

"Siam Observer"
Oldest Established
Daily Newspaper
in Siam.
Has the Largest
Circulation.
Subscriptions
English Edition
For 20 per annum.
Siam Edition
For 15 per annum.

The Siam Observer.

"Siam Observer"
STATIONERY STORE
STOCKS
Account Books,
Office Regulation
and
Stationery of
Every Description.

FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL. 42. NO. 97

BANGKOK, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1916.

PRICE 25 SATANGS

STEAMER SAILINGS.

K. P. M.

JAVA-SIAM LINE

OF THE
Royal Packet S. N. Co.
(KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPIJ.)

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Through Bills of Lading are issued
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For rates of freight and passage
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THE ARRACAN COMPANY, LTD.
AGENTS

HARP HENG LONG

We beg to inform the Public that
we have just opened our shop at
Jawarat Road, Nos. 104-109. We
have received a large stock of Iron
and Brassware, Paint and Oils, etc., etc.
House and Boat Builders and Contractors
are invited to pay us a visit.

Our prices are very moderate and
we allow a discount of 5 per cent on
cash purchases

KWONG ON CHEONG

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

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 Bang-
rak

Ah Seang, Tailor.

Notice.

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

**COAT
SWEATERS**

**NEW
STOCK
NOW ON
SHOW.**

If you
Study
your
Health
Always
Wear a
Coat
Sweater
After
Tennis.



MEN'S COAT SWEATER

THE "WINNER"

KNITTED WOOL COAT SWEATER.
The ideal garment for use after tennis,
cricket, golf. Has all the protective quali-
ties of the ordinary sweater, with the ad-
ditional advantage of opening down the
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Sizes 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50
Prices Tcs. 7.50 8.75 9.75 10.50 10.95

**COAT
SWEATERS**

**NEW
STOCK
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SHOW.**

See our
New Tropical
Weight
in
Coat
Sweaters.
Prices
As Usual,
Lowest in
Siam.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

N.B. All Sailings are subject to alteration if and as necessary.

HOMeward

1916

MAIL LINE SAILINGS.

Leaves Singapore	Connecting at	Due London
a.m., Friday	Colombo with	
s.s. "Nankin" May 12	s.s. "Kashgar"	June 12
" " " 26	" "Karmala"	" 26
" " " 9	" "Morea"	July 10
" " " 23	" "Khyber"	" 24
" " " 6	" "Medina"	Aug. 7
" " " 20	" "Mongolia"	" 21
" " " 3	" "Malwa"	Sept. 4

Intermediate Direct Sailings.

s/s "Nyanza" leaves Singapore about July 10 due London	Aug 18
" " " " do do Aug. 21 do	Sept. 29

OUTWARD-1916.

For China.

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

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
oncarrying vessel.

ROUND THE WORLD

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

Full particulars can be obtained on application.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LTD.

Agents.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japanese Mail Steamship Company.

N.B.—All Sailings are subject to alteration if and as necessary.

Steamers are due to leave SINGAPORE for EUROPE as follows:

s.s.	1916	s.s.	1916
Hirano Maru	May 10	Kaga Maru	June 7
Katori Maru	" 24	Kamo Maru	" 21

and fortnightly thereafter.

FOR HONGKONG AND JAPAN.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS UNCERTAIN.

JAPAN-AMERICA LINE.

Steamers will leave HONGKONG for SEATTLE as follows:

s.s.	1916	s.s.	1916
Kamakura Maru	May 16	Awa Maru	July 11
Tamba Maru	" 30	Shidzuoka Maru	" 19
Yokohama Maru	June 7	Kamakura Maru	Aug. 8
Sado Maru	" 27	Tamba Maru	" 22

JAPAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Steamers will leave HONGKONG for MELBOURNE as follows:

s.s.	1916	s.s.	1916
Aki Maru	May 16	Nikko Maru	July 14
Tango Maru	June 13	Aki Maru	Aug. 16

Round the World Tickets issued in either direction.

For Passage, Freight and all information apply to

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Agents.

WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE

from choicest Concord Grapes.

Pure and Unfermented.

In Welch's you get Nature's best
at its best.

Welch's Grape Juice is recommended
by physicians as a tonic food, fruit nutrition
in fluid form. It gives Zest to the appetite
and is most gratefully received by fever
patients and those who are convalescents.

Serve it at the table, either plain or
in combination with water.

Use it in colouring ices, desserts etc.

Price per qt. pt. split bottle

Tos. 1-50, 0-85, 0-85.

Oriental Store.



Importers.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

Bangkok-Europe Line

s/s "Chumpon" ... Arr. about middle of July 1916

THE SIAM STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

West coast Mail Service.

For Koh Lak, Chumpon, Taku, Langsuen, Bandou, Koh Samui, Lacon,
Singora, Patani, Panarai, Telupin, Bangnara, Takbai, Kelantan, Becho,
Bemerak, Bent, Tringganu, Kretay and Singapore.

LEAVING BANGKOK.

LEAVING SINGAPORE.

s.s.	1916	s.s.	1916
"Asdang"	6 May	"Boribat"	3. May
"Boribat"	13 "	"Prachatipok"	10 "
"Prachatipok"	20 "	"Asdang"	17 "
"Asdang"	27 "	"Boribat"	24 "

East Coast Mail Service

For Sriracha, Kohsichang, Koh Pai, Koh Pra, Bayong, Koh Samit,
Ochantaboon, Ban Yao, Krat and Koh Kong.

s.s. "Chututuch" leaving every Saturday at noon; not calling at Koh Pai
s.s. "Krat" " " Wednesday " " Kohsichang and Koh Kong.

All the steamers are fitted throughout with Electric light and have excel-
lent accommodation for First Class passengers.

For Freight, Passage and Particulars apply to

THE EAST ASIATIC Co., Ltd.

Managing Agents.

BANKING COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.
STRESSING \$1,500,000 @ 2-1/2% \$15,000,000
SILVER ... 18,000,000
33,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS
\$15,000,000

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

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Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bangkok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon
Calcutta London San Francisco
Canton Lyons Shanghai
Colon Malacca Singapore
Cebu Manila Surabaya
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
Hongkong New York Yokohama
(Shanghai)

BANKING AGENCY

INTEREST Allowed on current ac-
counts at the rate of 1 per cent per
annum 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
sent for collection and every descrip-
tion of Banking and Exchange business
transacted.

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

Chartered Bank

OF
INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £1,800,000
FURTHER LIABILITY OF
PROPRIETORS ... £1,200,000

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Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K. C. I. E.
Thomas Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K. C. M. G.
William Henry Neville Gooschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton,
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terest allowed 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. B. ALLEN,

Agent.

Bangkok, July 1, 1909.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Societe Anonyme au Capital

de 48,000,000 de Francs.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

M. Baron Hely d'Oisel, Chairman,
M. A. de Monplaisir, Deputy Chairman.

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counts at the rate 1 p.c. per annum on
the daily balances.

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application to the Directeur.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays—9 a.m. to 12 noon

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Hankow Pondicherry Tourane

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Manager.

HARP VOUR LONG & CO.

Facing Sampeng Old Market, Javara
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We have just unpacked a large ship-
ment of our well-known High Class
Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Oils, Brass-
ware, Iron-ware, and Carpenter's, Black
smith's, Silver smith's Tools, and
various kinds of best Chinese Silks
always in stock.

REPRODUCTION INVITED. PRICES
MODERATE.
Tel. No. 533.

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The Siam Commer-
cial Bank Ltd.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID UP CAPITAL
TICALS 3,300,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. Florio, (Chairman), Phra Boribon
Phya Soribua Raja Kosakorn
Rodbat Luang Rak
Phya Jaiyos Sombati Narongron,
W. Brahmer, Esq.
A. White, Esq.

London Bankers—Direction of Dis-
counto Gesellschaft, Swiss Bankverein.
The Institution buys, sells, and collects
Bills of Exchange on Europe, India,
and China and transacts every descrip-
tion 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 applica-
tion.

Safe-Deposit Lockers let to the pub-
lic at monthly rental.

Apply for particulars.

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

A. WILLEKE,

Actg. Manager,

Bangkok, March 27, 1909.

NEW GOODS
Just Arrived:—

Children's Bonnets,

Boys Suits,

Girls Suits,

Leather Belts,

Ladies Sunshades,

White Cotton Towels,

Bleached linen damask table
cloths,

" " napkins,

Linen and Cotton

Kitchen cloths.

