





## BANKING COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

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

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

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Amoy	Ipo	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	San Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colonbo	Malacca	Singapore
Cochin	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Yokohama

## BANKING AGENCY

INTEREST Allowed on current accounts at the rate of 1 per cent per annum on the daily balances.  
FIXED DEPOSITS are received on terms which can be ascertained on application.

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

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

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

## Chartered Bank

OF  
INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

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

Current Accounts are opened and interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.  
Deposits are received for fixed periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

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

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

M. Baron Hely d'Oisel, Chairman.  
M. A. de Monplaisir, Deputy Chairman.

M. Bethenod  
M. L. Messon  
M. A. Rostand  
M. L. Dorlan  
M. E. Roume  
M. Stanislas Simon  
M. Edgard Stern  
R. de Tregomain  
M. E. Ullmann  
M. Comte A. de Gernimay

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

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

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

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

## Branches and Agencies.

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Batambong	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Peking	Tahiti
Halong	Pnom-Penh	Tientsin
Hankow	Pondicherry	Tourane

CAMILLE HENRI,  
Manager.

## HARP VOUR LONG &amp; CO.

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

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

INSPECTION INVITED. PRICES MODERATE.  
Tel. No. 535.

## BANKING COMPANIES

## The Siam Commercial Bank Ltd.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID UP CAPITAL  
TICALS 3,300,000

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. Florio, (Chairman), Phra Boribon  
Phya Boribon Raja Kosakorn  
Phya Jalyos Sombati Luang Kit  
Narongron, W. Brahmer, Esq.  
A. Willeke, Esq.

London Bankers—Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Swiss Bankverein.

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

Current Account Deposits at 1% on daily balances.

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

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

Apply for particulars.

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

A. WILLEKE,  
Actg. Manager.

Bangkok, March 27, 1909.

NEW GOODS  
Just Arrived:—

Children's Bonnets,

Boys Suits,

Girls Suits,

Leather Belts,

Ladies Sunshades,

White Cotton Towels,

Bleached linen damask table cloths,

" " napkins,

Linen and Cotton

Kitchen cloths.

Kiam Hoa Heng &amp; Co.

Bangkok.

THE  
Siam Observer.

THE OLDEST AND LEADING DAILY  
NEWSPAPER IN SIAM.

Eight-Page English

Edition.

Subscriptions Ticals 50

per annum or Ticals 5

per mensem for

English Edition.

Ticals 25 per annum for  
Siamese Edition.

"Weekly Mail"

(WEEKLY EDITION IN ENGLISH)

Ticals 20 per annum.

"Siam Maitri"

WEEKLY EDITION IN SIAMESE)

Ticals 12 per annum

## Advertising Rates.

PER INCH.

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

Contract rates can be obtained on application to the manager.

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

NO LAXATIVES are so gentle and effective as

## PINKETTES

that's why children can safely take them.

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

## TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE  
BANGKOK BAR.

FOR MAY, 1916.

May.	A.M.			
	H. W.	Ft. in.	L. W.	(Approx.)
1	4 00	13 8	11	7-0
2	4 00	13 6	11-12	6-7
3	4 30	13 2	11-12	6-0
4	5 00	13 0	12	6-0
5	5 00	12 7	...	...
6	5 30	12 6	...	...
7	5 30	12 5	...	...
8	6 00	12 7	...	...
9	6 30	12 7	...	...
10	6 30	12 1	...	...
11	1 00	14 0	...	...
12	1 00	14 0	...	...
13	1 30	14 0	...	...
14	2 00	13 11	9-10	...
15	2 30	13 9	10	7-0
16	3 00	13 7	11	7-0
17	4 00	13 6	12	6-0
18	4 00	13 1	12	6-0
19	4 30	13 1	12	6-0
20	5 00	12 10	...	...
21	5 30	12 9	...	...
22	6 00	12 4	...	...
23	6 00	11 8	...	...
24	7 00	11 0	...	...
25	7 00	11 0	...	...
26	1 00	11 0	...	...
27	1 00	13 4	...	...
28	1 00	13 2	10	7-8
29	2 00	13 2	9-10	7-8
30	2 30	12 11	10-11	7-0
31	3 00	12 4	10-11	7-0

