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FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL. 41. NO. 91

BANGKOK WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1918.

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The Special show commencing on Monday will be the biggest display
of Millinery we have yet made.

Several new
shapes in White
Felt Hats with
coloured bands
and new ideas in
Trimnings.

Prices Tcs. 6.50,
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Smart styles in
Ready-to-wear
Hats in the new-
est Straws, White
& coloured, natty
trimmings.

Prices Tcs. 4.95,
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A choice assortment of Ladies Semi Model Millinery, daintiest of
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Prices. Tcs. 14-50 and 16-50 each.

A select stock of Untrimmed Straws in White and colours, good
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Bangkok, March 6, 1918.

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Bangkok, July 1, 1909.

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Letters of credit issued available in the Principal Cities of the world.

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E. W. TOWNEND, Agent.

The Bangkok Auctioneering Company.

Give notice to all their customers that those who intend to send in goods for sale at the weekly auctions should do so one day previous to the sale.

Sale will be held weekly at their Rooms on every Saturday.

COMMENCING AT 2 P. M. SHARP.

Goods of all descriptions are obtainable at these sales at bargain prices.

Corner of ASSUMPTION SQUARE, NEW ROAD.

THE Siam Observer.

THE OLDEST AND LEADING DAILY

NEWSPAPER IN SIAM.

Eight-Page English

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One insertion ... Tics. 2.00
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Contract rates can be obtained on application to the manager.
Alterations and additions to advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6 and 7, must be sent to the Office not later than 10 a.m. New ADVERTISEMENTS must be sent before noon

Notice.

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

"Shell" Benzine.

In 4 gal. tins Tics. 17.— per 2 tins

In 2 gal. cans Tics. 13.50 per 4 cans

Heavy Benzine.

In 4 gal. tins Tics. 14.— per 2 tins

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TEL. No. 239.

Oriental Bakery.

ORIENTAL AVENUE.

Daily Supplies of
white bread and rolls
Brown Bread every
Wednesday and Sunday.
Fresh cakes always on hand.

For Sale.

Revised Title Tables of Menam Chao Phya Bar for the year 1918. Price Tics. 2.

Apply at
THE HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.
L. F. D.

TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE HANGKOK BAR FOR MAY 1918.

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

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

PHASES OF THE MOON.

May 4th (Last Quarter) 5 h 8 m a.m.
" 10th New Moon 7 h 43 m p.m.
" 16th First Quarter 2 h 56 m a.m.
" 26th Full Moon 5 h 14 m a.m.

Testimonial.

Dear Sir,

I have taken out a money order for (ticals 5) Tics. 5 in your favour. Please send me as soon as possible as many boxes of Atank Nigrah Pills as that money would buy. I tried those Pills, my memory has increased four-fold.

Yours faithfully,

FERRO,

c/o PHA BORABIDH, Langsuen.

Thousands of Certificates are open for inspection.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY

168, Samyok, Bangkok.



Auction Sale.

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

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

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

Phra Nart Mondadula Sandaravadi.

Liquidator.

THE BANKRUPTCY DEPARTMENT, MINISTRY OF JUSTICE.

April 18th 1918.

18-6 M

Auction Sale.

Favoured with instructions from
A. J. POWELL Esq.

The Siam Auctioneering Co.
WILL SELL

At his residence Pan Road, (off Wind Mill Road.)

On Saturday 4th May 1918.

Commencing at 2 p.m. Sharp.

The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects including a good piano by "Collard and Collard", Singer Sewing Machine, Wardrobe with mirror, cook stove, Water tank, tables, chairs, etc.

TERMS: Cash or a deposit of 25% on fall of hammer. Goods must be removed before 24 hours after sale, for other particulars apply.

E. M. PEREIRA & Co.

Auction Sale.

ON THE INSTRUCTIONS OF
THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY.

A large collection of Household Furniture, including FIVE Motor Cars (2 and 4 seater) and THREE Motor Cycles and Various other effects, will be sold on Saturday, 4th May and continue on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th May 1918, at the Custodian's Warehouse, Bang Lamphu. Commencing at 2 p.m. each day.

Benjamin A. Periera,

Auctioneer.

Pay Us A Visit.

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

Inspection Invited.
The Bangkok Auctioneering Society

T. S. APCAR,

Valuator, Auctioneer, and Estate Agent.

NOW IS THE TIME.

For rheumatism you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this liniment and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale by the British Dispensary.

Airmen "Spotters."

Photography Under Fire.

In the distance, some five miles across the lines, was a group of villages—landmarks indicating the area they were to photograph. No Man's Land was vertically below them.

They were about to cross the lines. They knew what this meant. They would be shelled the whole of the time—all the way there, all the time while manœuvring over the area to be photographed, and all the way back. Pilot and Observer had "had some" before. To secure their photographs was their first thought. To cheat "Archie" [the anti-aircraft gun] was their second. Theirs was a slow "bus," 55 miles an hour at best when flying at these heights. Speed would upset "Archie's" aim: so would change of direction and change of height. They could achieve all three—by flying "all out" with the nose down, gradually losing height.

They made the plunge. Taking one more look ahead at the offending villages, Pilot pushed the stick forward. Down went the nose and up went the speed to 85 miles an hour, the engine "revving" furiously. Thus they went on for nearly a mile.

Then there was a sound like "Woof, Woof," quickly followed by "Woof, woof." They turned their heads and looked round. The sight was not unexpected: puffs of white smoke and puffs of black following in their wake. The Boche was getting their range.

Pilot banked and ruddered, changing direction, still losing height. With eyes only for their villages they kept on, "Archie" catching up to them again, passing ahead of them, hunting all round them. To try to shake off the Hun gunners another and yet another change of direction was made.

They seemed ages in reaching the villages, but were at last over the first one. Then Observer got busy. Pilot levelled his machine and went ahead, with one eye on the ground and the other on Observer. The latter looked over the side of the machine: he sighted on his camera target beneath, released the shutter and pulled over the plate-changing lever.

Necessarily they were flying horizontally now, and consequently slower. This was "Archie's" chance, and "Archie" was using it. All round them were bursting shells, some apparently soundless, drowned by the roar of the engine; others—nearer ones—giving forth their muffled "Woof, woof." They passed on from village to village, from objective to objective, Observer methodically exposing his photographic plates.

From time to time there would be unmistakable explosion, loud above all the rest, which even the noise of the engine at their ears could do nothing to mask. Pilot and Observer ducked their heads, the machine rocking violently. They knew their frail morsel of wood and fabric was useless to them: still they felt powerless to disobey the instinctive shattering movement. Observer quickly resumed his work. Pilot glanced at his machine and saw two of the planes perforated in a dozen places, with jagged shreds of fabric fluttering.

There seemed to be no respite—every gun was against them.

If only they could "zoom" up a thousand feet, stay there for a short half-minute, and having thus tricked the Hun dive down and resume their job, what a blessed interval it would be. Pilot knew his machine too well to expect of it anything of the kind.

At last Observer made his final exposure and signalled Pilot to this effect. Their relief was mutual and over went the bank and rudder to turn the machine west. No more 55 miles an hour at a fixed height and with direction unalterable.

Down went the nose again and up went the speed to 90, the engine screaming. Two big zigzag changes of direction did a great deal to shake off "Archie." The lines were approached, getting more and more distinct as the machine sped forward and gradually downward. At last they recrossed them at 5,000 feet. Once more they were in "still water." Up went the nose, and again the dignified old "bus" plugged along at a solemn 55 or thereabouts—homewards.

"Clogs on Our Wheels."

By ASYABAHU.

Reprinted from the pages of the Siam Observer.

FOR SALE

AT

The Siam Observer Offices.

