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VOL 44. NO. 211

BANGKOK. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1918.

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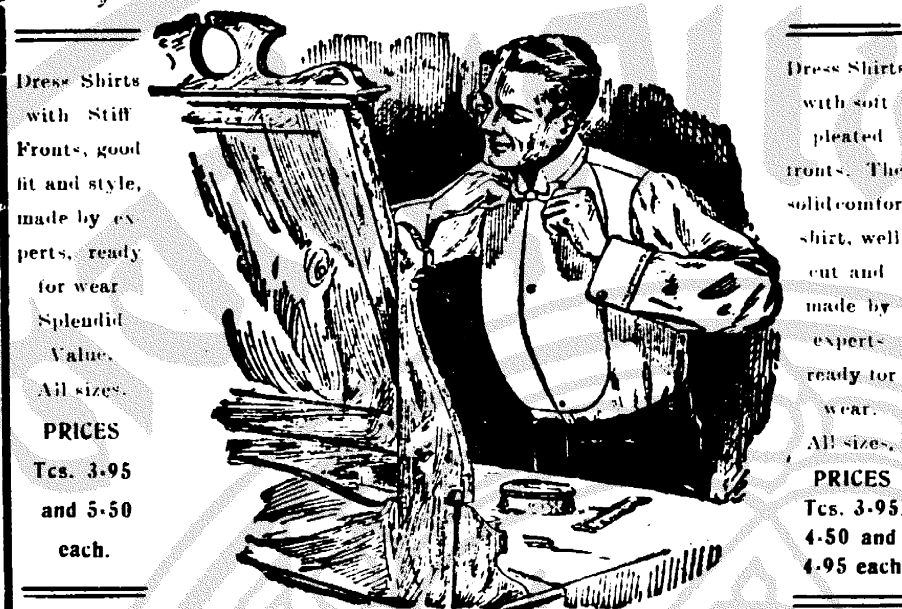
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TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE BANGKOK BAR. FOR SEPTEMBER 1918.

Sept.	A.M.			
	H.	W.	Ft. & in.	L. W.
1	...	...	6-7	7-0
2	...	...	7-8	7-0
3	...	...	8-9	7-0
4	2 00	12 0	10-11	6-0
5	3 00	12 0	11-12	6-0
6	4 00	12 0	...	...
7	5 00	12 4	...	...
8	6 00	12 7	...	...
9	7 00	13 0	...	...
10	8 00	13 0	2-3	7-0
11	9 00	13 0	3-0	6-0
12	10 00	13 0	4-0	6-0
13	11 00	13 0	5-0	7-0
14	...	...	6-7	7-0
15	...	...	7-8	7-0
16	...	...	8-9	7-0
17	...	...	9-10	7-0
18	2 00	11 0	9-10	7-0
19	3 00	12 0	10-11	6-0
20	4 00	12 3	11-12	6-0
21	5 00	12 6	11-12	6-0
22	6 00	12 6	...	...
23	6 30	13 0	1-0	7-0
24	7 00	13 6	1-2	7-0
25	8 00	13 6	1-2	7-0
26	9 00	13 6	2-3	6-0
27	10 00	13 6	3-7	6-0
28	11 00	13 0	4-5	6-0
29	...	...	4-5	6-0
30	...	...	5-6	6-0

Sept.	P.M.			
	H.	W.	Ft. & in.	L. W.
1	4 30	13 11	...	...
2	5 30	14 4	...	...
3	5 30	14 5	...	...
4	6 00	14 5	...	...
5	6 00	14 6	1-0	6-0
6	7 00	14 8	1-0	6-0
7	7 00	14 7	1-0	6-0
8	7 00	14 7	1-2	7-0
9	7 00	14 5	1-2	7-0
10	8 00	14 2	...	...
11	8 00	13 6	...	...
12	8 00	13 0	...	...
13	8 00	13 6	...	...
14	3 00	14 0	...	...
15	4 00	14 6	...	...
16	5 00	14 6	...	...
17	6 00	14 6	...	...
18	6 00	14 6	...	...
19	6 00	14 6	...	...
20	6 00	14 4	1-0	7-0
21	6 00	14 0	1-0	7-0
22	7 00	13 10	1-2	7-0
23	7 00	13 8	...	...
24	7 00	13 5	...	...
25	7 00	13 2	...	...
26	7 00	13 0	...	...
27	6 00	13 0	...	...
28	6 00	13 0	...	...
29	4 00	13 6	...	...

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Sept. 5th ○ New Moon 5 h 26 m p.m.
" 13th ○ First Quarter 9 h 44 m p.m.
" 20th ○ Full Moon 7 h 43 m p.m.
" 27th ○ Last Quarter 11 h 21 m a.m.

From Neutral Sources.

News From The Netherlands.

The Hague, Sept. 9.—Replying to the Municipal Council of Dordrecht, Herr Posthuma, the Minister wrote that the increase of rations was impossible.

The negotiations with Austria have every chance of succeeding. The settlement of the question as to the delivery of a large quantity of petroleum is being delayed by the Cabinet crisis.

Heer de Vries has taken over the portfolio of Finance.

Van Houten's cocoa factory is closed down.

Since Great Britain liberated the cargoes of the requisitioned ships belonging to Holland various vessels have left Amsterdam to fetch the goods.

When everything has been received, the Hollandische Stoomboot Maatschappij will continue refitting their ships.

The question of the return cargoes for the Indian convoy will probably be settled by the new Cabinet. Its formation is postponed much longer, the old Cabinet will decide the matter.

According to the "Handelsblad" Herr Trip refused the portfolio of Finance, if the combination of the Ministry of War and Navy were ended.

In place of Heer van de Geer, Heer Visser becomes Minister for Education.

A Dutch man of war was sunk off Ameland.

According to the "Telegraaf," Van Heyst, the aviator, has erected aeroplane works at Amsterdam, assisted by Lippman Rosenthal.

In October, the meat ration in Holland will consist of two ounces per week.

The Nieuwe Amsterdam has sailed from New York. Heer Loving is on board.

Heer Kou, a Luxemburg engineer, has been appointed as director of the first Netherlands Steel works.

Jani will shortly be rationed.

Heer Truub will probably shortly appear as President of the Economic Union.

Heer Vessel de Schepper has resigned from the Presidency of the Belgian Relief Committee, in consequence of the report on the Gouda ground hire contract.

The Neutral Powers are busy trying to obtain a revision of the sentences of the Prize Courts. A conference will shortly be held at Copenhagen.

According to the "Telegraaf" the leading spirit in this matter in the Netherlands is Heer Aaser.

The rise in the rates of exchange in Allied countries has affected the Amsterdam Exchange, especially the American portion of it. The moderate articles in the German Press have given rise to new expectations for peace proposals in consequence of which sugar, rubber, and tobacco shares have become firm. Shipping shares were in good demand, as well as subscriptions for the new issue of the K.P.M. Graaf van Randwijck, the Burgemeester of Amersfoort, has been appointed Burgemeester of the Hague.

Heeren Idenburg and de Visser have come forward as candidates for Parliamentary honours. Amongst the new members are the anti-revolutionary Schouten and the historian Bakker.

Heer van Karnebeek has resigned as burgemeester of The Hague. Heer van Vauren is acting pro tem.

News From Dutch East Indies.

Batavia, Sept. 9.—Macassar reports that in the kampong Soempang Birago, in the sub-division of Barroe, a fire occurred last night which destroyed 29 houses and 6,000 sheaves of padi. The damage is estimated at quite Fl. 10,000. A woman perished in the flames.

The "Soerabaya Handelsblad" states that report has been received from Sydney, N.S.W. stating that the imports of foreign tea into Australia have been limited to 8 million pounds.

The meeting of Chinese merchants decided to forward by telegraph a request to the Governor-General asking for the withdrawal of the prohibition on the import of foreign tea. The Chinese mercantile unions in Semarang, Soerabaya, Macassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang have been asked to support the request by telegram.

The import and export duties of Java amounted for 7 months to Fl. 9,293,520.20 against Fl. 9,003,994.29 in 1917.

Medan, Sept. 12.—The Rev. D. J. Ross, M. A., of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Penang has arrived in Medan. He will hold service on Sunday next. He intends visiting Langkat, Serdang, Telbing, Tinggi, Bah Lias and Santar, and will return to Penang early next month.

Batavia, Sept. 12.—According to cable news received here the Commonwealth Parliament will, this month, decide the question whether differential duties on imported foreign tea are to be levied or not.

A terrible tragedy was enacted this morning in the Sawohlan on new Kou Dangdia. Heer B.B. Bol, who for years has been residing in the outside districts and who recently had been received into the asylum for those mentally afflicted, at Baltonzorg, was a short while ago, taken away by his

wife, he being supposed to be restored to health. He committed a murderous assault on his wife and then attempted suicide. Mevrouw Bol is dying. He is at the moment in the operating theatre. The authorities were speedily on the spot. Mevrouw Bol was able to make a short statement.

The Department for Foreign Commercial affairs notified that, for the present, under no circumstances whatever, will licences for the export of the sugar crop for 1919 and the following years be granted.

IN the treatment of disease it is important that the bowels should perform their function of carrying off the poisonous waste materials.

No progress toward recovery can be made until this is established, and in any condition of ill-health in which constipation is present

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Motor Spirit in 4 gallon tins

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two gallon tins (red) the price

remains as heretofore.

