

BANKING COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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

33,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

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

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Amoy	Ipo	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Batavia
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Calcutta	London	San Francisco
Canton	Lyon	Shanghai
Colon	Malacca	Singapore
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Yokohama
(Shanghai)		

BANKING AGENCY

INTEREST Allowed on current accounts at the rate of 1 per cent per annum on the daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received on terms which can be ascertained on application.

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

Drafts granted. Bills negotiated or sent for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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

Chartered Bank

OF
INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Sir Montagu Corbush Turner, (Chairman)
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K. C. I. E.
Thomas Guthrie, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K. C. M. G.
William Henry Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G. C. S. I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

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

Deposits are received for fixed periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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

ANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

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

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

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

M. Bethenod
M. L. Messon
M. A. Rostand
M. L. Dorison
M. E. Roume

M. Stanislas Simon
M. Edgard Stern
R. de Tregomain
M. E. Ullmann
M. Comte A. de Germany

Managing Director—M. Stanislas Simon
Government Supervisor—M. Demartial

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate 1 p.c. per annum on the daily balances.

The rates of interest allowed on fixed Deposit Account can be ascertained on application to the Director.

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

Branches and Agencies.

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Batavia	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Peking	Tahiti
Haiphong	Phnom-Penh	Tientsin
Hankow	Pondicherry	Tourane

CAMILLE HENRI,
Manager.

HARP VOUR LONG & 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, Brasses, Iron-ware, and Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, Silver-smith's Tools, and various kinds of best Chinese silk always in stock.

INSPECTION INVITED. PRICES MODERATE.
Tel. No. 535.

BANKING COMPANIES

The Siam Commercial Bank Ltd.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID UP CAPITAL
TICALS 3,300,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. Florio, (Chairman), Phra Boribun
Phya Boribun Raja, Kosaorn
Sombat, Luang Rit
Phya Jalayee Sombati, Narongron,
W. Brehmer, Esq.,
A. Willeke, Esq.

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.

BANGKOK LIBRARY.

Suriwongse Road

(Near the Lawn Tennis Club.)

Open daily, Sundays excepted.
Sept. 1st to Feb. 28th—4 to 6.30 p.m.
March 1st to Aug. 31st—4.30 to 7 p.m.

Annual Subscription Tcs. 20
Half yearly Subscription Tcs. 12.
Quarterly do " 8.

Monthly subscription Tcs. 3 for visitors only, who will be required to deposit Tcs. 5.

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

MRS. G. MITTIN
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE Siam Observer.

THE OLDEST AND LEADING DAILY NEWSPAPER IN SIAM.

Eight-Page English Edition.

Subscriptions Ticals 50

per annum or Ticals 5

per mensem for

English Edition.

Ticals 25 per annum for

Siamese Edition.

"Weekly Mail"

(WEEKLY EDITION IN ENGLISH)

Ticals 20 per annum.

"Siam Maitri"

(WEEKLY EDITION IN SIAMESE)

Ticals 12 per annum

Advertising Rates.

PER INCH.

One insertion ... Tcs. 2.00

Two insertions ... 3.25

Three " ... 4.50

Four " ... 5.25

Five " ... 6.00

Six " (one week) ... 6.75

Two weeks ... 9.15

Three " ... 11.55

Four " (1st month) ... 13.00

Contract rates can be obtained on application to the manager.

Alterations and additions to advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6 and 7, must be sent to the Office not later than 10 a.m. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS must be sent before noon.

TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE BANGKOK BAR.

FOR JUNE, 1910.

June	A.M.			
	H. W.	Ft. in.	L. W.	(Approx.)
1	3 39	12 1	11-12	6-0
2	4 00	12 0	11-12	6-0
3	4 30	12 0	...	...
4	5 00	12 0	...	...
5	5 30	12 0	...	...
6	6 00	11 11	...	...
7	7 00	11 8	...	...
8	8 30	10 10	...	...
9	10 30	9 11	...	...
10	11 30	10 2	...	...
11	1 00	13 4	...	...
12	1 30	13 1	8-9	7-0
13	2 00	12 7	9-10	6-7
14	2 30	12 7	10-11	5-8
15	3 00	12 6	11-12	5-0
16	3 30	12 5	11-12	5-0
17	4 30	12 4	12	5-0
18	5 00	12 3	...	...
19	6 00	12 1	...	...
20	7 00	11 6	...	...
21	7 30	11 4	...	...
22	8 30	10 8	...	...
23	10 30	10 1	...	...
24	12 00	9 9	...	...
25	...	...	8-9	6-7
26	1 00	13 6	9	6-7
27	1 00	12 6	9-10	6-7
28	1 30	11 10	9-10	6-7
29	2 00	11 10	11-12	5-6
30	3 00	11 00	11-12	5-6

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

PHASES OF THE MOON.

June 1st O New Moon 2.19 a.m.
" 9th 1 First Quarter 6.41 a.m.
" 16th O Full Moon 4.24 a.m.
" 22nd 1 Last Quarter 7.58 p.m.
" 30th O New Moon 5.25 p.m.

Oriental Bakery.

Oriental Avenue.

Daily supply of:—

White Bread, Large and small loaves, French rolls, dinner rolls, saltztaugen

Fresh Cakes, Plum, Currant, Plain, Madeira and assorted tea cakes. Cakes of all other varieties made to order.

Rusks, Biscuits, Croustades, etc

The Irish Rebellion.

12,000 Under Arms.

(VIA AUSTRALIA.)

London, May 3.—Dublin at night on Monday was in complete darkness. The lamps were out or smashed, and traffic had entirely ceased. At dawn military reinforcements arrived, and with a gunboat shelling Liberty Hall the tide turned in favour of the troops.

It is estimated that the rebel force numbered 12,000, of which 2,000 belonged to the "Citizen Army," which was made up of Larkins. A sixteen-year-old Irish girl, in the face of a hail of bullets from snipers, dragged two wounded soldiers to a place of safety.

The worst act of the rebels was firing on a company of general reservists, who were marching back to town after a parade march. The reservists were mostly elderly and unarmed. As they passed a house at the corner of Northumberland road and Huddington road the rebels blazed out from a range of 50 yards, and five reservists fell dead, including Browning, the international footballer, while another was wounded.

