

'Siam Observe STATIONERY STORE STOCKS

Bvery Doscelptie

DAILY **PUBLISHED** TO BE IN SIAM.

VOL. 43. NO. 91

BANGKOK FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1917.

PRICE 25 SATANGS

STEAMER SAILINGS.

JAVA-SIAM LINE

Royal Packet S. N. Co. (KONINGLIES PARNIVAART MAATSCHAPPY.)

DIRECT SERVICE

between Bangkok and Java.

Through Bills of Lading are issued for all Netherlands Indian and Australian Poris.

For rates of freight and passage please apply to:

DIETHELM & Co., LTD.,

Agents

SINGAPORE-JAVA-AUSTRALIA (MONTHLY SERVICE) CALLING AT

Batavia. Samarang, Sourabaya Port Darwin, Thursday Island Brisbane and Sydney via Torres Straits.

Through booking to all Ports in Australia and New Zealand. For freight, passage, full particular-and Guide Books, etc., apply to

THE ARRACAN COMPANY, LTD. 4BENTS

HARP HENG LONG

We beg to inform the Public that we have just opened our shop in Jawarat Road, Nos. 104—109. We have received a large stock of Iron and Brassware, Paint and Oils, &c., &c. House and Boat Builders and Coutractors are invited to pay us a visit. Our prices are very moderate.

HARP VOUR LONG & CO

Pacing Sampeng Old Market, Jawarat

Road, No. 184 to 189. We have just unpacked a large ship-ment of our well-known High Class Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Oils, Brassware, Iron-ware, and Carpenter's, Black smith's, Silver smith's Tools, and various kinds of best Chinese dilks always in stock.

IMPROTION INVITED. PRICES MODERATE.

Tel. No. 585.

Lloyd de France Insurance Co., Ltd.

Incorporated in France.

ARE PREPARED TO ACCEPT THE USUAL

FIRE RISKS, MARINE INSURANCE, AND

WAR RISKS.

For detailed particulars apply

Malcolm Beranger. 'AGENT.

NEWSTOCKS of CHILDREN'S HATS



GIRLS STRAW HATS. A very neat hat, made of fine white

Price Tes. 8-50 each

BOYS FELT HATS. Soft felt hats in all izes for boys, in green

rey or fawn. Price Tos. 4-50 each.

CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS.

One of newest shapes, in

BOYS SAILOR HATS.

Good strong straws,

with naval ribbon and

Price Tes.

2-25 each.

badge.

white straw, with white or blue corded tassel and bound dge, style as sketch. Price Tes.

3.95 each.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Peninsular and Oriental

Steam Navigation Company. Full particulars as to

Sailing Dates,

Passage Rates,

Accommodation

&c., &c.

May be had on application.

Wireless Telegraphy Fitted on all Steamers.

All passengers holding through tickets will be met on arrival at Singapore by the Company's launch which will take over heavy baggage for shipment to the

ROUND THE WORLD

Oircular tickets are issued which allow of passingers proceeding to London via Suez, returning via America, or vice versa.

THE BORNEO COMPANY., LTD.

Agents.

Japanese Mail Steamship Company.

Full particulars as to

Sailing Dates, Passage Rates, **Accommodation** &c., &c.

May be had on application. Roundithe World Tickets issued in either direction. THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED. Reynells Excellent Hirano alone Water or with Wine or Spirits The Finest Mineral Per case of 48 qts Water Tcls. 9-00 in Per case of 96 qts the

THE TAX IN THE PERSON NAMED IN

CELESTIN'S VICHY WATER

East.

in cases of 50 qts, 50 pints, 100 splits.

Tcs. 37-50 28-00 34-00

WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE

From choisest concord Grapes Wholesome—Delicious—Satisfying

Oriental Store

Tcls. 12-00

EAST THE ASIATIC CO., LTD.

Bangkok-Europe Line

THE SIAM STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LTD

(incorporated by Royal Charter.)

West coast Mail Service.

For Kch Lak, Chumpon, Taku, Langsuen, Bandon, Lacon, Singora, Patani, Panarai, Telupin, Bangnara, Takbai, Kelantau, Becho Semerak Bisut, Tringganu, Kretey and Singapore.

Departures from Bangkok

s.s. "Boribat" s.s. " Prachatipok " e.s. "Asdang "Boribat

East Coast Mail Service

For Sriracha, Kohsichang, Koh Phai, Koh Pra, Rayong, Koh Samir, Chantaboon, Ban Yao, Lem Ngob, Krat & Koh Kong. Departures from Bangkok s.s. "Chutatutch", Wednes lay noon; not calling at Koh Phai & Krat.

Saturday , Kohstchang & Koh Kong.

All the steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have excel lent Accomodation for First Class Passengers. For Freight, Passage and Particulars apply to

> THE EAST ASIATIO COMPANY, Ltd. Managing Agente.

BANKING COMPANIES BANKING COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID OP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,300 RESERVE FUNDS. STERLING £1,500,000 @ 2/-\$15,000,000 SILVER ... 18,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE. Hongkong. CHIEF MANAGER. N. J. STABB.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES Ipoh Aunoy Penang Bangkok Johore. Rangoon Batavia Kuala Lumpur Salgon Bumbay San Francisco London Calcutta Shanghai Lyons Canton Singapore Colombo Malsors Sourabays. Manila Foochow Tientein Nagasak Hankow New York Ylotic Hongkew Yokohama [Shanghai]

BANGKOK AGENCY INTEREST Allowed on current accounts at the rate of 1 per cent per a unum on the daily Balances. FIXED DEPOSITS are received on

terms which can be ascertained on application. Letters of credit issued available in

the Principal Cities of the world. Drafts granted. Bills negotiated or tent for collection and every descripsion of Banking and Exchange business

Office Hours - 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Baturdays - - 9 ,, ,, 12 noon E. W. TOWNEND, Agent.

Chartered Bank

INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,200,000 ... £1,800,000 RESERVE FUND FURTHER LIABILITY OF ... £1,200,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, (Chairman)

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K. C I. R. Thomas Cuthbertson, Esq. Bir Alfred Dent. K.C.M.G. William Henry Neville Goschen, Esq. The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamfiton, G.C.S.L. W. Foot Mitchell, Baq. Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq. Current Accounts are opened and n

terest alllowed at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances. Deposits are received for fixed periods at rates which can be ascertained on application

G. H. ALLEN, Agent. Bangkok, July 1, 1909.

RANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Societe Anonyme au Capital de 48.000.000 de Francs. COURT OF DIRECTORS.

M. Baron Hely d'Oissel, Chairman, M. A. de Monplanet, Deputy Chairman.

Ma P. Boyer M. A de Germiny M. Georges Louis M. E. Bethenot M. P. Desvaux M. H. Guernaut M. A. diostand M. R. de Tregomain . L. Masson M. Elgard Stern M. Stanislas Simon

Managing Director .-- M. Stanislas Simon Joint Manager ... M. Rene Thion de la Chaume Government Supervisor ... M. Demartial

London Bankers.

The Union of London & Smiths Bank, Ltd. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Bangkok Agency. Current Accounts are opened and

interest allowed at 1 p.c. per annum on the daily balances. Deposits are received for fixed periods at rates which can be ascertained on

application. O. HENRY, Manager.

Branches and Agencies.

Bangkok		Pnom-Penh
Battambang	,	Pondicher:y
Canton	•••	Saigon
Haiphong	•••	Shanghai
Hankow	•••	Singapore
Hanoi	•••	Papeete
Hongkong	•••	Tientsin
Noumea	•••	Tourane
Montze	•••	Djibouti
Pakin		

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

During the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unnatural looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlin's Colic. Cholera and Diarrinea Remedy should be given. For sale by the British Dispensary

The Siam Commer-

cial Bank Ltd.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID UP CAPITAL TICALS 3,300,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. E. Florio, (Chairman), Phra Boribun Phya Boribun Raja Kosakorn Rombat Luang Rit Phya Jaiyos Sombati Narongron, W. Brehmer, Esq. A. Willeke, Esq.

London Bankers-Direction der Disconto Gassellschaft, Swiss Bankversin. The Institution buys sells, and collects Bills of Exchange on Europe, India and China and transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business

Current Account Deposits at 1% on daily balances. Rates of Interest allowed on the fixed deposits may be ascertained on appli-

cation. Safe-Deposit Lockers let to the public at monthly rental. Apply for particulars.

Office hours ... 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Seturdays 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

A. WILLEKE,

Actg. Manager,

KWONG ON CHEONG

Bangkok, March 27, 1909.

HIGH CLASS TAILOR. Opposite Oriental Avenue on the NEW ROAD. Executes all kinds of Tailoring in the latest fashions.

Send Post Card, and he will wait on you personally

TIDE TABLE.

