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VOL 44. NO. 75

BANGKOK. TUESDAY. APRIL 9. 1918.

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Tennis rackets, correct in every
detail, fitted Black Tropical
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AGENTS

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importance to us, giving us opportunities continually to strengthen our weakest spots and to improve our defence works. The weather is very fine with exceptionally good visibility. It may be recalled that to-day is the date which Hindenburg told a number of German newspapermen he would enter Paris.

Useful Minor Successes.

London, April 2.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring later to-day, says that during the past twenty-four hours there have been only comparatively minor affairs with a balance of success very largely on our side. We carried out two very smart little enterprises yesterday. The small infantry attack south of Hebuterne mentioned by Field Marshal Haig to-day improved our position amongst the quarries. It is stated that at least a hundred German dead were counted along the front of this attack. Our casualties were quite light.

The second affair was an attack on a wood south-west of Hongard, in which two battalions of Germans penetrated during a slight enemy advance along the Luce river on Saturday afternoon. Here we took fifty prisoners and thirty machine-guns.

The general situation at the moment is that the main movement of fresh and moderately fresh enemy divisions continues to be towards the zone between the Somme and Montdidier, whilst north of the Somme we have succeeded at any rate in temporarily stabilising our line.

The Enemy Losses.

A further insight into the extent of German losses is given by the following figures. It is estimated that the 208th German division lost seventy per cent of its effectives; the 88th division lost thirty per cent on the first day of the attack and forty per cent in the attack on Mesieres on March 29.

The attack of the fourth division north of the Scarpe collapsed owing to its casualties. The fifth division had fifty per cent of casualties in the taking of Ham and further losses in forcing the passage of the Somme.

It is noteworthy that a considerable increase in the enemy artillery firing at Passchendaele and Goudberg is reported, but the Germans are so heavily committed upon the present battle front that it is not easy to believe that they will now try an offensive elsewhere.

It is now permissible to say that it was the New Zealanders who carried out the attack at Lagny farm, capturing over 200 prisoners and 109 machine-guns.

Arrival of Reinforcements.

London, April 2.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, wiring this evening, says: This has been the quietest day since the offensive began, excepting for the tireless activity of our airmen, who continue to harass the enemy along the front and miles to his rear.

It should be remembered that in consequence of the salient the enemy have extended their front by about thirty miles and protection against counter-attacks means drawing largely on their reserves.

Australians are participating in the battle zone in considerable numbers. The quality of the reinforcements which are arriving from Britain is highly praised. The comparative rest in the last few days has rested and recuperated our troops, who are ready for further eventualities. A most trying feature of sustained operations is the want of sleep. Incidentally, our airmen are outlasting to the utmost the slumber of the Hun.

German Tank Tanks.

London, April 1.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, continuing the description of the new German battle methods printed in part this morning, says: It is apparent

from the foregoing that the whole apparatus for destroying the centres of resistance has been relegated to the second line. The celebrated steam-trap, sappers with explosives and light trench mortars, instead of going first follow after the waves of infantry have swept the position. The mission of these specialists remains the same. They clear the trenches, reduce strong points, and bomb recalcitrants from dug-outs, but while this is being done the battle is sweeping on miles further; at any rate, in anticipation.

It will have been remarked that tanks with flame throwers follow with the reserves, only attacking trenches which have already been passed over by the infantry and the position of whose defenders is hopeless. It is evidently intended that they shall be behind the zone beaten by our field guns. Thus the whole machinery of trench warfare is maintained but is put by the Germans into the second line instead of the first. In twelve months the German tactics of assault have been reversed. In 1917 the enemy's principle was economy of men obtained through profusion of material. In 1918 it seems to be economy of material through reckless employment of men.

Fritz's Plans Picked.

London, April 2.—Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, wiring on April 1, says: The Germans have begun to dispute the air supremacy which the Anglo-French maintained in the first ten days of the battle. The champion Richtofen has appeared in command of a powerful squadron of fighting planes. Recently French airmen descended as low as sixty feet while they wrought havoc in enemy columns and created invaluable delay in the enemy progress. Our planes have accurately located commencing trenches which the Germans have begun.

London, April 2.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, wiring to-day, says:—The enemy, having failed in yesterday's (April 1) attack on the Lagny-Montdidier line, shifted his weight according to his tactics of the alternative stroke to the line of the Aisne from Montdidier to Moreuil. As a consequence of the capture of Montdidier the Germans have been able to dig a pocket into our line on the west river bank, which they are persistently seeking to enlarge. Having captured the village of Malpart, a mile west of the Aisne and three miles north of Montdidier, the Germans on Sunday renewed their attack with the object of extending their position west of the river.

The Fighting Police.

The enemy incessantly assaulted the village of Griveaux which is on the high road from Montdidier to Amiens. They used their best troops who fought with great fury. The first Guard division, which is the very elite of the German army, after a terrible hand to hand fight took the village. Two hours later a splendid French counter attack retook the village at the point of the bayonet. The Germans returned to the assault with extraordinary fury. French armoured cars with their machine guns were brought up and drove back in disorder the assaulting waves of the first Grenadier regiment of the Prussian Guard. The battle is not yet over.

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

If you want a clear head and good digestion you must not let your bowels become clogged with poisonous waste from the body, as is always the case when you become constipated. Proper food, an abundance of water and plenty of outdoor exercise should keep your bowels regular. When that fails you should take Chamberlain's Tablets. They cause a gentle movement of the bowels and are easy and pleasant to take. For sale by the British Dispensary.

SPECIAL MOTOR CARS.

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.

One 12/14—H.P. 4 cylinder, "ALLDAYS" 4-seater less than two years old, self starter, Dynamo lighting set, wire wheels.

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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MRS. H. GITTINS,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

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.

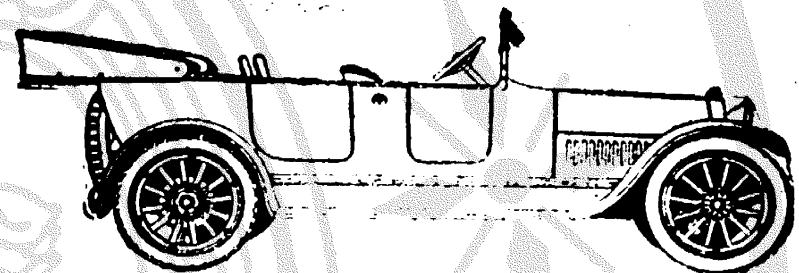
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Mixture for Internal and External Use.
CURES

Headache, drunkenness, Stomachache, Earache, Rupture, Cholera, Beri-beri, Nervous diseases, Chest complaints, Heart-disease, Malaria, Dengue, Common-fevers, Lumbago, Chronic Rheumatism, Cough and Congestion blood, Cold, Sore-throat, Bronchitis, Chronic Neuritis, Diarrhoea, Weakness, Kidney trouble, Dysentery, Eczema and all sorts of the gums, Toothache, Gout, Wounds and wounds caused by rusty nails or cuts, etc., etc.