One of the first acts of the rebels was to wreck the machines in the newspaper offices, and no papers could be issued, except The Irish Times, in the form of a single sheet, which contained the Government bulletin.

The Castle was attacked: the same moment that a policeman on duty there was shot dead.

The Four Courts, as the Law Courts of Dublin are called, were entered, and the great rooms in the Law Library were issued to barricade the windows and doors. The rebels became strongly entrenched, and offered a stubborn resistance to machine-gun fire and cavalry charges.

A civilian who unwittingly walked towards the Sinn Feiners' trenches was told to go back, and when he refused he was shot dead. A gunboat on the Liffey shelled Liberty Hall, and when the bombardment ceased 30 dead men were found in the building.

Corner house warfare was largely adopted by the rebels. Houses commanding two or more streets were seized in many quarters of the town, the occupants were bundled out, and their furniture used as ramparts. These corner houses were defended resolutely, and the firing from them caused many casualties among the troops.

Looters obtained some thousands of pounds' worth of jewellery. McDowell Brothers' big shop and other shops were gutted, and their contents thrown into the streets. The rebels occupied the Metropolitan Hotel, and fired on every khaki uniform seen. As the rebels have to be dug out or stormed out, there must be more bloodshed.

The troops took Davies's wine store by a frontal attack. They smashed the doors and beat the place so hotly that the rebels jumped through the plate-glass windows to escape their fury.

It is stated that there was £7,000 sterling in the post office when the rebels seized the building. The Community suffered from pillage, and there was a shortage of bread. The rebels rushed Guinness' brewery, but were rejected. They also collared one of

the largest mills in the city, but were driven out after a lot of damage had been done. When the fighting was at its height on Tuesday night fires broke out in Sackville street, whether by accident or design is not known. The rebels fired from the Green until they cleared the streets. A number of persons were killed, and many wounded, and civilians suffered equally with the military and police. A priest pluckily rescued a wounded man in Dame street under fire.

The Inception.

The first part of the revolt was kindled in Phoenix Park on Monday morning. A so-called "Citizen Army" held a review, and paraded and marched with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets. Afterwards the men were addressed by certain of their leaders, and then they marched to Dublin. Entering the outskirts of the city the men met some of the Dublin garrison marching the other way. Two men in the front rank of the "Citizen Army" levelled their rifles and fired at the soldiery. Two officers and several men fell, but the soldiers avenged the murder, and three Sinn Feiners fell shot.

This was the signal for a general revolt. Desultory fighting occurred here and there on the outskirts of the town, for the purpose of diverting the attention of the military from the Sinn Feiners' chief points of attack, namely, the Castle and the centre of the town. All the telegraphic machines were immediately smashed and the telephones dismantled, while Sinn Fein civil servants brandished bayonets and fired ball cartridge. A detachment of troops was told off to deal with this outrage, and fighting raged through the ground floor of the great building. After a wild and furious resistance the rebels were cleared out at the point of the bayonet. Then they were reinforced, and renewed the attack. The post office changed hands several times in the course of the day and night. The attack on the Castle was a tough proposition.

The Leaders.

The Central News Agency states that the commander of the rebels is James Connolly, a notorious syndicalist, who was lieutenant to "Jim" Larkin, the notorious Irish labour agitator. Connolly has issued passports to persons desirous of leaving Dublin signed "Commandant of the Irish Republican Army." The Central News believes that Larkin is in the United States. While Larkin is an ignorant, bumbling, and volatile firebrand, Connolly is of quieter disposition, better educated, and more intelligent. Therefore, he is far more dangerous. He was formerly a clerk at Liverpool, where he imbibed the views of extreme socialism, and subsequently showed, unlike Larkin, constructive ability. He published several pamphlets on labour matters. He is credited with various social schemes which were established with some success in connection with Liberty Hall. Nevertheless he always has been an extreme and uncompromising as Larkin. He personally conducted a strike in Wexford, which almost ruined the city, and was actively associated in all Larkin's disastrous troubles in Dublin.

(Continued on page 3.)

PROGRAMME CHANGED



Phathanakorn Cinematograph.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

Wednesday May 31st, Thursday June 1st & Friday 2nd.

TRILBY.

BY SIR HERBERT TREE.

Produced by the London Film Co.

From His Majesty's Theatre, London.

In 3 Parts.

THE OATH OF O. TSURU SAN

A Sensational Japanese Drama.

In 2 Parts.

THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE.

Episodes 23 and 24 in 4 parts.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

HAND MASSAGE.

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

Prices.

Tos. 7 First quality
" 5 Second "

S. IKESAKI, Tapan Mon.

The Irish Rebellion.

(Continued from page 2.)

A striking figure in the rebellion was an elderly woman, stated to be of high title, who, attired in a green tunic and trousers, carried a rifle and a fixed bayonet. She stated to be a Sinn Féin leader. The rebel force consists mostly of young men.

The titled lady who is leading the rebels is the Countess Markievicz, a sister of Sir Joselyn Gore Booth, who owns property at Balford, Manchester. She is a renowned horsewoman, and has been a well known suffragist and Sinn Féin for many years.

Bank of Ireland Threatened.

The rebels carefully planned to capture the Bank of Ireland. They marched to the building in great style, and expected that it would be an easy matter to overcome the six soldiers who are always on guard at the bank. The rebels did not reckon on the preparedness of the Trinity College students, who fired a volley at them. Several insurgents fell, and the remainder hesitated. Then they pressed on with determination but a second volley caused them to flee. Eyewitnesses declare that the looting in some quarters knew no limits, as what the looters did not want they wantonly destroyed.

Dublin Student's Story.