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

	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	A.M.	2,000
	1		
April			18823
	н. w .	Ft. & in.	
and the second		/	
1	6 00	13 8	
6 1	2 00 3 00	13 6	
2 3 4 5 6	3 00 4 00	14 0 14 1	
5	4 00	14 6	
6	4 30	14 6	
7	4 30	14 4	
8	5 00	14 3	
9	5 00	14 0	
10	5 30	14 0	
11	6 00	13 10	
13	6 00	13 10	
13 14	6 30	13 9	
15	6 80 1 00	18 6 13 10	
16	1 00	14 4	
17	2 00	14 4	
18	2 20	14 4	
19	3 00	14 4	
20	3 80	14 0	
21	4 00	13 10	
22 23	4 30 5 00	13 6	
24	5 00 5 30	13 2	tiese no
25	5 30	13 0 12 10	
26	5 30	12 10	
27	6 00	12 10	
28	6 00	12 10	
29	6 00	12 6	
30	1 00	14 0	
31			

April	P.M.								
	H. W.	Ft. & in.							
1 2 3	11 0	12 9							
2	12 0	12 6							
4	12 0	12 3							
5	2 00	11 2 12 6							
6	2 00 2 00 3 30	12 0							
4 5 6 7 8	4 30	13 s							
8	5 00	14 6							
9	6 00	15 0							
10	7 00	15 0							
11	8 00	15 2							
12 13	8 30 9 00	15 0							
10	10 00	14 7 14 0							
14 15	10 00	19 0							
16		1							
17	•••								
18	2 00	11 6							
19	2 3 0 4 00	12 0							
90	4 00	13 0							
21 22	5 ()0 6 ()0	14 0							
23	7 00	14 10 15 0							
24	7 30	15 0							
25	8 30	15 Ö							
26 27	9 00	14 10							
27	10 00	14 5							
28	11 00	14 3							
29	•••								
30 31	,,,	•••							
.)1									

PHASES OF THE MOON.

April 7th O Full Moon 8 h 31 m p.m 1 15th (Last Quarter 2 h 52 m a.m.; London in Siamese Currency :-21st O New Moon 8 h 43 m p.m 29th) First Quarter 0h 4 m p.m

IN THE HOT SEASON

Many people suffer from overheating of the blood, with weariness and a sense of being too tired in the morning, even if there are no pimples or sallowness of the skin to show that medicine is needed.

The great mistake that people make a this time of the year is in not taking the right kind of medicine to cure these silments. The blood does not need thinning out: it needs building up; and this is proved by the way in which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills improve the appetite and clear the complexion.

People often wonder at the many different forms of ill-health and deprescon which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills oure. But the explanation is very simple. They are an experienced family doctor's well-tried prescription for enriching the blood. The doctor knew that if he could get the weak impure blood into good order-making it rich and red and pure—he need not worry over headaches, nervous fite, indigestion, skin eruptions, or backaches. These would disappear as soon as the cause of these troubles was attacked. The British Dispensary, Bangkok,

sole wholesale agents for Siam. Tice. 2.25 per bottle or 6 bottles Ties 12/-Write for the free booklet on the Blood, to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Wanted

To buy a Second Hand Singer Sewing Hand Machine and Electric

D. FROIMAN,

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

Auction Sale.

The Bangkok Auctioncering Society.

Will sell by auction in their sale rooms On Saturdays, opposite H. B. M. Consulate New Road

Watches, clocks, Ward robes with mirror, E. faus, Tables, Chairs, Bed steads, Ice chests. Hat Stands, Meat safes, Dressing tables, Writing desks, Book cases, Dressing room mirrors,

tables, chairs, Show cases, Pictures, One Victoria carriage complete, with a single harness. A large quantity of provision and mercantile goods, etc. etc. etc.,

> For particulars, apply to. T. S. APCAR. Auctioneer and Estate Agent.

Notice.

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

Ah Seang, Tailor.

Bangkok Mails Close.

HONGKONG via SWATOW, Saturday 21st 11 a.m. e.s. Halvard MONDHOL PATANI. Saturday 21st 5 p.m. s.s. Boribat CHANDABURI Saturday 21st 10 a.m. s.s. Krat

Exchange Rates

exchange R	tates.
To-day's Quota	tions.
LONDON-	
Bank Bills, demand	1/6 7/16
Bank Bills, 3 months' ai	aht —
PARIS-	-
Bank Bills, demand	205
GERMANY-	• (0.0)
Bank Bills, demand	_
NEW YORK-	
Bank Bills, demand U.	S A 36
INDIA-	0. 14. 011
Bank Bills, demand	108 3/4
SINGAPORE—	1(4, 13/4
Bank Bills, demand	\$65 ₺
Hongkong-	ΦΩΩ ¥
Bank Bills, demand,	• 6116
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	\$ 64 1/2
	V70 000
Bank Bills, deriand,	Y70 3/8
NOTE:-The rate of Inte	
vance Bills has been	reduced to
6 per cent. per annum.	

Equivalent of Exchange demand Tos. 13.08.- (Bank Rate.)

Prejudice.

A barrister pleading the other day in one of the London courts remarked that "when a Jew loses money, he is apt to say things which are not quite accurate." Why a Jew? To loss money is a perturbing experience for anyone, and to speak the truth is no easy matter even for the unperturbed. Shylock lost money, and he was a Jew; but we do not remember that he uttered any particular inaccuracy in consequence. What lies behind such absurd and irrelevant generalisations as the one we have quoted? There are men who habitually say: "Being a woman, of course she did this," or: "Like all women, of course she did that." If anyone is accused point blank of prejudging a dispute on the ground that one of the parties to it is of a certain nationality or sect or sex, he indignantly repudiates the charge; he contends that such a bias would contradict the elementary decencies of fair play. Yet bow many of us are sure that we do not, surreptitiously and subconsciously, unwillingly and unwittingly, incline hither or thither because of considerations which we must admit to be irrelevant? If we expect duplicity from, say, a Frenchman, or a woman, or a Cabinet Minister, how can we quite disentangle our thoughts from that expectation and confine them to the facts of the special case? Perhaps it might be less prejudicial to justice if we frankly confessed that we were prejudiced. If you really (we take an extreme case, but there are people as diseased as this) do not beliève what a man is saying simply be-cause he is a Jew, it is best to give that as your reason. Yet the stubbornness with which we refuse to give such reasons even to ourselves shows that, to put it at the lowest, we have a

strong prejudice against prejudice. Some great men have been unashamed in their extremest and absurdest distortions of opinion. Dr. Johnson was so in his autipathy to Whigs. It is often forgotten that in a singular lucid interval he wrote: "A wise Tory and a wise Whig, I believe, will agree. Their principles are the same, though their modes of thinking are different." But it is his own fault that we forget how he could rid himself, on occasion, of prejudice : his balanced utterances are prejudice; his calanced atterances are prejudged through the greater frequency of his unbalanced ones. And for the most part a Whig was to him a "vile Whig," and the first Whig was the Devil. He declared it ridiculous Type writer, Cooking stoves, Gramophones, Ladies shoes, Cigarettes, Rattan declaration embodying precisely that declaration embodying precisely that moral "petitio principii," that illegitimate-assumption against the enemy before his contention is even stated, which we find later described by Newman as a "poisoning of the wells." Newman wrete in protest, when it was sought to discredit his arguments be-

forehand on the plea that he was a Roman Catholic priest :-

The habitual prejudice, the humour of the moment, is the turning-point which leads us to read a defence in a good sense or a bad. We interpret it by our antecedent impressions. The very same sentiments, according as our jealousy is or is not awake, or our aversion stimulated, are tokens of truth or of dissimulation and pretence Controversies should be decided by the reason; is it legitimate warfare to appeal to the mi-givings of the public

mind and to its dislikings? Obviously, however, the misgivings and dislikings of the public mind are the actual stock-in trade of many a controversialist. For the politician it is peculiarly difficult to face the cold facts, for his trade is always requiring him to serve the facts up hot. The atmosphere of partisanship, even of perfectly sincere and unselfish partisanship, is hostile to exactitude of judgment. Yet prejudice is probably not at its worst in politics. It finds a horrid scope in racial and national relationships. Dr. Johnson objected to Scotsmen as much as to Whigs. Some people object to Jews (who, when they lose money, are apt to say things which are not quite accurate -an appaling trait). Most Englishmen, on principle (or perhaps we should rather eay, on prejudice), object to almost everybody. Stevenson, hitting off national characteristics with his usual felicity said: "The Englishman sits spart bursting with pride and ignorance." We occasionally go so far as to deprecate in others the qualities we admire in ourselves. Blood, if our own, it thicker than water; but foreigners, we are apt to suggest, are only as thick as thieves. Everyone knows the tale of the simple-hearted old British sea-dog who affirmed that God was always on the side of a fellow countryman. But these monstrous and almost attractive assumptions of superiority are in truth passing away from our midst. We are a less bumptious and aggressive race than we used to be. We have learnt a little Continental geniality and cosmopolitanism.

