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The Siam Observer.

"Siam Observer"
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Office Regulations
and
Stationery of
Every Description.

FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL. 42. NO. 116

BANGKOK, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1916.

PRICE 25 SATANGS

STEAMER SAILINGS.

K. P. M.

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Royal Packet S. N. Co.
(KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPIJ.)

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AGENTS

HARP HENG LONG

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KWONG ON CHEONG

HIGH CLASS TAILOR,

Opposite Oriental Avenue on the

NEW ROAD.

Executes all kinds of Tailoring in
the latest fashions.

Send Post Card, and he will wait on
you personally

Notice.

I, the undersigned beg
to notify all customers
and clients that my
business is now located
at the new building at
the corner of Klong
Poh Yome and Bang-
rak

Ah Seang, Tailor.

Notice.

Advertisers are kindly request-
ed to send in changes of adver-
tisements before 11 a.m. of the
day they intend the advertise-
ment to appear. Should any
advertisement arrive after that
hour the same will be held over
for the next day.

See the
special
display
in our
Millinery
section
to-morrow.



Another
Shipment
of
Ladies
Up-to-date
Millinery
now on show.

THE NEW STYLES ARE IN TAGAL,
CHIP, SILK AND FELT. READY-TO-WEAR
ALSO UN-TRIMMED SHAPES.

**A FEW SOUND REASONS WHY YOU
SHOULD SHOP AT WHITEWAYS!**

Since March 1st 1916 we have received 206 cases of New Goods from
the world's best markets.

Our Stock is now the most up-to-date in Siam, the continuance of our
policy of giving the highest possible value for cash is appreciated by thousands.
Each department has recently been re-organised, to enable customers
to shop in comfort.

We solicit your orders and guarantee to fill them to your entire satis-
faction.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

N.B. All Sailings are subject to alteration if and as necessary.

HOMEWARD 1916

MAIL LINE SAILINGS.

Leaves Singapore	Connecting at	Due London
s.s. "Nauru" May 12	Colombo with	June 12
"Nankin" " 26	" "Karnala"	" 26
"Novara" June 9	" "Morca"	July 10
"Nagoya" " 23	" "Khyber"	" 24
"Malta" July 6	" "Medina"	Aug. 7
"Somali" " 20	" "Mongolia"	" 21
"Nankin" Aug. 3	" "Malwa"	Sept. 4

Intermediate Direct Sailings.

s/s "Nyanza" leaves Singapore about July 10 due London Aug 18	1916
"Novara" do do Aug. 21	do Sept. 29

OUTWARD—1916.

For China.

Leaves Singapore	Connection with	Leaving London
s/s "Novara" April 30	" "Morca"	April 1
"Malta" May 14	" "Khyber"	" 15
"Nyanza" " 19	" "Medina"	" 15
"Nagoya" " 28	" "Mongolia"	" 29
"Somali" June 11	" "Malwa"	May 13
"Nankin" " 25	" "Khyber"	" 27
"Nellore" " 30	" "Kaiser-i-hind"	" 27
"Novara" July 9	" "Mooltan"	June 10
"Nore" " 23	" "Kashgar"	" 24
"Malta" Aug. 6	" "Karnala"	July 8
"Nankin" " 20	" "Arabia"	" 22
"Sardinia" Sept. 3	" "Khyber"	Aug. 5
"Nellore" " 17		" 19

Wireless Telegraphy Fitted on all Steamers.

All passengers holding through tickets will be met on arrival at Singapore by
the Company's launch which will take over heavy baggage for shipment to the
on-carrying vessel.

ROUND THE WORLD

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

Full particulars can be obtained on application.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LTD.

Agents.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japanese Mail Steamship Company.

N.B.—All Sailings are subject to alteration if and as necessary.

Steamers are due to leave SINGAPORE for EUROPE as follows:

1916	1916
s.s. Hiranu Maru May 10	s.s. Kaga Maru June 7
s.s. Katori Maru " 24	s.s. Kamo Maru " 21

and fortnightly thereafter.

FOR HONGKONG AND JAPAN.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS UNCERTAIN.

JAPAN-AMERICA LINE.

Steamers will leave HONGKONG for SEATTLE as follows:

1916	1916
s.s. Kanakura Maru May 16	s.s. Awa Maru July 11
s.s. Tamba Maru " 30	s.s. Shidzuka Maru " 19
s.s. Yokohama Maru June 7	s.s. Kanakura Maru Aug. 4
s.s. Sato Maru " 27	s.s. Tamba Maru " 22

JAPAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Steamers will leave HONGKONG for MELBOURNE as follows:

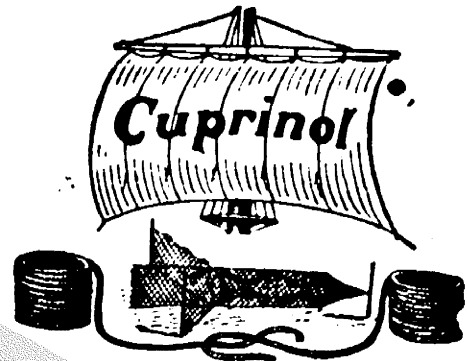
1916	1916
s.s. Aki Maru May 16	s.s. Nikko Maru July 14
s.s. Tango Maru June 13	s.s. Aki Maru Aug. 15

Round the World Tickets issued in either direction.

For Passage, Freight and all information apply to

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Agents.



The best medium for impreg-
nation of Canvas, Sunblinds,
Tents, Tarpaulins, Ropes
and Lines.

Nothing as good as "Cuprinol" for
impregnation of Wood, such as
Railway-Sleepers, Telegraph-
posts, etc.

The best medium against White
Ants and also against Decay,
Fungus and Dry Rot.

**Cuprinol awarded Gold Medal
at The Scandinavian Fishery
Exhibition at Copenhagen 1912.**

For further particulars apply

Oriental Store.

Sole Importers.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

Bangkok-Europe Line

s/s "Chumpon" ... Arr. about middle of July 1916

THE SIAM STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

West coast Mail Service.

For Koh Lak, Chumpon, Taku, Langsuen, Bandon, Koh Samui, Lacon
Singora, Patani, Panarai, Telopin, Bangnara, Takbai, Kelantan, Becho
Semerak, Bisut, Tringannu, Krotay and Singapore.

LEAVING BANGKOK.

LEAVING SINGAPORE.

s.s. "Prachitipok" 20 May 1916.	s.s. "Asiang" 17 May 1916.
" " " 27 " "	" " " 24 " "
" " " 3 June "	" " " 31 " "
" " " 10 " "	" " " 7 June "
" " " 17 " "	" " " 14 " "
" " " 24 " "	" " " 21 " "

East Coast Mail Service

For Sriracha, Kohsichang, Koh Pui, Koh Pra, Rayong, Koh Samit,
Chantaboon, Ban Yao, Krat and Koh Kong.

s.s. "Chutaduteh" leaving every Saturday at noon; not calling at Koh Pui

s.s. "Krat" " " Wednesday " " Kohsichang and Koh Kong.