A Trinity College student, named McDermott, has furnished a dramatic account of the rioting. He said:—While returning from the races on the Dublin course on Monday we were warned not to go by way of St. Stephen's Green, because rebels were seizing all the vehicles and converting them into barricades. We passed the post office, from which a flag bearing the legend "Irish Republic" was flying. The windows were broken, and the building appeared to be deserted. Two dead cavalry horses were lying on the roadway outside. Later he was told that rebels held possession of the Green, where they were entrenched, and that they also occupied some of the surrounding houses and the College of Surgeons. Thoroughfares leading to the Green were barricaded by means of vehicles. Next morning McDermott went down Sackville street, and found it barricaded with barbed wire, and also with cabs and overturned trams. In a thoroughfare turning out of Sackville street the rebels had looted a cycle shop and improvised a barricade with crates and cycles. The student went to Trinity College, where he was given a rifle and a belt of cartridges. He assisted to maintain watch from windows, where, with others, he sniped at the rebels with accuracy. "About 11 o'clock," McDermott continued, "fairly heavy firing was heard from the direction of the Castle. The watchers fired three rounds at the rebels, who were handicapped through their weapons being inferior to ours. Throughout the day the sound of firing came from the Castle. We learned that the rebels held two newspaper offices near the Castle and a house almost next door. From 9 till 11 o'clock in the evening there was fairly brisk firing in St. Stephen's Green. We dispatched pickets up Dame street, who succeeded in clearing the rebels from the houses in which they were located. This system of attacking houses with pickets was extended successfully, and largely accounted for the effective way in which the hostile forces were gradually penned in a ring. A section of troops was brought up at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning to deal with Liberty Hall with a couple of small guns. Shells of small calibre were pumped into the building. The missiles contained no high explosive, but within five minutes the building was reduced to a pitiable spectacle. Altogether 40 shells struck the place, first demolishing the green flag which floated defiantly from the roof. The noise was deafening, as the bombardment was accompanied by a ceaseless rattle of machine guns and rifle fire. The rebels had evidently withdrawn by a back way, as they did not reply to our fire. The troops dashed forward with fixed bayonets, and established themselves in the ruin, the whole building having crumbled under the bombardment. Upon the top of Trinity College soldiers were posted with a machine gun in a window, and they fought a duel with the rebels, who, located in houses in Sackville street, we also armed with a machine gun. But the latter made ineffective fire. I heard that a machine gun had been turned upon the rebels in St. Stephen's Green from the Selbourne Hotel. When I left Dublin the situation was well under control."

German Communities Suspected.

The Dublin rebels at the outset of the street fighting riddled laden trams with bullets regardless of consequences. Some wounded soldiers, limping on crutches, expostulated, "For God's sake don't shoot innocent people. You are killing our mothers and sisters." The miscreants retaliated by heartlessly firing at the expostulators.

The rebels' ammunition was handed to them from German-made boxes, which bore German lettering.

The loyalist soldiers used 18-pounder guns with great effect on the rebel strongholds. Of the troops engaged many were inexperienced in actual warfare, but they fought like veterans, and incurred deadly risks in narrow passages and winding staircases while clearing out snipers.

The rebels are using grenades, which are inflicting frightful injuries. One of the officers had a hand blown off.

(Continued on page 2.)

Kiam Hoa Heng & Company.

Have just unpacked a new supply of Manila Cigars and Egyptian Cigarettes.

Manila Cigars.

Reina Victoria
High Life in the East
Cortado de la Reina
Londres

Egyptian Cigarettes.

Effendi, Plain	Straw	Tips
" "	Gold	" "
" "	Cork	" "
Isis	Cork	" "
Rudekeep, Straw	" "	" "
Lord Sobs, Gold	" "	" "
Majoie, Assorted	" "	" "
Royal, Gold	" "	" "
Emir, Gold	" "	" "

Kiam Hoa Heng & Co.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritations. The pills of APIOL & STEEL are the most powerful and most reliable of all remedies for all Irritations of the Urinary and Biliary Tracts. They are the most powerful and most reliable of all remedies for all Irritations of the Urinary and Biliary Tracts. They are the most powerful and most reliable of all remedies for all Irritations of the Urinary and Biliary Tracts.

MOTOR CAR TYRES.

LOW PRICES AND ONLY BEST MAKES.

Goodrich**Moseley****United States**

(Plain, chain, nobby)

Dunlop**Michelin**

All

Stocked by

Siam Motor Works Ltd.

KIA-ORA LEMON SQUASH

A Wholesome Health Beverage Thirst-Quenching and Blood-Purifying.

MANUFACTURE OF
O.T. Limited
Makers of High-Grade Cordials.

Made from Lemons full of Juice and Flavour and best Cane Sugar

Always Ready - saves you trouble preparing

"Kia-Or" is without the harsh flavour and crude acidity found in other bottled Squashes. The Pure Fruit Flavour of "Kia-Or" will convince you of its superiority.

O.T. Coy.'s other Cordials

- O.T. Sarsaparilla
- Lemon Syrup
- Lime Juice (Dry)
- " (Sweet)
- Raspberry
- Vanilla
- Phosphate
- " (Orange)
- " (Cherry)
- Peppermint
- Cloves
- Green Ginger
- Hop Bitters
- Quinine
- Quinade

Agents: Harry A. BADMAN & Co.



Harbour Notification.

Notice to Mariners.

Repairs to the apparatus having been effected the occulting light at Singora, which according to a notification dated the 15th April last had been changed to a fixed light, will from this day forward display its usual occulting light.

By order of H. E. the Minister of Local Government.
PHYA CHASAENYA BODI.
Harbour Master General.

Notice.

The undersigned Exchange Banks will be closed to Public business on Saturday, 3rd June 1916, being His Majesty King George V's birthday.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
E. W. TOWNEND,
Actg. Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India Australia and China.
G. E. ALLEN,
Agent.

For the Banque de l'Indo-China Agency in Bangkok.
CANILLE HENRI,
Le Directeur.
31-2 J

Notice.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—
Ex s.s. "Mentor"

"Benlimes"
and Balances ex s.s. "Cyclone", "Lycion", "Oanfa", "Pyrrhus", "Katori Maru", "Jinsen Maru" and "Kamo Maru", are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Katong" on 30th inst. and will be landed and stored at our Wharf.

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

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.
Agents.



Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Supradit Bridge over Klong Padung in Hua Lam Phong Road, will be closed to traffic from the 1st June 1916, owing to reconstruction of the bridge, and will remain closed to traffic until the new bridge is completed.