DIRECTIONS—Take 14 table-spoonfuls thrice a day one hour before meals. **TAKEN WITHOUT WATER.** Under 14 years one table-spoonful, under 7 years 1 table-spoonful, Can be taken by women occasionally.

For inflammation of the gums, apply with cotton-wool on the swollen gum changing every 3 minutes 3 times and relief 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 Sore-throat, sip the mixture slowly. For Eczema, apply externally and take internally as directed. For Beri-beri, take full dose thrice a day. For cholera, take one table-spoonful every 15 minutes.

For Toothache, clean the cavity of the tooth first and then saturate a piece of cotton-wool in Jong-Keena and fill cavity with same, changing five or six times every 3 minutes and relief is certain. For loose 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 into ear and stuff the hole with cotton-wool—relief is certain within a few minutes.

For Gout, 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 coughs or sore throat.

For Shanks, Dog or Cat bites, 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 thrice a day. But when treatment is sought 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 oz. 80 Sings, 3 oz. Tos. 1.40, 4 oz. Tos. 1.80, 6 oz. Tos. 2.50, 8 oz. Tos. 2.85, 16 oz. Tos. 4.25. Postage extra.

Prepared only by Mr. Y. TAN of SINGAPORE. If any lady or gentleman is suffering from any of the above named ailments or diseases will call and see Mr. Y. Tan or his sole agents at their offices, they will be very pleased to give them a free trial of his wonderful remedy, when they will be relieved within five minutes up to one hour.

Obtainable at MERCANTILE DISPENSARY, PRATA 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.

Meklong Railway Co., Ltd.

TIME TABLE.

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

BANGKOK-MEKLONG.					MEKLONG-BANGKOK.				
STATIONS.					STATIONS.				
	I.	III.	V.			VI.	VI.		
Km. Bangkok Dep.	8.50	12.30	4.30		Km. Meklong Dep.	8.35	12.35		
33.1 Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya Arr.	9.50	1.30	5.50		33.8 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.					STATIONS.				
	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	33.1 Bangkok Arr.		8.09	12.05	4.05		

BANGKOK TERMINUS: Opposite The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.

Notice.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—

Ex ss. "G. n. n. n." "Kwai Sang" "Laise Nielsen"

and Balances ex ss. "Hanna Nielsen", are hereby notified that same have arrived per ss. "Mata Hari" on the 7th instant, and will be landed and stored at Messrs. The East Asiatic Co's 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.

Consignees are hereby notified that goods ex ss. "G. n. n. n.", "Banthis", "Japan" and "Euryalus" (Tara) have arrived here per ss. "Mata Hari" on 8.4.18 and will be landed at Messrs. The East Asiatic Co's wharves at Wat Phya Kral at the risk, expense and responsibility of consignees.

Claims will not be entertained unless made within 10 days after final discharge of the steamer.

Godown-rent will be liable on all goods not cleared within 3 days after final discharge of the steamer.

The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Limited.

8-9



Liquidator's Notice.

Luang Rama Banjah, Liquidator of the business of A. Markwald & Co., Ltd., begs to notify that further tenders are invited for the purchase of the land and rice mill buildings and machinery known as Messrs. A. Markwald & Co's Rice Mill Property at Ban Ta Wai, including certain fire extinguishing appliances.

Inspection of the mill may be obtained on application at the office of the liquidator.

The title-deed, plans, lists and particulars of the buildings, machinery, &c., may be inspected at the office of the liquidator.

The insurance against fire subsisting on the property shall from the time of sale be for the benefit of the purchaser, subject to the consent of the fire insurance office, and subject to the purchase being completed, and to the purchaser paying a proportionate part of the premium for the unexpired term of the insurance.

Tenders for the purchase of the above-mentioned property should be addressed to the liquidator (in sealed envelope marked "Tender for the purchase of Messrs. Markwald's Rice Mill") c/o the Director General of Commerce and Statistics, Ministry of Finance, on the 10th or 11th April 1918, on the latter of which dates the tenders will be opened at 12 noon at the office of the said Director General of Commerce and Statistics. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Tcs. 5,000, which will be returned to the tenderer if his tender is not accepted.

The liquidator disclaims liability for any incorrectness in the title-deed, plans, lists and particulars, or any defect in the property, and does not undertake to accept the highest or any tender.

No tender of less than Tcs. 700,000 will be considered.

Notice of acceptance of any tender will be sent to the successful party. Payment of 25 per cent of the full amount set out in the tender must be made within three days, counting from the date of the receipt of such notice, and payment of the balance within 15 days. On default of any payment within due date, the deposit or the payment of 25 per cent will be forfeited and the property re-sold.

Fees for the formal transfer of the property, and taxes (if any) owing upon same must be borne by the purchaser.

LUANG RAMA BANJAH.

Liquidator.

The Registry of Partnerships and Companies, Ministry of Justice, Bangkok, 28th March 1918.

28-10 A.

Star Hotel,
CONCERT
Every Night.

19-12 A.

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

Milners' Safes

Patent fire and thief resisting.
several sizes in Stock.

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Smoked Blue Cod
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Australian
Silton
Beef Dripping
Turkeys

HAM

Boiled Ham on cut
Raw " "
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Finest Australian Pure Creamery Butter in 1 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.

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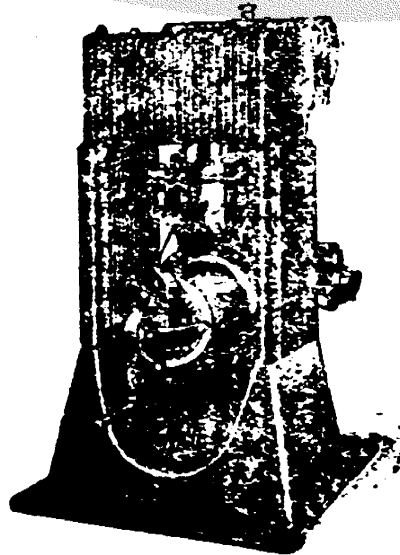
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Sole Agents

The Siam Observer

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1918.