All the steamers are fitted throughout with Electric light and have excel-
lent accommodation for First Class passengers.

For Freight, Passage and Particulars apply to

THE EAST ASIATIC Co., Ltd.

Managing Agents.

Notice.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—
Ex s/s "Kamakura Maru"
"Colombo Maru"
"Fukuoka Maru"
"Jinsen Maru"
"Kirin Maru"
"Omi Maru"
"Awa Maru"

are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Anna" on 24th inst., and will be landed and stored at our Wharf.

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

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.
Agents.

Notice.

The Ladies' String Band will play at the Hotel Europe from the 1st of June 1916 and every evening thereafter. 16-2 J.

Auction Sale.

The Bangkok Auctioneering Society will sell by Public Auction, On Saturday the 27th inst. At 2 p.m. sharp.

All the valuable household furniture and other effects of Mons. L. P. Dela- tree at his residence in Klong Poh Yome Road next to St. Louis Hospital. For further particulars refer to catalogue or apply to:

T. S. APCAR.
Auctioneer and Estate Agent.
25-26

Auction Sale.

AT
DEUTSCH-SIAMESISCHE
HANDELSGESELLSCHAFT I/L.
RAJAWONGSE ROAD.
Commencing at 2 p.m. sharp.
On Saturday 27th May, 1916.

Two large Iron safes (Milners)
Large platform Scale, Lot teak stands for packing cases, Desks, Tables, Chairs, almirahs etc. etc.

TERMS—Cash deposit of 25/0 on fall of hammer, for particulars apply.

THE SIAM AUCTIONEERING CO.

Telegraph Lines.

The Post and Telegraph Department reports that Line between Bangkok and Chiangmai is not properly working. Malay Peninsular main line is good as far as Surashtadham. Tavoy line is imperfectly working with Rangoon. Other lines are in order.

Bangkok Mails Close.

SINGAPORE
Saturday 27th 2 p.m. s.s. Quarta
GIANDABURI
Saturday 27th 10 a.m. s.s. Chutatch
SONGKHLA
Saturday 27th 10 a.m. s.s. Asdang
HONGKONG
Saturday 27th 2 p.m. s.s. Human

Exchange Rates.

Today's Quotations.
LONDON—
Bank Bills, demand 1/6 7/16
Bank Bills, 4 months' sight 1/6 17/32
PARIS—
Bank Bills, demand —
GERMANY—
Bank Bills, demand —
NEW YORK—
Bank Bills, demand U.S.A. 35 3/4
INDIA—
Bank Bills, demand Rs. 113 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank Bills, demand \$65 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank Bills, demand \$ 70 3/4
YOKOHAMA & KOBE...
Bank Bills, demand, ¥72 3/8
NOTE.—The rate of Interest on Advance Bills has been reduced to 6 per cent. per annum.
Equivalent of Exchange demand London in Siam Currency:—
Tos. 13.08.—(Bank Rate)

"Clogs on Our Wheels."

By ASYABAHU

Reprinted from the pages of the Siam Observer.

NOW READY

AT

The Siam Observer Offices.

Ticals 2.50 each.

Expanded Metal

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

Milners' Safes

Patent fire and thief resisting.
several sizes in Stock.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

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

FISH
Dried Cod
Codroe Caviare
Haddock
Filletted Fish
Kippers

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

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

Fresh Australian Apples. Fresh Australian Butter.
Pure Beef Dripping in 2lb Tins.

No Servant ever was as
Faithful and reliable as

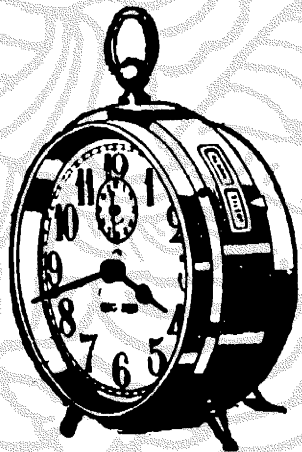
BIG BEN

The perfect
ALARM CLOCK

SOLE IMPORTERS:

S. A. B.

(SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME BELGE)



Tues.

JAWARAD DISPENSARY**New Arrivals of Chemicals**

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

Prices on application.

THE**Great War.****The Verdun Battle.**

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, May 24.

We completely repulsed, inflicting enormous losses, many repeated and violent attacks on the left of the Meuse.

East and west of the Meuse we maintain in their entirety all the conquered positions. On the right bank notably at Fort Douaumont in spite of repeated attacks we took over 300 prisoners.

By a night attack on the left of the Meuse, east of Morthomme, after a bloody fight and at the cost of great sacrifices the Germans penetrated into the village of Cumieres.

On the right bank, following violent attacks, the Germans got a footing on some elements east of Fort Douaumont. All attempts against French positions west of the Fort were frustrated.

In the Caucasus.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, May 24.

On the Caucasus front we repulsed all enemy attacks and occupied Serdocht.

Finance.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, May 24.

London.—The House of Commons unanimously voted for a credit of 300 millions sterling as demanded by the Government.

Rubber.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, May 24.

Rubber is quoted at 2/9½ in London.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE group system for recruiting in England and Scotland closes on June 7.

H. E. PHA Dejanjit and family arrived from Patani yesterday and have taken up their residence at Sapatum.

THE B. M. C. have received a fresh supply of Roquefort cheese and pure beef dripping in 2lb tins per s.s. "Kuala".

ALL Belgians in Great Britain to the age of 35 have been ordered by the Belgian Minister for War to enlist in the Belgian army.

A NEW branch of the fur industry, the raising of black Siberian hares, has been taken up by parties in Sackville, New Brunswick.

Le Journal states that a new aeroplane has been invented, with a new kind of engine, which beats all the "records" of the world for speed.

UP to the present 250 Liberals, 80 Conservatives, and about 15 Republicans and Radicals have been returned in the Spanish Parliamentary elections.

COLONEL Roussel declares in the "Petit Parisien" that since the beginning of the Verdun battle the Germans must have thrown away 32 or 33 divisions.

THE British Consul at Batavia has notified that it is intended to place on the British Black List all firms who undertake repairs to German vessels in neutral ports.

IN March Sweden exported only 7,500 cwt. of paper, as compared with 41,500 cwt. in March of last year. The export of matches is larger than that of last year.

CAPTAIN von Papen, the German Military Attaché who was expelled from the United States for spying, is, says a French wireless message, at present fulfilling a like mission in Holland.

THE Acting Medical Officer of Health reports that during the week ended the 20th May there were 5 deaths from bubonic plague in Bangkok. There were no deaths from cholera. Two cases of small-pox were notified.