Kiam Hoa Heng & Co.
Bangkok.

THE

Siam Observer.

THE OLDEST AND LEADING DAILY
NEWSPAPER IN SIAM.

Eight-Page English

Edition.

Subscriptions Ticals 50

per annum or Ticals 5

per mensem for

English Edition.

Ticals 25 per annum for

Siamese Edition.

"Weekly Mail"

(WEEKLY EDITION IN ENGLISH)

Ticals 20 per annum.

"Siam Maitri"

(WEEKLY EDITION IN SIAMESE)

Ticals 12 per annum

Advertising Rates.

PER INCH.

One insertion ... Tics. 2.00
Two insertions ... 3.25
Three ... 4.50
Four ... 5.25
Five ... 6.00
Six ... 6.75
Two weeks ... 9.15
Three ... 11.55
Four ... 13.00
(1st month) ...
Contract rates can be obtained on
application to the manager.
Alterations and additions to advertise-
ments 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.

TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE
BANGKOK BAR.

FOR MAY, 1916.

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

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

PHASES OF THE MOON.

May, 2nd ☉ New Moon 11 p.m.
" 10th ☾ First Quarter 3.29 p.m.
" 17th ☉ Full Moon 8.53 a.m.
" 24th ☾ Last Quarter 11.58 a.m.
June 1st ☉ New Moon 2.19 a.m.

Bangkok Mails Close.

CHANDABURI.
Wednesday 3rd 10 a.m. s.s. Krat
HONGKONG.
Thursday 4th 1 p.m. s.s. Chang Chow
COPENHAGEN.
Monday 8th 3 p.m. s.s. Bandon

Exchange Rates.

To-day's Quotations.

LONDON—
Bank Bills, demand 1/6 7/16
Bank Bills, 4 months' sight 1/6 17/32
PARIS—
Bank Bills, demand —
GERMANY—
Bank Bills, demand —
NEW YORK—
Bank Bills, demand U.S.A. 35 3/4
INDIA—
Bank Bills, demand Rs. 113 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank Bills, demand \$65 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank Bills, demand, \$68 3/4
YOKOHAMA & KOBE—
Bank Bills, demand, Y72 1/8
NOTE:—The rate of Interest on Ad-
vance Bills has been reduced to
6 per cent. per annum.
Equivalent of Exchange demand
London in Siamese Currency:—
Tos. 13.08.—(Bank Rate)

COPPERPLATE PRINTING

SIAM OBSERVER
SPECIALITYThe Only Printers in Siam
to do this kind of work.SEND YOUR PLATE
WE DO THE REST.

Siam Observer Printing Works.

German News Service.

Berlin, March 27.

Deutsche Ueberseesiedlung. The Reich-
stag yesterday formed a theatre of sur-
prising and sensational scenes, all
though the order of the day included
only routine business. The first sensa-
tion was caused when the Secretary of
State, Dr. Helfferich, announced amid
cheers and applause, the result of the
fourth German war loan, amounting to
10,600 million marks. Dr. Helfferich
added "Germany once more is the only
belligerent country which covers all
war expenses by a long term loan. I
can say exactly what I said in Septem-
ber. I can now affirm that the war has
been financed for six further months.
No words can express what it means to
a nation of nearly 70 million people to
be cut off from the outside world by
acts of violence which are contrary to
the law of nations, to a nation which
for 20 months, has borne the heavy
burden of war, people who, in the 21st
month, once more offer the country
more than thousand million marks.
The enthusiasm slowly subsided,
when the Socialist-Haase started the
Parliament by his anti-capitalistic anti-
war speech. Haase began by stating
that he spoke in his own name and in
the name of a part of his friends and
that they would vote against the pre-
liminary budget. He was immediately
interrupted by the Socialist leader
Scheidemann. Haase then said: "Eu-
rope is marching towards impoverish-
ment. The continuation of war is
nonsense. We Socialists abhor war."
The President reminded Haase that
the order of the day only referred to the
question of the preliminary budget. The
Socialist Keil interrupted Haase, stat-
ing that Haase spoke without the con-
sent of the caucus of the Socialist par-
ty. Haase then declared: "I only
declare that the capitalistic organization
of public economy has spoken its own
death sentence, because it was unable to
hinder the fury of the war meted out
within the country's own realm."
The President then asked the house
whether it assented that Haase should
continue. The majority of the House
including several Socialists, denied this.
Secretary of State Dr. Helfferich pro-
tested in a few words against Haase's
speech, thereby provoking general en-
thusiastic consent. A large number of
Socialists were among those applauding
Dr. Helfferich.

Then the Socialist leader Scheide-
mann rose and stated that Haase's
speech has been a surprise also for the
Socialists: he was obliged to speak
once more, in order to declare that the
majority of the Socialists would vote
for the preliminary budget. Scheide-
mann concluded by saying: "I fur-
ther declare that we, that is, as I am

quite sure, the overwhelming majority
of my friends, in this hour again en-
dorse the word which was given by
the Socialist party as its official decla-
ration. We maintain what we said, that
in the hour of need we shall not be
traitors to our country." Then pande-
monium ensued, the Socialists jumping
and running against each other. In
the general confusion, furious shouts
were heard. A Socialist cried: "Your
conduct prolongs the war and serves
the enemy countries." The Socialist
Sachse shouted in the direction where
Haase was standing: "You coward,
you did not dare to say your opinion
in the caucus. This is a felonious
attack."

Then the Socialist Hoch, who is a
member of the minority, had the liveli-
est personal altercation with Haase
and another Socialist, Hanke, in which
the word "traitor" was heard. Sachse
shouted to Henke: "Your coward you
have stirred up Haase to the felony."

Scheidemann pointed to his fore-
head, turning his face towards the
Socialist minority. When the noise
continued to increase and individual
groups of Socialists almost marched
against each other, the President suc-
ceeded in closing the assembly.

At a conference held by the com-
mittee of the Socialist party, all mem-
bers were present with the exception
of one, who was sick. All condemn-
ed the events which led to the forma-
tion of the new Socialist faction. Haase
has resigned the Presidency of the
Socialist party. The Committee will
hold its next meeting on Monday.

The papers are publishing details of
the last Zeppelin raid against England
on the night from March 5 to 6. At
Hull, on the Humber, a magazine filled
with ammunition and another with
provision belonging to the Govern-
ment, were completely destroyed.
The walls of the docks were
seriously damaged at several places,
especially the new joint docks.
Numerous hoisting cranes, big steam-
ers and tank steamers were completely
damaged, as well as two men-of-war,
one being hit at the fore, the other
aft. In the city of Hull, a large sec-
tion was completely burned down,
while the railway station was badly
damaged. Two blocks were comple-
tely destroyed. The Collier road is said
to be a heap of ruins. The above men-
tioned facts have been strictly ascer-
tained. The German papers point out
that this time, the British censor sup-
pressed all reports about damage caus-
ed by the Zeppelins, whose work was
favoured by excellent weather.
Reports from Constantinople state
that Field Marshal von Mackensen has
arrived there, in order to present to the
Sultan the Field Marshal's baton en-
dowed upon him by the German Em-
(Continued on Page 3.)

THE RAINFALL.

Rainfall for the 3rd week in April 2488

Locality.	Rainfall recorded during the week.	Rainfall of correspond- ing week of last year.	Total rainfall for present year to date.	Total rainfall for last year to correspond- ing date.	Remarks.
Millimetres. Millimetres. Millimetres. Millimetres.					
Ministry of Agriculture	None	None	24.8	—	—
Dhanyaburi	"	"	61.5	—	—
Samudprakar	"	"	14.0	2.0	—
Krung Kao	"	2.0	6.1	—	—
Angtong	"	None	3.4	—	—
Lobbur	No report	"	16.5	—	—
Jainart	"	"	59.1	62.2	50.1
Udaidhani	No report	"	22.2	—	—
Bisnoloke	"	None	54.0	—	—
Khaxerngsao	"	"	0.5	—	—
Prachin	"	"	28.5	—	28.5
Nagat Pathom	No report	"	20.6	41.3	21.8
Bajaraburi	"	None	1.0	8.8	—
Xiangnai	"	"	—	—	—
Singora	"	"	—	—	—

STEARNS ANAPYRALGIN
TABLETS.Better and Cheaper than Aspirine and
Phenacetin Tablets, or other Antipyreses.

are an efficacious remedy for the relief of headache, sick, bilious or nervous.
They are also valuable for the relief of neuralgic or rheumatic origin as well
as toothache, and for promptly checking and overcoming colds and lagrippe.