POST-BELLUM READJUSTMENTS.

The whole world hangs breathless on the gigantic struggle being waged on the Western front and though the course of events is proving more favourable to the Allies than in the outset of the contest it should be remembered that victory for the Allies would be valueless unless it were the forerunner of definite moral gains for humanity. A settlement on the basis of an inconclusive peace raises an issue one trembles to contemplate. Such a settlement would be worse than a continuation of the strife and unless accompanied by that greater victory—that of reason over brute force—a victory gained in a merely military sense would be but a barren triumph.

It is an incontestable truth that the sum of human misery has never been greater in the history of the world than it is now and unless far-reaching readjustments are made when the war is over the world will not be fit to live in.

These readjustments will be twofold in nature. There must be readjustments between nation and nation and between governments and people. The relations existing between the various nations of the world must be recast and put on an entirely different footing. It is not the intention of the Allies to treat Germany with blind vindictiveness after the war but, as the one to blame for the awful calamity which has been brought upon the world, penalty must be exacted of her in order that the future peace and progress of the world be safeguarded.

There must also be readjustments in the field of capital and labour, industrialism and education. In the latter a new system will endeavour to attain the fitness of every child for the duties of world citizenship and, if all this sound Utopian, it must be remembered that matters can never continue in the groove in which they proceeded in pre-war days. This war is a matter of indifference to no one and individuals, no less than nations, are affected by it to a greater or less degree.

These post-bellum readjustments will demand the service of the best brains of the world and will exercise the most astute intellects of both hemispheres. The Governments of Europe and America will be brought face to face with problems no less difficult than that of achieving victory in the present contest. The Governments of the world are getting a schooling they can never forget and in addition to the demand by the governed from the ruling classes for a larger share in the shaping of their own destinies will surely come the demand for the abolition of secret diplomacy while the awakening and regeneration of Germany will also form one of the most important of the coming readjustments.

The world is at one of the turning-points of its history: but through the gloom of war shines one ray of hope—that this war will be the last great struggle between military despotism and the will of civilised humanity.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

New advt.—Messrs. the Borneo Co. have a new notice to consignees.

The Siamese s.s. *Redang* arrived from Singapore at 7 a.m. to-day.

FROM Messrs. Louis T. Leonowens Ltd., we have received a handsome calendar for this year.

THE Post and Telegraph Department reports that Paknamphong line is still interrupted between Ayudhya and Bangkok. Other lines are all available.

WE have received from H. E. Phya Buri Navarath the April number of the *Samudra*, the Journal of the Navy League. The journal, which is now in its fifth year of publication, is keeping up its reputation as an interesting and instructive monthly. The current number contains an extremely good photograph of the late Phya Sri Buri Preja who had been Honorary Secretary of the Navy League since its inception; and it also contains the interesting announcement that Phya Sri Sundhara Vohar, the son of the late Secretary has been elected to fill the vacancy in the League.

THE British s.s. *War Amazon*, a merchant vessel just built in Japan arrived from Kobe this morning to load for Messrs. The Borneo Co. She is a vessel of 1941 tons net register and her master is Captain A. J. Pawley.

AN American inventor has perfected a non-rocket shell, which is capable of exploding under water. The British and French Admiralty authorities are employing the device successfully in the war against enemy submarines.

ACCORDING to an Indian paper the daily rations in the German prisoners' camp at Ahmednagar (India) comprise 1lb. bread, 1/2 lb. potatoes, 6 oz. meat and in addition milk, vegetables, tea, coffee, sugar, rice and butter.

INFORMATION devotes a leader to Chinese labour in France in which the following remarks occur:—"Of all the foreign labour employed in France, that of the Chinese has proved most satisfactory. The statements of all their employers agree in that respect. Chinese fare well in any climate. They are patient, attentive, untiring at their work and very robust. Those qualities cause them to be much appreciated in all the factories making war material where they are employed."

THERE has recently been a greatly increased demand from Africa for Japanese cotton blankets, and it is reported that a Japanese firm in Kobe has received a large order, says the North China Daily News. The Japanese output is quite limited, however, manufacturers existing only in Wakayama and Kobe. In the circumstances, so far the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and other exporters have been able to accept only about one-third of the orders. It is doubted whether the large order received in Kobe can be executed.

The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

The Great Eastern Life Assurance Company Ltd., whose report and balance sheet for 1917 have just been published in Singapore shows again continued and increased prosperity.

New business to the extent of \$2,607,175—was written, secured at a lower cost and the amount of Policies in force at the end of 1917 was \$8,717,939/07.

The interest earning is growing rapidly and the rate of interest earned on the Life Assurance Fund for 1917 was 7.57 per cent, which should be very gratifying to the Policyholders.

The Directors have made ample reserve against the depreciation on the Company's holdings in Government securities which puts the Company in a very strong position as regards the future.

The growth of the Company has been of a steady character, the interest and premium income for 1917 being \$795,430 and the assets \$2,242,710.

B. B. W. N. G.

Members are reminded that the meeting to-morrow is at Mrs. Lloyd's house, at 4.45.

The following one will be held at Mrs. Williamson's house on May 8th, at the same hour.

Abstract of Foreign Trade.

The total number and tonnage of foreign steamers and sailing-ships which have called at the Port of Bangkok during the month of March 1918 is as follows:—

Nationality of Flag.	Steamers No.	Tonnage.
British	17	15,732
Norwegian	17	14,328
Chinese	12	9,480
Japanese	8	5,815
Dutch	2	1,806
French	1	100
TOTAL	57	47,061
Dutch lighter	1	1,141
Passengers have arrived as follows:		
From	Cabin	Deck
.. Singapore	73	1,117
.. Hongkong	2	108
.. Swatow	22	4,019
.. Hoihow	—	—
.. Saigon	5	7
Total	109	5,251
Grand total		5,360

Paddy Crop Report April 8, 1918.

Nasman 1,050 coyans at Tcs. 96-138 each
Samruang 500 " " " 92-99
Namwang 50 " " " 90-91
Total 1,600 Coyans

Shipping Notes.

The Hitachi Maru.

It is understood that the N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi Maru which was sunk in the Indian Ocean by the German raider Wolf, sometime last year, was insured for Y.7,808,000, the hull being covered for Y.3,500,000 and the cargo for Y.4,308,000. The greater portion of this, 80 per cent., will be borne by the Japanese Government.

N. Y. K. Steamer Sinks Submarine.

The N.Y.K. European s.s. Hakata Maru has reported that while voyaging in the Mediterranean she encountered an enemy submarine which she sent to the bottom after a short fight.