The Local Sanitary Department.
29th May 1916.

Auction Sale.

OF ALL

The Furniture and Effects
OF THE LATE

Monsieur Segnitz.

On Saturday 3rd June, 1916.
Commencing at 2 p.m. sharp.

At the residence of
C. LEVESQUE Esq.

PAN ROAD,

(off the Indian temple.)

Including large Swinging Mirror, Dinner Services, Glassware, Dining arm Chairs, Grass and Rattan Furniture, Tables, Victoria Phaeton, etc. (see catalogues.)

For TERMS etc. apply—

E. M. PEREIRA & Co.

Fresh arrival of

Danish

Dutch

Manila Cigars

Egyptian Cigarettes

Tobaccos

Nai Lert Store.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN

CHILDREN.

During the summer months the mothers should watch for any unusual looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. For sale by the British Dispensary.

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
Filletted Fish
Kippers

Pheasants
Boiled Ham on cut
Raw Ham on cut
French Ham on cut
Breakfast Bacon

CHEESE
Roquefort
Gruyere
Savoie
Full Cream Gruyere
(in small tins)
English Margarine

Fresh Australian Apples.

Fresh Australian Butter.

Pure Beef Dripping in 2lb Tins.

JAWARAD DISPENSARY

New Arrivals of Chemicals

Acid Salicylace,
Acid Sulphuric,
Acid Nitric,
etc, etc., etc

Prices on application.

"Campbell"

Suction Gas Engines

AND

Gas Producer

Plants to work

ON

Rice Husk Fuel.

For prices and particulars apply to:

BARROW, BROWN & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE Great War.

The Sultan of Dufar.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 31.

War Office.—The completeness of the defeat of the Sultan of Dufar is confirmed.

Bulgarian Offensive.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 31.

Salonika.—Important Bulgarian forces are reported to be concentrating at Nevrokop as well as Xanthi. The enemy is bombarding the French advanced lines in Vardar and also Kilindir.

The Verdun Battle.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, May 30.

Yesterday we inflicted a bloody defeat on the enemy who attacked Hill 304. We broke up an attack between Morhonne and Cumieres, but west of Cumieres the enemy occupied 300 metres of an advanced trench.

To-day we repulsed a fresh division which attacked between Morhonne and Cumieres. We made slight progress on the slopes east of Morhonne and in the region of Bois Caurettes in spite of important losses.

General Gallieni's Funeral.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, May 30.

The Chamber has unanimously voted the necessary funds for according a national funeral to General Gallieni.

Fighting in Salonika.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, May 30.

Salonika reports an intense bombardment in the Kifindir—Orsovo sector. There was an engagement at Patro-nilles.

The Italian Front.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, May 30.

Rome.—We broke up obstinate attacks in the Logarino Valley in the Posina—Astico sector inflicting considerable losses.

We sunk a big transport steamer in the port of Trieste.

Tin and Rubber.

(S.S. O.) SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.
Singapore, June 1.

Tin is quoted at \$91/55.

The rubber auctions saw good demands for all grades but at a lower level. The top price was for fine crepe which fetched \$133 a picul, equal to 25-8d per lb. Sheet rubber fetched \$134 a picul.

King George to His People.

Need for Compulsion.

London, May 25.—His Majesty the King has issued the following message to his people:

To enable the country to organise more effective military resources for the present great struggle and for the cause of civilisation I have, acting on the advice of my Ministers deemed it necessary to enrol every able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 41.

I desire to take this opportunity of expressing to my people my recognition and appreciation of the splendid patriotism and self-sacrifice they have displayed by raising by voluntary enlistment since the commencement of the war no fewer than 5,011,000 men, an effort far surpassing any other nation in similar circumstances ever recorded in history. It will be a lasting source of pride for future generations. I am confident that the magnificent spirit which has hitherto sustained my people through the trials of this terrible war will inspire them to endure this additional sacrifice now imposed upon them, and with God's help, lead us and our Allies to the victory which will achieve the liberation of Europe.

Bangkok Manufacturing Company.

A meeting of the Bangkok Manufacturing Co., Ltd. was held yesterday afternoon when there were present Dr. T. Heyward Hays (in the chair), Mr. J. Mackay, Mr. W. Brehmer, Mr. W. S. Smart, Mr. C. Kramer and Mr. S. G. Lambert (Manager).

The following is the report of the Directors for the 9 months from 1st July 1915 to 31st March 1916:—

The gross profits on the Company's operations for the nine months amounted to Ticals 44,224. From this amount must be deducted the sum allowed for Depreciation as per Profit and Loss Account, viz. Ticals 20,000, leaving Ticals 24,225.

To this amount, must be added Ticals 69,351 brought forward from the last Balance making a total available of Ticals 93,576, from which must be deducted Staff Bonus Ticals 1,836 and Auditor's Fee Ticals 600, leaving a nett amount of Ticals 91,129 available for distribution.

Your Directors recommend that this amount be dealt with as follows:—Dividend of 4 per cent. Ticals 16,000 Directors' Fees Ticals 5,400, Carry Forward Ticals 69,729.

Messrs. W. S. Smart and W. Brehmer, retire from the Board of Directors by rotation. Both gentlemen are eligible for re-election. The retiring Auditor Mr. A. H. Donaldson offers himself for re-election.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the Directors' report and balance-sheet said that from the latter the shareholders will find that the company had made a decent profit for the last nine months. The balance-sheet also shows a good fixed deposit in the bank. When they deduct all expenses they will find that they have a substantial sum of Tics. 113,577 as a cash balance and not merely a book balance. The freight that would bring the machinery that they want at the present time would have amounted to Tics. 9,000 before the war. The present freight will cost them about Tics. 45,000. He therefore did not think the Directors would be justified in increasing expenditure at war time.

The Chairman's motion was seconded by Mr. Lambert and carried.

The Chairman proposed the re-election of Mr. W. L. Smart and Mr. W. Brehmer on the Board of Directors. This was seconded by Mr. Kramer and carried.

Mr. A. H. Donaldson was next re-elected auditor on the motion of Mr. Smart seconded by Mr. Mackay.

