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FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL 44. NO. 70

BANGKOK. WEDNESDAY. APRIL 3. 1918.

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Tennis rackets, correct in every

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THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, Ltd.

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ing has been completed, 3 rai producing 1,400 kien on the average.

The price of paddy is 3.5 bahts per kien and that of rice is 1.78 baht per tang.

Prachin:—The area under cultivation is about 18,000 rai, out of which about 2,000 rai have been destroyed by various causes leaving about 16,000 rai of standing crop. Harvesting is being continued.

The price of paddy is 57 bahts per kien and that of rice is 2.12 bahts per tang.

Model Prachin.

Chhaxong Sao:—The area under cultivation is about 642,000 rai, out of which about 305,000 rai have been destroyed by flood leaving about 337,000 rai of standing crop. Harvesting has been completed, 4 rai producing 1 kien on the average.

The price of paddy is 67 bahts per kien and that of rice is 1.68 baht per tang.

Prachin:—The area under cultivation is about 253,000 rai, out of which about 64,000 rai have been destroyed by flood leaving about 189,000 rai of standing crop. Harvesting has been completed, 4 rai producing 1 kien on the average.

The price of paddy is 55 bahts per kien and that of rice is 1.62 baht per tang.

Nagor Nayok:—The area under cultivation is about 267,500 rai, out of which about 58,000 rai have been destroyed by flood leaving about 209,500 rai of standing crop. Harvesting has been completed, 3 rai producing 1 kien on the average.

The price of paddy is 58 bahts per kien and that of rice is 1.25 baht per tang.

Jolburi:—The area under cultivation is about 183,000 rai, out of which about 4,000 rai have been destroyed by various causes leaving about 179,000 rai of standing crop. Harvesting has been completed yielding about 42,970 kien.

The price of paddy is 60 bahts per kien and that of rice is 1.56 baht per tang.

Krabindra:—The area under cultivation is about 56,000 rai, out of which about 16,000 rai have been destroyed by flood leaving about 40,000 rai of standing crop. Harvesting has been completed yielding about 12,994 kien. The price of paddy is 43 bahts per kien and that of rice is 1.75 baht per tang.

Model Nagor Svarga.

Nagor Svarga:—The area under cultivation is about 271,000 rai, out of which about 106,000 rai have been destroyed by flood leaving about 165,000 rai of standing crop. Harvesting has been completed, 4 rai producing 1 kien on the average.

The price of paddy is 40 bahts per kien and that of rice is 1.50 baht per tang.

Udya:—The area under cultivation is about 137,000 rai, out of which about 6,000 rai have been destroyed by flood leaving about 131,000 rai of standing crop. Harvesting has been completed yielding about 45,650 kien.

The price of paddy is 55 bahts per kien and that of rice is 1.37 baht per tang.

Jaynad:—The area under cultivation is about 266,000 rai, out of which about 68,000 rai have been destroyed by flood leaving about 198,000 rai of standing crop. Harvesting has been completed, 6 rai producing 1 kien on the average.

The price of paddy is 49 bahts per kien and that of rice is 1.62 baht per tang.

Kamheng Reja:—The area under cultivation is about 40,000 rai, out of which about 11,000 rai have been destroyed by flood leaving about 29,000 rai of standing crop. Harvesting has been completed, 8 rai producing 1 kien on the average.

The price of paddy is 45 bahts per kien and that of rice is 1.37 baht per tang.

Tak:—The area under cultivation is about 86,000 rai out of which about 11,000 rai have been destroyed by flood leaving about 75,000 rai of standing crop. Harvesting has been completed yielding about 11,488 kien.

The price of paddy is 52 bahts per kien and that of rice is 1.28 baht per tang.

Remarks:—Nonjaburi is under investigation. Reports have not been received from Changvade, Bejraburi and Kanchanaburi.

Between the 18th and the 28th inst. the Krung Deb rice mill bought about 91,373 kien of paddy which came in by river and about 12,242 kien by rail, making a total of about 103,615 kien (rice mill size). The price at the mills of Kao Nason were from 90 to 120 bahts per kien, Kao Na-muang from 78 to 93 bahts, Kao Samruang from 79 to 82 bahts and Kao Sao from 80 to 110 bahts (rice millers' kien).

A DISASTROUS fire involving a loss of Rs. 4,93,000 took place in Dalls on March 12. About 5 a.m. flames were seen coming from mill No. 12 Dalls, situated a mile along Angyi creek, owned by Ko Maung Gyi, 27th street, Rangoon. Attached to the mill were seven godowns in which were 10,000 bags of rice, 212,000 baskets of paddy and 1,000 bags of black Kyaukthyn rice. The flames spread rapidly and owing to the absence of water, the fact that there is no fire float and that the port trust fireboats were unable to reach the scene, the mill and all the godowns were destroyed. No notification was sent to the Rangoon Fire Brigade but the flames were seen from the watch tower. It was however "out of bounds" for the fire brigade. The buildings were not issued.—(Rangoon Times.)

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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Siam Motor Works, Ltd.

Fountain of Perfumes.

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.

Price:—Tcs. 1 per bottle

Ask for Sample phial only.

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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.

HARP VOIR LONG & CO

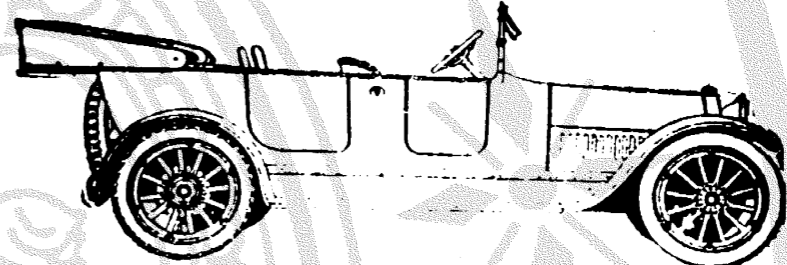
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We have just unpacked a large shipment of our well-known High Class Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Oils, Brasses, Iron-ware, and Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, Silver smith's Tools, and various kinds of best Chinese Silks always in stock.

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NEW MODEL 1917.

A Consignment has Just Arrived.

It is advisable to book at once in order to obtain prompt delivery.

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Agents.

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REGISTERED LABEL.

THE WONDERFUL BLOOD PURIFIER.

Mixture for Internal and External Use.

CURES

Headache, drunkenness, Stomachache, Earache, Rupture, Cholera, Beri-beri, Nervous diseases, Chest complaints, Heart-disease, Malaria, Dengue, Common-fever, Lumbago, Chronic Rheumatism, Cough and Coughing blood, Cold, Sorethroat, Bronchitis, of skin diseases, 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 15 table spoonfuls three times a day one hour before meals. TAKE PURE WITHOUT WATER. Under 14 years one table spoonful, under 7 years 1 table spoonful. Can be taken by women suckle.