Chinese Troops Fire on Ships.

Two British, three American and one Japanese gun-boat left Hankow on March 8 to escort to Ichang four steamers and two tugs which were being sent to force the passage of the river against the Chinese troops who had recently been firing on passing ships.

S.S. Kalgan Submerged.

The s.s. Kalgan (belonging to the China Navigation Co.) a well-known China coaster which had some months ago been called away for British Government service has been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean.

Ship Building in Japan.

The undermentioned new ships built in Japan were launched as follows: In January: the Kisen Maru No. 2, 3,200 tons; Daifuku Maru No. 9, 3,600 tons; Eden Maru, 8,200 tons; Tama Maru, 3,080 tons; and the Africa Maru, 9,500 tons. In February: the Gensan Maru, 3,900 tons; Shimo Maru, 4,700 tons and Saifuku Maru, 5,600 tons.

America's Ship Building Programme.

The shipbuilding programme in America has been advanced by the completion and delivery in February of 17 ships totalling 121,000 tons. The American Shipping Board officials estimate that the March delivery will total 23 ships aggregating 188,000 tons. By January 1919 it is estimated that this continuous increase in shipbuilding will reach a total output of 4,500,000 new tonnage.

The Hakodate Dockyard.

Here is something to make the mouths of Dock Company shareholders water! The Hakodate Dockyard Co. has declared a dividend of 200 per cent. per annum for the latter half of the year just ended.

The Price of Ships.

A steamer of 2,250 tons built in 1879 has changed ownership, the purchasers being the Tokyo Marine Transportation Co. who have paid Y. 417 per ton deadweight. Another steamer of 1,200 tons d.w., built in 1892 has been sold at Y. 348 per ton deadweight.

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock.

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. at their last general meeting recommended payment to shareholders of a final dividend of \$2.50 per share and a bonus of \$7 per share for the year 1917. They also recommended the transfer to reserve account of \$400,000 and the carrying forward of about \$380,000.

American Anti-Submarines.

Production of new anti-submarine boats for the navy has, says the Firestone Tyre Company's Current Notes, been started in the fabricating shops at the Ford Motor Co. plant in Detroit. Delivery of a finished boat every day is contemplated when cycle of production is complete. Construction will proceed by stages, for to turn out a boat daily, after a period of several months, requires that a boat a day be started. Materials for construction are fed into one end of the plant as rapidly as it is planned to produce the completed product at the other. The whole number of boats will be under production simultaneously at one stage. Power will be furnished by geared turbines. A safe and conservative speed estimate will be maintained. All boats will be fabricated at the Ford plant, progressing by stages until they are launched in Detroit River. They are to be taken to the seaboard by way of canals and inland waterways. The boats will measure 300 feet and displace about 500 tons, insuring easy passage to the sea.

A PARENT'S DUTY.

Your boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right it is no sign they always will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and see that every injury is cared for immediately. You can get nothing better, and blood poison is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by the British Dispensary.

THE Great War.

Anglo-Japanese Troops in Vladivostok.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

London, April 8.

Washington:—The State Department has been informed that Japanese Naval forces have landed in Vladivostok in order to protect life and property.

The landing was from a cruiser stationed in the harbour. It was followed by an attack on the Japanese by five armed Russians.

It is officially reported from Washington that the attack was of no political significance, but only an incident.

Moscow.—It is semi-officially reported that British troops landed in Vladivostok after the Japanese.

Petrograd.—A manifesto issued by the Council of Commissaries accuses Japan of striving to crush the Republic and seize Siberia. It declares that Japan is the deadly enemy of the Republic and says that the Council has demanded an explanation from the Allies whose replies will greatly influence the Council's foreign policy.

The British Front.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

London, April 8.

F. M. Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Counter-attacks yesterday successfully re-established our position in Aveluy Wood and yielded 120 prisoners and several machine guns.

We repelled an attack opposite Albert. Our artillery southward of Hebuterne yesterday evening broke up an attempted attack.

A minor operation this morning southward of the Somme improved our position. We took 40 prisoners.

President Wilson Speaks.

"I Accept the Challenge."

(HAWAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 7.

Baltimore:—On the occasion of the anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war President Wilson delivered a speech in which he said:—"The aim of the German rulers is world domination. If the Americans lose the war they lose, at the same time, their mission in the world. To the just peace which we proposed Germany has replied that force alone will decide. I accept the challenge and I know that you also accept it. The only thing then is to oppose the enemy with an unlimited force that will secure right and law and which will conquer all egoistic domination."

The Great Battle.

(HAWAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 7.

There was artillery activity between Montdidier and Noyon.

In the Griveves region we repulsed a strong attack. Another attack to the west was also thrown back.

The British Front:—A counter-attack re-established our line at Aveluy Wood.

The Bombardment of Paris.

(HAWAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 7.

The bombardment of the Paris region was continued.

Obituary.

(HAWAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 7.

M. Vidal de la Blache, president of the Academy of Moral Sciences, has died.

The Bolo Affair.

(HAWAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 7.

President Poincaré has received Bolo's advocate who has solicited Bolo's pardon.

Havas Wires from Singapore.

All Well.

Paris, April 6.

Welcoming war correspondents on the French battle-front, to-day, General Foch pointed to the map and said: "All is going well. It is clearly evident that the tidal wave of the German armies has been broken on this shore. Now they are up against an embankment, and are completely stopped. The future will show our success in full measure; and we are going to try to do better, and get the upper hand of the Boches. I cannot say what will happen, but all is going well."

Austrian Chicanery.

In reply to Count Czernin's recent declaration regarding peace proposals a Note has been issued by the French Premier, in which he lays bare Austria's scheme for a German peace.

The Note says that Count Reverte, an agent of the Austrian Government, had expressed a desire to enter into negotiations, last year in Switzerland, with a French officer named Count Armand. The latter received from M. Clemenceau the following order: "Listen: say nothing." Then the interview took place. When Count Reverte was convinced that his attempt to pave the way for a German peace remained fruitless, he handed to Count Armand a note written by him, and admitting in his own words that "in the month of August 1917 parleys had been begun with the object of obtaining (? a statement) from the French Government with a view to future peace proposals to be addressed to Austria, which would be of such a nature as to be recommended by the latter to the Berlin Government."

This is the fact that Count Czernin dared to transpire in these terms: "M. Clemenceau caused me to be asked if I was ready to enter into negotiations." The Note adds: "In France we call that lying. It was only too natural that M. Clemenceau should be unable to restrain his indignation when he saw Count Czernin reverse the roles so audaciously and represent the French Government as begging for peace, at the very hour when we were preparing, together with our Allies, to inflict a supreme defeat on the Central Empire."