The meeting then terminated. Dividend warrants were handed to those present.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H. E. Phya Rasada Napradit is on an official visit to the capital.

—:—:—

Mr. P. Kanki (Mitsu Bussan Kaisha) arrived by the s.s. "Eiger" to-day.

—:—:—

PHYA Arthakarn who is now in the Vajira Hospital is making some progress towards recovery.

—:—:—

THE s.s. "Katong" will leave from the Borneo Company's wharf at 4 p.m. sharp, on Friday the 2nd inst. and should arrive in Singapore on Tuesday about daylight.

—:—:—

THE "Diva" left Singapore on Tuesday, May 30th with the Indian mail on board, and the "Devawongse" with the English mail on board left Singapore on Wednesday the 31st May.

—:—:—

ACCORDING to the report of the Acting Medical Officer of Health for the week ended May 27, four cases of bubonic plague were notified as occurring in Bangkok and of these three ended fatally. There were three deaths from cholera during the same period.

—:—:—

SATURDAY next, June 3, being the anniversary of the birthday of His Majesty King George V. arrangements will be made to receive at the British Legation the cards or names of all those who may desire to leave them, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning, or from 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon. His Britannic Majesty's Minister regrets that, owing to the war, he is precluded from holding in person any form of official reception on this occasion.

NAI Joo Seng, late manager of the Siam-Siam Bank who was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment by the Criminal Court for various frauds about 2 years ago, has been released by order of His Majesty the King. The Royal clemency was exercised in this case owing to the fact that the prisoner is much broken down in health and is said to be suffering from consumption. He will, however, be under police supervision for a term of five years from the date of his release.

The Philippines.**Independence Indefinite.**

New York, May 2.—The House of Representatives, by vote of 293 to 165, has defeated the Clarke amendment to the Philippine Independence Bill, following an adverse vote on this amendment by the House sitting as a Committee. In the place of this amendment the House has passed a substitute to the effect that independence shall be given to the islands at the proper time, but specifying no definite date. The Clarke amendment provides that the President should give the islands their independence in not less than two nor more than four years.

The Bill as approved by the House of Representatives will probably be passed by the joint session of the two Houses without change. The Bill, with the Clarke amendment, had been previously passed by the Senate.

Rumania's Position.

London, May 12.—M. Filipescu, who recently appeared content to leave the question of intervention by Rumania in the Government hands, has now resumed his campaign. The "Morning Post's" Bucharest correspondent reports a speech at the Conservative Club wherein M. Filipescu declared that the consequences of delaying until the Entente's victory was assured would be lamentable. If once Germany was convinced of the impossibility of success, she would seek a peace offering to restore Belgium, Serbia and Alsace Lorraine and would seek no ransom from Italy. Would the Entente break off negotiations and sacrifice more men and money in order to gratify an eleventh hour participant? Rumania's claims to consideration in the Peace Council must depend upon her sacrifices which should be faced without delay.

Turkey's Troubles.

According to the "New York World," a diplomat who was recently in Constantinople states: "Half a million Turks, who fled before the Russian advance, took refuge in Sivaz, in the province of Angora (170 miles southwest of Trebizond), bringing destitution and disease with them. Many died of cold and starvation on the road side, where the Armenians had been driven earlier. The Governor of Angora notified the authorities at Constantinople that he was unable to send any further supplies of grain. The news caused a sensation in the capital, as Angora was the only source of supply since Rumania had ceased to export. The Turkish army now numbers 400,000, of which General von der Goltz commanded 100,000 on the Baghdad front where the Russians are threatening Turkish communications, 200,000 under General Von Sanders are concentrated on the Sivaz Kharpoot line, to counter the Russians. The Germans are daily sending vast quantities of artillery and munitions to Sivaz, thus utilizing the material originally intended for the Egypt campaign."

Allies March Through Greece.

Mr. M. F. Donohoe, special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," telegraphing from Athens states: "Excitement runs high in connection with the transport of the Serbians. It was originally proposed that they should be shipped from Corfu and three days later disembark at Salonika; but as this voyage is full of peril to troops the Allies determined upon the sea journey of twelve hours to Patras, taking the Serbs from there by the Peloponnesian railway, via Athens. The Greek Government offered strong opposition to this plan, whereupon the Allies informed the Premier (M. Skouloudis) that official sanction was immaterial as the Allies would not permit the Greeks to interfere with this plan of operations."

"On learning of the scheme, Austria and Germany emphatically intervened and informed Greece that it would be regarded as an unfriendly act if she were to remain passive and permit the Serbians to reach the firing line. The Allies then indicated that they also would have recourse to strong measures if the Greeks thwarted their designs. M. Skouloudis is now seeking a peaceable escape from the dilemma."

Salonika, April 19.—Yesterday General Sarrail inspected the first Serbians who arrived here. They are big-boned, stolid peasants, showing no signs of the privations of the winter retreat. The good food and rest at Corfu have done wonders. Their entire outfit has been renewed, the men being chiefly supplied with blue French uniforms.

No Interference.

London, May 26.—A telegram from Washington states that callers at White House who have discussed the situation with President Wilson state that the President's attitude towards peace proposals is neutral. He can only intervene when the belligerents have reached a mutual understanding of the terms of settlement.

Comedy in War.

The amusing story of the ex-Guardsman who captured a German Fokker unawares recalls a curious incident during Clive's campaign in India. Admiral Watson took some heavy ships up the Hooghly to assist in the reduction of the Calcutta forts. The force was landed overnight to attack the first fort, Budge Budge, at daybreak. During the night a seaman named Strachan, who was "half seas over," strolled under the walls and clambered on top of a breach made by the ships' cannonade. Seeing only a few defenders, he shouted out: "The place is mine!" and fired his pistol. The noise attracted two or three of Strachan's messmates and a few soldiers, and the fort was promptly captured with the loss of one life—Captain Campbell, was accidentally shot by one of his own men.

Greece Hesitating.

London, May 15.—An Athens telegram states that according to the "Hesperini," whose editor has just had an audience of the King, His Majesty considers that his policy has been fully justified hitherto, and it will be continued on the same lines. The King, it is declared, will not give way before external coercion or internal troubles, should they arise. In the event of a change in the situation which convinces him that war would be to the advantage of Greece, he will not hesitate to intervene.

The "New York World's" Athens correspondent states that £40,000,000 would be required to restore the sovereignty of Greece. As the Allies refuse a loan, the present ministry cannot remain in office. The correspondent adds that the only way to fill the treasury is by taking part in the war, and the King will resort to this step when he considers that the most advantageous moment has arrived. It is possible that the intervention of Greece is near at hand.

"Peace in Autumn."

The *Welt am Montag*, a widely circulated weekly Berlin journal, publishes an article headed "Peace in Autumn," in which the following passage occurs:—"The great Council recently held in Paris, according to the unanimous reports of British, French and neutral newspapers, not only decided to exercise a sharper pressure on neutral trade, but to prosecute a co-ordinated attack on all fronts with all the means at their disposal. We have a right to be somewhat sceptical with regard to these reports. 'Wolf, Wolf,' has been cried too often. But this time we expect something. In the nature of the case, and under existing circumstances, the English troops must soon come into action, and the noticeable silence prevailing on this point strengthens our belief."

"The Conference at Paris," says the journal, "and the speech on peace conditions delivered recently by the Chancellor, lead us to suppose that we stand before the decisive last phase of the war. We must brace ourselves up for a last attempt, especially of our Western enemies: also, perhaps, for an advance of the armies at Salonika. Should it really be true what is said about the enemy Conference at Paris, we may reckon that the summer will bring with it the military decision and the preliminary conditions of peace."

The British Empire.

Lord Sydenham, commenting on the current situation, says:—"Earnest thinkers in all parts of the Empire have long believed that the British people could not rise to the full height of their mission in the world—to develop their unrivalled resources or safeguard their liberties against aggression—without closer union of purpose and effort. Much has been done to secure joint councils and to provide for interchange of information in regard of inter-empire defence; but advisory bodies can rarely succeed in attaining any great object, and conferences may fail where executive action is imperatively required."

"The vision of a Federal Empire, blurred and indistinct in the past, now stands out in clear outline. As a result of the startling revelations which the war has forced upon us, we now understand that all we cherish is at stake and that it has been in grave peril. We realise, as never before, that closer Imperial co-operation is essential, not only for national safety, but for the solution of vital economic problems. We shall have to reconstruct the shaken fabric of our prosperity by turning the whole of the resources of the Empire to account for the benefit of its citizens of all classes. Is this possible without organic union? Will not our shared sacrifices of gallant lives and treasure lavishly poured out be in vain if we do not now create an Empire in the Government of which all the members can take part? Can our supreme opportunity ever recur? Upon the answer to these questions the future of the British people must depend."

German Loan Mystery.

According to indirect information from Berlin Herr Liebknecht, in the Reichstag disclosed a fact of considerable gravity regarding the latest German loan. People in Germany do not know, or know imperfectly, what Liebknecht said, but great fear prevails in Germany—an alarm which has spread throughout the whole empire—that to cover the loan the Government has emptied the savings banks and kindred institutions. The ten-million mark is a colossal mystification, and Liebknecht would seem to have disclosed this in the Reichstag in two or three sentences heard in the tumult. The conclusion is that it will be impossible for Germany to float any further loan. Echoes of the scandal must have reached Austria-Hungary, and will prejudicially affect Austro-Hungarian borrowing.

It Was a Lifetime's Virtue.

"That territorial subaltern, Alfred Victor Smith, son of a Burnley police inspector—the man who dropped a lighted bomb as he was throwing it, jumped clear away from danger himself, but seeing the trench still full of men, sprang back upon the bomb and was blown to pieces, saving all the rest—what a virtue of rising to a crisis he displayed!" says the Nation. "It was a lifetime's virtue. One remembers the sneering judge who asked Whistler how long it took him to paint a certain little picture, and how Whistler replied, 'All my life.' It is the same with such a deed as Alfred Victor Smith's. It is the expression of a life, the outward sign of a spiritual grace by nature assisting. That is why we said, God help the man or officer who has to 'acquire' character deliberately or all of a sudden! And perhaps we may say God will help him, if indeed the age of miracle is not passed."

The Balkan Fronts.

M. Pasich, the Serbian Premier said to a correspondent in London:—

"In France, there is a powerfully fortified, perhaps even an invulnerable line. However many men and guns the French and the British may concentrate on the Western frontier, they cannot hope to make an impression on those lines without prodigious sacrifices. In Russia, though the line may be slightly more mobile, the whole German front has been strengthened after many months of preparation. Thus the Allies are faced with infinite difficulties, and the certainty of enormous sacrifices, if their attack is directed solely against the Western and the Russian fronts."

"But on the Balkan side the whole case is different. At present there are no considerable enemy fortifications, and there is a wide area for manoeuvring. Nor can the enemy speedily construct fortifications, for there are few railways and roads, and the country is mountainous."

"When the French and the British have concentrated a sufficient number of men, in addition to the Serbian army, in Southern Macedonia, they will be able to sweep all obstacles before them."

"And not only so. The immediate result will be that both Greece and Rumania will join the Entente. It is sure of it. You may come upon the powerful co-operation of the Greek and Rumanian armies. Success will be certain and quick. Bulgaria will be subdued; the road to Constantinople cut; Hungary will find herself invaded by Rumania from the east, whilst the Serbians, Greeks, French and British will sweep triumphantly across the Danube."

"I hold this view both on military and political grounds. But there is a further political consideration, beyond that of influencing Rumania and Greece."

"The southern Slavs of Austria-Hungary are in complete sympathy with the Serbians. The Hungarians are very dissatisfied with Austria, and they resent the domination of Germany. If the Allies attack by way of Austria-Hungary they will find themselves amongst a population either sympathetic with the Entente, or at any rate unsympathetic with Germany. The Austro-Hungarian Empire is likely to fall to pieces. In all probability it would quickly collapse before the attack of the Allies."

Shipping Notes.

The Brit. s.s. *Liang chow* 1220 tons, Capt. W. Benson, arrived from Hongkong via Singapore yesterday with ballast cargo and 2 bags of mail. The consignees are Messrs. The Borneo Co., Ltd.

