

"Siam Observer"  
Oldest Established  
Daily Newspaper  
in Siam.  
Has the Largest  
Circulation.  
Subscriptions  
English Edition  
Tos. 10 per annum.  
Siamese Edition  
Tos. 15 per annum.

# The Siam Observer.

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

FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL. 43. NO. 70

BANGKOK SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1917.

PRICE 25 SATANGS

## STEAMER SAILINGS.

**K. P. M.**

**JAVA-SIAM LINE**  
OF THE  
Royal Packet S. N. Co.  
(KONINKLYK PAKETVAART  
MAATSCHAPPIJ.)

**DIRECT SERVICE**

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For rates of freight and passage  
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**DIETHELM & Co., LTD.,**  
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Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya  
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and Guide Books, etc., apply to

**THE ARRACAN COMPANY, LTD.**  
AGENTS

## 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

**Ab Seang, Tailor.**

**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 FOR SIAM,  
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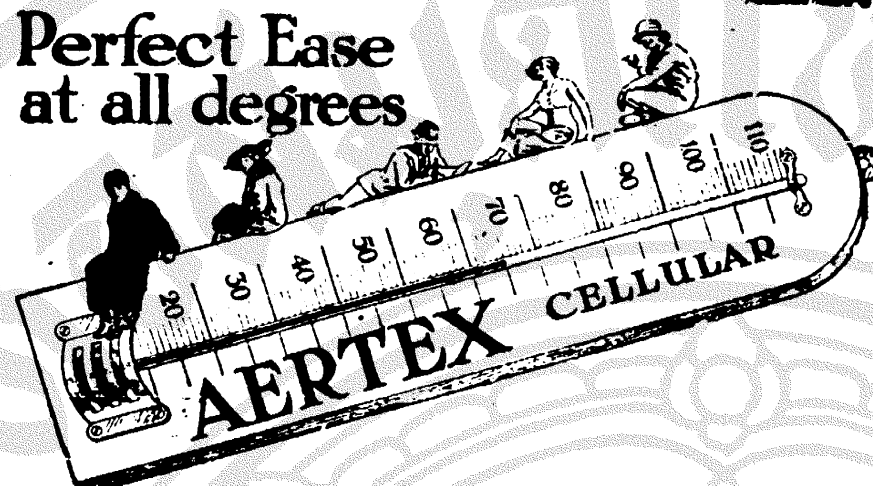
GENUINE "AERTEX"  
CELLULAR GARMENTS.

The most popular underwear for men's  
wear. Try a sample garment, sure to please  
you. This is the safe underwear for all  
seasons, the small cells allow perfect ven-  
tilation to reach the body.  
Vests or Knee Drawers. Sizes 28 to 44 inch.  
Vests Size 36 and 38 inch are out of stock.

**Price Tos. 2-50 each**



**Perfect Ease  
at all degrees**



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Steam Navigation Company.

Full particulars as to

**Sailing Dates,  
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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  
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**ROUND THE WORLD**

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

**THE BORNEO COMPANY, LTD.**

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Japanese Mail Steamship Company.

Full particulars as to

**Sailing Dates,  
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May be had on application.

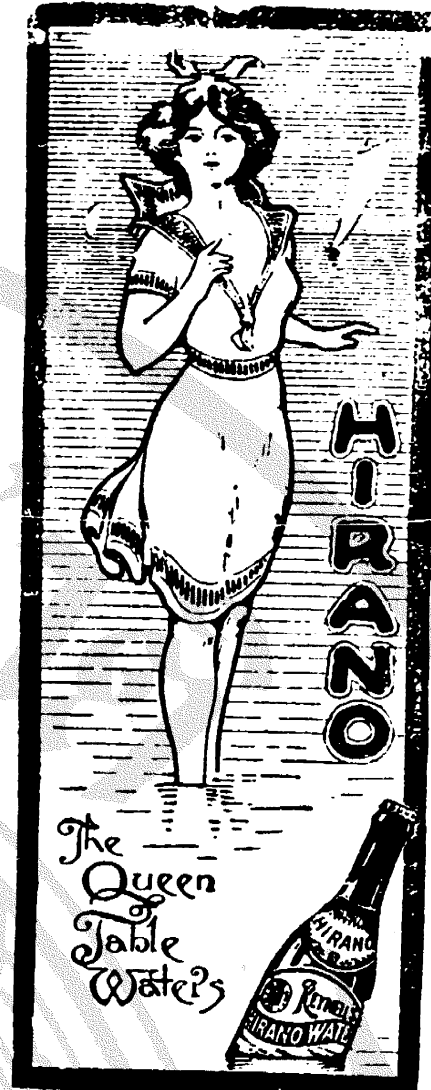
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Water**

The  
Finest  
Mineral  
Water  
in  
the  
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Excellent  
alone  
or with  
Wine or  
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Per case of 48 qts

Tcls. 9-00

Per case of 96 qts

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

Tcs. 37-50 28-00 34-00

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From choicest concord Grapes

Wholesome—Delicious—Satisfying

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FOR  
SIAM

**Oriental Store**

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FOR  
SIAM

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**THE SIAM STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.**

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

West coast Mail Service.

For Koh Lak, Chumpon, Tako, Langsuan, Bandon, Lacor, Singora,  
Patani, Panarai, Telupin, Bangnara, Takbai, Kelantan, Becho, Semarak,  
Blut, Tringgannu, Kretay and Singapore.

Departures from Bangkok

s.s. "Asdang"	...	...	24.3.17.
s.s. "Boribat"	...	...	31.3.17.
s.s. "Prachatipok"	...	...	7.4.17.
s.s. "Asdang"	...	...	14.4.17.

East Coast Mail Service

For Sriracha, Kohsichang, Koh Phai, Koh Pra, Rayong, Koh Samut,  
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Departures from Bangkok

s.s. "Chulalongkorn", Wednesday noon; not calling at Koh Phai & Krat.  
s.s. "Krat", Saturday " " " Kohsichang & Koh Kong.

All the steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have excel-  
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For Freight, Passage and Particulars apply to

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RESERVE FUNDS.  
STERLING £1,500,000 @ 2/4-15,000,000  
SILVER ... 18,000,000  
33,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS  
\$15,000,000

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HONGKONG.  
CHIEF MANAGER.  
N. J. STABE.

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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 description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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## Chartered Bank

OF  
INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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Current Accounts are opened and interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

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G. E. ALLEN,  
Agent.

Bangkok, July 1, 1909.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Societe Anonyme au Capital  
de 48,000,000 de Francs.

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The Union of London & Smiths Bank, Ltd.  
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C. HENRY, Manager.

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Montevideo ... Djibouti  
Peking

## A FAMILY NECESSITY.

Every family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Lameness, backache, shoulder, pains in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this liniment and become acquainted with its qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by the British Dispensary.

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The Siam Commercial Bank Ltd.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID UP CAPITAL  
TOTALS 3,300,000

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Phya Boribon Raja Kosakorn  
Sombat Luang Rit  
Phya Jaiyee Sombati Narongron,  
W. Brahm, Esq.  
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London Bankers—Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Swiss Bankverein.

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 application.

Safe-Deposit Lockers let to the public 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.

## TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE  
BANGKOK BAR  
FOR MARCH 1917.

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

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

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

Mar. 9th 0 Full Moon 4 h 40 m a.m.  
16th (Last Quarter) 7 h 15 m a.m.  
23rd 0 New Moon 10 h 47 m a.m.  
28th (First Quarter) 5 h 18 m p.m.

## 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.

## For Sale.

At Reduced Prices.

On account of Removal to New Premises.

Large and small side boards with mirrors, Chest of drawers with mirrors, galre and small bookcases, almirahs, wall pictures, Dressing tables with mirrors, travelling boxes, writing tables, Bentwood chairs, tea tables, Iron Bedsteads, mattresses, washstands, dining tables, Electric table lamps and fans, clocks in good condition, door screens, glass ware, porcelain, tea-sets, Kitchen stove etc., etc.,

Apply: D. FROIMAN,

138, Si-Phya Road,

Next to Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

## Special Notice.

If you wish to make a good BARGAIN!

Call at the B. A. S.

(Opposite H. B. M. Consulate)

Household furniture to suit all tastes and pockets.

Assorted merchandise always in stock.

Bargain sales every Saturday, commencing 2 p.m.

## GOODS IN STOCK:

Watches, Clocks, Tables, Wardrobe with mirror, E. fans, Dressing table, Dressing room mirror, Bedsteads, Ice chest, Hat stand, Meat safe, Writing desk, Book case, Typewriter, Cooking stove, Gramophone, A. hand Organ, also One Victoria carriage, complete, and One Saigon made Dog-cart, harness, lamps etc. Ladies shoes, Cigarettes, French butters, Nor. Sardines, A large quantity of "Golf" Whisky Etc., Etc., Etc.

For particulars apply to—

T. S. APCAR,

Auctioneer and Estate Agent.