DURING the unloading of the Norwegian America line Lyngsfjord at Copenhagen a coffee bag accidentally burst, and it was discovered the bag really contained rubber. The consignments of coffee comprised 250 bags, and on examination these were found partially filled with rubber which was seized. The bags were consigned to a Copenhagen firm.

A Generous Donation.

H. M.'s Second Contribution to the Durham Light Infantry.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that His Majesty the King, with characteristic generosity, has through His Britannic Majesty's Legation contributed another sum of £1,000 to the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the Durham Light Infantry Regiment.

It was only about a year ago that His Majesty forwarded a like sum of £1,000 to this fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the officers and men of the regiment to which His Majesty had been attached for some years while in England, and needless to say, this thoughtful act will be very highly appreciated not only in that country but also in all parts of the British Empire.

These gifts from The King's Privy Purse demonstrate His Majesty's heartfelt concern for all those affected by this war and particularly for those dependent upon the officers and men of the Durhams who are now almost daily laying down their lives for their country.

French Finance.

Increased Taxes on Spirits and Tobacco.

London, May 19.—Paris: M. Ribot, Minister of Finance, in introducing the provisional credits bill, proposed to increase taxes on alcohol, wine, etc., and tobacco, which, it was estimated, would provide an additional thirty-six millions sterling.

The Chamber postponed the debate on a vote of censure on the Government, on the motion of M. Briand, who said, amid cheers: "We are at the decisive hour when we are justified by the most sanguine hopes. Therefore the most profound confidence between the Government and Parliament is essential to insure victory."

German Assistance.

London, May 19.—Mr. Birrell appeared before the Commission to-day and declared that Sir M. Nathan had covered the ground very comprehensively. He pointed out that if Home Rule had not been passed, there would have been a revolt in Ireland and America. He emphasised the very prejudicial effect to the Ulster movement. Many Irishmen at the outbreak of war did not agree with Mr. Redmond's patriotic attitude. They disliked Sir E. Carson's appointment to the Cabinet. If Mr. Redmond had joined he would not have remained leader of the Irish party.

There was no doubt that German assistance was at the bottom of the rebellion. The war had turned many heads and had upset the most prudent calculations. Mr. Birrell agreed with the President that the ranks of the Sinn Feiners were swelled by shirkers of military service. The more active recruiting was, the greater the increase of Sinn Feinism. He had realised for two years the existence of a dangerous movement in Ireland. He did not think his policy was much influenced by others. Although Mr. Redmond took the view that the Sinn Feiners were negligible, Mr. Dillon strongly favoured non-intervention. The Commission adjourned.

A New Scheme.

London, May 19.—The Daily Mail correspondent at Dublin says that Mr. Asquith has definitely decided that the existing system of Irish administration must end. The idea chiefly discussed has been the formation of an Irish Executive Council sitting in Dublin and responsible to the British House of Commons, but not empowered to enact legislation or raise taxes. The details will be considered on Mr. Asquith's return to London. There will be no attempt to introduce Home Rule as defined in the Home Rule Bill. It is believed that the negotiations in London will be short and that the new scheme, if agreed to, will be enforced immediately.

China Calmer.

London, May 19.—The situation in China is calmer. It is understood that the assistance offered by foreign banks through the Bank of China, at Shanghai, may not be required.

AN appeal for exemption from military service on conscientious grounds which occupied a British Tribunal nearly an hour was that of an English Buddhist who stated that he was a believer in the "high teaching of the yellow-robed ascetics of India." He had studied the faith for many years, and had at last, in 1907, been initiated by one of the greatest Mahatmas of India. The appellant was passed for non-combatant service.

The War at Sea.

Three German Steamers Sunk.

London, May 19.—Amsterdam, official: Germany declares that a torpedo was fired from a German submarine against a British warship ten days before the *Tubantia* sunk and that the torpedo floated and struck the *Tubantia*. The Dutch Government will continue the negotiations. It is pointed out that a torpedo cannot float without losing its explosive power, and it is also recalled that two witnesses saw a torpedo approaching the *Tubantia*.

Stockholm: Three large German steamers, after warning, were torpedoed and sunk in the Baltic, it is believed by Russian submarines. The captain of one steamer was made a prisoner. Four Germans are missing and four were slightly injured.

The British trawler, *Research*, has been sunk by a German submarine which shelled the trawler before the men were able to leave her, killing one and wounding the skipper and another.

B. I. Steamer Sunk.

London, May 18.—The French steamer *Mira* sunk the British India steamer *Golconda* (3,874 tons) at Tilbury.

British Prisoner's Death.

London, May 18.—In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey regretted to say that Mr. Pettigrew, a member of the British colony from Shiraz, who had been made prisoner by the Germans, had died at Ahram on May 17, from heart disease. He had no information as to whether death was accelerated by the unhealthy conditions in which prisoners were forced to live. The suggestion that an allowance should be made to his widow and five children had been communicated to Mr. Chamberlain.

Obituary.

London, May 18.—The death is announced of Major Yeldman, author of *Lays of Ind*. The death has occurred of Sir Edward Lee French, formerly of the Indian Police, aged 59.

Shipping Strike.

Says the "China Press" of May 12. Yesterday passed without seeing a definite end of the strike that has tied up the fleets of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company and the China Navigation Company.

A meeting of the China Coast Officers' Guild was held to take action on the proposal of the companies regarding salary increases made at the conciliation meeting the day before. The officers in their original demands asked increases of 25 per cent for skippers and 15 per cent for officers. The companies' counter proposal was that these increases would be granted for as long as the present high freight rates were in force and that after rates had sunk again to "normal" a board of arbitration would settle the question of what increases should be given.

Yesterday's meeting declined to accept this compromise and decided to stand by the original demands. This news was conveyed to the companies, whereas they made a more favorable offer. While this did not grant all the increases as asked, it was much better than they had done formerly. The officers and skippers will meet again this afternoon to act on this proposal. It is said by those familiar with the situation that to-day's meeting probably will end the strike.

All the other eight demands have been conceded by the companies. There are a few details of these yet to be settled.

The Marine Engineers' Guild also held a meeting yesterday at which Mr. A. P. Blunt, vice consul for shipping of the British Consulate General, was present. No decision was reached, the men showing a disposition to hold out for a greater increase in pay than the skippers and officers have asked. Another meeting of the engineers will be held to-day at which representatives of the companies will be present.

Hungry Coolies Out of Hand.

Hwaskee Road, behind the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Godown Co., was the scene yesterday of a bread-famine disturbance that was a result of the shipping strike. The matter looked very ugly at one time. Happily the police were able to disperse the discontented crowd.