Anaprylgin is a remedy possessing analgesic, antineuralgic and
antipyretic properties in a very marked degree and is highly recommended
by the medical profession throughout the world. It contains no opium,
morphine, chloral, acetanilide or antipyrine and does not cause nausea nor
depression. In case of fever it reduces the temperature as well as relieves
pain.

Women will find Stearns' Anaprylgin Tablets effective as a pain reliever
in pelvic disorders, such as menstrual, uterine and ovarian pains.

These tablets in the tube are convenient to carry in the pocket or purse
and should be taken at first symptoms of a headache or pain, thus preventing
much discomfort and annoyance.

DIRECTIONS.—Take a tablet with a swallow of water, or if prefer-
red the tablet may be crushed and taken as a powder. The dose may be
repeated in half an hour if entire relief is not obtained, but no more than
two tablets should be taken in succession. They are not intended for child-
ren.

Tics. 1.25 per tube.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM

The JAWARAD DISPENSARY

Telephone 625

JAWARAD ROAD

Bangkok, Siam.

peror. He was received most enthusiastically by the entire population, the whole town showing bunting. The Turkish papers express the joy of the Turkish people over the presence of a German Field Marshal who bitterly defeated the hated Russians and who by crushing Serbia, created free communication between Germany and Turkey.

Berlin, March 29.
Reports from Brussels, state that the private Secretary of Cardinal Mercier, Luzin, has been arrested. The investigations against Luzin began some time ago, as he was suspected of maintaining forbidden intercourse with the enemy. The searching of Luzin's residence proved that he has intimate relations with the organization "Œuvre du mot du soldat." This organization secretly carried letters between Belgium and the enemy's front.

The Russian attacks, in which 60 Russian divisions are participating, made against Field Marshal von Hindenburg's front, have not yet terminated. The Russian casualties are calculated not to be less than 80,000 on a front of 120 kilometers. On March 19, seven Russian regiments attacked a German cavalry brigade with the result that the Russians lost about 3,000 men, while the Germans lost 2 dead and 6 wounded. Later on, a German cavalry detachment counterattacked and made 160 Russian prisoners. The German positions are so excellently fortified and are provided with such a number of machineguns and guns that all Russian attacks are doomed to failure. The German lines are unshaken and unshakable. The Russians meanwhile are continuing to drive their soldiers into certain death.

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MRS. GITTINS,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Dr. Helfferich's Speech.

Caustic American Comment.

New York.—Dr. Helfferich's latest speech in the Reichstag is the subject of much comment and criticism in most of the leading American publications to-day. Many of these devote considerable space to contrasting his present utterances with the address he delivered last August. "His assured and imperious tone of seven months ago is gone," says the New York Evening Post; "he no longer boasts of being able to finance the war without new taxes. Not a word has he now to say of indemnities from Germany's enemies to pay Germany's huge debts. By so much the German Finance Minister is in agreement with the French, M. Ribot, that the end of the war is in sight."

The New York Sun declares that Dr. Helfferich's August speech "cast an oratorical glamour over the whole problem of war finance and lent itself to the support of the popular illusion about the future, but to-day he talks coldly of stern facts of the inexorable necessity of economy and heavy taxation. Is the long purse of the British Empire at last making its weight felt in the scales of the war?"

Other leading organs severely criticize Germany's efforts to conduct the war without taxes under the staggering debt of \$6,000,000,000 piled up. "This isn't efficiency in war financing," says the New York World; "it is about the last word in inefficiency." The New York Times declares that the idea of borrowing war money "at compound interest, which means paying interest on pre-war loans from the proceeds of successive ones, is a disastrous policy."

Dr. Helfferich's attempt to find satisfaction for the financial stress of Germany from "the stress of her enemies" is described as extremely feeble satisfaction, and as proving nothing in respect to the relative war endurance among the belligerents. "What the Finance Minister says, without meaning to say it," continues the New York Times, "is that Germany's enemies have been able to spend 2½ dollars to Germany's one. How long can Germany sustain herself against enemies able to do that? The great mistake was in teaching the German people that war loans were secured by a first lien on the assets, Germany, France, and Russia."

Siam Observer.

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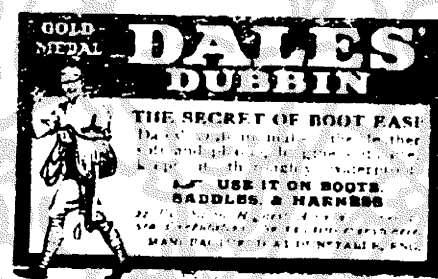
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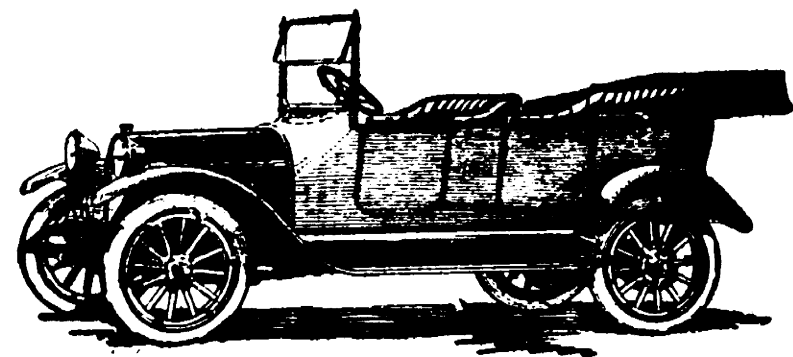
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PROGRAMME CHANGED

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

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TIME TABLE.

BANGKOK-MEKLONG.				MEKLONG-BANGKOK.			
Distance from Bangkok.	STATIONS.	Train No.		Distance from Meklong.	STATIONS.	Train No.	
	I. III. V. VII.				VI. VIII.		
		A.M. A.M. P.M. P.M.				A.M. P.M.	
Km. Bangkok Dep.	7.00	9.00	2.00 4.00	Km. Meklong Dep.	9.00	2.00	
33.1 Mahachai				B. Hlane			
Terminus Arr.	8.20 10.20 3.20 5.20			33.8 Terminus Arr.	10.20 3.20		

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.	
	III. VII.				II. IV. VI. VIII.		
		A.M. P.M.				A.M. A.M. P.M. P.M.	
Km. B. Hlane				Km. Mahachai			
Terminus Dep	10.50 3.50			Terminus Dep	7.00 11.00 2.00 4.00		
33.8 Meklong Arr.	12.10 5.10			33.1 Bangkok Arr.	8.20 12.20 3.20 5.20		

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are hereby notified that same have
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ult., and will be landed and stored at
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final discharge of cargo will be liable
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BORNEO CO., LIMITED.
Agents.

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goods per our m.s. "Bandon" directly
from Copenhagen, Christiania, Gothen-
burg, and Middlesbrough have arriv-
ed here on the 30/4/16 and have been
landed at our wharves at the risk,
expense and responsibility of consign-
ees.
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charge of the steamer.
Goods not cleared within 3 days after
final discharge of the steamer will be
liable for the usual Godown-rent.
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Raw Ham on cut
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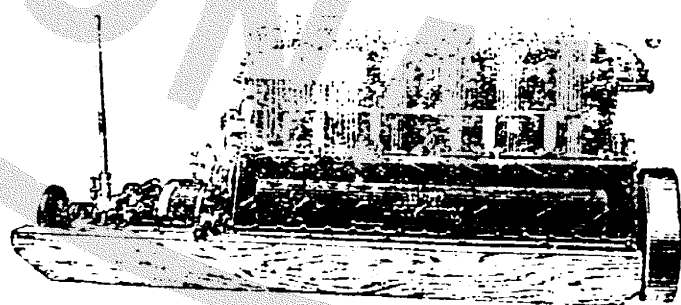
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(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, April 30.

There was artillery activity with in-
fantry action to-day.

In the region of Noyon the enemy
after a violent bombardment, took a
footing on some elements of trenches
but he was chased out by a counter-
attack.

We took a trench north of Morthom-
me and captured 53 prisoners.

We repulsed an attack in the Vosges.
We brought down an aviatik in the
Argonne, the two occupants of which
were made prisoner.

Russian Report.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, April 30.

Petrograd.—We broke up a German
offensive west of Dwinsk.
In the Caucasus we repulsed an
attack in the direction of Erzindjan.

Tin and Rubber.

("S. O." SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, April 29.

Tin is quoted at \$96.25 per picul.

At the rubber auctions 262 tons were
sold. Prices for all grades declined
except for fine pale crepe, which fetch-
ed \$179 per picul or two dollars up
equal to 3/54 per pound. Fine sheet
realized \$171 per picul which is three
dollars down.

Linggi Plantations, Ltd.

("S. O." SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, April 29.

Linggi Plantations, Ltd. have declared
a final dividend of sixty five per cent.
for the year 1915 making a total of
110 per cent. and carry forward
£19,476 sterling.

F. M. S. War Loan.

("S. O." SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, April 29.

Subscriptions to the War Loan are
coming in satisfactorily. The list closes
to-day. Towkay Loke Yew contributes
a million and a half dollars.

**S. Mary's School
(S. P. G.)**

We are asked to state that the re-
opening of this School will not take
place until Friday, May 12. There has
been a delay in settling about the open-
ing of the new house as a separate
School for Boys.

It may be of interest to say that an
additional house has been taken in
Prosk Ban Nai, which will be the
home of a new School for Boys. There
will be accommodation for day-scholars
and boarders. The Rev. and Mrs. C. R.
Simmons will gladly give further in-
formation to any inquirers.

B. B. W. N. G.

Seventy pieces of cloth have been
contributed for the Indian soldiers in
Egypt by Latha Singh, Bhagwan
Singh, Gian Singh & Nand Singh.

Members are reminded that the
meeting to-morrow is at Mrs. Watson's
house. The following one will be at
Mrs. Duke's on the 17th. instant.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. Pestonji and Mrs. Pestonji and
two children arrived by the "Ulv" yes-
terday.

Mr. L. Petersen of the Siam Elec-
tricity Co. is leaving by the s.s. "Chang-
chow" for Europe.

The Post and Telegraph Department
reports that Malay Peninsular main
line is in order as far as Surasstra-
dhani. Other lines are in order.

The s.s. "Katong" left Singapore
on Saturday afternoon the 29th ult.,
and may be expected to arrive at the
Borneo Company's wharf this after-
noon.

A Sporting Match.

Yesterday evening there was a fair
sprinkling of spectators at the Sports
Club intent on witnessing the sporting
match between Isabella and Sunflower
over the whole round of the Race
Course. About 5.45 p.m. Nai Sia on
Isabella and Nai Aam on Sunflower
got off to a good start by Mr. Tom A.
Slack. Mr. F. Campbell was Time-
keeper and Mr. Douglas Robertson
Judge. The horses ran a waiting race
and raced down the straight neck to
neck. The verdict was a dead heat.
Time 2.23. Half an hour later the dead
heat was run off. This time Sunflower
made the best of his light weight by
doing all the running and winning by
two lengths. Time 2.7. The Tote
paid 7 to 1 while the Bookmaker's
odds were Sunflower 3/5 and Isabella
14.

Siam's Trade.

The following approximate return,
received from the Customs Depart-
ment, shows the values of Imports
and Exports during the month of
April 1916:—

Imports.	
3% Goods	Tcs. 6,251,457
Wine, Beer, & Spirits	" 93,023
Gold leaf	" 345,000
Bullion & Coin	" 81,905
	" 426,905
Total	6,771,385
Exports.	
Rice	Tcs. 7,275,817
Teak	" 347,795
Other goods	" 1,110,180
Total	8,733,792

**A Fortune from the
Law.**

Lord Alverstone's estate of over
three hundred thousand pounds must
be one of the largest fortunes ever
made in the law. Moreover the late
Lord Chief Justice started his legal
career literally without a penny, his
father himself a barrister, having come
badly to grief financially just when
his son was getting busy with Black-
stone. Of course the practice of Mr.
Richard Webster and Sir Richard
Webster was an extremely lucrative
one, including very many fat commer-
cial and patent cases, and it was
built up by almost incredible industry
and extraordinary mastery of detail.
But we do not think anybody would
have called Lord Alverstone a great
lawyer and the handsome estate he has
left may be regarded as a monument to
his capacity for hard work and his
fine constitution. On the Bench he
made a strikingly handsome and digni-
fied figure while in private life he was
a fine specimen of the rather old
fashioned English gentleman.—Ex.

Kitchener As Orator.

The advance in importance of the
post of Chief of the Imperial General
Staff is shown in recent telegrams.
When General Sir William Robertson
succeeded Sir Archibald Murray in the
highest position in the British Army,
it was understood that he would have
much greater powers than any of his
predecessors, powers which previously
had largely been held by the Secretary
of State for War. Formerly Lord Kit-
chener's statements in regard to the
needs of the Army were the last words
on the question, but the return of Sir
William Robertson from the fighting
sphere to the War Staff synchronised
with changes that were believed to be
necessary. The taking of certain re-
sponsibility off the shoulders of the
British War Minister would not likely
be resented by Lord Kitchener, whose
sympathies, as the result of experience,
are believed to have led him to the
conclusion that in war the Cabinet does
not necessarily know how to do things
better than the soldier.

It is reported that since the com-
mencement of the new parliamentary
session Lord Kitchener has ventured
to forsake his typewritten manuscript
in the House of Lords. "Usually"
says a correspondent "he produces his
statement from his pocket, reads it as
quickly as possible, puts it in his pocket
again and sits down. On this occasion
he was replying in a debate and, al-
though I remember Lord Pentland,
when Secretary for Scotland, saying,
"I will now answer a few of the points
raised in discussion," as he extracted a
type-written speech from his despatch-
box, Lord Kitchener did not make that
confession of oratorical weakness. He
had the bulk of his statement prepared,
but he adapted it very neatly to the
debate, interpolating here and adding
there. He was a little diffident, but his
impromptu sentences were well phras-
ed, and a little practice would make
Lord Kitchener a good debater. He
has a rich, low voice, which conveys no
suggestion of the parade ground.—Ex.

The Development of the Royal Siamese State Railways

And the Opening of the New Bangkok Terminus.

(Contributed.)

The remodelling of the Bangkok Terminus entails a sum of 1,100,000 ticals, which includes 170,000 ticals for the great iron hall and 240,000 ticals for the building of the new central station.

This general work also comprises the building of two interlocking towers forming centres from which the switch and signal-systems are controlled by electric connections arranged according to most modern methods with up-to-date appliances ensuring the safety of the railway traffic. These interlocking towers are built in a very pretty modern balcony style.

Several years ago a water supply system with two artesian wells and a tank tower of 200 cub. capacity was established to improve sanitary conditions.

All these items however, do not attract our interest so much as the really beautiful impression given by the new central station and hall, which have been most conveniently placed at the extreme southern end of the yard facing Hua Lampong Road and Rong Muang Road. A large space of ground leads from these streets directly to the southern main front and offers ample room for the public traffic to and from the building. The centre of this plaza is embellished by the Chulalongkorn Memorial Well an exceedingly pretty bronze monument which has been dedicated to the memory of His Majesty the late King by the officials of the Northern and Southern Railway Departments.

The monument shows three elephant heads surmounted by a pointed crown. Three spouts in the form of bullheads throw water into a basin.

Surrounded by flower beds this will become one of the finest objects of art in the city. It seems a pity that several large shade trees have now been removed from the grounds. Perhaps there was a necessity for felling them in order to increase the architectural effect or because they were in the way of the traffic.

The station building itself flanked by two massive towers shows the graceful lines of Italian Renaissance. Both wings show the same architectural features.

The architect has in a masterly way succeeded in adapting his design to the huge arch of the iron hall and the general conception is indeed both monumental and highly artistic.

It is, however, a great pity that the surrounding street buildings offer one of the most ugly sights in Bangkok, and chiefly so a row of horrible structures in the Rong Muang Road.

Moreover, some rice-mills situated beyond Hua Lampong Road are eagerly engaged in throwing an incessant rain of ashes on the station.

Speedy steps ought to be taken to remove all these nuisances, for it seems a pity that so beautiful a building is standing within these most ugly surroundings.

The goods station standing far out in front of the western flank is evidently also quite out of place. It spoils the general aspect and might well have been placed a little further back.

But enough of these drawbacks and let us return to the main building.

A flight of steps leads into a spacious entrance hall carried by graceful pillars. The flanking towers show three storeys, and as necessitated by their huge masses of masonry they are placed on ingeniously constructed foundations. A visit to their foundation cellars is exceedingly interesting from an engineering point of view.