The Nor. s.s. *Eiger* 875 tons, Capt. E. Fingalsen, arrived from Hongkong yesterday with a general cargo and one bag of mail. 1 Japanese cabin. The consignees are Messrs. Guan Long Seng and Co.

Ships in Harbour.

Skule	Nor.	24
Eiger	"	23
Skuld	"	3
Lianchow	Brit.	M.
Chusan	"	28
Katong	"	26-a
Walshang	"	5
Changchow	Brit.	R.

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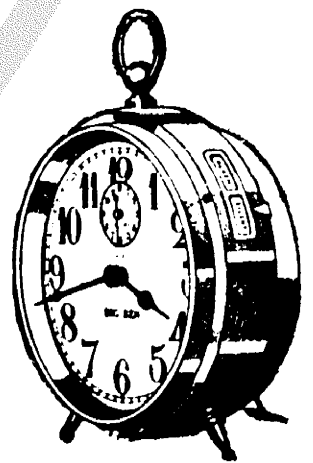
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German News Service.

Headquarters, April 24.
Official. Western theatre: On the entire front the artillery has shown greater activity than during the past few days. Successful German patrol operations took place at several points. South of St. Eloi, British detachments were repulsed. In the Meuse sector, minor French handgrenade attacks were made yesterday against the German forest positions northeast of Avocourt; they were repulsed. Weak enemy advances attempted during the night, east of the Morthomme height failed. A strong attack delivered in the neighbourhood of the Thiamont farm broke down completely in front of the German lines.

April 25.
There has been very lively artillery and aeronautic activity on both sides. West of the Meuse at night, handgrenade engagements occurred northeast of Avocourt. The enemy advancing on several waves, attacked the German trenches east of the height of Morthomme; the attack failed before the German infantry fire. German aviators extensively bombarded numerous hostile lodging and halting places. An enemy aeroplane was brought down, near Tahure, by defence fire and another was destroyed by defence fire east of the Meuse, tumbling over and falling down.

Eastern theatre: Southeast of Garbunovaka, a Russian attack again broke down, with serious losses to the enemy. A German air squadron attacked the railway and magazine establishments at Molodetschno, with good success as noted by observation.
A squadron of ten German aeroplanes, on April 22, attacked the Russian aeronautic station Papenholm, on the island of Oesel and dropped 45 bombs. Very successful effects were observed. One Russian aeroplane was forced to land. All German aeroplanes returned unharmed, in spite of heavy shelling.

Vienna, April 23.
Italian theatre:—The Italian attack on the southeastern edge of the Dobardo Plateau. Otherwise, there were only local artillery engagements in the coast district and on the Carinthian front. On the Col di Lana, the Austro-Hungarians occupied a point d'appui on the ridge northeast of the summit and maintained it against the enemy's attack. The summit is under a strong Austro-Hungarian artillery fire. Lively artillery engagements also occurred in the Sugana sector and near Riva.

Deutsche Ueberseedienst.—In regard to the sinking of the British steamer Goldmouth, which occurred on May 31, a competent German authority states that the crew were first asked by

signal to leave the ship. As the steamer paid no attention to the signal, a warning shot was fired, whereupon the steamer immediately opened fire upon the German submarine. During the ensuing engagement, the steamer was hit eight times. The crew then left the ship. Of the crew, one man was severely wounded; the captain was made a prisoner, because he had attacked the German man-of-war. The guns of the Goldmouth were attended by two gunners belonging to the British navy.

Headquarters, April 26.
Official.—Western theatre: South of La Basse canal, an attack made by strong British detachments against the craters occupied by the Germans, was repulsed after a violent hand to hand fight. Mine engagements are continuing lively. West of Givenchy, the Germans, occupied the craters caused by the simultaneous exploding of a German and a British mine. On this occasion, several British were made prisoners and one machine gun was captured by the Germans.

Successful patrol engagements occurred between Vailly and Craonne.

The expected French partial attack against the forest south-west of Ville-au-Bois was repulsed. 60 French prisoners and one machine-gun being taken by the Germans. On the height of Vauquois, north-east of Avocourt and east of Morthomme, handgrenade engagements occurred. The enemy's intentions against the German trenches between Morthomme and the Caquette wood were recognised and the attack was impeded by bombarding the prepared troops. East of the Meuse the artillery was very active on both sides.

North-east of Gelles, the Germans after a careful prepared attack, occupied the first and second French lines on and before height 542. Smaller detachments, which advanced into the third French line, blew up numerous dug-outs. 84 unwounded prisoners were captured and 2 machine-guns and one minethrower were taken by the Germans.

Besides other air enterprises, a German air squadron copiously bombed the French aeronautic station at Bri-court, east of Clermont and the village of Jubecourt, which was full of troops. Two enemy aeroplanes were shot down in air fights above Fleury, south of Douaumont and west of this place.

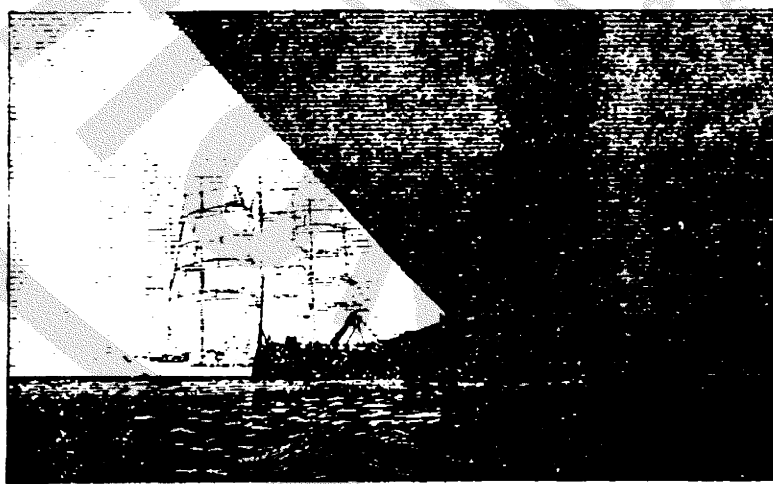
German army airships attacked the British fortifications and docks of London, Colchester, Blackwater and Ramsgate, also the French port and the large British drilling camp of Etaples.