May.	P.M.			
	H. W.	Ft. in.	L. W.	(Approx.)
1	5 00	13 8	...	...
2	6 00	14 2	...	...
3	6 30	14 8	...	...
4	7 00	14 9	...	...
5	8 00	14 9	1-0	6-0
6	8 30	14 10	1-2	6-0
7	9 30	14 7	2-3	6-0
8	10 00	14 6	2-3	6-0
9	11 00	14 0	3-4	6-0
10	...	...	4-5	7-0
11	...	...	4-5	7-0
12	...	...	4-5	7-0
13	3 00	11 0	...	...
14	3 30	12 1	...	...
15	4 00	13 6	...	...
16	5 00	14 2	...	...
17	6 00	15 0	...	...
18	6 30	15 4	...	...
19	7 30	15 3	...	...
20	8 30	15 1	1-0	6-0
21	9 30	14 10	1-2	6-0
22	10 30	14 7	2-3	6-0
23	11 00	14 3	3-4	7-0
24	11 30	14 1	4-5	7-0
25	...	...	4-5	7-0
26	...	...	4-5	7-8
27	...	...	...	...
28	3 30	11 10	...	...
29	4 30	13 2	...	...
30	5 30	13 8	...	...
31	5 30	14 2	...	...

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

May, 2nd O New Moon 11 p.m.  
" 10th ) First Quarter 3.29 p.m.  
" 17th O Full Moon 8.53 a.m.  
" 24th ) Last Quarter 11.58 a.m.  
June 1st O New Moon 2.19 a.m.

## Bangkok Mails Close.

HONGKONG via SWATOW  
Thursday 27th 2 p.m. s.s. Quarta  
HONGKONG via HAIHOW  
Friday 28th 2 p.m. s.s. Hop Sang  
SINGAPORE.  
Friday 28th 2 p.m. s.s. Kuala

## Exchange Rates.

To-day's Quotations.  
LONDON—  
Bank Bills, demand 1/6 7/16  
Bank Bills, 4 months' sight 1/6 9/16  
PARIS—  
Bank Bills, demand —  
GERMANY—  
Bank Bills, demand —  
NEW YORK—  
Bank Bills, demand U.S.A. 35 3/4  
INDIA—  
Bank Bills, demand Rs. 113 3/4  
SINGAPORE—  
Bank Bills, demand \$65 1/2  
HONGKONG—  
Bank Bills, demand, \$73  
YOKOHAMA & KOBE...  
Bank Bills, demand, Y72 1/8  
NOTE:—The rate of Interest on Advance Bills has been reduced to 6 per cent. per annum.  
Equivalent of Exchange demand London in Siamese Currency:—  
Tcs. 13.08.—(Bank Rate.)

## The Miners and the Nation.

London, March 26.—Addressing the Cymruelation Society of Cardiff, Mr. Hughes said:—German's ambition, by the help of God and the might of Britain, was fated not to succeed. The Australian soldier, with his dash, endurance and resourcefulness, had exhibited a combination of the fiery Welsh spirit with the tenacity and hardy determination of the Anglo-Saxon. Upon Cardiff with its coal depended the life of the Grand Fleet, and in that the life of the Empire. To the miners, sailors, and waterside workers of South Wales he brought special greetings from their comrades in Australia, who realised that their own liberties depended largely upon the labour of the men of South Wales.

On the pressing and general problems of the war Mr. Hughes made a stirring speech, full of imaginative vision and impassioned phrases which recalled Mr. Lloyd George at his best.

Mr. Hughes said it was a happy augury of the final decision that Britain was then ready. The speaker went on to tell how Australia, having no experience of war, plunged headlong into a very inferno of horrors, counter and workshop. They who remained saw the dreadful casualty lists, which mounted up as a thousand upon thousand of Australians were dying, wounded, or hopelessly shattered and broken. But the spirit of the Australian people proved triumphant; they never murmured or faltered.

Mr. Hughes—who made great play with a contrast of Wales and New South Wales—then recalled his hearers to the mother country. He said: "I like to think of the men who tear the coal from the bowels of the earth who go down to the sea in ships. Representing Australia and the great Labour Party which has carved itself a place in the government of Australia. I give these toilers this message: In Australia the conventions binding you in Britain have little meaning. There men have a chance: there the foundations of a lasting civilisation have been well and truly laid. But now in the hour of Britain's trial when the whole fabric of her being is torn, when every convention is in the melting-pot, I say the one thing necessary is a regeneration of spirit, the setting of the whole economic and social house in order.

