



Legação de Portugal  
em Siam.

Bangkok, 20 de Março de 1916.

30-VIII  
8-5-916

Exmo. Snr. Ministro dos Negocios Estrangeiros

No. 3

A.

Publicam-se n'esta cidade seis jornaes, tres em inglez, dois em chinez e um em siamez além da Gazeta Official que é o orgão do Governo.

Todos esses jornaes, a excepção de um, que se chama Bangkok Daily Mail são propriedade de siamezes e recebem subvenção do Governo para não hostilizar as autoridades d'este paiz.

Em novembro de 1914 comecou a publicar-se um outro em lingua allemã denominado "Umschau" para defeza dos interesses germanicos n'este paiz.

Mais tarde porém accrescentou a edição allemã uma edição ingleza para fazer a propaganda entre os siamezes.

Desde o comeco notou-se porém, que esse jornal só se occupava a insultar os alliados e a trazer noticias absolutamente falsas de victorias que só existiram na cabeça do editor.

Chegou ha tal ponto que não podendo receber telegrammas da Alemanha entreteve-se durante algumas semanas transformando qualquer noticia favoravel aos alliados em estrondosas victorias a favor dos imperios centraes.

Estes factos e a linguagem grosseira e baixa que elle usava para insultar sem razão os alliados fez com que todos que tinham bom senso deixassem de lêr esse jornal e elle fôsse lançado ao desprezo.

Quando a Italia declarou a guerra á Austria esse jornal dirigiu toda a qualidade de insultos e chamou toda a qualidade de nomes baixos a nação italiana.

Apezar de tudo que se tem passado não poupa o editor, que é um allemão exilado de Saigon, uma occasião que haja para insultar os alliados e sobretudo a nossa alliada, a Inglaterra.

Na semana passada tendo recebido o telegramma de V. Exa. sobre a declaração de guerra dei noticia nos tres jornaes que se publicam em inglez porque os reporters tinham vindo saber, e não liquei importancia ao "Umschau" o qual eu nunca leio.

Hontem porém um individuo das minhas relações encontrando-se connigo chamou a minha attenção para um artigo que veiu publicado na edição ingleza da semana passada d'aquelle immundo pasquin.

Por vias indirectas consegui obter uma

copia que incluzo tenho a honra de enviar a V.Exa. para os fins uteis.

Hoje de manhã para não dar um passo errado fui consultar o ministro inglez, mr. Dering para saber se devia tomar qualquer medida.

Procedi assim porque o artigo mencionado visando tambem a nossa alliada, era minha opinião que qualquer resolução devia ser tomada de commun accordo.

O Snr. Dering disse-me que não valia a pena fazer nada, porque o "Umschau" é um jornal que não merece consideração alguma de gente de bem e que o mais conveniente era nós darmos o mais completo desprezo.

Mais tarde tambem encontrei com os ministros de Belgica e Russia que foram da mesma opinião, pois, não é este o primeiro insulto que elle dirige a Inglaterra e aos alliados.

Em vista do que resolvi nada fazer, limitando-me a submeter o mesmo artigo a apreciação de V.Exa. rogando para me dizer se procedi bem d'esta maneira.

Saude e Fraternidade.

Luiz Carlos Hauser de Melo Flores  
Secretario Gerente.

Mer pag 459.

ENGLISH EDITION.

# UMSCHAU

A weekly newspaper, bringing news about the Great European War and the events connected with it.

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Bangkok, Suriwongse Road 20. Telephone 383.

No. 40.

1916.

Thursday, March 16th.

## Telegrams from General Headquarters.

### IN THE WEST.

#### A full account of the battle at Verdun.

##### Splendid German Victory.

Many villages and important lines of defence captured.

Fort Douaumont firmly in German hands.

Germans score fine success in Champagne.

Feb. 27.

There have been lively artillery and mine engagements at several places of the western front. South-east of Ypres, a British attack has been repulsed.

On the heights of the right bank of the Meuse, the French, with fresh troops, tried five times to reconquer the armoured fort of Douaumont, but all their attacks failed. West of this fortress, the Germans took Champneuville and Cote-de-Talon and, in these engagements, reached the proximity of the forest north-east of Bras.

East of Douaumont, the Germans stormed the extended fortifications of Hardoumont. In the Woivre Plain, the German front advanced towards the foot of the Cote-de-Lorraine. According to the last reports, the number of unwounded prisoners amounts to almost 15,000.

In Flanders, a German air squadron repeated the attacks against the enemy's camps of troops. In Metz, 8 civilians and 7 soldiers were wounded or killed by bombs thrown by the enemy's aviators, while several houses were damaged.

In the air-fight, a French aeroplane was brought down, while another one was shot down by artillery fire within the limits of the fortress. The aviators among whom were two captains, were made prisoners.

Feb. 28.

The artillery engagements are exceedingly violent at several places. On the front north of Arras, there is an uninterrupted mine activity. The Germans destroyed by mine explosions about 40 meters of the enemy's position.

In the Champagne, the Germans, after an efficient artillery preparation, began to attack on both sides of the road from Somme-a-Py to Souain. They conquered the Navarin farm and the French position on both sides over a length of about 1,600 meters. 26 officers and 1,009 men were made prisoners, one mine-thrower and 9 machine-guns also being captured.

In the Verdun district, new masses of troops, concentrated by the enemy, exhausted themselves in unsuccessful attempts to attack the German position in and near the forts of Douaumont and Hardoumont. The German cleared the Meuse peninsula from the enemies.

The Germans advanced their lines further in the direction of Vacherauville and Bras. In the Woivre Plain, the foot of the Cote-de-Lorraine was reached from the east at several places.

Feb. 29.