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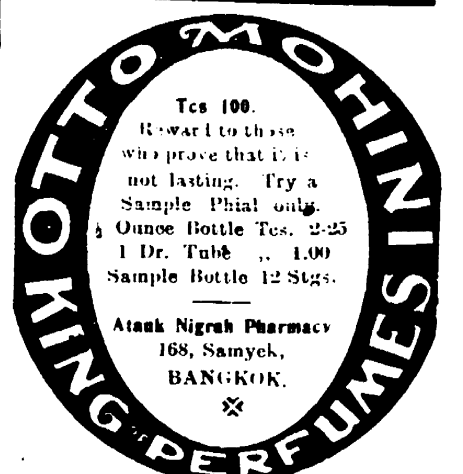
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Perambulators, Tics. 25, and 35.
Sewing machine, Tics. 75.
Incubator, Tics. 20.
2. Palm, In wooden pots, Tics. 25.
Dinner service, Eng. Make, Tics. 55.
Apply soon for these bargains to—

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Military Situation and Enemy Morale.

To realise the significance of the situation we have to transport ourselves to the gloomy days of the first German offensive when Paris and the Channel ports seemed both to be in serious danger. The Hun was never more confident that the final victory was at hand. The Kaiser in ecstasies decorated the already plentifully adorned chests of Hindenburg and Ludendorff, and all the Pan-Germans discussed how much they would take from the Allies in return for their lives. The "iron wall" was moving towards Paris, and nothing could check its ponderous advance. And now it is all over. The Germans only ask to be allowed to retire without molestation. They would gladly go back to the Hindenburg line once more if only Marshal Foch would not press them so mercilessly. But that is the difficulty. The plan formed by the Germans for a retreat is breaking down as completely as their last offensive, and for every step in their withdrawal they have to pay in prisoners and abandoned guns. When, therefore, the German armies reach the lines from which they swarmed the authors of the great offensives will be confronted with a situation which will need a good deal of explanation. The German forces will return with their reserves largely exhausted, and for all their efforts there will be nothing to show except a prodigious list of casualties. We may well wonder what the Kaiser thinks of it all, what are now the reflections of the Pan-Germans, how the militarists account for the backward journey of the "iron wall," what are the conclusions drawn by the people, and, finally, what the German soldier's opinion may be of the policy of his rulers. The time has almost come, if it has not already arrived, when the criminal gang who plotted the war must be considering how they will face the imminent crash. They have sent millions of men from German homes to graves on foreign soil. The old lie that these lives have been squandered in defence of the Fatherland is too thin a pretext to put forward again. It is too tattered and flyblown to bear the light. The truth cannot be told, for when the cynical and wicked adventure has collapsed, the militarists themselves dare not avow what have been their aims, and the German people, though the large majority shared those aims in the time of triumph, will turn with the fickleness of a mob against the men who ap-

pealed to their conceit and cupidity. For the present, therefore, the Kaiser and his friends have no opinion except to postpone the crisis by continuing the war. Like speculative bankrupts, they will keep the business going as long as by hook or by crook they can get the necessary resources. The question seems likely to arise, however, whether the German army and the German people will consent much longer to be sacrificed to ambitions which are clearly shattered. The remarkable order in which General Ludendorff gives instructions to superior officers how to deal with men who indulge in talk of a revolution is chiefly surprising by reason of its mildness. It might have been expected that a very different tone would have been found in a communication directed against treasonable language, backed by preparations for revolutionary action. The conclusion would appear to be warranted that Ludendorff does not feel himself to be in a position to adopt the severe measures which would have been applied some months ago. Instead of ordering that the kit of all men going on leave should be examined, he merely requests that test searches should be made when occasion offers. Perhaps he is aware that if more were done the temper of the army might not stand the ordeal. According to all reasonable consideration, there must be a vast amount of discontent in the German ranks. The Allied forces know what they are fighting for, and they see that their cause is gaining. The German must be at a loss to understand what the military chiefs intend, and no man is content to be exposed to continual hardship and risk for an end which he cannot see and which is certainly not being attained.

For Sale.

Revised Tide Tables of Menam Chao Phya Bar for the year 1918. Price Tcs. 2.

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Bangkok Hotel Bush Lane.

An up-to-date Hotel with every convenience. Very central location
UNDER JAPANESE MANAGEMENT.
European or Japanese Meals served at all hours.
Spacious accommodation at MODERATE RATES.
All requirements met.

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APOTHECARIES' HALL

JUST ARRIVED

New Shipment of Goods.

FROM THE BEST LONDON DRUG HOUSES

CONSISTING OF:-

Perfumes, Toilet Requisites and Sundries

AQUAPERIA

Always in Stock

Kepler's Malt and Cod Liver Oil

LARGE STOCKS ON HAND.

PRICES MODERATE.

"JONG-KEENA"

REGISTERED LABEL.

THE WONDERFUL BLOOD PURIFIER.

Mixture for Internal and External Use.

CURES

Headache, drunkenness, Stomachache, Earache, Rupture, Cholera, Bore-bell, Nervous diseases, Chest complaints, Heart diseases, Malaria, Dengue, Common-fevers, Lumbago, Chronic Rheumatism, Cough and Coughing blood, Cold, Sore-throat, Bronchitis, Chronic Neuralgia, Diarrhoea, Weakness, Kidney trouble, Dysentery, Eczema and all sorts of skin diseases, Worms, Female diseases of all sorts, Swelling of the groin, Inflammation of the gums, Toothache, Gout, Wounds and wounds caused by rusty nails or cuts, etc., etc.

DIRECTIONS:—Take 14 tablespoonfuls three a day, one hour before meals. Take PURE WITHOUT WATER. Under 14 years one tablespoonful, under 7 years 1/2 tablespoonful, and for babies up to one year old 1 teaspoonful. When the pain is severe, double the dose. Can be taken by women enquire.

For Inflammation of the gums, apply with cotton wool on the swollen gum changing every 3 minutes 3 times and relief is certain within a quarter of an hour.

For children, apply with cotton-wool on the cheek and relief is certain within half an hour. For cough and Sore-throat, sip the mixture slowly. For Eczema, apply externally and take internally as directed. For Bore-bell, take full dose three a day. For cholera, take one tablespoonful every 1/2 an hour.

For Toothache, clean the cavity of the tooth first and then saturate a piece of cotton-wool in Jong-Keena and fill cavity with same, changing five or six times every 3 minutes and relief is certain. For loose teeth caused by the swelling of the gum, take internally as directed for a week and the teeth will be firm again.

For Earache, clean the ear first with cotton-wool, put 5 or 6 drops in, to ear and stuff the hole with cotton-wool—relief is certain within a few minutes.

For Gout, Wounds and wounds caused by rusty nails, cuts or burns, apply the mixture, cover with cotton-wool and bandage, change dressing every three hours, and take internally, as directed until relieved or healed.

For Sore-eyes take internally as directed, for a few days.

After taking this mixture, a little plain white sugar may be taken to remove the bitter taste but not in the case of coughs or sore throat.

For Snake, Dog or Cat bites, poisonous fish stings, etc., when applied externally with cotton-wool a few minutes after the occurrence, instant relief will be obtained. Take also internally 14 tablespoonfuls three a day. But when treatment is sought a few hours after the occurrence, besides using the application, take mixture internally for a fortnight. Can be given also to animals and birds for any sort of disease.

Price per bottle of 2 oz. 90 Stangs, 3 oz. Tcs. 1.40, 4 oz. Tcs. 1.90, 6 oz. Tcs. 2.50, 8 oz. Tcs. 2.85, 16 oz. Tcs. 4.25. Postage extra.

Prepared only by MR. Y. TAN of SINGAPORE.

If any lady or gentleman is suffering from any of the above named ailments or disease will call and see Mr. Y. Tan or his sole agents at their offices, they will be very pleased to give them a free trial of his wonderful remedy, when they will be relieved within five minutes up to one hour.

Obtainable at MERCANTILE DISPENSARY, PHAYA SATCHAKAN, UNION DISPENSARY, and FOOK LOON DISPENSARY.

SPECIAL OFFER

Persons following any of the above directions and failing to obtain relief of any of the above diseases, Mr. Y. Tan or his Agents will refund them the purchase money paid by them for the JONG-KEENA.

BANGKOK TRAVELLING AGENCY,

Opposite Chartered Bank Lane, New Road.

SOLE AGENTS.

Wanted.

A Clerk with good knowledge of book-keeping and general office work, speaking French if possible.

Apply to,—

Banque de l'Indo-Chine.
26—28

For Sale

The Boiler now in steam lighter "Cormorant".
For particulars apply to,—

THE BORNEO CO., LTD.
24—26

Notice.

The undersigned Exchange Banks will be closed to Public business on Monday the 30th September 1918.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
E. W. TOWNEND,
Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India Australia and China.
G. E. ALLEN,
Agent.

For the Banque de l'Indo China Agency in Bangkok.
J. DEMAY,
Acting Manager.

For Siam Commercial Bank, Ltd.
G. H. ARDRON,
Acting Manager.
26—28

Notice.**CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—**

Ex s.s. "Fushimi Maru" and balances ex s.s. "Shinshiku Maru" are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Liangchow" on 24th inst., and will be landed and stored at our Wharf, at the risk, expense, and responsibility of Consignees.

Consignees are hereby notified that balances of goods ex s.s. "Teucer", s.s. "Ningchow", s.s. "Oanfa", s.s. "Eurylochus" and s.s. "Keishin Maru" have arrived here per s.s. "Kuala" on the 24th inst., and will be landed and stored at our wharf at the risk, expense and responsibility of consignees.

