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in Siam.
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The Siam Observer.

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FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL. 43. NO. 88

BANGKOK TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1917.

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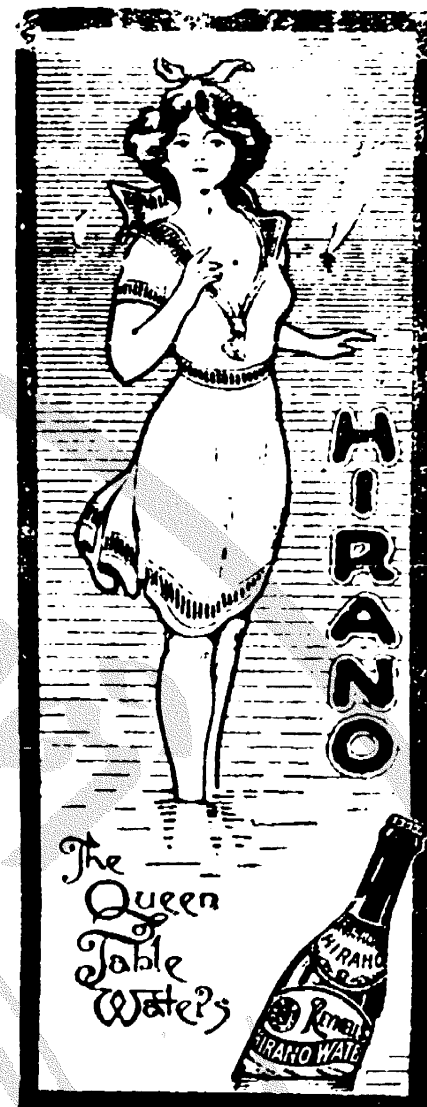
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Hirano
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Mineral
Water
in
the
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or with
Wine or
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in cases of 50 qts, 50 pints, 100 splits.

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From choicest concord Grapes
Wholesome—Delicious—Satisfying

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FOR
SIAM

Oriental Store

AGENTS
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SIAM

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Bangkok-Europe Line

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West coast Mail Service.

For Koh Lak, Chumpon, Tako, Langsen, Bandon, Lacor, Singora,
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Blant, Tringann, Kroyan and Singapore.

Departures from Bangkok

s.s. "Boribai"	...	21 . 4 . 17 .
s.s. "Prachetipok"	...	28 . 4 . 17 .
s.s. "Asiang"	...	5 . 5 . 17 .
s.s. "Boribai"	...	12 . 5 . 17 .

East Coast Mail Service

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SILVER ... 18,500,000
33,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

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Bangkok, July 1, 1909.

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Noumea ... Tourane
Montze ... Djibouti
Fekin ...

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

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Phya Boribon Raja Luang Rik
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London Bankers—Direction des Di-
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The Institution buys, sells, and collects
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and China and transacts every descrip-
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A. WILLEKE,
Acting Manager,
Bangkok, March 27, 1909.

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HIGH CLASS TAILOR.

Opposite Oriental Avenue on the
NEW ROAD.
Executes all kinds of Tailoring in
the latest fashions.
Send Post Card, and he will wait on
you personally.

TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE
BANGKOK BAR
FOR APRIL 1917.

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

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

PHASES OF THE MOON.

April 7th O Full Moon 8 h 31 m p.m.
15th Last Quarter 2 h 52 m a.m.
21st New Moon 2 h 43 m p.m.
28th First Quarter 0 h 4 m p.m.

Shake Off The Clutch

of rheumatism, the greatest enemy to the peace of man. You can do it.

As evidence of this you have but to consider any one of the thousands of cures that have been effected by the use of

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM
Many of these cured were told by their physicians that there was no hope. They had resigned themselves to lives of racking torture—painful hours of woe and misery. They had not thought of relief possible. Then they heard of **Little's Oriental Balm**. With every application their pain grew less, their swellings went down, their joints straightened out—they were free—free as you can be.

Sold at 10c. 1 per bottle Of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout Siam.

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Singer Hand Sewing Machine, large and small side boards with mirrors, Chest of drawers with mirrors, large and small bookcases, almirahs, wall pictures, Dressing tables with mirrors, card table, writing tables, Bentwood chairs, tea table, Iron Bedsteads, mattresses, washstands, dining tables, Electric table lamps and fans, clocks in good condition, door screens, glass ware, porcelain, tea sets, meat safe Kitchen stove etc., etc.

Apply: **D. FROMAN,**
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Next to Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

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 Bangkok.
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HARP YOUR LONG & CO

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

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Bangkok Mails Close.

CHANDABURI
Wednesday 18th 10 a.m. s.s. Chutatchul
HONGKONG via HUIHOW
Wednesday 18th 12 noon s.s. Dira

Exchange Rates.

To-day's Quotations.

LONDON—
Bank Bills, demand 1/6 7/16
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight
PARIS—
Bank Bills, demand
GERMANY—
Bank Bills, demand
NEW YORK—
Bank Bills, demand U. S. A.
INDIA—
Bank Bills, demand
SINGAPORE—
Bank Bills, demand \$65 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank Bills, demand \$65
YOKOHAMA & KOBE—
Bank Bills, demand Y40 3/4
NOTE:—The rate of Interest on Advances Bills has been reduced to 6 per cent. per annum.
Equivalent of Exchange demand London in Siamese Currency—
Tel. 13,08.—(Bank Rate)

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.

Waste in War Time.

By Mrs. EUSTACE MILES.

At present there is sweeping over the nation a great wave of economy in food; it is breaking down all the old traditions of food feeding and menus.