That particular kind of race-prejudice which deepens into a genuinely contemptuous loathing of a man's fellow creatures is nowadays, we believe, far to seek among ordinary amiable and educated people—at home. But it is common enough in some of our Colonies and Dependencies and may easily develop some day into a serious menace to the stability of the Empire. We shall never forget casually overhearing the conversation of some quite charming young gentlemen, home from South Africa, who had been shocked to the soul by seeing a coloured man ("a dirty nigger," as they put it) waited upon by a white waiter. "It isn't rigit," was their complaint; they spoke almost with tears in their eyes, The instinct of dominance was a reli-

MENAM MOTOR BOAT CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

LINE 1 -BANGKABUE TO BANG QUANG & MUANG NAWN. Boats leave Bangkabue to Bang Quang, Muang Nawu & Pakret. a.m. 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.10. p.m. 1, 1.30, 2.30, 3.10, 8.50, 4.40, 5.30. daily.

Bangkabue to Samkuk 2.30 p.m. daily. ... 1.00

LINE 4-KLONG SAMRONG LOCK TO BANG HIA.

LINE 2-TANON TOK TO PARLAT in connection with Paklat Tram Cars Thahin 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-THA CHANG WANG LUANG TO KLONG BANGKOK NOI. Boats leave Tha Chang warg Luang landing a.m. 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 11.30, and p.m. 1.00, 2.30, 3.30 4.30, and 5.30. daily.

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

ROYAL STATE RAILWAYS. (Broad Gauge Lines.) TIME TABLE

In force from 1st April, 1916.

Bangkok Dep. 7.— 9.48 1.25 3.33 Ayuthia Arr. 9.3 111.41 3.33 5.45 a.m. | a.m. | 7.33 Lampang Dep. Ban Phaji Arr. 9.47 12.20 4.24 6.30 Tha Sao 2.21 Utaradit 7.18 2.40 Ban Dara Arr. 8.16 3.26Ban Phaji Dep. 9.57 12.37 4.30 a.m. | p.m. Lopburi Arr. 11.5. 1.55 5.48 Sawa'loke Dep. 2.10 Ban Dara Arr. ... 8.1 3.11 Uhengket Dep. 12.33 3.38 • Pak'poh Arr. 2.17 5.40 9.54 Ban Dara Dep. Pak'poh Dep. 2.26 6.30 Pitea'loke Arr. 10.43 5.80 Pitsa'loke Arr. 6. 11.5 ... p.m. a.m. 1.45 7.— Pitsa'loke Dep. Pitsa'loke Dep. 7.4 Pak'poh Arr.! ... 6.20 10.34 Ban Dara Arr. 9.5 a.m. p.m. Ban Dara Dep. 9.20 4.40 Pak'poh Dep. S'kaloke Arr. 10.21 5.41 3.52 7.20 10.43 Ban Dara Dep. 9.10 4.26 Chengket Arr. 6.21 9.92 12.28 Lopburi Dep. ... 7.10 11.6 10.6 5.29 8.30 12.21 3.4 Tha Sao Arr. 10.15 5.38••• Den Chai 11.57p.m. 3.57 a.m. | a.m. | p.m. Dep. Korat Lampang 7.— 4.52 ••• Lat Bua Kao Ar. 5.55 Ban Phaji Dep. 10.—— 12.30 4.41 ... Gengkoi Arr. 11.7 1.26 5.51 ... Gengkoi Dep. 7.12 11.32 1.52 Ban Phaji Arr. 8.22 12.29 2.59 Lat Bua Kao Ban Phaji Dep. 6.27 8.37 12.44 3.14 Kerat ... 10.3 Ayuthia

p.m. 3.50

5.38

Petrien Dep.

Bangkok Arr. 9.38

Bangkok Dep. 7.45

Petrien

Arr. 9.33 ...

9.25 | 1.23 | 3.58

Hangkok Arr. 9.28 11.35 3.16 6.-

gion to them; prejudice had become their principle.

The two are not always so easy to dissever. Where does; prejudice end and picture begin? For some, the border-line lies where the Church merges (or does not, as the case may be) in Nonconformity. Differences of religious opinion are indeed more dignified, more humane, more Christian in temper than of old, but they are by no means free from prejudice yet. Sectarian bitterness we are given to understand, was not invented by Kingsley nor first employed against Newman; nor has it died away with the echoes of that Victorian controversy. It is whispered in Dublin, it is rumoured in Belfast. There and elsewhere "religion" is often not so much a positive belief as a negative distrust; something which enables a man (whether literally or metaphorically)

to throw stones at his neighbours. When views were narrower and harsher, prejudice took its toll in blood and tears, exacted its tribute with fire and sword; and this it did generally in perfect good faith. It seems on occasion to have supposed that intolerance was tolerance. Cromwell on his Irish campaign, when besieging Ross, wrote to the Governor of that town:-

As for that which you mention concerning liberty of conscience, I meddie not with any man's conscience. But liberty to exercise the Mass I judge it best to use plain dealing, and to let you know, where the Parliament of England have power, that will not be

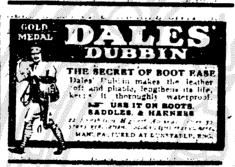
It all depends upon the point of view. A deputation of Jews waited upon that most miserable degenerate Caligula, who required all his subjects to worship him; they came to point out that they had long worshipped their own God and would rather continue to do so. "Oh," said Caligula. "so you are those atheists!'

Humanity has certainly made strides since Caligula's day, and even since Cromwell's : which is an eucouragement to what might otherwise seem the hopeless task of destroying pre-judice. The evil is clear, if not the mode of its destruction. An actual difference—political, national, re-tigiods—is an objective and respectable thing. But commit ourselves to one party, and the objectivity is gone—and the respectability begins to go.

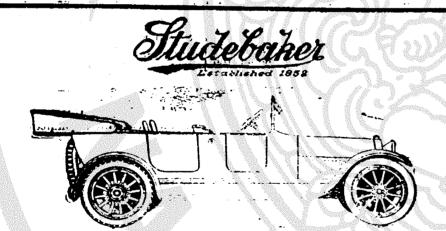
The native and recondite conceit which desires to be " on the winning side the dim but tenacions memories that cling round our first adoption of our own opinion; the friendships which that opinion has perhaps broken, per-

tions and implications of it; the propensities of our inherited nature which inclined us to it ; the long recollections of our blood-all these tend to make us not so much seek truth where it may be, but try to locate it where we want it to be. The pursuit is turned aside. We speak correctly when we speak of a cloud of prejudice." There was a cloud in Hamlet that was very like a whale; this cloud is very like a red herring.

proving too much. Are we really to discount all preconceptions and deny all natural fastes? What have heredity and evolution been about this long while if they have not pre-disposed us to the truth? We talk of judging a case on its merits, denuding it of its circumstances, coming down to the bare fact. But no facts are bare, and part of the very fact we are to judge is its relations with the rest of the world, and part of those is our judgment, our prejudgment, about it. No one perhaps, can ever hope to be unprejudiced, just as no one can ever hope to be perfect. But both ideals are none the less desirable for being unattainable, and the abstract difficulty of definition need Lot interfere with the practice of a plain duty. If we are at all honest, we can discern certain prejudices in ourselves and seek to expel them. We need not fear if by liberity of conscience you mean a ; any extravagant spiritual pride in the result. Success does not lie too near to our hand. We cannot even imagine what complete success would be like. For if the personal element of judgment could be removed, the simple truth would be equally apparent to everyone, and all opinions would agree. And that, of course, would be the end of the individual; it would be re-absorption in the Universal Consciousness. Such a prospect would certainly not appeal to everyone, for the doctrine of Nirvana, like Christianity, comes from the East-a-place against which some people have a prejudice.



Siam Observer Special War Edition hat opinion has probleminal connectance subscription Tes 4 per menser.



STUDEBAKER SERIES "18" CARS NEW MODEL 1917.

Another consignment expected shortly. It is advisable to book in advance in order to obtain

prompt delivery. G. KLUZER & Co.

Agents.

FOR SALE.

An English translation by His Majesty the King of a booklet entitled

"The Buddhist Aftitude towards National Defence and Administration"

His Holiness The Supreme Patriarch

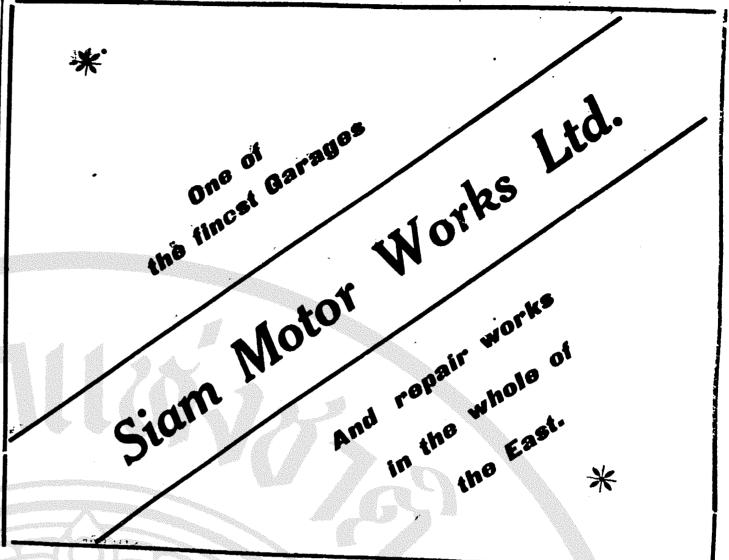
The Kingdom of Siam

Price 65 Satangs per Copy.