The ground floor of the eastern tower contains a spacious and nobly designed reception room for distinguished travellers.

In the western tower the corresponding room is to be used as a hall for exhibits of local firms and products of home industries.

The upper storeys of both towers contain offices.

There is a spacious flat roof above the entrance hall from where one enjoys a fine view of the ground and the monument in front of the building.

A broad inner entrance gate leads into the great iron hall which measures 150 metres in length and 45 metres in width. There are four lines of rails, i.e. two for incoming and two for outgoing trains.

The hall covers a space of 1,900 sqm. and the entire building covers 8,530 sqm.

The architectural features within the hall are colossal and at the same time most beautiful and aesthetic by their mighty, imposing lines.

Huge pillars en relief seem to carry the mighty vault with ease, and the general artistic impression is still more increased by a strong and earnest ornamentation and by a tasteful composition of colours.

A ticket office in the form of a pretty kiosk is situated within the centre of the hall.

This inner architecture represents a special form of modern German style. Spacious and cool rooms in the western wing contain offices for the station staff. A separate building is fitted with up-to-date toilet requirements for the use of the public.

The eastern wing contains cool and spacious waiting rooms for first and second class passengers and a refreshment saloon.

The rooms in both wings, but chiefly so the waiting rooms, are of exceedingly tasteful design, the ornamental features and the effect of the colours being both noble and very pretty.

Facing Rong Muang Road on the eastern flank of the great hall a special building contains the rooms of Post Office No. 5 attached to the station.

This little building is not only really beautiful in its outer and inner architectural features, but also the arrangements within are cleverly conceived and meet all demands as regards the comfort of the public.

The whole arrangement may indeed serve as a model for other small post-offices in this country.

Both waiting rooms as well as the post-office may be reached directly from the Rong Muang Road. This will surely prove to be most convenient as there will be no more molestation by the general hustle and bustle of the 3rd class passengers. These people will be comfortably quartered within the space around the ticket kiosk in the great hall and will be separated from the platforms by controlling gates. This idea is a good one provided that the space within the hall is not again as of yore turned into a sort of public market for hawkers and cook-shops etc. etc. with the usual strong smell and dirt.

All these hawkers and stalls ought to be kept far away from the station's premises, and people who wish to obtain food etc. ought to do so at the numerous shops lining the adjacent streets.

On the other hand it is to be hoped that the third class passengers will likewise be provided with all necessary comfort.

The Railway Department and all who are connected with the building of this new Central Station at Bangkok deserve high praise; for the completion of this most important and beautiful railway terminus marks another wide step in the general development of the Kingdom of Siam.

MAECENAS.

German Press Campaign

New York:—Additional documentary evidence of the German propaganda in the United States involving Count Bernstorff, Herr Dernberg, Captain Von Papen, ex-Naval Attaché, and Prince Hatzfeldt, chief of the Embassy staff, published in the New York World reveals the fact that the German Government, on August 5, 1914, sent Dr. Karl Bertling here to organise a pro-German cable news service to South America and China, to conduct a pro-German propaganda in American universities and churches, and to further the German cause in every way among the American people. Dr. Bertling found campaigning here so much to his liking, and so remunerative, that he disobeyed instructions regarding the cable news service to South America and China, and was severely reprimanded by the Berlin Chamber of Commerce for negligence. The New York World publishes many letters which passed between Bertling and members of Count Bernstorff's staff, showing that the German Ambassador kept a close supervision over Bertling's actions, sent him numerous cheques, and took an active part in directing the doctor's propaganda.

Americans do not object so much to the German propaganda, but they do keenly resent the supervision and financial encouragement of the same by Count Bernstorff and his official family at Washington, who violate all the rules of diplomacy and international etiquette by their actions. That Count Bernstorff expected to be recalled is shown by a letter written by his secretary to Bertling in response to the latter's request for a position on the Embassy staff. "His Excellency," says the letter dated March 19, 1915, "is entirely agreeable to giving you the desired employment, but he considers the present conditions too uncertain, as his departure for Germany in the near future is not impossible." Later the secretary wrote: "At least we have not yet packed our boxes."

Count Bernstorff's latest meddling in United States affairs concerns the recent raid on American territory by the Mexican bandit Pancho Villa. It is known that German money inspired not only Villa, but many other prominent Mexicans to actions calculated to cause American intervention in Mexico, and if the investigations of the secret service can trace such money to the German Embassy in Washington Count Bernstorff's return to the Fatherland will be swift and sure.

Pledges Held By Entente Powers.

The Frankfurter Zeitung has published a map of the territories occupied by the armies of the Central Empires, the Journal de Genève of January 27th ult. enumerated the pledges held by the Entente Powers, brought into light their importance in the future.

"It would be exceedingly interesting to see too, what are the results of the command exercised over the seas, by the British fleet, with regard to Germany's foreign trade and indirectly upon the industrial life of the Empire. This is one of the essential factors of the situation, or, as our naval collaborator said the other day: 'the fundamental factor of the superiority of the Allies, and of their certitude of final victory.' The pledge is a costly one. England will never consent to allowing Germany free access to the seas without her evacuation of the territories she is now occupying. England's strength at sea is continually increasing; on land she has put forth a most gigantic effort, and is about to display her power. Mr. Lloyd George said recently: 'The British Empire has not been encroached upon at any given point of its immense territory over the five continents of our planet.'"

Besides, another picture, no less interesting, might show us the German Colonial Empire on August 14th 1914 and at the end of January 1915. Its creation was with that of the fleet, one of the glories of the present reign. It comprised immense territories in Africa and valuable ones in Oceania and the Far East. Piece by piece and almost unnoticed, while people's attention has been centred upon the battlefields nearer home, it has almost entirely broken down.

In Asia the leased territory of Kiao Tschau, with Tsingtau its capital, considered a model German settlement, the most prosperous and the most developed, has been conquered by the Japanese, who will not be inclined to return it unless compelled—and how can they be forced into doing so?

In Oceania, German New Guinea, Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the Bismarck Archipelago, East and West Caroline Islands, Marianne Islands, and the Samoa Isles: all of these possessions which have been continually extorted for their exotic beauty in the German Press, are now occupied by English colonial troops from Australia or New Zealand.

Germany's African possessions covered a surface of 2,707,300 square kilometres in all, or more than five times the area of the Empire itself, in Europe. What has become of these colonies? Togoland, with the portion of French Congo given up after the Agadir affair, has been occupied by French colonial troops since the summer of 1914. General Botha, who put down the insurrection fomented by Germany in the Transvaal, completed the conquest of Namaland early in July 1915. This colony had been more opened up than any of the Imperial possessions in the dark continent, and there German emigration had taken deepest root. But Namaland has had its day.

A despatch just informed us that the same fate has befallen the Cameroons, after a campaign, the particulars of which will be of interest later on. The Cameroons too, have had their day.

The doing away with nearly the whole of the German colonial empire, having a population of 13 million inhabitants, is a matter for calculation which cannot be overlooked. The territories are pledges, or securities, their loss is a prejudicial one to Germany which had expended milliards upon them. And these colonies remain for England which commands the seas, as pledges which she will know how to turn to good account later on.

"It is not useful too, at times, to cast a glance towards these distant regions, where those who in Europe consider themselves inevitable conquerors, have suffered some stinging defeats that have not been written about or boasted of in their newspapers."

Shipping Notes.

The Nor. s.s. Anna 1017 tons Capt. A. Artzen, arrived from Hongkong yesterday with a general cargo and 1 bag of mail and 16 deck passengers. The consignees are Messrs. Wang Lee and Co.

The Brit. s.s. Penang 386 tons Capt. A. Richardson, arrived from Kelantan yesterday. The consignees are Messrs. The Borneo Co. Ltd.

Ships in Harbour.

Bandon	Dan	8
Penang	Brit.	26-4
Changchow		B.
Liangchow		28
Anna	Nor.	O.

PADDY REPORT FOR APRIL 30.

Nasuan 2020 coyans at Tos.	80/94 each
Samruang 1040 "	73/83 "
Namuang 100 "	66/67 "
Total Coyans	3160 "

24 to 30 April 1916.	
Nasuan 10790 Coyans.	
Samruang 7520 "	
Namuang 1430 "	
Total	19800 "

1 May 1916.	
Nasuan 12890 coyans at Tos.	81/93 each
Samruang 980 "	73/83 "
Namuang 110 "	66/67 "
Total Coyans	2380 "

Chubb's Safes

HAVE AGAIN

Proved Their Worth

IN THE RECENT

FIRE

AT THE

Teck Lee Rice Mill

The contents were absolutely unharmed.

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

The Siam Forest Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

INSURANCE

RISKS ACCEPTED

AT

Current Rates.

FIRE.

Employers Liability Assurance Corporation Limited.
The State Assurance Company, Limited.
The China Fire Insurance Company, Limited.
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.

LIFE.

China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited.

MARINE.

World Marine and General Insurance Company, Ltd.

MOTOR CAR RISKS.

Employers Liability Assurance Corporation Limited.

Louis T. Leonowens Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

Big Ben

Alarmclock

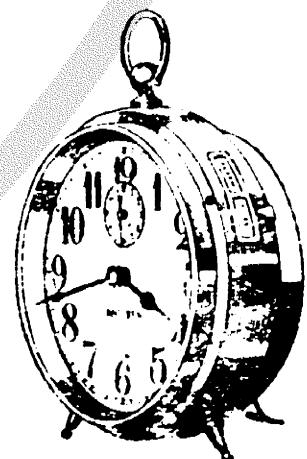
All good qualities combined.

SEE HIM

AT

S. A. B.

Sole Importers.



MUSIC EVERY NIGHT.

THE FILIPINO BAND

(Capable and Experienced Musicians)

will play nightly at the

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

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

Special Dinners every Saturday and Sunday.

(For particulars as to private engagements apply Commercial Hotel.

Telephone 133.)

ALL KINDS OF Motor Car Tyres

Kept in stock.

Goodrich

Dunlop

United States

Michelin

Moseley

ALSO

Solid Tyres

Siam Import Co., Ltd.

Rubber and War.

Germany's position with regard to the supply of rubber must be a very unenviable one indeed. It has only to be considered to what a great extent rubber is required in modern warfare—to say nothing of hospital work—to realise something of our enemy's difficulties in this connection. All electrical plant, for instance, would be useless without rubber, and when we think of the thousands of miles of insulated wire that must be required for field telegraphs and telephones it will be seen that here the difficulty may be a very pressing one indeed. In certain cases it appears that the Germans are using uninsulated wire for some of their field telegraph work, though, of course, this cannot always be satisfactory.

It has been suggested that rubber is at the bottom of one of the surprises that the Germans are supposed to be preparing for us in the Kiel Canal, namely, the ship that they claim cannot be successfully torpedoed. It is unlikely, however, that rubber is being used to insulate vessels from the shock of a torpedo explosion in this way, because the amount of rubber required to protect even one ship would be far beyond that now available in Germany. Our own Admiralty might reasonably be supposed to be in a better position to do something on these lines if it were thought that such rubber insulation would be a real protection.

Probably the biggest rubber consuming part of the Services is the motor transport, which requires vast quantities of solid and pneumatic tyres, though a large amount of rubber is now being used, and will be required in ever increasing quantities, for the production of rubber trench boots. The manufacture of explosives, which employs many scores of thousands of workers, makes it necessary in many branches of the industry that the workers should wear rubber boots and gloves.

After the War many of these special rubber products will cease to be manufactured, at any rate in such enormous quantities, and it will be necessary to seek other outlets for the steadily increasing output of rubber, the world's production of which for 1915 has been estimated at 416,000 tons of which, approximately, 100,000 tons represent plantation rubber. The latter variety has increased from only 145 tons for 1905 and 8,200 tons in 1910, so that there is every prospect of plantation rubber being absolutely in the ascendant in the near future, and it is calculated that within the next four or five years a quarter of a million tons of plantation rubber should be available annually.

If such an output, or anything rea-

Fights for Craters.

London, April 24.—The Canadian share in the recent crater contest at St. Eloi was splendid. The craters caused by the mines whereby the Fusiliers captured the German trenches are fifty to a hundred feet deep, with often precipitous sides. The Canadians were ordered to hold them, and were subjected day and night to incessant shelling, the nature of which is exemplified by the fact that two hundred trench mortar bombs fell in one crater in two hours. Nevertheless, the Canadians worked most calmly in constructing parapets, while bombing parties crawled from the holes and attacked the Germans in constant affrays.

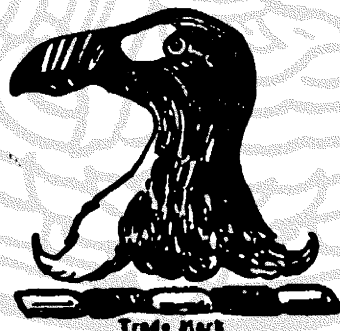
British Artillery Superiority.
The German cannonade was outclassed by the British in the proportion of three to two shells. When the German crowning attack was made on the main crater, the assailants were mowed down by the British artillery, but the remnant got through and captured the crater after a desperate fight. The Canadians' brigadier heard the news and hurried up. He was twice buried by German fire but was dug out and organised the battle on recovery.

The Prince of Wales.

The Suez correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "There was a great scene of enthusiasm on March 25, when the Prince of Wales attended Major-General Sir Archibald Murray's inspection of the Australian infantry brigade and artillery. When the parade was over the men were permitted to fall out, and they rushed forward and lined the road by which the Prince of Wales and the Generals rode home. Veterans from Gallipoli and reinforcements from Australia cheered him to the echo. There was a similar demonstration on another day, when General Murray and the Prince of Wales inspected the New Zealanders. The Prince on March 26 attended service with the Australian division at the Desert Camp. He has made many visits to various points in the desert and the Suez Canal since his arrival in Egypt, including several visits to the Australians and New Zealanders. He lives with the army in the simplest manner, and with none is he more popular than with the forces of the Dominions, who especially like his unaffected and unceremonious bearing."

sonably near it, be attained, it is safe to say that we shall be well within sight of that ideal of all road engineers, namely, the rubber highway, regarding which there will be continued on a much larger scale after the War the very successful preliminary experiments already made in London.—"Times of India."

LAGER BEER



**GREAT AUK'S HEAD
BRAND.**

BOTTLED BY
**W. A. Ross &
Brother Ltd.**

LIVERPOOL.

Sole importers

The **Borneo Co.,**
Limited.
BANGKOK.



AN EXCELLENT
HIGH CLASS
British
Brewed Beer

England and Spain.**Lord Robert Cecil on Neutrals and the War.**

Lord Robert Cecil was recently interviewed by Mr. Joachim Bosch, special London correspondent of *Las Noticias*, the chief Barcelona daily newspaper. At the outset Lord Robert Cecil formally denied that his father, the late Marquis of Salisbury, had Spain in mind when he made his well-known reference to decaying nations. In proof of this he gave extracts from Lord Salisbury's speeches at the time of the Spanish-American War.

"But to return to the actual conflict," continued Lord Robert, "The British Government is very satisfied with the interpretation that Spain has given to neutrality, and no one has less interest than us that Spain should be involved in the war. We are very satisfied with your attitude, and in order to prove this we allow an exception to be made with regard to Spain and Portugal for a great number of goods, the exportation of which is prohibited to other neutral countries."

"But I take it that this decision," I observed, "must be owing to our exceptional geographical position?"

"No, this could not solely be done because of your geographical situation," replied Lord Robert, "but to correspond with the interpretation that the Governments of Senor Dato and the Count of Romanones have given to this neutrality; adding to this the desire that we have to live in good relations with the Spanish nation, and to develop these in the mutual interest and reciprocal benefit of both countries."

"I am very pleased to hear you speak in such eulogistic terms of my country," I said, "but allow me to ask if you could not do more for us? I think that if we compare what Spain has done for the Allies with what the Allies have done for us, the balance will show far too much in their favour; in other words, we have done more for you than you have done for us. Spain is probably the only country in Europe which has not even mobilised a single soldier, and this has enabled France to dispose of 400,000 men, which have been sent to another theatre of the war; and apart from this there is the matter of our economic situation."

"The situation of our industries is most critical. We cannot receive the raw materials which we used to obtain from Germany or from the Allies, and if we do not find a solution soon our manufacturers will be compelled to close their works and dismiss their employees. Besides, we want corn, which the British boats could bring us from the United States; coal for our industries, sulphate of copper for our vines, wool and jute for weavers, and many other products which are too many to enumerate here. And if that is not enough, last month Mr. Bunciman announced in the House of Commons that in order to dispose of more tonnage, you are considering the restriction of the importation of some goods to Great Britain and amongst them certain fruits."

Complex Problems.

"There are several points in your conversation which are most interest-

ing to me," said Lord Robert Cecil, "and which I will endeavour to answer. There are others which, owing to their nature and the ground they cover, I am not in a position to discuss, and I must ask you to leave them on one side. But this war has created very complex problems, the solution of which is most difficult. Take, for instance, the exportation of coal. One must bear in mind the scarcity of labour, the past labour disputes, and the difficulties of transport, especially over-sea. Those are obstacles of force majeure. A Commission has been appointed which is studying this problem in all its aspects, and which will bear in mind the interests of the neutral countries."

"You have also mentioned the fruit trade. That is another matter to which the British Government is giving the greatest attention, and your countrymen may be absolutely assured that the Government will do its utmost to meet their claims. But I must call your attention to the fact that there is no such prohibition of importation of fruit from Spain. What we intend is to control return freight and to avoid as much as possible congestion of goods in our British ports."

"I can assure you that the Government will do its utmost to diminish the difficulties of the neutral countries. We are truly anxious to satisfy them in all that we can, and to maintain our friendly relations with them. But this is a war the like of which has never been before. It is a war of life or death to us. Our future, our very existence as a nation, all that is dear to us, and without which life has no value, is at stake, and Britain must protect herself, and carry out her pledges with her Allies."

Britain's Chief Objective.

"Our chief objective is to win the war, and for that we shall spare no sacrifice, however great it may be. Our great weapon is our sea-power, our naval supremacy, and this we must employ to the full, by establishing a strong blockade against our enemies. It is evident that you cannot make that blockade effective without causing some inconvenience to the neutral countries, and especially to those which are neighbours of the Central Powers. But what we can say with all sincerity is that we will cause the minimum of inconvenience and trouble we can to the neutral countries. More we cannot do."

"But," added Lord Robert, "Is there anyone who thinks that if the naval supremacy, instead of being in our favour, should have been in favour of the Central Powers, they would have been more considerate towards the neutrals? Well, if anybody holds that opinion we cannot help it, but what we will do is to try to prevent any opportunity of disillusioning him. What consideration would that people have for the neutrals that had so little for the Belgians?"

"The war can only have one end, and it is the complete defeat of Prussian militarism. Germany is beaten already, and she knows it. With all her wanton effort, with all her aerial raids and submarine campaigns, she will not succeed in turning the tables. It is true that we are a slow country in

(Continued on page 8.)

Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd. Virginia Cigarettes.

"Aide de Camp" No. 22.

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Cigarettes can be had
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CITY & BANGRAK.

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Grand Change of Programme.
From Saturday 29th April to Tuesday 2nd May.

A Day of Days

IN 4 PARTS.

A sparkling, scintillating drama with a snap and go that will keep you muscle-taut from beginning to end.

THE FLOODED MINE

A perfectly natural story of the life of to-day, which gradually unfolds itself

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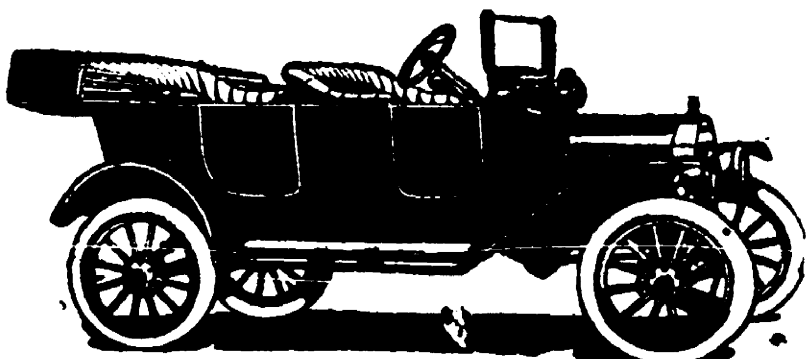
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**A ROARING KEYSTONE COMEDY
ALL AT SEA.**

Sound Reasons for Buying a Ford Car



When you buy a Ford you are giving your pocketbook the same respectful and wise consideration that you exercise in your business affairs. You are going into the open market and laying out your funds to the very best advantage because in the Ford you are buying the greatest amount of utility and service the motor car market affords.

Your wisdom continues to be manifest after the purchase because the Ford demands less of the pocket-book for cost of operation than any other car.

Book Early for Early Delivery at

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preparing. But one must bear in mind that we have had to create and to improve practically everything while we were struggling, and from an army ridiculously small for a nation like ours, we have had to raise it in quality and number to the category of an army of a Continental Power. We have helped our Allies, financially and otherwise, which later on will come to light. All this we have done, and we will continue to do to the end.

"We may assure you that we have no ambitions in Europe. Our greatest aim is that all the European nations should grow, prosper, and develop freely in agreement with their own customs, with the institutions which they may choose for Government, free to rule themselves, and free to govern their destinies. It is for that that all the neutral nations who aspire to be independent and to live without hindrance or submission must desire the triumph of our cause, the cause of Great Britain and her Allies, which is the cause of civilisation, of freedom, and of justice, and the cause that in the end will triumph."

With those words I took leave of Lord Robert Cecil, and I left the Foreign Office, of which visit I shall retain an everlasting impression.

£1,000 for Mrs. Asquith.

Result of the Donington Hall Libel.

Apology and Withdrawal.

Mrs. Asquith's libel action against The Globe was settled on March 21, in the Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Peterson. The Prime Minister's wife gave evidence.

By consent the defendants agreed to place £1,000 at the disposal of Mrs. Asquith for such purposes as she thought fit, and to pay a sum which would indemnify her against the expenses to which she had been put.

It may be recalled that on December 21 last Mrs. Asquith obtained an interim injunction, until the trial, restraining The Globe from publishing libellous statements accusing her of playing tennis with German officers interned at Donington Hall, and sending them gifts.

Mrs. Asquith denied that she had ever been to Donington Hall, and declared that there was not the slightest shadow of foundation for any of the allegations.

The Globe pleaded that the Cabinet Minister's wife alluded to did not mean Mrs. Asquith, but at the hearing they abandoned that defence, withdrew all

imputations, and expressed unqualified regret at having made them.

Mr. Duke, K. C., and Mr. McCordie appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Alexander Neilson for the defendants.

Mrs. Asquith and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Asquith, occupied seats next to Sir Charles Russell at the solicitors' table.

A "Grave" Attack.

Mr. Duke said that the libel was one which imputed unpatriotic conduct to the wife of the Prime Minister. It was obvious that there must be some pecuniary penalty for so grave an attack made anonymously and without mentioning the name of the person accused. The Globe had submitted to a course which would shorten the proceedings. They agreed to place £1,000 at the disposal of Mrs. Asquith for such purposes as she thought fit, and to pay a sum which would indemnify her against the expenses to which she had been put.

He also gathered that the defendants were now ready by their counsel to make public the unreserved withdrawal which was the corollary of the penalty mentioned. The defendants had also consented to Mrs. Asquith going into the witness-box and on oath making a denial of the allegations, not for the satisfaction of the defendants or of decent honest-minded persons, but because a campaign of this kind was very difficult to suppress, as there were people, not entirely of the lower class, but of no responsibility in life, who thought themselves warranted to refer to these matters as if there was truth in them, while taking good care not to bring themselves within the law of slander.

Mrs. Asquith then went into the witness-box and was sworn.

Mr. Duke.—Did you at any time hold any communication with any prisoner at Donington Hall?—Never.

Did you send any kind of present or communication to any prisoner at Donington Hall?—Never.

Or cause any such thing to be done?—Never.

Did any such present or communication go to Donington Hall from your household?—No.

It was alleged that you sent delicacies from Messrs. Fortnum and Mason's. What presents have you ever sent through them?—To my son in the Dardanelles.

Did you send any other?—No.

Is there any sort of truth in the libels?—No.

Donington Hall Parcels.

Lieutenant Meyer was the next witness. He said it was his duty to supervise and inspect all communications and parcels that came to Donington Hall for German prisoners. He was at the camp from the time it was opened in February, 1915, until December last,

which was after this action was brought.

Mr. Duke.—Did Mrs. Asquith send any parcels?—Never.

Or any communications?—Never. Did any parcels or communications come from any member of her family?—Not at any time.

Or from the wife of any other Cabinet Minister?—Never.