The Food Controller—with his staff—is deeply engaged in studying the problem of husbanding our food supplies, and is lending a willing and open ear to wise suggestions that will help him in solving the great question of how to make the food go round. But I think that a controller is also needed to solve the problem of how to prevent the waste that is still going on in the kitchens and the grocers' shops and the soldiers' camps of England; for cutting down the number of meals taken and the number of courses eaten at them, etc., is only the easy and unpalatable side of economy.

I believe people are fully aware that they have been eating too much and are now quite glad of the excuse for eating less. There is no doubt that one of the greatest "wastes" has always been from people eating too much and too often. I read the other day the report of a doctor (who is a member of the Public Health Department), and he stated that in his long professional experience he had found that almost all men (and many women) ate far more than they needed or could digest, and that he had attended hundreds of persons suffering from the results of eating too much (and too often), but comparatively few whose illness had been caused by a shortage of food.

But waste is going on nearly as badly as ever "behind the scenes." The dustbins can still a "tale unfold" to those who inspect them. The floor of the green-grocers' shops is still strewn with outside leaves of cabbages and the "tops" of other vegetables, including the coarse outside stalks of celery. The back kitchens still contain debris of the peelings and outside leaves of vegetables, etc., and yet all of these, if well washed and cleansed and shredded, could be made into a valuable and health-giving vegetable stock—or drink! The other day, outside a green-grocer's shop, I passed a heaped-up mound of thrown-away vegetable remains, and saw half-cabbages among the refuse.

The crusts and stale bits of bread are still being thrown into the dustbins or burnt instead of being first baked and then grated, or ground into fine breadcrumbs by the economical and invaluable little hand-mill one or two of which every household and the kitchens of all public institutions should possess.

The old proverb, "Waste not, want not," has, or should have, a new and vital meaning to the nation and to the food-providers and housekeepers of England.

I heard a story the other day of a

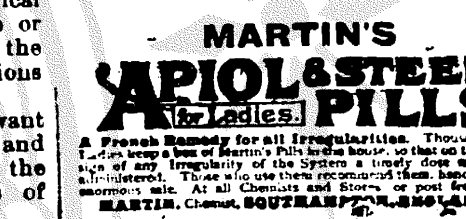
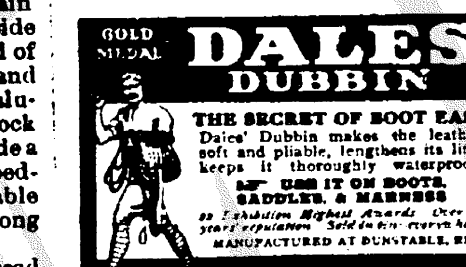
"waste" which is actually going on in one of our largest camps, where there are 2,000 huts for the troops. It seems almost too bad to be true, but I heard it at first-hand, so I am afraid it is true. At this camp there are no adequate "washing-up" facilities provided for the crockery; it is common to see men cleaning their plates with bread which is then thrown away!

The prevention of waste is the keynote to economy. But the question is how to teach and how to reach and how to interest those who are so hopelessly ignorant and callous, and who are wasting the nation's precious food-supplies in these ways that I have mentioned.

If the country would only try to save in their kitchens and camps, etc., as they are trying to save in their meals and their purses, what an increase of food-supplies there would be for the nation's use!

I think this important subject should be even preached about from the pulpit, for did not the Master tell His disciples to "gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost"? There should also be public meetings, with speeches by men and women who on last night the subject, and more public cookery demonstrations should be given of how to use up "the fragments that remain" and that are now being thrown away.

It is during the stress and agony of a war such as this that people are willing to listen, and to learn ways of economising and ways of preventing waste. And the knowledge gained in these war days will be "beyond price" when the war is over, when I hope the nation will have "turned over a new leaf," and have found out how to spend wisely and how to save patriotically, and how *Not to Waste* the nation's food.—Ea.



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. 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.40.
p.m. 1, 1.30, 2.30, 3.10, 3.50, 4.40, 5.30, daily.
Bangkue to Bangkok ... 2.30 p.m. daily.
" " Kai Koh Yai ... 1.00 ...

LINE 2—TANON TOK TO PAKLAT in connection with Paklat Tram Cars Thahin
Boats leave Tanon Tok every full and half hour from 6.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.
After 7.30 when sufficient passengers.

LINE 3—THA CHANG WANG LUANG TO KLONG BANGKOK NOI.
Boats leave Tha Chang Wang Luang landing a.m. 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30, and p.m. 1.00, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, and 5.30, daily.

LINE 4—KLONG BANGKONG LOCK TO BANG HIA.
Boats leave the Lock in connection with the Paknam Railway train 10.15 a.m. from Bangkok.

ROYAL STATE RAILWAYS.

(Broad Gauge Lines.)