Ticals 2.50 each

Siam Observer

France.

Mr. Edward Price Bell is the dozen of the United States newspaper correspondents in England. A native of Indiana he has represented the *Chicago Daily News* in London continuously since 1900. He recently made a tour of France and he records his views in the following lines:—

"France is blue white."

"So we have been told."

After eight busy days in that wonderful country, I have a fresh sense of the wideness of the gulf between rhetoric and reality. France is not blue white. France has less red blood than she did have but she has an ocean of red blood yet. Many hundreds of thousands of glorious Frenchmen have died in this war, but many more hundreds of thousands are alive and will be ready to give their lives for the cause in which their compatriots perished.

Of course it was only a glimpse I had of France: no one can get more in eight days. But I saw masses of French soldiers and of French civilians. I saw divisions on the march, and saw scores of hamlets, villages, and cities. I saw something of France's broad agricultural acreage. Not a soul I saw in the Army or out of it, nor anything that came before my eyes left the slightest colour to the suggestion that France is blue white.

Never before have her armies been so good, though this is saying almost incredibly much. It can be said only because her armies are still sufficiently numerous and are more highly skilled than at any previous time. They are more highly skilled because in this war armies learn every day. Experiments are ceaseless: strategy, tactics, and machinery are progressive. In none of these things are the French second to anyone.

Most of the roads for miles behind the French front pass and by day and by night with the tramp of troops. However far one moves one seems never to come to the end of them. Sturdy men they are in the pink of condition, tough as leather, infantry cavalry and artillery alternate.

I travelled from Amiens to Paris and from Paris to Havre and found the French nation—the substructure of French civilisation—at the back of the armies, industrially and commercially holding, like a citadel, the foundations of those armies. I went to France expecting to find melancholy covering the country as with a veil. I expected that at best the nation would seem gaunt and haggard. Surely I should find something answering to the phrase "blue white."

Not at all. Instead of these things I saw shining through the handsome faces of the men and the beautiful faces of the women and children the old magnificent spirit that has filled French history with splendour. Paris, with that awful flood of Prussian savagery held

in check by French and British manhood only a few miles away, is as self-possessed as is London. If the military dam broke Paris would be inundated: but Paris lives, works and plays unafraid. Factories, shops, theatres, music halls, picture palaces, hotels, restaurants, and the streets of the great and beautiful city are alive with life. True, darkness claims the whole outer world of Paris at night. True, coal is dear, food is dear and the pinch of war is felt far and wide. But what matters is that the spirit of the people is not only unbroken but unbent.

If the streets are smothered in gloom after sunset lights glow within the dark walls. People eat, drink, watch the play, chat, laugh, make love as in happier days. Any great restaurant at night furnishes an absorbing spectacle of animated manhood and womanhood. Some of the finest faces one can see in the world are there—faces of soldiers and civilian men, faces of women remarkable alike for personality and for beauty. These mirrors one searches in vain for evidence that France suffers her misfortunes with anything but invincible moral.

Go among the crowds that throng the streets in daylight and you get the same impression. If you expect languor and depression you find vigour and buoyancy to a degree nothing short of astounding. In a word, in spite of all its losses and sorrows, Paris rings with the old voices and leaps with the old vivacity. Mourning is visible everywhere, but how charmingly how brightly it is worn! Parisian women appear to regard it as a patriotic duty, while showing by their dress that they have been bereaved, not to spread an atmosphere of grief. Their black frocks are beautifully cut and worn with incomparable charm. It is the same with the little girls; in their costumes of unrelieved sombreness they are the perfection of dainty elegance.

France, as I saw her, has more and better food than has Britain. I saw rectangular lumps of luminous white sugar that made my mouth water. I brought a few of these back to London not to eat but to exhibit Britons of all classes. I feel sure, are on shorter rations than are the French: yet even British rations are adequate and promise to become better rather than worse.

Such are my impressions from a kind of cinematographic glance at parts of France and at the French capital. I went expecting to be saddened and came away deeply gladdened. Yet I would not project a false perspective. France's miseries, her sacrifices, her efflux of energy, blood, money and material have been stupendous. She could not go for ever as she has been going on for three and a-half years. With all her might America should hurry.

Already the American uniform in its

Siam Motor Works, Ltd.

Comprehensive

STOCKS
OF
ALL

Motor Car Accessories.

Large shipments just arrived of

DYNAMO LIGHTING SETS

LAMPS, HORNS,
DASHCLOCKS
TOOLS &c.

ALSO

Motor Cycle Lamps, Generators, Belts.
Siam Motor Works Ltd.

one at every turn in Paris and is seen at every Parisian centre. American soldiers are streaming to the front. But where we have thousands hundreds of thousands possibly millions will be needed. Unlimited numbers of cannon also are a crying necessity. America can make them and transport them and save immeasurable lives. France believes she will do it. Every officer, British or French, that I saw in France believes she will do it. I certainly believe she will do it.

Just Unpacked. Just Unpacked
New Consignment.Why delay, buy a bottle of the
King of Perfumes

OTTO-MOHINI.

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the corner of Klong
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"Tinned Milks Tested"

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and Invalid Diet of the Medical
Missionary Association of China

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Mixture for Internal and External Use.

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Hemorrhoids, hemorrhages, Stomachache, Excoriation, Eruptions, Cholera, Beri beri, Nervous diseases, Chest complaints, Heart disease, Melancholy, Unhappy, Common fever, Typhoid, ager, Chronic Rheumatism, Cough and Coughing blood, Cold, Sore throat, Bronchitis, Chronic Neuralgia, Diarrhoea, Weakness, Kidney trouble, Dysentery, Eczema and all sorts of skin diseases, Worms, Female diseases of all sorts, Swelling of the groin, Inflammation of the gums, Toothache, Gout, Wounds and wounds caused by rusty nails or cuts, etc., etc.

Directions:—Take 15 table-spoonfuls three a day, one hour before meals. Take 10 table-spoonfuls water. Under 14 years one table-spoonful, under 7 years 1 table-spoonful, and for babies up to one year old 1 tea-spoonful. When the pain is severe, double the dose. Can be taken by women encointe.

For inflammation of the gums, apply with cotton wool on the swollen gum changing every 3 minutes 3 times and relief is certain within a quarter of an hour.

For children, apply with cotton wool on the cheek and relief is certain within half an hour. For cough and Sore throat, sip the mixture slowly. For Eczema, apply externally and take internally as directed. For Beri beri, take full dose three a day. For cholera, take one table-spoonful every 3 an hour.

For Toothache, clean the cavity of the tooth first and then saturate a piece of cotton wool in Jong-keena and fill cavity with same, changing five or six times every 3 minutes and relief is certain. For loose teeth caused by the swelling of the gum, take internally as directed for a week and the teeth will be firm again.

For Excoriation, clean the ear first with cotton wool, put 5 or 6 drops into ear and stuff the hole with cotton wool—relief is certain within a few minutes.

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

For Sore eyes take internally as directed, for a few days.

After taking this mixture, a little plain white sugar may be taken to remove the bitter taste but not in the case of coughs or sore throat.

For Snake, Dog or Cat bites, poisonous fish stings, etc., when applied externally with cotton wool a few minutes after the occurrence, instant relief will be obtained. Take also internally 15 table-spoonfuls three a day. But when treatment is sought a few hours after the occurrence, besides using the application, take mixture internally for a fortnight.

Can be given also to animals and birds for any sort of disease.

Price per bottle of 2 oz. 80 Stanga, 3 oz. Tes. 1.40, 1 oz. Tes. 1.80, 6 oz. Tes. 2.50, 8 oz. Tes. 2.95, 16 oz. Tes. 4.25. Postage extra.