## 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.

## 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 Contractors are invited to pay us a visit.

Our prices are very moderate.

## HARP VOOR LONG &amp; CO

Facing Sampeng Old Market, Jawarat Road, No. 184 to 189.

We have just unpacked a large shipment of our well-known High Class Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Oils, Brassware, Iron-ware, and Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, Silver smith's Tools, and various kinds of best Chinese silks always in stock.

INSPECTION INVITED. PRICES MODERATE.

Tel. No. 535.

## DON'T WAIT

until you are worse before starting a campaign against disease. Do not let your slight may be your indisposition your duty to yourself demands that immediate steps be taken to disperse it. Of course, you expect to get better and not worse, but where health is in question you are never justified in leaving anything to chance, and, as is well known, indisposition, instead of disappearing of its own sweet will, frequently develops serious disorders if neglected. Your safest course is to

## TAKE

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

which are the World's finest household remedy for the correction of derangements of the stomach, liver, or kidneys. Slight headaches, loss of appetite, a nasty taste in the mouth and other little symptoms of that sort are indications of digestive disorder, and may be regarded as Nature's warning of worse troubles to follow if the cause of the present ailment be not speedily removed. Don't wait until to-morrow but take Beecham's Pills

Sold in boxes, 4/4, 1/4 & 2/6.

NOW

## In Liberty's Defence.

The Price of an Ideal.

By a true enough instinct the popular imagination has always seized upon the arena as typical of the collision between paganism and Christianity. The few weak and helpless individuals confronting death on the egg-shaped space of sand, and, ringing them round, the vast concourse idly or with cruel zest gazing upon the work of mutilation sunn up the resources, spiritual and material, of two ideals. Outwardly paganism triumphs and its rival is broken beneath its numbers and its strength. But to a philosophic eye, capable of gauging the thought behind the act, victory might already be seen declaring itself on the side of the apparently vanquished. For crushed, outnumbered, dying, their very death declared the presence of an idea greater than life itself; whereas among the onlookers scrutiny could detect no faith or purpose of such a price. Christianity was to live because it could command the sacrifice of life. Paganism was to die because it contained nothing worth dying for.

But the contrast merely illustrates the encounter of truth and falsehood throughout the course of history. The ideals that are to preside over the future of mankind are championed with a tenacity proportioned to their intrinsic value. Represented in their early stages by a few chosen spirits, whose fate it is to encounter and be crushed by the weight of the established order of things, they enter by degrees into a wider incarnation among the masses of the people. From few to many the light passes; and as it passes the struggle changes its character from persecution to more and more even contest, and finally to the victory of the incoming over the outgoing idea.

Such has been the routine. But through each phase of the struggle runs the old difference, the difference in the value of motives, the difference of the arena. On one side has at its back all outward forms of strength, an iron will, an exact discipline, trained armies, an absolute control over all the resources of the state. The other relies directly on this, that it has a truth to communicate of the utmost importance to mankind. Quite obviously this is the secret of its strength; indeed, for long it has no other. Liberty starts as a cry, a banner waved, a trumpet blown. Its battalions come after. It works like a kind of magic, for its power depends on no external things, but proceeds directly from within. It is going to be a light in the world, it is going to help mankind, it is by this way that the onward march of humanity lies. And, with that curious and profound instinct for what is of value to the race, the people gather round it and expose their naked breasts in its defence. The real strength of their cause is in itself, in the fact that it is no superimposed act of authority, but a living impulse and a living hope prompting to constant self-sacrifice. Indeed, the great loyalties are wonderful things! For this thought, for a good they could never see and a hope that would take centuries to fulfil, how many thousands have lived the lives of hunted deer and died upon the scaffold?

There is an advantage in recalling these things in this hour of trial. The lives we are offering up are the price of an ideal. Some say that truth prevails of its own nature, and no doubt speculative and purely rational truths may so prevail. But not the great controversial truths which lie at the root of progressive government and racial evolution. Liberty has never advanced through the arguments of philosophers, but through the devotion and self-sacrifice of its believers. It is as the victor in a hundred fights that it has come down to us. Again and again it has proved its inherent value by the sacrifices it has been able to command. Lives have paid the toll for every step of its advance. And if it is the present struggle the toll is heavier than ever, because from the national scale the controversy has passed to the international. Our race has often bled for English liberty; it is called upon today to bleed for a European, a world-wide liberty. Moreover, its enemy is of like proportions. It would seem as if the Prussian State had been destined and set apart from the beginning to rally the forces of tyranny for their last encounter. By sheer efficiency, by the superiority not only of her military genius but of her intellectual defence of tyranny as a principle, Prussia has gathered under her leadership all the scattered and hitherto ineffective elements of tyranny which exist in Europe. It is the little States that breed the big ideas. Palestine is one example, Greece another; yet a third is Prussia. The first stood for spiritual liberty, the second for intellectual liberty, the third for the tyrannical ideal complete in action and in thought.

And in this last encounter it will be as in every other—that side will win which can endure longest and suffer most. In this world everything sooner or later fetches its price. Life by life the price of the truth we fight for has to be paid down until falsehood is outbid and gives up. There never has been any other way than this. Is liberty of more value than tyranny to men, then it can endure and suffer more. It is precisely those who realize most fully the nature of liberty, who think of it not so much as an end in itself but as a process of becoming, the germ as

it were of a constant growth kept in motion by the exercise of the human faculties on all the problems of life—it is these who, estimating its influence on the centuries to come, least grudge the cost we are now paying for it. We ought not to grudge it. People who dilate on the sanctity of life and the horror of death and suffering take a too gross and material view of the human lot. We are privileged; it is not given to every generation to die for the truth. (Times.)

## Notice.

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

W. L. GRUT,

Vice-Chairman.

22-29

## Auction Sale of Sundry Goods:

Favoured with instructions from

Mae See, Wat Koh, Sampeng

The undersigned

will sell by Public Auction,

On Saturday and Sunday, the

24th and 25th instant

at 2 p.m. sharp.

The whole effects comprising of:—  
Iron safes, Sewing machines, Show cases, Musical boxes, lamps, gun and revolver cases, leather straps, old China ware, tables, chairs, almirahs, Electric table fans, Screws, bolts and nuts, files, hammers, saws, door springs, Screw jacks large and small, filters, brackets, gimlets, steel bows, and a large quantity of vaseline and machine oil, and various other goods too numerous to mention.

TERMS:—

Delivery to be taken within 24 hours

after sale against cash.

A deposit of 25% may be demanded

on fall of hammer. No lots purchased

to be removed during the time of sale.

For Further particulars apply to:—

T. S. APCAR,

Auctioneer and Estate Agent.



## Notice.

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

On the 24th. March.

(1) Land at Phra Khanong.

On the 26th. March.

(1) Land at Klong Ban Khamin.

(2) Garden land at Klong Phasi Charoen.

(3) Garden land at Bang Krn.

(4) Paddy field at Paknam.

On the 27th. March.

(1) Three plots of paddy field on Klong No. 23 at Nakornayok.

(2) Paddy field on the east bank of Klong No. 16 at Chaocheingao.

(3) Paddy field on the west bank of the same Klong.

Full particulars can be obtained from the above mentioned Department.

7-14, 19-27.

**MARTIN'S**  
**APIOL & STEEL**  
**PILLS**  
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. It is the only medicine that can be taken at any time, in any place, and in any condition. It is the only medicine that can be taken at any time, in any place, and in any condition. It is the only medicine that can be taken at any time, in any place, and



**Humanities of the War.**

"As sound as a bell," was the doctors' verdict in passing the oldest British soldier on active duty, Private Charles Farmer, aged eighty, of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry. He is one of the guard at the prisoners' camp, Douglas, Isle of Man.

Farmer is a Crimean veteran, and was discharged from the Army in 1871.

A curious little story arising out of the war has just been brought to the notice of the Paris police. The outbreak of hostilities found an Austrian waiter unable to resign himself to leaving his French wife and his little son. He therefore decided to keep to his apartment and not go out. For twenty-six months he has remained hidden: but the confinement at last got on his nerves, so he gave himself up to the authorities.

A number of well-to-do ladies, conscience-stricken at the idle lives they were leading in the pre-war days, some time ago formed a society, every member binding herself to do some kind of work for a war charity. A week or so ago a meeting was held, the proceeds were handed in, and each lady gave an account how she had employed herself. One lady candidly admitted that she had got her money out of her husband, whereas there was a cry of indignation, and the President observed that this could hardly be called work. "Not work? You don't know my husband!" was the significant retort.

Private William Davis, of the South Staffordshire Regiment, who at Loos, in October, 1915, was deprived of speech and hearing by shell shock, has regained his speech in a remarkable manner.

With a number of friends he was in a Lincoln hotel, when a young lady who knew his story and had heard of wonderful cures effected by pleasant surprise in such circumstances, beckoned to him and demanded a shilling for a kiss. Davis dimly understood her, and was feeling in his pockets when the lady exclaimed: "Never mind the shilling: give me a kiss and you will speak again." Thereupon she planted a kiss upon his cheek.