TIME TABLE

In force from 1st April, 1916.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Bangkok Dep.	7.00	9.45	1.25	3.33	Lampang Dep.	...	...	...	7.33
Ayuthia Arr.	9.3	11.41	3.33	5.45	Den Chai "	...	...	...	12.38
Ban Phaji Arr.	9.47	12.20	4.24	6.30	Tha Sao "	...	...	...	7.1
Ban Phaji Dep.	9.57	12.37	4.30	...	Uttaradit "	...	...	...	7.18
Lopburi Arr.	11.5	1.55	5.48	...	Ban Dara Arr.	...	...	...	8.16
Chengket Dep.	12.33	3.38	...	7.25	Sawalo Dep.	...	...	...	7.00
Pak'poh Arr.	2.17	5.40	...	9.54	Ban Dara Arr.	...	...	...	8.1
Pak'poh Dep.	2.26	6.30	...	...	Ban Dara Dep.	...	...	...	8.24
Pitas'loke Arr.	6.0	11.5	...	...	Pitas'loke Arr.	...	...	...	10.43
Pitas'loke Dep.	7.4	2.2	...	...	Pitas'loke Dep.	...	...	...	1.45
Ban Dara Arr.	9.5	4.18	...	...	Pak'poh Arr.	...	...	...	6.20
Ban Dara Dep.	9.20	4.40	...	...	Pak'poh Dep.	...	...	...	7.20
S'haloke Arr.	10.21	5.41	...	...	Chengket Arr.	6.21	...	9.22	12.28
Ban Dara Dep.	9.10	4.26	...	...	Lopburi Dep.	...	...	...	1.36
Uttaradit Arr.	10.5	5.29	...	...	Ban Phaji Arr.	...	...	...	8.30
Tha Sao Arr.	10.15	5.38	...	...	Ban Phaji Dep.	...	...	...	8.40
Den Chai "	11.57	...	...	...	Korat Dep.	3.57	...	...	...
Lampang "	2.52	...	...	...	Lat Bua Kao Arr.	5.55	...	...	...
Ban Phaji Dep.	10.00	12.30	4.41	...	Bangkok Dep.	...	...	...	7.12
Gengkol Arr.	11.7	1.26	5.51	...	Ban Phaji Arr.	...	...	...	8.22
Lat Bua Kao Dep.	...	4.2	...	8.2	Ban Phaji Dep.	...	...	...	8.27
Korat "	...	6.8	...	10.3	Ayuthia "	...	...	...	7.13
Bangkok Dep.	7.45	...	...	3.50	Bangkok Arr.	...	...	...	3.16
Petion Arr.	9.33	...	...	5.38	Petion Dep.	...	...	...	7.50
					Bangkok Arr.	...	...	...	3.45

America's Example

Havana, April 8.—The Senate has unanimously declared a state of war between Cuba and Germany.

The House also unanimously passed the war resolution.

Rio de Janeiro, April 9.—News from Buenos Aires, Santiago, and Lima show South America is very excited over America's, Cuba's and Panama's intervention in the war and also over the torpedoing of the Panama.

The Chilean press believes Chile will shortly be obliged to act against Germany.

The Peruvian press considers the South American States most jointly act against submarine.

The Argentine Press thinks the situation very grave.

The opinion is held that Cuba's act will be very useful in destroying the pirates' lairs in the Antilles.

London, April 9.—The Panama President has issued a proclamation that Panama will unreservedly assist the United States, particularly in the defence of the canal.

Rio de Janeiro, April 9.—The whole Brazilian press demands reprisals for the Panama sinking. The Germans at Rio de Janeiro are being actively watched, especially the interned ships. The German Minister had prolonged interviews with the Foreign Minister at which he asserted the Panama was mined, but the Government is satisfied she was torpedoed, and is now considering action.

The President has cancelled the exequaturs of the German Consuls.

New York, April 9.—Twenty-four more Germans have been arrested, including the ex-head of the Sayville wireless station.

Rio Janeiro, April 10.—Mr. Muller, Foreign Minister, refused to receive the German Minister. Mr. Muller has ordered a steamer to be prepared for an immediate mission abroad.

Washington, April 8.—At a conference Senator McAdoo said the Democratic leaders of Congress had decided to submit to Congress early in the week legislation with a view to an immediate loan to the Entente. The amount is not yet determined, but it will probably approximate to five billion dollars. It is reported that the plan is to lend the proceeds of bonds to the Allies States at the same rate as the United States has to pay for them and that the United States should not profit by the transaction.

Rome, April 8.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to Mr. Lansing conveying the applause and admiration with which the whole Ita-

lian nation has greeted the entry of America into the war. He says: "In the bitter struggle for the welfare of modern civilisation, for which Italy and her allies are straining every nerve, it was felt that the North American Republic would not fail us as she has always been faithful to the deathless principles of liberty and justice which the Federal Government has once again so triumphantly proclaimed."

London, April 9.—President Wilson has replied to the King. "Your eloquent message at a critical moment of our national life is a proof of community of sentiment among the free peoples of the world now striving to defend their ideals and maintain the blessings of national independence and uphold the rights of humanity. In the name of the American people and Government, to which they look for guidance, I thank you for your inspiring words."

Paris, April 9.—President Wilson has replied to President Poincaré thanking him for his congratulations on the attitude of the United States, which was forced to adopt opposition to the pitiless German imperialism.

Washington, April 10.—A resolution has been introduced for the formation of a Congressional joint committee, on which seven Democrats and five Republicans will sit, to deal with war problems.

The Senate has passed a bill imposing thirty years imprisonment for destroying war material in wartime.

New York, April 10.—Austrian steamers at various ports have been taken over. The machinery of one was found crippled.

Havana, April 9.—Three interned German ships at Havana, two at Cienfuegos, one at Santiago, have been seized and the crews arrested.

Washington, April 9.—War legislation will be submitted to Congress during the present week. It is increasingly apparent that the government contemplates sending an army to Europe. Three million grenades have been ordered and a steel helmet adopted. The General Staff contemplates an army of two millions in two years.

The panic on the New York-Chicago wheat-pit has resulted in prompt government action to safeguard the world's food supply. The panic was due to a report of the Department of Agriculture that severe weather had reduced the winter crop by fifty million bushels. Fortunately the production of rice is a record, 160 million bushels. Farmers are sowing maize in the damaged wheatfields.

The Belgian relief commissioner, Mr. Hoover, has been appointed to preside over a committee.



One of
the finest Garages

Siam Motor Works Ltd.