Finding More Fighters.

London, March 31.—Replying to Botha's message, Marshal Haig telegraphed: "Heartily thanks for your message. All ranks of the British armies in France are greatly cheered by your generous appreciation of their efforts in this great struggle, and are very proud of the confidence which the people of our great Empire place in their armies' ability to win."

London, March 31.—There is no whisper of opposition to any measures Government may take to reinforce the Armies. It is generally accepted that the age limit will be raised. Employers have already been notified that every serviceable man is wanted. There will be the most searching comb out in all industries, with consequent restriction of railway, tramway and omnibus services.

London, April 2.—The Times says that the age-limit under the new Military Service Bill will be fifty.

Greater Britain's Part.

London, March 31.—The Press Bureau states that Mr. Lloyd George has sent a message to the Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Newfoundland: "We have been inspired during the past week with the constant news of the dauntless courage with which the Dominion troops have withstood the desperate assault of vastly more numerous forces. The battle shows that the Empire has good reason to be proud of all its sons. Our armies cannot have too many of these splendid men. We propose to ask Parliament to authorize immediate measures for the raising of fresh forces here. I urge the Dominion Governments to reinforce the heroic troops in the fullest possible manner without delay. The struggle is only opening. It is our business to see that the armies get a maximum measure of support. Let none think that what even the most remote Dominions can do now can be too late. Before the campaign is finished the last man may count."

THE FRUIT SEASON.

Bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand. It may save a life. For sale by the British Dispensary.

Sammies Join In.

U. S. Troops Under Allied Direction.

London, April 1.—The Press Bureau states that as a result of communications between President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, and consultations with American representatives in London, at Versailles and on the west front, important decisions have been reached whereby large forces of trained Americans can be brought to the assistance of the Allies. America is not only sending large numbers of battalions to Europe in the coming critical months, but has agreed that such regiments as cannot be used in purely American divisions shall be brigaded with the Anglo-French while necessary last.

Thus troops not yet trained sufficiently to fight as divisions will from part of seasoned divisions until they have completed their training and General Pershing wishes to withdraw them to build up the American army.

Throughout the discussions President Wilson has shown the greatest anxiety to do the utmost to assist the Allies.

Although the arrangement is of vital importance, it will not diminish the need for the further raising of troops in Britain already foreshadowed.

Paris, April 1.—The French Government has decided to accede to General Pershing's request that American troops shall fight in the present battle.

Washington, March 31.—Reflecting the national attitude as regards General Pershing's request for active participation on stemming the German offensive, the House of Representatives rose and cheered on Saturday when a Republican member, whose son is in France, referring to General Pershing's visit to General Foch, said: "Our sole regret is that we have not times as many troops over there to help."

Washington, April 1.—The War Department's weekly review says: Field Marshal Haig, despite great difficulties, has maintained his basic order of battle while withdrawing to more secure positions. So long as the Allied armies are able to manoeuvre with the consistent unity and flexibility shown in recent engagements, so long will victory elude the enemy. However, as the latter has staked his fortunes on success in the spring campaign and is apparently determined to force a decision or prove to his own satisfaction that he is unable to do so, we must be prepared, in the event of his failure to secure a major result in the present theatre, to find that he will attempt a further offensive in adjacent areas. Our resources have been placed unreservedly at the disposal of the Allies and our divisions will therefore now be used if needed. Meanwhile our troops are taking their places in other parts of the line.

New York, April 1.—Replying to a message from the Methodist Episcopal Church, President Wilson reaffirmed the following passage in one of his earlier speeches: "The German power is a thing without conscience and peace and as such must be crushed. Our present immediate duty

is to win the war and nothing shall turn us aside until our purpose is accomplished."

London, April 2.—The Times Washington correspondent writes that the Secretary of Labour announces that an agreement has been signed under which, during the war, strikes and lock-outs are banned. Union rights are fully recognized, and men and women are equally paid.

Disillusion in Germany.

London, April 2.—The full effect of the Lichnowsky disclosure is not yet apparent in Germany, but they have unquestionably proved disconcerting and are raising much questioning. For example, the German people say: "It is now clear that England did not desire war. But for four years we have been inculcated with the view that England caused the war and upon this false view our whole war policy has been built."

Amsterdam, April 3.—Herr Maximilian Harden, writing in the Zukunft, defends Prince Lichnowsky. He says that it is unnecessary for such a man, who is wealthy and holds a high social and political position, to prove that he loves his country, which is the source of all his power and glory. Moreover the essential facts are admitted by Bethman Hollweg in a White Book.

The Bullying of Serbia.

Herr Harden cites a passage proving that Germany assented to Austria-Hungary's action against Serbia knowing that it might lead to war with Russia, adding that Prince Lichnowsky has merely amplified this.

London, April 2.—The German newspapers contain lengthy "observations" by Von Jagow, German Foreign Secretary between 1913 and 1917, on the Lichnowsky disclosure. His intention is to confuse some of them but incidentally he confirms a great deal. For instance he speaks of Sir E. Grey's "love of peace and desire to reach an agreement." He also is willing to adopt the opinion at present widely held in Germany that "England caused the war."

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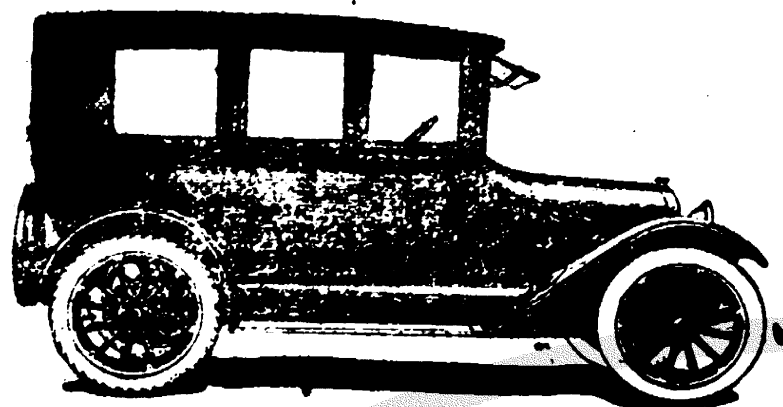
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German Losses Greater Than Ever.