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 Sorethroat, sip the mixture slowly. For Eczema, apply externally and take internally as directed. For Beri-beri, take full dose three times 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 Snake, 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 15 table spoonfuls three times 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 Stangs, 3 oz. Tcs. 1.40, 4 oz. Tcs. 1.90, 6 oz. Tcs. 2.50, 8 oz. Tcs. 2.85, 16 oz. Tcs. 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 MERCHANT DISPENSARY, PHAYA SATHAKAN, UNION DISPENSARY, and FONG 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.

THE INTERNATIONAL STORE.

We beg to inform the public in general and our Customers in particular that we are opening out to-day:

Choloe Spanish Flgs

SELECTED MALAGA RAISINS

MARRONS GLACES

A SHIPMENT OF THE VERY FINEST BRANDS OF:

French Champagnes

which we confidently recommend as being of unsurpassed quality and bouquet.

Prices will suit you—Send your orders by telephone, messenger or letter To-Day.

Our Telephone No. 570.

The Richest of all "Tinned Milks Tested"

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



Obtainable in all Stores & Dispensaries.

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, 26th March 1918.

28-10 A.

Notice of Removal.

Louis T. Leonowens, Limited beg to notify the removal of their offices in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Lane to the premises formerly occupied by Alois Schweiger and Co., Ltd.

2-4

The Bangkok Auctioneering Company.

Give notice to all their customers that those who intend to send in goods for sale at the weekly auctions should do so one day previous to the sale.

Sales are held weekly at their Rooms on every Saturday.

COMMENCING AT 2 P. M. SHARP.

Goods of all descriptions are obtainable at these sales at bargain prices.

Corner of ASSUMPTION SQUARE, NEW ROAD.

Star Hotel, CONCERT Every Night.

18-19 A.

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.

Expanded Metal

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

Milners' Safes

Patent fire and thief resisting.
several sizes in Stock

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

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

FISH

Smoked Blue Cod
Smoked Murray Cod

CHEESE

Australian
Bilton
Beef Dripping
Turkeys

HAM

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

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.

Appetite and health

When you are sick and your vitality is low your appetite fails. Nothing tastes good. You take no pleasure in your meals. Under such circumstances good digestion is impossible.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

tone up the entire system and enrich the blood, good red blood being essential to normal digestion. The glands that secrete the digestive fluids are strengthened, not merely stimulated, and you once more enjoy a good appetite, which is the first sign of returning health, strength and vitality.

This free book gives the relative digestibility of various foods, proper diet in various diseases etc., send for it. All druggists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at Tcs. 2.25 per bottle or Tcs. 12/- for six bottles or will be sent post free on receipt of price.

Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Dept. C-84, Singapore.
The British Dispensary, Bangkok, Sole Wholesale Agents for Siam.

"What to Eat"



S. A. B.

BY APPOINTMENT

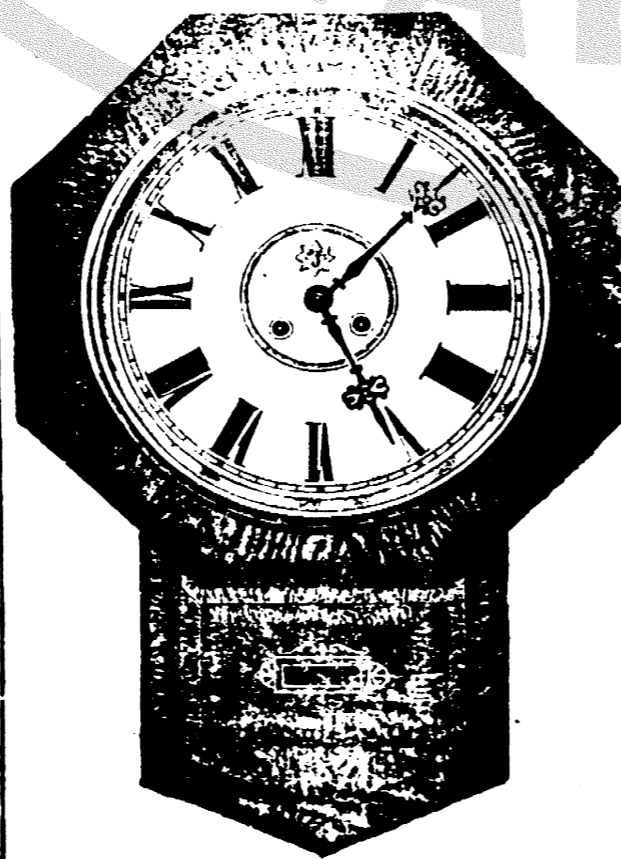
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TO

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

JUST UNPACKED.
AN ASSORTED SHIPMENTS OF

Exceptional Large Wall Clocks



SUPERIOR MAKE.

Most suitable for large buildings such as, Offices, Theatres, Wats, Schools, Workshops, Go-downs, Railway Stations, Hospitals, Barracks, etc.

Various Shapes and sizes, one quality: **The Best.**

Inspection invited.

N.B.—All these clocks sold with a 5 years guarantee certificate.

CAV New Electric Starter



for every style and type of MOTOR VEHICLE

There's Power behind It!

Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.
Bangkok.

CAV Electric Starter
ACTON, LONDON, ENGLAND

Court Circular.

GRAND PALACE.

Tuesday, April 2.

At the preliminary service held this afternoon in the Chapel Royal of the Emerald Buddha in connection with the ceremony of taking the Oath and Drinking of the Water of Allegiance, which will take place to-morrow afternoon, His Majesty was pleased to depute Field Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Bhadrangsi, A.D.C., to be his representative.

After the service His Royal Highness proceeded to the Royal Family Mausoleum, where the "Satapakarana" rites, in memory of the Royal Family, were performed.

In the evening His Majesty the King witnessed the French farcical Comedy "La Petite Marquise" performed for the benefit of the French Red Cross Fund at the Theatre Royal, which had been graciously lent for the occasion by His Majesty.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A LOT of girls are now getting a business training that will enable them to support husbands after the war.—Des Moines Register.

The *S. A. Kala* will leave from the Borneo Company's wharf at 4 p.m. sharp, on Friday the 5th inst., and should arrive in Singapore on Tuesday daylight.

ACCORDING to the report from Amsterdam the Turks are shortly going to recommence their shipping in the Black Sea. Already some sailing vessels and small ships have left Constantinople and for other ports.