And repair works
in the whole of
the East.



HAND MASSAGE.

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The Siam Observer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1917.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY.

"There is only one way of getting energy out of a man, and that is by first putting it into him." This is the dictum of Mr. B. S. Rowntree, the Director of the Welfare Department of the Ministry of Munitions of War, which is now the biggest employer of labour in Great Britain. The keynote to his ideas is the humanisation of labour, and he looks to this to solve the problems which are likely to present themselves when normal times return. The object of welfare work is to make the workers happy and contented with their lot, and this is a laudable aim indeed. Not only does it contemplate a general rise of wages and all that this implies, but it also has in view the shortening of the hours of work, claiming that as the effect of this a real economy will result. An illustration the case is cited of one munition factory where a reduction in hours, from 77½ to 66½ per week, resulted in an increased hourly output of 23 per cent. in the case of female workers, and in another case there was an increase of 22 per cent. in the hourly output of men after their hours had been reduced from 71 to 61 per week. There is a limit to the working capacity of human beings, if they are required to give of their best. Adequate facilities are to be afforded for providing meals for the workers, to be partaken of under wholesome and sufficiently comfortable conditions. But the work of the Welfare Department goes much further than this. Its officials engage the workers, or assist in doing so: they record faults, and seek to remove or remedy their causes; they give advice to the management on the matter of wages; they supervise not only the working conditions but also the canteens, rest-rooms and so forth; and they take an individual interest in each worker, in the case of those coming from a distance helping them to find suitable lodgings. They are not concerned with processes or output, but endeavour to create a spirit of contentment and goodwill amongst the workers, though indeed, where this exists, the output is likely to be affected considerably in the right direction. The industrial conditions of the last two years have made the workmen perceive very clearly that they form an indispensable portion of the community, and it cannot be doubted that they will refuse to go back to the old conditions. Capital may have to be content with a smaller return. It is likely that practically all concerns—all large concerns, at any rate—will be established on a profit-sharing basis. It has been demonstrated, however, by big firms who have already adopted this system that the profits apportioned to the partners or shareholders can still be ample and even generous under it. Employees are stimulated by it to work conscientiously and with a good heart. They are brought to realise the dignity of labour, and they come to regard the employer not as a common enemy but as one whom they appreciate as the controlling spirit of that from which they derive their daily bread and something more besides. That "something more" counts for a great deal. Man wants something beyond merely the means whereby he may exist. He desires amusement, recreation and a modicum of the pleasures of life, and such, in reason, are the due of everyone. Daily toil is the lot of most of us, and under the old order of things it has been in great measure distasteful and uncongenial, because so often forced on us by stress of circumstances, wherefore it is carried out mechanically and listlessly. Make work congenial and the conditions under which it is carried out comfortable, make likewise the return for it by way of payment adequate, and the result will be such a conservation, such a vivification of human energy as will have the most tremendous results on mankind, physically, morally and spiritually. The new spirit hovers over the world at present. A while, and when the smoke of battle has cleared away, it will descend and enter into its kingdom—a kingdom not limited to one race or country but embracing all.

Funeral of Portuguese Charge d'Affaires.

The funeral of His late Excellency the Portuguese Chargé d'Affaires took place this morning as arranged. It was attended by Phya Suriwongse representing His Majesty the King, Chao Phya Deveser, Chao Phya Yomarsaj, Chao Phya Wongsa, Phya Dharmasakdi Montri, Phya Prajajib Boibai, Admiral Phya Maha Yodha, Phya Raja Seni, Phya Bariraks Chaturong, Phya Arthakrit Nirathi, Phya Anora Mahadej and Phya Dithakar Buakdi. All the members of the Diplomatic Corps and Consular Staffs in Bangkok were also present; likewise Major-General Trotter, Colonel Warming, Colonel Jarmer, Captain Thomson, Rev. Dr. Hillyard, Messrs W. J. F. Williamson, W. L. Grut, P. Pettithuguenin, J. Lyons, H. A. R. Zacharias, F. Tolly-Christie, G. H. Ardron, Dryer, F. Didier, Mr. and Mrs. Diana, and many others; the Assumptionist Brothers, the Sisters of St. Louis Hospital and the various Convents, the members of the Portuguese Community including the ladies, and most of the Chinese protégés of the deceased. Prior to the internment a solemn Mass of Requiem was celebrated at the Church of the Assumption by the Right Rev. the Bishop, his Lordship being assisted by the Rev. Fathers Colombet, Guillon, André and Jean. The coffin was borne into and out of the Church by members of the Portuguese community. A large number of beautiful wreaths were sent, and letters of condolence were received from many Princes and Siam-ese of rank, as also from members of the foreign communities, who found themselves unable to be present. Those attending the obsequies were received by Mr. A. J. Flores, the acting Portuguese Chargé d'Affaires.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE s.s. *Kuala* will leave from the Borneo Company's wharf at 4 p.m. sharp, on Friday the 20th inst., and should arrive in Singapore on Tuesday.

THE Post and Telegraph Department reports that Malay Peninsula main line is interrupted between Chumpon and Surasatradhani. Other lines are in good order.

NEW ADS. The Siam Auctioneering Co. will hold a sale of furniture, etc., on Saturday next. Messrs. Stephens, Paul & Co. have a stock of Royal Lager Beer brewed and bottled in Holland.

THE aged admiral was well known for his powers of exaggeration. At supper one night he was describing a thrilling voyage.

"While cruising in the Mediter-
ranean," he said, "we passed an island
which was red with lobsters."

"But," said one of the politely in-
credulous guests, "lobsters are not red
until boiled."