Britain must be born again if she is to be saved. To the Upper Ten, and all classes who had shut their eyes to facts which stared them in the face like great beacon lights, he would say: "You cannot build up a great nation upon twelve million people on the very verge of starvation; you cannot shut your eyes and say, like the pacifists, we should have no war, or say that the Free Trade and laissez faire traditions must stand because these traditions were handed down by a deity whose dictum it would be impious to refute.

"You cannot expect salvation when you put this fatuous affection for tradition before the country's safety. Unless we realise the necessity for a fundamental change, the night and irresistible resources of Britain can never be fashioned into a battering-ram which shall hurl the ferocious Prussian beasts into their lairs."

Seamen and Firemen's Dinner.  
London, March 26.—Mr. Andrew Fisher represented Mr. Hughes at the Sailors and Firemen's Union dinner yesterday. Mr. J. Havelock Wilson presided. A doctor had ordered Mr. Hughes a day or two days' rest. Mr. Hughes sent the following message to Mr. Havelock Wilson:—"The men of the merchant service have added a glorious page to our history. They are daily facing unseen and unknown dangers, but by their courage and labour they have maintained the lines of communication which are vital to our cause. We in Australia have heard of the brave continuous voyaging in

transports, supply ships, sweepers, and peaceful merchantmen which have made the so called blockade by Germany a ridiculous failure—(Cheers); we have heard of countless deeds of the heroic, glad, seafaring population upon whom the Empire's might essentially depends. They have proved themselves illustrious, even in British history. We have felt a unanimous desire that the sailors' and firemen's proved worth in this crisis should bring a greatly increased recognition after the termination of the war."

The Chairman paid a tribute to Mr. Hughes's services to the cause of the workers.

Mr. Fisher said he was sure Mr. Hughes would withdraw nothing he had said or done from time to time legislatively to improve the lot of those courting danger in order to save others.

## Press Views.

London, March 26.—The "Spectator" says:—"The powerful speeches of Mr. Hughes have helped to strengthen the English determination not to tolerate the trade methods Germany has employed for political ends. On this issue there is no difference of opinion between Free Trades and Protectionists. The former because they realise that Germany is constitutionally incapable of playing the game fairly and therefore must be treated as an outcast from the comity of Free Trading nations. Germany's methods in South America and China are a real danger which cannot be met by trade regulations applying to the United Kingdom alone. Our main stand-by against Germany's overseas competition is in supplying goods at a lower price than Germany can supply them."

"Merely to exclude German goods from the home markets would intensify German competition across the seas. There must be collective and consistent action with the other portions of the Empire, and also the aim of securing similar arrangements with the Allies. We have already reached the stage where none of the Allies will concede favoured nation treatment to Germany. One of the peace conditions ought to be that Germany's tribute should be paid in the particular German commodities which are most useful to us; for instance, the potato mines of Saxony should be vested in a body representing the Allied Powers."

The "Daily Chronicle" asks:—"Does anyone suppose that England ought to refuse after the war to have any trade dealings with the 150 millions of people in Central Europe? Such a policy would mean that we would lose our commercial pre-eminence, to which the United States would succeed. New York would take London's place as the heart and nerve centre of the world. Mr. Lloyd George could be no party to so disastrous a policy. He is no cosmopolitan, but a fervent patriot who holds that the chief thing to bear in mind is best for the welfare of the mass of the people of the Empire."

## BANGKOK LIBRARY.

Suriwongse Road,

(Near the Lawn Tennis Club.)

Open daily, Sundays excepted.  
Sept. 1st to Feb. 28th—4 to 6.30 p.m.  
March 1st to Aug. 31st—4.30 to 7 p.m.  
Annual Subscription Tcs. 20  
Half yearly Subscription Tcs. 12.  
Quarterly do " 8.  
Monthly subscription Tcs. 3 for visitors only, who will be required to deposit Tcs. 5.  
Subscriptions, payable in advance, date from day of payment, and may be handed in at the Library any time in the year or sent to

MRS. GITTINS.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

## Paknam Railway Company Limited.

## TIME TABLE.

PAKNAM—BANGKOK.						BANGKOK—PAKNAM					
Stations.		Train No.				Stations.		Train No.			
		1	2	3	4			1	2	3	4
		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Paknam	Dep.	6.30	9.30	12.45	3.45	Bangkok	Dep.	7.45	10.45	2.00	5.00
*Maha Wong	..	6.35	9.35	12.50	3.50	Sala Deng	..	7.52	10.52	2.07	5.07
*Ban Nang Greng	..	6.40	9.40	12.55	3.55	Klong Toi	..	8.00	11.00	2.15	5.15
Chorakhe	..	6.45	9.45	1.00	4.00	*Ban Kluei	..	8.05	11.05	2.20	5.20
*Samrong	..	6.50	9.50	1.05	4.05	Prakonong	..	8.10	11.10	2.25	5.25
Bangua	..	6.55	9.55	1.10	4.10	Bangjak	..	8.15	11.15	2.30	5.30
Bangjak	..	7.00	10.00	1.15	4.15	*Bangna	..	8.20	11.20	2.35	5.35
*Prakonong	..	7.05	10.05	1.20	4.20	Samrong	..	8.25	11.25	2.40	5.40
*Ban Kluei	..	7.10	10.10	1.25	4.25	Chorakhe	..	8.30	11.30	2.45	5.45
Klong Toi	..	7.15	10.15	1.30	4.30	*Ban Nang Greng	..	8.35	11.35	2.50	5.50
Sala Deng	..	7.23	10.23	1.38	4.38	Maha Wong	..	8.40	11.40	2.55	5.55
Bangkok	Arr.	7.30	10.30	1.45	4.45	Paknam	Arr.	8.45	11.45	3.00	6.00

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



**The Fighting at Verdun.**

London, April 12.—The "Daily Telegraph's" Paris correspondent quotes statements of an old friend who has partaken in most of the Verdun fighting. Like others he is absolutely confident of France's ability to hold the place, although he admits the struggle was and remains a gigantic one. The Germans are using their best troops, aged from 25 to 30 years. These young Germans are full of martial ardour, although they are not always sorry to be captured. One prisoner was warned he would be shot if he attempted to escape. The prisoner averred that nothing was further from his thoughts. The correspondent's friend does not pretend that the French losses are slight, but he maintains that in every engagement in which he partook, the Germans' losses were threefold to fivefold greater. His admiration of the "seventy-fives" is unbounded. Once he was in a wood when the Germans attacked. The Germans were allowed the advance some distance without a shot. Then the "seventy-fives" in a few moments wiped out one-third of the enemy. If the French had held their fire a few minutes longer, not one-fifth of the Germans would have survived. The maxima, the supply of which is abundant, are also slaughtering the Germans. The German tactics at Verdun are a mystery. A general attack is never delivered. Short, violent, sledge-hammer blows at different points are preferred. The estimate of the Verdun losses continues to range about 200,000. A reliable statement published to-day says the 3rd and 18th Corps lost 22,000 and 17,000 respectively. In two attacks the 7th Regiment lost over half its strength before Vaux. Three other regiments lost half their numbers at Malancourt and Asancourt and others have lost 30 per cent.

**Bulgarians Wish to Attack Salonika.**

London, April 12.—According to a correspondent of the "New York World" recently in Bulgaria, General Jokoff, the Bulgarian Commander-in-Chief, stated in an interview suppressed by the Censor, that the presence of Anglo-French forces at Salonika was a danger to Bulgaria. "We, therefore, want to attack. We are also doubtful of the further policy of Greece and Rumania. The Germans are willing to join in the attack, being satisfied with the opening of the communication between Serbia and Constantinople. Anglo-French forces to remain at Salonika inactive. If they are driven from Salonika, they will go to another

front and possibly land in Asia and cut off Constantinople from Baghdad."

**King Ferdinand not so Sure of Germany.**

London, April 12.—Essad Pasha told the "Daily News" Paris correspondent that the Kaiser, when at Sofia, assured King Ferdinand that the contemplated attack on Verdun would open the road to Paris in ten days. King Ferdinand's belief in German invincibility had been shaken, but he would always remain German and take orders from the Kaiser.

**Holland and the War.**

London, April 7.—Holland has informed Great Britain that she considers that the postal correspondence mentioned in The Hague Convention included securities and coupons, and asks Great Britain to return such documents when seized in the post.

**Food Shortage in Germany.**

London, April 7.—The "Morning Post's" Baden correspondent states that Baden will introduce meat cards on April 17th, allowing five ounces of meat a day, Saxony eighteen ounces of boneless meat a week. Prussia leaves the matter to the Municipalities.

**Swiss Food Parcels Seized.**

Switzerland has ceased to transmit small parcels of foodstuffs consigned to Swiss residents in Germany, as Germany confiscates food and forwards money equivalent.

**TSINGTAU****BEER**

(Pilsen and Munich)

in cases of 48/1 and 72/2 bottles.

**Nai Lert Store.**

Sole Importer.

**Auction Sale.**

To be sold by Public Auction  
On Thursday 18th May 1916  
at 2 p.m. sharp.

All the property of the Siamese Trading Co. Ltd., at their premises adjoining Wat Devaraj Kunjorn (Samokreng) subject to its being unsold in the meantime, comprising of:—

1 550 V.d.c. Generating plant, complete with switch-board panel, instruments, etc.  
1 B. & W. Water-tube boiler including brickwork, furnace and chimney.  
1 J. P. Hall & Sons Compound direct acting boiler feed pump.  
1 Worthington boiler feed pump.  
1 Jessop & Appleby Bros travelling crane.

A quantity of steel and C.I. steam and water pipings with accessories and all the buildings as they stand.

TERMS: 25% Cash deposit on fall of hammer and the balance to be paid within 48 hours from date of sale. The machinery and buildings must be removed by the purchaser within 1 month from date of sale.

For particulars see catalogue.

By order of the Board.

FRED. G. DE JESUS,

Secretary.

c.o.d.

19-17 M

**MARTIN'S  
APOL & STEEL  
PILLS**

A French Remedy for all irregularities. The only of its kind in the world. It is a powerful purgative and is used by all the great medical authorities. It is a powerful purgative and is used by all the great medical authorities. It is a powerful purgative and is used by all the great medical authorities.

**Owing to the War.**

There will be special

Reduced Rates

For ADVERTISING

in the Tramcars

For A Limited Time Only

Enquire—

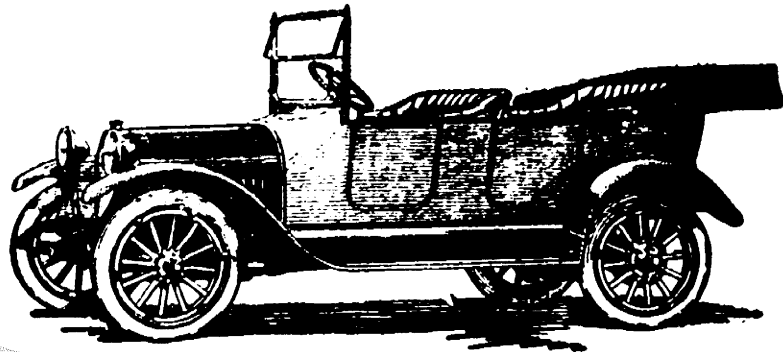
BENJ. A. PERIERA,

Advertising Agent

Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.

**Studebaker  
THE STUDEBAKER MOTOR CAR**

Model 1916—4 Cylinders  
Electric Starter and lighting (Wagner System)



**PRICE TCS. 3600**

The Studebaker is not of the class of cheap American Car. The Studebaker is a high grade medium price Automobile. Special feature of the New Model: Two auxiliary seats which disappear into the floor when not in use.

New consignments Arriving shortly.

**G. KLUZER & Co.** Sole Agents for Siam.

**Hand Massage**

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

**Prices.**

**Tos. 7 First quality**

**" 5 Second "**

**S. IKESAKI,**

**Tapan Mon.**

**Phathanarom Cinema.**

**To-Night I To-Night I I**

**Officer and a Gentleman**

A current of intensely Dramatic Situations.  
IN 3 PARTS.

**Cruel Fate**

A Film Story as thrilling as its Title implies.  
IN 3 PARTS.

**The Vavasoor Ball**

A Good Story, Intense, Appealing and Powerful.  
IN 2 REELS.