Prepared only by MR. Y. TAN of SINGAPORE.

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Opposite Chartered Bank Lane, New Road.

SOLE AGENTS.

Notice.

The Twenty-Third General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Siam Commercial Bank, Ltd., will be held at its Office on Thursday the 2nd May 1918, at 4.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving and adopting the Directors' Report and Accounts, declaring a dividend, and transacting other ordinary business.

The Transfer Register of Shares will be closed from 25th April to 2nd May 1918 inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

G. H. ARDRON,

Secretary.

18, 25, 1 M.

Notice.**CONSIGNEES OF GOODS :-**

Ex s.s. "Shosho Maru".

are hereby notified that same have arrived on 29th instant and will be landed and stored at our Bangkok wharf, at the risk, expense, and responsibility of Consignees.

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

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

The Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd.

Agents.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

29-1 M.

Notice.**CONSIGNEES OF GOODS :-**

Ex s.s. "Cyclops".

Ex s.s. "Kaga Maru".

and balances ex s.s. "Tenger", "Diomede", "Agathon", "Atanta Maru", "Mishima Maru", "Hirano Maru", "Oeylon Maru" & "Shidzuka Maru". are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Kuala" on the 1st instant, 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 godown rent.

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Friday 3rd 12 noon s.s. Kuala
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Bank Bills, 4 months' sight	1/6 7/16
PARIS—	
Bank Bills, demand,	205
GERMANY—	
Bank Bills, demand, M.	
NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, demand U. S. A.	36
INDIA—	
Bank Bills, demand,	Rs. 97
SINGAPORE—	
Bank Bills, demand,	\$ 65 1/4
HONGKONG—	
Bank Bills, demand, D.	\$ 49
Equivalent of Exchange demand	
London in Siamese Currency :-	
£1—Tos. 13.08.—(Bank Rate).	

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This disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears and then send for medicine and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effective and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the home. For sale by the British Dispensary.

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

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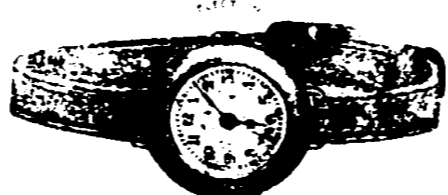
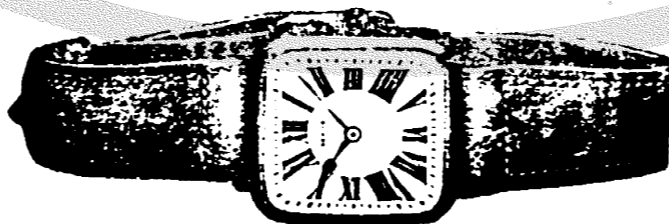


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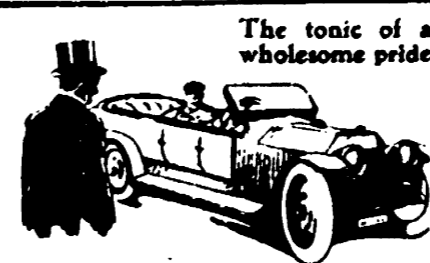


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C.A.V. Vandervell & Co. Ltd.

ACTON LONDON, ENG.

THE Great War.

The Great Battle.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 28.

There were violent artillery actions to the north of the Aves and in the Lassigny-Noyon region.

The British have retaken Voormezelle.

There are local combats on the Ypres-Comines canal.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 29.

Field-Marshal Haig reports :-The enemy captured Voormezelle yesterday evening but counter-attacks early in the night drove out many. He reattacked later in the same locality.

There was night-long fighting on both sides of the Ypres-Comines Canal.

We raided southward of Gavenille, Lens and Hill 70 sectors taking prisoner 51 with machine guns and a trench mortar.

We repulsed an attempted raid northward of Bailloul. Reciprocal artillerying on all the battle fronts is active.

A Paris semi-official message confirms that the French have now extended their front northward as far as Villers-Bretonneux and says that the situation is re-established in the south while that in the north is improving hourly.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 29.

Artillerying is intense at Villers-Bretonneux, on the Luce and between Lassigny and Noyon.

In the region of the Meuse the enemy bombarded violently on the whole Meteren and Voormezelle front.

Infantry attacks are in progress.

Germany and Holland.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 29.

The Times states that Holland has acquiesced to the German demands for the use of the Limburg railway stating that it must not be used for military purposes.

Moreover Germany has made another embarrassing demand regrets [regards?] shipping facilities. Particulars have not transpired.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 29.

The Hague :-Germano-Dutch relations are at present extremely strained on account of the German claims to advantages in rail and river transport.

Leave has been stopped both in the army and navy and frontier posts have been reinforced.

General Duchesne Dead.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 28.

General Duchesne who commanded the Madagascar expeditionary corps in 1894 has died suddenly.

Paddy Crop Report April 30, 1918.

Nasuan 1,700 coyans at Tos 105-170 each
Samroang 950 " " 100-160 "

Total 2,650 Coyans

New Portuguese President.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 29.

Lisbon :-Senhor Sidonio Paes has been elected President of the Republic.

The "Bonnet Rouge."

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 29.

The Bonnet Rouge trial has begun. It will last about ten days.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE s.s. Childar brought 1,468 dock passengers from Swatow.

PHRA Pradibuddha Bhutal returned to Hua Hin yesterday morning.

THE Pathanaka is showing from tonight a very attractive programme.

THE Italian Minister and Mme. Manacorda Archer-Shea are leaving today by the s.s. Chinkua for a short trip to Japan.

WE have received from the Netherlands Legation an illustrated pamphlet concerning the second Industrial Fair of Holland which was held at Utrecht from Feb. 25 to March 9, 1918.

THE s.s. Kuala will leave from the Borneo Company's wharf at 5 p.m. sharp, on Friday the 3rd inst., and should arrive in Singapore on Tuesday daylight.

THE s.s. Kuala arrived this morning with 17 bags of mail and the following passengers :-Mr. and Mrs. Buzard, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert, Messrs. Sutherland, Guyon, Grosse, Raes, Kozawa.

THE Post and Telegraph Department reports that Chingnai line is not properly working between Paknamph and Bangkok. Paknamph line is in good order as far as Ayndhya. Other lines are all right.

PHRA and Madame Viraj Vejakich (Dr. and Mrs. Thika) left for Hua Hin this morning where they intend staying till the 15th inst. During Phra Viraj's absence, Dr. Bell will look after the Vajira Hospital.

A FULL grown tiger, measuring 8 1/2 feet and weighing approximately 2 pikuls, was shot by the Malay tracker, Yacob bin Madal, at Lim Choo Kang, Singapore, on the 20th inst. This animal was sent to the Singapore naturalist stores, taxidermists, to be stuffed, in which place it is on inspection.

THE case against Nai Siow Hood Seung, proprietor of the Chin-Siam Daily News, who is charged with publishing in his newspaper certain news in contravention to the Military Censorship Act, will come on for hearing in the International Court on the 6th inst. at 11 a.m. Phra Vichit Montri has been briefed to appear for the defendant.

ACCORDING to the Volta Agency, Austrians have court martialled and shot hundreds of prisoners. Groups are now shot daily in the Lavine Valley. A Rome wireless message (intercepted by the admiralty) says that Monsignor Gerlach, who some time ago was found guilty of treason against Italy, and sentenced to death in Italy, has been appointed director of the Oneto Gazette in Udine.