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 for godown rent.

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.
Agents.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by the British Dispensary.

Expanded Metal

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

Milners' Safes

Patent fire and thief resisting.
several sizes in Stock.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

B.M.C.

JUST ARRIVED

Fresh Australian Creamery

Pat Butter

AND

Breakfast Bacon.

THE

Sathorn Picture Palace

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PICTURES

For two Nights Only, Thursday and Friday.

AN ALL-COMEDY PROGRAMME

BY THE WORLD'S FAMOUS COMEDIANS

Easy Street (Chaplin 2 parts.)	Affinity (Max Linder.)
The Tramp. " 2 "	Artiste " "
The Rounders " 2 "	The Green Eyed Monster (Max Linder)
Deep Seas and Desperate Deeds (L.Ko.)	An Escape of Gas " "

Supported by

5 Keystone and 2 M. Prince Comedies.



All shapes and designs of **Election Watches**, in stock

AT THEIR AGENTS FOR SIAM

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME BELGE (S. A. B.)

The Siam Observer

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1918.

ST. JEAN D'ACRE.

The town of Akko or St. Jean d'Acre which was taken two days ago by the British cavalry stands on a low promontory at the northern extremity of the Bay of Acre about eighty miles north west of Jerusalem. The town was long considered the key of Palestine on account of its commanding position on the shore of the broad plain that joins the inland plain of Esdraelon and affords the easiest entrance to the interior of the country. Of late years, however, its trade has passed over to Haifa, also taken by the British, which has a better harbour.

The town has had a chequered and calamitous history. It is of the highest antiquity and figures on the tribute lists of Thothim III c. 1500 B.C. To the Hebrews it was known as Acca, and is mentioned in the Book of Judges as one of the places from which the Canaanites were not driven. In B.C. 752 it joined with Tyre and Sidon in a revolt against Shalmaneser IV and during the three centuries that preceded the Christian era it had a very stormy existence. After the partition of the kingdom of Alexander, Ptolemy Soter changed the name of the city to Ptolemais and we know that St. Paul spent at least one day there.

St. John of Acre figured largely in the Crusades. Captured by the Arabs in A.D. 638 it was lost to the Crusaders in A.D. 1110. It was retaken by the Saracens under Saladin in 1187, besieged by Guy de Lusignan in 1189 and taken by Richard Coeur de Lion in 1191. In 1229 it was placed under the control of the Knights of St. John (hence its present name) but was lost again in 1291. In 1517 it was taken by the Turks under Selim I when it fell into almost total decay, reviving again towards the end of the 18th century.

In 1799 Napoleon, in furthering his scheme for raising a Syrian rebellion against the Turks, appeared before the town but, after a siege of two months, was repulsed by the Turks aided by Sir W. Sidney Smith and a force of British sailors. The town suffered again in 1840 when it was bombarded by the allied British, Austrian and French squadrons. It was restored to Turkey the next year and in her hands it has remained until the events of this week have deprived her of it—probably for ever.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

REUTERS' and Havas telegrams will be found on page 6.

THE s.s. *Aja* has arrived from Pulau Sambo and the *Kraf* from the coast.

WE regret to hear of the serious illness of Miss Cole of Wang Lang School.

THE following are leaving to-morrow morning by the s.s. *Kuala*. Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. Small, Mr. H.R. Andreas and Mr. A.C. Logan.

IN Bavaria the local authorities have been advised by the Government to bury the dead in clothes made of paper. If the request is ignored all useful clothes will be removed from corpses by Government decree.

WASHINGTON:—An official despatch from France states that the French aviators during July shot down 45 enemy aeroplanes within the Allied lines and 139 behind the enemy lines, burned 49 observation balloons and dropped 335 tons of explosives on German fortifications, lines of communication and towns in 1,655 flights.

LATEST ADVTs:—The local Exchange Banks will be closed on Monday 30th inst.

THE s.s. *Mata Hari* is due to arrive on Sunday morning and she will sail for Singapore on Monday 30th inst. at noon.

THE Banque de l'Indo-Chine wants a clerk with good knowledge of book-keeping and general office work, speaking French if possible.

THE Sathorn Picture Palace is showing for two nights, to-night and tomorrow, an all comedy programme by the world's famous comedians.

THE s.s. *Kuala* will leave from the Borneo Company's wharf at 6.30 a.m. sharp, on Friday the 27th inst., and should arrive in Singapore on Monday daylight.

THE Post and Telegraph Department reports that Malay Peninsular Local line is not properly working between Songkhla and Bangkok. Saigon and Krabindra lines are still crossing between Chhaxoeng-sao and Prachin. Trid line is interrupted between Sriraja and Chan-laburi. Other lines are all right.

THE German courts have just decided that a hotel is not responsible for the theft of boots left outside guests' bedrooms for cleaning. The courts decreed that under present conditions in Germany boots must be considered as "valuables" and should be as carefully guarded by their owners as if they were cash or jewellery. A guest whose boots were stolen in a Cologne hotel sued the proprietor in vain for £3 10s. damages.

THE Berlin Tageblatt hears from a good source that the question of appointing a king for Poland is making headway in Poland itself owing to the increase of Russian anarchy there. There are now, an Amsterdam message to the Daily Express states, five candidates for the post. Prince August Wilhelm, the Kaiser's fourth son. The Archduke Stephen, Duke Albert Eugen, second son of Prince Albert of Wurtemberg. Prince Frederick Christian, second son of the King of Saxony. Prince Cyril, second son of the King of Bulgaria.

SAYS the *Westminster Gazette*:—"We cannot be content to see Poland disposed of by a bargain between Austria and Germany, as if the Poles had no concern in it. We cannot see Russia dismembered and the destiny of whole provinces determined by a small minority of German inhabitants. We cannot consent to see the Balkan States or large tracts of them left to Czar Ferdinand and the Sultan to fight out between them, and least of all to see Belgium treated as a pawn in a bargain between Germany and ourselves. Along this line of settlement we see nothing but trouble, strife, insecurity, leading to a next war, in which civilisation will go down and Germany herself with it."

Church Workers Association.

The quarterly Business Meeting will be held at Dr. Hillyard's house at 4.45 p.m. to-morrow (Friday). All members are cordially invited to attend.

The Library Bazaar.

We are asked to state that in the forthcoming Library Bazaar, to be held on Oct. 1st and 2nd, the prices of all things to be sold will be very reasonable and no one will be urged to buy against his or her inclination.

The following is a list of the ladies who are assisting at the stalls:—Messrs. Buzard, Craig, Dreyer, Duke, Dunlop, Groundwater, Jones, Lambart, Lyle, Nesbitt, Peniger, Sadgwick, Strachan, Thornely and Wilson, and the Misses Ayer, Dreyer, Fawcett, Jones and Lillie.

Railway Notice.

Owing to the heavy rains in the North and flooding of Meh Yom the Lumpang Line has been considerably damaged and traffic is interrupted between Pang Ton Phung and Ban Pin, a distance of 56 kilometres. Through communication from Pitsanuloke to Lumpang is for the present impossible. Passenger trains will run from Pitsanuloke to Pang Ton Phung and from Ban Pin to Lumpang sections according to regular timetable.

Every effort is being made to repair the damages as soon as possible, and it is hoped that the traffic interruption will be of short duration only.

Paddy Crop Report Sept. 25, 1918.

Nasnan	1,560 Coyans at Rs. 98-174 each
S-mruang 350	" " 96-133 "
Namuang 50	" " 95— "
Total	1,960 Coyans.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

Are you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed on, and it will cure you. For sale by the British Dispensary.

Havas Wires from Singapore.

A Decisive Victory.

Paris, Sept. 24.

The Turkish forces have been, not merely defeated, but annihilated. Twenty-five thousand prisoners and 260 guns have been taken. The British cavalry have occupied Nazareth, and the avenues of escape are blocked.

It is a decisive victory, and the British casualties are incredibly small. The capture of the Turkish army will have a repercussion on the Western front.

The King of Hedjaz brilliantly co-operated by seizing the railway junction east of the Jordan. The German prestige in the Near East has sustained a tremendous blow, and Turkish rule in Palestine is ended for ever.

Hindenburg Line.

The British are pushing forward redoubt into the back bone of the Hindenburg system. They maintain their net gains and make progress. North of the Scarpe the Siegfried line is being attacked.

The German Way.

M. Clemenceau has paid a visit to the British General, and has seen for himself the acts of vandalism committed by the enemy in the neighbourhood of Bapaume and Peronne.

It is announced that the Germans are removing the inhabitants of Cambrai and Douai to the Mons district at the rate of 2,000 a day.

There are persistent rumours that the Germans are employing women to fire machine-guns. A woman aviator is said to have been shot down by the Americans.

The Balkans.

The Franco-Serbian drive to the Vardar has created anxiety in the enemy's camp, threatening the cutting of the lines of communication with the interior of Bulgaria. The total advance is now 35 miles, and our forces are 25 north-east of Pripet, the Bulgarian advance base. The Serbians are energetically pressing on the heels of the routed Bulgarians.

The Boycott.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, president of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, spoke at a mass meeting in Paris. The British people, he said, had sworn to avenge the devastated departments of France. He advocated an implacable boycott of the Germans for their innumerable crimes on the high seas.

Shameless.

Germany has made a shameless reply to the Red Cross Committee. It is simply an impudent specimen of mendacity. The Allies were caught by surprise by the deleterious gas first emitted by the Germans in April 1915.