It was just after 3 o'clock p.m. when the disturbance took place. The place is chiefly occupied by rice, cake and macaroni shops which did a good business with the wharf coolies. Owing to the strike the latter were put out of work, and for several days they had been living by pawning their belongings. Their condition came to a climax yesterday. The coolies went in to the shops, ate a hearty meal and left merrily without paying a cent. The shop inmates took hold of some; but it did not help them at all, for the coolies had nothing with them that might be of any value.

Taking the hint, the shops began to eject those whom they had suspicion of. At once the hungry coolies got to work and robbed the shops of anything that could be eaten and filled themselves up. The shop inmates finding themselves unable to deal with the men at once asked for police assistance. Several policemen were detailed there, which had the effect of quieting the crowd. In the meanwhile all these shops closed their doors.

Fewer Words for China.

Simplifying the Language.

Progressive Chinese Scholars and statesmen are proposing to run ruthlessly through the dialects and vocabularies of China and save a residuum of five thousand words for universal use in the Eastern Republic. This proposal is said by a correspondent of the *New York Globe* to meet with the approval of the Minister of Education and is under general discussion in the Chinese press. One of the immense gains of such a simplification and standardization of Chinese textbooks would be to bring the various provinces together, whereas at present, so far as the unlettered part of the population go, they are virtual foreigners to one another. Education is expected to make great and rapid strides under such a reform, and to tempt the Government to make an increased appropriation for its purpose. Just now the money devoted to education is said to be about one-fiftieth of the amount (\$40,000,000) expended annually for the upkeep of the Army and Navy. We read:

"The sentiment throughout China is that more money must be used for education. With a proper system of taxation, China can realize sufficient money to maintain schools, but educational experts are universally agreed that adequate results cannot be attained in Chinese schools until the written language of Chinese is standardized and simplified.

A Standard Vocabulary.

"Prominent educators recently suggested the creation of a board for the accomplishment of this work. They would have such a board modify the present florid style of composition and put the Chinese classics—that is, the better-known works of Confucius—into simple language with simplified characters. This education would take from the Mandarin dialects as used in Peking, which is the language of scholars, possibly 5,000 Chinese characters, sufficient for ordinary expression. This would be the standard vocabulary for all China.

"The pronunciation of the characters would be standardized in such a way that the written and spoken words would be exactly the same in every province.

"The educators suggest that this reform-board would make textbooks and dictionaries containing the 5,000 words or characters adequate to cover the first five years of primary-school work. They regard that as the vital basis for education reform in China, and suggest that more elaborate dictionaries and standard textbooks could easily be worked out so as to put education even in the universities, upon the same basis in all China.

Universal Language.

"At present the pronunciation of Chinese characters is different in practically every province. A Canton man is absolutely unable to understand the language of the Pekingese until he has studied the pronunciation. The same is true of men from adjacent provinces in either the north or south of China.

"It is estimated that the plan for standardizing Chinese would bring about a universal language in China in less than forty years, if compulsory education were adopted, and the Mandarin dialect, or the dialect of the educated class, were taught in all schools. Missionaries, and other foreigners who have lived in China for many years, are almost unanimous in their belief that the extremely difficult and varied language of the Chinese is the greatest barrier to China's progress. Written and spoken Chinese are in such hopeless complexity that there are very few Chinese scholars who have been able to master all the dialects even in a long lifetime of continuous study.

"Only artists of the first class are able to write certain Chinese characters in an acceptable way. Of recent years there has been a tendency to write the characters in less ornate manner, and the reformers who are seeking to standardize the language urge that writing be done in what is known as grass characters. These have less shading, and the stroke can be made with a conventional pen in regular copy-books. By the adoption of this style of characters in the newspapers and in all official documents and correspondence, educators believe the simpler form of writing would readily be popularized together with the simple standardised vocabulary."

America Neutral.

Professor J. M. Baldwin, the distinguished American psychologist, who with his wife and daughter was on board the cross Channel steamer *Sussex* when she was torpedoed, has made a statement to the Paris correspondent of the *New York Tribune*. Professor Baldwin, who is now at Wimerenz, is an old and intimate friend of President Wilson; his daughter was present at the marriage of President Wilson's daughter. The professor says:—

"I have studiously refrained from voicing my disappointment grief and, more recently, my shame at the policies of the President, who was my colleague at Princeton for many years, and whom I expected always to admire and acclaim. But things have reached a pass at which silence would be culpable. National honour has been betrayed and sullied. The administration has accepted excuses from Germany which would have been scorned in private life by

honest men, has even itself suggested reasons for palliating the meanest breaches of treaty and faith, and has sought to save appearances by minor verbal severities and the timid punishment of attachés, while the principal—Bernstorff—has remained, guiding and directing a warfare of bribery, treachery and open insult.

A Nation Not to be Fooled.

To say he has deceived the President would be to say that President Wilson was a fool, for everybody else has understood it. It only remains to say that, understanding German bad faith and tolerating it—achieving mythical diplomatic victories which in every case move further back the line of our moral defences—the President has either consciously sold our national honour or has pursued some visionary bubble, hoping to find moral sense in the monstrous German. If this latter be the case, let him now know that the nation is not so to be fooled, and that it expects him to strike in the name of our heritage of proud traditions. For we are already incredibly disgraced. The name of our country to-day is a synonym everywhere for cowardice, commercialism, and hypocrisy.

The President, it is said, has avoided war. Yes, he has. And Belgium might have, also. Belgium would have had a thousand-fold more reason to submit to German bullying and aggression than we have. But glorious Belgium did not place peace above good faith, nor material comfort above the integrity of the heritage of her children. Our administration's early protests were commercial, and only sent after the gravest breaches of the conventions to which we were in every moral sense committed had been ignored. We must not be provincial in our commerce (says the President). Heavens! This after advising us to be neutral—which is worse than provincial—in moral sympathy and political policy. Can a nation trade with other nations, making profits from their distress, while rejecting all responsibilities for the essential guarantees and sanctions on which even trade depends? Are we Americans such self-seeking moral cowards as this? The Lusitania settlement remains—in the lurid light of later events. Why don't we know the German terms to which our President yielded? And why was this 'diplomatic victory' followed by a new outburst of devilry at sea? The country has only itself to take counsel with. It must demand all the truth and force its President to action.

"I am so Neutral."

That I was on a torpedoed boat has nothing to do with what I now say. I have never been neutral, and the Germans have the right to kill me if they can, but they have no right to murder innocent women on unarmed passenger ships. May their weak voices be heard in the land where the clarion calls of international Right and national honour fall on deaf ears. In Washington's words, uttered in 1783, "It will depend on the nation itself to be in the future happy and respected or unhappy and despised. They are at the moment of their political proof, the moment when the eyes of all the world are fixed on them, the moment when they will save or lose their national reputation."—Reuter.

Allies at Salonika.

G. Ward Price at army Headquarters, Salonika, writes:—

The top of the "Matterhorn" is certainly a pleasant place this warm spring morning. It is an eyrie commanding nearly one-half of our position, a lonely, conical, rocky height, only second in conspicuousness to "Gibraltar," which stands over against it three miles away.