THE griffins for the forthcoming race meeting, writes a correspondent in the Straits Times, were landed yesterday morning. They are a fairly good looking lot of thoroughbred horses, but at present, owing to the length of time they have been in transit, do not present a very attractive appearance. One horse was lost on voyage. Cavalry horses for Calcutta arrived by the same boat, and are at present at Billett Brothers, where they will remain until passage can be obtained for them. A welcome addition to the professional rider's somewhat depleted ranks, occurs in the arrival of Scott, who, one is informed, is an excellent horseman. The brothers Vincent, who have both ridden here before, advise that they will be here for the meeting, providing the military authorities in Rangoon, will grant the necessary permit to leave that port, there being some restriction with regard to departures thence of anyone of military age.

A Warning to Neutrals.

London, April 28.—The prominent German publicist George Bernhard, writing in *Vossische Zeitung*, says that it is increasingly probable that a speedy peace is only obtainable politically. If the war must be ended by the sword, peace can only be dictated in London and that necessitates time. Britain can only be beaten if the Central Powers unite the Continent by understandings or widen the basis of their power by annexations east and west.

Havas Wires from Singapore.

The Allied Navies.

Paris, April 27. The Inter-Allied Naval Council in Paris has finished its work. It has taken important decisions destined to bring the Allies into closer co-operation, and to intensify their common naval action.

Germany and Alsace-Lorraine.

Basle: On Friday the Reichstag discussed the regulations issued by the military authorities to effect the prevention of any Alsatian or Lorrainer being given any position where he could gather important information. The reason for such measures is the necessity of taking precautions against the people of Alsace and Lorraine, as many of them pass into the enemy camp, giving out valuable information and causing serious losses to the German troops.

The German Government thereby admits openly that the people of Alsace and Lorraine cannot be treated as Germans.

A Personality.

M. Dollaney, leaving the prefecture of the Seine, is called on to exercise high functions at a prominent post, which will soon be made known.

The Military Situation.

Paris, April 28. The Journal thus sums up the latest military events:—"While in Picardy the Australians retook Villers-Bretonneux, the Germans have occupied Kemmel. In neither case does it appear to be yet a question of a grand offensive such as was witnessed on March 21st. The enemy apparently has at present returned to a war of local gains. Hence events should be interpreted differently to those of last month. A given position can almost always be taken if the assailant is willing to give the price in men and ammunition. It can also be re-captured by the defender under the same conditions. For example the Germans took Villers-Bretonneux, because this important position commands the junction of the Somme and the Aisne. Similarly Villers was re-taken next day. As regards Mount Kemmel, it is important for the Germans, but they paid a large price for it. It is for the General Staff to judge if it is as valuable to the Allies.

"Probably this phase is preparatory, and the enemy will again deal violent blows, struck by troops acting in masses destined to bring decisive results, although it is a fact that the enemy has provisionally abandoned actions in dense formation. The experience of March 21 taught him that these tactics were too costly."

The Pressure on Holland.

The French Press appreciates favourably the firm and dignified attitude of Holland towards the pressure which Germany is trying to exert against her, by refusing to send her iron or coal should Holland not agree to let sand and gravel pass through her territory to Belgium, there to be used for military purposes.

Shipping Notes.

The Dutch s.s. "De Haan" 334 tons Capt. C. A. Bis, arrived from Palo "Sambor" yesterday with ballast cargo 2 bags of mail, 2 deck passengers. The consignees are Messrs. Deitelman Co.

The British s.s. "Kuala" 396 tons Capt. Thomas, arrived from Singapore yesterday with a general cargo and 30 bags of mail, 13 cabin and 118 deck passengers. The consignees are Messrs The Borneo Co., Ltd.

The Norwegian s.s. "Childar" 1,102 tons Capt. J. Mathiasen, arrived from Hongkong via Swatow to-day with a general cargo and 2 bags and 86 loose letters of mail, 1 cabin and 1,466 deck passengers. The consignees are Messrs. the Chino-Siam Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Ships in Harbour.

Name. Nationality. Berth.

Shohei Maru Jap. 2

Don Samud Siam. 14

Kuala Brit. 28

Chinhuu Brit. 28

Childar Noa. 32

De Haan Dut. 23

Pin Samud Siam. L.

A Shanghai Sensation.

Portuguese Consul Wounded.

A great sensation has been caused in Shanghai by the shooting of S-nhor J. R. d'Oliveira the Portuguese Consul-General by C. E. Carneiro and F. E. Carneiro, son and nephew of J. L. Carneiro who is in custody on a charge of embezzlement.

The two men went to the reception room of the Consulate on the morning of Sunday April 14th and awaited the Consul's arrival. On his entry they showed him photos which had been published in the China Press of the Carneiros concerned in the embezzlement case and demanded to know how the photos had been obtained. The elder Carneiro then fired point blank at the Consul. The bullet grazed his heart but luckily did not do fatal injury. Having levelled their revolvers at the Consul's wife they fled the house firing on a Chinese servant who endeavoured to stop them. They ran into the arms of a Sikh constable who had been attracted to the spot by the firing and the would be murderers were removed to the police station.

A petition of protest against the crime and congratulation that the affair was not more serious has been circulated among the Portuguese community of the city. The Consul expects to be able to get about again in the course of a few days.

Belgian Coast Raid.

London, April 24.—The delayed section of Sir E. Goddard's statement regarding the naval raid refers to the attack on Ostend. It says: "Two blockships were grounded and abandoned after being blown up. I cannot say yet whether they have definitely accomplished their objective. It was too misty for aerial observations but reports of officers concerned, as far as they could see in the darkness, indicated that they were slightly off their course."

The concluding section of the statement says: "The Admiralty was of opinion that the greatest possible credit was due to the Vice-Admiral of Dover and all officers and men for this very gallant undertaking. The whole operation had been worked out in most careful detail and appeared to have been carried out with signal success, the co-operation of all units engaged and the synchronisation of all phases of the operation being most remarkable."

As the forces engaged had not yet all returned to their bases, it was impossible to give further information at present, but the information available showed that the entrance to Bruges canal was probably effectively blocked, and considerable material damage was done."

Sir R. McKenna, on behalf of the House, congratulated the navy on a very gallant action.

London, April 24.—The naval raid gun-fire was heard at Dover. The explosions of the blocking vessels shook the town. The crowd cheered the returning warships.

London, April 24.—Nothing in the naval war hitherto has aroused such enthusiasm as the Ostend-Zeebrugge raid, which is hailed as ranking with the most gallant operations in the annals of the navy, recalling the famous cutting-out expeditions of a century ago.

A succession of fighting episodes has marked the more aggressive spirit of the Dover command since Admiral Keyes' appointment, but this is the most considerable incident yet recorded.

The newspapers pay tribute not merely to the initiative, resource and daring displayed but to the fine staff work. Elaborate preparations, including rehearsals, were carried on for weeks, but secrecy was so well maintained that the Germans were completely surprised. A very inspiring feature is the alacrity of the naval men to face certain death. The fall of many gallant men is deplored but it increases Britain's love of the navy.

The heroes of the expedition had a most rousing reception on their return to a south-east port. There were moving scenes as the bodies were brought ashore. All were most jubilant despite the exhausting exertions of the night. Six lorry-loads of the heroes were in the highest spirits, shouting "We are the block lads." The men were most reluctant to talk beyond saying that they accomplished their mission. Some said that they were landed for an hour and subjected to a terrific machine-gun fire, which was returned with interest. Some of the special gangways were broken. One of the Gallipoli veterans said that while it lasted it was much hotter than the landing at the Dardanelles. The return was carried out in a perfectly orderly manner on a given signal.