Mr. Neilson said that on the last occasion Mr. Gordon Hewart tendered to Mrs. Asquith the sincere and unqualified regret of the defendants that these letters now in question had found their way into the columns of The Globe. To that expression of regret they adhered, and he now desired to repeat it.

The judge said it had been established beyond all question that there was not a word of truth in the allegations from beginning to end. They were started in a letter signed "Patriot," in which the writer took care not to neglect the produce of pseudonym to make these charges which were obviously directed against Mrs. Asquith.

The allegations were wholly untrue and his lordship expressed the hope that this exposure might possibly prevent some of the members of the public giving too easy a credence to other malicious and irresponsible tittle-tattle, even if it was fostered in the press by anonymous purveyors of falsehoods. The record was then withdrawn on the terms agreed. Mr. Duke stating that if necessary there would be a judge's order for the enforcement of the terms.

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When you have pains or lameness in the back bathe the parts with Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice a day, massaging with the palm of the hand, for five minutes at each application. Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly with this liniment and bind it on over the seat of pain. For sale by British Dispensary.

"Clogs on Our Wheels."

By ASVABAHU

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Ticals 2.50 each.

MENAM MOTOR BOAT CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

LINE 1—BANGKABUE TO BANG QUANG & MUANG NAWN.

Boats leave Bangkok to Bang Quang, Muang Nawn & Pakret.
a.m. 6.40, 7.30, 8.00, 9.30, 10.30, 11.40, 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.
" " Kai Koh Yai ... 1.00 ...

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

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 Wang Luang landing a.m. 7.30, 9.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30, and 12.30 and p.m. 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 and 4.30 daily.

LINE 4—KLONG SAMRONG LOCK TO BANG HIA.

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 15th Dec., 1915.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Bangkok Dep.	7.—	9.48	1.25	3.33	Ban Meh Chang Dep.	...	9.7	...	...
Ayuthia Arr.	9.3	11.11	3.33	5.45	Den Chai " "	...	12.38	...	...
Ban Phaji Arr.	9.47	12.20	4.24	6.30	Pha Sao " "	...	7.1	2.21	...
					Utaradit " "	...	7.18	2.40	...
Ban Phaji Dep.	9.57	12.37	4.30	...	Ban Dara Arr.	...	8.16	3.26	...
Lopburi Arr.	11.5	1.55	5.48	a.m.	Sawa'loke Dep.	...	7.—	2.10	...
Chengkhet Dep.	12.33	3.38	...	7.2	Ban Dara Arr.	...	8.1	3.11	...
Pak'pho Arr.	2.17	5.40	...	9.5	Ban Dara Dep.	...	8.24	3.32	...
Pak'pho Dep.	2.26	5.50	...	...	Pitsa'loke Arr.	...	10.43	5.30	...
Pitsa'loke Arr.	6.—	11.5	...	...	Pitsa'loke Dep.	...	1.45	...	a.m.
Pitsa'loke Dep.	...	7.4	2.2	...	Pak'pho Arr.	...	6.20	...	10.34
Ban Dara Arr.	...	9.5	4.18	...					
					Pak'pho Dep.	...	3.52	a.m.	a.m.
Ban Dara Dep.	...	9.20	4.40	...	Chengkhet Arr.	...	6.21	...	10.43
S'kaloke Arr.	...	10.21	5.41	...	Lopburi Dep.	...	7.10	11.6	12.25
									1.56
Ban Dara Dep.	...	9.10	4.26	...	Ban Phaji Arr.	...	8.30	12.21	3.4
Utaradit " "	...	10.6	5.29	...					
Tha Sao Arr.	...	10.15	5.38	...	Korat Dep.	...	...	a.m.	p.m.
Den Chai " "	...	11.57	...	...	Gengko " "	...	7.12	11.32	1.52
Ban Meh " "	...	p.m.	...	...			
Chang " "	...	3.8	...	...	Ban Phaji Arr.	...	8.22	12.29	2.59
Ban Phaji Dep.	10.—	12.30	4.41	...	Ban Phaji Dep.	...	6.27	8.37	12.44
Gengko Arr.	11.7	1.26	5.51	...	Ayuthia " "	...	7.13	9.25	1.23
Korat " "	...	6.8	...	...	Bangkok Arr.	...	9.28	11.35	3.16
									6.—
Bangkok Dep.	7.45	3.50	...	...	Petrien Dep.	...	7.30	3.55	...
Petrien Arr.	9.33	5.38	...	...	Bangkok Arr.	...	9.38	5.43	...

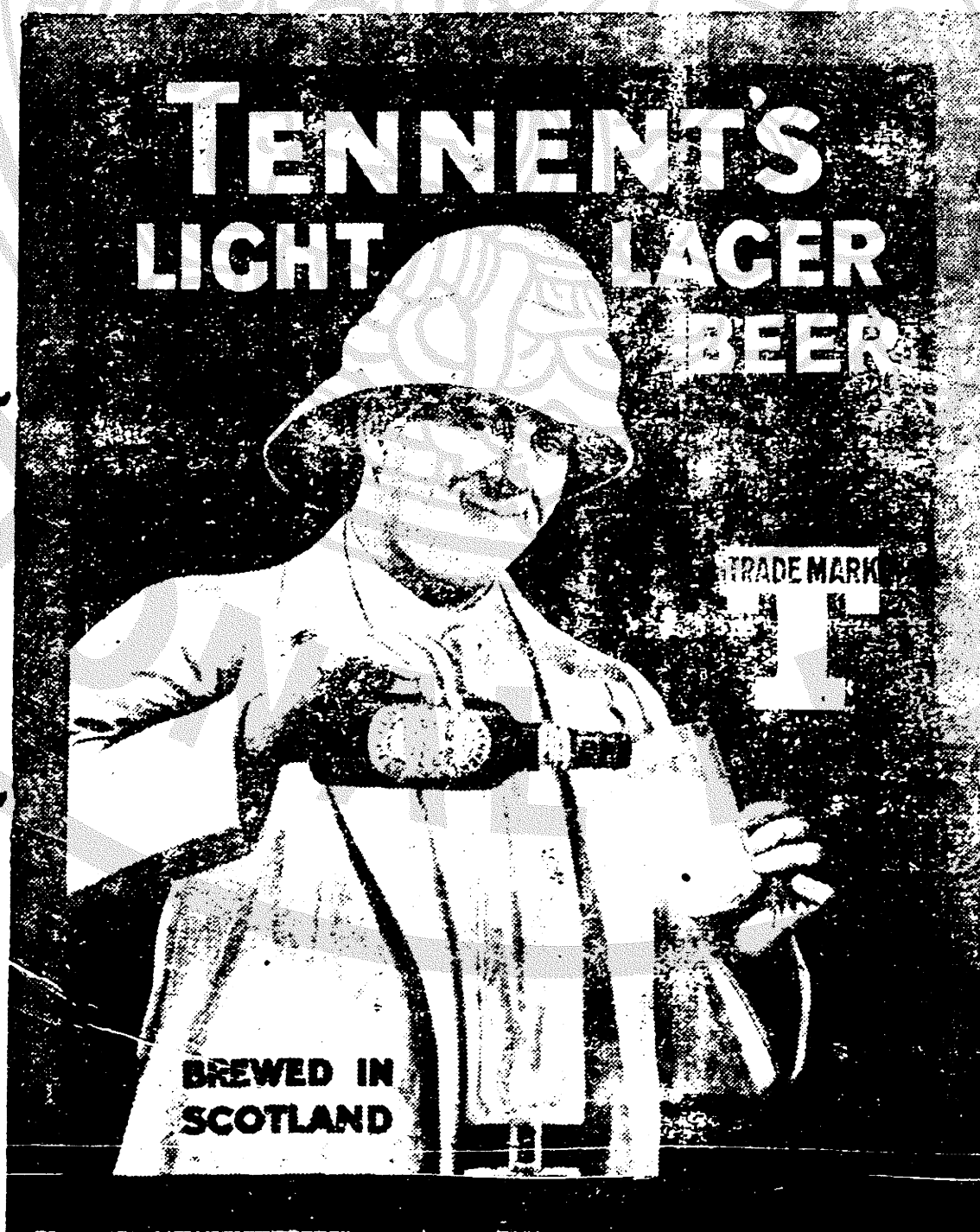
A LIGHT

Refreshing

DRINK

FOR ALL

Seasons



DON'T FORGET

TO ASK

FOR THE

RED

IT'S

TRADE MARK
T
IT

Obtainable Everywhere.