"Gibraltar," however, would be the enemy's if he could get there—the enemy of whom we have heard so much and seen so little that most of the Salonika Force has begun to think of him as a kind of myth, not even so substantial as the half-company and the row of flags that used to figure under the same name in peace manoeuvres at home. Yet, for all his invisibility, he is a stern taskmaster—a regular Old Man of the Sea, whose weight is very perceptible upon your shoulders though your eyes behold him not. It is thanks to this unseen tyrant, "the enemy," that thousands of sturdy backs have been bent for months over pick and shovel, carving out those lines of trenches that stretch through sand and rock and clay, in heavy soil and light, over the hills and along the plain.

What a work it has been! What labour, what ingenuity, what energy have been spent in the last three months getting ready for the enemy—and now it looks, after all, as if he were going to fail us at the rendezvous. He will have a heavy account to face, will the enemy, if he ever meets the men of the Salonika Force. With muscles tautened by weeks of swinging pick and spade and backs broadened by carrying untold loads of earth and stones, several scores of thousands of British soldiers will be anxious to have an explanation concerning a certain visit he was always talking about paying and never paid.

The Last Stage.

And this morning one of the very last stages of preparation is to be carried through the artillery is to register its ranges. That implies that every artillery general is at last satisfied with the position of his guns, and in the clear sunshine of this early spring day each battery will open fire on con-

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ous objects along its front until it has found and registered the exact range of each, so that if the enemy should come our gunners can use these landmarks to open fire at once with almost certain accuracy. The popular idea of artillery fire as being merely a bang at one end and a burst at the other soon corrects itself as you listen to a lot of guns of different calibre in action. Each kind of shell has its own war-whoop. Some leap from the muzzle with a long minor wail that sounds as if it ought to leave a visible streak in the air. They are the 18-pounders; they have no illusions about possessing immense destructive powers; they know that their greatest effect is to be produced by getting at their mark before he has time to jump into the shelter of a gully; a businesslike, efficient little shell. "If the Germans at the beginning of the war had only had as good quality shrapnel as ours," I am told, "things might not have been as well advanced as they are."

Then there is the lumbering, deliberate sort of noise that a four-point seven makes: a cruel shell this—he drones along thoroughly enjoying the emotions that his approach causes among his unfortunate human targets. More impressive still is the Olympian thunder which accompanies the march across the sky of a six-inch shrapnel.

Awaiting the Attack.

Ranging is a complicated process. The temperature of the air will make a difference of as much as a hundred yards, so that these ranges registered at noon on a warm spring morning would be as much as that distance out if the same mark were fired at before breakfast. But the barometric and thermometer readings are telephoned round to the batteries every day, and the necessary correction is quickly made by reference to a table. An attack now would be a hopeless enterprise.

Turn your back upon the firing and look round over our own lines. It is an amazing spectacle of human labour. Last October this hill-country was a pathless waste, and now camps, depots, earthworks, and roads, roads everywhere. They twist and radiate and curve over slopes that have felt the tread of many armies, but of never a one that tamed them so thoroughly as we have done. There are crossings with as great a choice of routes as at Piccadilly circus. In many places there is a network of alternative tracks besides the metalled main road. This winds its way in ample curves up the hillside and is used by the heavy transport wagons and the cars that astonish these solitudes, but there are shorter cuts used by horsemen and marching infantry plainly marked across the turf. Every road has its name, every hill has been surveyed and christened,

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Prisoners in Germany.

All has been said, one would have thought, about the German treatment of their prisoners of war.

M. Max Angles shows that this is not so. A former Foreign Office clerk who had the misfortune to be caught in Germany at the outbreak of the war has lately been sent home owing to a grievous breakdown in health.

He declares that there is no time to be lost unless France—or, for that matter, any of the Allies—want their captured men to come back after the war human wrecks, literal dregs of humanity. Retribution is the only weapon, and unless it be fully employed all hope of accomplishing the salvation of those interned in Germany must shortly be abandoned. No human flesh or blood can stand the treatment they are subjected to.

The only consolation for the sufferings he and his fellow prisoners had to endure, adds M. Angles, is that the German people are now at least beginning to feel the pinch of hunger themselves. People must really be on the point of starving when they will buy scraps from the prisoners' tables, so-called food which even famished captives will not eat, and which was sometimes so bad that it even killed the pigs it was often passed on to.

He expresses the opinion that if only German prisoners in the Allied countries were prevented from purchasing anything they pleased to supplement their rations, there would soon be a change for the better among the prisoners in Germany, although matters are fast reaching such a pitch in that country that the authorities will soon be literally unable to feed their captives properly.—Ex.

German Food Troubles.

The price of meat is still going up in Germany, writes the "Handelsblatt." In twelve months prices have risen by 150 per cent. Danish pork, which a year ago cost Mk. 91.40 per 50 kilos, now fetches Mk. 360.

Since the abolition of maximum prices for vegetables, the cities have been better supplied, but prices have rushed up appallingly. Red and white cabbage, which in April, 1915, cost Mk. 11.50 and Mk. 10.50 per 30 kilos, now cost Mk. 44.70 and Mk. 32.70 per 30 kilos. The authorities have pointed out the people that by taking up rabbit breeding, they can create a better meat supply for themselves. It would not be difficult, it is urged, for a family to increase its meat rations by 100 kilos of rabbit meat a year.

Wait-and-See Method.

Captain P. A. Clive, the Unionist M. P. for South Hereford, speaking in his constituency, after returning from the front, where he has been since early in the war, said:

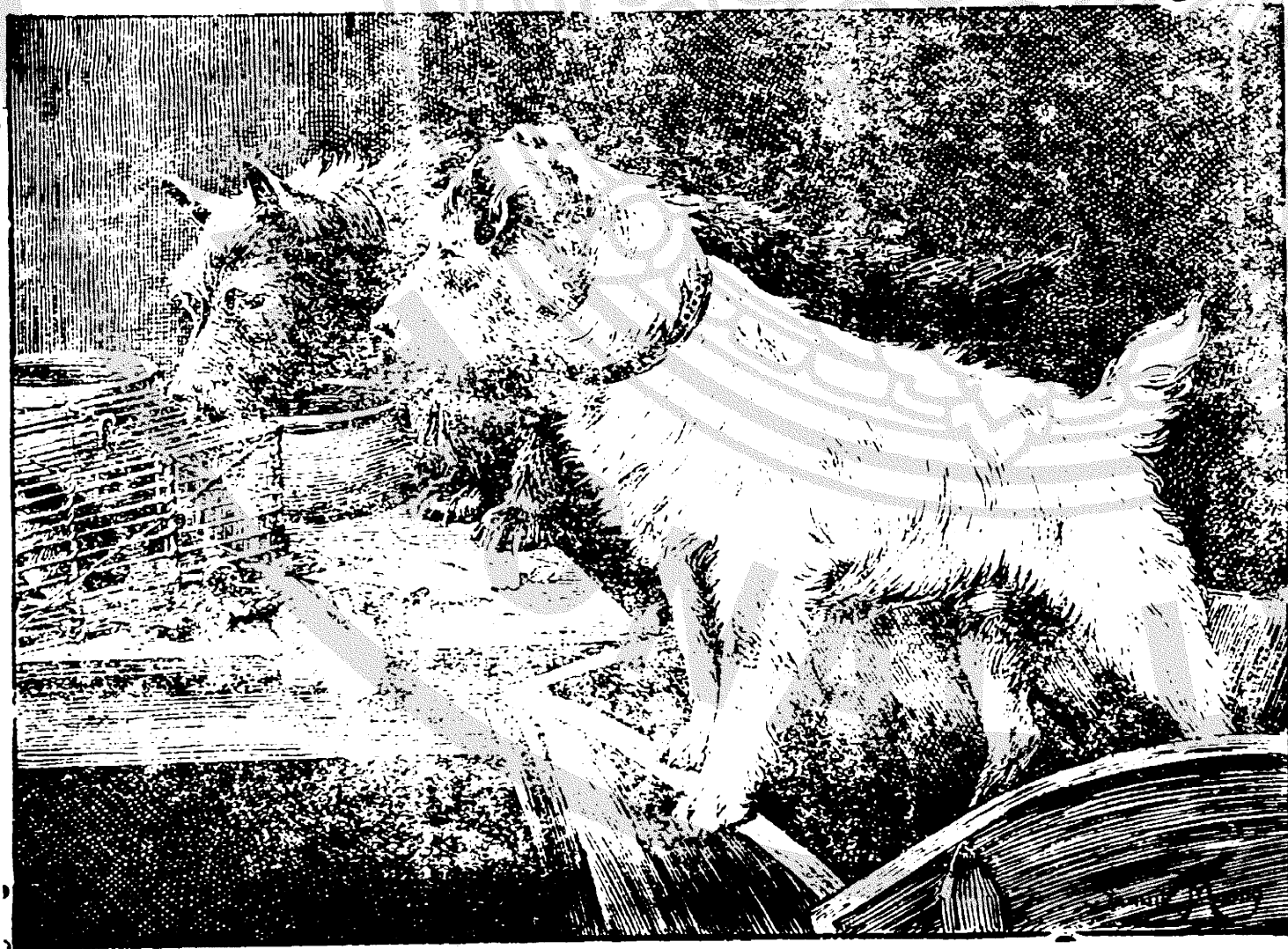
"There are a certain number of members of the present Government who influence the Government far too much in the wrong direction, and the sooner they are got rid of the better. I no longer have any hesitation in voting against them when I think the Government are in the wrong. I have a very strong feeling that we shall not win the war, or at all events reach any satisfactory peace, as long as we have the present Prime Minister in that position. I think it is high time those who think with me said so too. ("Hear, hear.") The 'wait-and-see' method which has been associated with his name is not the method by which a great war is going to be won."

German Food Measures.

"Are we going to have another winter campaign?" is asked despairingly by the "Tagliche Rundschau." In Russia," says this Berlin paper, "preparations are already being made for it. In the province of Nijni Novgorod a great number of felt factories have been started for the manufacture of warm boots for the soldiers."

A message from Berlin to the "Berlingske Tidende" states that the Association of Representatives of German Cities has asked the Imperial Chancellor, in case the war should last for a third year, to specify the quantities of the most necessary articles of food, particularly potatoes and meat, which will be allowed. The Association demands that there should be a fair distribution of provisions, and that the people in the cities and in the country should receive the same allowances.

A meeting of the mayors of German cities, under the presidency of the Oberburgomeister of Berlin (Herr Wermuth), has issued a manifesto setting forth the measures necessary for the satisfactory organisation of the distribution of victuals during the coming winter, which will be the third of the war. The manifesto points out that during last winter the cities several times temporarily ran short of bread and potatoes owing to insufficient organisation, and proposes measures which will render a repetition of such incidents impossible. Further measures are also proposed in order to regulate the distribution of milk, butter, and meat. The sugar allowance has been fixed at one kilogramme per person per month.



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Allies Post-war Policy.

London, April 12th.—In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Courtney asked what instructions had been given to the British representatives appointed to attend the Paris Conference. Nothing, he said, could more stimulate any Germans whose support of the war was wavering than the suggestion that the war on the battlefields would be followed by a war in the markets, involving the undermining and destruction of Germany's power for the recovery of industry and commerce. Instead of helping the re-establishment of European peace on a partnership basis and the recognition of equal rights, the conference was an attempt to pursue in another field after the war similar antagonism to the German people, and the prosperity of their trade and commerce.

Viscount Bryce said it was desirable that the greatest possible caution and prudence should be exercised by the Government. He did not misunderstand the desire for permanent hostility towards Germany, for the Allies had received the strongest provocation, but it would be unwise to allow passion to dethrone reason. Was not all this discussion of trade relations after the war too previous? We were trying before the close of the war to settle questions that could only arise at the end of the war, whereas it was impossible to foresee the commercial conditions then prevailing. If we attempted to formulate policies now, we should have no certainty that they would be workable in the conditions after the war. He urged that Britain should not be committed to anything in secret conference without full knowledge and the fullest discussion of every proposition. He hoped the Government would do nothing that would in any way affect that absolute freedom of the people of Britain to determine their own fiscal policy.

The Marquis of Crewe (Lord President of the Council) said that at the end of last year informal conversations took place between the British and the French Governments, and in the course of these France suggested that it would be advantageous to arrive at a common ground for economic questions by a conference between the Allies without sacrificing the freedom of the respective countries. The conference would discuss current matters arising during the progress of the war, including the question of a joint agreement upon the prohibition of enemy trading. It was also suggested that the conference should discuss the prohibition of exports from Britain with a view of inflicting the least mutual inconvenience upon the Allies. The conference would discuss questions that would arise after the war, including the reconstitution of the trade of the Allies and the securing of economic independence. He feared that the poison had permeated too deeply into the German character for the Allies to look forward to the epoch when they could take the shutters down and re-

Italy and Paris Conference.

Baron Sonnino, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the Italian Chamber said anxiety occasioned by the attitude of Greece towards the Allies last November had been allayed but had been followed by fresh differences of opinion. At present the Greek Government showed that it recognised the higher interests of the country and that it understood the political and military necessities which governed the conduct of the Allies at Salonica and Corfu.

Italy adhered to the declaration made on February 14 by the Allies only to conclude a peace which would guarantee the complete restoration of Belgium.

The situation on the French front and the success of the Russians in Armenia completed and confirmed the moral effect of the Allies' meeting in Paris. The Economic Conference would realise in the economic domain the solidarity in the aims and interests of the Allies, but any proposals to apply after the war would have no practical application until they had been submitted to each Government and Parliament concerned.—Reuter.

commence business on the old lines, as though there had been only a riot. Lord Courtney had asked whether Mr. W. M. Hughes would in any way represent the Imperial Government at the Paris Conference. Mr. Hughes would go, like Mr. Runciman and Mr. Bonar Law, as an Imperial representative and he would, no doubt, take a distinguished part in the deliberations. The British representatives would go to the Conference without instructions, except to keep their eyes and minds open, and to assist in exploring the subjects brought before the gathering. They would, however, not commit the Government to any definite action. He entirely agreed with the suggestion that it would be unwise for Britain to frame her future commercial policy upon a frantic system of revenge, careless as to whether it would inflict vast injury upon ourselves and the Empire, but it was possible that cases would arise in which it would be necessary to sacrifice some commercial advantage in order to avoid greater danger.

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German War Minister's Speech.

An Unconquerable People.

Amsterdam, April 10.—According to a telegram from Berlin, during the second reading in the Reichstag of the Bill providing compensation in a lump sum for disabled soldiers instead of the pensions, the Minister of War (General Wild von Hohenborn) said:—

I refrain from making any statement regarding the military situation shown by the recent declarations of the Imperial Chancellor and the official headquarters reports, which enable the nation to follow the successful development of the military situation on all fronts. Our army reports are composed in a brief military style, but contrary to those of our enemies, they are always true. Our victorious country has no necessity to exaggerate. That we have been victorious is shown by a glance at the map. This our enemies also know, though they do not admit it. That we shall be victorious all through until the glorious end is guaranteed by the heroism of the Army, the united will of the people, the moral strength of the nation, and the existence of all that is necessary to carry on the war.

Speaking of the Russian offensive and the fighting around Verdun, the Minister said:—

These are not, as our enemies pretend to believe, the last efforts of an exhausted nation, but the hammer blows of a strong and unconquerable people, provided with human reserves and all other necessary means for hammer blows, which will be repeated until its adversaries are weary.

To attain this aim I set to work with all my skill. A hundred metres of trenches have more value for me than the finest speeches. This war will not be terminated by speeches about victory, but by strong blows on the battlefield and a strong will at home to hold on to the end. The word "hold on" does not adequately express the desire of our troops to advance and our entire conduct of the war. We want to force a victorious decision. Only if these at home hold on can the Army do its utmost. Never before has any war been extended so criminally against women and children as is now done by England. But the means at our disposal are too vast, our will is too strong for England to be able to realize her starvation plan.

The cooperation of Germans at home in this war is a spectacle of gigantic historical greatness. The Army expresses its gratitude to the German people for its strong-minded heroism at home. Supported by their spirit at

home, the Army will give everything for a peace which will be in proportion to our sacrifices and safeguard us in future against similar assaults. Until then, patience. The significance of this war is that all its decisions ripen slowly but surely. Complete victory will come. Of this let us be certain.

After other speeches the motion for the closure of the debate was adopted. Dr. Liebknecht, who was also on the list of speakers, asked for permission to speak on a standing order. The President replied: "I cannot allow you to speak on a standing order, because you have repeatedly abused the opportunity and have lowered the dignity of the House." (Cheers.)—Reuter.

America and Germany.

The Cabinet approved the final draft of the President's Note to Germany, which, it is understood, demands the punishment of the submarine commanders responsible for the destruction of the *Sussex* and other steamers sunk without warning and a full and satisfactory indemnity, as well as guarantees for the future conduct of under-sea warfare, under penalty of an immediate rupture of diplomatic relations.

The President had delivered a remarkable speech on the eve of the Cabinet meeting:—

Are you ready for the test? God forbid we should ever become directly or indirectly embroiled in quarrels not of our own choosing and that do not affect what we feel responsible to defend, but if we ever should be drawn in are you ready to go in only where the interests of America are coincident with the interests of man kind and to draw out the moment the interest centres in America and is narrowed from the wide circle of humanity?

Are you ready for the test? Have you the courage to come out according as balance is disturbed or readjusted for the interests of humanity?

These were the salient passages in the speech, which was addressed to the nation at the Jefferson Day banquet of Democrats held at Washington. To the question "Are you ready for the test?" the President's auditors responded with fervent cries of "Yes." Their mood reflects the mood of the country.

Count Bernstorff, thoroughly realises the extreme seriousness of the situation. He realises—of this I have positive knowledge—that if war results from a rupture of relations Germany, as soon as she feels the economic forces of this country arrayed against her, will make a scapegoat of him. He has striven desperately within the last year to maintain diplomatic relations with

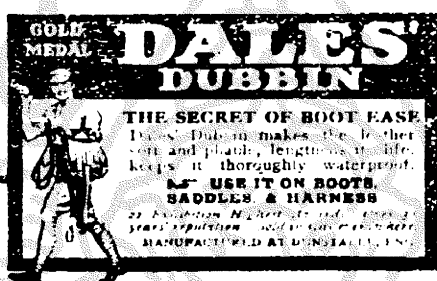
America, not because he loves Americans, whom he habitually refers to in private conversation as "pigs" and "idiots," but because he clearly perceives that his own personal ambitions and his career would be hopelessly wrecked by the advent of war.

He is to-day deeply depressed; he has explained to his friends that while Germany has not the slightest reason to fear America's military or naval power, she will find the economic resources of this country an overwhelming handicap. It was to these resources that President Wilson, in a passage evidently intended for German consumption, referred last night in the following weighty words:—

"Take the single matter of financial statistics of which we have only recently become precisely informed. The mere increase in resources of the National banks of the country in the last twelve months exceeds the total resources of the Deutsche Bank and the Reichsbank and the aggregate resources of the National banks of the United States exceed by £500,000,000 the aggregate resources of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of Russia, the Reichsbank in Berlin, the Bank of the Netherlands, the Bank of Switzerland, and the Bank of Japan."

No one doubts that the aggressive attitude assumed by General Carranza is more than a coincidence; he is believed to be under the influence of German gold and to have timed his demands to coincide with the moment of extreme tension in the relations of this country and Germany. But it is probable that the Administration, if it should become necessary, will prefer to come to an arrangement with Carranza rather than retreat before Germany.

It is impossible as yet to judge accurately the seriousness of the clashes between Carranza's troops and those of America who entered Parral on Wednesday. The Mexicans claim that 150 United States cavalrymen entered the town in violation of a promise to keep out of all towns. They say that the mob could not be controlled by Mexican troops and that firing resulted, with what loss of life is not yet known.