Berlin, April 27.
Official. On April 25, at dawn, parts of the German high sea forces bombarded the fortifications and important military establishments of Great Yar-

(Continued on Page 7.)

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German News Service.

(Continued from page 6.)

mouth and Lowestoft, with good success. Afterwards they took a group of hostile small cruisers and destroyers under fire. On board one of the cruisers, a great conflagration was observed. One destroyer and two hostile patrol boats were sunk. One of the latter was the British trawler King Stephen, which some time ago, refused to rescue the crew of the wrecked German airship L 19. The crew of the trawler were made prisoners. The other sea forces of the enemy retreated. There were no German losses. All the German ships returned unharmed.

At the same time as the German sea forces delivered their attack, a squadron of German naval airships during the night from April 24 to 25 attacked the eastern counties of England. Industrial establishments in Cambridge and Norwich, the railway establishments in Lincoln, the batteries near Winterton, Ipswich, Norwich and Harwich and enemy patrol boats on the English coast were successfully bombed. In spite of heavy shelling, all the ships returned unharmed.

The vanguard engagements off the Flanders coast, which occurred on April 24, and were reported, were continued on the 25th. The German forces heavily damaged one British destroyer and sank one auxiliary cruiser, the crew of which were made prisoners and brought to Zeebrugge. From this enterprise the German forces also returned unharmed. The enemy retreated from the coast district of Flanders.

Eastern theatre: There were no important events. A German air squadron extensively bombed the enemy's aeronautic stations of Dunaburg.

April 22. Official Turkish report: The Turkish troops reconquered the lost positions near Beitissa, taking 14 machine-guns and capturing 1 Major, 2 other officers and 13 men. The total enemy losses amounted to more than 4,000 during the engagements from April 17 to 20; 2,000 dead were counted. On the 20th, the enemy's counter-attacks ceased. The enemy are apparently burying their dead and transporting wounded.

On April 20, a Turkish aviator made a 300 kilometer raid through the desert to El Kantara, on the Suez Canal. He bombed the enemy's barracks and returned unharmed.

April 23. The enemy's attacks during the night from April 20 to 21, against Beitissa were repulsed. On the 21st and 22nd, the enemy bombarded our positions at Felahie. On the 23rd half a British division attacked. After a bayonet engagement lasting for two hours the enemy fled into their positions leaving 2,000 dead. The total enemy losses during the actions of April 23 to 24 were approximately 3,000. The Turkish losses were insignificant.

Berlin, April 26.

Deutsche Uebersendungs. The Chief of the Turkish army's sanitary corps, Dr. Suleimann Mumann Pasba, has arrived in Berlin, accompanied by high military functionaries, in order to study the German army's sanitary institutions and to attend the army Surgeons Congress, which will be opened in Warsaw on May 2.

The Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant of March 31 reported the return of the Dutch steamer Breda from England. This steamer on the way home, had to suffer inconvenience of such a kind that it was impossible for the moment to give a detailed account of them. The Dutch paper De Tribune now states: "The situation on March 31 was such a critical one because the British had sunk a Dutch man-of-war. The crew of the man-of-war were sent to India, in order to conceal the event. Britain promised to pay all damages."

The Tribune says that this report was given by a member of the crew of the steamer Breda. The political situation was immediately cleared after satisfactory declarations were made by the British, who apologized and promised immediate indemnities.

Berlin, April 25.

Official (delayed). The Admiralty reports: A numerous British squadron, composed of monitors, destroyers, larger and smaller steamers, on April 24, appeared off the coast of Flanders and apparently picked up mines. The steamers placed buoys, in order to indicate the shelling positions. Three German torpedo-boats of the Flanders squadron, advanced against the raiders several times, pushed them back and impeded the continuance of their work. In spite of violent counteraction, the German boats remained unharmed. The British raiders left the Flanders coast.

Berlin, April 28.

German aeroplanes, on April 27, dropped 31 bombs upon the Russian battleship Slava. Several hits and a conflagration were distinctly observed. In spite of very heavy shelling, all the raiders returned unharmed.

Headquarters, April 27.

Western theatre: South-east of Ypres, the British positions were strongly bombarded. A good effect was observed by German patrols. South of St. Eloi strong handgrenade attacks were made by the enemy, but were repulsed. In the sector Givenchy-en-Gohelle to Neuville St. Vaast, the Germans successfully sprang several mines. In the ensuing hand grenade engagements, they captured a part of an enemy trench near Givenchy and repulsed counter-attacks. British attacks north of the Somme had no result. In the Meuse region, there have been violent artillery duels. The infantry were active on the left bank of the Meuse. French handgrenade detachments were repulsed. German patrol enterprises were successful at several places on the front, among others northeast of Armentières and between Vailly and Craonne.

(To be Continued)

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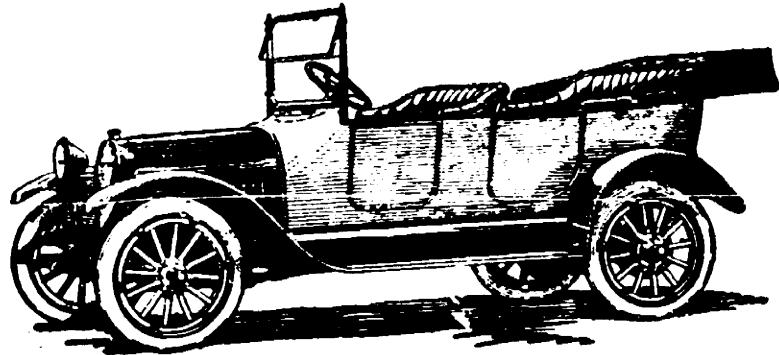
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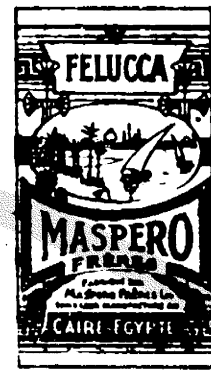


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Mr. Foster Richardson with

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