR WILDE.—De Profundis, Selected Poems, Lord Savile's crime, Intention, I feel husband, Lady Windermere's F. n. Charmides, Selected Prose.

MARIE CORELLI.—Sorrow of Satan, Boy, Barabbas, Jane, Master Christian, Thelma, Adath, Mighty Atom, Ho's Order Romance of two worlds, etc.

Pears Cyclopaedia, Modern Conjugating, Doctor at home, Koran of Mahomed, Napoleon, Times History of War, brand Nuttall's Dictionary, Letter writer, etc.

E. M. PEREIRA & Co.

Telegraph Lines.

The Post and Telegraph Department reports that Krat line is in order as far as Rayong, Saigon line is lost beyond Prachin while working. Malay Peninsular main line is good as far as Langsuan. Tavy line is imperfectly working. Other lines are in order.

Bangkok Mails Close.

SINGAPORE.
Friday 19th 2 p.m. s.s. Katong
CHANDABURI.
Saturday 20th 10 a.m. s.s. Chivatuteh
SONGKHLA.
Saturday 20th 10 a.m. s.s. Prachatipok
HONGKONG via SWATOW.
Saturday 20th 2 p.m. s.s. Kanchow

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
Godron Caviare
Haddock
Filleted Fish
Kippers

Pheasants
Turkeys
Boiled Ham on cut
Raw Ham on cut
Frenched Ham on cut
Breakfast Bacon

CHEESE
Gruyere
Savoie
English Margarine
Full Cream Gruyere
(in small tins)

Fresh Australian Apples.

Fresh Australian Butter.

JAWARAD DISPENSARY**New Arrivals of Chemicals**

Acid Salicylace,
Acid Sulphuric,
Acid Nitric,
etc., etc., etc.

Prices on application.

D. Anderson & Son Ltd.

WAT MAHA THARD

Roofed with "Rok" Roofing

Barrow, Brown & Co, Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE

Great War.**Casement Trial Opens.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 17.

Extraordinary interest was shown at the opening of the Casement trial. Long lines of people including many distinguished persons, waited for hours at Bow Street. Only a few were admitted owing to the limited space. There was dramatic surprise when a second prisoner was placed in the dock, namely Daniel Bailey, described as a soldier living at Wembley, who was arrested at Wandsworth yesterday. Both are charged with high treason.

Mr. Asquith.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 17.

Mr. Asquith has arrived at Belfast. His visit has aroused great expectations in various quarters in connection with the solution of Ireland's difficulties.

The Italian Theatre.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 17.

Rome.—The communique says the Alpine troops gained possession of an important crest in the Adamello zone. They also seized at an altitude of ten thousand feet Crozzandello. A fresh advance was made in the Ladro valley. The Austrians opened a violent bombardment in the Lagarina valley to which the Italians effectively replied. There was also an intense bombardment in the Isonzo from Monte Nero to the sea.

Russian Pressure in the Caucasus.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 17.

Petrograd.—The communique says in the Caucasus in the direction of Mamabatur there was a successful reconnaissance engagement. In the direction of Diarbekir we repulsed the Kurds. In the direction of Mosul we rushed the town of Revandouze capturing munition depots. The enemy retreated precipitately abandoning a convoy and war material. Our cavalry is close on their heels.

The French Front.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 17.

Paris.—The activity at Verdun is confined to a continuation of the bombardment of the region of Hill 304. There is great artillery activity in Champagne. The French made a brilliant coup de main to the south of the Somme taking the enemy's first line of trenches.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, May 16.

Yesterday we repulsed an attack in Champagne. We penetrated enemy trenches in the Meuse heights, inflicted losses and took prisoners.

To-day we repulsed a feeble attack on the right bank of the Meuse.

The Franco-Russian Alliance.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, May 16.

Petrograd.—The banquet held on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Franco-Russian Alliance was of an imposing nature. It was a manifestation of the grouping together of all the authorities and notabilities of the two nations.

Turkish Minister of Justice Resigns.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, May 16.

Constantinople.—As a result of disagreements Sheikh-ul-Islam, the Minister of Justice, has resigned.

Restaurant Collapses.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, May 16.

New York.—Owing to an accident the Crystal Restaurant at Akron (State of Ohio) has collapsed. A dozen corpses have been found.

The Mutiny by Dutch Sailors.

(“S. O.” SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, May 17.

Enquiries were held on the mutinous demonstrations of sailors on board the Dutch warships. The unruly element will be returned to Holland and concessions have been granted. All is now quiet.

Straits Times Support.

(“S. O.” SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, May 18.

The Straits Times aeroplane fund closes on Saturday. Six machines are assured. \$3,000 more are required for the Malacca "Fighter."

The Tin Market.

(“S. O.” SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, May 17.

Tin is quoted at \$96 per picul.

Singapore, May 18.

Tin is quoted at \$96 3/4.

At the rubber auctions 463 tons were catalogued. The demand was good but prices were in sympathy with the Home market and were lower. The sales were not completed and were resumed to-day.

Allagar Rubber Estates, Ltd. have paid a dividend of 12½ per cent., the Kapar Para Rubber Estates Co. 20 per cent. and the Sungai Salak Rubber Co. 30 per cent.

**Court Circular.**

DUSIT PARK,

Wednesday, May 17.

This evening His Majesty the King was pleased to depute Field Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Bhanurangsi, A.D.C., to be his representative at the Visakha Service held in the Benchampabitra Monastery.

In yesterday's Court Circular of May 16th the name of the Right Reverend Phra Nekkhamma Muni was wrongly spelt as Neka Khama Muni. The former should be taken as correct.

The Royal Pages' School.

His Majesty was graciously pleased to be present this evening at the Royal Pages' School at its annual celebration in connection with the Visakha Festival. This has been an annual custom of His Majesty and it must certainly be a source of great satisfaction to the governing body of the school and to the staff and scholars to be able to greet the King within the walls of their own institution, which owes so much to the Royal munificence. His Majesty's words of wisdom never fail to stir up the patriotic feelings of young and old and to encourage greatly both those who teach and those who are taught. We wish this institution, which keeps well in the fore front the old Roman maxim, "Mens Sana in Corpore Sano," every prosperity and hope in the near future to be able to record the achievements of the pupils both in the field of learning and sport.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mrs. W. Nunn, Mr. Hill and the Rev. Brothers Hilaire and Gabriel arrived by the s.s. "Prachatipok" yesterday.

Mr. Benjamin A. Periera advertises the Motorist's Guide Book which is shortly to be published.

THE s.s. "Foolee" left Singapore for Bangkok on Tuesday the 16th May at 7 a.m. with the European (British India) mail on board.

THE s.s. "Katong" will leave from the Borneo Company's wharf at 3 p.m. sharp, on Friday the 29th inst., and should arrive in Singapore on Tuesday about daylight.

Russians Advancing.

Petrograd, May 11.—The Russians have overcome the mountain difficulties and are advancing downhill and pursuing the Turks who are heading for the Tigris valley. Military authorities however anticipate a strenuous resistance at the strong fortifications of Khanikin where the Turks have been heavily reinforced.

Back from The Trenches

A reception was given yesterday afternoon by the French Minister at his residence in honour of the return of M.M. C. L'Evesque, M. Beranger and E. A. Laydeker who arrived by the *ss. Katong* last Tuesday after serving at the front. Practically the whole of the French community in Bangkok was present to offer their congratulations to the three gallant soldiers two of whom, Captain L'Evesque and Lieut. Beranger, had distinguished themselves on the field of battle and have been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour and the Military Cross. Lieut. Beranger is on three months' leave but we understand a request has been made on his behalf to the French Government for an extension of leave, while Capt. L'Evesque and Lieut. Laydeker will resume their duties in the Siamese Government, the former on the Code Commission and the latter as legal adviser in the Ministry of Justice.

Lieut. Beranger had been in the thick of the fighting in the trenches in France where he was thrice wounded. His last experience was on board the steamer *Sussex* which was torpedoed in the English Channel but managed to get away safely to Boulogne. His other two comrades who arrived with him had also seen some good fighting and had been wounded.

Mrs. Laydeker accompanied her husband from France and Lieut. Beranger came along with Mrs. Beranger who went to meet him at Colombo.

Cargoes in Portuguese Ports.

The "London Gazette" of the 25th April, publishes for general information:

The British Minister at Lisbon reports by telegraph that the Portuguese Government have issued a decree, dated 21st April, providing that Allied and Neutral cargoes of or discharged from German vessels will be delivered up by the procurator of the respective districts, to whom applications should be made for the purpose within a period of 30 days. This period may be extended in certain cases, it is added, that a security will be required for cargo owners whose papers are not in order and that the Portuguese Government retain the right to requisition cargoes on payment of an indemnity. The Portuguese Prize Court will decide all questions which may arise relative to the cargoes.

The "Eagle of Lille."

London, April. 9.—The "Daily Mail," referring to the destructive German aviator, states Immelman's methods are less heroic than scientific. He mounts sometimes to a height of thirteen thousand feet over a town or the enemy lines, and waits for the invading aeroplane. Then he takes a long straight dive passing diagonally. It is hit or miss. He makes no attempt at pursuit, but merely continues his hawk-like dive home. He is called the "Eagle of Lille" as he usually manoeuvres there. The British photographers, who are obliged to fly low, are much braver than the German.

A Sailor's Leave.

Amsterdam, April. 9.—A British sailor who is interned at Groningen has been granted furlough on parole for a week in order that he may visit his mother who is seriously ill in Banffshire.

Austria's Submarine Losses.

London, April. 23.—An Italian report states that Austria lost eleven submarines in two months, that the Adriatic is now completely cleared and that all Austrian ports are effectively blockaded.

Zeebrugge Bombardment.

London, April. 28.—Dutch correspondents describe the bombardment of Zeebrugge on the 24th instant as the most violent hitherto reported. The harbour, docks and submarines were hit.

The German Casualties.

London, April. 10.—According to official figures German military casualties since the beginning of the war number 2,600,000. The total number of killed is 682,000.

Orchid Creator Retires.

Owing to the retirement from business of Mr. Edward Bull, the famous horticulturist, the nursery of William Bull and Sons, King's-road, Chelsea, is to be closed. The firm has a world-wide reputation, especially among orchid enthusiasts, and its magnificent display at the Chelsea annual orchid exhibition attracted growers and orchid lovers from all parts of the country. Mr. Bull devoted himself to the creation of new orchids by the hybridization of species, and the firm has also been famous for its introduction of economic and medicinal plants, many of the products now exported from the British Colonies owing their institution to this firm.

Work of Shropshires and Irish.

London, May 1.—A correspondent at Headquarters describes the fine work of the Shropshires on the 21st and 22nd April, and of the Dublin and Inniskilling Fusiliers on the 27th. The former recaptured trenches lost two nights earlier, and the Irishmen repelled an enemy attack and made a successful counter-attack. The Shropshires spent hours in crossing 2,000 yards of the so-called ground. The mud was so thick that one unwounded man stuck in it helplessly from the night of the 21st April, to the morning of the 25th.

The correspondent ridicules the German official statement that they did not intend to retain the trenches owing to the wet. For two days they had worked like beavers in consolidating the ground, posting maxims, cutting communication trenches and in fitting iron loopholes. There was only one reason for the evacuation, and that reason was the King's Shropshire Light Infantry.

One Lance-Corporal was occupied from 4 a.m. in getting a wounded man back some 600 yards. He carried his comrade until he himself was struck in the shoulder, and he then dragged his wounded comrade through the mud under a continual fire. At daybreak he arrived completely exhausted.

A private, who was wounded in the knee, insisted on staying in the captured trenches for 36 hours in order to help in repulsing two counter-attacks. He was then carried out on a stretcher.

Another private held a saphead against a counter-attack single-handed. The Irish held the Chalk Pit salient described by General Haig on the 27th of April, south of Hulluch. The first enemy attack, aided by gas and preceded by a heavy bombardment, was launched at five in the morning against the southern part of the salient. The enemy had to cross a wire entanglement and probably thought that, owing to the gas, they would do so easily with an empty trench before them. Not a man got through for thirty-six hours. Later forty corpses could still be counted where the enemy met the Dublin's fire.

The second attack was against the northern part of the salient, where the artillery so pounded the entanglements and parapets that the enemy reached the trenches. Then came the opportunity of the Inniskillings, who were in the support trenches. Never was a job more cleanly or more quickly done than the turning out of the Germans from our trenches.

Kaiser's Gift to Hindenburg.

Amsterdam, April 9.—The German press is enlanguishing Hindenburg on the occasion of the jubilee of his military service. He is depicted as the saviour of his country and as the greatest German in modern times. Carious allusions are made to his political part in Germany after the war. Hindenburg has been the recipient of a thousand messages including some from the rulers of Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. The Kaiser sent his portrait in oil, and a telegram describing Hindenburg's deeds in the field as history. The message concluded "I in agreement with the army of the entire Fatherland, assure you that our gratitude for, and recognition of, all you have accomplished will never die."

Greece and the Allies.

Copenhagen, May 8.—Greece is still pursuing that policy which has been strongly denounced by the late Premier, M. Venizelos. Recently she protested against the proposal of the Allies that the newly-equipped Serbian army should be transferred to the new scene of war on Greek railways. By this and many other similar incidents has she denied the claim of Serbia for any assistance from a former ally. Greece has preferred to play a role that at times has taken such a form as to make public opinion on Great Britain restive and dissatisfied with the course proposed. But Greece has continued on the line decided by the anti-Venizelist Ministers and sanctioned by the King. All this has come about as a result of the decision not to help Serbia when nothing but a jesuitical interpretation of an agreement could be found to afford a shadow of excuse. This nation, or perhaps we should say specially more particularly its Government, chooses to demand the evacuation of Salonika by the Allies, and the removal of their ammunition stores. There is a further proposal to notify Germany that any more bombs will be considered as directed against Greece. The situation resolves itself into one of ridiculous arrogance which will be met we have no doubt with the contempt it deserves. We may be quite certain that Berlin will so treat any proposal of the kind suggested. The Greek Government will do well to consider what would be the situation in the Balkans if the Allies had not interested on behalf of the small nations. Greece would meet with little consideration at the hands of a German hegemony. Such matters then as the occupation of a town would not enter into discussion. The only question would be one of total absorption or otherwise.—Ex.

Hospital Facilities.

Mr. Herbert Adams Gibbons writing in the "New York Herald" says: With the possible exception of Malta, it is doubtful whether any of the countries at war has had such a severe strain put upon its hospital facilities as Egypt. Now that the Dardanelles Expedition is past history, it is no indiscretion to state that the number of wounded and sick brought to Egypt, between May and December of the last year, was so appallingly large that it seemed impossible at first to do anything at all to cope adequately with the problem with which the Red Cross Society was confronted so suddenly.

Because Egypt is a great tourist centre, there were buildings and beds. But that was all. Physicians, nurses, medical supplies were lacking. This was not due to improvidence. The authorities thought they had provided beyond all possible need for the Eastern Mediterranean Expeditionary Corps. They had thought of the wounded and sick in terms of thousands. But the problem immediately became one of tens of thousands.

Officer Jumps Over Strangers' Gallery.

The House of Commons was thrown into a state of great excitement by a scene which took place as Mr. Percy Harris, the new member for Market Harborough, was standing at the Table talking the oath.

Suddenly a commotion was observed in the front row of the Strangers' Gallery, and an officer in khaki, belonging to the R.A.M.C., was seen to be taking off his overcoat. When this had been done, he sprang over the railing dividing the Strangers' Gallery from the two rows of seats immediately in front which are allotted to distinguished strangers and foreign diplomats just behind the clock. The man climbed over the front of the Gallery, and for a few moments hung by his hands from the decorative woodwork of the Gallery as if hesitating to carry out what seemed to be his intention.

Behind the Bar several members and officials were standing, oblivious of what had occurred, but on looking up they saw the officer hanging above them. They cleared a space in expectation of his fall but had hardly done so before the officer fell very heavily to the floor of the House between the door of the Chamber and the Bar, within a foot of the Serjeant-at-Arms' chair. He attempted to rise, but seemed to be suffering either from the effects of the fall or shock.

Several members and officials moved towards him, and as they did so he shouted, obviously addressing his words to the Speaker, "Sir, I ask you to protect the hands of British soldiers from shrapnel fire." Before the last word was uttered the officer was being hurried out of the House and, still loudly shouting, disappeared into the Lobby. The distance from the front of the Gallery to the floor of the House is 25ft., but the man succeeded in falling on his feet when he dropped. Within a few minutes the proceedings in the Chamber were being continued as if nothing had occurred.

A Newspaper Contributor Charged.

A further remand, by arrangement, was granted at Bow street Police Court in the case against Thomas Lupton Maude, aged 52, superintending clerk at the War Office, of communicating to another person certain information which he had obtained owing to his position as a person who held office under the King. Charles Matlack, aged fifty-one, director of Messrs. Gale and Polden, publishers, of Aldershot, was charged with receiving such information. The proceedings were framed under the Official Secrets Act. Mr. Alfred Allington, who appeared for the defence, made a statement for the purpose of correcting an erroneous impression. He said the charge was in respect of articles contributed by the defendant Maude, in the name of Mars, to a paper called the "Military Mail," published at Aldershot. The articles in question had been paid for at the usual rates.

Russian Shell Shortage.

The First Department of the Council of the Empire, having taken cognisance of the circumstances which caused at a critical moment a shortage of munitions, has decided to institute a preliminary magisterial inquiry into the charges which have been made against the ex-Minister of War, General Sukhomlinoff, and the ex-Director of Artillery, General Kuzmin Karavayeff. Senator Kuzmin has been charged by the Czar to conduct the inquiry.

A recent Reuter message stated that General Sukhomlinoff had been incarcerated in the Fortress of Peter and Paul.

Grand Duke Michael.

Bergen (Norway) March 22nd.—The Grand Duke Michael of Russia passed through Bergen a few days ago en route for England and France. The Grand Duke, who travelled incognito, was accompanied by five Russian gentlemen, one of whom is a prominent member of the Russian Government. It will be remembered that Germany a year ago spread the rumour that the Grand Duke was killed in action in one of the Poland battles, a rumour which is thus proved to be without foundation.

Chubb's Safes

HAVE AGAIN

Proved Their Worth

IN THE RECENT

FIRE

AT THE

Teck Lee Rice Mill

The contents were absolutely unharmed.

Of two safes installed, one had already successfully resisted the fire at The Teck Lee Mill in 1914.

The Siam Forest Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

INSURANCE

RISKS ACCEPTED

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FIRE.Employers Liability Assurance Corporation Limited.
The State Assurance Company, Limited.
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MARINE.

World Marine and General Insurance Company, Ltd.

MOTOR CAR RISKS.

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THE FIRST SHIPMENT

(Since the War started)

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The Famous Cock Brand

Belgian Made Cigars

has now come through and has been

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S. A. B.**MUSIC EVERY NIGHT.**

THE FILIPINO BAND

(Capable and Experienced Musicians)

will play nightly at the

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

From Saturday, April 22nd, Commencing at 8 p.m.

Special Dinners every Saturday and Sunday

(For particulars as to private engagements apply Commercial H Telephone 133.)

ENGINES

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Catalogues and all Particulars
FROM

Siam Import Co., Ltd.

New Premises

Sikak Phya Sri-City.

Dutch War News.

Twenty thousand Serbian troops have arrived at Salonika.

The Dutch Admiralty confirms the reports of the sinking of the Berkel-aaroom by German submarines.

A British aeroplane descended near Sluis. Its occupants were interned.

The court-martial at Gravenhage sentenced two German officers who were interned at Wieringerschaus to three weeks' military detention, for disobeying the Commandant's orders.

Another was sentenced to five weeks' imprisonment for a similar offence.

The glass factory of Dirkwater, at Maasuis has shut down and 400 workmen are unemployed.

The Dutch Parliament voted an additional ten million guilders for the improvement of the Dutch Artillery.

A Belgian was arrested in Flushing on Sunday and charged with espionage.

The Dutch Admiralty says the *Lodewijk van Vassan* was sunk by a mine.

French aviators bombed Essen, Delfring, and Luxemburg.

At Charlottenburg serious disturbances occurred in butter and meat shops.

Norway has protested to London and Paris regarding the holding up of her mails.

In New York influential circles it is not thought that a rupture with Germany will take place.

The Germans propose to give the steamer *Kap Finisterre* of the Hamburg-America Line to the Koninklijke Hollandsche Lloyd-Steamschip Company as compensation for the sinking of the *Tubantia*.

During June, a congress of neutral powers will be held at Berne. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland have decided to send representatives. Spain, Rumania and Greece have not yet decided. The President of the Swiss Parliament will preside.

On the *Express-Argentier* front there is an enormous concentration of German troops. The Germans propose making an attack on a large scale on the British front.

A Berlin communique states that in the neighbourhood of West Dixmude the German infantry penetrated the Belgian trenches and took a dozen prisoners.

The *"Echo de Paris"* states that since the destroying of the *U 26* off Havre several other enemy submarines have been placed *hors de combat* in the Mediterranean.

The Town Hall at Lille has been burned down.

Prince Bulow expressed his adherence to the party which advocates temperate policy with America. Germany has prohibited the export

of meat, cattle, bacon, fats and butter.

"Wolf's Bureau" mentions the arrest of nine persons during the German socialistic demonstrations on May 1st. Several meetings were broken up. Dr. Liebknecht, who was under mobilisation orders, appeared in mufti at a Berlin meeting. He was arrested.

The shortage of meal and corn in Macedonia is causing great unrest.

The Greek Government have notified their intention of introducing a civil and administrative system in North Epirus. Two depots will be initiated at Goritza and Argyrocastro.

Trouble has broken out between Russia and Greece anent the possession of Athas Mountain.

The Austro-Hungarian authorities have arrested the Rumanian publisher *Siriane* on the frontier, and the Editor of the *"Franco-Rumanian Revue."* Rumanian travellers are subjected to the most severe treatment on the Austro-Hungarian frontier.

The Dutch Government has introduced a measure providing for the paying of war risks on the Dutch Mercantile Marine.

The British Government has placed an export duty of one shilling per pound on all rubber consigned to neutrals.

The British authorities have placed the firms of *Fracemon Engel & Co.*, of Batavia, *Jongeneel of Medan* and *Brig of Soerabaya* on the "Black List."

German Losses Before Verdun.

Paris, April 9.—To give an idea of how heavy have been and still are the German losses before Verdun, the *"Matin"* prints the following statistics:—

The 64th Infantry Regiment (belonging to the 5th Corps) lost in the first few days of battle 295 killed, 1,159 wounded and 156 missing—that is to say, a total of 1,610.

The 105th Saxon (belonging to the 15th Corps) lost 212 killed, 1,206 wounded, 67 missing, a total loss of 1,485.

The 5th Battalion of Chasseur reserves (belonging to the 5th Corps) lost 91 killed, 415 wounded, 19 missing, a total of 525.

In these cases the average loss represents half the effectives. If, as seems probable, the proportion is the same for the other regiments which have been used against Verdun by the German Staff, we can form some idea of the extraordinary losses suffered by the enemy.

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Dr. Liebknecht.**Prisoners in Germany.**

Berne, April 10.—The Reichstag on Saturday voted the Judicial Budget.

Things did not go so smoothly as was expected. Dr. Liebknecht again made a violent speech, and having refused to leave the tribune was threatened by several Deputies, a melee being only just avoided.

Dr. Cohn, the Socialist, protested against the treatment of Englishmen interned with their wives and families in Germany, and said: "This is a fresh manifestation of the barbarity with which Germany is making war. Our sentiments of justice impel us to stigmatize this barbarity wherever it is manifested. Our army is not a popular army. Even in time of war it preserves its caste."

Dr. Stathagen, another Socialist, condemning the manner of administering in Germany, said:—

"These things would raise a storm of indignation if the censorship did not prevent the judgments pronounced by courts-martial being communicated to the public. As our prisons must be full by now this system ought to be modified. The Federal Council can modify it. If it does not it is because the purpose of this system is to oppress the working classes."

Geneva, April 9.—The second reading of the Budget continued in the Reichstag yesterday, when Herr Liebknecht, the Socialist Deputy, created a storm of protest by commenting adversely upon Germany's ill-treatment of prisoners.

Herr Liebknecht said: "In the German concentration camps the Russian, British, and French prisoners are systematically forced to carry out work against the interests of their own Fatherlands! A storm of protest followed this statement, but Herr Liebknecht refused to be shouted down. 'I have proof of this,' he said. 'It is a gross violation of international law.'"

"A Dutch brigade has been formed," he cried. "Mohammedan prisoners are systematically oppressed." Herr Liebknecht was called to order, and, with the approval of the assembly, the Vice-President did not allow him to continue speaking.

Herr Kaempf, President of the Assembly, voiced his dissent at the thought that there was in Germany a man who could express such thoughts, and ordered the expulsion of Herr Liebknecht from the session.

A somewhat heated debate took place with regard to the alleged bad treatment of prisoners by their superior officers. The Minister of War stated in this connection that the ill-treatment complained of has sensibly decreased, but that it is impossible to avoid isolated cases.

In this connection a Socialist Deputy drew attention to the fact that at the

present time the men in the army were apparently suffering as much from shortage of food as was the civil population. He added that he was dissatisfied with the Minister of War's statement that nothing could be done to prevent the ill-treatment of the rank and file by their officers. In the first place it was certainly necessary that the law forbidding private to complain of their officers should be amended. The speaker, added that alcohol was also having a very bad effect in the German army.

The Minister of War said that he had been misinterpreted. He had not said that Germany's soldiers were now worse nourished than formerly, but merely that the supply service was somewhat hampered in present circumstances. Even so, however, there was no real shortage.

The Military Budget was afterwards voted.

German Opinion.

Geneva, April 10.—A Berlin despatch says:—General Wild von Hohenborn, Minister of War, says that on account of the Chancellor's statement about the military situation, he will make no declaration on the subject. "Our communiqué," he said, "are always concise and true. The country, victorious, has no need to embellish them. 'The words 'hold on' are no longer suitable: we want a victorious decision. Never has war, carried on as England does, been extended in so criminal a manner to the life of women and children, but our means are too numerous and our will too powerful for the English plan of starving us to succeed. We can be certain that the hour of complete victory will soon be struck."

Australia's Currency.

Calcutta, April 28.—It is understood, says our Calcutta correspondent, calling this morning, that arrangements have been made for the manufacture by the Calcutta Mint of pennies, and half pennies for circulation in Australia. For some years past the London Mint has been unable to produce all the copper coinage required for use at home, but from time to time assistance was obtained from the Mint in Birmingham. This is the first occasion however, that Calcutta has been asked to supply copper coins. A proposal is also under consideration for the purpose of manufacturing a silver coinage for use in Egypt, but as far as can be ascertained this has not been definitely decided upon.

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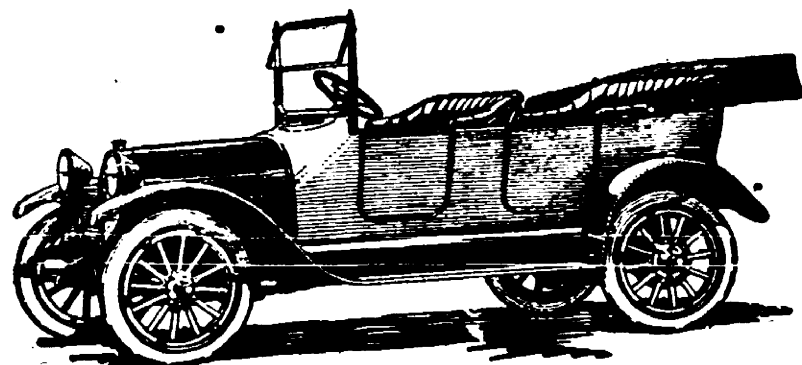
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Federated Malay States Railways.

The extension of the Federated Malay States Railway system towards Bangkok, has resulted in the opening of traffic from Prai to Alor Star a distance of 56 miles 18 chains. The position of the rail head now is the 84th mile and the earthwork is completed up to the 90th mile. A further extension of the railway is expected will be open to traffic in January 1917 to Aro Station at the 80th mile. It is estimated that the F. M. S. section of the Bangkok extension will be completed about the middle of 1917, the distance to boundary station of Siam being 98 miles. The striking out of the Siamese section, Ootapao to Perlis boundary, was completed some months ago in continuation of the F. M. S. section, Alor Star to Perlis-Siamese boundary, and it is understood good progress has been made with the construction throughout. The junction station on the boundary is at Padang Besar, and it is anticipated that through communication between Prai and Bangkok will be established for passenger and goods traffic some time in the latter half of 1917. The passenger and goods traffic to and from Prai and Alor Star has come up to the Railway authorities' anticipations for the period during which the line has been open and the train service will have to be increased as soon as additional locomotives and carriages are obtainable from home. The new line is paying remarkably well, not only 3rd class carriages being fully taken advantage of, but the 1st class also often are full.

It has been decided that the extensions at Prai should be left to the F. M. S. Railways, as the government was unable to finance them sufficiently to make Prai a successful port. The remodelling of Prai passenger station is well in hand, and the doubling of the line from Bukit Mertajam to Prai completed. Plans for remodelling the goods yard and extending the wharfage accommodation have been submitted to the Consulting Engineers in London, and their report is now under consideration. It is hoped to provide wharfage for ocean-going traffic as the future of Penang is largely bound up in the proper development of Prai and the neighbouring foreshore, which should eventually become to Penang in a smaller way what Kowloon has become to Hongkong. Prai cannot help becoming an important centre of trade as the Peninsula develops, and the more facilities provided for the economical handling of a large trade the greater the gain of the port will be. —Far Eastern Review.

The Rebellion in China.

The revolt in a few provinces of China against the authority of President Yuan Shih-kai is serious, and the situation grows somewhat alarming. Never since the Revolution has China been restored to complete tranquility. The outbreak of ruthless brigandage in the heart of the country in 1913-14, under the leadership of White Wolf, was for many months a cause of much anxiety. In December last a group of rebels made feeble attempt to seize a cruiser at Shanghai. Early this year a force of bandits began to ravage the northern provinces of Shansi, though they have apparently been suppressed. The present revolt, which started in the distant province of Yunnan, is more ambitious and more menacing. Yunnan and its mountains and valleys have been a fruitful source of tribulation ever since the great rebellion of the early seventies of last century. In Yunnan, too, began that mysterious recrudescence of plague which within a decade had spread over half the world. The ostensible cause of the revolt in Yunnan was resentment at the aspirations of the President, and refusal to recognise his plan, now postponed, to make himself Emperor of China. Clearly it was not at the outset, and is not now, a movement which genuinely springs from the desire of the people. Yunnan possessed a Military Governor, one Tsai Ao, who desired to invest himself with kingly attributes, and had meanwhile carried favour with the gratified local public by burying his deceased mother with elaborate pomp and considerable frequency. On December 27, at his instigation, the notables of Yunnan declared the independence of their province, and an army of rebels, estimated to number 200,000, marched against the adjacent rich province of Szechuan. They crossed the Upper Yangtze-Kiang, the capital of Szechuan, which possessed an important arsenal. They took the city of Suifu, but meanwhile the President had acted with vigour and promptitude. He sent substantial bodies of troops through the difficult Yangtze gorges. Suifu was recaptured on or about March 6, and the rebels were driven back into Yunnan.

Their example had, however, proved contagious. On January 27 the adjoining province of Kweichow also declared its independence, and news has arrived that the far more influential province of Kwangsi, on the borders of Tongking, has also followed suit. A column of troops from Kwangsi was already marching to take the rebels in the rear, and it remains to be seen whether this force will now assert its allegiance. Canton and the maritime provinces of Kwangtung, always hostile to the President, are reported to be wavering, but will probably await the course of events before taking sides. The President seems to have enough funds in hand to conduct military operations, though less than he would like. Although a local German Consul has issued a letter supporting Tsai Ao, and although there has been a certain amount of German intrigue in the outer marches of China, the revolt appears to be in the main of purely domestic origin. No doubt the President's premature desire to exercise directly Imperial functions, against which the Powers advised him, has had a good deal to do with the spread of the movement. On the other hand, it is clear that while the President has made mistakes, and has sometimes seemed indecisive, no other man in China is so well fitted to hold the country together. The exchange of his rule for the control of a number of jealous provincial Governors would mean the advent of chaos. We trust, therefore, that President Yuan will be able to crush the revolt, and will provide to maintain his authority. The great need of China is better economic development. It was truly said not long ago that Chinese unrest is largely the result of trying to fill two stomachs from one bowl of rice. —Times.