When they returned to the cruiser they found her decks torn up by enemy fire. Few of the crew escaped injury. Members of the landing party affirm that they destroyed every gun on the mole and destroyed all its sheds, exploding the stores of munitions. Some assert that the Germans shouted "It's the Americans!" and bolted

from the batteries, whose guns were then destroyed, while other marines attacked the sheds with flame throwers. It is also affirmed that the dockgates of Zeebrugge harbour were blown up. Some destroyers actually entered the harbour, took observation and boarded some anchored German destroyers, clubbing the crews when they hurried up the hatchways. One German destroyer trying to leave was rammed and cut in two and sunk.

Naval experts believe that the results of the raid will be of paramount importance, not merely for the sealing of the Zeebrugge hornets' nest, but because it is probably connected with contemplated greater operations. They point out that the success must be judged not merely by the material but also by the moral results, for while appalling to the traditional fighting spirit of the navy it showed the enemy that he can be attacked as well as the attacker. The German navy has been boasting of its initiative, but it has attempted nothing so dashing as this.

Following the Kattegat and Heligoland sweeps, this raid is assumed to foreshadow continued liveliness at sea. The Daily Express understands that the officer mentioned by Sir E. Goddard as killed was Wing Commander Frank Birch, son of the fireworks manufacturer.

London, April 24.—The crew of one of the concrete ships sunk at Zeebrugge state that the attack was opened by a shot from the Vindictive, smashing the light-house on the mole, when the beam of the lighthouse came round.

The ship (the blockship) had two boats, one of which was smashed. The crew jumped into the other when the ship was sinking. The boat, packed with men, was heavily fired on, including nine-inch shells, but safely reached the Vindictive.

The crew state that the Union Jack was left flying on the mole.

London, April 24.—The Admiralty states: "Following yesterday's operations, aircraft carried out observations as to the bombardments. Owing to clouds, the machines descended to fifty feet. They observed a clear break of twenty yards wide at the inner end of Zeebrugge mole."

A sinking object was seen lying between the piers at Ostend, blocking the greater part of the fairway.

Numerous bombs were dropped on objectives ashore.

London, April 24.—The Press Bureau states: "Vice-Admiral Keyes has been promoted Commander of the Order of the Bath in recognition of his services at Zeebrugge."

Carpenter, commander of the Vindictive, has been promoted captain.

London, April 24.—The Daily Chronicle has interviewed a naval man from Zeebrugge, who confidently asserts that they caught the Germans napping, instance how men of the destroyers which penetrated to the harbour and boarded enemy destroyers found the guns covered with tarpanlins. During the whole operation rain poured down. The participants apparently confirm the destruction of the dock-gates; they state that they saw the waters of the canal rushing out and ships inside straining at their hawsers.

A Gallipoli hero said that as far as noise was concerned the explosions on the mole and the hurricane hell of crashing shells made it tenfold.

It appears that the lost British destroyer was one of those which entered the harbour and began daringly torpedoing German destroyers lying under the shelter of the mole. It was ultimately sunk by terrific point blank gunfire.

Owing to mist and rain the attacking ships got within half a mile of the harbour before picking up the mole light. The German defences discovered the British just as the latter located the mole light and a blaze of searchlights brilliantly illuminated the attacking cruiser, whereupon the enemy concentrated a terrific shelling by all calibres, including 17 inchers. Although hit, the cruiser steamed on and was seen to round the head of the mole and reach the harbour.

The cruiser got alongside the mole and landed a large party of men, accompanied by marines. Some of the special gangways were broken by shellfire, increasing the difficulties of disembarkation, while heavy machine-gunning gave a reception to the raiders. One by one the guns on the mole were destroyed. Flame throwers attacked the munition stores, etcetera. The mole contained valuable seaplane hangars, a large railway shed, ammunition sheds and naval storehouses, and bristled with guns.

Meanwhile, covered by the operations proceeding on the mole, the blockships approached the harbour and anchored at the entrance, and were sunk within twenty-three minutes.

When the landing parties had completed their work, remaining ashore an hour, the men were taken aboard at a given signal and the damaged cruiser began to return. Among the hundreds of shells fired at her, one 17 incher had struck her upperworks forward, injuring the steering-gear. She signalled to the escort ships for assistance but under her own steam managed to reach the protecting cruiser. An eye-witness said that when he saw her damage he scarcely believed it possible that the cruiser could have floated when coming out of the harbour. Flames shot from her funnels ten feet high. "Despite her years, she must have made the fastest time she ever performed."

Full details as to how the attacking ships could reach harbour and effect the return journey, despite the closeness of the range, have not transpired, but doubtless it was due to the efficiency of the smoke screens mentioned by Sir E. Goddard.

London, April 25.—The landing at Zeebrugge was described most graphically by two officers of the Marines, who said: "It was a damned desperate adventure, carried out with dash and courage. All vessels, large and small, formed a band of artificial fog stretching from Zeebrugge to Ostend. When the Huns discovered the stratagem, they put up shells. Then we steamed through the cloud and got hell."

All the marines were on the deck of the Vindictive and exposed to very rapid shellfire, but they carried on. When they reached the mole they found that of fourteen prow or gangways fitted on the Vindictive for the landing only two were usable, both damaged and shaky, but we swarmed out there, shouting "Over you go, Royals!" We lost heavily in the landing, for the shellfire was terrific.

"After reaching the first ledge of the mole we had a sheer drop of twenty feet before we could get to grips with the enemy. It was raining hard, making matters worse. Eventually we lowered down ropes and rope-ladders. Two German destroyers alongside the outer mole shelled the Vindictive."

The German Viewpoint.

Amsterdam, April 23.—In the Reichstag, the War Minister, speaking on the army estimates, said that some detachments in the west had lost two thirds of their company dead. The losses were quite normal, and in some cases remarkably small, and were mainly attributable to infantry and machine-gun fire, therefore the wounds were light and a great number of wounded had already returned to the front.

The War Minister claimed a German break-through in the west sixty kilometres deep, with 100,000 British prisoners and 1,500 guns captured. Moreover, they had thrown back the French across the Oise Aisne canal and defeated the British in Armentieres, capturing 2,000 men and 250 guns. He dwelt on the difficulties of bringing up German reinforcements and said that the enemy had again found vantage-points of which he was making use, thereby necessitating a continuation of the battle.

The War Minister said that 20,000 recently wounded had returned to the front.

Curiosity is expressed regarding the number of Americans engaged.

Amsterdam, April 24.—In the Reichstag the War Minister said that no country was willing to renounce the use of gas, but statements of the terrors of gas-fighting were greatly exaggerated.

Other speakers demanded that Austria-Hungary should begin action on the southern front.

Count Roederer, speaking on the taxation proposals, contrasted the sound British financial policy with Germany's ponderous methods.

Amsterdam, April 24.—The existence of a growing feeling of pessimism in Germany owing to the suspension of the offensive and the recognition that the effects of submarine warfare have not borne out hopes is disclosed by significant articles in the Weser Zeitung and Kolnische Volks Zeitung. The papers, after revealing that the higher command's failure is being discussed in "quarters where more sense might be expected," administer palliatives, obviously officially inspired.

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A Contrast in Colonisation.

The statesmanlike speech delivered by General Smuts before the Royal Geographical Society comes as a useful counterblast to the wild schemes of those half-baked "idealists" who chatter of Super-National Authorities.

The British Empire is competent to conduct its own affairs over-seas as at home, and it does not propose to set its neck in any noose contrived by its enemies. Moreover, our system of colonisation, the fruit of long experience and patient industry, needs no checks upon its usefulness. It only remains for us, after the war, to exclude the Germans from Africa as from the South Seas. For the Germans, wherever they go, are bad neighbours. If they set themselves in authority over native races, extortion is their benevolence, and butchery their mildest form of government.

General Smuts, therefore, did good service in unmasking the designs which the Germans have long cherished in Africa. They do not desire new homes for settlers, new fields for human activity. The instinct of colonisation is not theirs, and Bismarck showed a clear understanding of his countrymen when he frowned disapproval upon a Colonial Empire.