"Of course not," said the undaunted
admiral, "but this was a volcanic
island with boiling springs!"

AN Anglo-Indian lady—she has had
a world-wide experience in travelling
—declared in London the other day
that in her opinion the English capital
was the gayest city in the world at the
present time, though it was also the
world's greatest workshop. "I have
lived," she said, "in Calcutta, Paris,
Petrograd, New York, Madrid, and
Berlin; but London beats them all."
"Many will disagree with me," she
continued, "and one most not, of
course, judge London by the Strand or
Piccadilly. War brings with it many
changes. The order of your streets,
however, is supreme and a veritable
triumph of English law. Your police
are marvellous; and your women
police, too, are splendid."

Anti-War Prussians.

Significant Triumph of the Minority
Socialists.

Dr. Franz Mehring, the Socialist
"Minority" (or anti-war) candidate
and a leading German Socialist "intel-
lectual," has been elected by an over-
whelming majority of the electoral
body of Potsdam to the Prussian
Diet.

The seat was held by Dr. Lieb-
knecht, and was declared vacant after
his arrest.

The Socialist "Majority" (or official
party) did all in its power to defeat
Franz Mehring. The Conservatives
and other non-Socialist parties refrained
from putting up their own candidates,
and arranged to vote with the Social-
ists.

In point of fact Mehring's majority
is staggering—namely, 218 out of 288
delegates. This anti-war triumph gains
in piquancy from its having been won
in the Prussian Windsor.

America's Air Fighters.

THIS April 12, The American air
squadron in the French service will
fight in American uniform, under the
American flag.

THE Great War.

British Communique.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
London, April 17.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: This morning we captured Lievin, southwestward of and adjoining Lens, and took considerable quantities of war materials. In the afternoon we seized Cité St. Pierre, north-west of Lens. We pressed forward our whole front along the Scarpe river south of Loos, and reached points two to three miles eastward of Vimy ridge. Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters state that the British have entered Lens.

French Communique.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)
Paris, April 15.
There was artillery fighting yesterday north and south of the Oise and in Champagne, where we penetrated the German trenches and completely defeated the enemy. In the course of three days we brought down thirty aeroplanes. Our aviators dropped 4,000 kilogrammes of explosives in the basin of Briey. The British captured Lievin and drew near to Lens. They progressed all along the Scarpe front, and approached to within 400 metres of St. Quentin.

American Vote of Credit.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)
Paris, April 15.
Washington.—The House of Representatives has unanimously voted a credit of thirty-seven milliards of francs for war purposes.

Argentine Ship Sunk.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)
Paris, April 15.
Buenos Ayres.—An Argentine sailing-vessel has been sunk by a German submarine.

Paraguay's Attitude.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)
Paris, April 15.
Paraguay announces that she adheres to the attitude of the United States towards Germany.

Spanish Protest.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)
Paris, April 15.
Spain has forwarded to Berlin a protest with regard to the sinking to the *San Fulgencio*.

Clearing Out the Germans.

Shanghai, April 10.—It is announced that forty-seven German Consular Officials, including women and children, from Tientsin, Hankow, Ichang, Mukden, Chefoo, Tsinanfu, Amoy and Foochow, have arrived here, returning to Germany aboard the Dutch steamer Goenter. This news will be the more welcome as recent reports showed that the German intrigue in China was becoming a menace of the first order, and included wholesale bribery of the press. The same thing occurred in South America but there is evidence the Governments there are also wakening to the danger. For instance, Rio de Janeiro reports the existence of numerous German Rifle Clubs in South Brazil all allied to headquarters, and the Riflemen's League, whose headquarters is at Nuremberg. These clubs constitute a serious menace and it is expected that there will beaction thereabout soon. It is also officially stated that there has been constant wirelessing from land to German ships in Brazilian waters. Other South American Governments are gravely considering the position created by the entry of the United States into the war, and the consequent difficulties of the neutrality policy, especially in view of frightfulness at sea and the German intrigues and some cases of conspiracy on land.

Copenhagen, April 6.—It is reported Count Bernstorff will be appointed minister at Stockholm. This is significant in view of the appointment of a strong Conservative cabinet in Sweden. Amsterdam, April 7.—Germanians protested against Count Bernstorff's treatment at Halifax whilst on his homeward voyage.

Push Gathers Force.

London, April 12.—The British offensive continues to be the topic of Paris, where there is much admiration for the new tactics whereby the front of the attack has widened as it has progressed, instead of narrowing as in previous Allied offensives. Thus it is now impossible for the enemy to make flank attacks, as no salient is produced. The extent of the British front was doubled in two days like the opening of a fan. Its left commands the Douai plain, the centre is within seven miles of Douai, the right is dangerously threatening the German lines with envelopment, and the whole is progressing towards Lens. French accounts of the battle dwell on the success of the tanks and new British triplanes. There was a stirring charge of massed cavalry on the fleeing enemy in the vicinity of Monchy yesterday.

London, April 12.—Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, writing on April 12, says: During the last twenty-four hours the fighting has become more intense. The Germans have apparently been reinforced and are desperately resisting our heavy pressure. Various counter-attacks have been launched but except at Bullecourt they were unsuccessful. The German claim of a thousand prisoners at Bullecourt is a wild statement. The fighting for the key position of Monchy-lez-Preux was very bitter, but we are retaining all gains and consolidating the defences. Time is now required to bring up heavy guns and to make good communications before attempting another great stroke in the battle of Arras. We captured eleven more guns between Croisilles and the river Scarpe yesterday. The enemy is shelling our new positions beyond Vimy Ridge, the loss of which has undoubtedly greatly chagrined him.