THE Post and Telegraph Department reports that Malay Peninsular main and Local lines are crossing between Jumbur and Surashtra. Ching nai line is still in good order as far as Prae. Other lines are all right.

ICELAND proposes to design a new flag as a symbol of the independence which it has not yet got. The Danish ensign which it wishes to abandon is one of the oldest national flags in existence. It dates from 1219, when King Waldemar, leading his troops against the pagan Livonians, saw a white cross in the sky, which he accepted as a sign from heaven and embodied in his flag. It is still there—white on a red ground; and the flag has the distinction of being swallow tailed.

THE Amsterdam "Telegraaf" publishes a report of an interview with M. George Clemenceau (the Prime Minister of France) who says that the war will continue unless Germany awakes. People like the Germans, who possess great qualities, must awake in the end, but if German militarism continues, the Allies are ready to meet the shock, and reply so formidably that this war will be the last. "But for M. Lenin (the Bolshevik Prime Minister) we should have ended the war victoriously by now."

ACCORDING to the last official statement issued by the Secretary of War, there are 1,815,820 men in the United States army, and 271,571 in the navy, making a total of 2,087,391 listed in the service of the country. There are 1,985,820 men in the National Army and Federal Guard; 650,000 in the regular army; 197,871 in the Navy and navy reserve, and 58,502 in the Militia and Coast Guards. The total number of officers in the army is 80,000 and in the navy 15,800. Of the above 1,400,000 were volunteers.

Royal Greetings.

We are enabled to publish the following telegrams exchanged between H.M. the King and H.M. King George on the occasion of the New Year.—

Telegram from H.M. the King of Great Britain and Ireland to His Majesty.

31st March 1918.

His Majesty the King of Siam, Bangkok.

In offering to Your Majesty on the occasion of the new year my most cordial congratulations and good wishes for your welfare and happiness and for the prosperity of Your Majesty's Kingdom and people, I take great pleasure in asking Your Majesty's acceptance of the insignia of the Knight Grand Commander of my Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in testimony of my high esteem for Your Majesty and its faithful ally in sacred duty, and of my appreciation of the cordial relations which Your Majesty has always maintained with my Indian Empire.

(M.R.) GEORGE R. J.

Telegram from His Majesty the King to His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland.

2nd April 2461.

I thank Your Majesty for your cordial congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of our new year and also for Your Majesty's offer of the insignia of the Knight Grand Commander of your Most Exalted Order of the Star of India which I consider as a token of appreciation of what my Government has done to help Your Majesty's Indian Empire and although I expected no reward for doing what I considered was our plain duty, I am nevertheless grateful for Your Majesty's kind thought, and I accept with pleasure the Order which you conferred upon me. I beg at the same time to offer my good wishes for your welfare and happiness and for the prosperity of Your Majesty's Kingdom and People.

(M. R.) RAMA R

The Portuguese Consular Court.

This morning in the Portuguese Consular Court, before H. E. Alfredo Casanova, Ho Tai How, a Portuguese subject was charged with an offence under the opium Regulations in that he was found taking away to China a quantity of opium valued at Tcs. 1,115. The opium was carefully concealed in false bottoms in two cupboards containing wearing apparel.

The accused pleaded that he did not know the Siamese opium regulations. When asked why he took pains to conceal the opium, he said that he did so in order to hoodwink the customs officials in China and not the officials here. The Court, however, found the accused guilty, but as this was his first offence he was bound over and the opium was ordered to be forfeited.

Imports and Exports.

The values of Imports and Exports during the month of March 1918, were as follows:—

Imports.	
3% Goods	Tcs. 6,790,225
Wine, Beer, & Spirits	352,552
Gold leaf	358,500
Bullion & Coin	12,000
	400,500
Total	7,543,277
Exports.	
Rice	Tcs. 7,517,941
Teak	256,891
Other goods	1,752,433
Total	9,527,265

LADY Chelmsford has the keenest pleasure in announcing that the "Our Day" collections for all India have now reached Rs. 1,15,00,000 or an equivalent of £770,000. The announcement of this result is made possible, owing to further increases in donations having occurred in the Punjab, Bombay, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, in Central India and Bikaner State. Bombay is most generously giving lakhs of her magnificent total of 204 lakhs to the Central Fund of "Our Day."—(Ex.)

Paddy Crop Report April 2, 1918.

Nasuan 1180 cooyans at Tcs. 96.129 each
Samruang 520 " " " 91.98 "

Total 1,700 Cooyans

The French Red Cross.

Successful Dramatic Performance.

Last evening at the Royal Theatre, Duss Park, was performed the famous comedy of Meilbao and Halevy entitled *La Petite Marquise* in aid of the French Red Cross Fund. His Majesty the King honoured the performance with His presence and there was a large and distinguished audience.

The performance was a great success and the whole cast is to be congratulated on a most creditable production. The staging and lighting were excellent as was also the make-up of the performers who all showed very considerable histrionic talent. The acting of M. René Pradère-Niquet was exceptionally good while Miss Van Varsari charmed the audience with her rendering of the part of Henriette, Marquise de Kergazon.

During the acts His Majesty's private orchestra under the baton of Luang Chen Durayanga played selections which were greatly appreciated.

Supper was served after the performance and was partaken of by a large number of those present. This was followed by the drawing of the lottery and several auctions were also held, the British Minister acting as auctioneer.

The following is the cast of the comedy:—

Vicomte Max de Boigoumeux	M. René Pradère Niquet
Marquis de Kergazon	M. Charles L'Evesque
Le Chevalier Mouché	M. Clément Niel
Joseph, maître d'hôtel	M. M. Joseph Cacace
Urban, valet de chambre	M. Tan Ton Seng
Turquet	M. Alfred Semprez
Henriette, Marquise de Kergazon	M. Mmes. Van Varsari
Juliette	" Poix
Martine	" Fawcett
Georgette	" Bignard-Thomson

The prizes and winning numbers of the lottery were as follows:—

- 1st Prize: Buick Motor Car: won by ticket No. 570
 2nd Prize: Ten 2,500 cash: won by ticket No. 67
 3rd Prize: Removable Bronze Statue: won by ticket No. 1827
 4th Prize: Three Silver Groups: won by ticket No. 1311
 5th Prize: Calcutt Motor Cycle: won by ticket No. 2660
 6th Prize: Gold Watch-Bracelet: won by ticket No. 2569

Last Night's Fête.

We have received the following from the French Legation:—

Le Comité des Œuvres de guerre françaises de Bangkok se fera un plaisir de remercier en particulier chacun des généreux donateurs et des dévoués collaborateurs qui ont bien voulu prêter leur concours, sans compter les formes, à la fête de charité d'hier. Mais aujourd'hui et avant de connaître les résultats définitifs, la Légation et toute la Colonie Française tiennent à exprimer leur profonde reconnaissance à tous ceux qui ont participé à cette fête et ont assuré le succès.