How Mirbach was Killed.

Amsterdam, July 10.—A Berlin telegram quotes the following details of Count Mirbach's assassination, which the Lokalanzeiger has received from an eyewitness:

"Count Mirbach, Privy Councillor Riesen, and Lieutenant Muller were seated with the two Russians at a marble table in the middle of the room. On one side were the Germans and on the other the Russians. All were seated in low leather chairs, which was an advantage for the Russians, as they were thus able to get their weapons ready under the marble table without being observed, while their victims, leaning back in their chairs, offered an easy target. During the conversation the Russians began to turn over the pages of their documents as though in search of some missing paper, and the attention of the Germans was thus distracted by this ploy. While Count Mirbach and his colleagues imagined that the Russians were examining the documents they had drawn out their weapons under the cover of the table. They then sprang up with revolvers and began firing, one Russian aiming at Count Mirbach, the other at the two other Germans. Count Mirbach was hit in the back of the head. On hearing the shots people hurried in from the neighbouring rooms, and the Russians therefore took to flight, but before jumping out of the window each of them hurled a hand grenade. Only one exploded, the splinters of which hit Count Mirbach, killing him immediately."—Reuter.

Siam Observer

SPECIAL WAR EDITION

Subscription Tcs. 4 per annum

The Report of the Financial Adviser

On the Budget of the Kingdom of Siam for the year 2461 (1918-19).

The following extracts are from the above report:—
Accounts for 2459 (1916-17) compared with estimates:

	Estimates.	Actuals.
Ordinary Revenue	69,900,000	82,911,149
Transfer from Treasury Reserve	2,241,529	—
Total Revenue	72,141,529	82,911,149
Ordinary Expenditure	72,141,529	70,953,429
Surplus	—	11,957,720
Expenditure not chargeable to current revenue	18,434,803	9,297,396

The above figures show a most satisfactory result from the financial point of view. The revenue brought to account during the year, instead of amounting to Tcs. 69.9 millions only, as estimated, actually reached a figure of Tcs. 82.9 millions, or Tcs. 13 millions in excess, while the expenditure was about Tcs. 1.1 million less than budgeted for. As, however, the actual expenditure (Tcs. 70.9 millions odd) was rather more than Tcs. 1 million in excess of the original revenue estimate of Tcs. 69.9 millions, the net result of the year's operations was a surplus of Tcs. 11.9 millions, which represents the actual addition to the accumulated reserve.

The position above indicated is seen to be even more satisfactory when it is remembered that, at the time Estimates were framed, it was found necessary, in order to balance the Budget, to provide for the transfer of a sum of Tcs. 2.2 millions from the Treasury Reserve to meet the estimated deficit of current revenue resulting from the abolition of the Lottery Farm, which was worth about Tcs. 3.5 millions a year. Instead, however, of the Reserve being drawn upon to the extent of over Tcs. 2 millions, a sum of nearly Tcs. 12 millions has been added to it, so that the position, from the monetary point of view, is better than was expected by over Tcs. 14 millions.

Budget Estimates for 2461 (1918-19). The following statement exhibits in brief form the total estimated Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the year 2461 (1918-19), as compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year:—

ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.	
2460 (1917-18).	2461 (1918-19).
Ticals	Ticals
Ordinary Revenue	68,700,000
Transfer from Treasury Reserve	3,435,346
Total Revenue	72,135,346
Ordinary Expenditure	72,135,346
Surplus or Deficit	—

From the above statement it is seen that Ordinary Revenue is estimated to be Tcs. 800,000 higher than in the previous year, while Ordinary Expenditure is expected to show an increase of Tcs. 990,550, i.e. a sum of Tcs. 190,551 greater than the anticipated advance in revenue. To meet this excess, there is a similar increase in the amount made available from the Treasury Reserve for the current expenditure of the year. The reason for the shortage of the revenue is, as explained in the two previous Reports, the abolition of the Lottery Farm from the commencement of 2459 (1916-17), and the closing of the last of the Public Gambling Houses from the beginning of 2459 (1917-18). These measures, taken as they were in rapid succession, involved an aggregate estimated loss of revenue of over Tcs. 6.7 millions, and the Treasury Reserve is being utilised to make up the difference, in part, until the natural growth in the receipts from other sources enables the Budget to be balanced without its aid.

ORDINARY REVENUE.

On the revenue side of the budget the most important increases are the following:—Forests Tcs. 196,000, largely owing to the anticipated augmentation of receipts from woods other than teak; Mines, Tcs. 758,000 due to the expectation of still higher prices for tin, the Royalty on which is on a sliding scale; Railways, Tcs. 530,000 owing to the opening of new sections and the general expansion of traffic; Interest and commission, Tcs. 416,000, due to the continued accumulation of Treasury funds abroad, as a result of the sales of sterling to the Government by the Banks in payment of ticals drawn from the Treasury for the financing of the export trade; Capitation Tax, Tcs. 330,000, owing to improved administrative methods adopted by the Revenue Department, which are expected to result in higher Collections; Excise, Tcs. 800,000, consequent mainly on the promulgation of a revised and enhanced

ed Tariff of duties on Spirits, Wines and Beers, which came into effect on the 15th May 2461 (1918); Amphurs' Fees, Tcs. 169,000; Slaughter License Fees, Tcs. 300,000; and Card Playing and Betting License Fees, Tcs. 156,000.

In the last case the increase is explained by the fact that, owing to the abolition of the Lottery Farm and the closing of the remaining public Gambling Houses, in Bangkok, there has been a marked tendency on the part of the public to apply for licenses for private card playing and other forms of gaming. When the budget was being prepared there was no option but to take cognisance of this tendency and to estimate for a considerable advance in the fees, but later on, further, as it was felt that the object with which public gambling had been abolished would be largely frustrated unless some check were placed on the increase to so-called private card playing. A law has accordingly been passed, known as the Gaming Law Amendment Law, B.E. 2461, which came into force on the 2nd April last. This prescribes that the licensing officer may require the applicant to satisfy him that the license, if issued, will be used for the purpose of playing the game mentioned therein only for pleasure and not as a source of profit by the licensee or any other person receiving money from the players. A license may be issued only if the applicant satisfies the licensing officer on this point, and penalties are provided for any person who, having received a license, uses it in contravention of the condition on which it was issued. It is hoped that this enactment may check the practice of persons using licenses for card playing, as a means of profit, by setting up card rooms open to the public on payment of certain charges.

Against the above-mentioned increases, the principal reductions of revenue are the following:—

Land Revenue, Tcs. 1,724,000, due to the disastrous floods which occurred in the second half of last year, just when the later sowings of rice were nearly ready for reaping, and which severely damaged considerable tracts in some of the best rice-growing districts.

Customs, Tcs. 529,000, of which Export and Import Duties each account for about one-half. The decrease in the Export Duties is almost entirely owing to the certainty of a reduction in the quantity of rice available for export, as a consequence of the floods of last year, while that in the Import Duties is due to the expectation of a falling off in the amount of foreign spirits brought in, as a result both of the present very high freights and the advance in the rates of the Spirits Duties.

Opium, Tcs. 1,021,000. The reason for this reduction is that the Government, in pursuance of its declared policy of gradual suppression, has decided to effect a further change in the method of sale, by eliminating the middlemen who have hitherto acted as intermediaries for the supply of the prepared drug to licensed opium den-keepers in the provinces. In Bangkok the den-keepers have always received their supplies direct from the Government, and the arrangement has now been extended to the Provinces from the beginning of the current year. Sales for home consumption will also be made by Government officials—thus entirely doing away with the middlemen. It was proposed that from the beginning of the second half of the year, sales in the opium dens themselves should likewise be made by Government officials—the dens being allowed to remain merely as public places where opium might be smoked. This further change, however, is likely to be postponed for a time, as difficulties have been experienced by the Opium Administration in carrying it out. The new method of sale was estimated to result in a loss of 10 per cent. of the gross sale-proceeds, or about Tcs. 2.4 millions, but against this had to be set a decrease of Tcs. 1.4 million in the cost price of the raw article, which is always deducted from the gross revenue before it is brought to account—leaving a net reduction of about Tcs. 1 million, as shown above.

The decrease in the purchase price of the raw opium is due partly to the fact that an arrangement has been made with the Government of India whereby, for a period of five years commencing with January 2460 (1918), that Government has agreed to supply the requirements of the Siamese Opium Administration at a price considerably less than that at which purchases have been effected, for some years past, at the public auction sales at Calcutta. A second reason is that, owing to the expectation of reduced consumption as a consequence of the change in the method of distribution in the Provinces, a somewhat diminished supply of raw opium has been calculated for.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

As already mentioned, ordinary expenditure shows a total increase, over last year's budget, of Tcs. 990,000, and, as might be expected, from so small a figure, the details call for very little remark. More than half, or Tcs. 590,000, is accounted for by the head Railway Traffic, owing to extension of length of open lines. The only other items worth mentioning are the increased grants of Tcs. 133,000 to the Prison Department

and of Tcs. 148,000 to the Education Department.

EXPENDITURE TO BE MET FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN CURRENT REVENUE.