London, April 13.—Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, writing on the evening of April 12, refers to the unparalleled rigorous weather. He says that we materially widened the front of attack to-day and dealt the enemy a stunning blow north of Vimy ridge, which we are firmly holding. We captured Boisenache, enabling the advance to reach close to Givenchy, from which place we are only six hundred yards at one point. The attack was launched at dawn and the objectives were carried with clock-like precision.

The recent offensive timely ended a diabolical Prussian plot to shell Arras with prussic acid projectiles, which were first used in the invasion of Belgium.

Several counter-attacks on Monchy and Le Preux were repulsed. The machine-guns are inflicting the heaviest losses during the new offensive.

Funerals in Petrograd.

Petrograd, April 6.—A national funeral to 140 victims of the revolution was attended by a million civilians. Soldiers participated. The factories, shops and schools etc. were closed. The bodies were buried in the four corners of a quadrangular space in the centre of the snow covered Marsovopolde Square. Six huge processions started from different parts of the town in the morning carrying zinc coffins covered with red. Crowds sang hymns to the eternal memory of the dead, alternating with the revolutionary march "You fell as victims." The bands played the Marseillaise, the guns of the Fortress Peter and Paul marking the lowering of each coffin into the trench.

Moscow, April 7.—A splendid send off was given to the first troops starting for the front since the Revolution. Workmen distributed several thousand roubles among the soldiers and a band played the Marseillaise.

The troops carried red banners inscribed:—For a free Russia, for the future of the Republic. Down with William. War to Victory.

There was an enthusiastic send off to the troops at Samara, Rybinsk and other towns.

Units formed of ex-police-men and gendarmes are being sent to the front. Petrograd, April 7.—General Ivanoff has sworn fidelity to Government and has been released under surveillance.

On the so-called Cosack Day, the sixth, at Petrograd two regiments of Don Cosacks, the former imperial body guard, and the other Cosack units, with artillery, paraded the city. They presented an address of loyalty to Government and laid wreaths on the graves of the revolutionary victims. They were afterwards reviewed by Gornilloff, batted outside the Embassy, and cheered Sir George Buchanan who came on the balcony and later received a deputation headed by the colonel.

Petrograd, April 7.—Delegates from the first Army at the front, the Black Sea fleet and the Sevastopol garrison were introduced to the Duma. They presented resolutions protesting against the interference of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers with military affairs, causing many misunderstandings. Allegiance was due to the provisional Government. Only great battles and months of time could decide whether Russia should be free or enslaved. Officers and men must unite. M. Rodzianko, replying, said that all must rally to the provisional Government and secure victory.

Let the reverse on the Stockholm be a warning to citizens to work. Enough of dissensions. The country is in danger.

Fighting in the East.

London, April 6.—Wireless. German Official. Four British aeroplanes which reached Douai were chased and all destroyed. Apart from these the enemy lost eight machines. Three of ours are missing. During the capture of the bridgehead at Tolly in the fighting on the Stockhod we captured 130 officers, 9,500 men, fifteen guns, 150 machine-guns, and mine-throwers. Our airmen blew up extensive munition deposits in the Vardar valley.

London, April 6.—Wireless. Russian Official. After heavy artillery fire including shelled shells the Germans occupied a portion of our trenches east of Piskamen, south of Riga, but were driven out.

Ten Russian aeroplanes bombed the railway buildings at Kutly south-west of Sviniki.

French aeroplanes in the Dobrudja twice bombarded a battery north of Garvan. Our seaplanes successfully bombed fortifications on the Bosphorus.

In the fighting on the left of the Stockhod of April 3, which ended in our crossing to the right bank the troops defending the bridgehead lost severely, only a few score of men of two regiments reached the right bank. Both commanders were killed. The third regiment lost half its effective and only some hundreds of two other regiments survived.

London, April 6.—The French communique says: With the Macedonia army there was cannonade on the whole front. British aviators bombed an enemy aerodrome at Hadova.

London, April 7.—British Salonika official: Our naval and military aeroplanes on several occasions bombed the aerodrome and ammunition dumps at Hadova, from a height of 100 feet. They caused fires and considerable damage.

We repulsed on the night of March 31 an attempted French raid by the enemy.

London, April 6.—Mesopotamia Official. Russian and British detachments established touch on April 2, on the left bank of the Diala river. The Turks are reported to be retreating to Kifit.

Petrograd, April 6.—The Russians joined hands with the British at Kizyl Robot.

Facing the Reckoning.

Amsterdam, April 8.—A message from Berlin says the Kaiser has requested Bismarck-Hollweg to submit proposals for Prussian electoral reform applicable after the war. He says:

"The national and social spirit of the German people has become reconciled in a bitter fight for self-defence. This is certainly worth fighting for. The achievement of the nation in battle and privation have introduced a new time and it devolves on the Chancellor to assist in obtaining the fulfilment of the demands of the age at the right time and to shape political life in order to make room for free and joyful co-operation by all members of the people."

"I am conscious of following in the path of my grandfather in maintaining my fighting force as a real people's army and in promoting the social life of the people while holding the just balance between the people and the monarchy. I am resolved to begin building up the internal economic and social life as soon as the war situation allows. While millions of our countrymen are fighting the conflict of opinions behind the front is unavoidable on such a far-reaching change of constitution and it must be postponed until the homecoming of the warriors enables them to join in counsel and in voting on progress in the new age."