Hongkong War Lottery.

Notification has been received that the Committee have decided to extend the time for selling the Hongkong War Bonds tickets from 15th April to the 15th June.

Tickets may be applied for at the Local Agency of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation up to the 15th May after which date the Bangkok list will be closed.

Big Guns.

There is a mystery at present about the means which the Germans have used for bombarding Paris with shells apparently from a distance of sixty miles. It may be recalled that when the war opened the British 60 pounders, an improved edition of the South African "Long Tom" with a barrel 40 feet in length weighing nearly two tons firing a 60lb. shell a matter of 10,000 yards, or a little short of six miles, were considered formidable weapons. But these weapons soon sunk into insignificance when famous German 42 centimetre howitzers made their appearance in Belgium in 1914. Mounted on a kind of gondola truck 59 feet long over the buffers, carried on two bogies so that it might take curves of small radius, the gun and its wagon were said to weigh between 100 and 110 tons. The shells nearly 5 ft. long and weighing 4 tons each, were charged with picric acid and a range of 14 kilometres (nearly nine miles) was attained at 45 deg. elevation. Subsequently as we know the British and French ordnance works turned out even larger and more effective weapons but nothing approaching the range of the mysterious gun throwing German shells into the Paris suburbs has so far been known at any rate to the general public.

THE Great War.

The Bombardment of Paris.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, April 1.

The great gun bombarded Paris today.

The American Troops.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, April 1.

France has accepted the offer of the United States to place American troops by the side of those of France and Britain.

The Great Battle.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, April 1.

The struggle continues to the north of Montdidier with extreme bitterness. We have broken the waves of our assailants who were unable to reach us.

With the British we retook Hangard-en-Santerre and maintained our hold on Griveaux in spite of stubborn enemy attacks costing him considerable losses.

British front:—German attacks were repulsed. The enemy progressed slightly along the valleys of the Luce and the Aves.

Poincaré at the Front.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, April 1.

M. Poincaré has visited the Amiens region; he encouraged the *émigrés*, visited the troops and praised their magnificent ardour.

M. Clemenceau has also left for the front.

The King of England.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, April 1.

The King of England has inspected the British front and seen the splendid morale of the troops. He expressed to a Havas correspondent admiration of the French soldiers and his confidence in the issue of the struggle.

Russia and Turkey.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, April 1.

Petrograd:—The Caucasus Diet has approved the bases of a separate peace with Turkey. The re-establishment of the 1914 frontiers and the autonomy of Armenia are provided for.

Rivers and Distances.

The following facts may prove of interest to those following the course of the great battle:—

Somme.—One of the main waterways of France traversing the department of the same name from north-west to south-east for 125 miles through a marshy valley, on which stand the towns of Ham, Peronne, Amiens, and Abbeville. The valley forms the northern line of defence for Paris.

ANCRE.—Tributary of the Somme from the north-east through Albert to Amiens.

SCHIEDT.—Flows through the great plain of north France for its first 75 miles, before entering Belgium and so into Holland. Passes through Cambrai (where it links up with the St. Quentin Canal), Denain, Valenciennes, and Chateau l'Abbaye.

LYS.—Tributary of the Schiedt, which it joins at Ghent. Flows through Hazebrouck, Armentières, Messines, Menin and Courtrai.

SCARPE.—Tributary of the Schiedt, flowing from west to east through Arras to Douai and Chateau l'Abbaye.

SEINE.—Tributary of the Schiedt, south of the Scarpe.

COULVRE.—Stream between the Scarpe and the Seine into which it runs.

SOUCHEZ.—A small stream flowing through the village of that name north-west of Lens, where it becomes merged in the Lens Canal.

Distances.	
Arras to Lens	... 10 miles.
" Douai	... 15 "
" Cambrai	... 22 "
" Lille	... 30 "
" Bapaume	... 13 "
" Ypres	... 40 "
Albert to Bapaume	... 11 "
Bapaume to Cambrai	... 18 "
Albert to Peronne	... 15 "
Peronne to St. Quentin	... 17 "
Cambrai to St. Quentin	... 25 "
Ypres to Lille	... 34 "

British Red Cross Sale.

The Court House of the British Legation will be open every day this week until Saturday inclusive from 10 a.m. to 1 o'clock for the sale at very moderate prices of the few articles remaining over from the British Fête at Saranrom Garden. Admission is free to all.

Slow German Advance.

London, Mar. 28.—Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, writing on March 28th says: During the past twenty-four hours the Germans have made only comparatively trifling gains as the result of numerous massed attacks, practically all along our front, whilst we may claim several distinct local successes, either by completely repulsing enemy blows or by wresting back gains by counter-attack.

"Although the German high command continues to use up infantry with ruthless prodigality, I believe that the general pressure is momentarily less determined. This may be partly attributable to the enemy waiting to bring up heavy artillery, preparatory to another great effort and partly to exhaustion. Needless to say we are taking every advantage of the relative lull.

An intelligent prisoner of the Guards Division states that the German offensive will continue to be pushed until it is stopped by our resistance. While this may sound a platitude, it does suggest an expectation of being stopped. Various enemy and neutral war correspondents are dwelling on the wonderful feats of storm-fürze or storming cars and storm-wagon or tanks, but I can learn nothing of their appearance anywhere on our front.

Most, if not all the hundred British tanks the enemy claims to have captured were systematically rendered worthless before they were abandoned. Meanwhile the enemy continues to bring in troops from far and near to replenish the reserves, and along wide stretches, the German front is held by a mere screen of troops. Hindenburg is making his great gamble upon the present battlefield, but the term should not be used disparagingly, since all are gamblers, and all great leaders have been during military gambles.

The latest news is that there was heavy fighting at night near Ossignol wood and that at one period the Germans made some advance but were driven back with bombs and bayonets. There was fierce fighting also near Beaumont Hamel and in the neighbourhood of Sailly and Lorette. There is some obscurity regarding what is happening in the great storm centres farther south but as it is reported the situation is well in hand there is no cause for anxiety.

Is it Peace in Ireland?

London, March 23.—The Daily Chronicle says that the whole Empire, the United States and the Allies will learn with relief that the Irish convention has reached a decision. It was long generally known lately that the decisions of difference which delayed the decisions now announced were a minor importance.

London, March 23.—The Press Bureau announces that the Irish Convention has concluded the discussion of a statement received from the Grand Committee. Decisions have been reached on all material points. It has been agreed that the chairman should prepare a draft report, and the Convention is assembling again on the April 4 to consider the report.

London, March 22.—Mr. Asquith in a speech at the National Liberal Federation meeting at Derby, said that Anglo-Irish reconciliation was most urgent in the interest of the allied cause and the future of the world. Despite disquieting reports he refused to believe that an honourable solution could not be found.

Referring to the German offensive, he declared that the skill of our generals and the indomitable tenacity of our soldiers would more than hold their own. The people of British were prepared for any sacrifice to make the cause of freedom victorious.

Shipping Question.

London, March 21.—In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil, in a statement regarding Dutch shipping said that the Allies deeply regretted that any Government should have appeared to assist the objects of German submarine by not making the fullest use of its shipping. The Allies had been endeavouring for months past, by negotiation and agreement, to induce every country to use its shipping to the fullest extent possible.

Referring to the abortive negotiations with Holland as cabled on the 14th he said that one of the Dutch conditions then was that the ships should not enter the danger zone. The Allies, however, recognised that even if an agreement including that condition was accepted Germany could have rendered it nugatory by extending the danger zone.

After mentioning the Allies' liberal conditions as cabled on the 14th, and outlined in President Wilson's proclamation, Lord Cecil said that another Dutch condition was that the ships should not carry war material. As almost everything at present was war material, this condition also was unacceptable. Therefore the Allies felt the only course was to exercise their unquestionable right of requisitioning for use Dutch ships, under the right of emergency. He emphasised that Britain was most anxious to act very carefully and in the least obnoxious way. Repatriation of the Dutch crews, who would be treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration had been provided for.

The speaker confirmed that Dutch ships henceforth leaving Dutch ports would not be brought into the Allied service except by agreement.

The Allies had undertaken that Holland should be supplied with 80,000 tons of wheat or flour in a North American port as soon as possible, and a similar quantity in a South American port. He hoped that Holland would immediately send ships for it. The Allies were anxious to meet Holland in every way.

There were approximately 450,000 tons of Dutch shipping in American ports and 350,000 in other ports.

London, March 21.—All comment on the taking over of Dutch shipping emphasises apart from the fact that Holland will not lose by it, that the Allies by their action have relieved the Dutch Government from making what would have been a most difficult decision. The Dutch Government is probably most thankful on that account, because Germany cannot now accuse Holland of acquiescing.

London, March 21.—With regard to the statement of the Dutch foreign minister on Tuesday, that the proposed action of the Allies in respect to Dutch shipping would render Dutch colonial navigation impossible, Reuter is informed that this is by no means the case and such apprehension is quite unfounded. There is no intention of taking any action that would make Dutch colonial trade impossible.

The Hague, March 23.—In the Chamber, after Dr. London had announced the Allied requisitioning of ships, speakers of various parties hotly denounced the Allies, especially America, for what they asserted was an act of injustice, but admitted that Holland was only able to make a dignified protest.

Amsterdam, March 22.—In the Reichstag von dem Busche, under-secretary for Foreign Affairs, made a confidential statement of the Government's intentions regarding the Dutch shipping question.

Washington, March 21.—The seizure of Dutch ships came into force last evening.

Washington, March 22.—Thirty-eight Dutch vessels in American ports have been seized without a hitch the captains in each case making merely a formal protest.

Washington, March 23.—President Wilson has issued a proclamation restricting imports of non-essentials in order to prevent draining the Allies and facilitate the quick return of ships to America for reloading.

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.

Amiens One Object.

London, March 28.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters wiring on the evening of March 27 says that the tremendous impetus of the thrust towards Amiens shows no signs of weakening, but the wastage of seven days of such fighting is beginning to tell. This is especially true of the push down the Oise Valley, which for the last three days has been held with in gunshot of Noyon, despite the repeated efforts to break the bar which the French army has thrown across the valley. Around Lassigny the scene of the bloodiest fighting in 1914, another fierce battle has raged to-day, ending in the repulse of the enemy.

The further before heavy pressure of Montdidier does not prejudice the issue. A mere fraction of the French army has been hitherto engaged. On the other hand the Germans have flung in an important part of their available reserves. The moment the present battle reaches the point of exhaustion another might begin wherein the initiative will be with us. In that battle the French reserves should prove the decisive factor.

The German success has hitherto been gained by methods which, however effective, cannot be long sustained by any army. Attacking troops which are brought up during a short heavy bombardment, wherein gas shells are profusely used, are exhausted to a great depth before the front of the attack. The first assaulting division reaches its objective line regardless of losses, and islets of resistance are left behind to be subsequently dealt with.

As soon as the first assaults are installed on the new line, they open a tremendously intense rifle and machine-gun and automatic rifle fire at long range on the second line of the objectives. Under cover of this barrage of bullets which stiffened by numerous 37 millimetre portable guns, and which are intended to play havoc among the opponent's reserves two thousand yards away, the second division passing through the first takes up a line in advance thereof and opens a similar small arm bombardment on the opponent's troops still further back.

The third division follows and repeats the process; another and another follow until the final objective is gained or the attack is repulsed. The essential feature of these new methods is the immense losses entailed on the attackers, losses which perhaps none but a government not bound by public opinion could afford to demand of its armies. The Germans in these attacks are using a new type of low built 77 millimetre field gun, which is movable as easily as a mountain-gun and accompanies the infantry advance.

Japan and Siberia.

Osaka, Mar. 25.—All business people believe that immediate Japanese action in Siberia is unlikely.

London, Mar. 25.—The correspondent of the Times at Tokyo says despite political disruption, which is likely to have its climax in the resignation of the Cabinet, there is indisputable evidence that Japan is preparing to enter Siberia after a declaration of her motives and objects to the Russian local authorities.

The correspondent of the Times at Peking says General Semenov's movement against the Bolsheviks is receiving substantial support.

London, Mar. 25.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Tokio says that in the House of Peers Count Terauchi, replying to an interpellation, said the Government had not considered the question of intervention in Siberia because Japan was not menaced by the presence in Siberia of numerous war prisoners, whose power was negligible.

THE U. S. State Department has published the text of the pamphlet issued by the Reichstag Independent Socialists, and circulated in Germany on 1st Feb. appealing to Labour immediately to strike for peace. The Socialists, after making an appeal to working-class men and women to strike added: "There is no time to lose. Germany faces a terrible calamity. We are brutally gagged and imprisoned, while a few seek an annexationist peace." The pamphlet discloses the fact that the recent strikes were intended as peace demonstrations.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING

IF You are troubled with Eczema, Itches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores, or eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF You are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Blood Poison, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glanular Swellings, &c.

IF You have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF You are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy salves which cannot reach the inner life of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and, by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

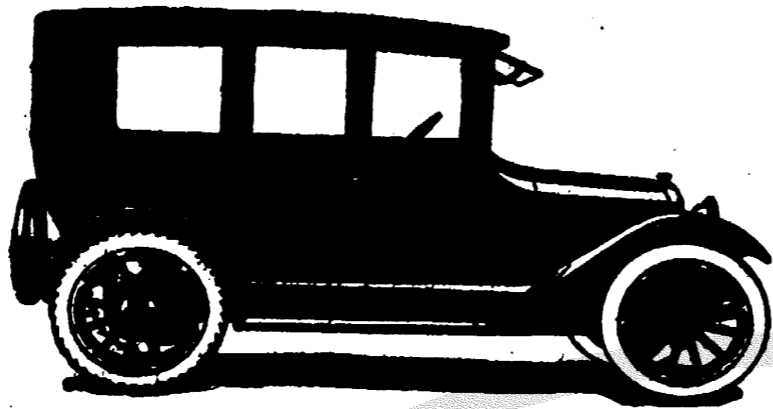
THE TRUE VALUE OF Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a remarkable collection of unimpeachable testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—see pamphlet "Blood Purifier."

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. Of all poisonous skin diseases.

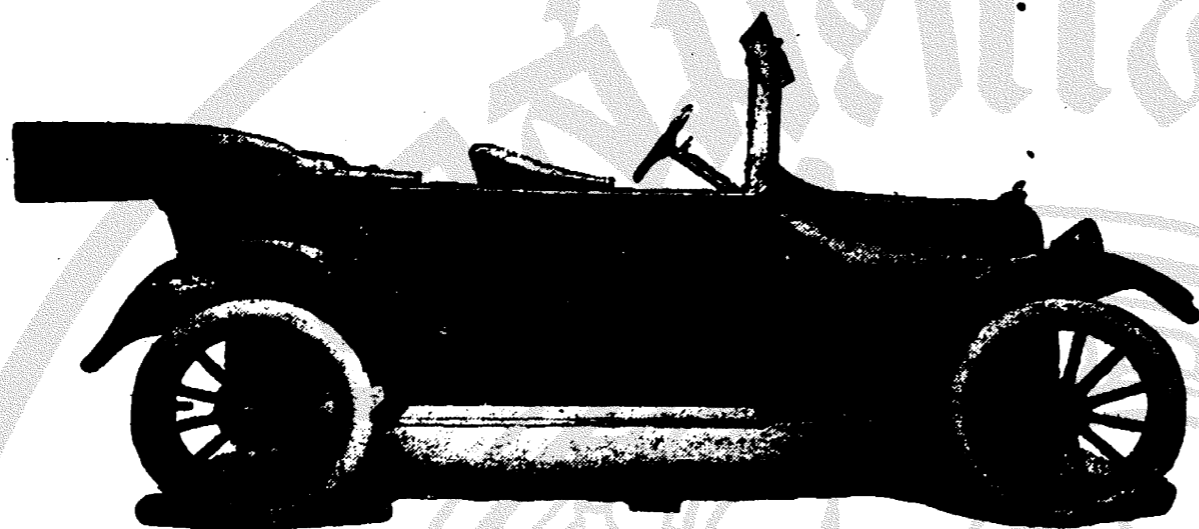
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
The World's Best Blood Purifier.

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Open FOUR SEATERS due shortly.



The Car of the best design in the light
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Stationery of all Description

At Very Moderate Prices.

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The Great Battle.

London, March 28.—Field Marshal Haig says there was severe fighting on Wednesday night astride the Somme and northwards from Albert to Noyelles. We repulsed repeated attacks along the Somme valley and in the neighbourhood of Beaumont Hamel, Palsieux, Moyenneville, capturing a number of prisoners and taking machine-guns. Fighting continues fiercely on both banks of the Somme. The enemy heavily bombarded our defence east of Arras this morning and an attack is developing in this sector.

London, March 28.—Haig remarkably confirms from enemy sources the British accounts of the huge German casualties.

London, March 28.—French communiqué: The battle continued with sustained violence last evening and during the night. The enemy, blocked by our valiant troops and cruelly tried before the front Lassigny Noyon and on the left bank of the Oise, directed all his efforts to our left and threw forward important forces in the region Montdidier, where unprecedented desperate fighting occurred. Our regiments, struggling foot by foot and inflicting heavy losses on the assailants, never momentarily weakened and have fallen back in orderly array to heights immediately west of Montdidier.

London, March 28.—The Press Bureau says the enemy during the night crossed the Somme south near Chipilly, consequently on our left flank south of the Somme he compelled us to fall back towards Hamel whither the line runs through Lamotte en Santerre, Caixvillers, Warvillers. Southward of this point the French were pressed back last night along the Roye-Bretonvil road. The Germans entered Montdidier and the line runs from Warvillers, through Arvillers, Davenescourt, Graibus, Mesnil St. Georges to Hainvillers. The French this morning counter-attacked "in force with great dash and drove back the enemy" between Hainvillers and Pont l'Eveque south of Noyon on a front of ten kilometres to a depth of three.

The French pressure in this area continues.

Our line north of the Somme is substantially unchanged. We repulsed several night attacks in the neighbourhood of Beaumont Hamel, Rossignol wood and northwest of Palsieux. The enemy this morning opened a heavy bombardment north and south of the Scarpe followed by an attack opposite Arras with a minimum of seven divisions. He penetrated our forward line now runs Arleux, Fampoux, Neville Viteux, Bailleux and is threatening. Fighting has been severe

and it is reported the enemy lost very heavily.

New York, March 28.—Lord Reading at a dinner in his honour read a message from Mr. Lloyd George calling on the United States to send American reinforcements across the Atlantic in as short a time as possible.

New York, March 28.—At the dinner of the Lotus Club, Lord Reading read the following message from Mr. Lloyd George to America, dated March 27. "We are at a crisis in the war. We are attacked by an immense superiority of German troops. Our army has been forced to retire and the retirement has been carried out methodically before the pressure of a steady succession of fresh German reserves, which are suffering enormous losses. The situation is being faced splendidly with courage and resolution. The dogged pluck of the troops has momentarily checked the ceaseless onrush of the enemy, and the French have joined in the struggle, but this battle of the greatest and most momentous in the history of the world, is only just beginning. Throughout it, the British and French are buoyed up with the knowledge that the Great Republic of the west will neglect no effort which can hasten its troops and ships to Europe. In war, time is vital. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of getting American reinforcements across the Atlantic in the shortest possible space of time."

London, Mar. 28.—Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters telegraphing on the evening of March 28 says the men are convinced the Germans are infallibly beaten if everyone gives of his best. The French are solidly established along the south of the Oise and their guns command every bridge. He declares that the rate of German wastage cannot be maintained for many days. The French have repeatedly fallen back to the next position because they had used up all their ammunition firing at the dense masses. He instances how cuirassiers on March 24 were compelled to break off a fight because their machine-guns were red-hot and carriers were unable to keep pace with ammunition requirements. One gunner said he could have used fifty thousand rounds advantageously.

Amsterdam, Mar. 23.—Berlin newspapers forebode the early participation of Bulgarian troops in the western offensive.

London, Mar. 21.—Assurance from Paris of the imminent intervention of the reserve is very welcome, for experts emphasize the point that the fate of the battle largely depends upon their concentration. The critical test will come when either side attacks or counter-attacks from its present positions. In such an encounter the Allies will have the advantage of fresh troops.

MENAM MOTOR BOAT CO., LTD. TIME TABLE.

LINE 1—BANGKABUE TO BANG QUANG & MUANG NAWN.

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

Bangkok to Samkuk ... 2.30 p.m. daily.

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

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

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 LOOK TO BANG HIA.

Boats leave the Look 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 Grang "	6.40	9.40	12.55	3.55	Klong Toi "	8.00	11.00	2.15	5.15
Chorakhe "	6.45	9.45	1.00	4.00	*Ban Kluei "	8.05	11.05	2.20	5.20
*Samrong "	6.50	9.50	1.05	4.05	Prakonong "	8.10	11.10	2.25	5.25
Bangna "	6.55	9.55	1.10	4.10	Bangdjak "	8.15	11.15	2.30	5.30
Bangdjak "	7.00	10.00	1.15	4.15	*Bangna "	8.20	11.20	2.35	5.35
*Prakonong "	7.05	10.05	1.20	4.20	Samrong "	8.25	11.25	2.40	5.40
*Ban Kluei "	7.10	10.10	1.25	4.25	Chorakhe "	8.30	11.30	2.45	5.45
Klong Toi "	7.15	10.15	1.30	4.30	*Ban Nang Grang "	8.35	11.35	2.50	5.50
Sala Deng "	7.23	10.23	1.38	4.38	*Maha Wong "	8.40	11.40	2.55	5.50
Bangkok Arr.	7.30	10.30	1.45	4.45	Paknam Arr.	8.45	11.45	3.00	5.55

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

The enemy has apparently paused on the northern front in order to reorganise his line and bring up his guns, while cautiously advancing over the old Somme battlefields. Here his tired masses are sheltered in a moonlit wilderness, pounded all night long by British big guns and bombed by aeroplanes. The enemy's main attack is now apparently pressing south of the Somme. Mr. Percival Phillips says that the enemy has brought ten divisions from Flanders, four from Lorraine and one from Lens, as if he intends making his principal attack on the British right flank, instead of extending his activity north of the Somme. He is thus concentrating strength in the area covered by the Crown Prince's army.

Paris, March 28.—M. Clemenceau, addressing the army committee of the Chamber, said that the military situation "was crystallised." The enemy effort had slackened in the past few hours and the moment was near when the Anglo-French reserves would come into action. The battle would assume a new aspect and there was every reason to hope that the enemy would not retain the gains he had secured at such a sanguinary cost. M. Clemenceau emphasised the admirable dash of the troops, the unity of the nation, and the importance of reserves and material. He announced that the Government proposed to embody the 1919 class in the second fortnight of April. The authors of the amendments to this proposal would thereafter withdraw their amendments in view of the circumstances.

London, Mar. 28.—The Times anticipates an equilibrium in the fighting will be established in the next two days. The most encouraging change is that in the centre, where the enemy is only twelve miles from Amiens, the British troops yesterday were winning back and holding ground with reinforcements rapidly coming up. Messages from France are cheerful while the note of elation has vanished from the enemy bulletins. Both the Allied flanks are now standing fast.

London, Mar. 28.—The papers continue to urge the Government not to hesitate to take the strongest measures to reinforce the armies in France. Some are demanding the convocation of Parliament in order to sanction a review of the whole manpower position. It is pointed out that the whole nation has rallied to the Government in the spirit of 1914. Thousands of munitioners have volunteered to work during the holidays. Industrial disputes have been settled automatically and thus plans for a national strike of the engineers for April 6th were abandoned yesterday, when the committee appointed as the unofficial conference at Manchester called off the strike. Furthermore it appealed to all engineers to do their utmost to replace the losses in the offensive. The Minister of Munitions acknowledges a general

response of munitioners to his appeal to forego the Easter holidays.

London, Mar. 27.—A French communiqué says the enemy is everywhere held.

London, Mar. 27.—French communiqué: Yesterday and last night the enemy, who was everywhere held, was obliged, weakened by his heavy losses, to slow down his effort. The gallantry of our troops who are defending the ground foot by foot is beyond praise. We hold the line Lechelle St. Anris, Beauvraignes, north Lesigny, the southern approaches to Noyon on the left bank of the Oise. We repulsed at night time strong reconnaissances attempting to reach our positions north-west of Noyon.

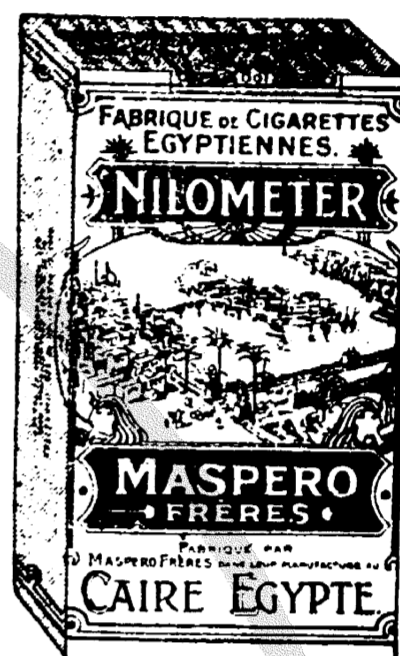
London, Mar. 27.—Field Marshal Haig reports that as a result of attacks yesterday at noon and evening astride the Somme we were forced back on both banks a short distance in the neighbourhood of Bray. We repulsed, after severe fighting, a heavy night attack south of the Somme. The enemy entered our positions at one point in the neighbourhood of the river but was immediately thrown back by a counter-attack. Further local fighting took place north and north-east of Albert but the situation here is unchanged.