After-War Trade.

Calcutta, April 29.—The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has circulated members for their view on the general trade policy in India after the war. Replies are to be received by May 15th. The letter points out that the proposed conference of Indian Chambers has been postponed till later in the year in view of the announcement that no action on the Paris trade conference will be taken without full consultation with the Government of India, who in turn will consult the Indian commercial public. The circular gives a list of questions to be discussed in London on June 8th. The questions to be submitted to the Indian Conference will not be identical, in view of the special circumstances of India, especially with regard to the admission of German and Austrian subjects into India (and their supervision if any are admitted) also the alien ownership of mineral lands. With allowance for these the circular asks if the mercantile community of Calcutta would accept a trade policy framed more or less on the lines adopted by the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Germany and Belgium.

Geneva, April 7.—Four Deputies, Herr Payer, of the People's party; Herr Strossmann, National Liberal; Count Westarp, Conservative, and Herr Werner Glessen, of the German faction, declared that their parties would support the German Chancellor's declaration.

Herr Haase, Deputy, of the Socialist Workmen's Society, said:—
We oppose with all our might any division of Poland; the Baltic provinces and Lusatia, before the war, did not wish to be annexed to Germany. And the harm which we have done to Belgium ought to be repaired by its restoration as a State.

In 1913, Herr von Jagow declared that Germany wanted to maintain the neutrality of Belgium. The Chancellor's declaration of August 4, 1914, according to which German troops had perhaps already crossed the frontier was all the more startling.

Herr von Jagow, Secretary of State replied:—
Herr Haase is warning over old stories about Belgium. When I made my declaration relative to Belgian neutrality, that country could be considered neutral. The Chancellor could not guess on August 4, that Belgium had already taken her stand.

The Submarines.

Herr Strossmann, speaking on the submarine controversy with the United States, said:—

To the decisions arrived at the Paris Conference to tighten the blockade, we must reply by using every means possible to crush Great Britain. At the same time, however, we must respect the rights of neutrals, as we have done up till now. But the United States Government has a curious conception of neutrality which Germany cannot accept. The way in which America is profiting by the European conflict is shown each month by record statistics. One of the main conditions of peace must be the freedom of Germany. The idea that the basis of peace must be Germany's abandonment of her policy of expansion is not justified. We have for many years shown our disinterestedness and our desire for peace. We are compensated by a world of enemies and hatred.

Wants Military Strength Kept Intact.
Count Westarp said:—“Our chief aim now is to compel England to give up her idea of crushing us completely. We will not allow our women and children to be starved, nor our military strength to be broken.”

The judgment of the German people

ple on Mr. Wilson's neutrality has not changed. We are firmly resolved not to give way to America's unjust demands.”

After a few phrases from M. Scheide-mann, Socialist, the motion to close the debate was adopted, as well as the Commission's resolution concerning submarine warfare.

The motion was worded as follows:—
“This resolution contains neither an expression of confidence nor of want of confidence toward the Government, but expresses simply the Reichstag's point of view. This resolution is a protest against English methods employed to starve Germany, and it establishes that, since submarines have proved themselves effective weapons against these methods, they will be used in such a way as to assure for Germany a peace that will safeguard her future. The savage greed of neutral States as regards their interests is quite normal. Nevertheless the Commission wishes to state that any illegal neutral demand will not be recognized by Germany.”

The Budget proposed by the Chancellor of the Empire and by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was passed.

Bulgarians Devastating Greece.

London, April 28.—Many Serbs and Greeks are daily entering Greece, as the Bulgarians are guarding the Serbian frontier. The refugees give terrible accounts of Bulgarian treatment of the populace, particularly Greeks. All youths capable of bearing arms are sent to Bulgaria. Many have been massacred. Apparently the departure of Germans for France has convinced the Bulgarians that it is impossible to hold Serbia. They are devastating the country. Prior to abandoning it Uskub has been entirely destroyed.

Russian Camp at Marseilles.

London, April 27.—The Russian force in France. The Central News Marseilles correspondent describes the Russian camp as enormous.

The Late von der Goltz.

London, April 25.—The French Press is discussing the possibility of the assassination of Field-Marshal von der Goltz. The “Temps” points out that the period of his real success was 20 years ago. Turkey since then has gone from disaster to disaster, and the attempt to recover her lost prestige in the present war resulted only in the defeats of Erzerum and Trebizond. The death of von der Goltz is to be regarded as the inevitable result.

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