FOR SALE AT

The Siam Observer Press; Mesers, H. A. Badman & Co.; The Oriental Hotel; The British Dispensary; Messrs. John Sampson & Sons Oriental Store; & Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd

Yet, so saying, we are in danger of



HAND MASSAGE.

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

Prices.

Tos. 7 First quality Second

IKESAKI, Tapan Mon.

Oriental Bakery.

ORIENTAL AVENUE.

Daily supplies of white bread & rolls.

Fresh Cakes:-Plain, Currant, and Assorted tea cakes, Other cakes made to order.

BANGKOK LIBRARY. Suriwongse Road

(Near the Lawn Tennis Cipb.)

Open daily, Sundays excepted. Sept. 1st to Feb. 28th—4 to 6.30 p.m March 1st to Aug. 31st—4.30 to 7 p.m Annual Subscription Ter, 20 Half yearly Subscription Tcs. 12.

Quarterly đo Monthly subscription Tes. 3 for visitors only, who will be required to deposit

Subscriptions, payable in advance, date from day of payment, and may be handed in at the Library any time in the year or sent to

MBS. G. K. WRIGHT. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

"Clogs on Our Wheels."

By ASVABANU.

Reprinted from the pages of the Siam Observer.

FOR SALE

The Siam Observer Offices.

Ticals 2.50 each.



UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE



SMOKERS.

Pipes of all varieties-Calabas and Meersham.

Pipe fillers-to ensure a free and easy smoke.

Mixtures and Cigarettes of all kinds.

Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.

TELEPHONE 180. 1

Copperplate

Printing

SIAM OBSERVER SPECIALITY. -

THE Only Printers in Slam to do this kind of work.

SEND YOUR PLATES. WE DO THE REST

Siam Observer Electric Printing Works.

Notice.

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

> THE SIAM STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

19-20

Notice.

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

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.. New Road.

18-24.

Notice.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:-

- Ex s/s " Nore"
 - "Onsang" "Jinsen Maru"
 - " Kaga Maru " Bendoran

and Balances ex s.s. "Titan ", "Ajax " and "Benrinnes are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Kuala" on 17th, inst., and will be landed at our Wharf, at the risk, expense and res-

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

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

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

The Siam Auctioneering Co.

Instructed by J. W. GAUDART, Esq.,

Will sell at their rooms, Opposite Custom House Lane, at 2 p.m. sharp on Sat. 21st.

April 1917. Wardrobe, Almirah, Book case, Chest of drawers, Marbie top dressing and round tables, Meatsafe, Ice chest, E. table fan, S. Premier typewriter, Curtains, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Dinner service, Mirrors, Writing Desk Pictures, Gal. water tank. Water jars,

For Terms and Particulars apply,-

E. M. PEREIRA & Co.

No Household

can be really happy if or it of its members are alling. Sound health in a family is a hoon priceless beyon I words, and without it, are case and felicity are practically impossible. Môch illness is positively unnecessary and is occasioned chiefly by neglect. Much anciety given on this account to near and dear energist, therefore, avoidable. It is of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy thould always be at hand to relieve the earliest symptoms of indisposition. the earliest symptoms of indisposition.

Beecham's l'ills are an excellent household medicine cafe to take and sure in their curative results. No home

Should Be Without

them. They exercise a beneficial effect upon the liver, stomach, kidneys and bowels. They give spendy relief, and, in time, they remove, most of the ailments connected with these impertant organs. Attacks of billousness, constipation, flut-lence, headache, dyspepain and other dis-orders of the digestive system are speedily dispelled by

PILLS.

knowledged value in kinney, liver, and atomach disorders, have a specially bene-ficial effect in such allments as are peculiar to women, many of whom endura meedless pain and ill-health through ignerance of this important fact.

sold everywhere in toxes, ed (36 pells) 1-19 (35 pells) & 2 o (158 pel

Notice

Advertisers are kindly requested to send in changes of advertisements before 11 a.m. of the day they intend the advertisement to appear. Should any advertisement arrive after that hour the same will be held over for the next day.

Expanded

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 Codroe Caviare Haddock Bloaters Kippers Filletted

Boiled Ham on cut French Ham " Raw Ham

CHEESE Roquefort Australian Cheddar (English) Canadian Gruyere

Fresh Australian Butter and Best English Margarine No. 1 & 2 Pure Beef Dripping in 21b Tins. H. B. Bulmer & Co's. Champagne Cider.

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

White Horse" T-4-3-4 Whisky.

"An Easy First"

Obtainable Everywhere.

S. A. B.

(Teleph. 436)

8. A. B.

Just unpacked

A selected shipment

Hanging

Table Lamps

Centre draught.

Beautiful Brass or Bronze finish and assorted shades.

Prices ranging from Tcs. 40 up till Tcs. 90.

Inspection

invited.

S. A. B. (Teleph. 436.) **S. A. B.**

The Siam Observer.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1917.

LAYING THE DUST.

At this season of the year there is a good deal of dust on the Bangkok roads. This is thrown up by every passing motor-car, and becomes a source of much annoyance and discomfort to the general public. The adoption of a scheme to remedy the nuisance would be much appreciated. Some time ago, on the advice of the travelling representative of the Standard Oil Company, a portion of the roadway by the Samyak Police Station was treated after a manner obtaining in Calcutta, Manila and other places, some special residuum of oil being employed. The method, after a long trial, appears to be quite satisfactory. It may be, however, that high cost hinders it from being generally adopted throughout the city. We have heard that the Biam Cement Company has made an offer to the Sanitary Department of the Local Government of a trial of some specific of their own for doing away with the dust-trouble; but we do not know if the offer has been accepted. The Siam Electricity Company, again, has been in the habit of using a kind of oil on the road in front of its offices, with, as we understand, exceedingly good results. It might be possible for the civic authorities to use a similar preparation on the city's roadways from time to time as occasion requires, since, perhaps, the expense would not be so great as in the other cases. No doubt the Sanitary Department fully realises the necessity of taking steps to deal with this matter, and has some practical project in view accordingly. Apart from the boon to the people of Bangkok, the scheme, when brought into being, should have the result of reducing the cost of upkeep of the roads, which now suffer largely from the effects of heavy traffic on the top to us to remark that the latter might be carried out in a more judicious manner than at present, when too strong a stream of water is turned upon the road, resulting in the creation of a broken and unequal surface, which is a very fruitful cause of dust. It is proverbial that in the course of life we are all doomed to swallow a certain quantity of dust, but it is natural for man to resent being called upon to

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

metaphorical sense.

partake of an unjustly large measure,

just as he abhors " eating dust " in any

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

WE understand that Mr. H. S. Leonard has gone to Renong on a visit in connection with his Department.

WE have received from Messrs. The British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., the useful and popular Siamese Calendar issued by that firm for this year.

THE Medical Officer of Health for Bangkok reports that during the week ending April 16th six cases of bubonic plague have been notified, and there were six resultant deaths. One case of small-pox was notified on the 12th.

Rubber and Tin Market.

("S. O." SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) Singapore, April 20. At the Rubber Auction prices generally declined, in sympathy with London. The reduction averaged \$5. The price of tin was \$102.50.

PADDY REPORT FOR APRIL 19.

Nasuan 1670 coyans at Tes. 66/91 each Samruang 510 ,, ,, , 56/66 ,, Namuang 160 .. ., , 59/61 .. 2340 Coyans Total (Last week) 9 to 15 April 1917.

13930 Coyans. **4800** Samruang Namuang 2130 20,860

THE

Great. War.

German Blockade of America.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 19. Washington.-A German submarine fired on an American destroyer a hundred miles south of Newark, thus showing that the German submarine blockade of American ports has b-gun.

Bad Weather in France

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 19. Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports that the British have captured 227 guns since April 9th. The weather continues to be of the most poisonous variety that the oldest soldier can recall. Nevertheless, since yesterday we advanced between Gaugeancourt and Villaret, and also pushed forward south of Lagnicourt Tower, which we retook.

French Mission to America.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 18. M. Viviani, Marshal Joffre, Admiral Chocheprat and the Marquis de Chambrun have left for the United States on a special mission.