London, March 31.—Field Marshal Haig says: A vigorous counter-attack restored our line in the Luce valley. We repulsed heavily two attacks on the front Marcelcave to the Somme. The enemy's infantry in yesterday's attacks immediately northward of the Somme were delivered in four waves. It was repulsed at all points by our outpost line. The enemy's casualties here are estimated at a thousand. We carried out a local operation in the neighbourhood of Serre, advancing our line a short distance and taking prisoner 230 and capturing forty machine-guns. We also advanced our line slightly elsewhere, taking prisoners. Hostile artillery was active last evening in the neighbourhood of Bucquoy.

London, March 31.—Field Marshal Haig says: The enemy did not renew his attacks northward of the Somme on Sunday but there was heavy hostile shelling of different parts of this front. Local fighting secured us a few prisoners and machine-guns. A hostile attack developed considerable force at mid-day south of the Peronne-Amiens road. Fighting continues in and between the valleys of the Luce and Avre for the possession of tactical features such as woods and villages.

Reporting on aviation, the Field Marshal says: The weather completely broke at mid-day on Saturday but despite driving rain our pilots continued to participate in the battle south of the Somme, bombing and machine-gunning until a late hour. There was heavy air fighting between lowfliers. We brought down twelve Germans and drove down three others. Anti-aircraft guns shot down two. Five of ours are missing.

Attacks from Albert Repulsed.

London, April 1.—Field Marshal Haig says: We completely repulsed two attacks west of Albert yesterday evening. The enemy persists in his attempts to advance along the valleys of the Luce and Avre but has progressed but little. Attacks and counter-attacks all day in this sector were made with varying success. Fighting is expected to continue. The total of machine-guns captured in the neighbourhood of Serre is 109.

London, April 1.—Field Marshal Haig says: The day was comparatively quiet. We repulsed small local attacks in the morning in the neighbourhood of Albert, the majority of the attackers being killed. Local fighting occurred at Moreuil and Hongard where we gained ground by successful counter-attacks.

London, April 2.—Reporting on aviation, Field Marshal Haig says: Our airmen bombed and machine-gunned a

column of troops south of the Somme. We brought down three enemy aeroplanes. Four of ours are missing. Four previously reported missing have returned.

Our night bombers dropped 84 tons of bombs on railway stations at Douai, Cambrai, Bapaume, Rosieres and Thourout, and the docks at Bruges. They also bombed and machine-gunned troops and transport in the neighbourhoods of Bapaume and Obenlins. All machines returned.

London, April 1.—A Belgian communiqué says: A German attack after a violent bombardment east of Nieuport on the night of March 30 was completely broken.

The French Accounts.

London, March 31.—French communiqué: The battle begun on the Moreuil Lassigny front continued the entire day, increasing in violence and extending over a front of sixty kilometres. The Germans, despite enormous losses, multiplied their assaults and there were incessant French counter-attacks everywhere. We stopped a furious thrust in the region of Orville. Le Plœumont and Plessis de Roye were especially the scene of desperate fights, villages changing hand several times. Two German divisions gained a footing in Le Plœumont and Plessis de Roye and were swept out by a magnificent counter-attack, which restored the line. The attacking masses at certain points were caught by a terrible artillery fire and retired in disorder, leaving the ground covered with corpses. The enemy losses exceed those of preceding days.

London, March 31.—French communiqué: Fights which continued last evening with the same violence confirmed the check to a formidable attempt to break through undertaken by the Germans yesterday. Between Montdidier and Moreuil our infantry fire mowed down the enemy battalions which returned incessantly to the assault. Moreuil, taken by the Germans, was retaken by us, lost again, and finally captured in a bayonet charge carried out with incomparable bravery by Franco-British troops fighting side by side in the same ranks. The woods north of Moreuil were also wrested from the enemy after fierce fighting.

A Complete Check.

We took numerous prisoners in this region. It is confirmed that the check to the enemy between Moreuil and Lassigny was complete. We succeeded in progressing to the approaches of Canny sur Mais. The picked division which retook Le Plœumont and retained it against all assaults took prisoner 700. London, April 1.—A French communiqué says: The Germans, exhausted by yesterday's bloody defeat, confined themselves to violent local attacks at certain points on the front. The only success he scored north of

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TIME TABLE.

LINE 1—BANGKABUE TO BANG QUANG & MUANG NAWN.

Boats leave Bangkok to Bang Quang, Muang Nawn & Pakret.
a.m. 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00.
p.m. 1, 1.30, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.40, 5.30. daily.

Bangkok to Samkuk ... 3.30 p.m. daily.

" " Kai Koh Yai ... 1.00 ...

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

Boats leave Tanon Tok every full and half hour from 6.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.

After 7.30 when sufficient passengers.

LINE 3—KLONG SAMRONG LOCK TO BANG HIA.

Boats leave the Lock in connection with the Paknam Railway train

10.45 a.m. from Bangkok.

Paknam Railway Company Limited.

TIME TABLE.

PAKNAM—BANGKOK.					BANGKOK—PAKNAM				
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 "	6.40	9.40	12.55	3.55	Klong Toi "	8.00	11.00	2.15	5.15
Grong "	6.45	9.45	1.00	4.00	*Ban Kluei "	8.05	11.05	2.20	5.20
Chorakhe "	6.50	9.50	1.05	4.05	Prakonong "	8.10	11.10	2.25	5.25
*Samrong "	6.55	9.55	1.10	4.10	Bangdjak "	8.15	11.15	2.30	5.30
Bangna "	7.00	10.00	1.15	4.15	*Bangna "	8.20	11.20	2.35	5.35
Bangdjak "	7.05	10.05	1.20	4.20	Samrong "	8.25	11.25	2.40	5.40
*Prakonong "	7.10	10.10	1.25	4.25	Chorakhe "	8.30	11.30	2.45	5.45
*Ban Kluei "	7.15	10.15	1.30	4.30	*Ban Nang "	8.35	11.35	2.50	5.50
Klong Toi "	7.20	10.20	1.35	4.35	Grong "	8.40	11.40	2.55	5.55
Sala Deng "	7.25	10.25	1.40	4.40	*Maha Wong "	8.45	11.45	3.00	5.55
Bangkok Arr.	7.30	10.30	1.45	4.45	Paknam Arr.	8.50	11.50	3.05	5.55

*Trains stop only at the request of passengers.

Trains may leave intermediate stations 5 minutes before the stated time.

Moreuil was in the region of Hougard on Saturday where he gained a footing after a desperate struggle. Between Moreuil and Lassigny we recaptured yesterday Agencourt, and Le Monchel, taking prisoner a hundred and capturing fourteen machine-guns. To-day we notably advanced in the region of Orvillers after heavy fighting.

