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VOL 44. NO. 77

BANGKOK. THURSDAY. APRIL 11. 1918.

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Our prices are very moderate.

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INSURANCE,
AND
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Davis, "Racely Hexagon" Racket, correct in shape and weight, fitted
with Black Tropical Gut, weights 13, 13½, 14, 14½ oz.
Prices Tcs. 27-50 each.

SPALDINGS "GOLD MEDAL"

Tennis rackets, correct in every

detail, fitted Black Tropical

Gut. Canvas case, weights

13, 13½, 14, 14½ oz

Price

Tcs. 27-50

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

(Under Contract with H. B. M.'s Government)

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are at present suspended.

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s.s. "Prachatipok"	30.3.18.
s.s. "Asang"	6.4.18.
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s.s. "Prachatipok"	20.4.18.
s.s. "Asang"	27.4.18.

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modation for First Class Passengers.

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Austria's Wobble.

London, April 3.—It is reported in Amsterdam that Count Czernin, addressing the Vienna city council, said that he earnestly desired peace. Austria wished to avoid a further military offensive and some time before the present offensive began M. Clemenceau acquired whether and on what basis Count Czernin was prepared to negotiate. Count Czernin, in agreement with Berlin, immediately replied that he was prepared to negotiate; the only obstacle was Alsace-Lorraine—Austria would insist on the status quo there. Paris replied that this was an impossible basis, therefore there was no choice but to fight. Come what may, Austria would not sacrifice Germany's interests nor would Germany desert Austria. He concluded by saying that "the aspirations of France and Italy to portions of our territory are Utopias which will be terribly avenged."

He did not intend to beg for peace but he would enforce it by moral and material strength. He defended the Russian and Rumanian peace terms and denied that Germany wanted annexations, but admitted that certain precautions had to be taken for military security. He affirmed that Austria was recently almost on the point of entering into negotiations with the west-rn powers, but the latter suddenly veered round, deciding that it was better to await the internal collapse of Austria. Count Czernin extolled the Austro-German alliance which, he said, had splendidly stood the test of war.

Paris, April 3.—The declarations of Count Czernin regarding the attempt of the French Government to enter into negotiations, when mentioned to the Premier, M. Clemenceau, this morning, met an emphasised strong denial. M. Clemenceau saving "Czernin lied."

Paris, April 3.—M. Clemenceau, emphatically denying Count Czernin's statement called this morning as regards negotiating, said "Czernin lied."

Political circles point out that Czernin's manoeuvre is too transparent to deceive anyone. He is hoping to quiet Austrian malcontents and undermine M. Clemenceau's reputation for loyalty among the Allied peoples.

Washington, April 3.—The Associated Press said that official characterise Count Czernin's address, as the beginning of a new German peace

offensive with Czernin acting at Germany's behest. The speech is recognised as a political manoeuvre designed to spread the impression that the Allies are fighting solely to recover Alsace-Lorraine. It is emphasised that any Teutonic suggestions that the time for peace discussions is at hand will find no response in America.

General Wire News.

New York, April 3.—Approximately thirty ships, each of five thousand tons, will be obtained from Japan under the recent agreement.

London, April 3.—Admiralty: The arrivals during the week ended March 31 were 2,416; sailings 2,379. Six vessels over and seven under 1,000 tons were sunk and fifteen were unsuccessfully attacked. Five fishing vessels were sunk.

London, April 4.—French arrivals were 1,170 and departures 1,008. Sinkings, nil.

London, April 3.—Italian: Arrivals 381, sailings 380; sinkings, three steamers above 1,500 tons, one sailing ship above and nine under 100 tons.

London, April 3.—It is announced that for the year ended March 31, 1917, there were completed in the United Kingdom's shipyard. For the year ended March 31, 1918, there were completed 1,237,515 tons. The output shows a steady upward tendency, reaching a record of 16,167 (161,670) tons in March. The men are working loyally and have taken to heart the anxiety caused by the comparatively low outputs for January (58,568 tons) and February (100,038 tons).

Perth, West Austria, April 3.—A conference of the National Labour Party unanimously passed, with acclamation and the singing of the National Anthem, a resolution affirming loyalty to the Crown and determination to see the war through to final victory.

Amsterdam, April 3.—A Bernese message states that Germany, replying to a Finnish pathetic appeal for food, offered a hundred tons of flour, adding that she could not supplement this owing to the scarcity in Germany and the greater scarcity in Austria, adding that the German bread rations will shortly be reduced again.

The Richest of all
"Tinned Milks Tested"

Says the Committee on Infant
and Invalid Diet of the Medical
Missionary Association of China

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MILK



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Obtainable in all Stores & Dispensaries.

Meklong Railway Co., Ltd.

TIME TABLE.

IN FORCE FROM 1st JANUARY, 1917 TO JULY, 1917.

BANGKOK-MEKLONG.				MEKLONG-BANGKOK.			
STATIONS.	Train No.			STATIONS.	Train No.		
	I.	III.	V.		VI.	VI.	
Km. Bangkok Dep.	8.30	12.30	4.30	Km. Meklong Dep.	8.35	12.35	
33.1 Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya Arr.	9.50	1.40	5.50	33.8 B. Hame Terminus Arr.	9.55	1.55	

The Company's Steam Launches will meet Trains to carry through-passengers across the Tachin River at a fixed rate.

BANGKOK-MEKLONG.				MEKLONG-BANGKOK.			
STATIONS.	Train No.			STATIONS.	Train No.		
	I.	III.	V.		II.	IV.	VI.
Km. B. Hame Terminus Dep.	10.30	2.30		Km. Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya Dep.	6.45	10.45	2.45
33.8 Meklong Arr.	11.40	3.40	5.50	33.1 Bangkok Arr.	8.05	12.05	4.05

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FOR SALE.

One 40—H.P. 6 cylinder, "PAIGE" Car with convertible 2 or 4 seater body, absolutely new and complete in every way with self starter, electric lights &c.

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One 15/20—H.P. 4 cylinder, "OVERLAND" 2-seater complete with seat covers, spare type &c., as good as new.

One 10—H.P. "DELTA COUPE" specially built and scarcely used.

All above on view

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Robinia Hair Oil.

If you will apply this hair oil you will really feel that you are sitting just near the fountain of perfumes. This hair oil cools the head and strengthens brain power removing dandruff.

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Sept. 1st to Feb. 28th—4 to 6.30 p.m.
March 1st to Aug. 31st—4.30 to 7 p.m.

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Half yearly Subscription Tos. 12
Quarterly do do 8
Monthly subscription Tos. 3 for visitors only, who will be required to deposit Tos. 5.

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MRS. H. GITTINS,
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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.

Ah Seang Tailor.

HARP VOOR LONG & CO

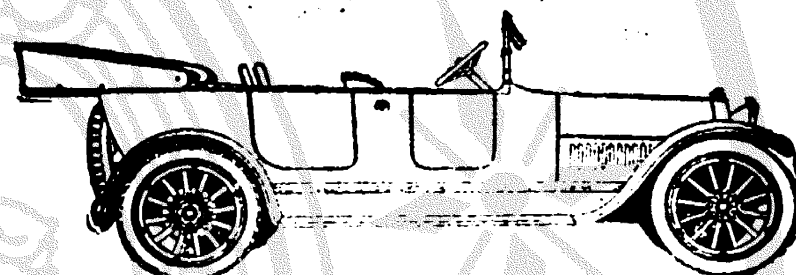
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"18" CARS

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Agents.

