

"Siam Observer"  
Oldest Established  
Daily Newspaper  
in Siam.  
Has the Largest  
Circulation.  
Subscriptions  
English Edition  
For 10 per annum.  
Siam Edition  
For 25 per annum.

# The Siam Observer.

"Siam Observer"  
STATIONERY STORE  
STOCKS  
Account Books,  
Office Requisites  
and  
Stationery of  
Every Description.

FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL. 42. NO. 139

BANGKOK, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1916.

PRICE 25 SATANGS

## STEAMER SAILINGS.

**K. P. M.**

**JAVA-SIAM LINE**

OF THE  
Royal Packet S. N. Co.  
(KONINKLIJK PAKETVAART  
MAATSCHAPPIJ.)

**DIRECT SERVICE**

between Bangkok and Java.

Through Bills of Lading are issued  
for all Netherlands Indian and Aus-  
tralian Ports.  
For rates of freight and passage  
please apply to:

DIETHELM & Co., LTD.,  
Agents

## BURNS-PHILP-LINE

**SINGAPORE-JAVA-AUSTRALIA**  
(MONTHLY SERVICE)

CALLING AT

Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya  
Port Darwin, Thursday Island  
Brisbane and Sydney via  
Torres Straits.

Through booking to all Ports in  
Australia and New Zealand.  
For freight, passage, full particulars  
and Guide Books, etc., apply to

**THE ARRACAN COMPANY, LTD.**  
AGENTS

## HARP HENG LONG

We beg to inform the Public that  
we have just opened our shop at  
Jawarat Road, Nos. 104-109. We  
have received a large stock of Iron  
and Brassware, Paint and Oils, &c., &c.

House and Boat Builders and Con-  
tractors are invited to pay us a visit.

Our prices are very moderate and  
we allow a discount of 5 per cent on  
cash purchases

## 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.

## ENGLISH Eau-de-Cologne "GOLDEN STILL" Brand



When next you are in need  
of Eau-de-Cologne kindly  
give this brand a trial.

### PRICES.

Small size Tcs. 0-60 per bottle  
Medium " " 0-85 "  
Large " " 1-65 "

English Eau de-Cologne is very refresh-  
ing and of a delicate odour.

NEW STOCK HAS JUST ARRIVED.

**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
a.m., Friday	Colonbo with	
s.s. "Nankin" May 12	s.s. "Kashgar"	June 12
" " "Nankin" May 26	" " "Kashgar"	" 26
" " "Nankin" June 9	" " "Kashgar"	July 10
" " "Nankin" June 23	" " "Kashgar"	" 24
" " "Nankin" July 6	" " "Kashgar"	Aug. 7
" " "Nankin" July 20	" " "Kashgar"	" 21
" " "Nankin" Aug. 3	" " "Kashgar"	Sept. 4

#### Intermediate Direct Sailings.

Leaves Singapore	Due London
s/s "Nyanza" about July 10	Aug 18
" " "Nyanza" do do Aug 21	do Sept. 29

#### OUTWARD—1916.

For China.

Due Singapore	Connection with	Leaving London
s/s "Nankin" April 30	s/s "Kashgar"	April 1
" " "Nankin" May 14	" " "Kashgar"	" 15
" " "Nankin" May 28	" " "Kashgar"	" 29
" " "Nankin" June 11	" " "Kashgar"	May 13
" " "Nankin" June 25	" " "Kashgar"	" 27
" " "Nankin" July 9	" " "Kashgar"	June 10
" " "Nankin" July 23	" " "Kashgar"	" 24
" " "Nankin" Aug. 6	" " "Kashgar"	July 8
" " "Nankin" Aug. 20	" " "Kashgar"	" 22
" " "Nankin" Sept. 3	" " "Kashgar"	Aug. 5
" " "Nankin" Sept. 17	" " "Kashgar"	" 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  
oncarrying 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 approximate & are subject to alteration if and as necessary.

Steamers are due to leave SINGAPORE for EUROPE as follows:

1916	1916
s.s. Kamo Maru June 11	s.s. Atsuta Maru Aug. 16
s.s. Katori Maru June 25	s.s. Hitachi Maru Sept. 1
s.s. Kashima Maru July 6	s.s. Iyo Maru Sept. 13
s.s. Mishima Maru July 19	s.s. Miyazaki Maru Sept. 27
s.s. Suwa Maru Aug. 2	s.s. Kitano Maru Oct. 11

#### FOR HONGKONG AND JAPAN.

1916	1916
s.s. Mishima Maru June 7	s.s. Miyazaki Maru July 30
s.s. Suwa Maru June 13	s.s. Kitano Maru Aug. 13
s.s. Atsuta Maru June 23	s.s. Hitachi Maru Aug. 27
s.s. Hitachi Maru July 2	s.s. Hirano Maru Sept. 10
s.s. Iyo Maru July 16	s.s. Kaga Maru Sept. 24

#### JAPAN-AMERICA LINE.

Steamers will leave HONGKONG for SEATTLE as follows:

1916	1916
s.s. Sado Maru June 27	s.s. Yokohama Maru Aug. 30
s.s. Shiden Maru July 19	s.s. Sado Maru Sept. 19
s.s. Kanakura Maru Aug. 8	s.s. Shiden Maru Oct. 11

#### JAPAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Steamers will leave HONGKONG for MELBOURNE as follows:

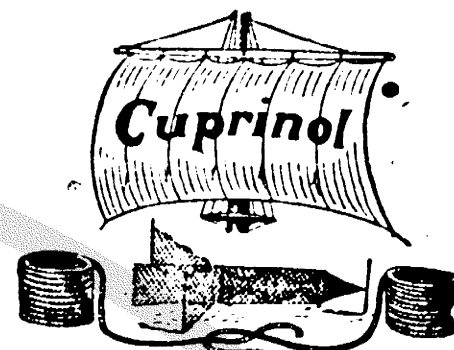
1916	1916
s.s. Nikko Maru July 14	s.s. Tango Maru Sept. 12
s.s. Aki Maru Aug. 15	s.s. Nikko Maru Oct. 13

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

m/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, Panard, Telupin, Bangnara, Takbai, Kelantan, Beebo  
Semarak, Bant, Tringganu, Kretay and Singapore.

List of Departures from Bangkok.

s.s.	Departure	1916
"Boribot"	24th	June
"Prachitipok"	1st	July
"Mahidol"	4th	"
"Aschang"	8th	"
"Yuzala"	11th	"
"Boribot"	15th	"
"Prachitipok"	22nd	"
"Mahidol"	25th	"
"Aschang"	29th	"

#### East Coast Mail Service

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

s.s. "Chulabhat" leaving every Wednesday at noon; not calling at Koh Pai

s.s. "Krat" " " Saturday " " 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.



## BANKING COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS.  
STERLING £1,500,000 @ 2/- \$15,000,000  
SILVER ... .. 18,000,000  
33,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS  
\$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.  
HONGKONG.  
CHIEF MANAGER.  
N. J. STABB.

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Anoy	Ipo	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Shanghai
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Calcutta	London	Yokohama
Canton	Lyons	
Colon	Manila	
Cebu	Nagasaki	
Hankow	New York	
Hongkong	(Shanghai)	

## BANKING AGENCIES

INTEREST Allowed on current accounts at the rate of 1 per cent per annum on the daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received on terms which can be ascertained on application.

Letters of credit issued available in the Principal Cities of the world.

Drafts granted. Bills negotiated or sent for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Office Hours - 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.  
Saturdays - 9 a.m. to 12 noon  
E. W. TOWNEND,  
Acting Agent.

## Chartered Bank

OF  
INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,200,000  
RESERVE FUND ... £1,800,000  
FURTHER LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... £1,200,000

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Sir Montagu Corbush Turner, (Chairman)  
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K. C. I. E.  
Thomas Guthrie, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K. C. M. G.  
William Henry Neville Goschen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G. C. S. I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Current Accounts are opened and interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Deposits are received for fixed periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

G. E. ALLEN,  
Agent.  
Bangkok, July 1, 1909.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Societe Anonyme au Capital  
de 48,000,000 de France.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

M. Baron Hely d'Olvet, Chairman.  
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M. Stanislas Simon  
M. Edgard Stern  
M. de Tregouzin  
M. E. Ullmann  
M. Comte A. de  
Germany

Managing Director—M. Stanislas Simon  
Government Supervisor—M. Demarcel

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate 1 p.c. per annum on the daily balances.

The rates of interest allowed on fixed Deposit Accounts can be ascertained on application to the Directeur.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 3 p.m.  
Saturdays—9 a.m. to 12 noon

## Branches and Agencies.

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Batumbong	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Pekin	Tahiti
Haiphong	Phnom-Penh	Tientsin
Hankow	Pondicherry	Tourane

OAMILLE HENRI,  
Manager.

## HARP YOUR LONG &amp; CO.

Facing Sampeng Old Market, Jawarat  
Road, No. 184 to 189.

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.

INSPECTION INVITED. PRICES MODERATE.  
Tel. No. 533.

## BANKING COMPANIES

## The Siam Commercial Bank Ltd.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID UP CAPITAL  
TICALS 3,300,000

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. Florio, (Chairman), Phra Borirong  
Phya Boribun Raja, K. C. I. E.  
Rombat, Luang Rit  
Phya Jaiyos Nombati, Narongron,  
W. Brechner, Esq.  
A. Willeke, Esq.

London Bankers—Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Swiss Bankverein.

The Institution buys, sells, and collects Bills of Exchange on Europe, India, and China and transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business.

Current Account Deposits at 1% on daily balances.

Rates of Interest allowed on the fixed deposits may be ascertained on application.

Safe-Deposit Lockers let to the public at monthly rental.

Apply for particulars.

Office hours ... 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.  
Saturdays ... 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

A. WILLEKE,  
Actg. Manager,

Bangkok, March 27, 1909.

## BANGKOK LIBRARY.

Suriwongse Road

(Near the Lawn Tennis Club.)

Open daily, Sundays excepted.  
Sept. 1st to Feb. 28th—4 to 6.30 p.m.  
March 1st to Aug. 31st—4.30 to 7 p.m.

Annual Subscription Tics. 20  
Half yearly Subscription Tics. 12.  
Quarterly do ... 8.

Monthly subscription Tics. 3 for visitors only, who will be required to deposit Tics. 5.

Subscriptions, payable in advance, date from day of payment, and may be handed in at the Library any time in the year or sent to

MRS. GITTIN  
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

## THE

## Siam Observer.

THE OLDEST AND LEADING DAILY  
NEWSPAPER IN SIAM.

## Eight-Page English

## Edition.

Subscriptions Ticals 50

per annum or Ticals 5

per mensem for

English Edition.

Ticals 25 per annum for

Siamese Edition.

"Weekly Mail"

(WEEKLY EDITION IN ENGLISH)

Ticals 20 per annum.

"Siam Maitri"

(WEEKLY EDITION IN SIAMESE)

Ticals 12 per annum

## Advertising Rates.

## PER INCH.

One insertion	...	Tics. 2.00
Two insertions	...	3.25
Three "	...	4.50
Four "	...	5.25
Five "	...	6.00
Six "	...	6.75
Two weeks	...	9.15
Three "	...	11.55
Four "	...	13.00

Contract rates can be obtained on application to the manager.

Alterations and additions to advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6 and 7, must be sent to the Office not later than 10 a.m. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS must be sent before noon.

## Danger Years of Youth.

Boys and girls after reaching the age of 14 are very prone to develop a debility that predisposes to consumption. Neglected debility has often ended in consumption, and for this reason it is highly desirable to cure a bloodless condition.

Whenever the lips and gums of boys or girls become bloodless-looking, whenever they complain of headaches and palpitation, whenever trifling exertion leaves them exhausted and with aching back and ankles, lose no time in getting the blood-help they need. The trouble is bloodlessness to-day; it may be consumption soon. New blood will cure anemia, therefore, begin to-day.

Whenever a blood-builder is necessary and growing boys and girls frequently need such help—turn to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills will promptly avert every mischief of bloodlessness and transform pale, weak girls and youths into healthy, happy robust beings.

You can buy Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at any dealers, by everywhere you go ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

## TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE  
BANGKOK BAR.

FOR JULY, 1916.

June	A.M.			
	H. W.	Ft. & in.	L. W.	(Approx.)
16	3 30	12 5	11 12	5.0
17	4 30	12 4	12	5.0
18	5 00	12 3	...	...
19	6 00	12 1	...	...
20	7 00	11 6	...	...
21	7 30	11 4	...	...
22	8 30	10 8	...	...
23	10 30	10 1	...	...
24	12 00	9 9	...	...
25	...	...	8 9	6.7
26	1 00	13 6	9	6.7
27	1 00	12 6	9 10	6.7
28	1 30	11 10	9 10	6.7
29	2 00	11 10	11 12	5.6
30	2 00	11 00	11 12	5.6
July 1	3 00	11 0	11 12	5.6
2	4 00	11 11	...	...
3	5 00	11 11	...	...
4	6 00	12 0	...	...
5	6 30	11 11	...	...
6	7 30	11 10	...	...
7	8 00	11 7	...	...
8	9 30	11 1	...	...
9	10 30	11 0	...	...
10	11 30	10 6	6.7	7.0
11	...	...	7.8	6.0
12	...	...	8.9	6.0
13	...	...	8.9	6.0
14	1 00	12 4	9 10	6.0
15	2 30	12 0	10 11	5.0

June	P.M.			
	H. W.	Ft. & in.	L. W.	(Approx.)
16	8 00	15 7	...	...
17	8 30	15 3	...	...
18	9 30	15 2	1.0	5.0
19	10 00	11 9	1.2	5.0
20	10 00	14 4	2.3	5.0
21	10 30	14 3	2.3	5.6
22	11 00	14 0	3.4	5.6
23	11 00	13 6	3.4	6.7
24	11 30	13 5	4.5	7.8
25	4 30	12 7	...	...
26	5 30	12 9	...	...
27	5 30	13 5	...	...
28	6 00	13 3	...	...
29	6 30	14 5	...	...
30	7 00	14 8	...	...
July 1	7 00	14 10	...	...
2	7 30	15 0	1.0	5.0
3	8 00	14 10	1.2	5.0
4	8 30	14 7	2.3	5.0
5	9 00	14 6	2.3	5.6
6	9 30	14 5	2.3	5.6
7	10 00	14 1	3.4	6.7
8	10 30	13 11	4.0	7.0
9	10 30	13 11	4.0	7.0
10	11 00	13 0	4.5	7.8
11	11 00	12 10	...	...
12	5 30	13 10	...	...
13	6 00	14 7	...	...
14	6 30	14 9	...	...
15	7 30	15 1	...	...

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

June 30th O New Moon 5.25 p.m.  
July 8th O First Quarter 6.37 p.m.  
" 15th O Full Moon 11.22 a.m.  
" 22nd O Last Quarter 6.15 a.m.  
" 30th O New Moon 8.37 a.m.

## "Clogs on Our Wheels."

By ASYABAHU.

Reprinted from the pages of the  
Siam Observer.

## FOR SALE

AT

The Siam Observer Offices.

Ticals 2.50 each.

Message to Cheer The  
Rebels.

The following is a copy of an order which was found on the body of the O'Kahilly, one of the rebel commandants, after he had been shot while leading a charge up Moor-street, near the General Post Office, Dublin. It was presumably written in the Post Office, which the rebels had made their headquarters, and is dated April 28, the day before the Sinn Fein "garrison" surrendered.

Army of the Irish Republic (Dublin Command).  
Headquarters, April 28, 1916

To Soldiers.

This is the fifth day of the establishment of the Irish Republic, and the flag of our country still flies from the most important buildings in Dublin, and is gallantly protected by the officers and Irish soldiers in arms throughout the country. Not a day passes without seeing fresh postings of Irish soldiers eager to do battle for the old cause. Despite the utmost vigilance of the enemy we have been able to get in information telling us how the manhood of Ireland, inspired by our splendid action, are gathering to offer up their lives if necessary in the name of the cause. We are here hemmed in because the enemy feels that in this building is to be found the heart and inspiration of our great movement.

Let us remind you what you have done. For the first time in 700 years the flag of the free Ireland floats triumphantly in Dublin City.

The British Army, whose exploits we are for ever having dimmed into our ears, which boasts of having stormed the Dardanelles and the German lines on the Marne, behind their artillery and machine guns are afraid to advance to the attack or storm any positions held by our forces. The slaughter they suffered in the first few days has totally unnerved them, and they dare not attempt again an infantry attack on our positions.

Our Commandants around us are holding their own.

Commandant Daly's splendid exploit in capturing Linen Hall Barracks we all know. You must know also that the whole population both clergy and laity, of this district are united in his praises. Commandant MacDonagh is established in an impregnable position reaching from the walls of Dublin Castle to Richmond's Hill, and from Bishopsgate to Stephen's Green.

(Dr. Stephen's Green, Commandant holds the College of Surgeons.

one side of the square, a portion of the Green and all its entrances and exits.) Commandant De Valera stretches in a position from the Gas Works to Westland-row, holding Boland's Bakery, Boland's Mills, Dublin South-Eastern Railway Works, and dominating Merion-square.

Commandant Kent holds the South Dublin Union and Guinness's buildings to Marrow Bone-lane, and controls Jamieson-street and district.

On two occasions the enemy effected a lodgment and were driven out with great loss.

The men of North County Dublin are in the field, have occupied all the Police Barracks in the district, destroyed all the telegram system on the Great Northern Railway up to Dundack, and are operating against the trains of the Midland and Great Western.

Dundalk has sent 200 men to march upon Dublin, and in the other parts of the North our forces are active and growing.

In Galway Captain—fresh after his escape from an Irish prison, is in the field with his men. Wexford and Wicklow are strong, and Cork and Kerry are equally acquitting themselves creditably. (We have every confidence that our Allies in Germany and kinsmen in America are straining every nerve to hasten matters on our behalf.)

As you know, I was wounded twice yesterday and am unable to move about, but have got my bed moved into the firing line, and, with the assistance of your officers, will be just as useful to you as ever.

Courage, boys, we are winning, and in the hour of our victory let us not forget the splendid women who have everywhere stood by us and cheered us on. Never had man or woman a grander cause, never was a cause more grandly served.

(Signed) JAMES CONNOLLY,  
Commandant-General,  
Dublin Division.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN  
CHILDREN.

During the summer months the mothers should watch for any unnatural looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. For sale by the British Dispensary.

In your Provision Orders please  
do not forget the  
Bear Brand Milk.

This popular and reliable brand is sold by all the leading Stores and Dispensaries in 10 and 16 ounce tins and at old rates.

## No Increased Prices.

## 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	12.15	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 Grong	..	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 Khuei	..	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	Bangjak	..	8.15	11.15	2.30	5.30
Bangjak	..	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 Khuei	..	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 Grong	..	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	5.55
Bangkok	Arr.	7.30	10.30	1.45	4.45	Paknam	Arr.	8.45	11.45	3.00	6.00



**Character Tried in the War.****Lord Rosebery's Vision.**

Lord Rosebery, Chancellor of the University of London, presiding at Presentation Day said:—

There are many bright spirits, of whom I desire to speak with all appreciation and respect, who are looking far beyond the war and are planning for the future of education in this country in a spirit both practical and sanguine. I cannot, and I doubt if anybody in this hall can, exactly anticipate what the conditions that exist after the war may be. Only one thing is absolutely certain—that the war, financially speaking, will leave all the combatants, whether victorious or otherwise, pretty much in the position of the Kilkenny cats—that is to say, financially exhausted.

In the next place, I do not know, nor does anybody know, whether the condition of affairs after the war will be either a real and permanent peace or a constant and armed anticipation for war. It depends largely, of course, on the result of the conflict, and it also depends even more on the policy of the States of Europe themselves, whether they will come to realize what a hideous curse is inherent in war, both to the victors and to the losers.

There is a third condition to which I look forward with confidence. Our millions of men will return to their homes and to this country, perhaps with a new spirit and a new view of the world and of human affairs. If we may use a somewhat vulgarized expression, they will have become from man supermen, and that is a grand outlook for us, for they must inevitably control the future of this country. (Cheers.) After all, they will bring back character, tried through a fiery furnace in the field of battle, self-respect and respect for others, which is perhaps not less important. But character is the inestimable asset which they will bring to this country. We talk of the sciences and various arts and faculties to which university life is rightly devoted, but unfortunately we have not, and I suppose we cannot furnish, a faculty of character. It is character that rules the world. (Cheers.) What is this war but a conflict of character, conflicts between the gallant, reckless, confident Briton—always taken unawares, but always ready to make up the gap—and the cold, calculating nation of assassins, able through a whole generation to devote all their resources of science and knowledge to the preparation of a hideous conspiracy against their neighbours and the liberties of all men? (Cheers.)

I cannot understand how neutrals—I speak now only of European neutrals—can look with indifference on this conflict of characters, because they

**Maimed British Prisoners.****Inhuman Scene in Bavaria.**

An exchanged prisoner who has returned to England, relating his experiences as a prisoner of war being taken to Wurzburg, writes of a young Irishman who was in the carriage with him. This young man had been very badly wounded in the face, having lost the sight of one eye, was also deaf in one ear, and shockingly disfigured. At Aschaffenburg, one of the places they stopped at on the journey, a mob came in to look at the prisoners.

The sentry was telling our visitors that one of the Englishers had been shot in the face and was badly disfigured. Whereupon a German soldier pulled the poor fellow out of the sleeping mass on the floor and sat him upon the seat, the others standing round pointing with their fingers at the poor mutilated face with coarse jeering laughter. The young Irish soldier sat patiently through it all—his blind eye was a running sore, the torn cheek in healing had left a hideously scarred hollow, and the mouth and nose were twisted to one side. His condition would have stirred pity in the heart of a savage, and yet these Germans laughed and jeered.

This scene comes back to me with a fresh bitterness when I see the able-bodied young civilians in this country—they must number millions—who should be ashamed to be seen alive until the perpetration of deeds such as these have been brought to account.

This poor fellow came from County Carlow. Is there a man in Carlow in all Ireland who could have witnessed this scene unmoved?

So much stronger is the impression of things seen than things heard that, although I have second-hand evidence of war, worse horrors of wounded men shot, of men of a well-known regiment kicked and beaten along the road to a German prison—none of these things, no atrocity of Louvain, no story of women and children tortured, has moved me so much to a deep loathing of Germany as the pathetic sight of this young Irishman and his heartless tormentors.

An English officer who saw the outrage did not know what became of this poor fellow—probably one of the Irishmen tortured to death at Leuburg. Times.

most know that if the British character prevails, as we know that it will, every neutral State will be free to follow its old developments in liberty and without attack, whereas if the Teuton—we shall shake off all relationship with that word—if the Prussian wins, he will enclose Europe in a coffin with a Prussian sentinel to guard it.

**MOTOR CAR TYRES.****LOW PRICES AND ONLY BEST MAKES.****Goodrich****Moseley****United States***(Plain, chain, nobby)***Dunlop****Michelin****All****Stocked by****Siam Motor Works Ltd.****HAND MASSAGE.**

An ingeniously made massage ready for use at any moment. Come and see it at our shop.

**Prices.****Tcs. 7 First quality****" 5 Second "****S. IKESAKI, Tapan Mon.****Phathanakorn Cinematograph.****TO-NIGHT!****TO-NIGHT!!****2 parts CHANGING THE MAP OF EUROPE 2 parts.****A Military film, depicting the Great European War.****2 parts DRAKE'S LOVE STORY 2 parts.****A Grand Historical Drama Portraying incidents in the Life of Sir Francis Drake.****2 parts THE AVIATOR'S FIANCE 2 parts.****A Drama of Love and Tragedy.****THE ROMANCE OF ELAINE****Episodes 29 & 30****In 4 reels.****Meklong Railway Co., Ltd.****TIME TABLE.**

BANGKOK-MEKLONG.					MEKLONG-BANGKOK.		
Distance from Bangkok.	Train No.				Distance from Meklong.	Train No.	
	STATIONS.					STATIONS.	
	I. III. V. VII.					VI. VIII.	
	A.M.	A.P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
Km. Bangkok Dep.	7.00	9.00	2.00	4.00	Km. Meklong Dep.	9.00	2.00
33.1 Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya					33.8 Terminus Arr.	10.20	3.20

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

BANGKOK-MEKLONG.			MEKLONG-BANGKOK.						
Distance from B. Hlane.	Train No.		Distance from Mahachul.	Train No					
	STATIONS.			STA TIONS.					
	III. VII.			II. IV. VI. VIII					
	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		
Km. B. Hlane	Terminus Dep 10.50		3.50	Km. Mahachul	Terminus Dep 7.00		11.00	2.00	4.00
33.8 Meklong	Arr. 12.10	5.10	33.1 Bangkok	Arr. 8.20	12.20	3.20	5.20		

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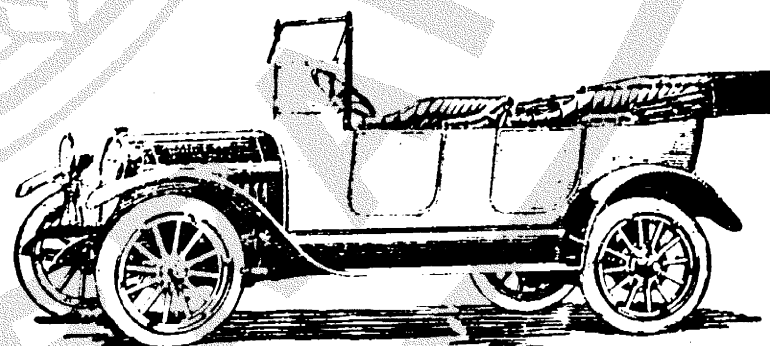
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**Siam Observer Electric Printing Works.**



### Notice.

The new Railway Terminus at Hua Lampong will be opened for traffic from the 26th June 1916.

The present station will be abolished from same date.

Royal Railway Department.  
Bangkok 20th June 1916.

20-26

### Notice.

#### CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—

Ex. s.s. "Namsang" are hereby notified that same have arrived per s/s "Penang" on 19th inst., and will be landed and stored at our wharf.

#### CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—

Ex. s.s. "Tydenus"  
"Colombo Maru"  
"Novara"  
and Balances ex s/s "Mentor", "Ningchow", "Idomeneus", "Middleham Castle", "Hirano Maru", "Benrinnes", "Benavon", "Mishima Maru", "Kamo Maru", "Keelung", "Merionethshire" and "Nyanza" are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Kuala" on 21st inst., and will be landed and stored at our wharf.

No claim will be entertained unless made within 10 days after final discharge of the steamer.  
Goods not cleared within 3 days after final discharge of cargo will be liable to go down rent.

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.  
Agents.

### FOR SALE.

**FORD CAR**  
1914 Model.  
In good running order.  
**Price Tns. 1,500**  
Apply to: "S."  
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### Just Imported.

Writing pads,  
Envelopes, all sizes,  
Typewriting paper,  
Mourning paper & envelopes,  
Correspondence cards,  
Pears Soap,  
Tumblers,

Brushes,—Nail, Tooth, Hair.

Shoe, Cloth, Shaving, etc.

Apply.—

E. M. PEREIRA & Co

### Telegraph Lines.

The Post and Telegraph Department reports that Paknampo line is interrupted between Bangkok and Ayudhya. Krat line is still in order as far as Jolburi. Malay Peninsular main line is good as far as Lang-nan. Tavoy line is still in order as far as Myittha. Other lines are in order.

### Bangkok Mails Close.

CHANDABURI.  
Saturday 24th 10 a.m. s.s. Krat  
SONGKHLA.  
Saturday 24th 10 a.m. s.s. Boribot

### Exchange Rates.

#### To-day'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. 115 3/4  
SINGAPORE—  
Bank Bills, demand \$65 1/2  
HONGKONG—  
Bank Bills, demand \$72 3/4  
YOKOHAMA & KOBE...  
Bank Bills, demand Y71 5/8  
NOTE:—The rate of Interest on Advance Bills has been reduced to 6 per cent. per annum.  
Equivalent of Exchange demand London in Siamese Currency:—  
Tos. 13.08.—(Bank Rate)

## Expanded Metal

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

## Milners' Safes

Patent fire and thief resisting.  
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**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

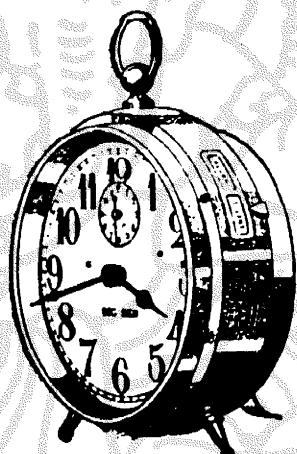
**CHEESE**  
Roquefort  
Gruyere  
Savoie  
Full Cream Gruyere  
(in small tins)  
English Margarine

Fresh Australian Butter  
Pure Beef Dripping in 2lb Tins.

## The "Big Ben"

intermittent alarmclock  
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his favour:

**Quality, looks, and style.**



Slender, massive, richly plated, he stands seven inches tall with well shaped, distinct hands and a big, broad dial easily visible in the dim morning light.

**Big Ben's** voice in deep and jolly, pleasing to hear.

He is a clock of unlimited service.

Sole Importers. **S. A. B.**

## JAWARAD DISPENSARY

### New Arrivals of Chemicals

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

**Prices on application.**

THE

## Great War.

### The French Front.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, June 21.

An enemy curtain of fire was broken up.

We gained ground on Hill 108.

South of Berry-an-Bac, the Germans attacked after exploding a mine.

There was rather intense activity by artillery on either side on both banks of the Meuse.

### The French Chamber.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, June 21.

The Chamber held a secret meeting to-day. This was the sixth sitting.

The Radical-Socialistic group met this morning and decided to support the Government.

### The Russian Front.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, June 21.

Petrograd.—We repulsed an Austro-German offensive in the village of Voronchins.

On the extreme left the enemy fell back in disorder.

We succeeded in cutting in two the army of General Pflanzer.

### Greece.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, June 21.

Athens.—A ministerial crisis seems probable following the official decision for a general demobilisation. Preparations are being made for the new legislative elections.

### Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund.

A further contribution of £500 was recently sent to this Fund from the British subjects of all races resident in Siam. Sir Edward Grey in acknowledging this contribution has written to H.B.M. Minister as follows:

His Royal Highness desires that you will convey to the contributors a further expression of the great pleasure which it has given him to receive this renewed mark of their generosity, in the same manner as before.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PHRA Singhol Sazara returned to Bangkok this afternoon.

ON account of the hard state of the ground there will be no Rugby football at the R.B.S.C. to-morrow afternoon.

THE Morning Post's Budapest correspondent learns from Berlin that Her. Liebknecht will be court-martialed and probably executed.

THE shooting competition for the Monthly Cup will take place at the R.B.S.C. on Sunday, June 25th at 5 p.m. Fifteen birds. Handicap by birds and distance. Entrance fee 25c.

A REMARKABLE record of service in connection with the war is held by the remote island of Lewis. Out of a population of 28,000, close on 4,500 are with the colours. In many villages not a man fit for military service is left. Already over 300 of the islanders have given their lives in the war.

PRIVATE Aitken, Durham Light Infantry, of Jarrow, who has been deaf and dumb since the battle of Loos, has recovered his lost faculties as the result of an operation for appendicitis. The pain was so great that the desire to cry out restored his speech, and at the same time his hearing returned.

THERE was a large number of Siamese high officials on board the s.s. "Kuala" this afternoon to wish bon voyage to H. R. H. Prince Mahidol. Besides His Royal Highness the other passengers who left by this steamer to-day were H. S. H. Mom Chao Patipon, Mom Luang Chew, Phya Chanindra and Lady Chanindra, Mr. J. A. Cable, Mr. W. Downie, Mr. N. C. Tonburg and Nai Pait.



### Court Circular.

DUSIT PARK,

Thursday, June 22.

This evening His Majesty the King received His Royal Highness the Prince of Songkhla who came to take leave of The King before his departure for the United States of America to complete his education. He Majesty was graciously pleased to pour lustral water upon the head of the Prince and anointed him on the forehead in accordance with ancient usage in the Royal Family, thus wishing him a happy voyage and a safe return.

### The Survey Department.

Major General Phya Bhakdi Bhudhorn, the Director of the Royal Survey Department of the Army, sends us his report on the operations of the department for the year 1914-1915.

The period reported on is from 1st October 1914 to the 30th September 1915. This period nearly corresponds to the 30th year of the Department since its formation by Royal Decree.

The following extracts from the report will be read with interest:—

#### Administration.

The general administration of the Department throughout the period now reported on remained in the hands of the Director, Colonel Bhaya Bhakdi Bhudhorn. Bhaya Sakol Kich Pra-muan, Palad Krom, and Lieut-Colonel Huang Kibbhi Roeang Ron, Chief of the Field Staff Branch, continued in their positions. By an army order of the 13th August 1915 Huang Prauan Satholamang, formerly Chief of the Educational party and acting in charge of the Mapping and Educational branch, was promoted to be Chief of that branch, his place as Chief of the Educational party being taken by Nai Pp Kaktaprachit appointed acting Chief of that party. Mr. A. J. Irwin continued to perform his duties as Adviser during the period reported on.

#### Staff.

According to the statement published in the last annual report the staff numbered 203 on the 30th September 1914. On the expiry of their contracts for service in the Department Mr. J. R. Bell, assistant to the Chief draftsman, left at the end of December 1914, and Mr. K. G. Gairdner, special assistant-superintendent, left on the 11th July 1915. At the end of the Survey year now reported on the staff, including officers on leave, numbered 205.

Two index charts accompany this report, one showing the progress of the principal triangulation, and the other showing the progress of the surveys.

#### Administration Office.

Details as to the staff of this office are given in para 2 of the report. Throughout the year Bhaya Sakol Kichpramuan held the position of Palad Krom. Huang Prajan Banasarn, Secretary, and Khun Chari Rathaket, Chief of the Transport Party, continued to hold their positions and carry out their duties in the Palad Krom's office during the period reported on. In the Palad Krom's office the Secretary's division dealt with 717 departmental letters issued and received, together with a total of 5,172 originals or copies of other documents. Entries in files, records, and acknowledgement receipts amounted to 8,076. The Secretary's division also dealt with the exchange of reports with foreign Survey Departments and the receipt of professional or other books or reports presented to this Department. The Transport Party issued military railway tickets for the despatch of survey officers, transport animals, or stores on 185 occasions, and arranged for the transport of survey officers on mail boats for work in the coastal provinces on 9 occasions. In addition the party had charge of all arrangements concerning the receipt and allocation of the Department's pack mules and ponies, and of repairs and additions to the Headquarters and No. 2 offices. The latter included the addition during the year to the Headquarters office of a doctor's office and medical dispensary. The supervision of repairs to boats in use on the field work was also part of the duties of this party. The number of survey officers and coolies treated for illness in Bangkok during the year by the medical officers of the Department amounted to 224. In the office of the Accountant, Mr. A. E. de Cam-pus, translations of 1,385 documents were made during the year, chiefly from English into Siamese. The type-writing of documents in foreign languages is carried out in the Accountant's office.

### PADDY REPORT FOR JUNE 22.

Nasuan 2060 coynas at Tos. 85/106 each  
Samruang 800 " " 78/83 "  
Namtang 370 " " 76/77 "  
Total Coyans 3230 "



## Prisoners' Camps in Germany.

### Punitive Conditions at Minden.

The British Foreign Office has issued a number of reports of visits paid to prisoners' working camps in Germany by members of the American Embassy to Berlin. The majority of the reports present no unusual features. There is, however, the general complaint as to the quality of the food, the men relying on packages from home, and as to means for recreation.

The camps visited were Kattenvenne, Wiedenbrück, Rheda, Gütersloh, Moers, Castrop, Berlin (Paulstrasse and Tagel), Michendorf, Friederichshof, bei Marienfelde, Tellow (two camps), Buhlisdorf, and Marke.

At Paulstrasse, Berlin, the men who were employed in unloading coal and coke from barges complained of their quarters, which, according to the report, were found to be unsatisfactory.

At Friederichshof there was some complaint of rough treatment, which was found to have taken place on one occasion only, and amounted to "a peremptory order by the guard, who drew his bayonet but did not strike or attempt to strike."

At Wiedenbrück, a small agricultural camp, there were no facilities for baths, and the sanitary arrangements were imperfect.

At Moers, a coal mine, 11 British prisoners who refused to work underground were punished by being made to stand without moving for some hours at a time and kept on reduced rations for a day. They have since gone to work.

Visits were also made to internment camps at Minden, Alten-Grabow, and Möncheberg.

At Minden a singular condition was found. No access was allowed to other prisoners from the block occupied by the British. No distinction was made between the different ranks, the lighting was unsatisfactory, the supply of water insufficient, and the sanitary conditions imperfect. While there was no direct persuasion to induce the men to work, there was a good deal of indirect pressure, but the men appeared unwilling. "No amusements or recreation are permitted, and at the beginning a question was raised whether books would be permitted, though this is now settled in the affirmative." There is no opportunity for football, and musical instruments are not allowed where the British are quartered.

## Preparations for Peace.

### German Government Plans.

Interesting statements were made in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag about the German preparations for the declaration of peace.

Dr. Richter, Under-Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior, said that the Foreign Office was giving minute attention to the whole subject. They had to aim at the removal of all the checks upon trade and industry which were made necessary by the war, and that State would come off best which succeeded in reaching this goal most rapidly. State monopolies could not be a substitute for commercial intelligence in the exploitation of the world markets. He thought that they would meet the exchange difficulty by moderate expropriations of gold—and still better by exchange of goods and produce. In this matter potash would play a great part. In order to obtain the most important raw materials, they intended to form industrial associations, which would manage themselves, but be assisted by a representative of the State. These associations would be responsible for purchases, distribution, and the supply of information. They were engaged in constant negotiations with Austria-Hungary in order to arrive at a joint programme for the solution of these problems.

Dr. Richter said that the fear in Germany of the effects of a trade war after the conclusion of peace was largely exaggerated. The conditions were "too various" for such a trade war to be carried on, and to a great extent "the demand for business" would defeat all such efforts.

There was a good deal of discussion of means to increase the German mercantile marine. The Government said it was impossible to accept a National Liberal proposal that the State should build merchant ships for its own account. With regard to a Centre Party motion demanding that the Government should supply adequate funds for shipbuilding, it was stated that the Government was prepared to do everything that was possible, but could not at present discuss the details.

As is well known, Germany on the outbreak of war suspended practically all the restrictions upon the employment of children and women. In the course of the debate it was stated in defence of this action that 56 per cent. of the workmen in Rhineland and Westphalia and 66 per cent. of the workmen in Upper Silesia have been taken away by the war.

## Medical Supplies.

### Statement by Sir M. De Bunsen.

In the course of a statement made to Mr. Allen, of the United States Associated Press, by Sir Maurice de Bunsen, on the subject of the supply of medical necessities to the Central Powers from America, he said:—

"The position of the British Government in this matter is quite clear. They are prepared to allow the dispatch of medical supplies to any American Red Cross units which may be working for the Central Powers upon receipt of assurances as to their employment. They are not, however, prepared to allow medical supplies to be generally imported by the enemy."

A general permit to import these supplies, Sir Maurice said, would apply not only to America, but to all parts of the world, and would free the enemy from all necessity of using their existing supplies of such articles as rubber for medical purposes, and enable them to devote these articles exclusively to warlike ends. The enemy's remedy, if they wished to safeguard the interests of their wounded, was obviously first of all to allocate a sufficient amount of available supplies to these purposes.

Sir Maurice continued:—"It is instructive to consider the record of the Germans themselves in these matters. In the Franco-Prussian War they did not allow medical supplies into Paris, and in the present war they have prohibited the export of German medical books because they openly profess to grudge to other countries the benefits of German scientific skill. They have, moreover, given no indication that they would allow medical supplies to be imported into Great Britain, from which country their submarine blockade is avowedly intended to cut off all supplies. Germany, moreover, is the Power that has deliberately violated the Geneva Convention by attempting to torpedo the hospital ship *Astoria* and by actually torpedoing the hospital ship *Portugal*, thereby causing the deaths of a large number of nurses and helping a wounded man. Charges of inhumanity from those who have done such things should be closely scrutinized."

On the question of the legal right of the Allies to intercept medical supplies, Sir Maurice said that they had never been regarded in previous wars as entitled to preferential treatment, and cited the action of the North in the American Civil War in preventing medical supplies from reaching the South. As to the Germans' argument that by Article 29 of the Declaration of London articles serving exclusively to aid the sick and wounded may not be treated as contraband of war, he pointed out that there were very few articles which could be used exclusively to aid the sick and wounded; attempts had been made to draw up lists, but it had been found impossible to obtain any general agreement on such list between the belligerents.

In view of these difficulties and the impossibility of distinguishing between what was destined for the troops and for the civil population, the Allied Governments had been obliged to insist that Article 29 of the Declaration of London could, in present circumstances, only be held to apply to Red Cross supplies which were dispatched by a neutral nation to a properly organized Red Cross unit under the full control of that nation.

## Germany and Bulgaria.

The German papers are full of enthusiastic reports of the visit of Bulgarian Deputy to Berlin. At a party in the garden of his official residence, the Imperial Chancellor made a great point of the fact that "the revival of Bulgaria as a State" was accomplished by the signature in that house of the Berlin Treaty of 1878. Not satisfied with this, he recalled a Treaty of Alliance between a German King and a Bulgarian ruler in the year 861. He even referred upon the following comparison:—

"On your read through Germany you will have felt that common sentiments inspire our two people. It could not be otherwise after our common experiences in this glorious year. But there is more than this in these sentiments. We think of our own past, and we know what it means for a rising people to be threatened with suppression by a superior force and then to be able to rise and liberate itself. We also have always been hemmed in by enemies, and have always had to keep our hand on the sword."

### Economy in Women's Clothes.

The latest economic device in Germany is the establishment of a "maximum measure" for women's dresses.

Under the auspices of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, and under the menace of strong Government action, representatives of the interested traders have decided to make binding arrangements as to the amount of stuff that may be employed in the making of clothes for next autumn and winter. The dress-makers will apparently decide the width of skirts, the amount of trimmings, the length of coats, and the width of mantles. Apparently the lawful sizes will still vary with the size of the wearers.

According to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, Düsseldorf is about to introduce a system of clothes cards for "the poorer classes."

## The Price of Food in England.

### (By Professor W. J. Ashley.)

The cost of living in this country has gone up by rather more than one-third since the war began. Yet the great mass of the people, so far from suffering from deprivation, has never been so prosperous, never so well fed. The rise in living expenses has not been due to restriction of supply; it has been due chiefly to the fact that the people have been able and willing to pay high prices. An important immediate cause has been the rise of freights; but these freights could not have gone on being paid had there not continued to be an effective demand. The proof of all this is not difficult.

As to cost of living. The increase in the retail cost of the food of the working classes is reckoned by the Board of Trade as about 50 per cent. This is on the supposition that they made no change in their marketing. As a fact they have to some extent lessened the pressure by resorting to cheaper but equally wholesome substitutes. And food is not the only item to be considered. There is clothing, which has not advanced in price to anything like the same extent; there is rent, and here an incipient rise was checked by legislation; and there is fuel. Combining all these elements in their proper proportion, we reach some 35 per cent. as a reasonable estimate of the total increase in living expenses.

### SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

There is superabundant evidence that the money in comes of the people, speaking broadly, have risen so much more than the cost of living that they are not merely able to meet the additional charges; they have a substantial margin wherewith to add to their comfort, to save for the future, or to multiply their pleasures, whether wise or unwise. It cannot be necessary to labour the point statistically and to adduce the easily accessible figures as to rates of pay, output and overtime, or to do more than make passing reference to the thousands of women who were not wage-earners before and to the allowances to soldiers' wives. The present results are enough for our purpose. Here in Birmingham, for instance, there is less illness, because people are better fed; homes are better made more comfortable, and the second-hand furniture shops are almost empty; the pawnbrokers' shelves are getting bare; the children are better cared for; underclothing shops do a brisk trade; and people are opening savings bank accounts who never dreamt of doing so before. Significant is the experience of the Birmingham Industrial Cooperative Society, with its well-nigh 40,000 members, representing almost as many separate families. As it does a ready-money business, a rapid expansion of membership must mean a widening circle of improved conditions. Its membership, in fact, has grown 50 per cent. during the war. Meanwhile the figures of sales per member have been mounting up higher considerably than can be accounted for by prices. And notice, particularly that the weight of bread purchased per member, in spite of its abnormal price, has remained practically unaltered.

Perhaps Birmingham is rather more flourishing than some places; but it is common knowledge that material well-being is pretty generally diffused over the country. If confinement be sought, it is easy to see the statistics of the sales of the Cooperative Wholesale, or to trace the unemployment or pauperism.

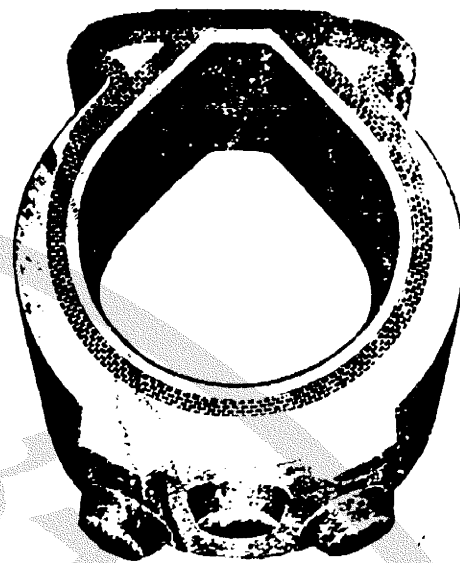
This is not to say that nobody is distressed by the prevailing high prices. Putting on one side middle-class people with fixed incomes, those who find it hard to manage are such old-age pensioners as have no relatives to help them, and soldiers' wives with large families of small children. There are also certain small classes of day labourers whose wages are said not yet to have been adjusted to the changed conditions, and whose cases will doubtless be carefully considered by the Ministry of Munitions. But all these instances of hardship put together are relatively so few that the attempt of a Scap-War agitator here and there to make capital out of them have altogether failed to catch the ear of the working population.

### THE MAINTENANCE OF SUPPLY.

Ability to pay high prices will not enable a nation to be fed if food is not available. But though, at particular periods during the war, there have been difficulties with shipping and at the ports, on the whole supplies have been maintained remarkably well. The total quantity of wheat delivered by farmers and imported during the cereal year September, 1914-August, 1915, was not quite 1 per cent. below that in the preceding season. During the current cereal year that deficiency will probably be more than made up for. Already, in its first 36 weeks, the supply that has reached the market has been more than 1 per cent. greater than at the corresponding point of last year, and the experts estimate the quantity now "on passage" to be substantially larger than it was then. As to meat, the information is hardly so recent, but it is encouraging to be told that the

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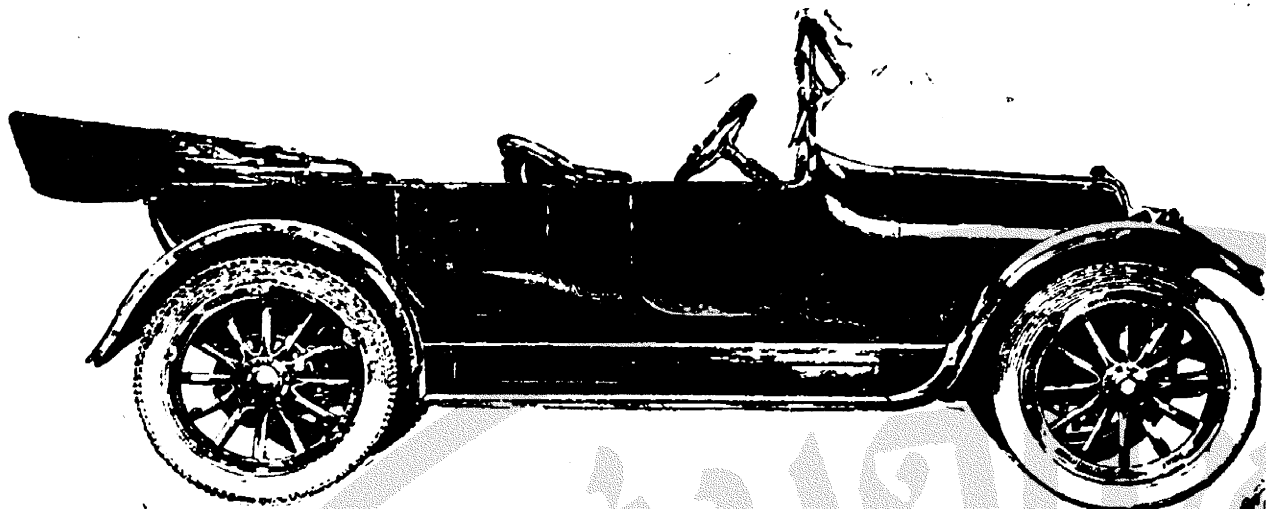
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supply reaching Smithfield for civil purposes in 1915 was only 12 per cent. less than the total supply in 1914. This looks as if the civil population was quite as well provided for as in the previous year. It is stated that "throughout the year the demand was readily met, and there was frequently a surplus at the end of the week."

British shipping has at last been brought under a unified control. The Government, by the prudent use of its powers in this respect, as well as by the restriction of the importation of non-necessaries, and by securing an adequate labour force in the docks and shipbuilding yards, can do much to overcome the difficulties of transportation. Unless the submarine peril becomes far more formidable, the nation, in the matter of food, can face the coming winter with a certain equanimity. And should a time ever arrive when the more direct control of food stuffs by the Government enters the

field of serious discussion, the example of Germany will show us both what a Government can and what it cannot do. The hearts of Herbert DeBrock and Michaelis know their own bitterness, and I refrain from obvious comparisons between the two countries. Those statements cannot but be aware that the English Government can quite easily acquaint itself with the essential facts of the German situation. They will not be surprised to learn that it has taken note of the recent public utterances of the most distinguished of German physiologists, Dr. Rubner. For Rubner, perhaps the most prominent figure among all those who have elaborated schemes for the regulation of his country's food, roughly declares that the organization of supply has been even more disappointing in the second year than in the first, and considers it obvious that the authorities have practically lost control over the whole question.



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### Marketing in Paris.

Paris, May 10.—Everyone is interested in marketing nowadays, and the price of food is discussed as eagerly in the drawing-room as it is in the kitchen.