On the Oise front an enemy assaulting detachment which crossed the river near Chauny tried to establish a bridge-head on the left bank but was entirely annihilated or taken prisoner. Long range guns destroyed an enemy train of heavy artillery in the Laon region. There is nothing to report elsewhere.

London, April 1.—A French communiqué says: Last evening and night extremely bitter fighting continued north of Montdidier. The enemy directed his effort particularly between Montdidier and Peronne-Amiens road and threw in large forces with the intention of widening his gains west of Hougard en Sauterre. Franco-British troops smashed the attacking waves, which were unable to emerge into the open. A brilliant counter-attack, in which the British displayed irresistible dash, enabled us completely to drive back the enemy and recapture this village.

The Struggle Near Montdidier.
The struggle was equally violent farther south. Griveaux, which was the objective of unceasingly renewed attacks which led to hand fighting, remained in our hands despite considerable German losses. No change is reported between Montdidier and Lassigny.

London, April 2.—A French communiqué says: The battle continues on the whole front to north of Montdidier, where the enemy artillery is particularly active. New attacks by the enemy delivered against Griveaux were all repulsed with heavy losses. In the course of sharp fighting, the Anglo-French troops appreciably progressed at various points between the Somme and Demuin.

Five tons of bombs were dropped on enemy cantonments and railway stations in the neighbourhoods of St. Quentin, Galscard and Roys. Our aviators frequently machine-gunned, bombed and dispersed assemblies of enemy troops. Nine enemy aeroplanes were destroyed.

Italian bombardment machines participated in many of these expeditions and carried out numerous raids with magnificent audacity.

War Office Reviews.

London, March 31.—The War Office says: The day was quiet north of the Somme. Immediately south of the Scarpe our line has been advanced east of Feuchy. It is confirmed that the enemy's losses in yesterday's fruitless attacks were heavy. Our successful counter-attack south of the Somme on Saturday regained Domrin.

Canadian, cavalry and British infantry in conjunction with the French carried out a brilliant operation on

Saturday, recapturing Moreuil and the wood northward. A heavy German attack developed this afternoon in the angle between the river Luce and Avre. Fighting continues, the Germans attacking south of Moreuil in the direction of Mailly and Rameval. The French this morning had progressed from north of Montdidier to Lassigny, retaking several villages lost on Saturday.

London, April 1.—War Office: The situation north of the Somme is unchanged. There was hard fighting south of the Somme, in the neighbourhood of Moreuil. British cavalry, brilliantly counter-attacking, retook the wood between Moreuil and Bangard. The French beat off the attack south of Moreuil.

Allied Reserves Contend the Enemy.

London, April 1.—The latest British and French communiqués are regarded as the most heartening since the beginning of the offensive. The firm continuance of strong Allied resistance and the success of counter-attacks is regarded as a hopeful feature although there is no disposition to overlook the crucial fact that vast new assaults can be expected. Unabated confidence is however reposed in the High Command under Generalissimo Foch, whose appointment is unanimously and warmly greeted. Examining the battle situation the papers point out that north of the Somme the position is stabilized thanks to the redoubtable achievements of the first and third armies under General Horne and General Byng respectively. No anxiety is felt respecting that part of the battle front.

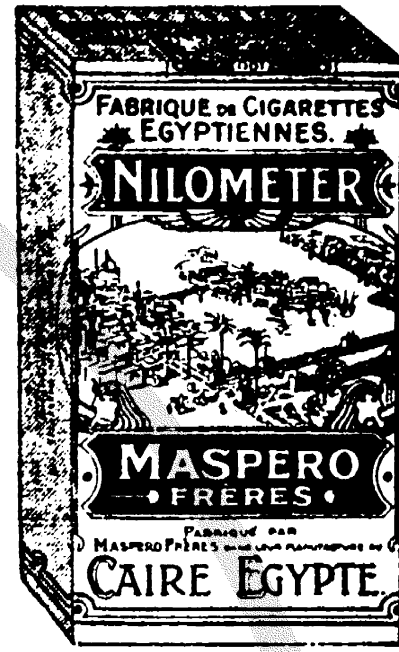
A Lively Lull.

London, April 2.—The comparative lull on the battle front is interpreted as covering the preparation of fresh German blows, but the fact must not be overlooked that the Allies equally take advantage of the quieter state of things. Opinion is strengthening that, though too sanguine a construction must not be put on the improved note of the battle apparent from the reports during the last two or three days, yet it is justifiable to look forward to the future with less anxiety. This more cheerful aspect is assisted by President Wilson's decision to permit the brigading of United States troops with British and French units.

German Plans Upset.

London, April 1.—A review of the position says: South of the Somme the pouring in of the French reserves is having a marked effect in upsetting the German plans. The latest successes at Moreuil and Plémont are significant as being on the opposite flanks of the insecure German salient whose apex is Montdidier, where the Allied position may be restored at any moment. Military writers point out that the Allied heavy artillery is still superior to the enemy's, furthermore the German claims of captured prisoners and guns are greatly exaggerated. As an instance of the former, they

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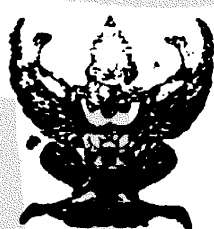
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Notice

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.

include all male French civilians in the abandoned area.

The generosity and wisdom of President Wilson's step is warmly applauded, and is specially greeted as freshly exemplifying Allied military co-ordination and confidence in reinforcement by the recognition of the fact that the authorities are not hesitating to make high military changes in the field where recent experience points to the desirability of it. Trust in the army, which has never wavered one iota in the darkest days of the past fortnight, is even strengthened as stories of the numberless gallant exploits come to light from the tale of general conflict. One of the most noteworthy is of a certain improvised battalion, of men of the labour corps and machine-gunners mixed, who played a small but not unimportant part in the battle.

General Foch's Appointment.

London, March 31.—Foch's appointment promises to be well received, though there have been some murmurs at placing British soldiers under a French Commander.

The Sunday papers unqualifiedly approve of the appointment and state that it is endorsed by military opinion, and American enthusiasm over the appointment is expected to help its popularity. Haig is described as sharing with Lord Roberts's admiration for Foch.

According to the Sunday Times, the situation is regarded with extreme gravity in high military circles, but without pessimism. A decision of the battle for the possession of Amiens may not be reached for a fortnight. The bright spot is the steadfastness of Byng's Third Army, which has maintained its line intact, despite the failure of the Fifth Army on its right.

The Luckless Crown Prince.