French Communique.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 18. Yesterday we broadened our efforts eastrof Rheims, and captured the first German position of a front of fifteen kilometres. South of Moranvillers we took eleven kilometres of solidly established heights, from Mount Cornillet to the east of Vandesincourt, capturing

uberines and taking 2500 prisoners. To-day, between Soissons and Auberines, we gained advantageous successes, taking Chavonne, Chivy and all the country as far as Bray-en-Barrois, into which our patrols penetrated and took 250 prisoners. We defeated counter-attacks in Champagne and on Mount Cornillet, indicting bloody losses on the enemy and capturing valuable material, including machinegune, trench-mortars and cannon, of which three were of the largest size. The total number of prisoners is known to be more tham fourteen thousand.

The British continued their advance in the district of Bois d'Avrincourt. south-east and east of Epchy. They captured Villers and Guislain, taking prisoners.

Bread Riots in Germany.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 18. Geneva.-There has been a very serious outbreak in Germany, consequent upon the bread restrictions. There were violent scenes in Berlin, where fifteen arrests were made.

Peace Intrigues.

("S. O." SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) Singapore, April 19.

The Austrian Government has authorised the publication of a statement which practically amounts to an offer of peace to Russia. It states that a Russian manifesto of April 10th says that Russia desires an honourable peace between herself and Austria, and both are striving for a peace which will guarantee the fullest development of the belligerent countries. It considers that it ought not to be difficult to establish an understanding between the Central Powers and Russia.

In the Albert Docks recently was the Glenogle with a cargo of 61 million of eggs from China. One of the cases was opened in the presence of a Daily Chronicle representative, and to prove the freshness of the eggs several were broken. The holds in which the cases are packed were kept at a constant temperature just above freezing point. The ship also had 744,000 chickens and ducks.

Death of Luang Damrong Thamasara.

We regret to record the death of Luang Damrong Thamasara which occurred at Prachuap Kirikan (Koh Lak) yesterday at 4 p.m. The deceased was well-known and very much respected. He was the proprietor of the wellknown printing establishment at See Kak Sow Chin Cha known as "Bamrung Nukunkit," where many legal works have been printed and where to this day the Government Gazette is made up and issued. Twenty-five years ago the deceased was connected with the Law and was a Crown Advocate. He assisted Phys Arthakara in his defence of the Siamese Commissioner Phra Yot in the Special Court constituted to try this case. Latterly he gave up Government Service and has been very successful in various private enterprises. His only son Nai Puan, Barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple is now Luang Sri Bancha and a Judge. The deceased was suffering from kidney trouble and had gone to Kok Lak to recuperate. Luang Viraj (Dr. Tilaka) who has been his medical attendant for many years was telegraphed for and left yesterday but evidently arrived too late to be of any

Bulgaria's Lust for Conquest.

The Serbian Press Bureau has issued the following statement :

M. Pashitch, the Serbiau Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, recently gave the following interview to M. Robert Voche, the correspondent of the Petit Parisien:

Following the example of Germany and Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria has despatched to the neutrals her reply to the Entente's Note. According to information received by us, this reply does not greatly differ from those given by the Central Empires. This fact demonstrates once again the complete submission of Bulgaria to the domination of Germany. Only one point is new and interesting; Bulgaria declares that she entered the war because her neighbours threatened her territory. I am amazed at the distortion of facts contained in this statement. The neighbours of Bulgaria, Serbia in the first place (which is chiefly aimed at in this statement), never had the intention to destroy the existence of Bulgaria or to proceed about the division of her territory. On the contrary, during the period from the commencement of the present war till the treacherous attack of Bulgaria, Serbia had repeatedly suggested proposals and even made official demarches, all of which had for their object the maintenance of Bulgaria and even

her territorial aggrandisement. Thus, at the very beginning of the war Serbia proposed to Rumania and Greece that they should make a joint declaration to Bulgaria informing her that they were ready to proceed with a revision of the Treaty of Bucharest in her favour. Serbia declared in her own name to Russia that without waiting for the reply of the other Powers signatory to the Treaty of Bucharest, she was ready to grant territorial concessions to Bulgaria cast of the Vardar. On the entry of Turkey into the war Serbis urged Bulgaria to discharge her debt to Russia, her liberator, and promised her in exchange territorial concessions. Bulgaria, however, refused to enter into negotiations on the ground that her neutrality would be violated if she placed herself on the side of

Finally, some time before the mobilisation of Bulgaria, after the Entente had made demarches to the Serbian Government with a view to obtaining territorial concessions in favour of Bulgaria, Serbia declared that she was willing, in order to bring a speedy end to the war and to effect concord in the Bulkans, to make those territorial concessions. The sacrifices which she promised were enormous. She agreed to cede territory west of the Vardar, almost all the famous line mentioned in the Treaty of 1912, including Monastir, with the exception only of Prilep, with the reservation that she should have a common frontier with Greece. Bulgaria replied in the way that everyone knows. She treacherously attacked Serbia and entered into war against the Entente.

Only after her entrance into the war did Bulgaria furnish explanations of her continual refusals. The Bulgarian Government disclosed its hand in an article published in the official newspaper, Narodni Prava. In this article it clearly made known that its excuses were untrue and that Bulgaria, if she had wished, might have accepted the Serbian concessions as giving complete satisfaction to all her aspirations in Macedonia. If, in spite of all that, ehe entered into war against the Entente it was because she could not tolerate the presence of Russia at Constantinople and the aggrandisement of Serbia. All this is easily intelligible, because the presence of Russia in Constantinople and the aggrandisement of Serbia would mean for her the end of her hegemony in the Balkans and would form a powerful barrier to her inst of conquest. These are the true

Items of Interest.

The new Treasury Notes are described by a Liverpool business man as the "Three Georges" -- King Gange, Saint George, and Lloyd George (represented by the House of Commons).

Information has reached Shanghai that no longer is it permitted to transport automobiles on American vessels. Evidently the demand is great for other and more necessary exportations to all parts of the world.

Every house in London on March 6 was to receive from the gostmasters a booklet explaining the new numerical system of addressing correspondence, and every sub-district will be known in future by a number. A milion copies were printed.

The London correspondent of the New York Times states that neutral journalists who tour the docks are impressed by the tremendous cargoes brought in by recent ship, which is an effective reply to Germany's boust of starving England.

The gifted novelist known as Marorie Bowen is about to make her second matrimonial venture. A few years ago she married a Sicilian gentteman, Zeffirino Constanzo, but was left a widow soon, and her choice now has fallen on Dr. Carlo Vanzetti, of Flor-

A Government Gazette Extraordinary issued last week notifies that the importation of canned fruits into the United Kingdom, not excepting fruit from British Colonies, is forbidden, but it is intended to grant licenses up to 50 per cent. of 1916 imports.

A notification in the F.M.S. Gazette states that sufficient time having now elapsed for the presentation of cases for the consideration of the Advisory Committees, no further applications will be received by these Committees in the F.M.S. after April 30.

A silver cup and 12 silver medals have been awarded by the King of Norway to the coxswain and the crew of the Blyth lifeboat for their services is rescaing the master and two seamen of the Norwegian barque Ander, which stranded at Blyth on February 28, 1916.

A telegram to Saigon from Pahang, pper Laos, has brought the news of the sinking of the launch Lagrandere which struck a submerged rock and capsised, causing the deaths of several people aboard, including five Europeans, the purser, Mr. Gauzerle, Mrs. and Miss Angier, Sergeant Tangerss, and five Annanite soldiers.

The amount of subscriptions for the relief of the sick, wounded, and other sufferers from the war in the Allied countries, started in Japan on the initiative of Baron Shibusawa, Prince Tokugawa, and other prominent Japanese, has reached Y. 933,000. When to this the Imperial contribution is added the total will come to more than Y. 1,000,000.

There were some exciting scenes at Government House, Calcutta, on March 19, when the jute, presented by the jute balers and merchants, was put up for auction by Mr. W. M. Briggs assisted by Lord Carmichael. In the end the magnificent sum of 1111,560 was realised, which brings the proceeds of the Red Cross sale to nearly R300,000.

Under the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, the following section has been brought into effect: The owner or master of a vessel navigating under circumstances in which pilotage is compulsory shall be answerable for any loss or damage caused by the vessel or by any fault of the navigation of the vessel in the same manner as he would if pilotage was not compulsory.

According to the statement of imports and exports issued by the Department of Commerce, Washington, on December 20, the imports from Japan for the ten months ending October 31, 1916, totalled 148,731,575 gold dollars, as compared with 85,215,833 dollars in the same period of the previous year, showing an increase in the imports from Japan of over 74 per cent.

The intimation that King George has granted to his subjects unrestricted permission to wear the Decorations bestowed on them by the rulers of the Allied nations will eventually militate against what used to be a peculiarity of the English nation. Hitherto it was only under special circumstances that any British subject was permitted to wear a Foreign Decoration. In illustration of this fact we recall a banquet at the Tuilleries in the high and palmy days of the Second Empire, when Talleyrand, pointing to Lord Castlereagh, whose unadorned coat stood out amid the blazing array of stars and crosses around him, asked the historic queetion, "Who is that distinguished personage?"

reasons for her intervention in the war. These historical facts demonstrate that the pretended excuse of Bulgaria was founded on a falsehood, and that it is rather to Bulgaria and not to her neighbour that desires of conquest and partition must be attributed .-

The Position of Austria.

The Swiss journalists who hint at a plot to unite Austria with Bavaria after the war have shown a fine historical imagination, together with some skill in making mischief, even if they have not been able to build a very convincing tale. In this war there has been very little distinction between the north and the south of Germany. The Saxons have been the most humane of the enemy regiments. But the Bavarian has been as barsh as the Prussian, and in practising retinements of cruelty the Austrian appears to have been worst of all. In politics there have been some signs of jedousy between the king-doms of Prussia and Bavaria. There have been objections to a too highly centralised system of taxation and to an unfair proportion of food being sent to Berlin. There was some prospect of the Prine Minister of Bavaria being appointed Chancellor in place of von Bethmann Hollweg. But in spite of murmurs and suggestions the course of the war until to-day seems to have proved that the union which was formed after a great victory has not been shaken by hardships and the prospect of defeat. The Swiss journalists, however, have had something to go by besides occasional symptoms of discontent. Austria and Bavaria have always been the two great Roman Catholic centres among people of German race. The end of their al iance marked the end of the ambition of Austria to dominato Central Europe, and the rise of Prussia as her successor. The union of all the German provinces into one empire was the work of the main part of Prince Bismarck's life, as the protection of Germany against any possible attack from Russia and France was the ambition of his old age. So long as the two ambitions were secured the Austrian people acquiesced in their inferior position, and were willing Allies from the formation of the Triple Alliance through the Agadir Conference until to-day. The Swiss journalists have evidently begun to wonder whether Austria would continue to acquiesce in face of new demands and humiliating prospects or whether she would not seek to gain some advantage from a disaster by attempting to recover her old place in the union. The German demands have shown how far the new leaders have moved from the old lines of Prince Bismarck. They have been stated, with tact, in the claim that in this war Germany's greatest and most enduring contest is that of her Alies. The General Staff asserts that it is in military occupation of Austria-Hungary. Economists of authority declare that after the war the occupation will be merged in an economic union, in which the more likeable Austrian will be directed by the more able German. The propaganda of mid-Europe means considerably more than the absorption of Austria-Hungary. It contemplates the direction of all foreign trade by the Government, the extinction of small States on the ground that they are unable to maintain their own armaments, and the establishment of a great Bulgaria as a granary and outpost for the Central

The idea that Austria might desire to be heard on its own fate was revived on the accession of the new Emperor. His reign began with the sudden departure of the German Emperor from Vienna before attending the Emperor Francis Joseph's funeral, which was the occasion of his visit. This catastrophe was followed by a succession of changes in the Cabinet which ended in the appointment of one Bohemian landlord as Prime Minister, of another as Foreign Secretary for the Dual Monarchy, and of a former Foreign Secretary, Count Berchtold, as confidential adviser. The changes have been taken to indicate two important objects of policy. It has been assumed that the new Emperor desires, in the first place, an immediate peace, and, in the second, the establishment of more friendly relations with his non-German subjects. Both ambitions would naturally be attributed to the yound man who finds Austria reduced to misery by war, and who knows that many of its disasters have been caused by the ill-feeling of Slav regiments. He has shown the sincerity of his desire for union by the dismissal of Ministers who for years have made accusations against the Slav leaders and have fought to keep them out of the Austrian Parliament. He has favoured peace by applanding his advocates, such as Count Andressy, by his attempts to make terms with Italy, and by the warmth of his reply to President Wilson. His friendship with the Slavs may give him the support he needs after the war. They number more than half of the fifty million subjects of the Austrian Emperor, and they are likely to be in a majority even after the claims of Italy and Serbia have been met. But for the present the power of Austria is determined by the ability of Germany to reinforce her armies. The position was clearly stated in the speeches made on the German Emperor's birthday. If Rumania had not been defeated the collapse of Austria would have occurred before Christmas. The successes of the mixed army bave restoreed the belief in the invincibility of their ally. If the Russians are able to

Powers. But the cardinal point of the

doctrine is the elimination of Austria,

except as a member of the Cerman Confederation which it formerly do-

minated, and to which it ceased to

belong on the rise of Prussia.

institute a vigorous movement early in the year, or while the German forces are concentrated in the West, Austria may still be induced to ask for any reasonable terms. But at present there is more possibility of an Austrian secession than of a Socialist revolt in Germany. So long as the military direttion is in the hands of German officers there will be no possibility for the agents of discontent to co-operate. The Germans have evidently held out great prizes for a continued resistance. There is to be an offensive against Italy, which will retain Trieste for Austria if it does not give her the lost province of Venetia. Serbia is to be retained, or at least so much of it as will provide a corridor for traffic to the East. Austria may lose Bukovina and Eastern Galicia, but she will retain part of Rumania. Against these bribes to be delivered in the future the Austrians have to set their present distress. Whatever differences there may be between one German town and another, there can be no doubt of the distress in Vienna. It is a very important factor in the diplomacy of the Central Powers, and it is not likely to be alleviated by the promise of reducing England and forc-

The Mercantile Marine honour's list, says an exchange, is an official recognition of the arduous and brave in the patrol and mine sweeping services, but also by the transport and oversea services as well. Slowly the public is waking up to the fact that the sea services, naval and m-reantile, are absolutely vital to the country. There are still some, sitting snug at home, who are against universal service, who during bitter winter weather have no thought of the men who, in frost, snow, and gale, are protecting our shores and provisioning the country; who are, with most marvellous regularity, carrying soldiers and munitions to the various seats of war, and bring. ing home our wounded. Let these smug critics keep silence if they are

ing America into war within a year. -

Eton, Education and the War.

Nothing could be finer than the record of the British public schools in the war and the Econ "Roll of Honour" is as impressive a document as this time of national trial has produced. Nevertheless, the weaknesses in the national training which the war has exposed have many of their roots in the type of culture of which Eton is a prominent instrument. The secret is writ large in the list which shows thirty masters assigned to the teaching of Classics and five held adequate to meet the needs of Science.

It is almost impossible to imagine bold departure in the application of our very plain lessons being undertaken in the high places of education without a decent amount of protest and obstruction. The last Latin verses in the world will doubtless be written at Eton, as the last witch was burnt (if we are not mistaken) at Oxford. Those who wish to see education adjusted to the changing proportions of Truth must make a flank attack, so to speak, and the sound point of attack is that defined by the recent manifesto demanding a thorough revision of the Civil Services examinations. When Science receives its due share of marks in the schedule of that competition, we shall see a hasty and not too dignified scramble in cloisters work done not only by thousands new conditions. To forestall compulsion by initiative would be a piece of indecorum too utterly intolerable to he scholastic mind.

A PARENT'S DUTY

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

FRESH SHIPMENT

JUST ARRIVED

French Beer. Larue Freres Brand.

MALCOLM BERANGER. RAJAWONGSE ROAD.

SOLE IMPORTER.

PINKETTES clear the complexion and sweeten the breath Three d inty laxatives act Gently with no griping. Tic. 1/- per phial at your druggist's or direct by mail on receipt of price from The BRITISH DISPENSARY, Bangkok, Siam.



"FERRO"

HIGH-CLASS

Marine Motors.

3 H.P. Single Cylinder

6 H.P. Twin Cylinder

10 H.P. 4 Cylinder (with or without self starter)

20-35 H.P. 4 Cylinder with self starter

35-50 H.P. 6 Cylinder do do

Also

The Famous "Ferro" Outboard Motors

All above now Stocked by

Sole Agents for Siam

Siam Import Co., Ltd.
Sikak Phya Sri-City.

Some Imperial War Problems.

["The Naval and Military Geography of the British Empire (Considered in Relation to the War with Germany)." By Vaughan Cornish, D.Sc., F.B.G.S. With Maps. (Hugh Rees, Ltd.) 8s. 6d.

In this manual Dr. Cornish has embodied the lectures delivered to naval and military officers. He has not gone beyond the larger outlines of his subject, but what he has to say leaves the leading ideas clearly impressed on the the reader's mind. From the circum-stance that it is based upon naval power and the command given by naval power of the tracks across the oceans of the globe, the British Empire not only differs from any other in the modern world, but is unexampled in history with the one exception, such as it is, afforded by the Empire of aucient Athens. Geographically the charac teristic of empires founded upon military strength is the contiguity of their possessions. They have always been the more frequent type of dominion, partly because the aptitude for naval warfare is less usual, partly because the spirit of adventure, commerce, and colonisation, whice is the origin of naval empire, is found associated with political habits distinctly opposed to systems of centralised bureaucratic control. It is no accident that military empires have commonly been organ-ised on such a system, for it is the extension into civil government of the ideas of military subordination from which they have sprung. Equally it is no accident that the British Empire should present the very antithesis of such a uniformity.