This action caused roars of laughter among the company. Davis joined in, and to the amazement of everybody, turned to a friend and said clearly: "Corporal, good evening. How are you?" Davis can now speak fairly well, and there is every reason to hope the cure will be complete.

The lieutenant was instructing the

squad in visual training.

"Tell me, Number One," he said, "how many men are there in that trench digging party over there?"

"Thirty men and one officer," was the prompt reply.

"Quite right," observed the lieutenant, after a pause. "But how do you know one is an officer at this distance?"

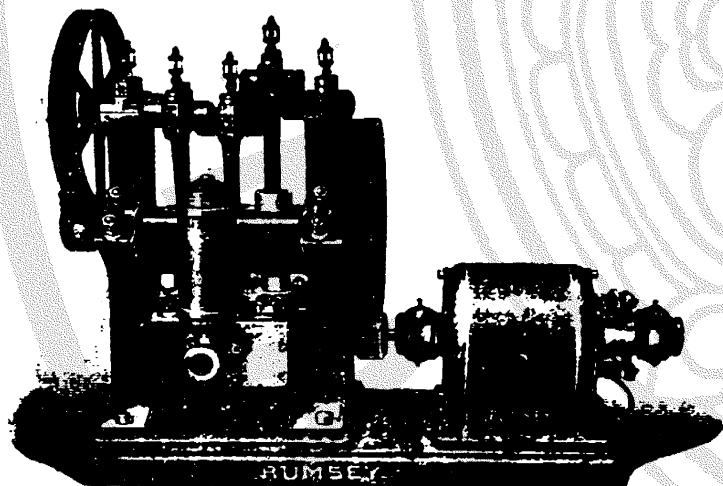
"Cos he's the only one not working, sir."

An amusing story comes from Bulgaria. The Crown Prince of Germany wanted the two elder sons of the Bulgarian King to visit his headquarters before Verdun and be present at its downfall. The young men accepted the invitation, remained a month, then, very much bored, excused themselves and went home. "What impressed you the most?" their father asked. They replied simultaneously, "The resistance of the French."

Nothing pleases a mess room better than a good natured laugh at the padre's expense, and occasionally circumstances provide an amusing contretemps to gratify their mischievous delight. On one occasion a Catholic chaplain announced to the orderly-room that there would be vespers and benediction the following evening at 6.30. Unfortunately this appeared in next day's orders as "vespers and benediction." Great was the mirth throughout the entire division. The malicious report was set in circulation that the notice attracted a much larger congregation than usual.

**D'Annunzio Decorated.**

The French War Cross was presented to Signor Gabriele D'Annunzio, the Italian soldier-poet, who has lost an eye in the service of his country. Colonel de Gondrecourt presented the decoration, which was accompanied by a letter from General Lyantey in which the latter said: "I should have been very proud to have been able to pin the French War Cross on your breast myself. My Government is happy to bestow it upon the great Italian who preached the Holy War from the summit of the Capitol, and who, by his genius and enthusiasm, raised the Latin shields against the enemies of our civilization and our race." Signor D'Annunzio was overcome with emotion during the presentation ceremony. He made a short speech of thanks, during which he said that the Croix de Guerre was the decoration most desired by any soldier, since it is pinned on the heroic breasts of those who twice saved the world, on the Marne and at Verdun.

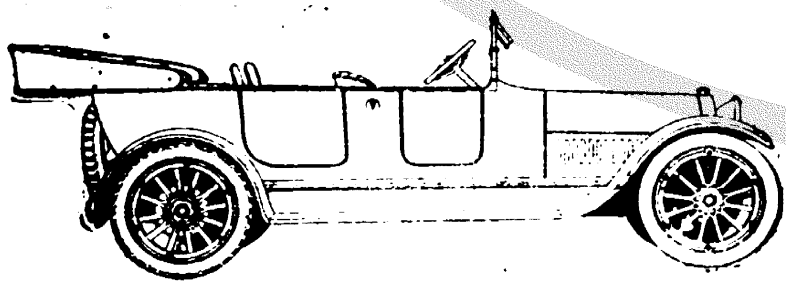
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NEW MODEL 1917.

Another consignment expected shortly.

It is advisable to book in advance in order to obtain prompt delivery.

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Agents.

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SHIPMENT  
JUST ARRIVED

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Special pattern  
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Inexpensive in Cost

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

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" 5 Second "

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**Oriental Bakery.**

ORIENTAL AVENUE.

Daily supplies of white bread & rolls.

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

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Waterproof Overcoats of all varieties, especially light in weight.

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SPECIALITY.

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

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WE DO THE REST

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## Raffle No. II



in aid of the German  
Red Cross.

The prizes, nearly all of which though comprising many private donations, are brand new, include: 1 new Ford Motor-Car, 20 H. P. 4 Cyl., 4 seater, complete with all accessories; 1 complete set of table-knives, forks etc. for 12 persons; 2 real leather Club Chairs, 1 set of 2 cuff-links, 3 shirt front buttons, 1 scarf-pin of gold set with 1 diamond, 1 sapphire and 1 ruby each; 1 thief and fireproof safe; 1 gold ladies bracelet set with diamonds and rubies; 1 gold-bracelet; 1 large fine carpet; 1 bag containing 10,000 Copper-satangs; 1 Singer Sewing Machine; Ice box; gentleman's bicycle; 2 golden watchchains; 1 valuable piece of ancient Chinese Porcelain (Period Hsien Fay, Dynasty Ching); 1 complete coffee-service with tray; 1 smoking table with brass top; 1 beautiful Japanese large Bronze (Roaring Tiger); 1 Japanese gunmetal and gold Cigarette case; 1 silver ashtray; 2 walking sticks with heavy silver handles; 1 walking stick ornamented with silver; 1 other walking stick; 1 ladies umbrella with silver handle; 1 ladies belt-buckle; 1 ladies travelling Necessaire; 1 handsome Mirror; table cloth, silk with Saigon Embroidery; 1 electric table lamp with crystalfoot; 1 gilt enamel saltcellar; 1 Serge Pah Lai; 1 Serge Pah Nung; electric coffee-machine; 1 case of Beer; 2 bags of rice; 4 dozen fruit knives in leather-case; 1 Filter; 1 Vase (Jap. Bronze); 3 assorted sets of Pah-homs (Shawls); 5 dozen handkerchiefs; 1 case of perfume; 1 pair of prismatic field glasses; 1 Hongkong gong; 1 old Japanese Carved Ivory Box and many more.

Tickets at 1 Tical each may be obtained from all local German firms the German Club and the Umschau-Office.

The objects to be raffled will be on view during the Bazar at the German Legation on the 24th and 25th inst.

The Raffle No. II. will be drawn as soon as all tickets are sold which fact will be announced in the local Papers, but at the latest on April 30th, 1917 at the German Legation.



## Notice.

A new railway landing at Ayuthia station is now completed and will be leased out for the year 2460 for steam or motor launches.

Tenderers are requested to send their offers up to 25th inst. to

ROYAL RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Bangkok, 17th March 1917.

## Notice.

Messrs. Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd. beg to notify their clients and public that in future, their premises will be closed on every Saturday from 4 p.m.

**FILES** and files.—Letter and Foolcap sizes, lever and Pilot pattern, Ticals, 2, each only.

**PORT WINE**.—You will find Sandiman's the best, and although we have just received information from them that the price on some is advanced five shillings per case, we are selling at the old price of only Tics. 2, per bottle.

**ICE CHESTS**.—Three patterns to choose from, lasting teak, improved repeatedly to meet the requirements of Siam.

E. M. PEREIRA & Co

## Notice

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

By Order of the Board,  
FRED. G. DE JESUS,  
Secretary.

23-30

## Expanded Metal

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

## Milners' Safes

Patent fire and thief resisting.  
several sizes in Stock.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

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

## FISH

Dried Cod  
Codros Caviare  
Haddock  
Bloaters  
Kippers  
Filletted

## Rabbits

Pheasants  
Boiled Ham on cut  
French Ham  
Raw Ham  
Breakfast Bacon

## CHEESE

Roquefort  
Australian  
Cheddar (English)  
Canadian  
Gruyere

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

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

# "White Horse" Whisky.

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Obtainable Everywhere.

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The whole world thinks well of the Hupmobile. In almost every country in the world, in large cities, small towns or in the country, this car is being more widely bought than ever before.

It could not hold preference if it were just an ordinary good car.

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In every way it is worthy of the good opinion of the world.

The man who confirms his judgment of superior motor car value by buying a Hupmobile gets better performance, better quality, better engineering design, more comfort, better upholstery and equipment, better finish that he ever thought was possible at the price.

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Barrow, Brown & Co.

**BRITISH**  
made with  
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**BRITISH**  
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**Car Lighting and Starting**

is designed on the very best rock of simplicity, no complications, no intricate mechanical or electrical devices—just a perfectly arranged system in which the lighting and starting are run from one battery.