It is also discussed in the Chamber of Deputies, and written about in the daily papers; but it is the housekeeper who has to meet its caprices—and not even the spring weather is more capricious. The mistress of the house compares her books with those of two years ago and wrings her hands. The cook compares her perquisites with those before the war and groans over the decrease. The butcher vows he will have to close his shop unless the cattle-dealer is made to sell his cattle at reasonable rates; and the baker is impervious to complaints about bread that won't keep 24 hours. One has to accept things as they are or do without them. Everything is there, nothing is wanting, but the best and the worst in the market must be paid for dearly.

In the market-place, the pulse of the people can be taken, and, if the Paris markets are typical of the nation, it beats steadily and strongly in France. The lively, gay-coloured, open-air clusters of stalls are as picturesque as ever. The carts stacked with all sorts of country produce come into the city during the night, and at the dawn unload on the stalls. The peasant women stand behind their butter and eggs, their nosebags of cottage-garden flowers, their cheeses, chickens, and home-grown rabbits. They cry their wares with lusty voices, and they are as adamant when it comes to driving a bargain. No woman in the world has a keener eye for a customer, and their smile is as inscrutable as that of the Mona Lisa as they watch the various types of housekeepers go by. The lady in a bonnet who comes to market instead of sending her cook because she thinks she gets things cheaper; the small shopkeeper who comes without a bonnet but always buys the best and the dearest, because her husband is "something of an epicure"; the cook from the rich house opposite, and the *bonne a tout faire* who has to render account to her provident mistress for every halfpenny—all are open books to the market woman, and she knows just where she must give way and just where she can hold out. Now and then her heart will melt before a very anxious eye and an obviously empty purse; but she will make up for her human weakness in one direction by being extra hard in another.

#### SPRING PRICES.

The spring prices run very much as follows:—Butter, 3s. a lb.; fresh eggs, 3d. each; new potatoes, 4d. a lb.;

spring cabbages, 4d. each. Fresh carrots and turnips cost a half-penny each and asparagus in 6d. a lb. Wild strawberries are 3s. 6d. for a small basket, and the larger berries are 1s. to 1s. 2d. the lb. These are market prices, and those of the shops in residential quarters are high above them. Meat, fish, and poultry are all very dear, but have not changed much for the last six months. Chickens still cost 7s. each, and no fish seems possible to the economical mind except mackerel and whiting. The fruit which the French people are learning to use and to like is rhubarb. They find it cheap and wholesome; but they stew it into jam, and it is not at all like the "stewed rhubarb" we knew in nursery days.

The flower markets have dwindled a good deal since the war, and some no longer exist, but the flower shops are not doing badly. The lily of the valley is now most in favour. It is the lucky flower, and on May 1 if a young man sent a bunch of it to a lady she felt she stood a chance of nailing a little sorrow. But it is also a very profitable flower, and in the woods not far from Paris where it grows in abundance children and women gather it and tie it into bunches to send up to the Paris markets, not for a few pennies, but for a considerable number of francs.

The Ham Fair, which is joined to the Old Iron Fair, is also a typical Paris market, and this year was marked by many strange features. The sale of sausages, for which it is noted, was ostentatiously free from anything suggestive of German production, and one noisy wag stood by his stall in a fantastic costume and called attention to the notice over his head which ran:—"Taisez-vous, n'écoutez-vous, les produits ennemis nous déçoivent." The turning of M. Millerand's famous warning to talkative people in public places to suit his purpose pleased the ham-merchant and his customers enormously. The old iron and the curio-mongers also did a fair trade this spring. Although the foreign artists who generally throng there to find studio valuables were noticeably few, several soldiers on leave stood guard over motley collections of rubbish. It is often asked how the men from the front will settle down to the routine of peace time when the war is over; but we get the answer every day in the simple, unostentatious way in which the heroes of the war take up their civil tasks when on leave or when discharged from the army as unfit for further service.

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## German News Service.

June 6.

The Admiralty reports:—British sailors, rescued by the German 5th torpedo-boat flotilla, during the battle off Skager-Rak, stated that the battle cruiser "Princess Royal" (launched 1911; 27,000 tons) listed heavily, while the battle cruiser "Queen Mary" (launched 1912; 27,000 tons) was lost in the engagement with the German first reconnoitring force. At the same time, the small cruiser "Birmingham" (launched 1913; 5,530 tons) sank. They further stated that during this phase of the battle, all five Super-Dreadnoughts of the "Queen Elizabeth" class (launched 1913 and 1914; 28,000 tons) took part. Other English prisoners, rescued by the German 3rd torpedo-boat flotilla, stated, independently of each other, and confirmed in writing, that they observed with certainty the sinking of the battle ship "Warspite" of the battle cruiser "Princess Royal" and of the flag ship of the British torpedo-boat flotilla, "Turbulent," "Nestor" and "Alcator."

A German submarine sighted after the battle off Skager-Rak 90 miles off the Tynemouth a ship of the "Iron Duke" type, (battle ships launched 1912 and 1913; 28,000 tons) with a heavy list and visibly much water in the forepart, steaming towards the English coast. The German submarine, on account of its unfavourable position towards the ship and owing to the heavy sea, was unable to shoot.

The British loss of human lives during the sea battle off Skager-Rak is estimated at more than 7,000.

A telegram from Kiel states, that the British Super-Dreadnought "Warspite" ("Queen Elizabeth" class, launched 1914; 28,000 tons) during the battle off Skager-Rak was sunk by S.M.S. "Koenig" (launched 1913; 25,000 tons). It was observed from the "Koenig" that the "Warspite" was heavily hit: a gigantic explosion then followed, after which the "Warspite" sank rapidly.

Oversea Service, June 6.  
A competent German authority gives the following description of the naval battle off Jutland.

The German High Sea Fleet left port with the intention to force a fight with those parts of the British fleet which lately had been reported to cruise off the Norwegian South Coast.

The Germans sighted the first enemy ships—light cruisers of the Calliope type—on the 31st May at 4 p.m., about 70 miles off the Skager-Rak. The enemy at once developed highest speed and fled northwards, hotly pursued by the German cruisers.

At 5.25 p.m. the Germans sighted to the west two hostile columns, which later on were made out to consist of 6 hostile battle cruisers and a great number of light cruisers and destroyers.

The enemy deployed his forces to the south. The German cruisers approached the enemy to about 13 kilometers and opened a very effective fire, steering a south to southeastern course. During this first phase of the battle 2 British battle cruisers and 1 destroyer were sunk.

After a combat lasting 30 minutes the Germans sighted north of the British ships a further strong hostile squadron, which later turned out to be 5 battle ships of the Queen Elizabeth class. Soon afterwards the German main fleet entered the fight. The enemy's cruisers immediately headed again northward, closely followed by the 5 battle ships of the Queen Elizabeth class, trying to escape from the highly effective fire of the German ships by developing the highest speed and by taking up new formations. At the same time an attempt was made to shape an eastern course and to outflank the leading German ships. The German fleet, developing the highest speed, followed all movements of the enemy. During this phase of the battle 1 British cruiser of the Achillesor Shannon class and 1 destroyer were accounted for.

The ships forming the rear of the German battleship squadron had up to this moment not yet been able to take a hand in fighting.

Shortly afterwards new strong hostile forces appeared from the north, consisting—according to reports to hand—of more than 20 battleships of the most modern type.

As the leading ships of the German line were sometimes subjected to the fire of the British ships from two directions a westerly course was decided upon. At the same time the German destroyer flotillas were ordered to attack the enemy; these attacks which were repeated three times with wonderful dash resulted in the destruction of 1 British dreadnought. Besides it is safe to say that a number of ships were damaged.

When darkness fell the contending forces which were now participating in the battle consisted of—besides smaller units:

On the British side at least	25 dreadnoughts
	6 battle cruisers
at least	4 armoured cruisers
On the German side at least	16 dreadnoughts
	5 battle cruisers
	6 battleships of the 1st type
	armoured cruisers none

When it grew dark the German destroyers flotillas again attacked the enemy. During the night a number of single attacks of cruisers and torpedo boats took place.

In these actions, the last phase of the battle, 1 British cruiser of the Achilles—or Shannon type, 1 or most probably 2 small British cruisers and at least 10 British destroyers were sunk. The leading ship of the German

(Continued on Page 8.)



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High Sea Fleet alone accounted for at least 6 British destroyers, including the "Tribune" and "Tipperary," two of the most modern destroyers acting as flotilla leaders.

A squadron of older British battleships, hurrying up from the south, arrived only on the morning of the 1st of June when the battle was over. These ships at once steamed away without having come in touch with or even in sight of the German main fleet.

#### In the West.

West of the Meuse, the German artillery, with good success, fired against the enemy's batteries and trenches. French infantry attempted to advance against the German trenches, west of the road Haucourt—Fancy, but were repulsed.

East of the Meuse, the bitter fighting between the Caillette forest and Damloup is going on with undiminished violence. The enemy's infantry masses tried to regain the positions conquered by the Germans during the last days. The greatest efforts were made by the enemy on the Fuime ridge, southwest of the village of Vaux and in the district southeastwards. All French counter attacks, without exception, were repulsed, with the heaviest to the enemy.

German reconnoitring detachments entered the enemy position along the Yser, north of Arras, east of Albert and near the Altkrich forest, 30 French, 20 Belgians and 25 British, all unrounded, were made prisoners and one mine-thruster was taken by the Germans.

June 6.

On the western bank of the Meuse, the positions held by the East Prussians, on the Fuime ridge, were four times attacked during the night, after heaviest artillery preparation, but without the slightest success for the French. The enemy suffered particularly serious losses from the co-operation of the German curtain fire, machine-gun and infantry fire.

#### In the East.

Vienna, June 4. The enemy's artillery entered into action this morning on the whole northeastern Bessarabian front. The Russian artillery fire was particularly violent on the Dnjester and on the lower Strypa, northwest of Tarnopol and in Volhynia. The army of Colonel General Archduke Josef Ferdinand was subjected to intense Russian gun fire, near Olyka, in a sector extending over a length of 25 kilometers.

A Russian gas attack on the Dnjester did no damage to the Austro-Hungarians.

Everywhere there are signs of several impending infantry attacks.

### Fighting Liquid Fire.

A nightmarish story by H. G. Wells, written some fifteen years ago, tells of a Martian attack upon this planet, and relates how the Martians stalking about England in high stilted shoes, turned upon the defenceless people incinerating rays of light that burned to ashes everything in their paths. Mr. Wells has shared the fame of Jules Verne in having some of his most impossible prophecies come true. Will this ray of burning light be the next? The Germans have approached it a ready. Allied warrior must take not only his gas-mask and steel helmet with him to the front trenches nowadays, but his fire-screen as well. In addition to being mined, sapped, gassed, obliterated by a curtain of fire, and gassed, he is in great danger of being boiled, too. The "nightmare of smoke and flame" produced by a Flamme-werfer attack is strikingly described by a wounded corporal of British territorials, once a New Yorker, whose story is given out in a special cable to the New York "Times." He says:

The general effect of the Flamme-werfer is just the opposite of that of water being thrown on a blaze. I once saw New York firemen fighting a fourteen-story warehouse fire near Nineteenth Street. The water spurted up in bright columns whose ends were lost in smoke. The flame jets in the daylight look exactly the same from a distance. One sees a little group holding a hose with a bright jet spouting before them into the rolling billows of smoke—only this time our trenches were in the midst of the smoke clouds.

We carried big oblong cylinders of interwoven osier, covered with dry clay, against which the flaming liquid fell harmlessly, but the smell was terrible—almost suffocating—although we were wearing masks.

Our battalion held the trenches just inside Avocourt Wood. Sunday night's bombardment had smashed them badly, but we were sheltered in holes, and our artillery so disorganized the enemy when they were massing for attack that we had time to link up the shell-holes within the trenches and fix the barbed wire in position.

#### A FRESH ATTEMPT.

About eleven words came to expect an assault, when suddenly my lieutenant, peering at the enemy through his glasses, cried: "They're trying that again!" We had experienced a flame attack before near Neuville. He passed me the glasses, at the same time ordering the men to get their shields ready. I saw the Germans running forward in groups of four or five to a series of small mounds in front of their

trench and about twenty yards distant from ours.

Sheltered by the mounds, they stood with legs wide apart exactly like firemen, then, just as the lieutenant, grabbing the glasses, the flame began spouting along the line from north to south. Of course our sharpshooters were firing all the time, but the enemy kept sweeping us with a hail of bullets.

After that it was a nightmare of smoke and flame. We could never have held the line—for the enemy charged almost immediately, the flame-thrusters advancing with them—except for the seventy-fives, which made order havoc of that attack. One shell exploded a flame-juice container, or tore the hose, and the blazing liquid caught a big block of the enemy who ran, madly screaming, in all directions. Other flame thrusters fell, turning their hoses against their comrades, with a like result.

#### CARICATURED WITH DEAD.

Then our turn came. We filled their whole line with bullets. When the smoke cleared, their front was carpeted with dead, while we could still see others running about striking or rolling on the ground in an effort to extinguish the flames. They must have lost the best part of a regiment on a sector only half a kilometer long.

Flame attacks might scare Chinese or negroes, but against French men they are worse than useless. The attackers nearly always suffer more than the defenders. We had about seventy men burned altogether—less than a score of whom were hurt enough to be sent to hospital.

I stopped a shell's dinner that afternoon and so missed the night attack, but we heard that they took our position later by a regular massed charge, after two more flame attacks had broken down. It's a less costly way of fighting, and accomplishes little except to make the defenders more savage and determined.—Ex.

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Bangkok	Dep.	7.30	9.48	1.25	3.33	Ban Moh	Dep.	...	9.7	...	...
Ayuthia	Arr.	7.53	11.11	3.33	5.45	Chang Dep.	...	...	...	...	...
Ban Phaji	Arr.	8.17	12.20	4.24	6.30	Den Chai	Dep.	...	12.38	...	...
Ban Phaji	Dep.	8.57	12.57	4.30	...	Pha Sao	Dep.	...	7.1	2.21	...
Lopburi	Arr.	11.5	1.55	5.18	...	Utara It	Dep.	...	7.18	2.40	...
Chengket	Dep.	12.33	3.34	...	a.m.	Ban Dara	Arr.	8.16	3.26	...	...
Pak'pho	Arr.	2.47	5.10	...	9.5	Sawa'loke Dep.	...	...	2.10	...	...
Pak'pho	Dep.	2.55	6.30	...	...	Ban Dara	Arr.	...	3.11	...	...
Pitsaloke	Arr.	6	11.5	...	...	Ban Dara	Dep.	8.24	3.32	...	...
Pitsaloke	Dep.	...	7.1	2.2	...	Pitsaloke	Arr.	10.43	5.30	...	...
Ban Dara	Arr.	...	9.5	4.18	...	Pitsaloke	Dep.	1.45	...	...	a.m.
Ban Dara	Dep.	...	9.20	4.40	...	Pak'pho	Arr.	6.20	...	...	10.34
Sikakoke	Arr.	...	10.21	5.41	...	Pak'pho	Dep.	3.52	...	a.m.	a.m.
Ban Dara	Dep.	...	10.10	4.35	...	Chengket	Arr.	6.21	...	9.22	p.m.
Chengket	Dep.	...	10.15	5.38	...	Lopburi	Dep.	...	7.10	11.6	p.m.
Den Chai	Dep.	...	11.57	...	...	Ban Phaji	Arr.	...	8.30	12.21	3.4
Ban Moh	Dep.	...	3.8	...	...	Korat	Dep.	...	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Cheng	Dep.	...	...	...	...	Gengko	Dep.	...	7.12	11.32	1.52
Ban Phaji	Dep.	...	12.30	4.41	...	Ban Phaji	Arr.	...	8.22	12.29	2.59
Gengko	Arr.	11.7	1.23	5.51	...	Ban Phaji	Dep.	6.27	8.37	12.44	3.14
Korat	Dep.	...	6.8	...	...	Ayuthia	Dep.	7.13	9.25	1.23	3.58
Bangkok	Dep.	7.45	3.50	...	...	Bangkok	Arr.	9.28	11.35	3.16	6.4
Petrien	Arr.	9.33	5.38	...	...	Petrien	Dep.	7.30	3.55	...	...
						Bangkok	Arr.	9.38	5.43	...	...

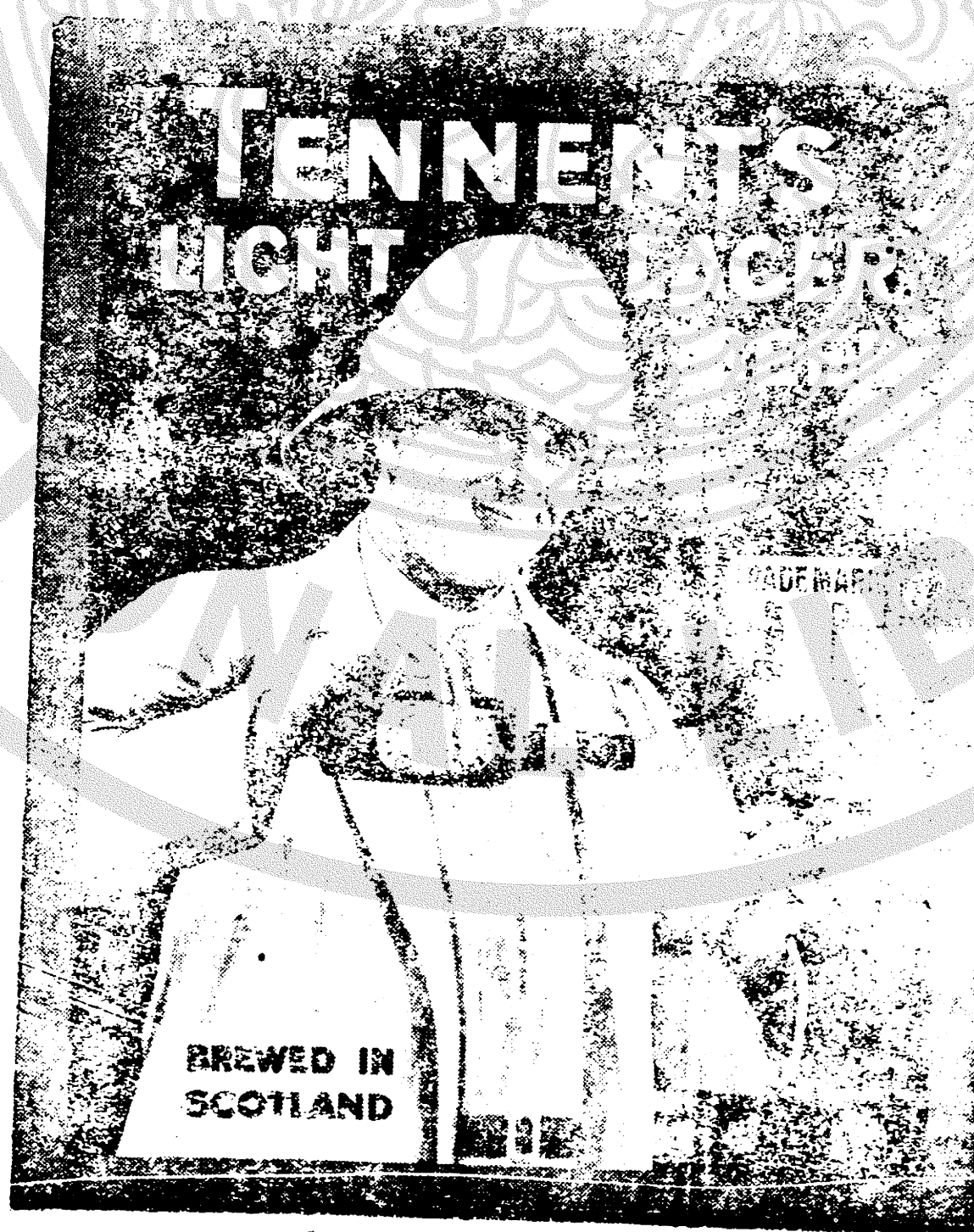
# A LIGHT

Refreshing

# DRINK

FOR ALL

# Seasons



# DON'T FORGET

TO ASK

FOR THE

RED

# T

# IT'S IT

# Obtainable Everywhere.



High Sea Fleet alone accounted for at least 6 British destroyers, including the "Tribal" and "Tipperary," two of the most modern destroyers acting as flotilla leaders.

A squadron of older British battleships, hurrying up from the south, arrived only on the morning of the 1st of June when the battle was over. These ships at once steamed away without having come in touch with or even in sight of the German main fleet.

In the West.

West of the Meuse, the German artillery, with good success, fired against the enemy's batteries and trenches. French infantry attempted to advance against the German trenches, west of the road Haucourt-Eban, but were repulsed.

East of the Meuse, the bitter fighting between the Caillotte forest and Dam-loup is going on with undiminished violence. The enemy's infantry masses tried to regain the positions conquered by the Germans during the last days. The greatest efforts were made by the enemy on the Fume ridge, southwest of the village of Vaux and in the district southeastwards. All French counter attacks, without exception, were repulsed, with the heaviest to the enemy.

German reconnoitring detachments entered the enemy position along the Yser, north of Arras, east of Albert and near the Altkrich forest, 30 French, 20 Belgians and 25 British, all unharmed, were made prisoners and one mine-thrower was taken by the Germans.

June 6.

On the western bank of the Meuse, the positions held by the East Prussians, on the Fume ridge, were four times attacked during the night, after heaviest artillery preparation, but without the slightest success for the French. The enemy suffered particularly serious losses from the co-operation of the German curtain fire, machine-gun and infantry fire.

In the East.

Vienna, June 4.

The enemy's artillery entered into action this morning on the whole northeastern Bessarabian front. The Russian artillery fire was particularly violent on the Dnjester and on the lower Strya, northwest of Tarnopol and in Volhynia. The army of Colonel General Archduke Josef Ferdinand was subjected to intense Russian gun fire, near Olyka, in a sector extending over a length of 25 kilometers.

A Russian gas attack on the Dnjester did no damage to the Austro-Hungarians.

Everywhere there are signs of several impending infantry attacks.

Fighting Liquid Fire.

A nightmarish story by H. G. Wells, written some fifteen years ago, tells of a Martian attack upon this planet, and relates how the Martians stalking about England in high stilted cages, turned upon the defenceless people incinerating rays of light that burned to ashes everything in their paths. Mr. Wells has shared the fame of Jules Verne in having some of his most impossible prophecies come true. Will this ray of burning light be the next? The Germans have approached it a ready, in their streams of liquid fire. The Allied warrior must take not only his gas-mask and steel helmet with him to the front trenches nowadays, but his fire-screen as well. In addition to being mined, sapped, grenaded, obliterated by a curtain of fire, and gassed, he is in great danger of being broiled, too. The "nightmare of smoke and flame" produced by a Flamme-thrower attack is strikingly described by a wounded corporal of British territorials, once a New Yorker, whose story is given out in a special cable to the New York "Times." He says:

The general effect of the Flamme-thrower is just the opposite of that of water being thrown on a blaze. I once saw New York firemen fighting a fourteen story warehouse fire near Nineteenth Street. The water spurted up in bright columns whose ends were lost in smoke. The flame jets in the daylight look exactly the same from a distance. One sees a little group holding a hose with a bright jet spurting before them into the rolling billows of smoke—only this time our trenches were in the midst of the smoke-clouds.

We carried big oblong shields of interwoven osier, covered with dry clay, against which the flaming liquid fell harmlessly, but the smell was terrible—almost suffocating—although we were wearing masks.

Our battalion held the trenches just inside Avocourt Wood. Sunday night's bombardment had smashed them badly, but we were sheltered in holes, and our artillery so disorganized the enemy when they were massing for attack that we had time to link up the shell-holes within the trenches and fix the barbed wire in position.

A FRESH ATTEMPT.

About eleven word came to expect an assault, when suddenly my lieutenant, peering at the enemy through his glasses, cried, "They're trying that again!" We had experience of a flame-attack before near Neuville. He passed me the glasses, at the same time ordering the men to get their shields ready. I saw the Germans running forward in groups of four or five to a series of small mounds in front of their

trench and about twenty yards distant from ours.

Sheltered by the mounds, they stood with legs wide apart exactly like fire-men; then, just as the lieutenant grabbed the glasses, the flame began spouting along the line from north to south. Of course our sharpshooters were firing all the time, but the enemy kept sweeping us with a hail of bullets.

After that it was a nightmare of smoke and flame. We could never have held the line—for the enemy charged almost immediately, the flame-throwers advancing with them—except for the seventy-fives, which made utter havoc of that attack. One shell exploded a flame-juice container, or, fore the hose, and the blazing liquid caught a big block of the enemy who ran, madly screaming, in all directions. Other flame-throwers fell, turning their hose against their comrades, with a like result.

CARPETED WITH DEAD.

Then our turn came, we riddled their whole line with bullets. When the smoke cleared, their front was carpeted with dead, while we could still see others running about shrieking or rolling on the ground in an effort to extinguish the flames. They must have lost the best part of a regiment on a sector only half a kilometre long.

Flame-attacks might scare Chinsamen or negroes, but against French trenchers, supported by French guns, they are worse than useless. The attackers nearly always suffer more than the defenders. We had about seventy men burned altogether—less than a score of whom were hurt enough to be sent to hospital.

I stopped a shell saluter that afternoon, and so missed the night attack; but we heard that they took our position later by a regular massed charge, after two more flame-attacks had broken down. It's a useless, beastly way of fighting, and accomplishes little except to make the defenders more savage and determined.—Ex.

A Clear Head

a hearty appetite, sound sleep and good digestion are sure to follow an occasional dose of



the tiny laxatives. Gentle as nature. Do not gripe.

Of all chemists, T. C. 1/- per phial. Wholesale agents for Siam The British Dispensary, Bangkok.

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. 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.	
Bangkabue to Samnuk ... 2.30 p.m. daily.	
" " Kai Koh Yai ... 1.00 ...	
LINE 2—TANON TOK TO PAKLAT in connection with Paklat Train 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—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.	
LINE 4—KLONG SAMRONG LOOK TO BANG HIA.	
Boats leave the Lock in connection with the Paknam Railway train	
10.15 a.m. from Bangkok.	

ROYAL STATE RAILWAYS.

(Broad Gauge Lines.)

TIME TABLE

In force from 15th Dec., 1915.

Bangkok Dep.	a.m. 7.—	a.m. 9.48	p.m. 1.25	p.m. 3.33	Ban Moh Chang Dep.	a.m. 9.7	a.m. 12.38	p.m. 1.31	p.m. 3.11
Ayuthia Arr.	9.3	11.41	3.33	5.45	Den Chai " "	7.1	2.21	3.11	5.45
Ban Phaji Arr.	9.47	12.20	4.24	6.30	Uttaradit " "	7.18	2.40	3.11	5.45
Ban Phaji Dep.	a.m. 9.57	p.m. 12.37	p.m. 4.30	...	Ban Dara Arr.	a.m. 8.16	p.m. 3.26	...	...
Lopburi Arr.	11.5	1.55	5.48	...	Sawa'loko Dep.	a.m. 7.—	p.m. 2.10	...	...
Chengket Dep.	12.33	3.38	...	7.2	Ban Dara Arr.	a.m. 8.1	p.m. 3.11	...	...
Pak'poh Arr.	2.17	5.40	...	9.5	Ban Dara Dep.	a.m. 8.24	p.m. 3.32	...	...
Pak'poh Dep.	a.m. 2.26	a.m. 6.30	...	...	Pitsa'loko Arr.	10.43	5.30	...	...
Pitsa'loko Arr.	6.	11.5	...	...	Pitsa'loko Dep.	p.m. 1.45	...	a.m. 7.—	10.34
Pitsa'loko Dep.	...	a.m. 7.4	p.m. 2.2	...	Pak'poh Arr.	6.20	...	...	...
Ban Dara Arr.	...	9.5	4.18	...	Pak'poh Dep.	p.m. 3.52	a.m. 7.20	a.m. 10.43	p.m. 12.28
Ban Dara Dep.	...	a.m. 9.20	p.m. 4.40	...	Chengket Arr.	6.21	...	9.22	12.28
S'kaloke Arr.	...	10.21	5.41	...	Lopburi Dep.	...	7.10	11.6	1.56
Ban Dara Dep.	...	a.m. 9.10	p.m. 4.26	...	Ban Phaji Arr.	...	8.30	12.21	3.4
Uttaradit " "	...	10.6	5.29	...	Korat Dep.	...	a.m. 8.24	a.m. 12.29	p.m. 2.59
Tha Sao Arr.	...	10.15	5.38	...	Ban Phaji Dep.	a.m. 6.27	a.m. 8.37	p.m. 12.44	p.m. 3.14
Den Chai " "	...	11.57	...	...	Ayuthia " "	7.13	9.25	11.23	3.58
Ban Moh " "	...	p.m. 3.8	...	...	Bangkok Arr.	9.28	11.35	3.16	6.—
Chung " "	...	3.8	...	...	Petrien Dep.	a.m. 7.30	p.m. 3.55	...	...
Ban Phaji Dep.	a.m. 10.—	p.m. 12.30	p.m. 4.41	...	Bangkok Arr.	9.38	5.43	...	...
Gungtoi Arr.	11.7	1.26	5.51	...					
Korat " "	...	6.8	...	...					
Bangkok Dep.	a.m. 7.45	p.m. 3.50	...	...					
Petrien Arr.	9.33	5.38	...	...					

A LIGHT

Refreshing

DRINK

FOR ALL

Seasons

TENNENT'S  
LIGHT LAGER  
BEER



BREWED IN  
SCOTLAND

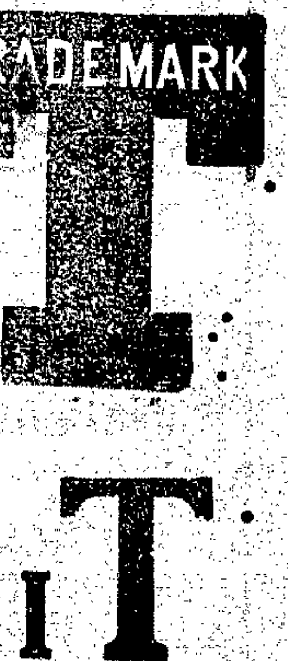
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