Looking at the British Empire on the map, and noting not only the segregation of its parts, but the variety of forms and modes of administration and self-government it includes, the Germans, ruled by their ideas of military uniformity, concluded that it had no cohesion. It was to fall to pieces at a touch. But there are bonds, as Edmund Burke once said, which, though light as gossamer, are strong as iron. The very strength of the British Empire is that it reflects in that respect the national genius for practical expediency—the same genius that has made British colonial enterprises what they have become. It is the true type of a dominion founded upon sea power. not rigid, as it is the essence of Prussian bureaucracy to be, but elastic and tough. Until well into the nineteenth century Great Britain was learning that balance between central control and decentralised self-control imposed alike by the geographical distribution of her over-sea possessions and by their character and origins. Part of the price paid for this education was the loss of her American colories. There was at that time an attempt to assimilate the Empire to the military model. This tendency has of late years once more found many advocates. It is always advisable, however, to remember that sea-power is the foundation of the structure, and that links are not of necessity stronger because increased in weight. While the relations between the parts of Empire as a living union of communities must undergo modification, for change is the evidence of vitality, sound imperial polity ought to remain true to the principles tested by experience, and not least by the experience of the present war.

No mistake was made by the rulers of Germany in thinking that if Great Britain was to be challenged and overthrown, it was at sea that the German must assert his supremacy in battle. But just as he has discovered that the British Empire is surprisingly cohesive, so he, like other and earlier rivals, has had to find out that naval power is not entirely manufactured in shipyards. Because her fleets were manued by sailors. Great Britain has fought naval wars against numerically superior forces turned out on this shipyard footing and beaten them. It would not indeed be surprising if inferior forces on much the same model could prevail. And it is a very open question whether, with their military and bureau-cratic habits of thought, the rulers of Germany, even were they to enter into Great Britain's inheritance, could maintain it.

An important point made by Dr. Cornish in considering the great ocean routes which link up the Empire is, to adopt his phrase, its geographical axis —the shortest line that can be drawn round the globe, touching at each end the most widely sundered British dominions, and having the others lying nearest to it. In point of distance, the most widely separated British positions are New Zealand and Canada. It might be supposed that the shortest line between them would be one drawn across the Pacific. By far the shorter line, however, is that drawn across the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean, and the Atlantic. The line passes through the Suez Canal India and South Africa, and the British Isles are sufficiently contiguous to it. Hgypt is not very far from the midway point, and the importance of Egypt as a British military base is clear enough from that fact alone. Probably no single event has so much affected the trend of European policies since it took place as the construction of the Suez Canal. It is easy to see why for so many years Germany carried on an active under-ground propaganda against British administration in Egypt, and why German intrigues

DANIEL CRAWFORD'S

Finest Very Old

SCOTCH WHISKY

The same as Supplied to the

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY

Supplies can be Obtained

FROM

The Borneo Company, Limited

in Turkey and Greece have had the possession of Ezypt as one of their aims. To have the geographical axis of the Empire shifted to the Cape route, while a hostile Power was seated at the centre in Egypt, would make an immense difference in the matter of Imperial defence. Supposing that hostile Power also to be in possession of Mesopotamia, and virtually in control of Persia, while our communications with India were limited to the route via the Cape, the contrast in distances would impose, so far as we might be concerned, an almost impossible military

handicap.

Among other geographical issues raised by the war there is the security of the British Islands themselves. Dealing with the German irruption into Belgium from that point of view Dr. Cornish says:

The logic of events prevented Ger. many from encompassing our destruction by an undisturbed conquest of Belgium followed by a digestive assimilation of Holland. By the aid of increased resources (those of the Low Countries) the rate of German naval construction was to have been increased so much as to outstrip our resources in steel and money, or to outstrip the rate of local recruiting obtainable by voluntary means. Then the attack from improved positions (the Dutch and Belgian harbours converted into naval bases) was to have been delivered. As this would still be the programme if the Germans were allowed to remain in Belgium, I feel that we should not speak too much of our efforts as being

made on behalf of a small nation. It is quite true, it may be added, that our future national security is here engaged. Nevertheless, the coincidence does not, as the Germans are so fond of declaring, vitiate our vindication of the Belgian people's right to freedom. Much less does it excuse the violation of treaties, and least of all does it palliate atrocities. An invasion of England from the ports of Germany could not at best be more than a haphazard undertaking. Add the ports of the Low Countries, and both the mili-tary and naval potentialities are modi-fied profoundly.

These are examples of the points presented from the geographer's view of the conflict. Fortunately, like some other distinguished men of science, Dr. Cornish has the gift of dealing with problems in a manner which stimulates thought .- En

G

The German Retreat.

Its Extent and Meaning Considered.

(BY A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT). The capture of Serre has been followed by a movement on the enemy's part which by now has assumed the proportions of a general retirement along a front of eleven miles, from Gommecourt, northwest by west of Bapanme, to the neighbourhood of Gueudecourt, which lies about three miles due south of that town. Our troops, following the enemy, have advanced two miles all along this line. seeking to reestablish contact with him.

This means that we have captured at one blow, and practically without a fight, not only four or five village emplacements, but the whole of an elaborate system of field fortifications which the Germans had established on both banks of the Ancre to meet our menace to the important salient which they occupy over a front of approximately fifteen miles to the south of Arras.
Two questions naturally arise: How

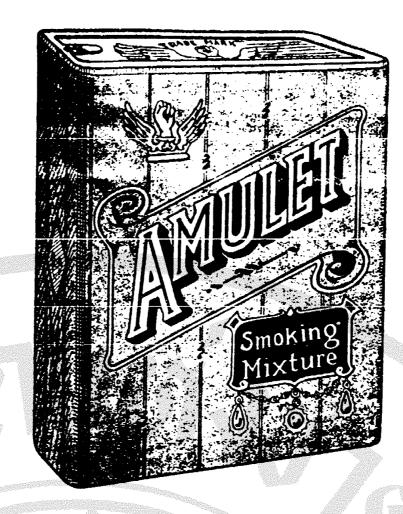
far have the Germans retired or how far will they retire along this elevenmile front? Secondly, what is the meaning of this somewhat unexpected move on the part of the enemy?

The suggestion has already been made in several quarters that the German retirement will stop along what may be called "The Bapaume Ridge." This is a series of heights which extend in front of Bapaume from north-west to south-east, averaging 480 feet at Gommecourt and Bucquoy and 410 to 420 along the line Achiet-le-Petit, Grevillers, Beaulencourt, and Becquigny.

Although this important ridge is a good deal lower than the parallel main ridge of Thiepval-Ginchy, which we have held since last summer, it affords undoubted natural advantages for defensive warfare. A number of woods are found near its crest, supplementing the excellent cover supplied to the enemy artillery by numerous folds in the ground.

In this hypothesis, the Germans would have sacrificed their advanced positions along the front Serre— Warlencourt, in order to fall back on an elaborate second line prepared about two miles in the rear much in the same way as a fencer gives ground by one

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO Co. Ltd. LONDON.



Have You **Tried** This

MixtureP

New Smoking

A trial tin will convince you that you have found something really

4-4-4-4-1-4-4-1-1-1

On Sale at All Stores.

Phathanakorn' Unematograph

To-Night I To-Night [] Complete Change of Programme. THE BILLION DOLLAR MISERY A Drama of Terrible torture 4 parts.

AS A MAN SOWS

A Sensational and heart-gripping Drama in 3 parts. Four very funny Comedies. The Living Statue (Max Linder)

Max, The Snapshotter (Max Linder) Ye Olden Grafter (Keystone) Rebecca's Wedding Day (Keystone.)

Fresh Apples.

good.

Swiss & Edam Cheese Australian Pat Butter Smoked & liver sausage

Beef & Pork sausage. "Excelsior"

Ř

Cold Storage.

THE HUDFORD 1 TON TRUCK

The light, strong, easily handled "Hulford with a Special body adapted to your The light, strong, easily namined "fructions with a opecial most supported to your particular business, makes a cheap and effective form of delivery. Merchants find that the "Hudford" adds new customers, helps them to serve the old ones better at lower cost, is easy to operate, costs little and is one of the best investments they can

THE CHEAPEST ONE TON TRUCK Demonstrations and full particulars of running costs etc., at the SOLE AGENTS THE BANGKOK DOCK Co., Ltd. Stockists of the Famous Michelin Tyres.

TO TRADE.

The business problem of to-day is not the manufacturing, but the selling end of your business. Anything that increases sales is of importance to the business man-and advertising is the great sale increaser.

The "Observer" specialises in advrtising that sells goods and develope trade.

For rates etc. inquire from the Manager or ring him up on the



THE FORTY YEAR TEST. An article must have exceptional merit to survive for a period of forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was first offered to the public in 1872. From a small beginning it has grown in favor and popularity until it has attained a world wide reputation. You will find nothing better for a cough or cold. Try it and you will understand why it is a favorite after a period of more than forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy not only gives reliefit cures. For sale by the British Dispensary,

ROYAL STATE RAILWAYS.