"In order that at the happy conclusion of the war, which I confidently hope, is not far away, all that which is necessary and appropriate in this respect can be done at once. I desire that preparations shall be immediately concluded. The reform of the Prussian Landtag and the liberation of our entire inner political life are very dear to my heart. At my request preparatory work for the reform of the electoral law of the Lower House and Diet was already begun at the outbreak of war. In view of the gigantic deeds of my people there is no room, in my opinion, in Prussia for class electoral law. The bill will have to provide for the direct and secret election of deputies."

Berne, April 8.—Count Tizze, writing in the course of a remarkably outspoken article in the newspaper Budapest Igazsag, states that events in Russia have awakened the hope that Hungary will receive a worthy recompense for her deeds and privations. Such a reward must be the true "lasting peace which we are always ready to realise. Nevertheless the people must be prepared to suffer, as so far the last harvest is worse than ever."

Sharp Rebuff For German Socialists.

Petrograd, April 7.—The Socialist Minister M. Kerenski stated that if the German socialists are hoping that he will be a colleague of Tschidze and assist to conclude a separate peace, they will be rudely disappointed. On the contrary, if the Germans dethrone the Emperor it will facilitate pomparlers, because people come to an understanding quicker than monarchs, who are unwelcome for the cruel carnage.

Items of Interest.

London, April 7.—There are some indications of fresh troubles brewing in Greece.

London, April 3.—Suez Canal dues will be again raised by seventy-five centimes from July 1.

Amsterdam, April 7.—The American ambassador in Vienna has demanded his passport.

London, April 3.—Sir Alexander Sharp-Bethune, Von Bahring the discoverer of diphtheria antigen.

Amsterdam, April 11.—A telegram from Vienna says that Minister of War Kroebelin has resigned, following revelations of extensive corruption in the army.

London, April 6.—Reuter's correspondent at headquarters states that General Smuts inspected the South Africans on the western front.

Hongkong April 3.—The Chinese community has resolved to contribute a million dollars annually to the Imperial Government for the duration of the war.

London, April 3.—The Food Controller has received a deputation from cotton manufacturers regarding the use of flour in sizing cotton goods.

London, April 3.—Owing to the rise in the price of silver, the Italian Government is authorising the issue of twelve millions sterling of one and two lire notes. Hoarding silver currency is prohibited.

London, April 3.—The natives of Baghdad residing at Marseilles have sent £2000 sterling to the British Red Cross in grateful recognition of the liberation of Baghdad from the Turkish yoke.

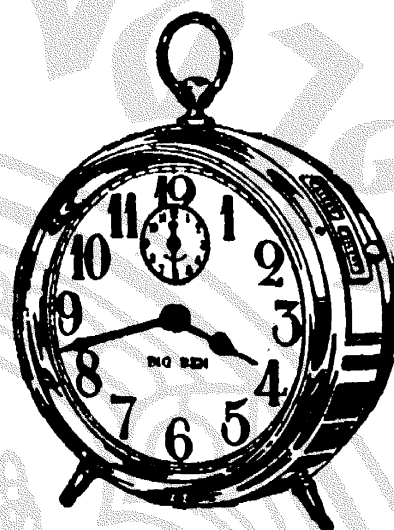
London, April 8.—Rome Official: We attacked and completely defeated 3,000 rebels on April 5 at Dorania Oasis, Tripoli. 206 of the enemy were killed and valuable booty captured. Our casualties were very slight.

Paris, April 10.—The press regards the Kaiser's promise of the Electoral reform after the war as the most significant indication of the desperate internal condition of Germany. Le Temps says that the promise may deceive the Germans, but nobody else.

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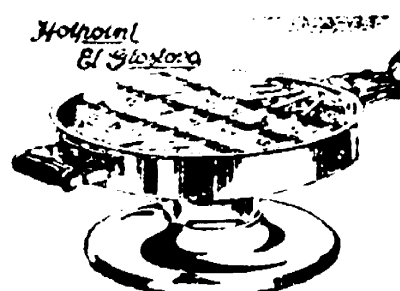
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Views on America's Act.

London, April 6.—The Prime Minister (Mr. Lloyd George) received American Press representatives at 10 Downing St. and dictated, on behalf of the War Cabinet, a message to the American people. The message begins: "America, at one bound, has become a world power in a sense that she never was before."

"She waited until she found the cause worthy of her traditions. The American people held back until they were fully convinced that the fight was not a sordid scrimmage for power and possessions, but an unselfish struggle to overthrow a sinister conspiracy against human liberty and human right."

"Once that conviction reached her the great Republic of the West leapt into the arena. She stands now side by side with the European democracies, who, bruised and bleeding after three years of grim conflict, are still fighting most bravely for that ever-menaced freedom of the world."

"The glowing phrases of the President's noble deliverance illumine the horizon and make clearer than ever the goal which we are striving to reach. There are three phrases which will stand out for evermore in the story of this crusade. The first is, 'The world must be safe for the democracy'; the next, 'The menace to the power of freedom lies in the existence of autocratic Governments, backed by the organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, and not by the will of their people'; and the crowning phrase, that in which he declares 'A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations.'

"These words represent the faith which inspires and sustains our people in the tremendous sacrifices which they have made and are still making. They also believe that the unity and peace of mankind can only rest upon democracy, upon the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government, upon respect for the rights and liberties of nations, both great and small, and upon the universal dominion of public right."

"To all these, the Prussian military autocracy is an implacable foe. 'The Imperial War Cabinet, representative of all the people and nations of the British Empire, wish me, on their behalf, to recognise the chivalry and courage which calls the people of the United States to dedicate the whole of their resources to the service of the greatest cause which ever engaged human endeavour.'"

London, April 7.—Reuter's correspondent at headquarters says: The army as a whole has as yet not realised

the colossal significance of America's participation. The mental vision of the fighting men, blurred by the smoke and din of battle, is largely restricted to beating the enemy."