Paris, April 1.—A semi-official issued on the evening of Sunday, dealing with the great battle on the Moreuil-Lassigny front, says: "At certain points yesterday our divisions were successful against forces three times their strength. The immense mass of effectives employed against us proved the importance which the enemy attached to breaking our front. It was noteworthy however at several points, notably in the region of Lassigny, that the enemy started entrenching in great haste not only immediately on the firing line but also on the second line. Doubtless the Germans in doing this have only in view warding off our counter-offensive. Our heroic French soldiers with their gallant British comrades have inflicted upon the Germans the most sanguinary check of the war."

Our line remains firm. Passing east of Moreuil it follows the heights west

of the Avre, west of Cantigny, then north to Avencon, south to Orvillers to Blernont, Roye sur Matz, and Le Eleusau. The battle, the violence of which is intended to bisect the Allied armies and give the Germans possession of the railway at Amiens, was a sanguinary defeat for the enemy. The Crown Prince squandered thousands of lives upon a momentary conquest of three or four villages. The hecatomb will make a tremendous sensation in Germany. On this tenth day of the battle the German offensive was broken against the unflinching defence of our first reserves. The enemy may resume the attempt to break our line at certain points but victory will be ours.

Villages made Historic.

London, March 31.—A Paris semi-official, on the evening of March 30, says that among the glorious episodes of the formidable battle on the Moreuil-Lassigny front, which is being waged

in open country, must be mentioned the bitter fighting at Orvillers, twelve kilometres south-east of Montdidier, as well as at Le Ploumont and Plessis de Roye, a little village bordering Lassigny, which was taken and retaken several times. As a result these villages finally remained in our hands. Two German divisions which got a footing in Le Ploumont and a park south of Plessis de Roye, were driven off with splendid élan by our infantry. The enemy's losses were terrible. Whole columns were decimated by a our barrage of fire. It was a veritable hecatomb, bloodier even than any hitherto experienced by the Germans.

The result for the enemy was absolutely nil. Our line is everywhere being maintained. A movement against the French between Moreuil and Lassigny no more succeeded to-day than did a similar movement on March 28 against the British before Arras. Probably the German General Staff will continue its effort for some days

longer, with the same desperate fury, but the first day's fighting justifies us in expecting a favourable issue of the struggle.

Re-assurances about Amiens.

Paris, April 1.—M. Abrams, under secretary for Pensions, on March 31 stated that generals who had returned from the front declared they had never seen so many German corpses within a space of two kilometres. The German soldier fought well but did not know how to take tactical advantage of his success. The Allied artillery had been enfilading the enemy's rear lines for twenty-four hours. Allied reinforcements, also supplies of ammunition, have continued to come up. All troops are confident and completely trust their leaders.

Foch had declared that there was nothing to fear as regards Amiens, indeed he was prepared to guarantee the safety of Amiens.

London, April 1.—In the lobbies of the French Chamber, the under secre-

tary of State, M. Abrams, said that the German losses were caused chiefly by infantry and machine-gun firing and the bayonet. The troops spirit was marvellous. Three and a half Franco-British divisions mastered thirteen German divisions. Moreuil was the theatre of epic fighting before being captured. At Ploumont, one French division beat two German divisions, taking 700 prisoners.

They All Like Foch.

Paris, April 1.—Official: The French Government decides to agree to the desire expressed by General Pershing on behalf of the Government of the United States that American troops shall fight side by side with the British and French. The starred flag will float next to the British and French flags in the plains of Picardy.

A cable from Washington on March 30 says that President Wilson has sent the following telegram to General Foch: "Allow me to convey my sincere greetings for your new command. Such unity of command is one of the most hopeful omens for our final success. We follow with the keenest interest the most daring and brilliant deeds of your forces."

The British press comments favourably on the realization of unity of command placed in the hands of General Foch. The Times says: "We can assure our valiant French Allies that not one voice of any importance in England will protest against the choice of the French general for that task."

The Right Man.

The Morning Post writes: "All who have followed General Foch will admit his rights to the great honour shown him by the Allied Governments, which is approved in a most chivalrous way by the Marshal commanding the British forces in France."

The Daily Telegraph says: "By bestowing such an authority on a most distinguished French General, the Allied Governments have done the only feasible thing from a military point of view."

The Daily Express writes: "We warmly applaud the nomination of General Foch, who has always proved of fertile resolution and indefatigable before the greatest difficulties and prompt in decision. Sir Douglas Haig and the British army will accept his decisions in full confidence."

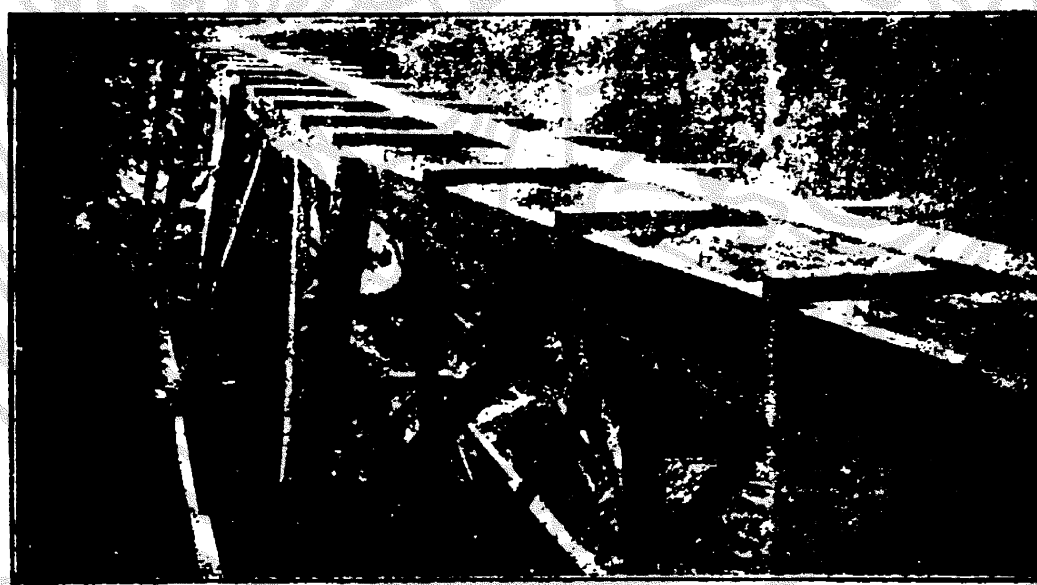
The Daily News itself, which previously protested against the nomination of a generalissimo, expresses the same opinion as President Wilson that the new unity of command is the best of omens.



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