London, Mar. 26.—Wireless German Official: Yesterday we achieved fresh successes and defeated English divisions brought up from Flanders and Italy and the French thrown against us in desperate attacks. Von Below and von der Marwitz finally retained Evillers after a hot and fluctuating battle, and advancing against Achiet le Grand captured Ribecourt, Bietvillers, Grevillers and also captured Ires and Miramont, and crossed the Ancre. Freshly brought in English troops attacked violently on a wide front from the direction of Albert but were driven back after a bitter struggle.

London, Mar. 27.—Wireless German Official: The Anglo-French yesterday tried to arrest our advance on the Somme. Our attack broke through the enemy's lines early in the morning and onward. The enemy retreated on a wide front on both sides of the Somme. Our sharp pursuit overcame the stubborn resistance of the enemy's rearguard. We crossed the Ancre northward and southward of Albert, which fell in the evening. We drove back the enemy. There was violent fighting southward of the Somme via Chaulnes and Lisons. We stormed Roys and cleared the enemy out of Noyon after bloody fighting. We crossed many of our old positions before the 1916 Somme Battle. Prisoners are growing and booty is increasing.

There were artillery battles in Flanders, Verdun and Lorraine. London, Mar. 27.—The Press Bureau announces that the King has sent a message to Haig to express to General Salmon and all ranks of the air services of the Empire in France, gratification at the splendid achievements in

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London, Mar. 27.—The Morning Post says the Germans are reaching where the valley narrows considerably and long spurs of high ground running into it offer suitable positions for defence. They are therefore likely to be held upon a line well east of Amiens.

A correspondent at the front writes that many British aeroplanes are soaring above the smelt fields but none of the enemy's machines are visible. His airmen have been severely punished. Since the beginning of the battle on one part of the British front alone 150 German aeroplanes were brought down in five days.

London, Mar. 27.—The Press Bureau says Field Marshal Haig in a special order to the army on March 23 says: We are again at a crisis of the war. The enemy has collected every available division and is aiming at the destruction of the British army. We have inflicted very heavy loss in the last two days and the French are sending troops as quickly as possible to our support. I feel everyone in the army, fully realising how much depends on their exertions and steadfastness of each one of us, will do his utmost to prevent the enemy attaining his object.

Washington, Mar. 27.—The German offensive is the absorbing topic. The debates in the Senate are devoted exclusively to speeding up war preparations.

Mr. Hodge urged the compulsory training of youths of 18 to 31 and said the brilliant British stand was beyond eulogy.

Paris, March 27.—The Under Secretary for War states that the Germans are now meeting a powerful and fresh French army protected by almost inconceivable artillery firing. Hitherto the enemy's advance had been delayed by only a few independent divisions, but formidable British reserves of manoeuvre are now arriving on the battlefield, so that the enemy's territorial gains can only be regarded as temporary.

London, March 27.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on the 27th, says: Slowly the zone of open warfare continues to enlarge as we fall back, fighting before the enormous weight of numbers. Unquestionably we are now witnessing the enemy's main effort and he is a long way behind his time table. Other concentrations which were ready to extend elsewhere the success which he counted upon in the Cambrai battle, have been denied to furnish fresh reserves for the present efforts, so whatever the enemy may do later it is scarcely conceivable that he can attack

elsewhere until this colossal battle is decided.

Having failed to break through, the Germans are now tied down to pushing against our line, which they certainly continue doing with the full strength of their masses, but this forces them to throw in their reserves more rapidly than they had intended in order to force a decision. The enemy is therefore wearing down himself and, of course, tiring us in the process.

Open warfare is so eminently suited to French military ideas that there appears to be positive satisfaction that the Germans should continue to advance into the open, even though by so doing they temporarily occupy more French territory. Undoubtedly there is a feeling that the days of trench warfare are definitely past in this mighty struggle.

Besides heavy fighting around Albert yesterday, the enemy also massed in Meuse Valley, which our artillery steadily shelled until it was too dark

to see the dense human target. A determined thrust towards Aveluy Wood was beaten back.

Overhead was a constant whirr of machine-guns mingling with loud buzzes as our indefatigable aeroplanes were swooping low and taking toll of the hostile formations. Prisoners complain that the rations of such as reach the front line are very inadequate and they are disappointed that the country over which they have advanced yields so little.

London, March 27.—Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, on the evening of the 27th says: The sixth day of the offensive finds the British front standing firm practically along the line which is perhaps the strongest occupied since the beginning. Some spots are weaker than others, where the German hordes may slowly advance, even compelling readjustments elsewhere, but the positions along the Ancre valley and the old Gommecourt-Hebertene line are of natural strength, even in the

weaker parts. The line is held in the most orderly array, men and guns showing no signs of an enforced retirement. "With a keen sense of the need against over-optimism I can state that a complete almost cheerful confidence pervades the various Headquarters. The moral of the troops remains superb."

To-day the enemy has been attacking at various points but has not yet progressed. Cavalry has been in action and achieved a brilliant little success but no details have transpired.

Our airmen report that all enemy front areas are black with troops. Although the enemy is continuing to thrust hard along practically the whole front the tendency of the struggle is setting steadily southwards, consequently the French are bearing a growing share.

Throughout the Somme area yesterday our airmen badly mauled the enemy. Very few anti-aircraft guns have yet been moved forward while enemy

airmen have been so ruthlessly combed out of the skies that they are little disposed to join in the combat.

Our airmen thus had unique opportunities and they circled over the packed infantry and their Lewis-gunners emptied drum after drum into billets with the deadliest effect. The past week's slaughter appeals the imagination. One of our machine-gun teams reports that after a forced retirement there were at least four hundred corpses about the ground swept by their fire. News comes that the battle is raging in the French area. The weather has turned bleak and grey but is remaining dry. Visibility is good and the ground is excellent for digging and transport.

The Lichnowsky Papers.

London, Mar. 28.—German papers show that the leakage of the Lichnowsky memorandum was due to an officer employed in the political department of the General Staff.

London, Mar. 28.—Further experts from Prince Lichnowsky's memorandum afford additional and remarkable confirmation of the fact that Germany desired war. Lichnowsky describes "decisive conversations at Potsdam on July 5 1914, wherein all agreed there would be no harm if war with Russia resulted." Lichnowsky was instructed to induce the English press to be friendly if Austria gave Serbia her death blow. Lichnowsky emphasised it would be easy to find an acceptable solution in a couple of sittings, but he was told by Berlin to work for the localisation of the war. When Germany refused the final British proposal and Sir E. Grey invited a counter-proposal "Berlin insisted upon war. I could get no other answer from Berlin."

The memorandum describes Mr. Asquith and Sir E. Grey as "profligate." When Mr. Asquith on August 2 d saw Germany intended war he went to see Lichnowsky, "although quite calm tears ran down the Premier's face."

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