The expenditure in question is shown in the table below, which gives total for each of the sources from which it is to be met:—

	2460	2461
Source from which met	(1917-18)	(1918-19)
Loans	5,795,000	5,384,500
Treasury Reserve	13,350,196	11,775,675
Loan Sinking Fund	811,380	851,750
Total	19,956,576	18,011,925

The items falling under the several groups are given in Statement B. attached to this Report. The only one chargeable to Loans is that for the continued construction of the Southern Line, which purpose an arrangement was made with the Government of the Federated Malay States some years ago to borrow a sum not exceeding Tcs. 24,750,000, in such annual instalments as might be required. For the second year in succession, however, it has been decided that drawings from the loan shall be suspended, for the reason given in para. 15 of last year's Report, viz., that the Government possesses large accumulations of sterling funds in London, a portion of which is, for the time being, available for this expenditure. The Government has reserved the right to take the undrawn instalments later, if so desired, and to recoup the Treasury funds now being drawn upon. It is for this reason that the expenditure continues to be shown in the Budget as chargeable to Loans, although the Treasury is actually advancing the money.

Of the Expenditure to be met finally from the Treasury Reserve (the total of which shows an estimated falling-off of Tcs. 1.5 million), the following are the principal items showing reductions:—Northern Railway Construction, Tcs. 1,472,000; Southern Railway Construction (Branch Lines), Tcs. 513,000; and Irrigation, Tcs. 1,646,000. In all these cases the decrease from the preceding year is due to the difficulty of obtaining materials from abroad owing to the War and the consequent slowing down of the programme of work.

As a particular set-off to the above reductions, there is a new head of expenditure from Treasury Reserve, viz., Special Service Payments, Tcs. 1,615,000, for the disbursements connected with Siam's participation in the War.

National Debt.

It has already been stated that drawings will be made during the present year from the Railway loan arranged with the Federated Malay States Government; hence the total of that obligation will remain at its previous figure of Tcs. 13,000,000.

Of the other two loans, which are being repaid by annual drawings, the current twelve months is Tcs. 265,520. The aggregate balance of these loans will thus be reduced from Tcs. 2,627,740 to Tcs. 2,362,220, and the total indebtedness of Siam, on the 31st March 2461 (1918), will amount to a sum of Tcs. 26,702,220, as shown below:—

Loan of Tcs. 14,750,000	...	Tcs. 13,130,000
Outstanding balance of loans of Tcs. 1 million and Tcs. 23 millions	...	Tcs. 23,572,220
Total	...	Tcs. 26,702,220

Paper Currency.

The following statement shows, by quinquennial periods, and then by annual ones during the last five years, the value of the currency notes in circulation since they were first issued:—

Date of Circulation.	31st March 2445 (1903)	Tcs.
" "	2450 (1908)	14,796,040
" "	2455 (1913)	26,051,070
" "	2456 (1914)	28,707,605
" "	2457 (1915)	31,435,310
" "	2458 (1916)	40,080,775
" "	2459 (1917)	47,858,920
" "	2460 (1918)	59,664,755

The above figures show that the circulation of the notes continued to advance last year in a remarkable manner—the increase of Tcs. 11.8 millions over the previous year's figure (representing a rise of over 24 per cent.) being the greatest in any single twelve-monthly period. In this respect the experience of Siam is similar to that of most other countries since the War broke out, and appears to be due, partly to a rise in the price of commodities generally, but principally, it is believed, to a scarcity of the metallic circulating medium—thus leading to a greatly increased use of paper money. This second cause has certainly been operative here.

It was mentioned in para. 31 of last year's Report that, owing to the severe drain on the Treasury balances, due to heavy payments to the Banks for trade purposes, against sterling remittances to London, power had been taken to amend the Paper Currency Act to enable the Government to hold in gold or silver bullion, not more than 25 per cent. of the value of the notes outstanding. That is to say, it was the intention of the Government, instead

retaining, in the vaults of the Paper Currency Department, a cash reserve of not less than 50 per cent. of the value of the notes, to reduce that reserve to a minimum of 25 per cent. of the said value, and to hold the balance of the metallic reserve (which, by law, had to be 50 per cent. or more) in gold or silver bullion. This would have released, for Treasury purposes, the ticals represented by the bullion so held. It was found impossible, however, to carry the measure into effect, owing to gold not being obtainable in the Entente countries in Europe, and to the very high price of silver. A further amendment of the Paper Currency Act was, accordingly, decreed on the 25th August 2460 (1917), providing for the increase of the invested portion of the reserve to an amount not exceeding 75 per cent. of the value of the notes outstanding. This was estimated to set free a sum of about Tcs. 12½ millions, or one-quarter of then circulation of Tcs. 50 millions, and the amount was paid to the Treasury, from time to time, as required—investments of equivalent value being handed over to the Currency Department. But the demands on the Treasury still continued to be so heavy that it was found necessary, on the 16th March 2460 (1918), again to amend the Paper Currency Act, with a view to permitting up to 85 per cent. of the value of the notes to be invested—which is another way of saying that provision was made for the reduction of the cash reserve held for the encashment of the notes to an amount not less than 15 per cent. of the circulation. Up to the end of the year, however, it had not been found necessary for the Government to avail itself of the power conferred on it by the last amendment, for, on the 31st March 2460 (1918), the actual stock of ticals in the vaults of the Currency Department represented 25.5 per cent. of the value of the notes outstanding.

From the above remarks it will be evident that the currency question was a cause of some anxiety during the past year, and it is a matter for congratulation that the Government has been enabled to supply all the funds required by the Treasury for administrative and trade purposes while, at the same time, maintaining in full the convertibility of the note issue. It is realised, of course, that measures such as those described in the preceding paragraphs, whereby the metallic holdings of the Currency Department have been successively reduced to what would, in normal times, be an exceedingly low figure, can only be justified by the plea of force of circumstances. Certain it is that no other course appeared feasible in the conditions existing, and happily there has so far been an entire absence of any signs of a want of public confidence in the currency policy of the Government. Steps will, of course, be taken, as soon as practicable, to increase the metallic holding to its proper proportion, but it is not at present possible to indicate when this can be done.

Exchange.

As might be expected from the remarks made in connection with the Paper Currency position, foreign exchange was exceptionally strong and steady during the year 2460 (1917-18)—the Bank rate for Demand Drafts on London having remained, throughout that period, and for the second year in succession, at a figure of Ls. 6 7/16d., or Tcs. 13.02 to the £.

The reason for the strength and steadiness of exchange is seen in the two previous years, viz., the continued briskness of the export trade and the consequent heavy demand for local currency. It was mentioned in the previous Report (para. 31) that, during the years 2458 (1915-16) and 2459 (1916-17), the Banks had drawn from the Treasury Tcs. 20 millions and Tcs. 26 millions, respectively, against sterling remittances to London to the Government account. In 2460 (1917-18), the aggregate amount taken by the Banks was no less than Tcs. 31 millions odd—that is to say, in the course of three years, the Banks have drawn an amount exceeding Tcs. 77 millions, representing nearly £6 million sterling. This is a vast sum, in view of the comparatively limited resources of the local Treasury, and its provision has thrown a great strain on them. As a result of these drawings, a large proportion of the Treasury funds has been re-mitted abroad, and at present there appears to be no early prospect of the money coming back again, either by way of sale to the Banks, or in the form of silver for coinage.

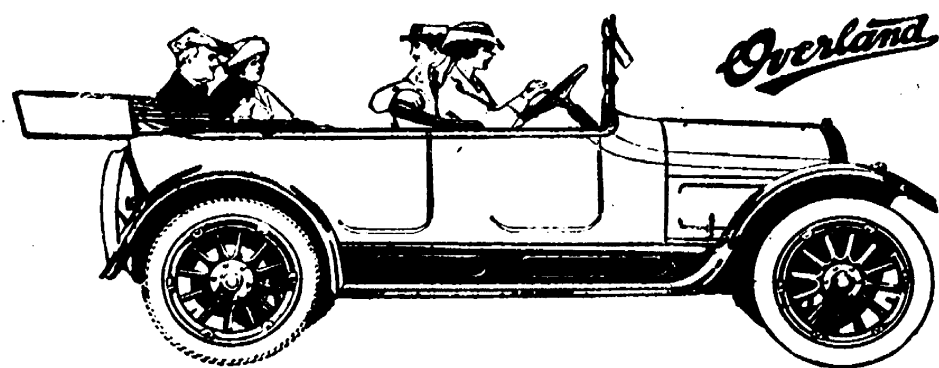
For several years past the Gold Standard Reserve Fund, which was established for the purpose of maintaining the gold value of the tical, has remained untouched, and the small increase annually reported is due to the addition of interest. On the 31st March 2460 (1918), the Fund stood at a figure of £ 1,222,146, or £ 44,794 higher than the previous year's total—its composition being as follows:—

At call	...	£ 125,417
Fixed Deposits	...	£ 650,000
Investments	...	£ 145,729
Total	...	£ 1,221,146

Treasury Savings Bank.

The following are the main figures regarding this institution, which has just completed the fifty year of its existence:—

(Continued on page 8.)



Shipment of above model

Just arrived.

A medium sized Car, handsome in appearance.

Rich Brown coloured body,
lined yellow.

Siam Import Co., Ltd.

TUNG WHO & CO.

NEW ROAD.

General-storekeepers,
Provision and Wine
Merchants.

PHONE, 798.

Tennis Balls.

Slazengers' Hard 1918 Court.
Tcs. 22.—per dozen.
Less than a dozen Tcs. 2.—each.
Slazengers' Universal 1918.
Tcs. 20.—per dozen.
Less than a dozen Tcs. 1.75 each.
Less cash discount 5%.

Books.

The Times History of the War.
Volume 1—8.
Harmworth Self-Educator. Volume
1—7.
Harmworth Popular Science.
Volume 1—7.
Harmworth Business Library.
Volume 1—10.
The Letter-Writer's Handbook or
A Correspondence Guide.
The Complete Etiquette and Letter-
Writer.
The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.
The Works of Shakespeare.
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Kiam Hoa Seng & Co.

Opposite B. M. C., Ltd.
TELEPHONE No. 465

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of
ladies have found relief from the most distressing
symptoms of irregularity of the system. It is a truly
miraculous remedy. It is a truly miraculous remedy.
At all Chemists and Druggists, or sent free by
post on receipt of 1/6.

ARRIVED LADIES' HATS

Come early to avoid
DISAPPOINTMENT.

BUAN SOON LEE & Co.

PHONE 717.

American Boots & Shoes

FOR

Ladies, Gentlemen & Children

Latest Styles.

Reliable Shoes guaranteed of the best material

NONE BETTER

THE INTERNATIONAL STORE.

New Road and Custom House Lane.

Telephone No. 570.

THE Great War.

Helfferich Resigns.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
London, Sept. 25.
Amsterdam:—From Berlin it is re-
ported that the resignation of Helfferich,
Ambassador to Russia, has been
accepted.

In Siberia.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
London, Sept. 25.
Press Bureau:—The Japanese Military
Attaché states that Japanese
cavalry occupied Blagovestchenak and
Alenciensk on the 18th inst.
Two thousand Austro-German prisoners
surrendered at Kokka on the
right bank of the Amur.

British Operations.

(Havas Telegram.)
Paris, Sept. 25.
The British have made progress to
the east of Verdun.

In Palestine.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
London, Sept. 25.
Palestine, Official:—Eastward of the
Jordan the enemy are withdrawing
towards Amman on the Hedjaz rail-
way. Australian, New Zealand, West
Indian and Jewish troops are pursuing
and have reached Esalt capturing
guns and prisoners.
In the north our cavalry occupied
Haifa and Acre after a slight opposi-
tion.
The prisoners are increasing and the
total largely exceeds 25,000.
King Hussein's Arabs have occupied
Maan and are harassing bodies of the
enemy retreating along the railway
towards Amman.

(Havas Telegram.)
Paris, Sept. 25.
The Turks are retiring on Amman
pursued by the British.
The Israelites have reached Esalt.
The Arabs have occupied Maan.
The English cavalry has taken Haifa
and St. John of Acre.
The 6th and 8th Turkish Armies are
considered as having ceased to exist
their whole retreat having been cut off.
25,000 prisoners and 260 guns have
been captured.

In the Balkans.

(Havas Telegram.)
Paris, Sept. 25.
The Serbs continue to cross the
Vardar and have occupied the massif
of Drenka-Planina.

Mr. Gompers in Paris.

(Havas Telegram.)
Paris, Sept. 25.
Mr. Samuel Gompers has arrived in
Paris.

Siamese Red Cross Tea Rooms.

Opened Every Thursday

AT
Phya Thai Road
(Just beyond the railroad.)

European and Siamese
Refreshments
Siamese Music

Come and spend an enjoyable
half-hour.

A Large Red Cross flag raised on
the lawn marks the place.

t.f.n. Wed. & Thurs.



Notice.

Tenders are hereby invited for the
supply of 5,500,000 Globing Tickets for
the Royal Irrigation Department.

Specification and samples of Tickets
may be obtained at the Office of the
Royal Irrigation Department East
Bank of the river.

Sealed tender marked tender for the
supply of globing Tickets must be sub-
mitted to the Director General of the
Royal Irrigation Department on or
before the 1st November 1918 (B. E.
2461) at 11 a.m.

The Royal Irrigation Department
does not bind itself to accept the lowest
or any tender.

ROYAL IRRIGATION DEPT.

Bangkok, 23rd, September B. E. 2461.

23—30

Notice.

CONSIGNMENT OF GOODS:—

Ex s.s. "Arabia Maru"
"Celebes Maru"
"Kofuku Maru"
"Siam Maru"
"Alps Maru"

and balances ex s.s. "Sumatra Maru",
s.s. "Kusado Maru", s.s. "Mexico
Maru",
are hereby notified that same have
arrived per s.s. "Fukushu Maru" on
25th Sept. 1918, and will be landed
and stored at our Bangkok wharf, at the
risk, expense, and responsibility of
Consignees.

No claim will be entertained unless
made within ten days after final dis-
charge.

Goods not cleared within three days
after final discharge will be liable for
for godown rent.

The Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd.

Agents.

OSAKA SHUSEN KAISHA.

25—27

Bangkok Auctioneering Society.

WANTED

A man experienced in bill
posting.

Apply to

T. S. APCAR.

Auctioneer, Valuator & Estate Agent.
Opposite H.B.M. Legation.

ITALIAN RED CROSS LOTTERY

To be drawn in November, 1918
12,000 Tickets at Tcs. 5 each.

Prizes to consist of Italian War Loan
Bonds the winners having the option of
exchanging their bonds at the exchange
rate of 1 Tical = 3 Italian Lire.

LIST OF PRIZES.

One 1st. prize: Lire: 40,000 or
Ticals. 13,333.
One 2nd. prize: Lire: 20,000 or
Ticals. 6,667.
Two 3rd. prize: Lire: 10,000 or
Ticals. 3,333 each.
Four 4th. prize: Lire: 5,000 or
Ticals. 1,666 each.
Ten 5th. prize: Lire: 2,000 or
Ticals. 667 each.

The balance after deduction of ex-
penses will be given to the Italian Red
Cross and other War Charities.

Should all tickets not be sold the
value of prizes will be reduced in pro-
portion.

Tickets are obtainable at the
following places:

Société Anonyme Belge (S.A.B.)
Trocadero Hotel
Europe Hotel
Electrical Store (S. E. C.)
Buan Soon Lee
French Dispensary
International Store
Oriental Store
Siam Import Co., Ltd.
Oriental Hotel
J. Sampson & Son
H. A. Badman & Co.
Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.
Kiam Hoa Heng and Co., Ltd.
United Toilet Saloon
Yong Lee Seng & Co.
Nai Lert.

Through German Eyes.

The British Empire.

The meeting of the Imperial Conference has given the German Press occasion to discuss once more the structure of the British Empire. The professorial and other "experts" who have so long deluded the German public are not yet silent. But even they are becoming more modest, and it would seem that the Germans generally have almost reached the conviction that the war offers Germany no hope of seriously undermining British unity.

Canada has now almost entirely dropped out of German discussion. Perhaps the hope within the Germans are still most reluctant to abandon is the hope that trouble can still be made between Japan and Australia about the future of the Pacific; this doctrine is still stubbornly maintained by journals like the *Conservative Kreuz Zeitung*, in whose columns "the yellow peril" was for years systematically advertised by the Kaiser's friend, Professor Schiemann. Schiemann has now gone home to Dorpat, but the *Kreuz Zeitung* said only the other day that "the fear of Japan has naturally increased during the war in proportion to the complete disappearance of the English flag from the Pacific." Needless to say, Mr. Hughes is represented in such quarters as merely anti-Japanese. Again a journal like the *Berliner Tageblatt* still allows that other notorious "expert" on Australia, Professor Alfred Maerx, to write at length in its columns on "England's end as an island," and to say for example:—

"We must not fail to notice the fact that the straits of the Mother Country are likely to be exploited not merely politically by the British possessions overseas, because it has been most plainly seen that the old British Fleet can no longer give distant countries the protection which was the main reason why the Dominions retained a sense of dependence and remained loyal."

On the whole, however, the prophets of the destruction of the British Empire are having a bad time, and the *Forwards* doubtless represents the prevailing opinion in a long article called "Greater Britain," which is full of anti-British spite, but admits pretty plainly that German hopes are doomed to disappointment. Indeed, the one serious hope of the "Socialist" organ is that trouble will arise in the British Empire after the war because, in view of the military situation, old England

will hardly be able to satisfy the wishes of the Dominions for the expulsion of Germany from her colonies."

The *Forwards* briefly reviews the history of the British Empire. It points out that after a long period of Cobdenism and "Manchester Liberalism" which declared that the Colonies cost more than they were worth, the movement for closer Imperial unity came not from England, but from the Colonies themselves, while British Governments displayed sympathy but could not break with Free Trade. After considering the Imperial Conferences since 1817 the *Forwards* remarks:—

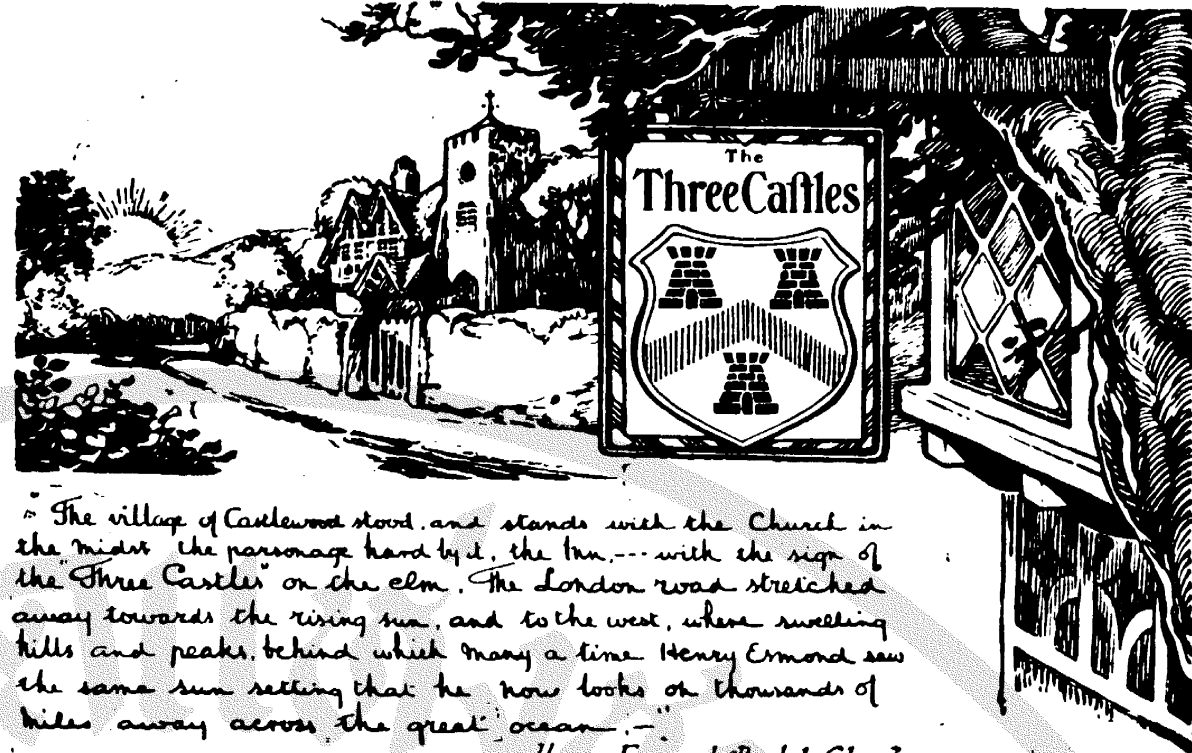
"It was purely superficial observation which permitted Germany to hope at the beginning of the war that the Colonies would betray the Mother Country in the hour of danger. As is well known, even the Boer rebellion collapsed miserably, and was so insignificant that the English Government was able with a magnanimous gesture to pardon the leaders of the rebellion."

The *Forwards* points out that the great characteristic of Imperial relations during the war has been the free consultation of the Dominions and of India. The loyal services of the Dominions are characteristically attributed to purely material motives, but the article proceeds:—

"The powerful movement of all members of the British Empire towards military and political cohesion is supplemented by the strong tendency towards the formation of an economic unity. In England the Free Trade Party has lost much ground, and the future seems to belong to Protection. Thus the preliminary condition is provided for the formation of a British Imperial Customs Union, and this development is hastened by the fact that England, which after the war will no longer be the country of cheapest credit, must give her Colonies fresh advantages for agricultural products in her valuable market."

Free from all doctrinaire prejudice and without aiming at the realization of preconceived constitutional ideas, the English allow the World Empire to come into being just as it develops naturally. For the present they are content with the participation of the Colonial representatives in the English Ministerial councils.

As an economic political unit the English World Empire will weigh heavy in the scales, and will be of the greatest importance for German foreign trade. Militarily, the immense in-



"The village of Castlewood stood and stands with the Church in the midst the parsonage hard by it, the Inn... with the sign of the Three Castles on the elm. The London road stretched away towards the rising sun, and to the west, where swelling hills and peaks behind which many a time Henry Ermond saw the same sun setting that he now looks on thousands of miles away across the great ocean."

Henry Esmond, Book I. Chap. 3

The sign of the Three Castles will now be found on every tin and on every pack of:

The "THREE CASTLES" Virginia Cigarettes

This together with the signature W.D. & H.O. WILLS stood and stands for the genuine character of this famous and historical Brand.

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the 'THREE CASTLES'"

W.D. & H.O. WILLS, Bristol & London, England.

W.G.S.



BEAR BRAND GENUINE SWISS MILK

Pure
and
Reliable

The Lancet, London, states:
"The Analysis not only sufficiently indicates the genuineness of the preparation but it also shows **How Excellent the Quality of the Original Product must have been.**"

Rich
in
Cream.



Ask Your Store

for

Bear Brand.



Are you an Expert

If you are not, it is time you were preparing yourself to become one

In every trade, industry and profession there are Experts. These know what ordinary workers do not. These receive good salaries because they know. The best positions are held by Experts.

Just as the average worker must learn his work, so must a man acquire "higher knowledge" before he can become an expert. The difference between the expert and the worker is therefore a difference of knowledge. Instead of learning merely how to do work, the EXPERT LEARNS THE REASON WHY. His knowledge can be applied in many ways because it is the KNOWLEDGE of reason.

The easy way to become an expert is through the
I. C. S.

Mark and post this coupon

COUPON.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS (COLONIAL) LTD.

Dept. 27 15 Battery Road, Singapore

Please tell me, without obligation on my part, how I can become an EXPERT in the occupation before which I have marked X.

Business Training	Coal & Metal Mining
Book-Keeping	Mechanical Eng.
Shorthand-Typewriting	Draughtsmanship
Salesmanship (ing)	Electrical Engineering
Advertising	Architecture
Munition Work	Illustrating
Boiler Engineering	Marine Engineering
Motor Engineering	Steam Engineering
Industrial Chemistry	Woodworking

NAME

ADDRESS

crease of efficiency on land, at sea, and in the air is already obvious. Politically, the creation of a Greater Britain signifies an immense increase of power for old England.

The *Forwards* conclude with the observation already quoted that the one hope of political trouble lies in failure to keep Germany out of her former colonies.

To Let.

Three or four Rooms for Office or Godown Purposes at Chartered Bank Lane.

Apply—
YONG LEE SENG & Co.
9—E.L.

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.

BANGKOK MAELS CLOSE.

PENANG KEDAH & PERLIS

Every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m. } ... Trains

JOHNGONG.

Saturday 28th 9 a.m. s.s. Liangchow

CHANDABURI

Saturday 28th 10 a.m. s.s. Krat

MONDOL PATTANI.

Saturday 28th 10 a.m. s.s. Suddhadit

RHEUMATISM.

Have you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle today, apply it with a vigorous massage to the affected parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by the British Dispensary.

SOLID TYRES FOR MOTOR TRUCKS.

We have just received a consignment of various sizes of a high class English make of Solid Tyres.

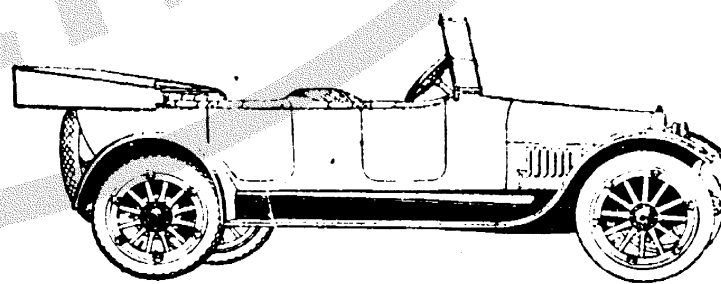
Owners and Users of Motor Trucks are advised to look into their requirements and buy now for present and future use as the next consignment will be much dearer in price.

THE BANGKOK DOCK MOTOR GARAGE.

Phone No. 159.

BUICK CARS POPULAR?

WHY?



BECAUSE

The Buick popularity is based on the mechanical excellence of the car, and moreover, it is augmented by the Beauty of the design, the Completeness of the Body appointments, and the great Economy in the maintenance and operation of the car.

Next shipment is arriving shortly. Orders may be booked now.

Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS.

The Report of the Financial Adviser.

(Continued from Page 5.)

tence. They show that satisfactory progress is being made. The amounts given in the last column are additional to those deposited in the Savings Bank, and represent the fiscal equivalents of the sums invested by depositors in Government sterling loan bonds procured through the agency of the Bank.

End of year.	Number of Depositors.	Amount at credit of Depositors.
Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
2456 (1913-14)	529	135,234
2457 (1914-15)	1,380	375,614
2458 (1915-16)	1,380	600,614
2459 (1916-17)	3,088	988,926
2460 (1917-18)	4,052	1,149,559

Foreign Trade.

The values of the imports and exports appertaining to the port of Bangkok during the last two years are given in the appended abstract statements:—

	2459 (1916-17)	2460 (1917-18)
	Ticals.	Ticals.
IMPORTS.		
Goods chargeable with 3% Duty, ad valorem	79,311,219	85,798,440
Wines, Beers, and Spirits	2,261,524	2,147,916
Opium	2,772,024	5,441,686
	81,344,767	93,388,042
Gold Leaf	2,872,400	3,119,675
Treasure	624,292	269,321
Total Imports	87,844,559	97,077,448
EXPORTS.		
	2459 (1916-17)	2460 (1917-18)
	Ticals.	Ticals.
Rice	99,965,372	97,861,658
Teak	5,078,849	5,596,368
All Other Goods	14,020,918	15,730,643
Goods Re-exported	2,088,143	2,914,133
	121,153,282	122,042,802
Treasure	330,493	1,752,246
Total Exports	121,483,775	123,795,048

From the above figures it will be seen that the total value of the imports during 2460 (1917-18), viz., Tes. 97 millions, was Tes. 9.2 millions in excess of the preceding year—in fact it constitutes a record, the previous highest total having been in 2456 (1913-14), when the aggregate value of all imports was Tes. 90.7 millions.