The German, an egoist always, goes abroad either to extort money or to strengthen his military power. The inhabitants of the unhappy countries wherein he has sought wealth and aggrandisement are mere slaves in his eyes—either forced labourers, or recruits for the native armies which he has always hoped to raise. For the rest, he is intent upon finding new harbours for his piratical submarines and strategic positions which he thinks he will turn to good account in the next war, already the object of his contemplation.

In brief, what Germany aims at in Africa is, as General Smuts said, "the establishment of a great Central African Empire, comprising not only her own Colonies before the war but also all the English, French, Belgian, and Portuguese possessions south of the Sahara and Lake Chad and north of the Zambesi River in South Africa." A modest dream which happily shall never come true.

Black Hun Armies.

And if the Germans had reached the goal of their ambition, what would they have done? "This Central African block," again it is General Smuts who speaks, "of which the maps are now in course of preparation and printing at the Colonial Office in Berlin, is intended in the first place to supply the economic requirements and raw materials of German industry, and, in

the second and far more important place, to become the recruiting ground for vast native armies, the great value of which has been demonstrated in the tropical campaigns of this war, especially in East Africa: while the natural harbours on the Atlantic and Indian Oceans will supply the naval and submarine bases from which both ocean routes will be dominated and British and American sea-power will be brought to naught." There is only one way of checking this senseless, inordinate lust of power—a victory in the field. And there are those who still talk of Super-National Authorities.

As we know, the German General Staff is already sketching its policy in the next great war, and if it had its way it is easy to see in what havoc it would involve the world. A vast native army, well trained and equipped, would overrun the whole of South Africa. In the north it would attack Egypt, threaten the flank of Asia, and imperil the safety and independence of Persia. And if the British statesmen of the future are no better than the statesmen of the past, they would stand idly by with their hands folded and denounce as mischievous fancies all those wise men who dared call attention to the rapid evolution of native troops.

Every excuse would be found by our rulers for the greed and cunning of Germany. The native armies, we should be told, were purely defensive, a mere body of quiet policemen employed to guard the commerce and the raw materials of their German masters. As General Smuts says, it is "a grandiose scheme," and so far is the picture which he paints from being fanciful that every trait of it may be found in the writings of German professors and in the schemes of Colonial expansion carefully treasured at Berlin.

Thus we see revealed the one and only purpose of German colonisation. The Germans aim not at the peaceful developments of new lands, at the conquest of disease, at the extinction of poisonous flies and other pests. Every Colony they have acquired has been a pawn in the game of world-politics. Wherever they go they keep their fixed eye upon military power. The commercial prosperity of their Colonies does not matter much to them. It is more to their purpose to find and to fortify naval bases, and no doubt they envisaged with calmness the bankruptcy of the German firm in the South Pacific. Least of all do they care for the happiness and comfort of the aboriginal inhabitants. In peace or in war they fight only for their own hands, and if the murder of a hundred thousand natives saves them trouble they do not shrink from the crime.

"Super-National Policemen."

The British policy and purpose are

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is always sought after. Any expenditure, however, which promotes one's well being is a sound investment. Good health, undoubtedly, is one of the greatest assets a man or woman can possess for without it none can be at their best physically or mentally. Minus good health, the joy of life is dimmed. Beecham's Pills are a paying investment for all who desire to promote and maintain good health. It is wise to have recourse to this wonderful specific on the first signs of indisposition. When the stomach is disordered, when the appetite is poor, when the bowels are irregular, the liver sluggish or you feel generally out of sorts you cannot do better than take a few doses of this world-famous medicine. You will certainly benefit. There are ample returns in health and satisfaction for all who invest in the remedy of

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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 "	7.23	10.23	1.38	4.38	*Maha Wong "	8.40	11.40	2.55	5.50
Bangkok Arr.	7.30	10.30	1.45	4.45	Paknam Arr.	8.45	11.45	3.00	5.55

*Trains stop only at the request of passengers.
Trains may leave intermediate stations 5 minutes before the stated time.

as far from the German as the North Pole is from the South. We have not made soldiers of the natives nor exploited them. We have respected their beliefs and their modes of thought. We have given them whatever education was possible for them, and we have taught them to live upon terms of peace and amity with one another. When we have gone into a new country we have cherished no military ambitions, as General Smuts says, "apart from that measure of sea-power essential to our continued existence."

And the success which we have achieved in the art of colonisation is due to the sound experience of more than three centuries. We are applying to-day the lesson which we have learned in the course of many years. We have inherited from our forefathers a wise tradition of fair government. The islanders' habit of seamanship has set us an example, and as we had not a continent behind us we went out, as in duty bound, to discover fresh scope for our energy, new markets for our wares.

The Germans were animated by another spirit. They came late into the enterprise of colonisation, and they have borne themselves always as men devoid of habit and tradition. At last we have driven them from the last of their Colonies, and in the words of General Smuts, "the young nations of the British Empire... should not be asked to consent to the restoration to a militant Germany of fresh footholds for militarism in the southern hemisphere."

And how could we contemplate for a single moment the handing back of the loyal natives, who have proved our friends, to the torturing cruelty of their old masters? Here, then, is an imperative reason why we must fight on until we have won the victory. And meanwhile let us make it clear that the British Empire can and will manage its own business without the intervention of Super-National policemen, dreamed of in the close atmosphere of lecture-halls by jaded pedants.

"Tommy" Teaching English.

As a student of French (and he may become one at the cost of a penny per lesson) Tommy Atkins is apt to be somewhat perfunctory. A vocabulary of some half-dozen unpronounced words, eked out by gestures and onomatopoeic language suffices him. With this slender linguistic equipment he does amazing things in the way of making himself understood—and does them quite easily. But as a teacher of English—and he is always ready to assume the role if he can find a sufficiently interesting pupil—Tommy usually proves more thorough than conventional.

It is a bit startling to a Doctor of Divinity when a trim French *bonne* puts before him a plate saying, "*Prenez garde à rien*, it's damned hot!"—and that happened in my hearing. A few words of inquiry elicited what all at the table suspected, that the dame had acquired this and much other English of an impolite kind from one of the "batmen" who, finding that she was anxious to learn "l'Anglais," had devoted much time to perfecting her in our language as he spoke it himself. But that was pretty pungently.