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REGISTERED LABEL.

THE WONDERFUL BLOOD PURIFIER.

Mixture for Internal and External Use.

CURES

Headache, drunkenness, Stomachache, Earache, Rupture, Cholera, Beri-beri, Nervous diseases, Chest complaints, Heart-disease, Malaria, Dengue, Chancres, Lumbago, Chronic Rheumatism, Cough and Coughing blood, Culi, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Chronic Neuralgia, Diarrhoea, Weakness, Kidney trouble, Gout, Syphilis, Eczema and all cases of skin disease, Worms, female diseases of all sorts, Swelling of the glands, Inflammation of the gums, Toothache, Ulcers, Wounds and wounds caused by rusty nails or cuts, etc., etc.

DIRECTIONS:—Take 14 table-spoonfuls three a day one hour before meals. TAKE PURE WITHOUT WATER. Under 14 years one table-spoonful, under 7 years 1 table-spoonful, and for babies up to one year old 1 teaspoonful. When the pain is severe, double the dose. Can be taken by women suckling.

For inflammation of the gums, apply with cotton-wool on the swollen gum changing every 2 minutes a time a day is certain within a quarter of an hour.

For children, apply with cotton-wool on the cheek and relief is certain within half an hour. For cough and colds, sip the mixture slowly. For Eczema, apply externally and take internally as directed. For Beri-beri, take 14 drops three a day. For cholera, take one table-spoonful every 1/2 an hour.

For toothache, clean the cavity of the tooth first and then saturate a piece of cotton-wool in Jong-Keena and fix cavity with same, changing five or six times every 3 minutes and relief is certain. For those teeth caused by the swelling of the gum, take internally as directed for a week and the teeth will be firm again.

For earache, clean the ear first with cotton-wool, put 5 or 6 drops in, or ear and stuff the hole with cotton-wool—relief is certain within a few minutes.

For cuts, Wounds and wounds caused by rusty nails, cuts or burns, apply the mixture, cover with cotton-wool and bandage, change dressing every three hours, and take internally, as directed until relieved or healed.

For sore-eyes take internally as directed, for a few days.

After taking this mixture, a little plain white sugar may be taken to remove the bitter taste but not in the case of oranges or any other fruit.

For snake, dog or cat bite, poisonous fish stings, etc., when applied externally with cotton-wool a few minutes after the occurrence, instant relief will be obtained. Take also internally 14 table-spoonfuls three a day. That was a great relief to a few hours after the occurrence, besides using the application, take mixture internally for a fortnight. Can be given also to animals and birds for any sort of disease.

Price per bottle of 2.50 ounce, 3 oz. 1.43, 4 oz. 1.93, 6 oz. 2.50, 8 oz. 2.85, 16 oz. 4.25. Postage extra.

Prepared only by M. Y. TAN of SINGAPORE.

If any lady or gentleman is suffering from any of the above named ailments or disease will call and see Mr. Y. Tan or his sole agents at Bangkok, they will be very pleased to give them a free trial of his wonderful remedy, which they will be relieved within five minutes up to one hour.

Obtainable at MENCANTILE DISPENSARY, PRAYA SATCHAKAN, UNION DISPENSARY, and FOCK LOON DISPENSARY.

SPECIAL OFFER

Persons following any of the above directions and failing to obtain relief of any of the above diseases, Mr. Y. Tan or his Agents will refund them the purchase money paid by them for the JONG-KEENA.

BANGKOK TRAVELLING AGENCY,

Opposite Chartered Bank Lane, New Road.

SOLE AGENTS.



Department of State Railways.

NOTICE.

Tenders are required for the construction of a building in extension of the Central Administration Building.

Plans, Specifications & Schedule of Quantities can be obtained on application to the Technical Office, during working hours i.e. from 8 to 14 o'clock on week days, against payment of 100 Baht per set.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

Department of State Railways.

Bangkok, 9th April 1918.

11-18

Notice.

Consignees are hereby notified that Balances of cargo ex s.s. "Tender", s.s. "Kaga Maru", s.s. "Atsuta Maru", s.s. "Hirano Maru" and s.s. "Gleniffer", have arrived per s.s. "Katong" on the 10th instant, and will be landed and stored at our wharf at risk, expense, and responsibility of Consignees.

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

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

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

Notice.

is hereby given that from today the prices for Shell Motor Spirit will be as follows:

"Shell" Benzine.

In 4 gal. tins Tics. 17.— per 2 tins

In 2 gal. cans Tics. 13.50 per 4 cans

Heavy Benzine.

In 4 gal. tins Tics. 14.— per 2 tins

Nal Lert Store.

TEL. No. 239.

Oriental Bakery.

ORIENTAL AVENUE.

Daily Supplies of white bread and rolls Brown Bread every Wednesday and Sunday. Fresh cakes always on hand.

Star Hotel,

CONCERT
Every Night.

19-19 A.

Pinkette S

the tiny laxatives

do not wear out their effect before accomplishing their work of correcting constipation, because they do not over-stimulate the bowels.

They assist nature so gently that the action is regular and thorough, yet without griping. They put the liver, stomach and bowels in perfect working order.

Of all chemists, 1/- per phial or will be sent post free on receipt of price. The British Dispensary, Bangkok, sole wholesale agents for Siam.

Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore

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

Smoked Blue Cod
Smoked Murray Cod

CHEESE

Australian
Silton
Boef Dripping
Turkeys

HAM

Bolled Ham on cut
Raw " "
French " "
Breakfast Bacon

Finest Australian Pure Creamery Butter in 4 lb. tins.

Picnic Cases Containing Ice, Aerated Water and well water for travellers by Railway or boat. Delivered free at Railway Station or any Bangkok landing.



S. A. B.

BY APPOINTMENT
Watchmakers & Jewellers.

H. M. THE KING and H. M. THE QUEEN MOTHER



WEAR
WALTHAM
RISTLET
ATCHES

New stocks have just arrived.

Waltham's Latest Novelty!

The "Three-in One" convertible Watch, which, by means of some patent device, can be worn either as a pocket, a wristlet or a Bracelet Watch.

PAY US A VISIT!

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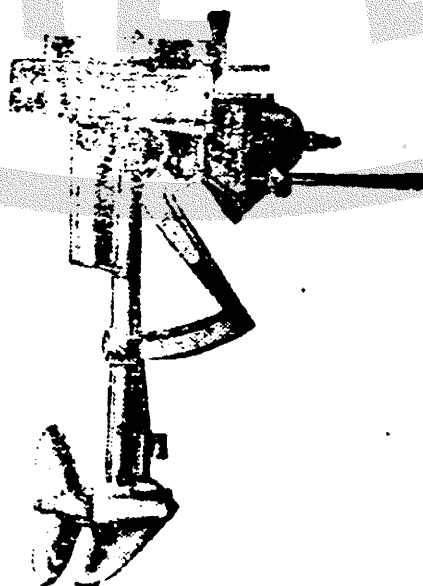
RESULTS

A comparison of differences is valueless as a means of forming a right judgement on the merits of various Detachable Motors.

It is the **Complete Motor** hat does the work and it is the **Results** that matter.

The **EVINRUDE** is the ideal motor for use on Sea, River, or Klongs, and is absolutely Reliable.