Increasing artillery activity is reported from many places of the front.

East of the Meuse the Germans stormed a small armoured fortification northwest of the village Douaumont; all hostile counter-attacks were repulsed. In the Woivre plain the Germans have crossed the line Dieppe-Aboucourt-Bonzee. We ejected the enemy from the woods northeast of Wartonville and Haudiomont; we stormed Champlon and Manheulles.

The number of unwounded prisoners taken up to last night amounted to 228 officers and 16575 men; we captured 78 guns, 86 machine guns and innumerable war material of all kind.

Northeast of Badonviller we captured an advanced part of the French position; a number of prisoners was taken.

### Portugal, the new enemy. +

One should not have thought it possible, after the fate which has befallen the three small members of the multifold Entente, that another small state should have been blind enough not to have grasped the lesson and be willing to deliberately throw in her lot with the enemies of Germany. That is, however, to-day the self-willed position of Portugal, once a proud nation which has sunk from year to year to a lower level.

Since the murder of King Carlos and the Crownprince at the beginning of 1908 the country has been torn asunder by internal quarrels, revolution followed upon revolution, sucking the life blood out of the people.

At the beginning of the war in the early days of August 1914 the German steamers which were peacefully engaged in the different seas were compelled, in order to avoid capture, to make for the nearest neutral port. Quite a number of good German ships sought safety in the harbours of Portugal and of her colonies, trusting to find there refuge and hospitality. For 19 months of the war this hospitality has been granted until recently the Portuguese, like common thieves, took possession of the steamers and thereby committed one of the grossest acts of hostility against the friendly German nation. In order to understand this action of Portugal one must bear in mind that this once proud nation is notoriously bankrupt and since many years is nothing but a vassal of England whose commands must be obeyed.

The driving factor of this hostile and outrageous act is, of course, Great Britain. Though all assertions to the contrary, emanating from British newspaper sources, the German submarine war has exacted a heavy toll from the British merchant fleet, so much as a matter of fact that the want of ships accommodation for bringing over foodstuffs, ammunition and other war material to England has become severely felt. No wonder that the German ships in Portuguese waters were looked on with longing eyes by the master pirates and that the peremptory order, issued at last in London, to seize the ships was promptly obeyed by the dependent Portuguese. The impertinent challenge has been answered by Germany with a declaration of war.

If we come to examine the resources of Portugal we really need not bother much about the new enemy who has joined the combination of the forces ranged against us, beginning herself with an unheard-of theft the fight for humanity and civilisation. The Portuguese army is undoubtedly the worst in all the world, leaving out of account some of the Central and South American Republics, both as regards numbers and discipline. The navy is not worth to speak of; gold is there none in the country. The only assets of the state are the colonies in the different parts of the world, some of which formed a great attraction to Great Britain, especially Lourenco-Marquess with its harbour Delagoa Bay representing the nearest and natural seaport of Johannesburg and the Rand. We shall not at all be surprised soon to hear that

this valuable property has been handed over to Great Britain as a compensation for further monetary aid. +

### Lloyd George on German Militarism, 1914

The New York Times continues to harp on its favorite string about German militarism and the necessity of destroying it for the benefit of civilization—and, incidentally, that English navalism may not be further embarrassed in control of the seas. It takes its cue from Lloyd George and Sir Edward Grey, whose spokesman it has been for, these many years. Turn back to the Times' file and consult the issue of January 2, 1914. There, under a London date of January 1st, you will see an interview with Lloyd George reprinted from the London "Chronicle," in which that famous statesman extenuated Germany of any wanton policy of aggression and logically explained why Germany supports her army in a fit condition.

"The German army," he said, "was vital to the very life and independence of the nation itself, surrounded as Germany was by nations, each of which possessed armies almost as powerful as her own. Hence, Germany was spending huge sums of money on the expansion of her military resources."

According to this eminent authority, then, Germany was not building up a great military machine to threaten the world, but as something "vital to the very life and independence of the nation itself." He dismissed the idea of Germany threatening England as wholly improbable, for he said: "That is why I feel convinced that, even if Germany ever had any idea of challenging our supremacy at sea, the exigencies of the military situation must necessarily put it completely out of her head."

Six months before the war broke out the leading statesman in the Asquith cabinet repudiated the thought that Germany had militant designs on any country. German militarism as an issue developed within an incredibly short time in order to serve the sinister purpose for which it was created. The German Chancellor has not stated the case better than Lloyd George.

### The "Straits Times" gloomy aspect of Great Britain's future.

The leader of the "Straits Times" of 6th inst. is somewhat interesting for us Germans as it deviates in a remarkable manner from the usual course which as a rule nearly always is devoted to the meanest kind of slander towards Germany and the Germans. The said article contains so many hard facts which are held in store for Great Britain that I cannot help from making acquainted the readers of this paper with some of them. For instance we read "that the need of men is urgent" and that "it is the dreadful wastage of men through death, wounds and sickness that imposes the necessity to ask for more men." Great Britain it is said has already 3 million soldiers in the field what apparently is not sufficient yet, as more men are needed. The leader goes on to say that the allied forces could win and could force back the Germans at any time but would have "to accept dreadful losses in order to win through before the terrible financial burden of the war has broken down the credit and stability of even so great a nation as our own." Further "in order to avert financial chaos we must be prepared to lose a million men or more." The writer is further convinced that Russia and France have done all they could and that the sole hope for success now rests with Great Britain, as he says: "Russia has enough to do. France has borne a terrible strain unflinchingly." But can Great Britain afford to put some more recruits into the field as she does at present without reducing the output of munitions and without gravely endangering her trade? That Germany is still capable of harassing Great Britain is quite evident as the writer comes to the following conclusion, viz: