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VOL. 43. NO. 8 BANGKOK WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1917. PRICE 25 SATANG.

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1916	1917
Dec. 15 s. s. Atsuta Maru	Feb. 21
1917 s. s. Hitachi Maru	28
Jan. 3 s. s. Iyo Maru	Mar. 14
10 s. s. Miyazaki Maru	26
17 s. s. Kitano Maru	April 11
Feb. 6	

FOR HONGKONG AND JAPAN.

1917	1917
Jan. 6 s. s. Miyazaki Maru	Jan. 29
8 s. s. Kitano Maru	Feb. 11
21 s. s. Fushima Maru	15
30 s. s. Hirano Maru	Mar. 11
1917 s. s. Kaga Maru	25
12 s. s. Katori Maru	April 9

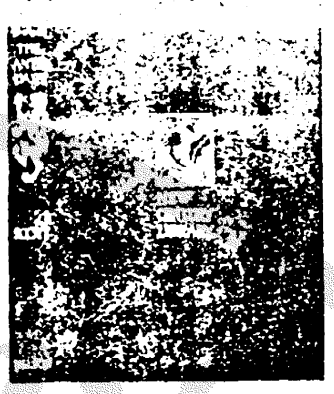
JAPAN-AMERICA LINE.
Steamers are due to leave HONGKONG for SEATTLE as follows:

1916	1917
Dec. 16 s. s. Tamba Maru	Feb. 14
1917 s. s. Yokohama Maru	Feb. 11
Jan. 3 s. s. Tamba Maru	Mar. 6
23 s. s. Shidzuoka Maru	28

JAPAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE.
Steamers will leave HONGKONG for MELBOURNE as follows:

1916	1917
Dec. 12 s. s. Aki Maru	Feb. 13
1917 s. s. Tango Maru	Mar. 13
Jan. 12	

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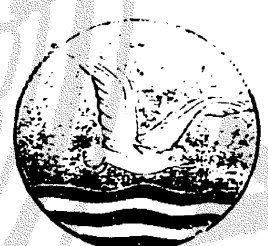


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Bisut, Tringgann, Kretsy and Singapore.
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s.s.	...	...	...	...
"Boribut"	...	...	13.	1. 17.
"Asdang"	...	...	20.	...
"Prachatipok"	...	...	27.	...
"Boribut"	...	...	3.	2. 17.

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When you have a troublesome cough it does not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to have it, but it does mean that your lungs are threatened, and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late. For sale by British Dispensary.

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Siam Observer

Special War Edition

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TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE
BANGKOK BAR.

FOR Jan., 1917.

Jan.	A.M.			L. W. (Approx.)	Feet.
	H. W.	Fl. & in.			
1	10 00	15 0			
2	9 30	14 2			
3	9 00	14 0			
4	8 30	13 8			
5	7 00	14 1			
6	6 30	15 0			
7	6 00	15 2			
8	7 00	15 5			
9	7 30	15 9			
10	8 00	15 11	1.0	6.0	
11	8 30	15 5	1.2	6.0	
12	8 30	15 7	2.0	7.0	
13	9 00	15 9	2.3	7.0	
14	9 00	14 11	3.0	7.0	
15	9 00	15 1			
16	9 00	14 11			
17	9 00	14 1			
18	8 30	14 5			
19	7 00	15 5			
20	6 30	15 5			
21	6 30	15 10			
22	6 30	15 2			
23	7 00	15 11			
24	7 00	15 10			
25	7 30	15 7			
26	8 00	15 3	1.0	7.0	
27	8 00	15 0	1.2	7.0	
28	8 00	15 3	2.0	7.0	
29	8 30	15 1	2.0	7.8	
30	8 30	14 9	1.0	7.8	
31	8 30	14 9	2.0	7.8	

Jan.	P.M.			L. W. (Approx.)	Feet.
	H. W.	Fl. & in.			
1	9 30	11 5			
2	10 00	10 4			
3			9 10	7.8	
4			9 10	7.0	
5			10 11	7.0	
6			10 11	7.0	
7			12 0	6.0	
8			12 0	6.0	
9	4 00	13 3			
10	5 00	13 4			
11	6 00	13 5			
12	6 30	13 7			
13	6 30	12 9			
14	8 00	12 6			
15	9 00	12 3	5.6	8.0	
16	10 00	12 3	7.8	7.8	
17			8.0	7.0	
18			11 0	7.0	
19			11 0	7.0	
20			12 0	7.0	
21			12 0	7.0	
22	3 30	12 11	12.0	7.0	
23	4 00	13 2	12.0	7.0	
24	5 00	13 1	12.0	7.0	
25	6 00	13 4			
26	6 30	13 5			
27	7 00	13 5			
28	8 00	12 11			
29	9 00	12 8			
30	10 30	12 6			
31	10 30	12 6			

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Jan. 8th 0 Full Moon 2 21 p.m.
" 18th 0 Last Quarter 6 24 p.m.
" 22nd 0 New Moon 2 22 p.m.
" 30th 0 First Quarter 7 41 a.m.

In Mesopotamia.

By "Eye-Witness."

(Continued from Yesterday.)

A Shaikh's Failure.

The Ottoman Government recognise the merits of placing the markets somewhat remote from the centres of civilisation and favoured the foundation of outlying towns. Incidentally they extended their own sphere of influence, since they exercised some control over the new settlements. A number of these might have been strung out along the edges of the desert if the Turks had been able to give sufficient protection to the community in its early struggles with robber and raider. An instructive example though it proved a failure, was the attempt made a few years ago by a Shaikh of Jof in northern Arabia to establish himself permanently in the great ruined castle of Ukhaidhir, which lies some 8 hours to the west of Karbala. There were springs of water in the adjacent valley, while gypsum beds and good stone quarries were near at hand; he was weary, said the Shaikh, of the Government of Tim Rashid, his overlord at Jof, and if the Wali of Baghdad could help him he would build a town and castle, plant palm groves and set up a barter of Mesopotamian produce against camels, and an infantry which might be of no small service to official transport departments. But the Wali had more pressing business, or perhaps his arm was not long enough to enforce order 8 miles from Karbala; and in the end the Jof Shaikh was carried on by the local tribes who were accustomed to enjoy the water and grazing in the Wadi Usaid and looked jealously upon the intruder. He returned with his people to Jof, a poorer man than when he set out.

Khamisiyah's History.

In just such manner, only with a happier ending to the history, sprang up in recent years the little township of Khamisiyah, at present in our hands. It lies to the south of the Euphrates, a few hours from Suqat Shuyakh, the oldest Market of the Shaikhs which is now neglected by their caravans in favour of the more accessible Khamisiyah. It owed its inception to a Shaikh of the Qasim province of Nejed in Central Arabia, Abdullah of Khamis, who called the town after his father. Its first years were precarious enough. Abdullah and his followers, all Sunnies from Nejed, built themselves a tiny fort in which they held out against the nightly sniping of the surrounding tribes, who saw in the efforts of the Nejd to establish this small haven of security and industry, a menace to their position in the unruled desert. Gradually the place grew, more men came up from Nejed, built their houses round Abdullah's fort and accepted his overlordship. From the Euphrates, also some of the Shi'ah tribesmen came down to Khamisiyah and abandoning their own Shaikhs, attached themselves to Abdullah's group. The Ottoman Government established a military post there and the little settlement was strong enough to protect itself against all comers and to refuse to permit musabalah (access) to Beduin caravans.

Camp Cities

More important, and of far more ancient origin is Zubair south-east of Khamisiyah and west of Basrah to both of which places we shall shortly link it by rail. Zubair which is old Basrah, goes back to the earliest days of the Mahomedan conquest. Like Cairo and

Kufah it was one of the camp-cities which the conquering hordes laid out to suit the first needs of the occupation. Misr they were called, and the title has survived in Arabic Misr or Mesr until this day. Like all Misr, Zubair had its open space, bounded first with ditches and then by columned galleries, to serve as a mosque of assembly, the common meeting place for weekly prayer and exhortation to which the Believers in the new creed were summoned each Friday at midday. A fragment of a brick minaret and wall still remain among the ruin heaps to show that the great mosque stood not far from the former channel of the Euphrates, for, as the Khalif Umar al-Khattab has directed, the Misr were placed within easy distance of water on the one hand and the desert pasturage on the other. But when the river changed its course Basrah changed its position; it moved east leaving nothing on the old site but a little desert town now called Zubair after a famous warrior of Islam whose tomb it contains.

(To be Continued.)

Better Health for Women.

From the languor and weakness of early girlhood to the headaches and backaches of later womanhood, the sufferings of the weaker sex call for constant watchfulness.

Few women can boast that they never know a day's illness, and few can say that they are always as bright and free from care as perfect womanly health can make them.

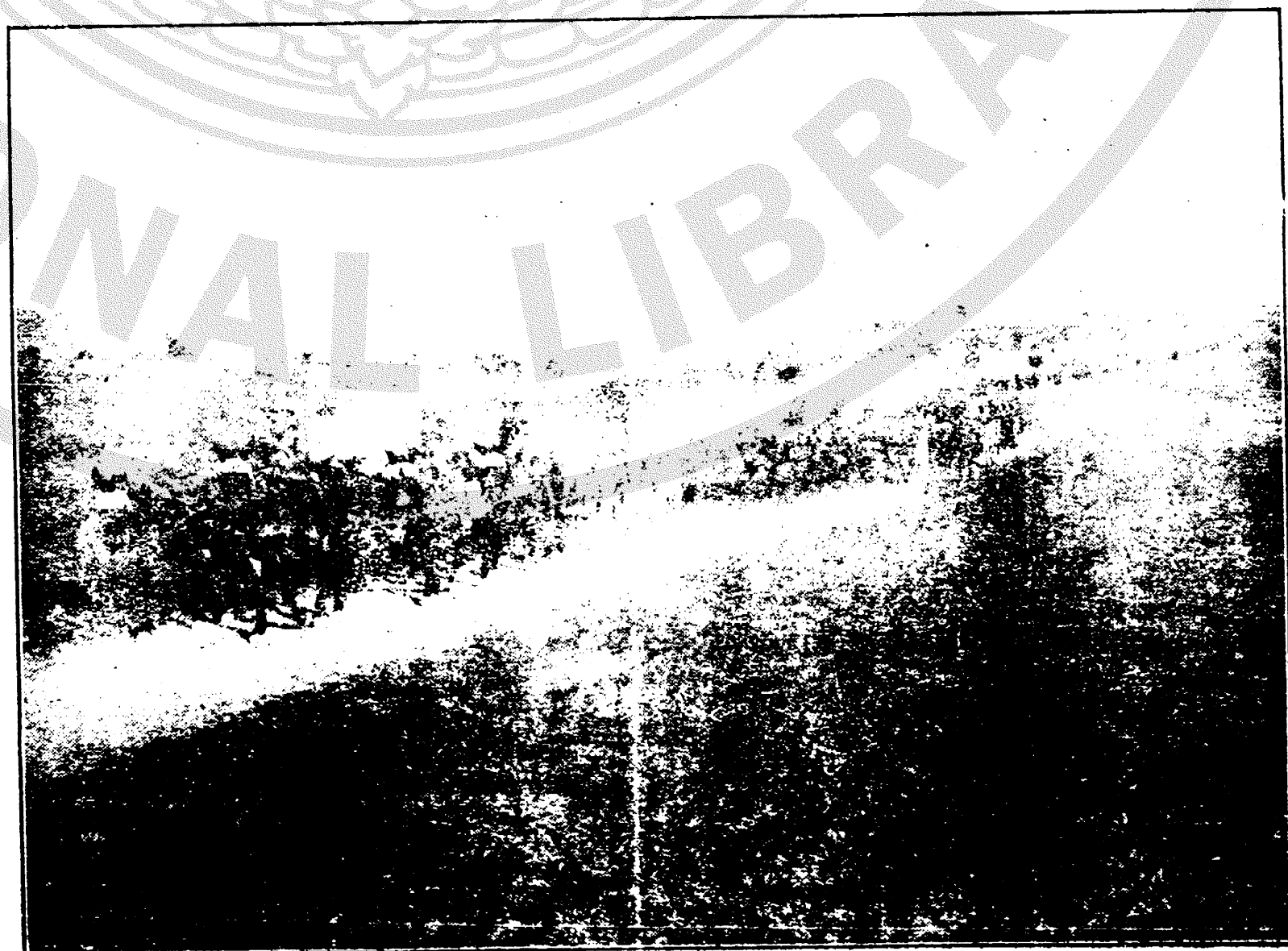
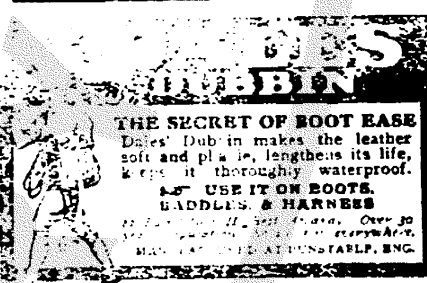
They know that their health troubles, from girlhood onwards, usually depend upon the state of their blood; that when the blood is red, rich and plentiful they endure none of the trials, languor, backaches, pain and depression that afflict bloodless women. Therefore, the best health-help for every woman is the help of new blood. That is why so many women use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for these pills give them the new blood necessary for health.

By all women whose blood is deficient or impure, and to whom womanly health is denied through anemic conditions, also whenever more rich, red blood would be a help. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be faithfully taken. They are an invaluable aid in the malady that afflict the sex, FREE book "Plain Talks to Women" sent by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

In buying a cough medicine for children bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for colds, croup and whooping cough, and that it contains no harmful drug. For sale by British Dispensary.



WITH THE SALONIKA ARMY
An A. S. C. Column.

Germans Tempt Greece to Join Them.

New York, December 8.—According to telegrams from Rome the Germans have offered to open communications between Serbia and the Greek Royalist forces, in case King Constantine will declare war on the Allies.

The Germans in the region of Monastir have been reinforced, it is reported, and are about to launch a big attack on the Allies there.

Reports from Switzerland state that the Allied forces on the Macedonian front have been reinforced from Salonica and have inflicted a sanguinary defeat on the Bulgarians in the south of Strumitza.

Japan's Warships.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Rear-Admiral Charles Badger, former commander of the Atlantic fleet of the United States, speaking at a meeting of the House Committee on Naval Affairs yesterday, astounded his hearers by announcing that Japan is building warships bigger, faster and more powerful than any vessels yet planned by the United States. He said that while Japan's new battleships will be equipped with 15 or 16-inch guns, the American vessels are still carrying 14-inch guns. Admiral Badger was speaking in favour of naval expansion by the United States.—*Nichi-Nichi.*

The Cat Peril.

The Medical Officer of Health for Berwick announces in his report to the authorities that he has made a series of microscopic investigations into the bacteria infesting the fur of the domestic cat, and he finds that there is hardly a species of disease spreading bacteria that cannot be isolated from the cat's fur, and in epidemics of diphtheria, pneumonia and scarlet fever it should not be forgotten what part the domestic cat may play.

Cats are, it is stated, a positive danger to children especially, and more dangerous in spreading disease than even the house fly. One case encountered by the doctor was that of a man in a miserable house dying of consumption, and he kept nine cats, all so lean that they were infected; and they were going into neighbouring houses where children were being brought up.

Gambling Prohibition.

Peking, Dec. 20.—There was a meeting of Cantonese officials and members of Parliament, at the Central Park, on Monday, over which Dr. Wu Ting-fang, China's new Foreign Minister, presided. Dr. Chen Chiutao and Admiral Cheng Pi-kwang made speeches. A resolution was passed to telegraph to the Kwangtung authorities opposing gambling, and at the same time to urge the President to issue a mandate ordering its prohibition.

Harsh Purgatives.

Salts and Castor Oil are old-fashioned remedies more drastic than safe.

PRIMATES

the tiny laxatives ensure the same results, but in a perfectly natural manner. They do not upset the stomach, nor gripe, but gently assist nature. Of chemists. Tic. 1/- per phial. Wholesale agents for Siam The British Dispensary, Bangkok.

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Buildings & yard in Unakorn Road to let—Main Building 18x12 metres suitable for Carpenters Shop, godown or could be adapted for Cinema Theatre.

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Dealer in Motor Cars, Carriages, Ponies, etc.

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I beg to inform the Public that I have in my garage

Several Motor-Cars in Good Condition and Order for Hire at all hours Day and Night.

Also Motor-Cars can be had on hire monthly at a very Moderate Charge. Arrangements can be made with the Manager who will call at any residence on being requested to do so.

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Including:

Mod. 62, 4 cylinder 10-12 H.P.

" 70, 4 " 15-18 "

" 85, 4 " 25-30 "

" 65, 12 " 40-50 "

All models fitted with electric light and self starter.

A consignment of mod. 62 (4 seater and 2 seater) and mod. 70 will arrive shortly.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

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Motor Accessories of all kinds.

HAND SAG.

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

Tes. 7/6 Quality
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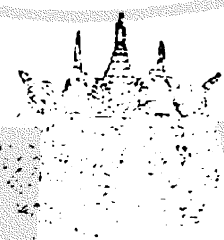
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Daily supplies of white bread & rolls.

Fresh Cakes:—Plain, Currant, and Assorted tea cakes.

Other cakes made to order. Brown bread every Wednesday & Sunday.

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Phone 180.

The Signature.

To distinguish the original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce from the many imitations, see that the signature of **LEA & PERRINS** appears in *White* across the *Red* label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation among discriminating people in every part of the world.

Lea & Perrins

Complete Printing

SIAM OBSERVER
STATIONERY.

THE ONLY PRINTERS IN SIAM TO DO this kind of work.

SEND YOUR PLATES. WE DO THE REST

Siam Observer Printing Works.

Now On Sale.

The
Siam Directory

for
1917

PRICE
Tos. 7-50 only.

The only Complete Handbook and
Directory of Siam with much more in-
formation than any other published.



Notice.

The sale by public auction of Machi-
nery, godowns etc. of the two Steam
Rice Mills, the property of the Mini-
stry of Finance, situated at Paknampho
Mondol Nagor Sawan, and at Klong
Sui No. 7 Tanyaburi Mondol Krung
Kao, respectively, will take place on
the 29th January 2459 (1917) at the
office of the Inspector General of Fi-
nance, Krok Wat Muang Kae Bangkok,
at 2 p.m. Full particulars can be as-
certained from the above mentioned
Department on any day during office
hours.

Notice.

Gentlemen who in end having the
country are requested to call or write
to the undersigned who is prepared
to take over at reasonable prices
Household Articles, Furniture and
other effects, for prompt cash.

D. FROMAN,
No. 138, Si Phya Road,
Second-Hand Furniture Store.
(Next to Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.,
Limited.)
t.f.n

Notice.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—

Ex s/s "Sonali"
" " "Hop Sang"
" " "Glenturret"
are hereby notified that same have ar-
rived per s.s. "Mata Hari" on 6th inst.,
and will be landed and stored at
Messrs. The East Asiatic Co's., Ltd.
Wharf at the risk, expense and
responsibility of consignees.
No Claim will be entertained un-
less made within 10 days after final
discharge of the steamer.
Goods not cleared within 3 days after
final discharge of cargo will be liable
for go-down rent.

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.
Agents.

To Let.

1. House, small grounds. Low rent.
1. House, large compound, at Klong
Toi.

Apply.—
"V. S."
c/o. Siam Observer.
6—19

Commission Bargain.

Cash Safe (Chubb's) Cost Tics. 600/-,
going Tics. 250.
Webster Large Unabridged Dic-
tionary, only Tics. 12/-.
Spoons & Forks Guaranteed to wear
white throughout.
Table Cloth 72 inches wide at
Tics. 1.25 per yard.
Extension tables, Writing Desks,
Wardrobe with Mirror, Kitchen Sun-
dries, etc.

Apply.—
E. M. PEREIRA & Co.

Expanded Metal

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

Milners' Safes

Patent fire and thief resisting.
several sizes in Stock.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

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

FISH
Dried Cod
Codroe Caviare
Filletted Fish
Haddock
Bloaters
Kippers

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

CHEESE
Roquefort
Australian
Stilton
Savoie
Cheddar (English)

Fresh Australian Butter and Best English Margarine
Pure Beef Dripping in 2lb Tins.

Picnic cases containing Ice, Aerated Water and Well Water for travellers by
Railway or boat delivered free at Railway Station or any Bangkok landing.

"White Horse" Whisky.

"An Easy First"
Obtainable Everywhere.

INSURANCE

RISKS ACCEPTED

AT
Current Rates.

FIRE.

Employers Liability Assurance Corporation Limited.
The State Assurance Company, Limited.
The China Fire Insurance Company, Limited.
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.

LIFE.

China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited.

MARINE.

World Marine and General Insurance Company, Ltd.

MOTOR CAR RISKS.

Employers Liability Assurance Corporation Limited.

Louis T. Leonowens Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

C.A.V. ELECTRIC STARTERS

Depress the plunger switch—the
engine starts immediately. Let
in the clutch and away you go.
Could anything be easier?

Can be fitted to chassis with-
out alteration to coachwork

**BRITISH made with
BRITISH material by
BRITISH labour on
BRITISH soil**



Write plating
make & h.p. of
car. Quota-
tion by return
SIAM ELECTRI-
CITY CO. LTD.,
BANGKOK.
C. A. Vandervell
& Co., Ltd.,
Electrical
Engineers,
Acton, London,
Eng.



Court Circular.

GRAND PALACE,
Tuesday, January 9.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock His
Majesty the King granted audience at
Ananta Samagom Palace to officers of
the Royal Army and Navy who pre-
sented to His Majesty candles and
incense and fresh flowers according to
ancient custom.

After the audience the King proceed-
ed to the Ceremonial Hall where he lit
candles and incense. The priests com-
menced the celebration of a religious
service, after which the priests re-
tired.

On the next day, Jan. 10, the officials
of His Majesty's Civil service will be
received by the King and the cere-
mony will be similar to that of to-
day's.

In connection with the inauguration
and blessing of the Ananta Samagom
Palace on Monday Jan. 8 the King was
graciously pleased to make the follow-
ing promotions and appointments:—
The Most Exalted Order of the White
Elephant.

TO BE COMMANDER.
(THIRD CLASS)

1. First Court Officer Phya Bidak-
sha Bhambala, Ministry of the Royal
Household.
2. Grand Captain Phya Indra
Dhibala of the Royal Body Guard of
Gentlemen-at-Arms.
3. Grand Captain Phya Indradab
of the Royal Body Guard of Gentle-
men-at-Arms.
4. Grand Captain Phya Birendrab
of the Royal Body Guard of Gentle-
men-at-Arms.

The Ratnabhorn Personal Order.
(THIRD CLASS)

1. First Court Officer His Serene
Highness Prince Anujati, The Royal
Arts Department.
2. First Court Officer Phya Bachana
Prija, Ministry of the Royal House-
hold.

By Royal Letters Patent.

TO BE PHYA

Captain Phya Sunda Kkitch Prija,
R.N., Judge Advocate General of the
Royal Navy to be Phya Vinaya Sun-
dara.

Salt Revenue 4,900,000 Dollars.

Peking, December 15.—Last month,
the revenue of the Salt Administration
amounted to \$4,900,000 while
\$3,410,000 was derived from the cus-
toms and \$3,400,000 from the land tax.

News of German Raider.

New York, December 11.—A wire-
less warning received here early this
morning states that the German com-
merce raider which was reported to be
at large in the Atlantic, has been locat-
ed by patrol vessels, and that at the
time the message was sent she was at
a point approximately 500 miles north
of the Azores.

The raider is described as a large
steamer equipped with torpedo tubes,
upon which she apparently is depend-
ing for the destruction of Allied mer-
chantmen.

Macedonia Offensive Planned by Germans.

London, Dec. 9.—It is believed that
the Germans, who have now captured
the Rumanian army which was hold-
ing Orsova, and which has kept up
guerrilla warfare in the Teutonic rear
for the last two weeks, and have also
taken a part of the army which was
cut off in the Praded Pass and the Alt
Passes when the Bukharest to Flocstii
railway was cut will entrench on the
line of the Buz-u River.

By attacking and holding this short
line, the Germans will release troops
for an offensive in the Monastir region,
where the Germans and Bulgarians are
already attacking the Servians.—Jiji.

Aerial Post Service.

Details concerning the aero post ser-
vice projected in Germany, recently
mentioned in cable despatches, are sup-
plied by United States Vice Consul
Robert S. Townsend of Carlsbad, Aus-
tria, in a recent report. An interna-
tional airship corporation in Berlin
wishes after the war to establish this
aerial post service (and if this proves
a success, a passenger line) between
Berlin and Constantinople. A capital
of \$6,000,000 is estimated as necessary.

The route is to extend from Berlin
to Carlsbad, continuing to Vienna via
Budweis, from there to Budapest, and
thence on to Constantinople via Sofia.
Between these larger cities are to be
numerous landing stations, the cities
chosen for landings to subscribe for
shares. In this way the corporation
hopes to obtain the necessary capital to
finance the project.

A representative of the corporation
has already visited Carlsbad and has
talked with the City Council as to the
probability of obtaining an old race
course as a landing station, and as to
the chance of the city raising the neces-
sary amount of money as its share of
the capital.

THE Great War.

Fighting in France.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, Jan. 8.

Yesterday and to-day there was artil-
lery fighting.

The British repulsed enemy attempts
north of the Somme and at Ypres.

Rumanian Front.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, Jan. 8.

Petrograd.—On the Rumanian front
we captured trenches in the Oituz
valley. We fell back in the region of
the Susita river and northwest of
Focsani.

The Allies' Conference.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, Jan. 8.

The conference at Rome at which
was also present General Sarraill, ter-
minated its business with a luncheon
when M. Briand and Signor Boselli
affirmed certainty of complete and de-
finite victory.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Winsor Company will give
their first performance to-night at the
Phachanalai Theatre.

THE "Hero of the Dardanelles"
produced by permission of the British
Minister for Defence, will be one of the
attractions in to-night's programme at
the Phachanalai.

THE s.s. *Kajang* will leave Bang-
kok at 4 p.m. sharp, on Thursday
the 11th inst., and should arrive in
Singapore on Tuesday at daylight.

HIS Majesty the King has given his
patronage to Messrs. Kiam Hoa Heng
and Co., and the firm will have the
privilege of using the *Krut* in front of
their premises.

THERE is a very big boom in land
for rubber in the F.M.S. at present and
even virgin jungle is changing hands
at prices that a short time ago would
have been regarded as fabulous, says
The Straits Times Kuala Lumpur cor-
respondent. It is said that planters
are beginning to turn their eyes to-
wards the possibilities of the vast tracts
of jungle that lie upon the eastern side
of the main range of the peninsula.

The Law Examination.

The results of the law examination
recently held are now announced. Out
of about 200 students who entered the
exam only 17 passed. We give below
the names of the students who have
passed according to order of merit:

H. S. H. Prince Kaichorn, Khun Su-
parash, Nai Sui, Nai Pong, Nai Tuan,
Nai Nguan, Nai Plien, Nai Thong You,
Nai Pochana, Nai Chanai, Khun Har-
nurachon, Nai Charoen, Nai Sanong,
Luang Rachabancha, Nai Somboun,
Nai Chooch, Nai Bui.

H. S. H. Prince Kaichorn and Nai
Tuan are barristers-at-law who have
passed out in England.

Grand Cross to Kaiser.

Berlin, December 12.—Field Marshal
von Hindenburg, in the name of the
Army, has asked the German Emperor
to accept the Grand Cross of the Iron
Cross. The Emperor has assented.

Affairs in Germany. Why The Armenians Were Killed.

Two New Super-U-Boats A Week.

Mr. Frederic William Wile, late Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail writes:—

Germany is concentrating practically every atom of her shipbuilding capacity on construction of super-submarines. Her main plan of campaign for the winter consists of starving Britain into an ignominious peace by U-boat warfare. It is not a new plan, but it was never so fervently cherished as at the present hour. To that end her innumerable dockyards, Government and private, and auxiliary industries, are applying themselves to the turning out of submarines of the most powerful type at the rapidest possible rate.

My information, which is of the most authoritative character, is to the effect that super-U-boats are being commissioned, ready for sea, at the rate of two or three a week. They are exclusively of the type capable of ocean-wide radius of action and fitted with torpedoes of the largest calibre. In general constructional dimensions they are sister ships of the U 53, which, after crossing the Atlantic, demolished Allied shipping off the North American coast.

The Vital Problem.

Tirpitz, is gone, but his policy still prevails—i.e., of striking at these islands in their most vulnerable spot—the over-sea food supply. All other German naval activities against England—Canal raids, airship attacks, coast bombardments—are "side issues" designed primarily to provide the German people with ocular evidence that the High Seas Fleet is fulfilling its mission.

What the German Admiralty really lays store by is submarine warfare on "our most stubborn foe." Tirpitz was "scrapped:" his methods remain. They have become the bedrock of German hopes of winning the war.

The Real Menace.

The British public is not fully aware, I fear, that these methods—ruthless, relentless, and remorseless attack on shipping necessary to the upkeep of the British food supply—constitute the most direct menace from Germany which now requires to be thwarted in any theatre of war on land or sea. Hindenburg, the Military Dictator, is reliably understood recently to have assumed command of the Fleet as well as the Army.

He calculates, according to my information, that he does not require to defeat the British Army in France if he can interfere with its food from England. He knows, as well as Napoleon did, that an army fights on its belly. Hindenburg's strategy at sea is not to pit the German Battle Fleet against the British Navy in a decisive engagement, but to cripple Great Britain by annihilating her mercantile shipping and thereby her power to feed either herself, her Army, her Navy, or any of her Allies.

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Statements made in this country that only a fractional percentage of British shipping has been lost have entirely failed to discourage the Germans. They go on building super-U-boats day and night and sinking with those already in commission every Allied vessel within torpedo range, hospital ships and all.

The doctrine voiced times without number during the war applies to nothing so absolutely as to the German submarine challenge—viz., that the enemy respects force, and nothing but force. Only force will impress the Berlin Admiralty's piracy department. Only force will arrest Germany's treacherous raid on the life-line of these islands. Only force will impel her to abandon her determination to compel England to beg for peace because she is too hungry to keep on fighting.

Shipbuilding.

From time to time I have reproduced statements from German newspapers reporting German activity in constructing new mercantile craft for after-the-war trade purposes. It has been suggested to me from a quarter which I respect that Germany circulates these statements to deceive the Allies as to the actual kind of shipbuilding going on so feverishly within her closely guarded dockyards. Whether that is so or not, I cannot tell. But my information as to the unprecedented "speeding up" of submarine construction is indisputable.

What the War Costs Canada.

Ottawa, Nov. 10.—Canada's war expenditures during the seven months ended October 31 were nearly \$127,000,000, gold an average of more than \$18,000,000 monthly, according to figures issued here to-day.

The Dominion's total net debt on October 31 was approximately \$695,778,000, compared with \$492,528,000 a year ago.

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Oldest Princess Dead.

Berlin, Dec. 9.—The Dowager Grand-Duchess Augusta Caroline of Mecklenburg has died. She was the world's oldest princess, having been born in 1822, the daughter of the Duke of Cambridge.

Russian Gold to America.

Allies' Official On Warship Carrying Treasure.

Zurich, Switzerland, November 12.—The Zurich Post, "on reliable authority," gives details of the Entente ministerial conference at Bologna.

The discussion included consideration of the financial condition of the allies, the military status on all fronts, the new Italian proposal, the Rumanian situation, the affairs of Russia and Viscount Grey's recent speech.

The common impression, seems to have been that the financial situation of the allies is anything but satisfactory.

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American capital is ready to advance money without security from her allies in return for commercial concessions. Many seekers of Russian concessions are already on the way. The Russian gold reserve in London of \$193,125,000 is to be transferred to New York before the 17th of November.

It is stated further that a commission of English and French Government officials are to make a trip aboard a warship carrying the Russian gold for the purpose of further negotiations in New York and Washington.

Italy is said to have informed the ministerial conference that her effort to float a loan of \$500,000,000 in New York was meeting ob-stacles. The grim fact is that American financial circles no longer include Italy in the extension of new credits.

Italy Asks Allies for Loan

The commodities Italy purchased from France in 1916 have been charged up against England. In view of her present plight, Italy now begs France and England to advance a further \$110,000,000, which England is considering.

Rumanian credits were withheld until the French and English general staff report on the military situation there. Rumania also has not yet declared herself on whether she will join the London pledge in respect to a separate peace.

**Chinese Facing Deficit
\$140,000,000 in 1917.**

Peking, December 20. -The Cabinet is holding frequent extraordinary meetings to discuss the financial situation and to find means to meet or reduce the estimated deficit for the current year, namely, from July 1, 1916 to June 30, 1917, amounting to \$140,000,000.

Godown Wanted.

6,000 sq. feet or larger, in the neighbourhood of Bachawongse Road.

Apply to:—
"P."
c/o, Siam Observer

CROUP.

Every young child is susceptible to croup. Don't wait until this dreadful disease attacks your little one before you prepare for it. It comes in the night when chemists' shops are usually closed, and this alone should be a warning. Get and keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on hand. It never fails, acts quickly and is absolutely harmless. For sale by British Dispensary.

Notice.

Advertisers are kindly requested to send in changes of advertisements before 11 a.m. of the day they intend the advertisement to appear. Should any advertisement arrive after that hour the same will be held over for the next day.

BY
APPOINTMENT
TO
H. M. THE KING and H. M. THE QUEEN MOTHER



S. A. B.
JUST ARRIVED
A SELECTED STOCK OF
Icy Hot Bottles

Perfect Construction
Highest Efficiency
Keep Contents Icy cold three days or steaming
hot 24 hours
Various Prices and Sizes.





JUST RECEIVED

A
FRESH SHIPMENT OF

Roderick Dhu Whisky.

FRENCH BEER (TIGER BRAND)
AMERICAN NATIONAL BEER
(EAGLE BRAND)
AND
RED HEART BRANDY.

Malcolm Beranger.

PH. THANALAI THEATRE.

Special Engagement of the World Famous

THE GREAT WILSON COMPANY.

China's Foremost Troupe of Remarkable Illusionists
Jugglers, Gymnasts, Acrobats and Magicians.

Twenty STAR ARTISTES Twenty

For a Short Season Only.

Don't miss this rare Opportunity.

Changes of Programme — Every Saturday, Monday & Wednesday.

TO-NIGHT ! **TO-NIGHT !!**

Prices of Admission : — Tcs. 3, 2, 1 and Satangs 50 and 25.
Front Box 6 Chairs Tcs. 20. — Upper Box and Chairs Tcs. 20.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING

IF You are troubled with Eczema, Ringworm, Spots, Pimples, Boils, or eruptions of any kind, penetrating the pores through the skin.

IF You are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Blood Poison, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrophulous or Lupulous Sores, Glandular swellings, etc.

IF You have that constant itching and inflammation of Itch.

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

Let us give you the elements with which to make a new blood. We have the most perfect blood purifier ever made. It is a simple, safe, and effective medicine, and it is the only one that will cure all the above-mentioned ailments. It is the only one that will cure all the above-mentioned ailments. It is the only one that will cure all the above-mentioned ailments.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is pleasant to take and is the most harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. **REFUSE** all other purifiers.

**Charles's
Blood
Mixture**

The World's Best
Blood Purifier.

Affairs in Germany.

Two New Super-U-Boats A Week.

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Why The Armenians Were Killed.

The Armenian, it appears, has only himself to blame for all his woes. If he would stay conquered and have no national aspirations and contribute his intelligence to the furtherance of Turkish wealth and comfort, the Turk would not massacre him or send him into exile. The massacres began almost as soon as the war started, and it has taken two years for an explanation to be forthcoming. The position of the Turkish Government has never been fully understood, says the Turkish Foreign Minister, Halil Bey, in an interview with the Associated Press representative, which comes from Vienna by way of Berlin and London. “The Young Turks have always looked upon the Armenians as a valuable asset of the Turkish Empire,” says Halil Bey. “The fact is, we needed them,” he acknowledges, and for these reasons:—

“The country's commerce was largely in their hands and as far as the Armenians have a great value. We did not look upon them as valuable chattels, however. We were willing to give them an equal share in the Government, which we did, as is shown by the fact that before the outbreak of the war we had a large number of Armenians in the Chamber of Deputies and also several Senators and a Minister. Nearly all the Vice-Ministers were Armenians because we recognised the ability of the Armenians and were ready to give them their political rights in the tenancy of a proportionate number of public offices.

“After the revolution all went well for a time, and the Young Turks hoped they had finally found a solution to the problem which had vexed the old regime in Turkey for many years and had retarded the progress of the country. The Balkan War, however, caused the Armenians again to take up their separatist ideals. Committees formed an organisation with the intention of securing for the Armenians an autonomous Government.”

The Turkish Minister would be “the last man to deny a people self-government,” but the case of the Armenians, he thinks, was not one for autonomy.

“The Armenians spread throughout Asia Minor and southern Russia are merely a majority in the districts usually designated as Armenian. Armenian autonomy, therefore would lead to the loss of the independence of the other Ottoman races. Under these conditions even the Young Turks were opposed to the Armenian plan, but in justice they wanted to give the Armenians a fuller share in the Government, which was done, and even our worst traducer cannot deny that.

“When the war broke out we knew exactly what the Armenians were doing. More bombs, rifles, ammunition, and money had been brought into the country, and their organisation was made even more perfect. I was then President of the Chamber of Deputies and was very fond of the Armenian members, as I had always been a friend of that race. So I called the Armenian representatives together and asked what they intended doing. At the end of the conversation I told them I could sympathise with their ideals and had always done so as long as they were not entirely separatist.

“Gentlemen,” I said, “I fully understand your position and hope that you understand ours. We have engaged in a war in which we may go down. That will be your opportunity to make arrangements with the Entente, but bear in mind that the Ottoman Government will apply the most severe measures if you act against the Turks before you know we are conquered. Make your plans so that you can meet the Entente Powers with clean hands, which you can do by supporting us so far and no further than the law demands. I think the Entente statesmen will see the correctness of such conduct and will recognise your claim to autonomy. You can then take up the work where we left off and to which I wish you every success but bear in mind that we are not gone yet, and that the slightest false move on your part will bring trouble to all Armenians. Sit quiet and let us try this issue. When you are sure we have lost, go over to the Entente and get from them all you can.”

Halil Bey represents the Ottoman Government as one on this point, “realising that the opportunity for the Armenians might come”; but despite this “the Armenians rose when the Russians invaded Asia Minor, and the Turkish Government took the measure which had been outlined to the Armenian leaders beforehand.” The Armenian organisation, it is declared, made it impossible to confine the steps taken against them to a single locality in rebellion, “because the organisation was so perfect that only a sweeping measure at the first hint of an uprising could meet the situation.” Halil Bey continues:—

“I will say that the loss to the Ottoman Empire through the deportation of the Armenians has been immense. The Armenian is able and industrious, and, therefore, valuable in the economic scheme; but what could be done? We were at war and obliged, therefore, to employ every means to make secure our own position, which was betrayed so basely through our confidence.”

Russian Gold to America.

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Ready to Lend to Russia.

American capital is ready to advance money without security from her allies in return for commercial concessions. Many seekers of Russian concessions are already on the way. The Russian gold reserve in London of \$193,125,000 is to be transferred to New York before the 17th of November.

It is stated further that a commission of English and French Government officials are to make a trip aboard a warship carrying the Russian gold for the purpose of further negotiations in New York and Washington.

Italy is said to have informed the ministerial conference that her effort to float a loan of \$500,000,000 in New York was meeting obstacles. The grim fact is that American financial circles no longer include Italy in the extension of new credits.

Italy Asks Allies for Loan.

The commodities Italy purchased from France in 1916 have been charged up against England. In view of her present plight, Italy now begs France and England to advance a further \$110,000,000, which England is considering.

Rumanian credits were withheld until the French and English general staff report on the military situation there. Rumania also has not yet declared herself on whether she will join the London pledge in respect to a separate peace.

Chinese Facing Deficit \$140,000,000 in 1917.

Peking, December 20.—The Cabinet is holding frequent extraordinary meetings to discuss the financial situation and to find means to meet or reduce the estimated deficit for the current year, namely, from July 1, 1916 to June 30, 1917, amounting to \$140,000,000.

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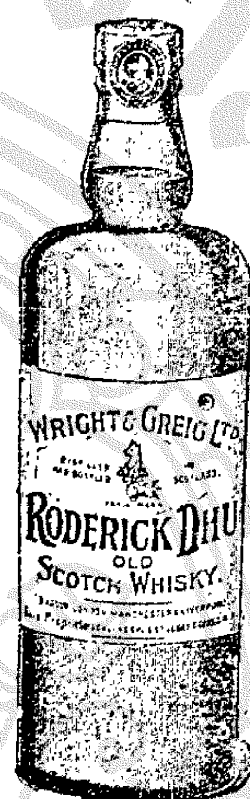
Every young child is susceptible to croup. Don't wait until this dreadful disease attacks your little one before you prepare for it. It comes in the night when chemists' shops are usually closed, and this alone should be a warning. Get and keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on hand. It never fails, acts quickly and is absolutely harmless. For sale by British Dispensary.

Notice.

Advertisers are kindly requested to send in changes of advertisements before 11 a.m. of the day they intend the advertisement to appear. Should any advertisement arrive after that hour the same will be held over for the next day.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING and H.M. THE QUEEN MOTHER

S. A. B.
JUST ARRIVED
A SELECTED STOCK OF
Icy Hot Bottles
Perfect Construction
Highest Efficiency
Keep Contents icy cold three days or steaming hot 24 hours.
Various Prices and Sizes.



JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH SHIPMENT OF
Roderick Dhu Whisky.
FRENCH BEER (TIGER BRAND)
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AND
RED HEART BRANDY.
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PHATHANALAI THEATRE.

Special Engagement of the World Famous

THE GREAT WILSON COMPANY.

China's Foremost Troupe of Remarkable Illusionists
Jugglers, Gymnasts, Acrobats and Magicians.

Twenty STAR ARTISTES Twenty

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Prices of Admission:—Tcs. 3, 2, 1 and Satangs 50 and 25.
Front Box 6 Chairs Tcs. 20.—Upper Box and Chairs Tcs. 20.

“FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.”
YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING

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

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

IF You have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

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

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

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

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

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Sikak Phya Sri-City.

The Lesson of Rumania.

BY HAMILTON FYFE.

Bucarest, Oct. 27.—If we ever learn anything, the events of the autumn in this country, Rumania, will serve as a very useful lesson to us.

By "us" I mean the Allies, especially Britain, France, and Russia. After two months of war Rumania is in danger of being overrun by the enemy. We hope this danger may be turned aside. We hope that the Russian army corps now on their way will arrive in time to save Rumania from the fate of Belgium. By the time you receive this the answer to the question: Can the Rumanian Army keep the enemy out? will have been decided. At this moment the prospects are not good.

Considering their unpreparedness for war, considering the effort made by the Germans to win here a sensational success, the fact they ever can win, allowing for all these factors, the Rumanians have put up a remarkably plucky fight. If they still hold their ground another week or so they will have shown an almost miraculously stubborn bravery in the face of odds.

In any case, whether or not Rumania be seriously invaded, her case is a bad one. She has lost a good deal of territory already in the Dobrudja, including her only seaport. She is in fear of a crossing of the Danube by the Bulgarians (which looks likely enough), as well as of the forcing of the Carpathians by the German-Austro-Hungarian forces in the north. Her armies have suffered heavy losses. Her civil population will have to live through hard, perhaps hungry days. She came in, thinking that she might have to fight for six months. Now she sees that she is embarked upon a long and difficult struggle.

It is all very well for us to tell the Rumanians, "These are only the ups and downs of war. Look at the bad quarters of an hour which we have been through. Think of the retreat after Mons and Charleroi. Think of the Russians retiring for nearly five months on end. Remember Gallipoli."

I was trying to cheer a Rumanian Minister last night by this method. His reply seemed to me to be apt. "Yes, my friend," he said, "that is all very well. But suppose you and I were at Monte Carlo. I with five hundred francs in my pocket and no balance at my bank, you a multimillionaire. If you lose a thousand, two thousand, ten thousand francs, it is nothing to you. But if I lose my five hundred, I am ruined." He meant, of course, that big countries can afford to take long views, to make temporary sacrifices of territory, to disregard present losses in the certainty of

final gain. Small countries cannot be so philosophical. Serbia, Belgium, Montenegro are ever before Rumanian eyes.

Curse of Allied Strategy.

Nor is it only Rumania which suffers for the haphazard manner of her taking the field. All the Allies suffer. The enemy have been able to give their armies and their civil populations a fillip of encouragement. They have made the world marvel once more at their resources and their skill in making the most of them. They have prolonged the war, and if they should get hold of Rumania's corn and oil they will be able to struggle on longer still. All this is regrettable, deplorable, yet it is not the worst. The worst is that the Allies have once more incurred the reproach of leaving a small country in the lurch.

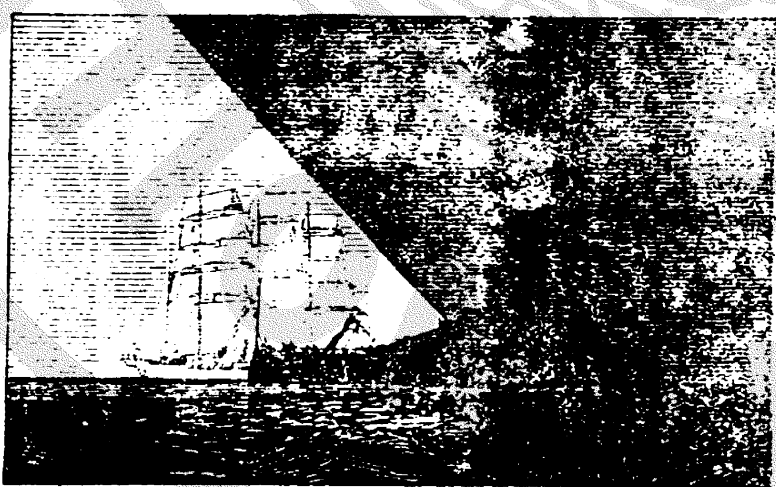
I do not admit that the reproach is just. I maintain that Rumania has chiefly Mr. Bratiano to thank for the plight in which she finds herself after two months of war. His sudden decision to declare war came as a surprise and prevented the making of arrangements which might have saved his country from the furnace of suffering through which she passes now. Many Rumanians argue that he was pushed into making up his mind by Allied diplomats. But as they had been "pushing" at him for two years, and as during all time he had been able to resist them, there is no room, it seems to me, for the plea of *force majeure*. I repeat my conviction that, so far as Rumania herself is concerned, she has small reasonable grievance against anybody but her own leaders, or rather leader, since Mr. Bratiano "reigned alone."

But, as I have pointed out, it is not only Rumania which bears the cost of blunders committed. If it were Rumania alone the case would be bad enough. The Allies would still have to meet the charge of grievous mismanagement in allowing a small country to come in, even for her own purpose and of her own free will, without any concerted plan of action, any serious discussion as to the best manner in which her forces could be used.

What Rumania did was to do what we appear to have been doing, and to be doing still in many parts of the theatre of war. She allowed herself to be hypnotised by the map. That hypnotism is the curse of the Allied strategy. The map is always before our eyes. We cannot get away from it. Once we tried, in Gallipoli, and came to grief. That, I suppose, has made us nervous of exercising our imagination. The causes of failure in Gallipoli were plain enough. It was not the idea, but the execution of the idea, which was at fault. But it made us

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Joint Supreme Command.

Bulgaria's entry just at the right place. I suppose it is useless to suggest that Sir Douglas Haig or General Robertson, General Alexeff, and General Joffre should form themselves into a joint supreme command. That is what we need—badly. It is no use giving advice to one another. We want decisions, not suggestions. We want plans. That is the lesson of Rumania. I hope to Heaven it will have some effect.

There is no use of our "beating around the bush." We might as well out with it first as last. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason so far as we can see why you should not do so. This preparation by its remarkable cures has gained a world wide reputation, and people everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. It is for sale by British Dispensary.

For December 8-14, 2459.

Krung Deb.

ing. About 4,260 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 1,640 kwien.

Rainfall for the 4th week in December 2439

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In cases of 48-1 bottles

SOLE AGENT FOR SIAM.

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SOUTHERN LINE. In force from 9th October, 1916.

		Thurs. Sats.	daily	daily	daily	daily				daily	daily	daily	Week- Fris.	daily
		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.				a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Bangkok Noi ...	Dep.	7.30	8.25	1.20	2.10	Chiangmai ...	Dep.							7.45
M. Nakon Patom ...		8.56	10.13	2.45	4.27	Prachinap Kirikan Arr.								p.m.
Ban Pong ...	"	9.33	10.55	3.26	5.58	Pran Kao ...	Dep.					9.5		2.26
Potaram ...	"	9.55	11.22	4.4	6.17	Wang Phong ...	Dep.				6.5			2.41
Ratburi ...	Arr.	10.26	11.57	4.91	6.59	Hua Hin ...	Arr.				6.10			4.50
"	Dep.	10.36	12.10	4.41		"	Dep.				6.13			5.5
Petchaburi ...	Arr.	12.1	1.45	6.29		"	Dep.				6.57			
"	Dep.	12.12	2.17			Petchaburi ...	Arr.				7.5			11.51
Hua Hin ...	Arr.	1.59	4.47			"	Dep.							p.m.
"	Dep.	2.5	4.57			Ratburi ...	Arr.				7.1			1.43
Wang Phong ...	Arr.	2.37	5.37			"	Dep.				9.10			1.56
"	Dep.	2.48	5.42			"	Arr.				9.10			3.18
Pran Kao ...	Arr.	4.38	5.47		6.25	Potaram ...	Dep.							p.m.
Prachinap Kirikan ...	Arr.				6.33	Ban Pong ...	"				6.59			1.30
"	Dep.				8.46	M. Nakon Patom ...	"				9.56			2.6
"	Dep.				8.56	"	"				10.19			4.1
Chumpon ...	Arr.				p.m.	"	"				11.1			4.25
					3.53	Bangkok Noi ...	Arr.				11.2			5.6
Chumpon-Tung Song	Tung Song-Chumpon					Tung Song-Tung	Tung-Tung Song							
on Tuesdays,Thurs. & Sats.	on Mondays, Weds and Fri.					daily	daily							
Chumpon Dep.	Tung Song Dep.	a.m.				Tung Song	Dep.	p.m.						a.m.
Langsuen Arr.	Sarasutra Dhami Arr.	6.45				Tung	Dep.	2.20	Tung	Dep.				8.20
Arr.	"	9.18				Arr.	Arr.	5.30	Tung Song	Dep.				11.22
Sarasutra Dhami Arr.	Langsuen Dep.	9.28												
" Dep.	" Arr.	1.4												
Tung Song Arr.	Chumpon Arr.	1.29												
Dep.	"	6.23												
Tung Song-Nakon Sriathamraj	Nakon Sriathamraj-Tung Song					Tung Song-Singora	Singora-Tung Song							
daily except Monday	daily except Monday					Wed, Fridays & Sun days	Tuesdays, Thursdays & Sun.							
Tung Song Dep.	N. Sriathamraj a.m.					Tung Song	Dep.	a.m.						a.m.
N. Junction Dep.	" Dep.	6.30				N. Junction Arr.	Arr.	7.30	Singora	Dep.				7.30
N. Sriathamraj Arr.	" Arr.	7.37				Patalang Dep.	Dep.	10.8	Patalang	Dep.				10.8
" Arr.	Tung Song Arr.	8.50				" Arr.	Arr.	10.58	N Junction	Arr.				10.58
	"	2.32				Singora Dep.	Dep.	1.5	Tung Song	Dep.				1.5
						Arr.	Arr.	1.55		Arr.				1.55

The average local price of paddy is 55 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.37 baht per tang.

Singhaburi:—The total area under cultivation is 195,200 rai, about 1,400 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year, about 1,610 rai have been harvested yielding about 800 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 40 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.37 baht per tang.

Saraburi:—The total area under cultivation is 301,700 rai, about 196,500 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is heading. About 73,380 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 18,990 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 48 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.62 baht per tang.

Lobbur:—The total area under cultivation is 405,500 rai, about 36,700 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is heading. About 21,550 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 10,830 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 44 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.50 baht per tang.

Mondol Nagar Jayari.

Nagor Pathom:—The total area under cultivation is about 450,000 rai, the paddy is in the same condition as last year and is heading. About 10,800 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 3,600 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 58 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.75 baht per tang.

Samudra Sagor:—The total area under cultivation is 88,900 rai, about 4,700 more than last year. The paddy is in the same condition as last year and is heading. About 12,700 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 3,580 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 55 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.62 baht per tang.

Subarn:—The total area under cultivation is 554,400 rai, about the same as last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is heading. About 29,060 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 9,690 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 40 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.30 baht per tang.

Mondol Rajaburi.

Rajaburi:—The total area under cultivation is 286,000 rai, about 56,200 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is heading. About 31,940 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 5,720 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 56 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.62 baht per tang.

Samudra Songram:—The total area

under cultivation is about 19,000 rai, the paddy is heading but is inferior to that of last year. About 3,500 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 880 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 60 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.50 baht per tang.

Bejraburi:—The total area under cultivation is 155,300 rai, about 22,000 rai more than last year. The paddy is in the same condition as last year.

The average local price of paddy is 68 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.87 baht per tang.

Kanchanaburi:—The total area under cultivation is 29,700 rai, about 1,500 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is heading. About 710 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 130 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 50 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.50 baht per tang.

Prachinab:—The total area under cultivation is about 17,200 rai, the paddy is heading. About 1,140 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 190 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 62 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.60 baht per tang.

Mondol Prachin.

Chhaxongao:—The total area under cultivation is 197,000 rai, about 12,600 rai less than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is heading. About 20,500 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 5,720 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 45 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.50 baht per tang.

Prachin:—The total area under cultivation is 221,000 rai, about 7,100 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is heading. About 23,120 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 7,710 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 56 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.50 baht per tang.

Nagor Nayok:—The total area under cultivation is 247,000 rai, about 102,500 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is heading. About 49,160 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 1,970 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 48 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.37 baht per tang.

Jolburi:—The total area under cultivation is 133,800 rai, about 3,100 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is heading. About 31,500 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 6,310 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 68 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.37 baht per tang.

Krabindra:—The total area under cultivation is 49,600 rai, about 18,000 rai more than last year. The paddy is in the same condition as last year and is heading. About 6,200 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 900 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 40 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.50 baht per tang.

Mondol Nagor Svarga.

Nagor Svarga:—The total area under cultivation is 223,500 rai, about 8,600 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is heading. About 6,430 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 2,520 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 40 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.25 baht per tang.

Udya:—The total area under cultivation is 158,300 rai, about 1,200 rai more than last year. The paddy is heading. About 3,090 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 1,030 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 38 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.25 baht per tang.

Jaynad:—The total area under cultivation is 156,200 rai, about 40,200 rai less than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is heading. About 12,830 rai have been harvested yielding about 4,810 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 46 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.37 baht per tang.

Kamlaeng Bja:—The total area under cultivation is 40,800 rai, about 7,000 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is heading. About 2,700 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 630 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 49 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.50 baht per tang.

Tak:—The total area under cultivation is 31,500 rai, about 3,100 rai less than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is heading. About 430 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 160 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 40 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.12 baht per tang.

Between the 8th and the 15th inst the Krung Chob rice mills bought about 22,317 kwien of paddy which came in by river and about 262 kwien by rail, making a total of about 22,623 kwien (rice mill size). The price at the mills of Kao Samruang were 76 bahts per kwien, Kao Namuang from 77 to 83 bahts and Kao Nue-nui from 78 to 95 bahts (rice millers' kwien).

Summary:—The total area under paddy is approximately 5,294,200 rai, about 481,000 rai more than last year.

The average local price of paddy is

68 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.37 baht per tang.

Krabindra:—The total area under cultivation is 49,600 rai, about 18,000 rai more than last year. The paddy is in the same condition as last year and is heading. About 6,200 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 900 kwien.

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Nagor Svarga:—The total area under cultivation is 223,500 rai, about 8,600 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is heading. About 6,430 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 2,520 kwien.

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Udya:—The total area under cultivation is 158,300 rai, about 1,200 rai more than last year. The paddy is heading. About 3,090 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 1,030 kwien.

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Tak:—The total area under cultivation is 31,500 rai, about 3,100 rai less than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is heading. About 430 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 160 kwien.

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Summary:—The total area under paddy is approximately 5,294,200 rai, about 481,000 rai more than last year.

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Summary:—The total area under paddy is approximately 5,294,200 rai, about 481,000 rai more than last year.

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The average local price of paddy is 40 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.50 baht per tang.

Mondol Nagor Svarga.

Nagor Svarga:—The total area under cultivation is 223,500 rai, about 8,600 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is heading. About 6,430 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 2,520 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 40 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.25 baht per tang.

Udya:—The total area under cultivation is 158,300 rai, about 1,200 rai more than last year. The paddy is heading. About 3,090 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 1,030 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 38 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.25 baht per tang.

Jaynad:—The total area under cultivation is 156,200 rai, about 40,200 rai less than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is heading. About 12,830 rai have been harvested yielding about 4,810 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 46 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.37 baht per tang.

Kamlaeng Bja:—The total area under cultivation is 40,800 rai, about 7,000 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is heading. About 2,700 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 630 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 49 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.50 baht per tang.

Tak:—The total area under cultivation is 31,500 rai, about 3,100 rai less than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is heading. About 430 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 160 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 40 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.12 baht per tang.

Between the 8th and the 15th inst the Krung Chob rice mills bought about 22,317 kwien of paddy which came in by river and about 262 kwien by rail, making a total of about 22,623 kwien (rice mill size). The price at the mills of Kao Samruang were 76 bahts per kwien, Kao Namuang from 77 to 83 bahts and Kao Nue-nui from 78 to 95 bahts (rice millers' kwien).

Summary:—The total area under paddy is approximately 5,294,200 rai, about 481,000 rai more than last year.

The average local price of paddy is

68 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.37 baht per tang.

Krabindra:—The total area under cultivation is 49,600 rai, about 18,000 rai more than last year. The paddy is in the same condition as last year and is heading. About 6,200 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 900 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 40 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.50 baht per tang.

Mondol Nagor Svarga.

Nagor Svarga:—The total area under cultivation is 223,500 rai, about 8,600 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is heading. About 6,430 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 2,520 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 40 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.25 baht per tang.

Damage due to various causes is about 63,800 rai, or less than 1 per cent. The standing crops are in places as much as 4 to 6 sok in height doing well, and heading. About 499,710 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested, this crop being about 91,510 kwien.

Shipping Notes.

The Nor. s.s. Dagfin 897 tons Capt. Th. Thorsen, arrived from Singapore yesterday with ballast cargo and one deck passenger. The consignees are Messrs. Khoo Song.

Ships in Harbour.

Dagfin	Nor.	50
Kajuz	Brit.	56
Obotu Maru Jap.	A-1	

Bangkok Mails Close.

CHANDABURI s.s. Krat
Thursday 11th 10 a.m.
SINGAPORE.
Thursday 11th 4 p.m. s.s. Kajanz

Exchange Rates.

To-day's Quotations.

LONDON	1/6 7/16
Bank Bills, demand	
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	
PARIS	2.05
Bank Bills, demand	
GERMANY	
Bank Bills, demand	
NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, demand U.S.A.	
INDIA	
Bank Bills, demand	Rs. 111 1/4
SINGAPORE	\$65 1/2
Bank Bills, demand	
HONGKONG	\$64 1/2
Bank Bills, demand	
YOKOHAMA & KOREA	¥70 1/2
Bank Bills, demand	
NOTE:—The rate of interest on Advances Bills has been reduced to 5 per cent. per annum.	
Equivalent of Exchange demand London in Siam Currency:—	
Ten 13.08. (Bank Rate)	

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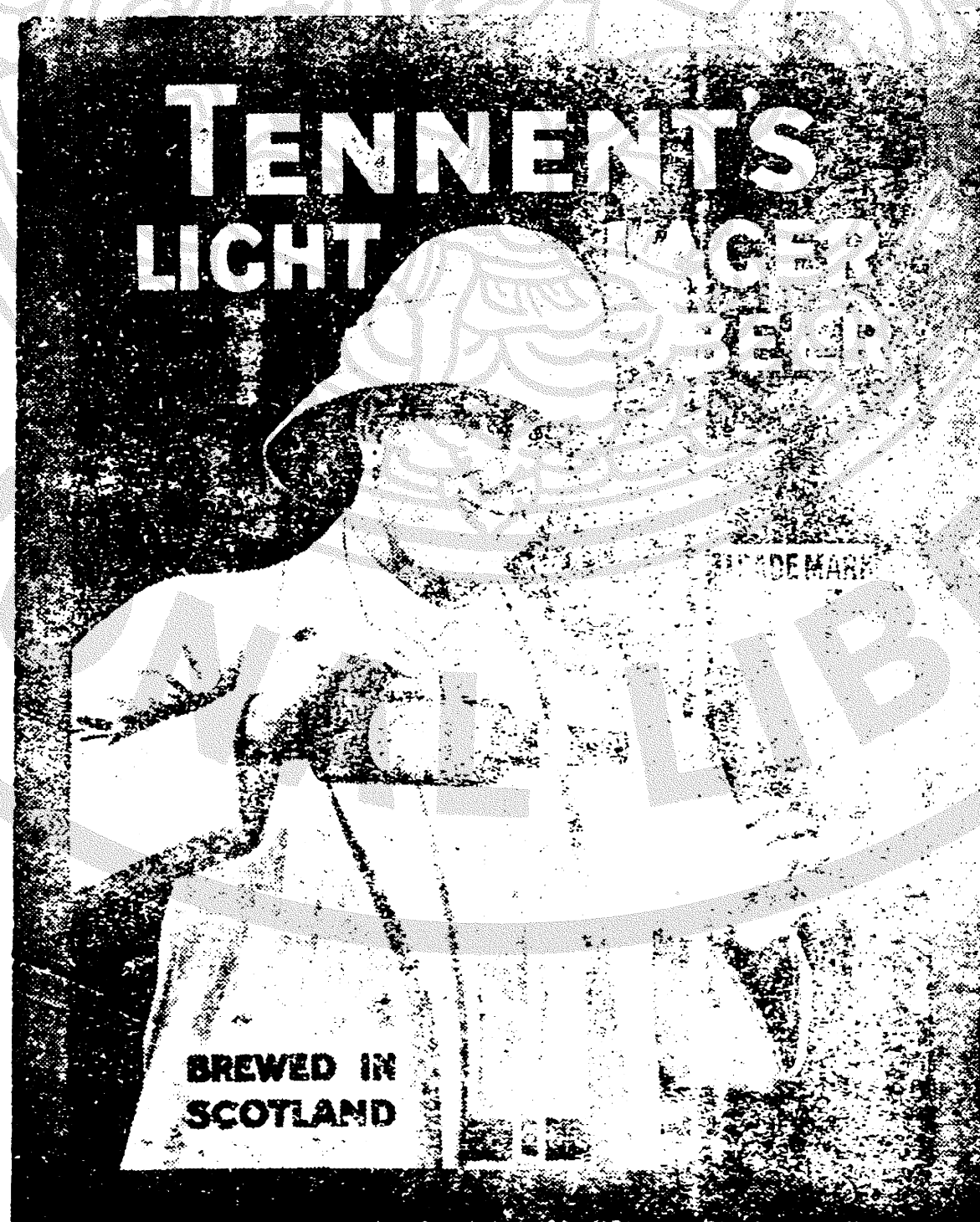
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