Motorists are invited to write for full particulars of the Simple Safe and Certain System

Siam Electricity Co. Ltd., B'kok  
S. A. VANDERVELL & CO., Ltd.  
Electrical Engineers,  
ACTON, LONDON, ENG.

## THE Great War.

## Russian Affairs.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, March 22.

Petrograd.—The provisional Government has proclaimed a general political amnesty and has also confirmed the constitution of Finland and provided for an early convocation of the Finnish Diet.

The Government has increased by two milliard roubles the amount of notes which the State Bank may issue.

## United States and Germany.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, March 22.

Washington.—President Wilson has called an extra session of Congress for the 2nd of April in order to take action regarding the state of war which admittedly exists between the United States and Germany.

## German Gun Boat Blown Up.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, March 22.

Hongkong.—The German gunboat *Tsingtau* was blown up and sunk at *Pham-poa*.

## Bombs on German Ships

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, March 22.

Shanghai.—Bombs have been discovered on three of the seized German ships. It is believed that the intention was to sink the vessels in the fairway.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

OWING to the heavy rain this afternoon there was no racing at the Royal Turf Club. The events fixed for to-day will be run on Monday at 3 p.m. weather permitting.

NEW Ads.—The Siam Import Co., Ltd. stock Denby motor trucks. Complete change of programme to-night at the Phathanakorn. Office stationery, wines, ice chests etc. for sale at Messrs E. M. Pereira & Co's. stores.

## The Rajini Girls' School

The annual distribution of prizes and certificates to the girl students of the Rajini College takes place this evening. It is expected that His Majesty the King will be present at the function.

## Bus Strike Settled.

London, March 18.—The threatened strike of London bus-men, tramway-men, and taxicab drivers was cancelled restore, when it was announced by Mr. Hodge at the request of Sir George Cave, K.C. that he would cancel the licenses of women drivers.

St. Patrick's day was the quietest Dublin has seen for many years.

## Rajah Hitam Coconut Estate, Ltd.

### Annual General Meeting.

The sixth Annual General Meeting of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the local office of the Company when there were present Mr. J. Mackay (in the chair), Mr. H. B. Borgersen, Mrs. J. Ehrhardt, Capt. G. Foss, Mr. H. S. Leonard, Mr. H. A. R. Zachariae and Mr. A. L. Svendsen (Secretary).

After the notice convening the meeting was read and the minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed the Chairman said that he did not think he had anything to add to the Directors' report and the report of the Visiting Agent in which all the information that is required can be got. He thought the shareholders may congratulate themselves on the success of the estate so far. The first planted blocks are now bearing and the blocks replanted are coming on very well. Unfortunately the whole of the estate is not fully planted. There still remained 152 acres which they hope to have planted during this year. The estate has cost a great deal more than they had anticipated but the money has been well spent and he thought the expenses compared very favourably with those of other Bangkok coconut estates. With these remarks he moved the adoption of the Directors' report and balance-sheet.

The motion was seconded by Capt. Foss and carried unanimously.

The following was the Directors' report:

The Directors submit herewith their Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1916.

Area 420 acres planted during 1912, 355 in 1913, 21 in 1914, 84 in 1915, 200 in 1916, 152 acres felled but not burnt, 15 acres small holdings purchased, 1,247 acres total area.

Visiting Agent's Report: Mr. Munro visited and reported on the Estate during the year at regular intervals. He again visited the Estate in January of this year (1917). A copy of his annual report has been sent to shareholders from which it will be noted that the first planted blocks are now coming rapidly into bearing and which are expected to produce 35,000 nuts during the current year.

Development: Your Directors regret that owing principally to shortness of labour block H (152 acres) has not yet been planted, so that the planted area remains at 1,080 acres. This is the last area now to be planted and we hope to have it planted during September of this year (1917). When this is finished the whole Estate will be under cultivation.

Finance: The expenditure during the year amounts to £26,010. The total expenditure now amounts to £27,885. At the end of the year we had £2,253 cash in hand, since then we have received £422, making a total of £2,655. According to estimates recently to hand it appears the sum of £8,000 will be required to meet expenditure during 1917 and 1918.

Capital: At the end of 1915 there were 25,000 shares issued. During the year we have issued 4,694 including 200 freeshares to the Manager. The balance, bringing the total up to 30,000 has since been issued. During this year (1917) your Directors propose to issue another 5,000 shares in order to provide funds to finance the Estate till the end of 1918. After that the Estate should be self supporting.

Visits to the Estate: The Chairman visited the Estate during April, and Captain Foss during May.

Directors: During the year Mr. H. B. Borgersen was elected by the Board to fill the place of Mr. Herluf Hansen resigned. His election requires confirmation by the shareholders. Messrs. Mackay and Zachariae now retire by rotation but offer themselves for re-election.

Accounts: These have been audited by Mr. A. H. Donaldson, C. A. He retires as usual but offer to continue his services.

Mr. Borgersen proposed that Messrs. Mackay and Zachariae be re-elected on the Board of Directors. Mr. Ehrhardt seconded. Carried.

Mr. Leonard moved that the election of Mr. Borgersen as a Director be confirmed. This was seconded by Mr. Zachariae and carried.

Mr. A. Donaldson was next re-elected auditor on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Capt. Foss and unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks to the chair, terminated the meeting.

## Wire News.

London, March 17.—The Queen was present this afternoon at a crowded meeting of women at Albert Hall in favour of national service. The occupants of the Royal box included the wives of the Dominion representatives. The proceedings were most enthusiastic.

Washington, March 17.—President Wilson has appealed to the railwaymen to arrange a compromise which is imperative in the interests of the country which is exposed to perils affecting peace.

Ottawa, March 17.—Fifty thousand militia have been called out for home defence releasing immediately for overseas service fifty thousand men now training.



**Revolution in Russia.****The People's Government.****The Silence Broken.**

London, March 15.—After an ominous silence news is at last arriving from Russia describing the stirring events at the capital. A Petrograd wire says: Day and night the streets for the last three days have been long queues of hungry men, women and children outside the bakeries, wanton firing of rifles and machine-guns had been seen, and civil war in the main thoroughfares, but yet there has not been heard a single word against the war. The shortage of food and lack of organization and neglect of most elementary precautions is popularly ascribed to German influences. The patriotic determination to exterminate these influences was fired by the recent killing of the court monk Rasputin. The conflagration burst on March 12 and Renter hears the purpose was achieved.

**The Soldiers' Tour.**

Regiments declared for the Duma and the people and the naval barracks were opened to enable sailors to have participation. Describing the scenes in the streets the correspondent says the troops were ordered to use rifles and machine-guns. There were only a few cartridges in the belts of the machine-guns but the crowds were so dense that many fell. The riflemen either had a large number of blank cartridges or were shooting intentionally badly. A garden fronting the Cathedral was picked by the populace when a large force of Cossacks came up. All knelt down and the Cossacks did not fire. The people are particularly resentful against the police, because several were employed on March 11 to fire on the crowd in consequence of the refusal of many of the military to do so. Several police, including a high official, were shot later.

Several Guards regiments numbering 25,000 joined the people with their arms and some of their officers were shot. Another Guards regiment refused to fire. The Arsenal and Artillery headquarters were taken and the Commandant killed. The British military attaché, who was there at the time was escorted to the Embassy by a guard.

The fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul was also entered and this is now the headquarters of the revolutionary forces.

**Suspension of Duma.**

The Duma members assembling on March 12, found an Imperial rescript suspending session till April. Thereupon the party leaders decided not to disperse and an historic sitting was held, at the conclusion of which the President telegraphed to the Tsar describing the prevailing conditions and mentioned that troops were firing against each other, and requesting that a person enjoying the confidence of the country be charged with the formation of a new Government. He proceeded "Delay is impossible. Any delay means death. Pray God this, our responsibility, does not fall on a crowned head."

At 5.30 p.m. a Revolutionary escort brought in the President of the Council of Empire under arrest. He was the ex-Minister of Justice, one of the most prominent reactionaries. He was lodged in the ministerial room of the Duma and it was intimated that steps are being taken to remove the so-called "German gang" once for all.

The news spread and the Revolutionaries seized the hated Kresty prison after a short resistance and all political prisoners were liberated. The same course was followed with other prisons and the detective headquarters were demolished and the archives relating to political personages and organizations burned.

**Appeals to Patriots.**

The President similarly wired to the Chief of Staff, General Alexeeff and the commanding generals asking them to use their influence with the Emperor.

General Brusiloff replied: I have fulfilled my duty to Tsar and my country.

General Ruzsky replied he had carried out the request.

The President again telegraphed to the Tsar that the situation was growing worse and urging immediate measures for to-morrow may be too late; the last hour has arrived when the fate of the country and dynasty is being decided.

Replying to a deputation of revolting troops who enquired the Duma's attitude the President communicated the resolution that the hour had struck for the change of authority wherein the Duma would take the most active part.

The President dwelt on the urgency of preserving order.

The Duma appointed a non-party committee with that object and later more troops and armed citizens arrived at the Duma where the guard was replaced by troops in the revolt, who took over charge of the building.

**Premier Resigns.**

Early in the afternoon the Premier Prince Golitzin telegraphed to the President of the Duma that he resigned. The revolutionaries searched the houses of several of the ministers of Council, and the workmen's delegates issued a manifesto to the revolting troops and the factories inviting them to attend a meeting at the Duma on a basis of one representative per battalion and per thousand or less workmen respectively. They also appealed to the people to assist in provisioning

the troops pending the organization of supplies.

Civilians continued to arrive at the Duma, some in motor-cars and lorries bringing large reserves of cartridges which were promptly distributed.

Orators from the Duma steps dwelt on the necessity for the preservation of order and the need of the immediate resumption of work at all factories, lost the armies at the front be handicapped when on the verge of victory.

**Some Disorder.**

The correspondent after listening to the speeches returned to the Centre of the City where he found the district of the law courts in flames and a little distance off saw signs of a recent fight between factions. The guard had used machine-guns. Government troops showed little reluctance in accepting the inevitable. Telegraphing in the evening of March 15 from Petrograd he says all military and naval forces in Petrograd have now declared themselves on the side of the people. Troops from Cronstadt with a few officers arrived and joined themselves. The streets are now perfectly safe though there is occasional exuberant firing.

There has been a wholesale demolition and burning of police stations in revenge for the police, in soldiers uniforms, manning machine-guns and dropping grenades from buildings and houses. The Naval brigade was thus fired on by machine-guns and retaliated with a sharp fusillade. They broke into a hotel which was used as a hospital and arrested two hundred Russian officers and took them to the Duma. The foreign officers amongst the wounded, including Britishers, were treated with the greatest courtesy and transferred elsewhere.

It is estimated the civilian casualties are a hundred, of whom most were wounded. The streets present the most animated appearance with troops and hospital vans and ceaseless cheering. There is feeling of deepest thanksgiving for what has been accomplished with so little bloodshed.

London, March 16.—Reuter learns that the British colony at Petrograd is all well and is treated with every consideration.

A wire from Petrograd on March 16 says there is still a little shooting from the roofs by police who get short shrift when they are hunted down. Red ribbons and favours are seen everywhere, including on the lances, rifles and caps of the troops. Large parties of Cossacks are riding through the streets singing national songs and there are processions of all kinds military, naval and civilian, more than one headed by the flag of "liberty, equality and fraternity."

Crowds of soldiers and others daily assemble around the Duma.

**Last of the Ministry.**

When the disturbances culminated the Ministers were sitting at the Admiralty which was defended by troops, but the guard finally went over to the Revolutionaries. The Minister of Justice took refuge in the Italian embassy whence he telephoned to M. Rodzianko, the President of the Duma, to send a motorcar to take him to the Duma committee. Dubrov in the Black-hundred leader was arrested and taken to the Duma later last night and ex-Minister Protopopoff voluntarily surrendered. The commissioners of the executive and a committee of the Duma have taken over the ministries and other important appointments have been made. There is little doubt the army is now unanimous, including a number of officers of crack regiments.

On March 14 the French and British ambassadors entered into business relations with the executive of the Duma.

The Grand Duke Cyril informed the committee that he placed the Marines under his orders at its disposal. The Grand Duke visited the president and placed himself similarly under his disposition. The revolutionary troops occupied the Winter Palace. The Duma committee arrested Mr. Gorevnykin the Premier.

Moscow adhered to the movement in an hour and a half without a drop of bloodshed.

Mr. Rodzianko has issued a manifesto to the Army at the front and the fleet assuring them that the struggle against the foreign enemy is not suspended for a moment.

Telegraphing on March 15 the correspondent says that Cronstadt, Kharkoff, Newninoigorod have declared for the new Government and political prisoners everywhere are being released. The Duma has arrested Mr. Bark the Finance Minister.

London, March 16.—The latest despatch from Reuter's representative at Petrograd further describes the events leading up to the revolution. It says for weeks people have been obliged to stand for five hours in forty degrees of frost waiting to buy bread and even then frequently did not obtain any. Potatoes were eight times dearer than usual while other foodstuffs were at prohibitive prices. The Minister of Agriculture ascribed the state of affairs to the non-arrival of flour owing to snowstorms as though the snowstorms were phenomenal for this time of the year. M. Protopopoff, who is a wealthy manufacturer as well as a courtier with a reputation for debonair duplicity, was absent from Saturday's food conference convened by M. Rodzianko, and it is generally believed he was engaged in spiritualistic seances at Tsarskoye Palace.

With the Premier a non-entity it was not surprising the food situation produced dismay. Although thousands of Cossacks and also mounted infantry

**Items of American News.**

The following are from the "Manila Times" of February 18:—

Washington, Feb. 11.—The Senate committee on military affairs has just rendered a favourable report on the universal military training measure, recommending that all able-bodied males at 19 years of age be required to serve in the Army reserve corps for nine years after their period of active service has been terminated.

Honolulu, February 11.—The Koreans resident in Hawaii have held a mass meeting, and as a result have pledged themselves to supply a thousand trained men to the United States in the event of war.

Washington, February 12.—General Carranza, head of the Mexican government has invited the United States to join in an embargo on supplies and munitions to Europe.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 17.—The naval commandant at this port has warned all merchant vessels that a net has been dropped as a protection against submarines at the entrance to Hampton Roads, the channel between Chesapeake Bay and the estuary of the James River. No details of the location or size of the net are given in the naval announcement, which merely issues a formal warning to shipping.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Replying to the suggestion made through the Swiss minister by Berlin that Germany and the United States should open a discussion of ways and means of preventing war, Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing has stated officially that the United States will not parley while the German order for unrestricted submarine is in force.

The order to submarine commanders to sink all vessels without respect to nationality must be abated before the United States can enter into negotiations. Mr. Lansing's communication states, and the pledges given by Germany to the United States after the sinking of the Sussex must be renewed.

New York, Feb. 17.—The National Council of the Boy Scouts have appealed to the 600,000 members of the organization to prepare for non-military service in the event of war.

Washington, Feb. 17.—It is recognized in all official circles in Washington that the end is near, and open hostility with Germany are looked for at any moment.

The President, it is authoritatively announced, has decided on a definite policy to be followed, but does not yet consider that the time is ripe for translating it into action.

Meanwhile, it is fully realized here that to hold ships in port would merely be acquiescing in the German policy, and this realization will play a part in the developments of the immediate future.

**Reward for Good Service.**

London, Feb. 21.—The list of mentions for war services in the United Kingdom published to-day, is the most exhaustive list ever issued, but is large because the names (except those already given in smaller special lists) embrace two and a half years' accumulations. It is the first full list, and both the University and Public School Corps come in for mention, as well as the Royal Defence Corps which guards railways and points. Lord Athlone is mentioned for work as Provost-Marshal in London; Major H. T. Baker (Finance Member of the Army Council) is included for pay services, and Captain R. W. Barnett (M. P. for St. Pancras) for training the Ulster Division in musketry. The Secretary of the new Army Canteen Committee, Major Henderson, is included for organization; Captain A. J. Dyson, a well-known writer, for publicity work; Colonel Travers for supplying Sir Edward Hutton for training; General Garside Spaight for Home Defence administration; Sir Walter Jenner for billeting and quartering; Sir Charles King for administration in the Eastern Colonies; Captain J. Ridler for saddlery inspection; Captain Boyd Carpenter for Territorial and Volunteer organization; General Archdale for training, and Lords Amphill, Ancester and Anglesey for training administration. Lieut. Col. Crosse and Richardson are mentioned for training musketry instructors for the new armies.

patrolled the Novsky Prospect, the people were undeterred and demonstrated on March 10. It was remarkable that they were mostly from the middle classes. They cheered the troops and some of the latter doffed their caps and cheered back, but to this eloquent sign of the times the authorities remained blind.

The Premier M. Protopopoff, the Minister of Justice and other officials were arrested and brought to the Duma. The majority were released but M. Protopopoff and the Minister of Justice were detained.

A committee of officers and men are now sitting at the Taurida palace controlling the troops in Petrograd. All motor-cars have been commandeered but will be returned. "Order" is now the watchword of the day.

(Continued on Page 6.)

**Church Services.****Christ Church.**

Evansong and Sermon 25th March 1917  
5th Sunday in Lent.  
Processional 270 Soldiers of Christ arise.  
Hymn 94 Lord, in this Thy Mercy's day,  
194 My Lord, My Master,  
at Thy feet adoring.  
121 And now, beloved Lord, Thy Sacrament signing,  
119 Verses 73 to 88.  
Psalm Magnificat.  
Nunc Dimittis.

**S. Mary's Mission.**

Sunday, March 25.—5th Sunday in Lent (Passion Sunday).  
7.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.  
9 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.  
Hymns. Sing my tongue, the glorious battle. Almighty God, whose only Son, We sing the praise of Him Who died.  
6 p.m.—Evansong and Sermon.  
Hymns. Now the thirty years accomplished. Praise we the Lord this day. Abide with me; feet fall the eventide.  
Monday, March 26.—Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.  
7.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.  
Wednesday—March 28.  
6.30 p.m.—Services of Prayer for those engaged in the War.