BARROW, BROWN & Co., Ltd.



The Siam Observer

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1918.

CONFIDENCE WARRANTED.

The paucity of telegraphic news from the front is evidently the outcome of the lull in the German offensive but there is no doubt that this lull is only temporary. There is still a good deal of fighting going on but it is not the real thing and occasional outbursts of energy are but affairs of outposts compared with what has gone before and what must follow. The confidence which is being expressed is warranted for General Foch has taken the place of the futile triumvirate at Versailles and he is one capable of grasping the whole situation and he may be trusted to use his forces to the best advantage. Whatever the number of men the Germans may be able to throw into their next effort, it does not seem likely that the Allied line will have to stand such a great pressure as was brought upon it at the commencement of the offensive. That the enemy will make another great effort is certain and the loss of ground the Allies have suffered—even though much of it has been recovered—will make the next stage of the great battle a most critical one for any further appreciable gain of ground on the part of the foe would bring him dangerously near the French capital and would doubtless nerve him to a stupendous effort to conquer. This time, however, he will have much greater forces opposed to him and we have every confidence that General Foch will be enabled to take the offensive out of the hands of the enemy and thus introduce open warfare.

It is quite likely that our enemies will take the opportunity of the present slackening of operations to revive peace talk. Germany would like to hear that we are eager for peace and, indeed, we are not for a peace that will leave Germany a claim to victory or the power to resume the contest in the future. The Lichnowsky revelations should be most enlightening to the Germans for they have always been taught to believe that whatever the Government says is true and the German authorities have piled lie upon lie in the endeavour to make the people think that the war was forced upon them and it should come as a shock to these deluded people to know that not only is the opposite the case but that Germany had a chance of peace on the most advantageous terms. Her ambition and lust for power was such that she chose war and for that crime and for the others that have been the outcome of it she must pay the price.



Court Circular.

GRAND PALACE,
Wednesday, April 10.

His Majesty the King had been ill with ordinary fever, due probably to the heat and fatigue but has now recovered. Dr. Poix the Physician-in-Ordinary has advised a slight change of programme which had originally been made for His Majesty's sojourn at Bejraburi, for a long journey so soon after His Majesty's indisposition was considered to be too tiring. Now His Majesty decided to go instead to Samudra Sagor on the 12th instant for a short stay.

The King will return to Bangkok for "Rack Na" ceremony, after which His Majesty will go to Bejraburi and from there to Bang Thalu by the sea side.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Post and Telegraph Department reports that Paknamphob line is still in good order as far as Ayudhya. Other lines are all available.

THE Department of State Railways invites tenders for the construction of a building in extension of the central Administration Building.

THE s.s. *Katong* will leave from the Borneo Company's wharf at 3 p.m. sharp, on Friday the 12th inst., and should arrive in Singapore on Tuesday morning.

S. A. B. have received new stocks of Waltham's latest novelty. The three-in-one convertible watch, which by means of some patent device can be worn as a pocket, wristlet or a bracelet watch.

A RETURN showing the number of cases of communicable diseases which have been notified as occurring in the City of Bangkok during the week ended April 6th gives 15 cases of bacillary plague of which 13 proved fatal and 4 cases of small-pox all of which were fatal.

THE Journal de Geneve has compiled from authoritative sources statistics showing that Russia's war losses include 5,000,000 killed and 6,000,000 wounded of whom 40 per cent. will not be able to work again. The prisoners number 3,000,000 of whom 1,500,000 are suffering from consumption.

ACCORDING to an estimate made recently by the United States Shipping Board, the shipping facilities of the world comprise about 48,000,000 tons of deadweight. This includes 31,000,000 tons of over-sea ships, 6,000,000 tons of inland and Baltic ships, 6,000,000 tons of coast-wise only, and 5,000,000 tons of enemy ships.

METAL plating of glass by the spongy method is reported to have given good results in making Leyden jars and for other purposes. The glass is heated nearly to softening, and the fine metal powder then shot into it by the powerful air jet penetrates deeply enough to give a durable coating. In a glass flask with bottom protected in this way with copper or aluminum, water is said to boil in three-fourths of the usual time, while risk of breakage is greatly reduced.

THROUGH the world's history overflowing populations had been a fruitful cause of political unrest and war, said Dr. U. Killick Millard, Medical Officer of Health for Leicester, at the Royal Institute of Public Health. Speaking on the problem of birth control, he said that Germany's mad dream of world supremacy was fostered and encouraged by her rapid increase of population during the last 50 years. If the fall in the birthrate in Germany had set in earlier—latest returns showed that it was now only slightly greater than in England—the present war might have been avoided.

THE "Surinamer" reports that a girl who was afflicted with leprosy was discharged from the Gerardus Leprosy Institute, after having been treated with chaulmoogra oil. She was completely cured. Such a result with that remedy has not yet been obtained here, says the "Deli Courant." It has happened that a patient whose disease was not far advanced has had its further progress arrested, but a complete cure has not been achieved. It is possible that a special means of application of the remedy has been employed to lead to this splendid result. Further details concerning the case are not at our disposal.

WHICH of the Lenins is supposed to have been the object of the recent revolver attack? According to authentic reports there have been at least three adventures exploiting the magic of that name. The first was one Oulianoff, a genuine fanatic and descendant of the alleged murderer of the Tsar Nicholas I. The second was a Jew, otherwise known as Zederblum, and the third is believed to be a major-general in the German Army, acting as a secret agent for his country. Presumably it was the last who was fired at in Petrograd, although we were under the impression that he had already been suppressed. Perhaps this is Lenin IV.

THE "Rheinisch Westf. Zeitung" contains an article detailing the various uses to which paper has been put in the Fatherland. The window frames of the railway carriages have, for a long time, been made of paper and are so strong that they withstand the powers of destruction of wanton travellers. A large store recently inaugurated a reception and the room with carpets made of paper. The chairs, the footstools, were covered in paper. On plates made of paper, there were tarts which could be eaten with paper spoons. The newspaper does not state whether the tarts were also made of paper.

Swatow Earthquake Relief Fund.

The Hoe Eng Yung Chin Huey begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following sums to the above Fund to-date.

Previously acknowledged Tcs. 1,775.00
Mr. Hong Cher Teng " 10.00
Mr. A. J. Maire " 1.00

Total Tcs. 1,786.00

Paddy Crop Report April 10, 1918.

Nassan 1,230 cooyans at Tcs 98.13 each
Samruang 500 " " 93.130 "
Namuang 96 " " 92.93 "
Total 1,820 Cooyans

THE Great War.

The Great Battle.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 10.

French communiqué:—Enemy pressure continued north of the Ailette region.

In the Lower Courcy Forest our advanced elements resisted and delayed the enemy, who were very superior numerically, inflicting very heavy losses.

There was lively reciprocal artillery activity on the Somme front and between Montdidier and Noyon.

Field Marshal Haig reports that the enemy's artillery developed great activity from La Bassée Canal to southward of Arras.

There was heavy hostile shelling in the neighbourhoods of Villers, Bretonneux and Maricourt.

American Warships.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 10.

New York:—Secretary Daniels announced that over fifty American warships, exclusive of submarine chasers are now operating in European waters.

Russian Warships Blown Up.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 10.

Washington:—The State Department learns that the Russian warships blown up off Finland were destroyed after German warships had fired on them. Three of the Russian vessels were battleships.

If China Comes Into Her Own.

"Thirty Thousand Miles in China" was the title of a lecture recently delivered in Hongkong by Dr. K. C. Edmunds, President of the Canton Christian College, and Observer in Charge of the Magnetic Survey of China (Carnegie Institute of Washington). It is interesting to note that Dr. Edmunds, who has lived fourteen years in China, and who has travelled the great distance indicated by the title of his lecture, was not able to contribute one word on the subject of good road building. On the contrary all he could say about roads was that they were wretched and that they were China's great need. Of the things Chinese which he saw, the most important were the five sacred mountains; the five great engineering feats; the five Imperial burial grounds; the five kinds of highway; the five rivers of importance and the railway system in China. The five great engineering feats were the Grand Canal, which he had traversed from end to end; the Hangchow Yore; the Wall; the Salt Wells of Seachwan; and the Irrigation System of Kwonshien, which gave such property to the Obengtu plain. The tremendous possibilities for industrial expansion naturally vividly impressed itself upon him, and what he saw evoked the opinion that "China was destined to become one of the foremost producing nations of the world and a huge stabilizing, peaceful power if only it were allowed to develop its great wealth in its own way." This is a fact not to be denied. The Chinese are behind, of course, because of the lack of organized Government. The timid among the wealthy will not invest their money in industrial enterprises at present because of the instability of administrative affairs, and the ordinary Chinese people who have a remarkable talent for comprehending mechanical contrivances are unable to develop that talent simply because they have not the education to enable them to do so, nor the wherewithal to supply the means. Everything therefore depends upon Government encouragement, and we have not the slightest doubt that when the politicians are done with their intrigues circumstances will force attention to the necessity for opening the country to trade and commerce and industrial enterprises. The fact that some Chinese are already pushing ahead in the face of difficulties is sufficient to indicate what will happen once they have freedom of action, and it behoves all who can, foreigners as well as Chinese, to co-operate in a campaign to force the politicians to have done with their selfish manoeuvring while better men exert their efforts to benefit the country. (Far Eastern Review.)

The "Laen Samud."

American Flag Hoisted.

The steamship *Laen Samud*, formerly the *Landratschiff*, was yesterday afternoon delivered to agents of the American Government, the proceedings being in charge of Vice-Consul Hansen. The American flag was raised by Miss Gertrude V. Ingersoll, daughter of the American Minister, while Captain Austin, the officers and crew saluted. Among those present were the American Minister and Mrs. Ingersoll, Vice-Consul Dr. Carl O. Hansen, Mr. Hendrick and Mr. Scott representing the Agency of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Loo Lenghui (Lauabandhu) official interpreter of the American Legation and a number of the American Colony.

Moving South.

London, April 3.—The Press bureau says that the situation is unchanged.

London, April 3.—Field Marshal Haig says: We repulsed, after sharp fighting a determined attack in the neighbourhood of Fampoux, killing a number and taking prisoner a few. We took prisoner a hundred in capturing Ayelette and also took prisoner a few in yesterday's enterprise at Serre and in a successful raid north-east of Poelcapelle. The Lincolnshire raid north-east of Lons (Loos), taking prisoner thirty-one.

London, April 3.—Field Marshal Haig reports: The whole front is comparatively quiet. There was local fighting last night and this morning in the neighbourhood of Beuchy and Hebuterne, our troops killing many Germans and capturing two machine-guns. The prisoners taken at Ayelette now number 192, including six officers.

London, April 4.—Field Marshal Haig reports on aviation: We harassed enemy troops and transport with bombs and machine-guns. We dropped over a thousand bombs. Hostile aeroplanes were active between Albert and Morlil. We sent down twenty-one aeroplanes and three balloons. Seven of our machines are missing.

Night bombers dropped 4½ tons of bombs on hostile billets and troops.

The American air service during the past fortnight has rendered invaluable service.

London, April 3.—A French communiqué says: There is growing reciprocal artillery fire on the southern front. An enemy attack south of Moreuil between Morisel, Mailly and Reims gained a footing at one point in our advanced line, elsewhere it was repulsed. We also repulsed an attempt north of Nollat. By a minor operation north of Plémont we widened our positions taking prisoner sixty.

Our air squadrons on March 31 dropped twelve thousand kilogrammes of explosives on the railway and cantonments at Hau, Chauny, Noyon, etc. A great fire broke out at the railway station at Chauny. Enemy cantonments in the region of Rove were plentifully bombarded by our machine-guns from a low altitude. Our chaserplanes fought numerous engagements, bringing down eight enemies, while our anti-aircraft guns destroyed two others.

London, April 4.—French communiqué: There was no infantry action to day. An artillery duel continued somewhat violent in the region north of Montdidier, especially between Demain and Hangard en Santerre.

London, April 3.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, wiring this evening, says: Our airmen report much movement of troops, guns, and transport in the enemy regions, but the Germans are experiencing unexpected difficulties in this respect.

While for once the luck of the weather is turning and is against active operations, I believe that the Germans are bound to strike again as soon as possible and as hard as possible, admit failure, which alternative will be fraught with a reaction from which the high command shrinks. The enemy has made his supreme test, and although he is capable of pounding again and again, each successive blow will be weaker than the last.

Japan's Policy.

New York, March 29.—A Tokio telegram states the Foreign Minister Baron Motono has resigned and M. Uchida, ex-ambassador at Petrograd has succeeded him.

Tokio, Mar. 26.—In the Upper House the Premier said if the German menace developed in the Far East, endangering Japan's well being or calling for action to protect Allied common interest, Japan was determined to cope with the situation adequately. The Premier urged the nation to be prepared for emergencies.

London, Mar. 30.—The Daily Mail correspondent wiring on Mar. 26 says Japan's Premier and Foreign Minister in statements of policy declare Japan is friendly to the Bolsheviks and has no reason for armed intervention. M. Uchida has arrived from Petrograd and has reiterated his faith in the Bolsheviks.

Russia To-day.

Notes On Leading People And Parties.

From an exchange we take the following. Although in some respects slightly out of date it will be found interesting and helpful:

The fourteen separate States that now constitute Russia are:—Armenia, Caucasus, Cosacks, Courland, Estonia, Finland, Kazan Tartars, Lithuania, Moscow, Poland, Siberia, Turkestan, Ukraine, White Russia.

Lenin, alias Zderzhim, Lenin was born at Simbirsk in 1870. As Secretary of the Workers' Social Democratic Union he attended the two Congresses at Zimmerwald and Kienthal that would have been in complete with out the presence of this professional agitator. While in Zurich Lenin kept up close relationships with the Russian revolutionary centres in Paris, and a woman acted as his diplomatic courier. She crossed the frontier under the name of Inessa or Smirnova. She came to Paris in January 1916, and returned to Switzerland in April, 1917.

Braunstein alias Trotsky.—Son of a German Jew called David Braunstein and a Russian woman. Dangerous anarchist who was expelled from all countries in Europe and went to America. Returned to Russia when the Revolution broke out.

Lithuania.—The State Council has fixed officially the colours of the new State—red, orange and green horizontally, and in the middle of the flag the arms of ancient Lithuania—"Vitis"—a caviar on a white horse with a raised sword. The Lithuanians in the Government of Kovno and Vilna number 130,000 people, and with the Latvians, who form a battalion and a half in Courland and south Livonia, form a branch of the great Indo-European family. Lithuanians they demand a separate State.

The Republic of the Ukraine is a much bigger thing. The population of 35 millions reclaim the autonomy which was only abolished in 1711 after the conquests of Catherine II. The claims of the new republic of the Ukraine are not limited to the territories which comprised the old Lithuanian State; they wish to penetrate Austrian Galicia, where out of a population of 8 millions, 3 millions are Ukrainians.

B-sides the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks, there are a bewildering number of other parties, among the principal are:—The "E. D.", which means the Russian Social-Democratic Party, somewhat akin to our Unionists, and who would countenance a constitutional Czar and government.

The "N.N.", the Nationalist Neo-Socialist-chaika—the Nationalist Non-Socialist Party.

The "P.G.", the Pravny Group—the Group belonging to the Right, etc., etc.

Brest-Litovsk.—A town much in the public eye at present with the armistice meeting. Brest-Litovsk is a town of 50,000 inhabitants (half of whom are Jew) in the Government of Grodno. It is the seat of a Greco-Russian Bishopric, and head of the 19th Army Corps. After the second partition of Poland in 1793, Brest-Litovsk fell to Russia.

Zemstvo and Soviets.—Zemstvos are an institution practically resembling our British County Councils, and are or were, elected by representatives of the various classes of society according to the laws of the State. The Revolutionary Soviets are an institution got up by private initiative in the interests of one class of society, viz the labouring party and their supporters.

Pogroms literally means "destruction caused by war," and is popularly applied to an outbreak of Anti-Jewish feeling, as on the occasion of some alleged blood ritual charge, when bloodshed and looting are apt to be committed by the disorderly and fanatical part of the population.

Bolshevik (plural noun) means majority, from Bolshoi (adj.) great.

Menshevik (plural noun), meaning the minority; menshei (adj.), small.

Bolsheviks Extremists.—Literally those who demand more than any other party, of which the Maximalists are the strongest wing.

Social Revolutionaries.—A more moderate group which says "Let us make changes bit by bit instead of trying to abolish the capitalist system all at once."

Cadets.—Liberals who would have been satisfied with a constitutional Czar and a form of Government like our own, but whose grasp was too weak to secure this when occasion offered.

Ukrainians.—A party which claims to represent the Ukraine, a very large district of Southern Russia. For years an agitation for self-government within this district has been going on. Ukrainian troops were the first to be called back from the front. This party is no more anxious than the Bolsheviks to go on fighting.

Cosacks.—Peasant proprietors whose lands are held upon feudal tenure, obliging them to appear when summoned with arms and horses ready for war. But being light cavalry they are of little use in such a war as this.

Kaledin, General.—Chief of the Cosacks. Formerly commanded an army.

Korniloff, General.—A former army corps commander. Made arrangements

with Kerensky to support him by military force against the Extremists, but was thrown over by Kerensky, who thereby lost his hold and shortly afterwards his position as President. Present addresses both of Korniloff and Kerensky unknown.

Gloom in Germany.

London, April 4.—The public here and in France are breathlessly but confidently awaiting the resumption of the German onslaught. Deputies who have returned to Paris from their constituencies state that they found no trace of nervousness in the whole country. The people, threatened by the latest news from the front, are absolutely confident in the army's ability to fill the enemy's next move.

Meanwhile, the German press is busy counselling its readers not to expect too much.

The "Cologne Gazette" says that the extraordinary rumours prevalent in Germany regarding the extent of the German "victory" are inspired by the enemy, who are exaggerating the German successes with the purpose of depressing the masses through subsequent disappointment.

The war correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" says that up to the present it is impossible exactly to estimate the German losses, but it is not necessary to jump to the conclusion that they are enormous because victory is difficult. He states that the enemy's resistance is hardening, but is favoured by stormy and rainy weather which is hampering the offensive.

The expert of the German Swiss "Zurich Post" says that the Germans are unable to hinder the carefully planned deployment of the Anglo-French reserves, and the continuance of violent attacks will demand immense sacrifices.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" attacks Hindenburg for a tempting to override the Reichstag.

It appears that Hindenburg telegraphed to the vice-president of the Reichstag: "The fresh sacrifices of blood forced upon us have not been made for nothing. I know that the Reichstag understands this and that it will champion a strong German peace."

The "Frankfurter" says: "With all respect and admiration for the great commander, we feel that Hindenburg's intervention in politics is most serious for the Fatherland. He is encouraging the pan-German annexationists, who are already exploiting the western offensive for the purpose of altering the Reichstag's war aims policy."

Meanwhile, Reuter's correspondent on the French front gives an idea of the German losses, which are already disquieting the Fatherland. He says that statements of prisoners, carefully checked, show that the losses of several German divisions, which the correspondent names, chiefly the Guards and

Bavarians, ranged from 25 to 45 and even 71 per cent of their strength. A Rotterdam, April 3.—The "Cologne Gazette," apologising for the present fall in the fighting, says that it is due to the war here, and admonishes the people not to heed exaggerated stories of German successes, alleging that the communiqués of the Allies give false views of the situation.

A frontier correspondent of the "Tribune" reports that there is greater discouragement in Germany than elsewhere owing to the casualties and the present lull. In order to keep up spirits, stories are circulated telling of 120 German divisions waiting to fall on the Anglo-French, and of Mackensen's army preparing to participate in the western offensive.

RANGOON is said to be making a determined effort to revive wooden ship-building on a large scale, having regard to the inexhaustible supply of teak. There was launched on the 14th ult., at Dundeaw, Rangoon, a two-masted two-masted brig, 90 feet in length, 21 feet width and 12½ feet deep and 230 tons gross, draught 10 feet when loaded. She was built by Munshi Aziz Subhan and Company, one of whose members comes from a Chintheing ship-building family. The brig is intended for cargo trade between Burma and India. The keel of a second and larger vessel, 250 tons gross, was laid on 15th ult. Two large three-masted barques are approaching completion at Rangoon. Each of these has a tonnage of 1,200 and dimensions 165 feet over all, breadth 31 feet, depth 18½ feet, and draught fully loaded of 7 feet. The vessels are constructed of teak throughout and fitted with steam winches and cranes. The first will be launched in six months. Other similar contracts are in view. The vessels have only six months to build.

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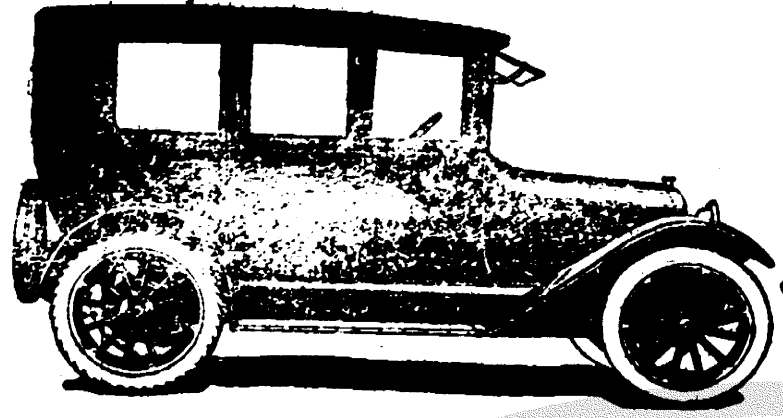
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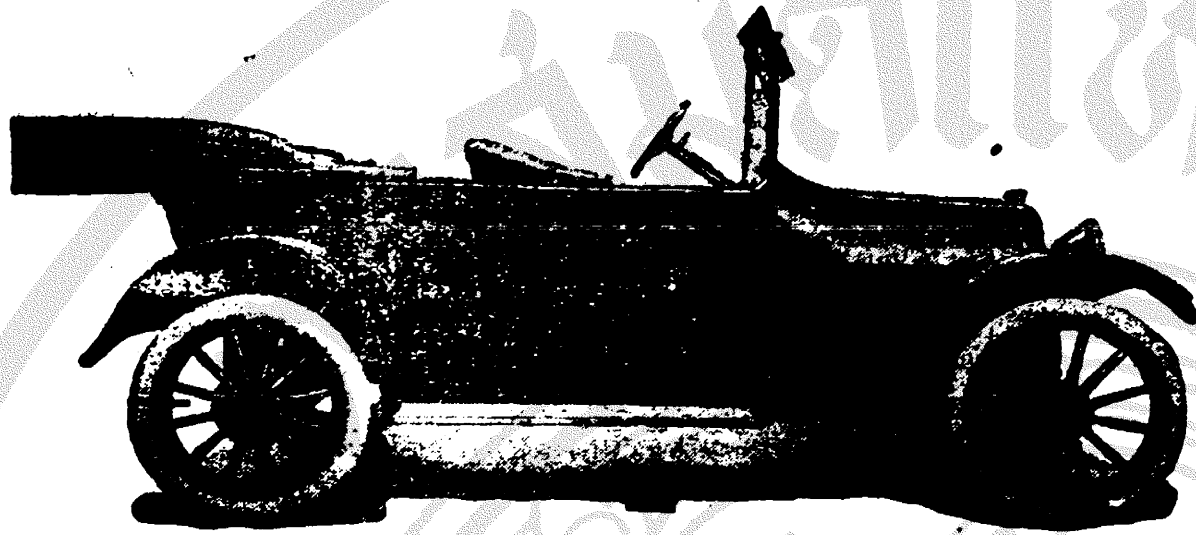
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Battle Stories.

London, April 8.—Details of the heroism of the English, Scottish and Irish troops in face of the first German onslaught have been elicited by the correspondents, and are mostly thrilling.

The Ulstermen, whose right flank was pierced, fought continual rearguard actions for five days, for thirty miles, including envelopment. To the left of the Ulstermen were British units, including the Manchester, the Scots Fusiliers, the Bedfordshire and the Yorkshires, who held on though their flanks were pressed back.

An outstanding episode was the last stand of the 16th Manchester in Manchester E-doubt, west of St. Quentin, so called because the Manchester captured it a year ago. When attacked by the German hordes, the Manchester settled down to a steady resistance, continuing regularly with brigade headquarters by a buried cable. Their colonel reported that the Manchester would hold the redoubt to the last. Subsequently he reported that nearly all the men had been hit, including himself. Messages came regularly for four hours, but not a word about surrender. Then silence indicated that the redoubt had fallen.

One platoon of the Scots Fusiliers, not receiving the order to retire, as the runner was killed, remained behind for some hours, and then marched back right through the German line, rejoining their battalion intact. At one point of their march they ambushed and stampeded a column of German transport, shooting the drivers and capturing a number of wagons.

As regards the Ulstermen, 200 Germans once got behind the divisional headquarters, but they were sung out after sharp fighting by the staff officers and men.

A feature of the retreat was the gallantry of a miscellaneous force of pioneers, clerks, servants and signallers, who were given rifles and held part of the railway until relieved.

While these troops are resting, Australians and New Zealanders have now come into the line, fresh and keen. They have already done much execution among the enemy. A most successful enterprise was the New Zealanders' raid at Hebuterne, when in seven minutes they ejected the enemy from nearly a thousand yards of road, taking 200 prisoners and 110 machine guns.

Later details exemplify the extraordinary use that the Germans are making of machine-guns.

Paris, April 2.—An Associated Press telegram sent on Monday from the French battlefield to the New York Herald says that in the last operations "heavy German forces were thrown on Sunday against the

village of Grivesnes, about half way between Montdidier and Moreuil. All efforts of the enemy were in vain. The French troops held firm and the Germans were repulsed with very heavy losses. Wherever the Allies regain territory they find heaps of German dead which the invaders have had no time to bury. The Germans appear to have suffered terrible losses from the effects of the French field-guns.

During an attempt of the Germans to cross the Oise and form a bridgehead permitting a future advance they were easily frustrated by the French.

One of the famous German storm battalions succeeded in getting over near Chauny but never returned, as it was almost annihilated, only a hundred unwounded men remaining to be taken prisoner.

At Le Ploem two German divisions found themselves confronted by a French division. For a moment the French were forced back but came again at the enemy with such a rush that the Germans were driven back, leaving even hundred prisoners, including twenty officers, in French hands. Yesterday, the eleventh day of the battle, the Germans found before them a solid wall of Allied troops which is daily becoming firmer, as artillery is advancing from all directions to support the infantry which has stood the entire shock hitherto.

Paris, April 3.—An Associated Press telegram to the New York Herald says: "The first German Guard division yesterday suffered a most severe beating at Grivesnes. In the morning the Guards attacked with the greatest fury and after an hour of the closest fighting won the village, but two hours later they were ejected pell-mell by a magnificent counter-attack at the bayonet point. This was not the end. The Germans came back again time after time, preceded by heavy artillery barrages. In the grounds of Grivesnes Castle the Frenchmen came to meet them and fought them back with bayonets and rifle-butts, forcing them into a disorderly retreat. Once more this morning the Guards, not satisfied with yesterday's defeat, returned to the assault, but vainly, and had to seek the shelter of their positions, leaving the French masters of the situation."

It is obvious that Hindenburg is bringing up fresh reinforcements but it is a fact that the hundred divisions thrown into the battle in the first week of the offensive were the very best of the Imperial army. Now the enemy is compelled to call on his strategical reserve from remote quarters.

The confidence prevailing among the Franco-British High Command regarding the future seems amply justified.

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TIME TABLE.

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Stations.	Train No.				Stations.	Train No.			
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Paknam Dep.	6.30	9.30	12.45	3.45	Bangkok Dep.	7.45	10.45	2.00	5.00
*Maha Wong "	6.35	9.35	12.50	3.50	Sala Deng "	7.52	10.52	2.07	5.07
*Ban Nang Greng "	6.40	9.40	12.55	3.55	*Klong Toi "	8.00	11.00	2.15	5.15
Chorakhe "	6.45	9.45	1.00	4.00	*Ban Kluei "	8.05	11.05	2.20	5.20
*Samrong "	6.50	9.50	1.05	4.05	Prakonong "	8.10	11.10	2.25	5.25
Bangna "	6.55	9.55	1.10	4.10	Bangdjak "	8.15	11.15	2.30	5.30
Bangdjak "	7.00	10.00	1.15	4.15	Bangna "	8.20	11.20	2.35	5.35
*Prakonong "	7.05	10.05	1.20	4.20	Samrong "	8.25	11.25	2.40	5.40
*Ban Kluei "	7.10	10.10	1.25	4.25	Chorakhe "	8.30	11.30	2.45	5.45
Klong Toi "	7.15	10.15	1.30	4.30	*Ban Nang Greng "	8.35	11.35	2.50	5.50
Sala Deng "	7.23	10.23	1.38	4.38	*Maha Wong "	8.40	11.40	2.55	5.50
Bangkok Arr.	7.30	10.30	1.45	4.45	Paknam Arr.	8.45	11.45	3.00	5.55

*Trains stop only at the request of passengers.
Trains may leave intermediate stations 5 minutes before the stated time.

Raid on Mannheim.

(By a Scottish Airman Who Took Part in a Recent Raid Over Mannheim, the German Rhine Town.)

It was cold enough as far as weather conditions went, but it was hot enough judged by the way the Germans pitched into us. We flew very high and for the greater part of the time were out of view of the enemy.

Beneath us we could make out the great bridge over the Rhine, with which I had become familiar in my school-days in Germany. The bridge tower was faintly outlined through the mist, and high over it two of our machines were circling, the enemy gunfire making a halo around them. Suddenly the bridge seemed to be blotted out.

There was a crash and a great splash, as though of solid masonry falling into the water. Smoke, flame and water rose high into the sky and then we lost sight of the bridge. Whether it had gone altogether or was merely hidden by the smoke and haze I cannot tell, but certain it is that at least one hit got in at the bridge.

My most dangerous work was yet to come. Ahead of me was the railway station, a place I had seen at close quarters during my pre-war stay in town. Between it and me there was an enemy barrage ever growing in intensity. I wondered if I could possibly get through.

The more I looked at the job the less I liked it. However, there was no time to waste in watching. I drove straight ahead at my objective. Luck came to my aid in the most unexpected fashion.

Three enemy machines appeared to the right of the station which I was approaching from the left. Apparently they were mistaken by the gunners for our machines, for the barrage was directed against them and I was left free to continue my journey until I was right over the station.

Bomb Missed Train.

A great train was leaving one of the stations. It had speed up, I could see it twisting its way along like a great serpent. I made for it, and after a time I began to feel that I was right over it. I let fly and watched eagerly for results. Apparently the bomb missed its mark, but it fell beside the line and must have done some damage for the train had come to a sudden stop.

That gave me my chance. I dropped another bomb, and this time there was no miss. The bomb fell right in the centre of the train. Two coaches were carried off the line and other coaches burst into flames.

To make observations and take photos it was necessary to go lower. We went down to about 2,000 feet and then we began to feel the full intensity of the barrage. As we soared over the wrecked train, fire was opened from a sort of tower on which anti-aircraft guns were posted, and for ten minutes or so we had to move about in

a ring of fire of ever-increasing intensity. Over on the other side of the station, between us and safety, a cloud of enemy machines appeared manoeuvring desperately for position in order to cut us off.

Circling about under fire we completed our photographing, and then started to rise higher.

At the same moment the enemy machines were closer to us and we knew that in a few minutes' time we would have to fight against many, and straightforward fighting was out of the question. The only chance lay in a ruse. I made straight for the enemy formation as though I were going to tackle the whole bunch.

The Hun machines spread out in battle array and awaited my onset. I was then within about four hundred yards, and the bullets were whistling all around me. It was no use getting nervous. I knew I should want all my wits about me if I was to get clear.

I made a sudden swerve, and drove hard against one Hun machine, which was detached from the others. I had him at a disadvantage, because I was not under the fire of his machine-gun, whereas I had him under my fire all the time. I poured in continuous fire, and I saw the Hun machine reel and start to drift.

I rose higher, at the same time, and made another swerve, which took me in the direction of where I had last seen my comrade. We were entirely clear of hostile machines now, but the barrage was hotter than ever, and it was with the greatest difficulty we got through it. We were successful with the exception of young—, whose machine was knocked out of balance and started down to earth. I caught a glimpse of him as he passed me. He and his mechanic looked inquisitorial.

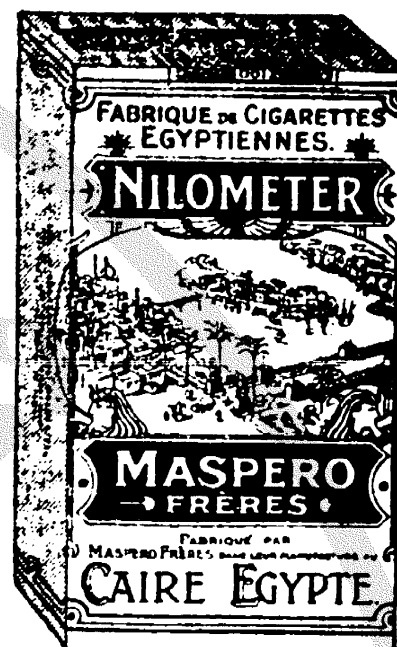
He smiled farewell to me as he passed, waved his hand, then disappeared from view. We hovered about for a little while in the hope of seeing him, but all to no purpose.

It was now a question of full speed for home, because the Huns had out the hue and cry after us, and we seemed to be moving amid a mass of fast flying machines. The throb of engines was borne to us on every breeze, and what was worse still, the upper air was being saturated with shell-fire to such a degree that it seemed impossible to escape being hit.

We bore on our course for home, keeping at a high level all the time. Within a few miles of our starting point we had to cross the enemy lines at a dangerous point. There they were waiting for us and a desperate battle followed.

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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 or the next day.

Scrambling for Food in Germany.

Vorwärts publishes a document drawn up by the Neukölln Municipal Council, which illuminates in a most unpleasant fashion the prevailing scandal in the German food distribution scheme. It opens ominously enough:—

The increasing dissatisfaction among our population, especially among those work-people engaged on armaments, leads us to draw attention to conditions in the country's food supply which require urgent measures, because, in our opinion, they are the cause of all the general unrest which is obvious on all sides.

The trouble began with the bigger armament firms buying up supplies of food by paying higher prices than the officially fixed maximum prices. The smaller munitions firms rebelled against this state of things, and as there is a large number of smaller firms in Neukölln, a suburb of Berlin and a stronghold of Social Democracy, the Neukölln Municipal Council was compelled also to purchase food above the maximum price in order to be able to feed the population in its charge. Since the beginning of October, says the memorandum, widespread unrest has been noticed among the work-people because the big firms acquired all the food. So a large number of municipalities followed their example, with the result that they have all come up against insoluble problems in the matter of food distribution. This state of things is due solely to the fact that the Imperial Food Bureau has failed signally and completely to deal with the problem.

An opening was apparently made for tricksters when corn growers were allowed to keep back grain for the next sowing. Apparently by this means tons of grain have come on the market. The Neukölln Municipal Council says that it receives day after day shoals of offers of quantities of seed corn to be used for food. As much as £10 a cwt. is asked for wheat and oats and barley, whilst the price for peas and beans is still higher. The same thing has happened in the case of potatoes, and, moreover, some communities have even offered extra money for quick delivery, while others are paying so much a cwt. for storage. The Rhine towns have actually provided the potato producers with coal for the purpose of heating the potato storage places.

With regard to vegetables matters are even worse. Earlier in the year communities were allowed to make agreements with growers for the production and delivery of vegetables. Big firms were also granted this

privilege, with the result that the munitions firms, to whom money is no object, bought up all they could at prices exceeding the maximum prices in some cases by 100 per cent. This put the municipal councils in a very awkward position, which was aggravated by the growers showing special preference for those communities that could supply them with ammonia. In this fashion the Neukölln Council, instead of getting the 200,000 cwt. which it required, received only between 5,000 and 10,000 cwt. Thus the Council was compelled to look for vegetables in the open market, but here prices went up from day to day, because cattle dealers were buying vegetables at any price to make up their fodder.