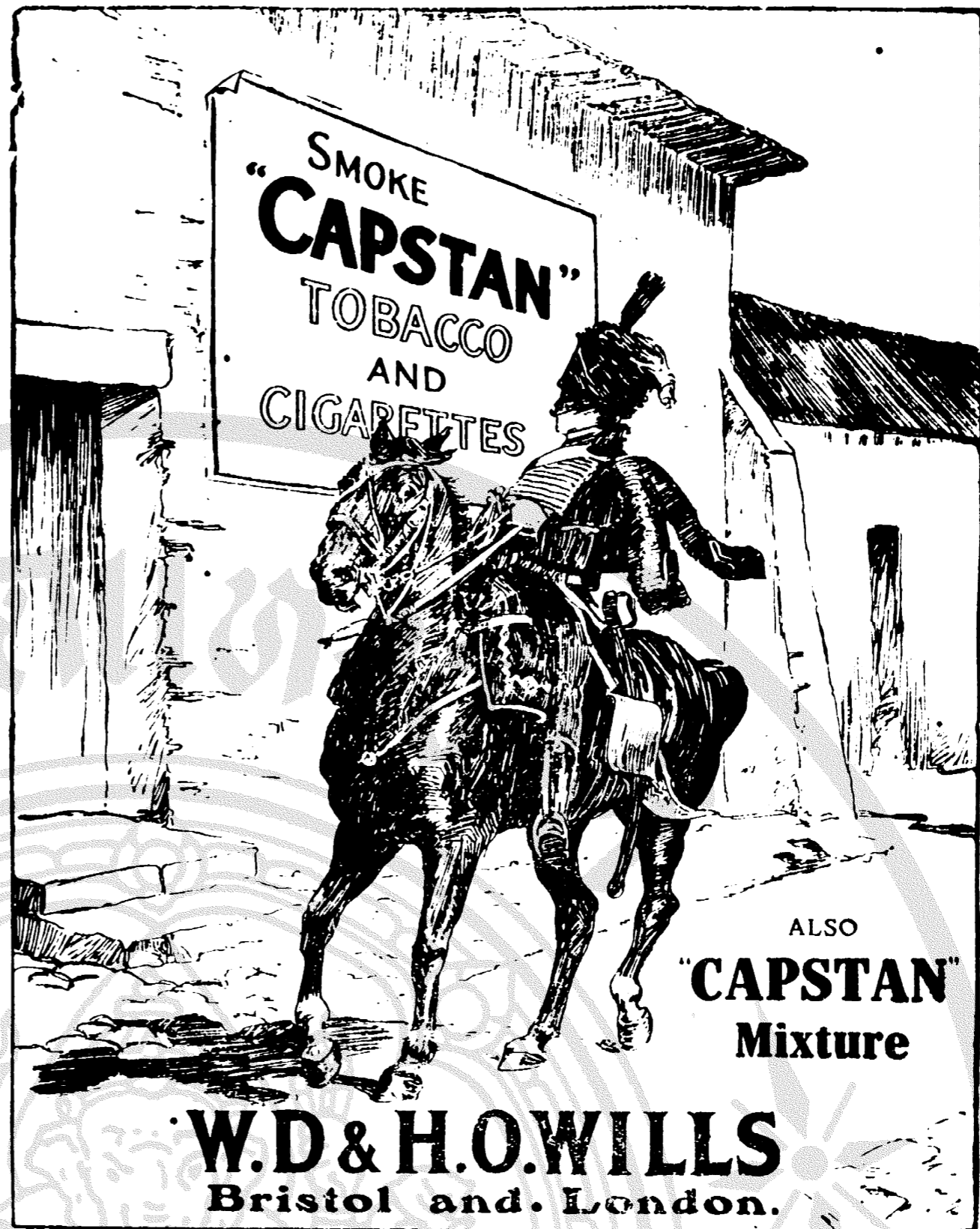
The idioms puzzled her most. "He's trying to pull your leg," she persisted in interpreting literally and took much umbrage thereat. "I to him said that he was one ruddy fool!" she explained indignantly. Whereupon the Doctor of Divinity emitted a deprecatory "Dear me, you must not say that, ma'am!"—though there was a distinct twinkle of amusement in his eye—and the investigation ceased abruptly lest perchance reverend ears should be still further shocked.

Tommy not only speaks French in his own inimitable fashion but Belgian as well. "No hood" (No good), he says if a thing does not suit him. A curt "De deer" (Too dear) is his formula when he considers the price asked for an article to be excessive—and it generally is. Then he goes away without any attempt at chaffering.

For the astute Mr. Atkins has his own methods of dealing with native shopkeepers. A favourite one, the origin of which is ascribed to a Scot, is for a soldier to go into a shop and ask the price of something he wants. "Tro cheer" (or "De deer," as the case may be), he says when the figure is quoted—and walks out. Then some of his chums call, and the performance is repeated until the shopkeeper comes to see that it is no use trying to "rush" the British soldier, and in the end "Tommy" gets what he needs at the same price that local purchasers would be charged for it and which represents its real value.

Experience has taught him the necessity of hard bargaining, or "wangling," in the above fashion when dealing with the French and Belgian small shopkeepers. All of these are apparently under the impression that the British soldier is a man of wealth and that each of our Overseas men is a millionaire, and they put up prices accordingly. Even though the men bring these down by devising shopping expedients, the small traders of Northern France and the parts of Belgium occupied by our troops still manage to make a good deal of money out of them.

They are, in fact, doing better than they ever did before in their lives. The British Army has proved a veritable gold mine to them, for it has brought "cashings" of money into the country, and Tommy is a free spender though acute enough to insist upon reasonable value for his five franc notes.



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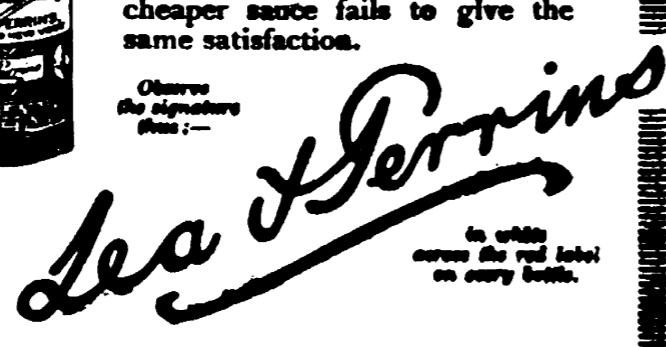
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Battle Re-Opens.

London, April 24.—Field Marshal Haig reports increased hostile artillery fire yesterday afternoon and evening on the bulk of the front, particularly in the Somme and Ancre sectors, the Scarpe valley and sectors north of Bethune, and north and north east of Bailloul. The Germans at dusk attacking north-west of Albert met a heavy rifle and machine-gun fire and were driven back. Strong hostile attacks late in the evening near Dranontre were repulsed by the French after sharp fighting. The Franco-British artillery inflicted severe losses. The enemy's artillery at night was active and a heavy bombardment was opened early this morning along practically the whole British front from north of Albert to the junction with the French south of the Somme.

Strong infantry attacks are progressing in the Albert sector and between the Somme and Avre. There was heavy hostile shelling early this morning between Givenchy and Robecq. Our artillery dispersed concentrations in the neighbourhood of Merville.

London, April 24.—Field Marshal Haig reports: After a violent bombardment this morning the enemy attacked the whole British front south of the Somme and the French on our right. The attack was repulsed. The attack was renewed later in strength against our positions in this sector and though repulsed in the northern and southern portions the enemy gained possession of Ville-a-Brettonneux where the fighting was severe and continues.

We repulsed other attacks on the north bank of the Somme and north of Albert, taking prisoners. We recaptured a post north-westward of Festubert lost on the 22nd. The garrison strongly resisted, losing heavily. We took prisoners and machine-guns. We repulsed a strong attack on our new positions east of Robecq, we maintained our line intact and took 81 prisoners. We also secured prisoners in minor enterprises east of Nieppe forest and in the neighbourhood of Metron.

London, April 23.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring to-day, says: Notwithstanding the concentration of men and guns at various points, the Germans still refrain from striking. Prisoners report much sickness and an epidemic of trenchfoot, adding that the rations are inadequate to the needs of fighting soldiers.

This morning we carried out a successful operation east of the Clarence river, with the object of straightening our line.

London, April 24.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says

that there are more definite signs this morning of an approaching new phase in the enemy offensive. Enemy artillery was more active on the whole front south of Arras, particularly on the southern flank of our line.

We improved our positions by successful minor operations. Otherwise there is no change in the general situation.

London, April 24.—The renewal of the great battle was fully expected. Nevertheless the opening stages have been awaited with intense interest. Apparently the fighting is developing with great rapidity, the enemy again employing huge masses and being certain to suffer immense losses, because our gunners are most advantageously posted.