**Coal Position in Denmark.**

Copenhagen, February 11.—It is believed that even with the utmost economy Denmark has only 25 months' coal supply. All street lamps have been extinguished and the electric services have been curtailed, while the theatres and restaurants have been compelled to close early.

**Notice.****CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—**

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

No Claims will be entertained unless made within 10 days after final discharge of cargo will be liable for go-down rent.

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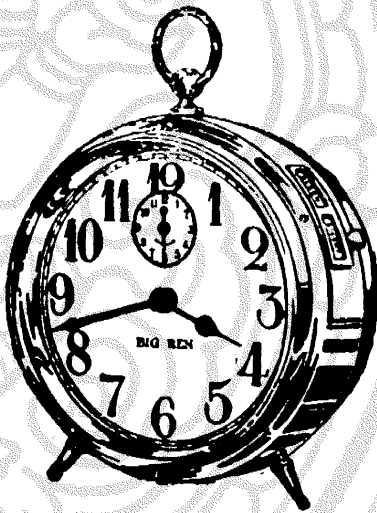
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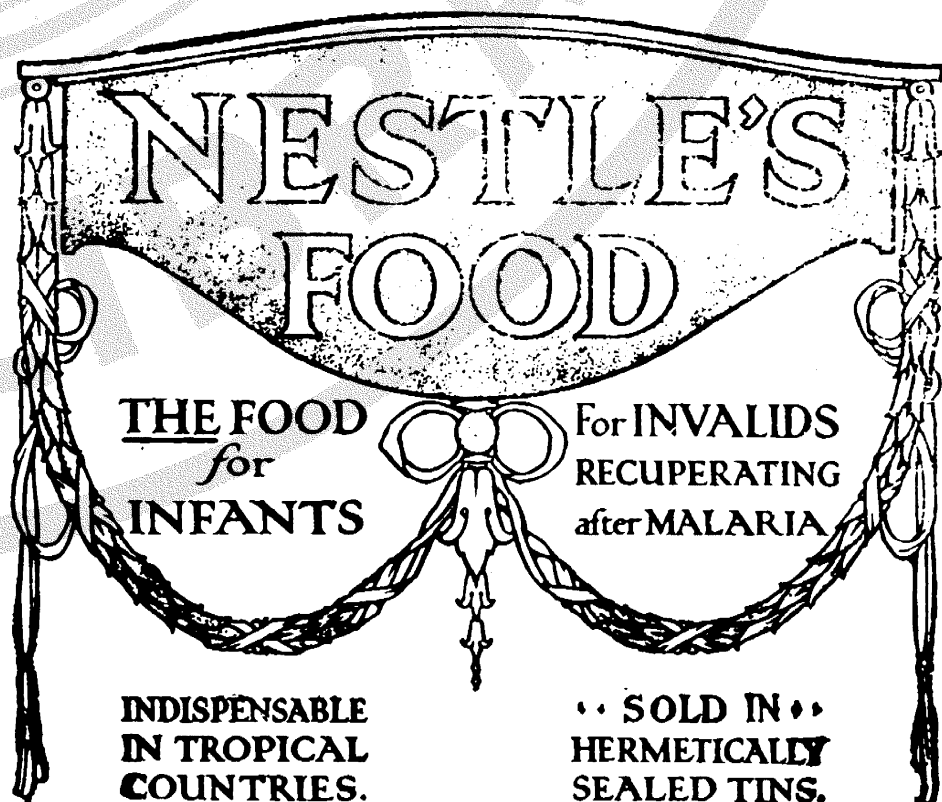


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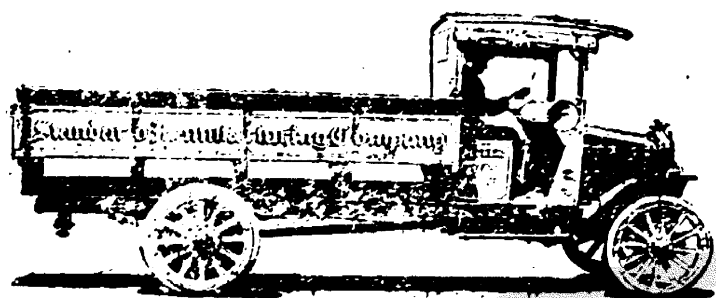
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#### Revolution in Russia.

(Continued from Page 8.)

The National Ministry. A feeling of the deepest thanksgiving for what has been accomplished with so little bloodshed fills all patriotic hearts. The resolution symbolizes Russia's determination to conquer. M. Rodzianko addressing the delegations of troops to the Duma, emphasized the unity of people and army whereby Russia's might and victory was assured.

London, March 16.—Petrograd: The list of the new National Cabinet is: Premier and Minister of the Interior, Prince Ertsov; President of the All-Russian, Mr. Zimatsos; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Millukoff; Minister of Justice, M. Kirenski; Minister of Communications, M. Nekrasoff; Minister of Commerce, M. Konovloff; Minister of Education, M. Manniloff, who is a Moscow professor; Minister of War and Marine, M. Dutchkoff, who is a Councillor of Empire; Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Shingareff; Minister of Finance, M. Tirschtchuko; Comptroller of State, M. Godoff.

Moscow: The inhabitants are rejoicing at the overthrow of the government officers and are supporting the new national government. A military committee has been formed to preserve order and to regulate food supplies. General Nirovsky, commandant of Moscow, and a thousand police and gendarmes have been arrested and political prisoners released.

Petrograd, March 16.—Between two and three in the afternoon, men with ladders began removing the Imperial trams from public buildings and shops. The obvious conclusion was soon confirmed by announcements of the abdication in shop windows and newspapers. The arms were mostly burned in the streets. Some were hurled on the ice of the canals.

The news of the abdication reached Petrograd at night time and consequently caused little stir. During the day there was a big procession of soldiers and civilians, singing patriotic songs, and the Marseillaise.

There were bursts of cheering outside the Duma when mounted troops, bearing a flag inscribed "Long Live the Socialists and republic of all countries," drew rein.

Petrograd: On the afternoon of March 16 the Banks re-opened. Drastic measures are being taken to restore order. Malefactors resisting arrest are liable to be shot at sight. There is plenty of evidence that the provinces are being kept absolutely in the dark regarding the situation at Petrograd.

Scene at the Duma. It would require a Carlyle to describe the seething lobby of the Duma

with earnest colloquies and mob oratory, with appeals for patriotism and self-sacrifice and denunciations of all connected with the regime.

At one end of the lobby is a rampart of sacks of flour. There a pile of boxes of cartridges, there half a dozen sleeping soldiers. At the entrance is a counter of medicines and first aid appliances.

Visitors to the common room include journalists and the white bearded political Lopatine, a member of the old "Society of the People's will" who for twenty years has been in Schlosseburg prison and is only now able to return to Petrograd.

New Foreign Minister.

The new Foreign Minister, M. Millukoff, interviewed by Reuters on March 15 declared the new Government considered it indispensable that the abdication of the Emperor should be final and the Agency should be temporarily entrusted to the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch. "Such is our decision. We consider it impossible to alter it." He contradicted the rumours that the Tsar was arrested and stated according to the latest news His Majesty was at Pokoff and the Emperor remained at Tsarkooselo in perfect safety.

Millukoff continued: "The problems we are going to solve consist in the re-establishment of a power capable of obtaining victory. The great crime of the late Government was throwing the country into complete disorganization and subjecting it to the hardest trials. This might have dangerously affected the issue of the war. The increase of popular discontent caused the revolution, which was almost the shortest and least bloody in history. It enabled the people to regain confidence. And the Government's strength would increase popular enthusiasm and multiply the national forces, enabling them at length to win the war. The Duma was the centre of enormous moral force and also now had to supply the army. Every hour brought news witnessing to the continual growth of the power derived from the forces of national representation.

Settling Affairs.

Petrograd, March 15.—On Thursday evening the Grand Duke Nicholas telegraphed to M. Rodzianko that in agreement with General Alexeieff he had requested the Tsar to take the only possible decision which would save Russia and secure victory.

Calm is rapidly being restored at Petrograd. Troops are still clearing the roofs and garrets of partisans of the old regime.

The garrison at Tsarkooselo adhered to the new Government, welcoming the latter's delegates most enthusiastically.

The Tsar's Abdication. The text of the Tsar's manifesto is: In the days of this great struggle against

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a foreign enemy endeavouring for three years to enslave our country, God has been pleased to send Russia the further painful trial of internal troubles, which threaten to have a fatal effect on the further progress of the war.

The destinies of Russia, the honour of her heroic army, the happiness of the people, and the whole future of my beloved fatherland demand that the war shall be conducted at all costs to a victorious end. The cruel enemy is making his last efforts at the moment near when our valiant army in concert with her glorious Allies will finally overthrow the enemy.