Of the increase of Tes. 9.2 millions, Opium accounts for nearly Tes. 2.7 millions, and Goods chargeable with 3 per cent duty, for Tes. 6.4 millions. The rise in value under Opium is due both to the larger quantity imported, and to the higher average price paid in the previous year—2459 (1916-17)—the quantity imported was less than the average, being only 1,100 chests against 2,000 chests in each of the two preceding years, though the aggregate value was only slightly lower than in those years owing to the exceedingly high prices at which the opium had purchased at Calcutta. In the ordinary course of events, therefore, some advance in the imports would probably have been recorded in 2460 (1917-18), even if prices had not risen further, but it so happened that their volume was swollen by a fortuitous circumstance. The new arrangement for the purchase of opium from the Government of India direct (vide above), came into effect from the 1st January 2460 (1918), and owing to shipping difficulties it was found impossible to arrange for regular monthly consignments, as had been the former practice. Accordingly, the first shipment, which arrived in Bangkok in March, 2460 (1918), comprised a quarter's supply for the year 2461 (1918-19), thereby increasing the total importations of the year now being dealt with more than they would otherwise have been. It is also to be remarked that, while this particular consignment was bought at the reduced price arranged for with the Government of India, the previous importations in the same year had been purchased, at the Calcutta auction sales, at prices considerably higher even than those of the year 2453 (1916-17)—the result being that the average price per chest, for the whole of the importations of 2460 (1917-18), was about Tes. 400 per chest above that of the preceding twelve months.

In the case of goods chargeable with 3% duty, the value of which increased about Tes. 6.4 millions, the advance is more than accounted for by one item alone, viz., Cotton Manufactures, the value of which rose by Tes. 6.6 millions on a previous total of Tes. 17.5 millions, or by 37 per cent. Practically the whole of this, however, was due to increased prices, and not to larger quantities. Had the average prices during 2460 (1917-18) remained the same as in the previous year, the increase in value would have been only some Tes. 700,000.

Cotton yarn also showed an increase

of Tes. 1.8 million on the preceding year's figure of Tes. 2.2 millions (a rise of over 80 per cent), while the value of Gunny Bags advanced Tes. 800,000 and of Kerosine Oil Tes. 600,000. The advance under Gunny Bags was practically due almost entirely to increased prices—the number of bales imported being only very slightly in excess of the previous year. In the case of Kerosine Oil, however, there was a substantial advance of 800,000 gallons on the previous year's figure of 4,600,000 gallons. On the other hand, there were decreases of Tes. 1.4 million under Machinery and Metal Goods of all kinds, and of Tes. 300,000 under Silk Goods of all kinds, besides fairly marked reductions under the headings, Precious Stones—Unset, Cars and Trucks for Railways and Tramways, China and Earthenware, &c.

EXPORTS.

The grand total of all exports last year was Tes. 123.7 millions, or Tes. 2.3 millions in excess of the previous year, which was the highest aggregate up to then recorded. The value of last year's exports thus constitutes a fresh record.

The main item of the export list is always, of course, Rice, and under this head there was a falling-off, both in value and quantity—the former showing a decrease of Tes. 2 millions from the previous year's figure of Tes. 99 millions, while in quantity there was a decline of 1 million piculs from the record export of 13.7 million piculs in 2459 (1916-17). These declines were no doubt due to the floods of the latter half of the year, which affected a large area, and had it not been for this setback, it is almost certain that the quantity of rice exported would have exceeded that of the year before. The effects of the floods, in diminishing the supply available for export, naturally tended to raise prices, as is seen from the fact that the average f.o.b. value of White Rice in February 2460 (1918) went up to Tes. 7.62 a picul, as compared with an average price in 2459 (1916-17) of Tes. 6.30.

Against the falling-off in the case of Rice, all the other heads show increases, viz., Teak, Tes. 501,000 which is almost entirely accounted for by increased prices. All Other Goods, Tes. 1.7 million; Goods Re-exported, Tes. 900,000; and Treasure, Tes. 1.4 million.

In the case of All Other Goods, the principal advances were: Duck's Eggs, Tes. 320,000; Pepper, Tes. 397,000; Swine, Tes. 172,000; and Silk Piece Goods, Black, Tes. 318,000—set off by

decreases of Tes. 276,000 under Sticklac and of Tes. 331,000 under Sugar.

The considerable increase in the value of Treasure (Tes. 1.4 million against a figure of Tes. 330,000 the previous year) is almost entirely accounted for by the export of rupees. As is well known, there is a large number of these coins still in circulation in the North of the Kingdom, and owing to the currency stringency in India, it became difficult to draw on that country. This state of affairs, aided by a high rate of exchange on India, encouraged the shipment of rupees to that country. Of the total value sent out during the past year (Tes. 1.2 million), Tes. 700,000 worth was remitted on behalf of the Government, being rupees withdrawn from circulation in the two Northern Provinces, while the balance was shipped by various firms.

General Wire News.

Paris, Sept. 16.—French correspondents emphasize the cleverness of the Americans in the evacuation of the German hostiles, leaving the infantry uncovered and subjected to a hail of fire from our advancing batteries, but despite the elaborate German precautions the American booty of guns is steadily increasing.

Amsterdam, Sept. 16.—There were noisy scenes at the sitting of the Berlin municipalities, the socialists bitterly complaining of starvation rations. One statement, that it is time the war was ended, was received with uproarious applause in the public galleries.

London, Sept. 16.—It is believed that Germany has made proposals to Belgium, promising political and economic independence after the war, provided that Belgium remain a neutral until the end of the war and uses her good offices to secure the return of the German colonies. The proposal is obviously intended to cover the German flank in the event of a withdrawal from Belgium, preventing the Allies from following up.

London, Sept. 19.—The Admiralty states: A German submarine on the 12th torpedoed and sank a British armed boarding steamer. Eight officers and 50 men, including 25 of the mercantile crew, are missing.

The Hague, Sept. 17.—Vice-Admiral Naudin ten Cate, commanding the naval station at Willemsoord, has been appointed Minister of Marine.

Washington, Sept. 18.—A wire from Tokio announces the death of the Japanese Foreign Minister, Baron Motono.

Paris, Sept. 19.—The press military experts, analysing the Macedonian offensive, opine that the entire massif eastwards of the Cerna bend will soon be cleared up, enabling developments northwards of Monastir, Prilep, Vales and Istip, where the Bulgarians considered they were masters for evermore, should shortly be threatened.

A wire from Salonika says that the enemy counter-attacks in the Roziak region, in which Germans co-operated, were repulsed and the Allies are continuing their advance on the whole front. The villages of Gradensitza and Stravina have been captured. The enemy continues to abandon enormous quantities of material.

London, Sept. 19.—French eastern communiqué: Despite important reinforcements hastily brought up and a desperate defence, the Allied offensive continued successfully on the 17th. All the day's objectives were reached. The attacks developed on a front of 35 kilometres and reached a maximum depth of 15.

The Serbians co-operating with French and Hellenic detachments, after a severe struggle captured the villages of Zorik and Stravina and the heights of Polchitcha and Bedicats, north of the river Gradensitza. The village of Gradensitza was captured, despite a fierce defence. In the centre, the Allies progressed on the crest rising from Kozic to the north-west, and gained a footing on the height of Kuchkovkament.

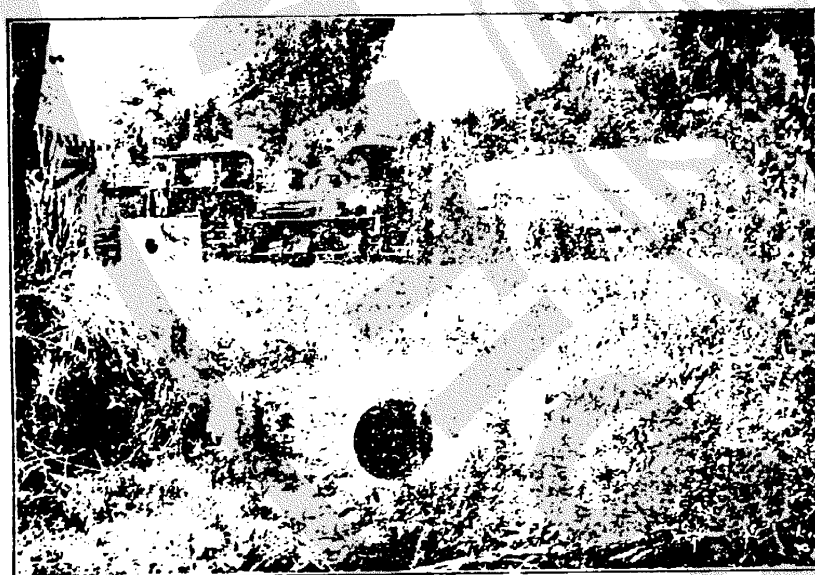
Over 50 guns, including 20 heavies and very great booty, were captured. The number of prisoners is incessantly growing. The Allied aviators gained complete air supremacy, and are participating most actively in all directions.

London, Sept. 19.—Serbian communiqué: Surmounting formidable difficulties in the high mountains, we are pursuing by day and night the completely beaten enemy. We have taken Topoets, Kuchkovkament, Polchitcha, Bedicats, Melynitza, Vitolichta and Rasimley.

The advance now exceeds twelve miles. The new Bulgarian reinforcements have been beaten and forced to retreat.

The fleeing enemy is burning villages and stores. Prisoners and booty are uncounted, owing to the rapidity of the advance.

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