Paris, April 24.—The Daily News war correspondent writes: In all recent German attacks the change of formation from those adopted when the offensive began has been noticed. Then they advanced in masses; their waves consisted of men moving almost shoulder to shoulder. Now, except for quite exceptional circumstances, the enemy has given up frontal attack in masses because of the enormous losses inflicted upon them.

In an order issued by Ludendorff to the German army commanders, dated March 33, it is stated: "The idea of forcing success by the employment of masses must absolutely be abolished. It only leads to unnecessary loss. It is the effective use of weapons, not of numbers, which gives decision."

That is a striking admission. It means that the German high command threw away an enormous number of lives and now realizes that they were thrown away.

London, April 24.—A French communiqué says: Between the Somme and the Avre the hostile bombardment became very violent at night on the Franco-British front, notably in the region of Villersbrettonneux and Haugard en Santere. Our artillery energetically replied.

Air Supremacy.

London, April 23.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says: An interesting document which has been found throws light on Richthofen's destruction. It is a request from an aviation group commander to the first pursuit squadron, commanded by Richthofen, and reads: "Airman reports it is impossible to fly over the Ancre in a westerly direction on account of strong enemy opposition. I request that this aerial barrage may be forced back in order that reconnaissance

to the Maresenx-Duchevillers line may be carried out."

A more convincing testimonial to our activity in the air could scarcely be conceived.

Amsterdam, April 23.—The German Official account says that Von Richthofen was apparently forced to land in the enemy lines in consequence of a motor defect. He landed smoothly, and as he was pursuing an opponent at the time apparently he fell a victim to a chance hit from the ground.

Amsterdam, April 24.—The commander of the German air forces, in an obituary notice on Richthofen says: "His death is a deep wound for the entire air forces."

London, April 24.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, wiring to-day, says: In the recent battle our airmen were assigned a new role. Our high command had foreseen that the enemy's advance would follow the roads leading towards Amiens. Consequently the aerodromes of the battle squadrons were so distributed as to flank and not face the line of the enemy's progress. Immediately the battle was engaged, our squadrons not merely reported movements but delayed them by attacking troops and trains.

During the first two days of the battle the mists prevented activity. On March 23 ensued the severest air battle yet fought. The German air service was thoroughly defeated and until March 29 we had unchallenged mastery of the air. For a week the German army was without eyes or ears. On March 29, Richthofen's squadron appeared on the battlefield but it was then too late. The delay which the air service caused the Germans meant hours of invaluable time.

London, April 24.—Field Marshal Haig, reporting on aviation, says: There was sharp air fighting yesterday. We heavily bombed Merville, Estaires, Steenwerck and Lagorgne. Chaulnes railway junction and Ost-end docks. We brought down fifteen and drove down two enemy machines. One of ours is missing.

Our night fliers dropped twenty tons of bombs on Roulers, Merville, Arras, Bapaume, Chaulnes, railway station and Zebrugges docks. Direct hits were obtained on all three targets and several fires were started. All our machines returned.

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TIME TABLE.

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

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

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

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

LINE 3—KLONG SAMRONG LOCK TO BANG HIA.

Boats leave the Lock in connection with the Paknam Railway train 10.15 a.m. from Bangkok.

Meklong Railway Co., Ltd.

TIME TABLE.

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

BANGKOK-MEKLONG.				MEKLONG-BANGKOK.			
Distance from Bangkok.	STATIONS.	Train No.		Distance from Meklong.	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				B. Hlane			
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.			
Distance from Bangkok.	STATIONS.	Train No.		Distance from Meklong.	STATIONS.	Train No.	
	I. III.				II. IV. VI.		
		A.M. P.M.				A.M. A.M. P.M.	
Km. B. Hlane				Mahachai			
Terminus Dep.	10.20	2.20		Km. Terminus Dep.	6.45	10.15	2.45
33.8 Meklong Arr.	11.40	3.40	33.1 Bangkok Arr.	8.05	12.05	4.05	

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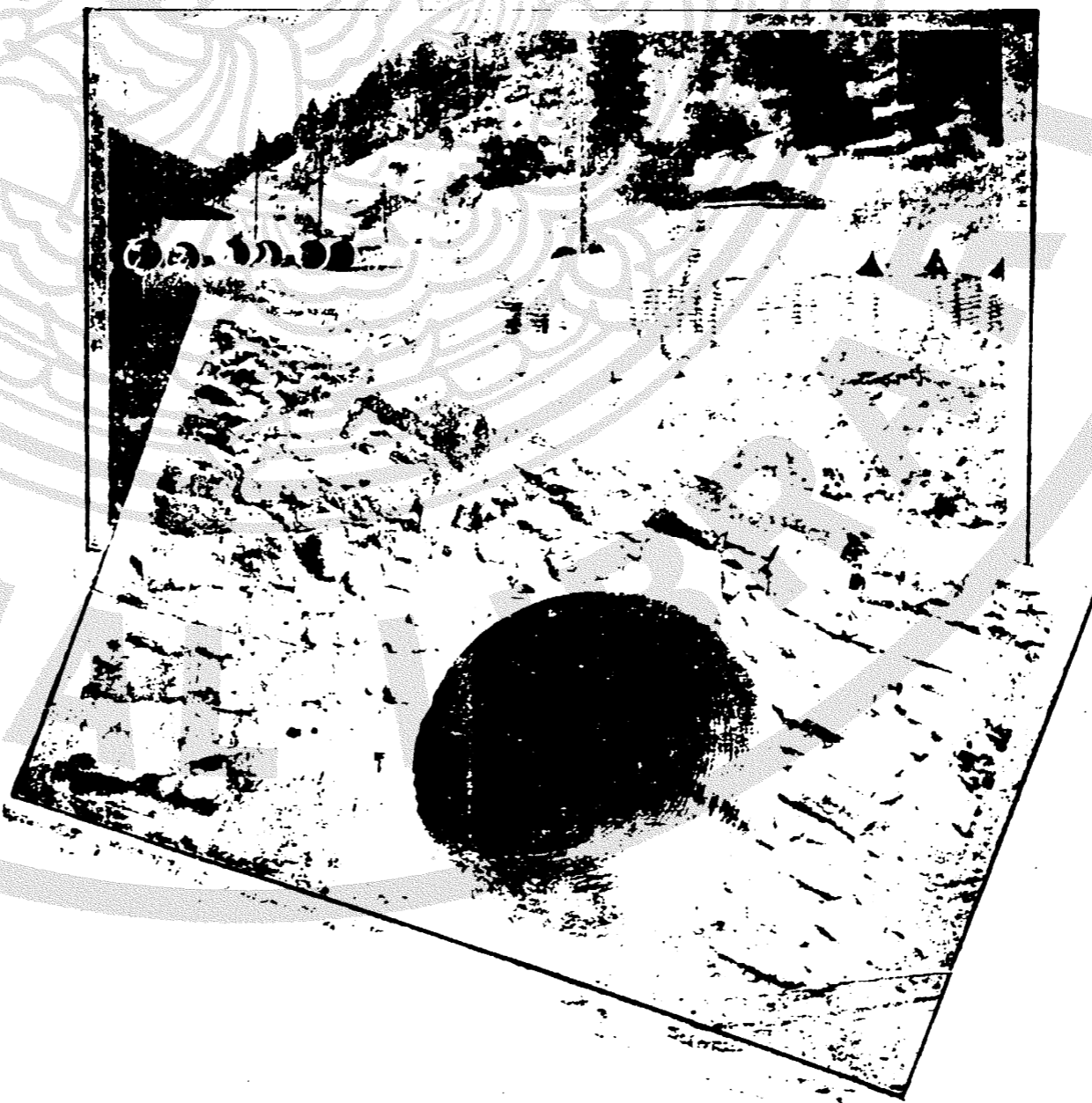
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