The Canadians, however, quickly grasped the glorious truth and indulged in demonstrative enthusiasm."

Reuter's correspondent conveyed the first news to the South African contingent, when they were being reviewed by General Smuts. They agreed more or less musingly that it was "Jolly good news." One officer was enthusiastic, but he was obliged to acknowledge that it was because he had won a bet."

What Mr. Asquith Thinks.

London, April 6.—Mr. Asquith has addressed a message to the American people. The message begins: "There is not a man among us who does not breathe more freely now he knows that through the action of the President and Congress of the United States the whole English speaking race are to fight as comrades, side by side, in the most momentous struggle in history. The President's speech will live in the annals of eloquence as a worthy and noble exposition of the grounds and aims of a great national resolve."

"The people of the United States has been forced, as the United Kingdom was forced, into a struggle which in neither case is our own seeking. They realised, as we realised, that the choice lay between peace with humiliation and war with honour."

Mr. Asquith proceeded to point out that no middle course was possible, and dwelt particularly on the President's cogent utterances with regard to the high minded motives animating the Allies."

He declared that Americans were now dedicating their lives and fortunes, like we had already done, to a great purpose, conscious that they were listening to and obeying one of those supreme calls which come rarely in history, but when they do come sound in the ears of the community of free men with a note of imperious command."

Paris, April 6.—M. Poincaré has sent a message to President Wilson of "the joy and pride with which the French nation again feels their hearts beating in unison with yours. The war could not have attained full significance if you have not been led by the enemy himself to participate."

The Chamber and the Senate was crowded to listen to the tributes to America by the Chairmen MM. Deschanel and Dubost, and the Premier, M. Ribot, whose eloquent orations will be heard throughout France."

The Municipality of Paris has ordered Wilson's speech to be published as a book and distributed to all school children."

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the latter of the prescribed penalties if they do not conduct themselves properly.

The proclamation prohibits alien enemies from possessing any form of firearms, explosives, aircraft, wireless apparatus, signalling device, cipher or invisible written document; prohibits approach within a mile and a half of naval and military stations and munition factories; and prohibits the publication of any attack on or threat against the Government, Congress, or military, naval or public officials.

The President is empowered to designate prohibited residential areas, also to remove suspected alien enemies to a location or deportation, alien enemies are forbidden to depart from or land in the United States without permit or registration and it is provided that suspects be liable to summary arrest and confinement in a place of detention.

America's War Measures.

Washington, April 7.—President Wilson, in a statement approving of military legislation proposed by the War Department, says that the regular army and the national guard will be brought to war strength by additional forces, of which the first half million will be authorized immediately, and later increments of half a million as needed. The term of enlistment will be for the period of the present emergency. The regular army and national guard will be recruited voluntarily. Additional forces will be raised by selective draft from 19 to 25, the quotas from the several States being in proportion to population.

President Wilson emphasises that the above legislation does not attempt to solve the question of a permanent military policy.

The President's statement concludes: "The hope of the world is that when the European war is over arrangements will have been made for composing the many questions which have hitherto seemed to require the arming of nations, and for a peace of the world maintainable by co-operations of force among the great nations to secure peace and freedom throughout the world."

"When these arrangements for a permanent peace have been made, we can determine our military needs and adopt our course of military preparation to the genius of a world organized for justice and democracy."

Washington, April 7.—It is stated that Government is prepared to spend 680 millions sterling in initial war preparations, in addition, lending far faster sums to the Allies. Mr. McAdoo has published his first war budget, including 386 millions sterling for raising and training a million men within a year; thirty-five millions for increasing the effective of the Navy, fifty-eight millions expenditure on naval materials. The income tax will probably be trebled with possibly confiscatory surtaxes on incomes over twenty thousand sterling.

The industrial mobilization of the country has already been advanced a stage. 32,000 companies have offered their factories to Government. The federation of labour will undertake to supply trained workmen.



BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON THE WESTERN FRONT.
Presentation of Medals—The Band.

The Aerial Battle.

London, April 9.—Reuter's correspondent at headquarters, discussing the Anglo-German aerial casualties particularised in yesterday evening's communiqué, calls attention to the Flying Corps' conservative policy of calculating the enemy losses. He is impressed by the fact that our machines are fighting on enemy territory, some even fifty miles behind the front line. This is essential in order not to interfere with the artillery photographic machine work close in. He proceeds to show the whole doctrine on which the British Air Service works is one of bold offensive, an important feature of which is the bombing of enemy troops and posts, which necessitates invading

the enemy zone and courting attacks.

He dismisses as altogether misleading the possible impression of German air predominance. Quite the contrary is the case. It is acknowledged that the enemy service since the battles of the Somme has been reorganised and much done to improve its efficiency and boldness, but our airmen are confident of their ability to demoralise the Boche flyers. He reminds the public that though the number of losses is apparently increasing, the growth of the service is probably in considerably greater ratio. He points out that seldom is a German aeroplane brought down in our ground. This is exceptionally obvious.

London, April 9.—Mr. Bosch Thomas describes the aeroplanes on both sides on the western front as flying at breathless speed practically without

noise. All records for speed and skill have been broken by a British machine which destroyed five enemy aeroplanes in one flight. The art of high diving has increased immeasurably and machines descend like a plummet from sixteen thousand feet to bomb a train, fire a balloon or fusillade a body of troops. Firing at small objects on the ground is practised daily like tent pegging. So quickly do divers come and go that riflemen are often too astonished to fire till the machine has disappeared. German authorities complain bitterly of the failure of their infantry to fire on such occasions.

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