Down					40.67%	OUINE	KN	Up	. Ir	1 torce	from	lst A	April, 1917 <u>Down</u>	•			<u>Ս</u> ք
Tues. Thors	daily		daily	daily				daily	daily	daily	We ls. Fris.	daily	Chumpo on Monda	n-Tun 138, W		Tung Song-Con Tues, Tuurs	humnon
7.— 8.15 9.36 9.46 10.57 11.05 12.38	8.m. 9.48 11.38 11.52 1.26 2.— 5.—	p.m. 1.20 2.45 4.20 4.30 6.48	p.m. 2.05 4.27 6.57		Arr. I Dep. Arr. I Dep.	M. Nakon Patom Batburi I Petohaburi I	Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.	11.38 9.26 6.30 a _i m.	12.33 11.10 9.38 9.28 7.20 a.m	4.58 3.17 1.30 1.02 11.18 10.45	7.14 6.01 4.37 4.27 3.17 3.09		a.m. 6.35 8.46 12.34 4.57	"	Chumpon Langsuen Surashtra Dha Tung Song	Arr.	5.30 3.31 12.03 7.10 a.m.
1.06	5.43	}		8.1n. 7.30		Wang Phong L	ep. Arr.			7.54 7.— ; 8.m.	1.39 1.08	5.35	M. Jun	ction-T Daily		Trang-N. Ju Daily	nction
3.01 7.06			***************************************	9.45 4.14	P Arr. C	Prachuap Kirikan Thumpon I)ep.			· ·	p.m. 11 21 7.05 a.m.	3.10 8.35 a.m.	p.m. 1.23 2.50 6.04	. 11	N. Junction Tung Song Trang	Arr. Dep.	12.18 11.11 7.50
Tung Song-Nakon Srithamaraj Na Daily				akon Srithamaraj-Tung Song Daily			g .	Tung Song-Singora on Tues, Thurs, & Satur.			Singora-Tun on Mons, Wed	g Song					
			7.—	p.m.	Dep. T	ung Song A	Arr.		5.87			•	a.m. 11.11 p.m. 12.27		Tung Song	Arr.	2.24
			8.09 ° 9.23	1.30 2.44	., N Arr. N	akon Junction akon Srithamarj Do	" ep. 1	12.0 10.46 a m.	4.38 3.14 p.tn.				2 50 5 26	,, I	N. Junction Patalung Jotapac Singora	Dep.	1.28 10.44 8.06

step in order to escape the thrust of his opponent's foil.

The peculiar manner in which a recent German communique reports the happenings of the last two days seems to confirm this view. This communique states that the British attacks failed to reach the German trenches at any point except one-at Monchy, north of Gommecourt. In other words, the German High Command, although it has effected a wholesale retirement along this part of the front, does not choose to inform Germany of this, and indulges in a most remarkable quibble by calling its new line—wherever it may be

-by the same name as the old. Aerial photography has no doubt made our own High Command acquainted long ago with the exact location of this new German first line. It may be the Bapaume Ridge; but in view of the fact that the area to the north of this ridge would now constitute for the enemy an exceedingly dangerous salient, hardly more than twelve miles wide at its base, subjected to the fire of our artillery from the north, the south, and the west, it is quite possible that the German retirement may assume greater proportions than those hitherto announced. The enemy's line would be truly straightened and the salient effectually and cheaply disposed of, by a retirement of all their forces in the salient to the Arras-Bapaume main road. Their line would then run fairly directly from Arras to Peronne. The loss involved by such a move on the enemy's part would amount to some sixty square miles, added to the twenty square miles just evacuated, and the abandonment of some thirty villages. But it is abvious that if a substantial saving in men's lives can only be effected at this price, the Germans will not hesitate to make this sacrifice.

It will be noted that the present salient is not only badly exposed, but exceedingly difficult to revictual now that we have come so close to the Bapaume-Achiet and the Achiet-Arras railway lines, whereas a new line ostablished along the Bapaume-Arras high road could be easily supplied by the Cambrai-Croiselles and the Cambrai-Bapaume railway.

The motives which have dictated the German withdrawal to a new line, which to us is still rather undefined, are not very clear. It is certain that the Ancre positions were forsaken because they were too close under the Thiepval ridge, and had become too expensive to hold.

An interesting suggestion has been made that the Germans voluntarily gave up a strip of ground two miles wide in order to forestall and upset an intended British attack on a large scale. It is as if an anvil had suddenly been removed when a powerful hammer-

blow was about to be struck. The delay necessitated on our part by the digging of new trenches in front of the German line and the displacing of heavy as well as light artillery may be the aim of the enemy.

Other critics are inclined to think that the retirement may be the prelude to a great attack; but this is an unlikely supposition. It is not usual for a force that has just given up some ground to rush forward again in order to retake it. for in this case the worst that might happen would be that our troops would have to fall back on the very strong positions which they held at the end of last week.

One should be careful, however, not to ascribe deep designs to the enemy in cases where the simplest explanation of his action is that he was driven to it by sheer necessity. A French newspaper pointed out that the Germans fell back in order to avoid an overwhelming disaster. "The victory," says the correspondent

avoid an overwhelming disaster.

"The victory," says the correspondent of this newspaper, "is due particularly to the efficiency of the new gas shells" Whoever is acquainted with the parlaysing effect of gas shells on batteries of artillery will readily understand that the Germans sought to gain time and temporary safety by suddenly altering their line at a point where it suffered very particularly from this devastating form of artillery fire.

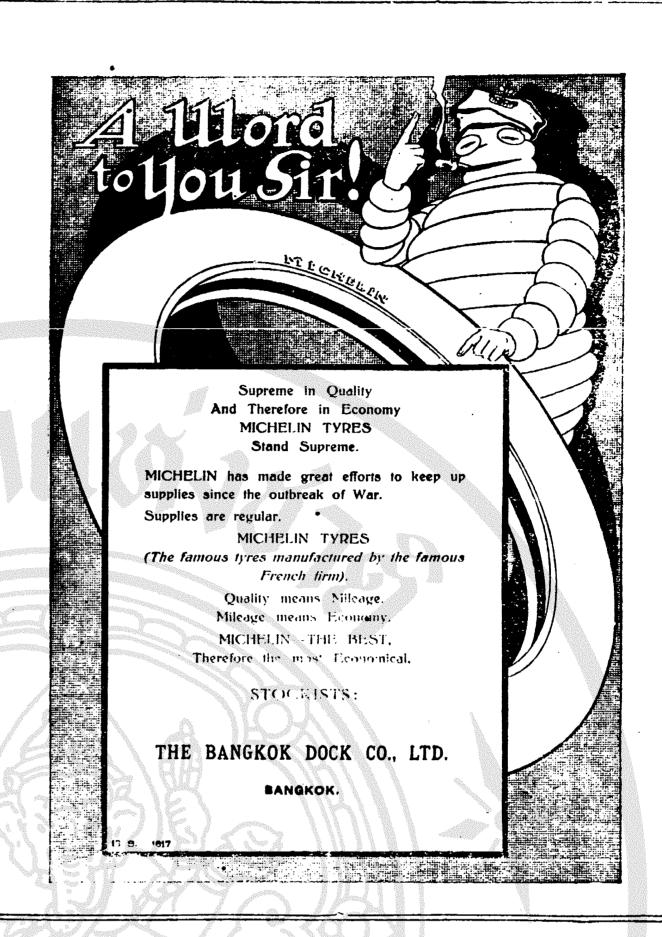
It would not be surprising, therefore, if, when they make up their

fore, if, when they make up their minds to announce their withdrawal, the Germans ascribe it solely, as they did several times last summer, to the simple fact that their positions had become absolutely untenable.—Ex.

NOW ON SALE
The Popular
DATE BLOCKS

1917

The Siam Observer
In English, Siamese & Chinese
PRICE
Tcs. 1-50 only
per block.



JEYES' Sanitary Compounds

Manufactured by

JEYES' Sanitary Compounds Company, Limited.

JEYES FLUID. A safe and reliable Disinfectant and Antiseptic.

JEYSOL (JEYES' LYSOL) Identical in composition with the original German LYSOL. Proportion 1—200, when mixed with water.

JEYES' CYLLIN.

A most powerful disinfectant, used for General Hygienic Purposes, Infectious Diseases, Stables, etc., etc. Proportion 1—400, when mixed with water.

Numerous other preparations such as:--

JEYES' Bar Soap JEYES' Coal Tar Soap JEYES' Bath Soap JEYES' Fluid Soap JEYES' Surgical Soap
JEYES' Throat Pastilles
JEYES' Dentifrice Water

JEYES' Surgical Dusting Powder
JEYES' Throat Lozenges
JEYES' Medical Preparations, etc.

Stephens, Paul & Co.

Sole Agenta for Slam.