It retorts, the memorandum points out that even the official distributing centres refused to provide fruit and vegetables at the official maximum price. By means of additional charges, in the shape of packing, guarantee,

and general charges, they often charge 50 per cent. more than the fixed price. A maximum price had also been fixed for cheese, but Neukölln had to pay 100 per cent. more in order to get any at all. Instead of the fixed 1s. 7d. per pound for pigs they had to pay 1s. 11d. Just recently the Council had been able to buy 1,000 cwt. of meat through the agency of one of these middlemen profiteers, but at a rate of from 2s. 8d. to 3d. 0d. per pound, thus overtopping the maximum prices by about 75 per cent.

When Hindenburg made his appeal to the farmers to "do their bit" and supply the towns with produce Neukölln came off so badly that it had to put the first two deliveries together in order to be able to distribute a meagre allowance per head of population. The memorandum goes on:—

Since Berlin firms received considerably large consignments, we were compelled to yield to the pressure, of the munition industry, especially the

smaller firms, and we obtained meat, fowls, fat, and butter from abroad through the agency of shady dealers. The prices we paid ranged from 8s. to 15s. per pound. But for the last three weeks we have been compelled to abandon this market, because the big firms are now paying prices which are quite beyond the working man.

In this, so to speak, smuggling business, a price of from £5 to £7 is paid for oats, whereas the maximum price is £1. For hay Neukölln paid from 9s. 9d. to 12s. 2d., instead of 3s. 5d., and the same state of things prevails with straw. Instead of a maximum price of 1s. 9d. for best-root, we pay up to 5s.

In conclusion the memorandum declares that the picture which it has thus unveiled is true of every municipal community and industrial district. The food market has become the arena of a wild race between industrial communities and municipal supply committees, which is exploited to the utmost by the profiteer.

Commenting upon this document, Vorwärts also has another interesting fact to disclose. It says:—

The Secretary of State for Food, Herr von Woldow, who is fighting for his existence, has done all he can to prevent the publication of this incriminating document. We hear that he has even threatened the Neukölln Municipal Council with disciplinary measures on account of its plain spoken words.

London, April 3.—The Press Bureau says that punitive operations against the Maris continue satisfactorily. The Maris have retired to the hills and have offered no resistance, confining themselves to isolated raids, in one of which a European and six Indians were killed and three wounded. The tribe is showing signs of surrender. Kuotran tribe has already submitted.

[Allahabad, March 21.—The Pioneer says: The Maris, who have been committing depredations in Baluchistan, are a tribe with a particularly bad reputation for turbulence. A curious sidelight was thrown on their character at the last census when the tribesmen, on being asked to state their occupation, put themselves down wholesale as raiders. The enumerator himself, a Marri, and one of the most intelligent in the tribe, protested indignantly when the accuracy of his record was called in question. Another indication of the predictions of the Maris is found in the fact that the officer who stands next after the chief in the tribal hierarchy enjoys the distinguished title of "Highway Robber." In recent years the Maris have been kept within bounds by the strong arm of the British Raj, and it would appear that their recent outbreak may be accounted for by the foolishly mistaken belief on their part that a decline had taken place in our military power. They have already paid dearly for their folly, but the incident has a moral for those who are wont to forget the part played by British rule in maintaining peace and security in India.]

The Hague, March 21.—The student's board manifested before the American legation and afterwards before the Queen's palace.

Sydney, March 22.—(Nips Special) Mr. Lowson has formed a ministry for Victoria, which includes Mr. Bowser, the late premier.

Serious bush fires have taken place in New Zealand and a terrific cyclone on both islands have caused heavy damage.



OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT IN FRANCE.
Sentry near the Cathedral in Ypres.

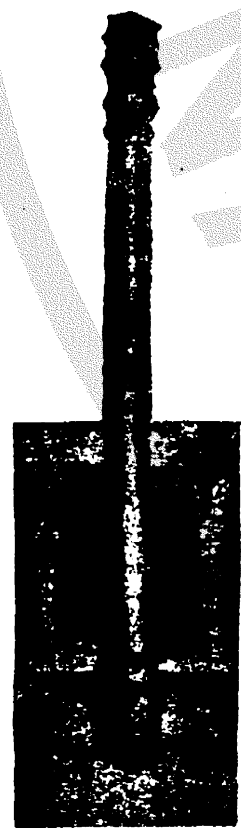
Armco Iron for Long Service

Modern Science Applied to the Corrosion Problem

ONE of the triumphs of modern times is the attainment of an understanding of rust. Twenty years ago nobody knew anything definite of its real nature. Since that time the rust problem has been subjected to the deepest study by men having at their command all the resources of modern science. These investigators have included some of the most famous metallurgists of America and Europe. The result is that today we know the causes of rapid corrosion, and have at hand the means of preventing it.

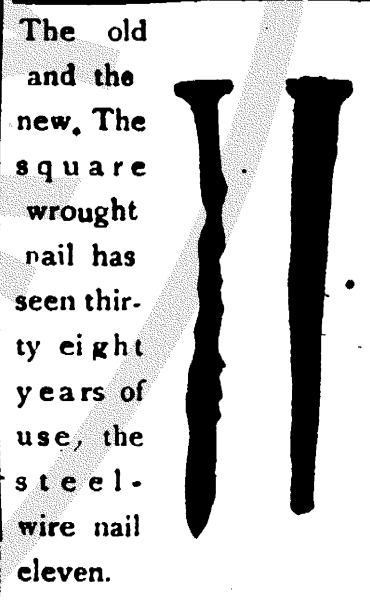
A long and careful investigation of the durable irons of earlier times has shown that these were nearly all ways of high purity. Manganese and Sulphur in particular, were almost wholly eliminated. The modern, rapidly rusting steels, on the other hand, have a comparatively high content of these substances as well as of Carbon.

These studies and experiments finally led to the discovery that the laws which govern iron and steel corrosion are the same as those of the electric battery and all electro-chemical action. Any substance other than iron, when exposed on the surface of the metal, may form with the iron a voltaic couple similar to that formed by the two metals of the battery. The activity of such a battery involves the destruction of one of its elements. Thus the principal cause of rusting is the presence of impurities. These, in the presence of moisture, set up the electro-chemical action which corrodes away the iron.



Iron Pillar at Delhi, India.

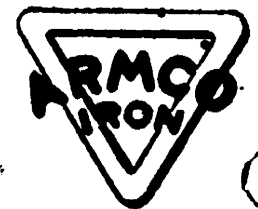
Erected 900 B. C. Analysis shows it to be of remarkably pure iron.



The old and the new. The square wrought nail has seen thirty-eight years of use, the steel-wire nail eleven.

ARMCO IRON

RESISTS RUST



because it is made in accordance with the principles demonstrated by modern science. It is the purest, most even and most carefully manufactured iron obtainable. The total of impurities is reduced to less than one-sixth of one per cent.

Differences of condition in different portions of a metallic surface may act like differences of composition to promote rusting. Thus when one portion is harder or softer than the rest or of finer or coarser grain the sheet or plate is ill adapted to withstand exposure. The ideal material for rust-resistance, is that which has the greatest solidity or density and which most nearly approaches perfect evenness.

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