In these decisive days of the life of Russia we have thought it our duty to secure to the people a close union and organisation of all its forces for the realisation of speedy victory. Wherefore in agreement with the Duma, we have recognised that it is for the good of the country to abdicate the Crown and lay down the supreme power. Not wishing to separate ourselves from our beloved son, we bequeath the heritage to our Brother Michael, with our blessing for the future of the throne. We bequeath it to our brother to govern in full union with the national representatives, and to take his inviolable oath to them. In the name of our well beloved Fatherland, we call upon all faithful sons of the Fatherland to fulfil their sacred and patriotic duty, to obey the Tsar in the painful moment of national trials, to aid him with the representatives of the nation to conduct the Russian State in the way of prosperity and glory. God help Russia.

It is probable that the Tsar's abdication is due to representations that unless he complied the control of the situation would pass into the hands of the Socialists who were anxious to establish a republic. They placarded seditious proclamations, but the Socialists eventually adhered to the new government on the condition that a general election would be held for a constituent assembly.

Petrograd, Mar. 18.—Details of the Abdication Deputation, including General Ruzsky waited on the Tsar at Pskoff at mid-night, and described to him the latest events. They advised him not to send troops to Petrograd from the front, because every soldier became revolutionary when he approached the Capital. "What do you want me to do?" asked the Tsar, "Abdicate" was the reply. The Tsar was momentarily silent and then remarked, "It would pain me to be separated from my son, therefore I abdicate in favour of my brother." He then signed the decree of abdication which had already been drafted.

It is officially stated from Petrograd that the passenger service on the railways throughout the revolution was normal. The only trouble with the troops was due to General Ivanoff, in command of a troop train threatening the railway employees with summary punishment if the train was delayed. The employees were unmoved at the threats and sent back the train.

London, March 15.—Three days' silence from Russia has been broken by the Petrograd correspondent on March 13, in describing the revolution which resulted in the Duma, aided by the army, assuming the Government and the arrest of reactionary Ministers and ex-Ministers, whom the people had long suspected of pro-German sympathies which were responsible for a shortage of food and lack of enthusiasm in conducting the war. Popular discontent, smouldering on March 10, flamed up on the 11th and became a conflagration on the 12th, when there was fighting in the streets in which soldiers fought soldiers and people and ended by the troops including the guards and navy, joining the revolutionists.

#### The Duma Meets Secretly.

The action of the police in firing on the crowds, which most of the troops refused to do, was resented by the soldiery. There were fierce battles at various points between police and troops, and many police stations, also detectives' headquarters, were burned with all their archives relating to political personages and organisations. The Duma met secretly on Sunday and Monday and resolved to continue the sitting in defiance of the Ukases suspending Parliament, as mentioned on March 12. President Rodzianko telegraphed to the Tsar insisting on a change of Government, also to the Commanding Generals at the front soliciting support in persuading the Tsar. The generals replied in the affirmative.

Deputations of troops, accompanied by armed citizens, arrived at the Duma on Monday and the public buildings were taken over. The fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul and the prisons were seized. The arrests include ex-Ministers Stuermer, Sukhomlinoff, Protopopoff, president of the Council of the Empire, and Stcheglovitoff. A National Cabinet has been formed with Prince Evoff as premier.

London, March 17, 5.30 p.m.—Petrograd: A most important conference of the executive of the Duma and delegates workmen lasted all night long. Finally an agreement was practically reached concerning the transition period prior to the elections for a constituent assembly. The executive insisted, in the interests of the war, on the necessity for the complete establishment of order before the elections. Kerenski, who is a socialist, accepted the portfolio of justice on condition that a constituent assembly was convened and the elections based on universal suffrage.

London, March 17.—The correspon-

dent of the Times at Petrograd, on March 15th wires that the new government has obtained possession of lists of spies and informers whom they are arresting. Four thousand policemen have been hitherto captured or killed, the remainder being in hiding.

The aged Count Fredericks was discovered in hiding and was arrested. Countess Kleinmichael, who is suspected of being a German spy, was found in the Chinese Legation, whence soldiers removed her.

Baron Stackelberg fired on the soldiers from a window on Wednesday and was dragged out and summarily executed on the quayside.

The powder mills at Okhta continued work throughout the trouble, demonstrating the patriotism of the workers. The arsenal at Putigoff and other works resumed yesterday.

London, March 16.—There is still nothing from Petrograd regarding the Tsar's abdication. The intimation of his resignation on Sunday night said that he was sending Prince Alexieff as dictator. Events thereafter, however, were so startling and dramatic that there was no alternative left to the Tsar but to comply with the Duma's wishes.

Another narrative of events states that a hundred were killed and wounded by the Guards at Nevsky Prospect on Sunday afternoon, but the crowds remained on the sidewalks and shouted to the soldiers: "We are sorry for you. You had to do your duty." It was on Monday that events proved dramatic and rapid when the troops, resenting the police tricks and brutalities, began to join the people and the arsenal and prisons were captured. It was the liberated convicts who set fire to the law courts, but the building was saved. The worst scenes were around Nicholas Station where the police, with machine-guns on the roofs of houses, fustilled the crowd.

London, March 16.—Nevsky was illuminated in the evening by searchlights from the Admiralty steple. Offices in the Admiralty Quarter were the final refuge of the government, who took refuge in the Prefecture, protected by machine-guns posted on the Admiralty roof, while revolutionaries in armoured cars dashed through the streets replying to their fire. The Admiralty surrendered at three on Tuesday morning and the Ministers disappeared. Some were afterwards arrested and others surrendered, including Protopopoff.

An incident of Tuesday was that of Sir G. Buchanan, accompanied by the French Ambassador, paying the usual call on the Foreign Office undeterred by the activity of police snipers concealed in the barracks. The people recognised and cheered and escorted him back to the Embassy. A deplorable affair on Tuesday was the sacking of the residence of Count Fredericks, a minister of the court. His aged wife was carried out from the burning residence fainting, while their hunch-back daughter, rushed out carrying a favourite dog. The mob killed the dog and threatened the girl but she and her mother were rescued. Another incident was that General Knorring refused to comply with the summons to report at the Duma. He armed himself and a porter with revolvers and sallied out of the house and killed two guardsmen. They were immediately shot and the General's body was thrown into the river.

Petrograd, Mar. 16.—The Tsar transfers the Supreme Command of the Russian armies to the Grand Duke Nicholas.

Petrograd, March 16.—The Tsar has abdicated.

Later—The Tsar issued a manifesto to the people stating he thought it fit at a time of internal troubles in order more effectively to prosecute the war for the good of the country to abdicate his throne in favour of the Grand Duke Michael.

London, March 17.—A Petrograd wire says the Tsar abdicated at mid-night on Thursday on behalf of himself and the Tsarevitch in favour of the Grand Duke Michael. The latter abdicated on Friday afternoon and the Government is now vested in the executive of the Duma and a National Cabinet.

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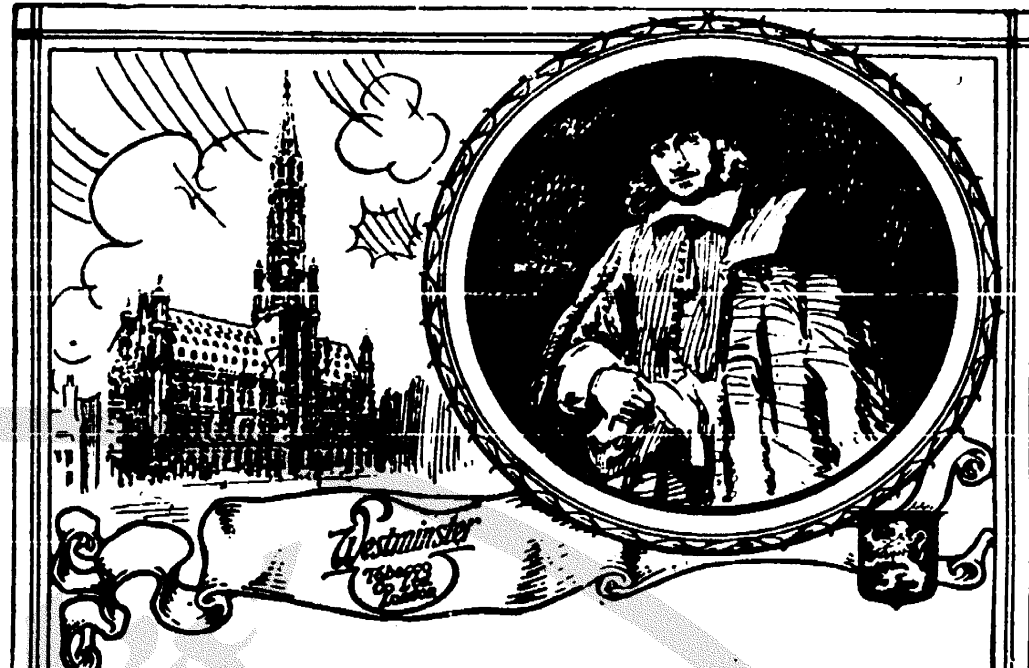
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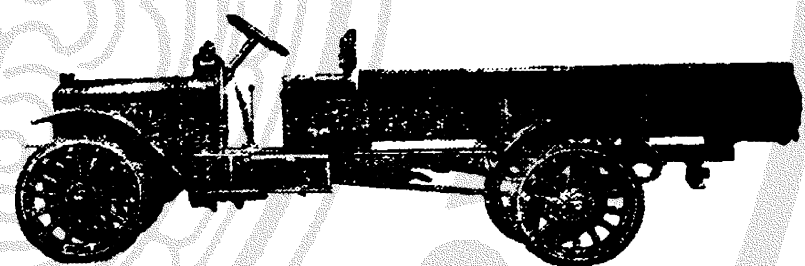
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## War, The Chisel.