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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. 6.40, 7.30, 8.00, 9.30, 10.30, 11.40, 12.10.	
p.m. 1, 1.30, 2.30, 3.10, 3.50, 4.40, 5.30, daily.	
Bangkok to Samkuk 2.30 p.m. daily.	
" " Kai Koh Yai 1.00	
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Boats leave Tanon Tok every full and half hour from 6.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.	
After 7.30 when sufficient passengers.	
LINE 3—THA CHANG WANG LUANG TO KLONG BANGKOK NOI.	
Boats leave Tha Chang Wang Luang landing a.m. 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30.	
11.30, and 12.30 and p.m. 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 and 4.30 daily.	
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TIME TABLE

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Bangkok Dep. 7.00	9.48	1.25	3.33	Ban Meh	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Ayuthia Arr. 9.3	11.14	3.33	5.45	Chang Dep.	...	9.7	...
Ban Phaji Arr. 9.17	12.20	4.24	6.30	Den Chai	...	12.38	...
Ban Phaji Dep. 9.57	12.37	4.30	...	Tha Sao	...	7.1	2.21
Lopburi Arr. 11.5	1.55	5.48	...	Utaradit	...	7.18	2.40
Chengket Dep. 12.33	3.38	...	7.2	Ban Dara Arr.	8.16	3.26	...
Pak'pho Arr. 2.17	5.40	...	9.5	Sawa'loke Dep.	7.00	2.10	...
Pak'pho Dep. 2.26	6.30	...	...	Ban Dara Arr.	8.1	3.11	...
Pitsa'loke Arr. 6.0	11.5	...	...	Ban Dara Dep.	8.24	3.32	...
Pitsa'loke Dep. 6.0	11.5	...	...	Pitsa'loke Arr.	10.43	5.30	...
Pitsa'loke Arr. 6.0	11.5	...	...	Pitsa'loke Dep.	1.45	...	7.00
Pitsa'loke Dep. 6.0	11.5	...	...	Pak'pho Arr.	6.30	...	10.34
Ban Dara Dep. 9.20	12.40	...	...	Pak'pho Dep.	3.52	...	7.20
S'kaloke Arr. 10.21	5.41	...	...	Chengket Arr.	6.21	...	9.22
Ban Dara Dep. 9.10	4.26	...	...	Lopburi Dep.	...	7.10	11.6
Utaradit	10.6	5.29	...	Ban Phaji Arr.	...	8.30	12.21
Tha Sao Arr.	10.15	5.38	...	Korat Dep.	...	...	...
Den Chai	11.57	...	...	Gengko	...	7.12	11.32
Ban Meh	...	...	...	Ban Phaji Arr.	...	8.22	12.29
Chang	...	...	...	Ban Phaji Dep.	6.27	8.37	12.44
Ban Phaji Dep. 10.00	12.30	4.41	...	Ayuthia	...	7.13	9.25
Gengko Arr. 11.7	1.26	5.51	...	Bangkok Arr.	9.28	11.35	3.16
Korat	Petrien Dep.	7.30	3.55	...
Bangkok Dep. 7.15	3.50	Bangkok Arr.	9.38	5.43	...
Petrien Arr. 9.33	5.38				

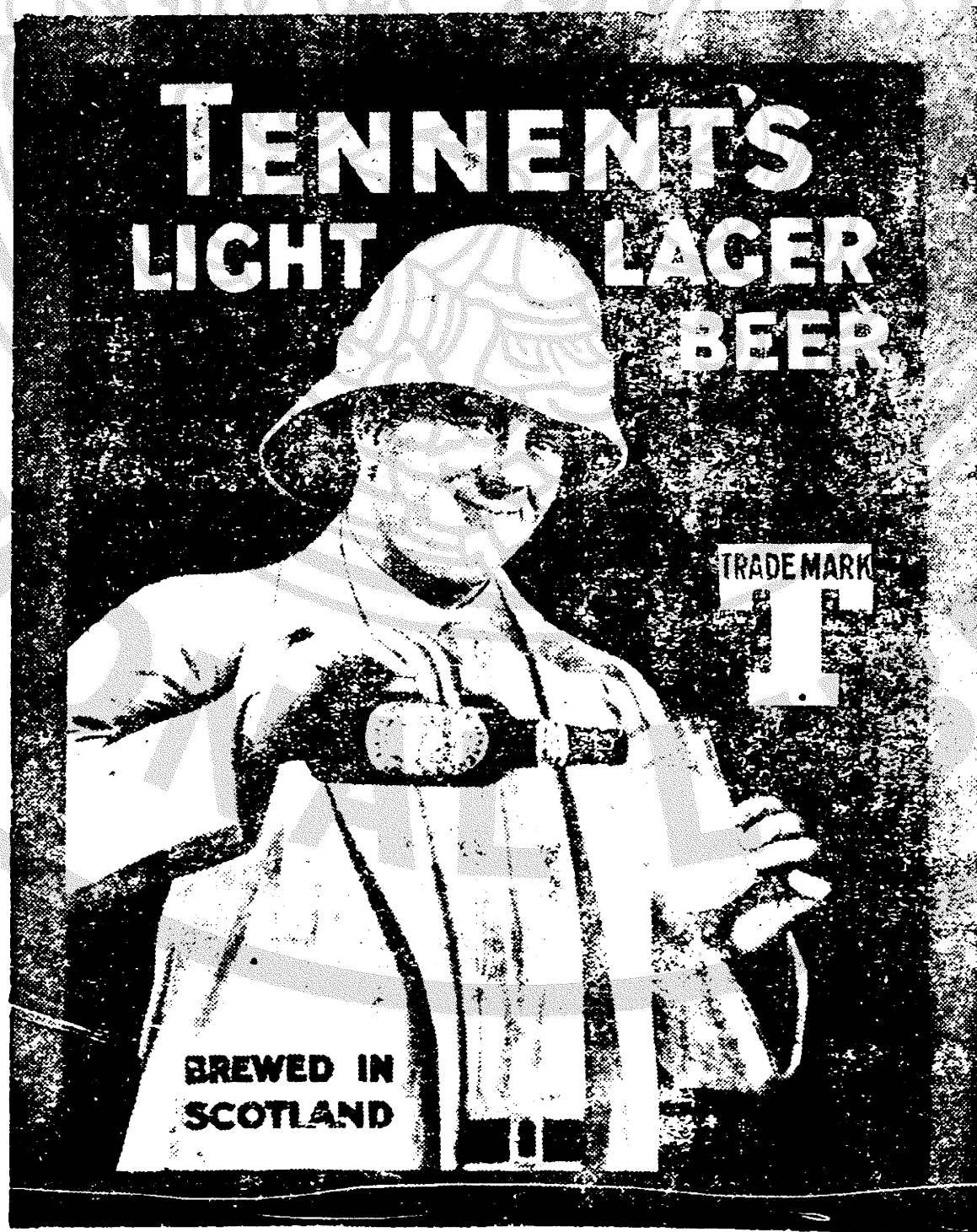
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