How it is Carving the National Character.

We talk very glibly about the horrors of war. They are obvious, on the face of things; we see their reflection in darkened homes; in the city streets, where day after day we pass "lovely youth" maimed and broken; in hospital wards and on terraces of fine houses as we look down from the motor-bus. But war has another side less obvious; and it is that side which transforms character.

Many years ago Colonel Maurice, writing on war, said in effect: "Learn to discipline your muscles and your mind will learn discipline, too." The Prince de Ligne, like Ruskin, described war as "a great school of manhood." Until to-day it was a school of comparatively few pupils: recruited mainly from those who gave, generation after generation, their younger manhood to the Service as part of a tradition. But now war has touched almost every home in the land. Like an acid, it has eaten deep down into the metal of our hearts; its traces show, and will show surely for some time.

There are those amongst us still who point to the South African War and say, "That should have taught us lessons, but we forgot." The South African War took place in a country so far distant from this land that we had time to stifle its memories on the homeward voyage. Immense as was the sacrifice it demanded from some of us, it was not comparable in its far-reaching effects with that of the present war.

### A Death Blow at Materialism.

To begin with, by that strangest of all paradoxes, war, itself crude, almost carnally material, has aimed a death blow at the materialism which was sapping national life. Through every age, in the time of peril and shadow, men's minds have lifted to essential truths. Nobody sane can meet the stern facts of existence face to face—sudden death, under hideous conditions, tremendous loss, or pain—without seeking to exchange them for a different vision: without looking through them, out to immortality. The soul, confined too long in a dark, narrow, secret chamber, away from light and air, bursts the walls, breaks them and soars out, bewildered at first, perhaps, but groping for the light. In short, when earth has nothing more to offer us worth having, we look instinctively towards heaven. The material things we piled about us are no more: but elsewhere there must be something that will last...

No one can look at first hand upon war unmoved, or come back the same

person. There has gone to the remaking of the national character in the present war material which has not been used in warfare since the old medieval days. Villagers who have never travelled five miles beyond their cottage home have gone to the Dardanelles, are on their way to Serbia. War to them is a gateway leading to unimaginable areas. Exteriorly, it has made them realise the scope of England, her tremendous resources, her potentiality, as fifty years of sluggish discussion of month-old events in the bar of the village inn could not; what these men will tell their children when they come back (those who do come back) will teach them more than half a hundred history-books.

### National Smugness.

War compels endurance, forethought, and control; and if these qualities are

not learned in one day, neither, thank heaven, are they lost in another. Minor things we thought it impossible in theory to do without we find in practice that we scarcely miss. That makes for true perspective. Imaginary needs—those fetters of existence!—have disappeared, almost automatically.

There was coming upon us in the days before the war a subtle peril infinitely greater than the war itself. The spirit that was afloat was threatening the very main-spring of national life. Hour upon hour we were becoming more smug, more self-complacent, more wilfully blind to the eternal things. We worshipped our own image under a prettier name: we denied the existence of Pain, and now we have had to kill Self, and Pain has leapt upon us and stared us in the eyes, and said, "Dare to deny me now—you little

clouds, who do not even guess my name spells Love!" We are more real now, most of us, than we have been for many a long year. We have been driven out of the city of pleasure into the open immense field of life.

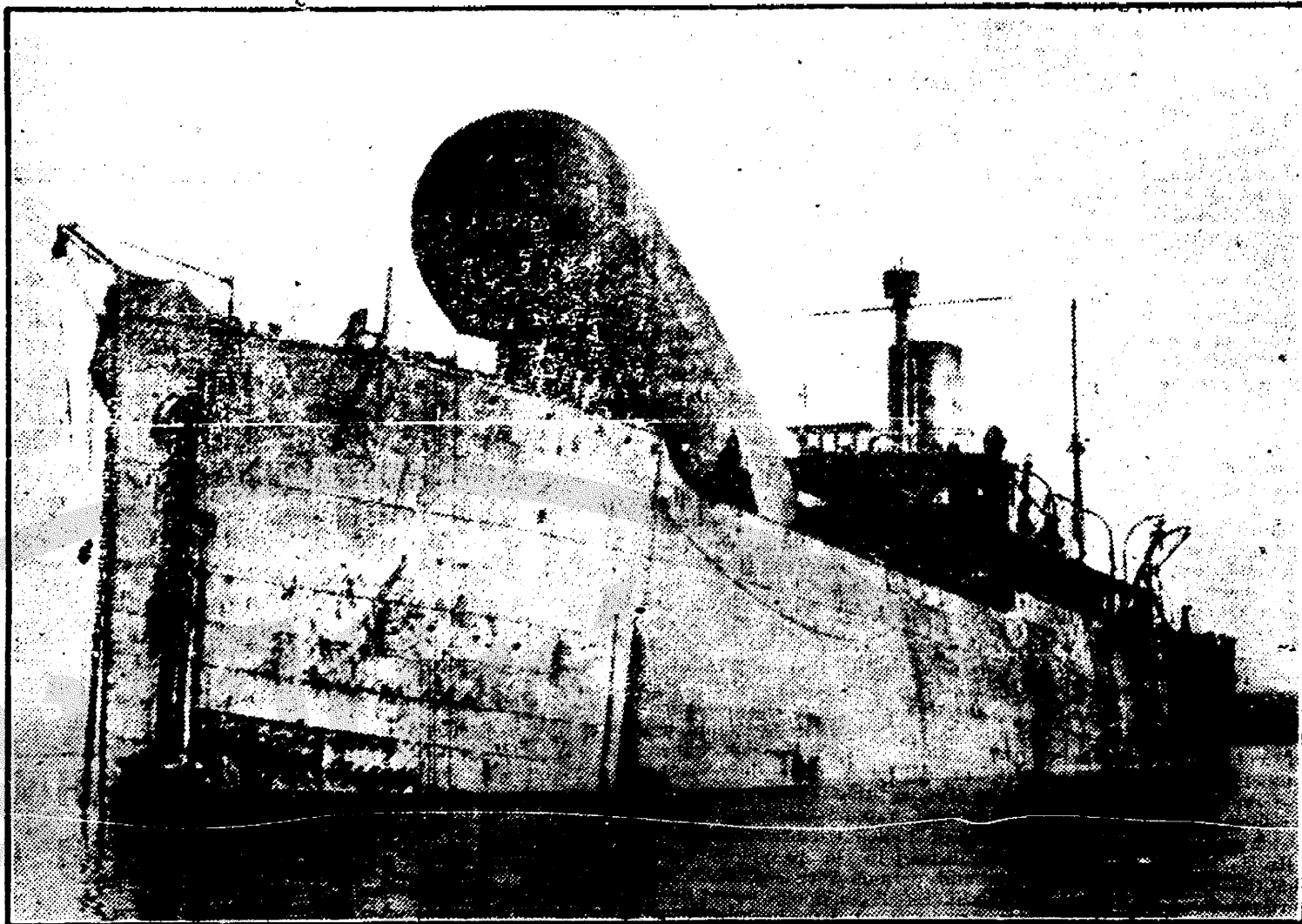
### War as Educator.

Shall we drift back where we were when once the war is over? Hardly. Traces of the war will show in the country for a long while yet. We shall not be able to spend money as we spent it in the past during this generation. If we want our children ever to have what we had when the Great War broke out we shall have to economise as we never dreamed of economising then. And there will be with us still those shattered men who, once wage earners, are become helpless invalids for your sake and mine.

War is an intellectual education. In

these days many of us have learned to think for the first time. In the future we shall surely think less of buying in the cheapest market than of where the article we want was made. History and geography have taken a new meaning; the violent changes in the map this last year have been eagerly marked by those who had not opened an atlas since school days. We are more interesting. Trivial happenings which used to show all-important matter so little now, will matter so little any more.

War, the chisel, has carved lines upon us—lines of character. Look at the eyes, look at the faces of the men who come home. "Their excellence raises them gloriously," to quote the Greek Anthology; they revive a faith (which surely will not again die?) in the imperishable things.—Ex.



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