**Meklong Railway Co., Ltd.****TIME TABLE.**

BANGKOK-MEKLONG.				MEKLONG-BANGKOK.			
Distance from Bangkok	STATIONS.	Train No.		Distance from Meklong	STATIONS.	Train No.	
		I. III. V. VII.				VI. VIII	
		A.M. A.M. P.M. P.M.				A.M. P.M.	
Km. Bangkok Dep.	7.00	9.00	2.00	4.00	Km. Meklong Dep.	9.00	2.00
33.1 Mahachai							
Terminus Arr.	8.20	10.20	3.20	5.20	33.8 Terminus Arr.	10.20	3.20

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

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

BANGKOK TERMINUS: Opposite The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ltd.

**FINEST** American Linen Writing Paper in different grades.**FOOLSCAP SIZE (OFFICIAL).**

Strathmore Parchment 8 1/2 x 13 Tcs.	4.05	Per Ream
" " " " " "	5.00	"
Fairfield First Quality " " " "	3.50	"
" " " " " "	4.10	"
Tekoa Linen Bond " " " "	2.75	"

**OCTAVO SIZE (For Mercantile Work).**

Strathmore Parchment 8 1/2 x 11 Tcs.	3.50	Per Ream
" " " " " "	4.20	"
Fairfield First Quality " " " "	3.00	"
" " " " " "	3.60	"
Tekoa Linen Bond " " " "	2.10	"
" " " " " "	2.50	"
Certificate Bond " " " "	1.75	"
" " " " " "	2.00	"

**PRINTING PAPER.**

News, Ledger, Bank, Foolscap and Linen paper of every description and sizes. Prices on application.

**"SIAM OBSERVER"**

**STATIONERY STORE.**



### Notice.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS :—  
Ex s.s. "Pyrrhus"  
"Yeddo"  
and Balances ex s.s. "Glaucus", "Gor-  
gon", "Machon", "Demodocus",  
"Neleus", "Tencer", "Canfa", "Ning-  
chow", "Tokai Maru", "Hirano Maru",  
"Fushimi Maru", "Merionethshire",  
"Keelung" and "Gleniffer"  
are hereby notified that same have  
arrived per s.s. "Kuala" on 25th inst.,  
and will be landed and stored at  
our Wharf.  
Goods not cleared within 3 days after  
final discharge of cargo will be liable  
for go-down rent.  
BORNEO CO., LIMITED.  
Agents.



### Notice.

Tenders are invited for the supply of  
70000 Kgs. Galvanized Telegraph Wire  
5 m.m. 7000 Swan-neck Stalks and  
Felt Washers. 7000 Porcelain Insu-  
lators.  
Sealed covers marked "Tender for  
Telegraph Material" are accepted up to  
15th May, 1916.  
Specifications and conditions may be  
applied for at the Office of the Chief  
Electrical Engineer.  
The Department does not bind itself  
to accept the lowest or any tender.

Director General of Posts  
and Telegraphs.  
22-26



### Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the  
bridge over Klong Thok Tox in the  
Chareonkrung Road will be closed to  
traffic from the 25th April 1916.  
THE LOCAL SANITARY  
DEPARTMENT.  
24th April 1916.  
25-31

### Notice.

Consignees are hereby notified that  
goods ex s.s. "Italo" "Forzika" and  
balance of "Tara" have arrived here  
per s.s. "Mata Bari" on the 24/4/16 and  
will be landed at Messrs. The East  
Asiatic Co.'s wharves at the risk,  
expense and responsibility of Consign-  
ees.  
No claim will be entertained unless  
made within 10 days after final dis-  
charge of the steamer.  
Goods not cleared within 3 days after  
final discharge of the steamer will be  
liable for usual Godown-rent.  
The Bombay Burmah Trading  
Corporation Limited.  
25-26

### Wanted.

Reliable Clerk wanted by Teak firm  
for rafting work at Paknampho. Pre-  
vious experience not necessary. To  
suitable man, able to find security for  
Tos. 3,000, good salary will be paid.  
Apply: "TEAK"  
c/o "Siam Observer"  
25-27

## "Maxim"

First Class  
American Bar

Oriental Avenue 232.

### THE FORTY YEAR TEST.

An article must have exceptional  
merit to survive for a period of forty  
years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy  
was first offered to the public in 1872.  
From a small beginning it has grown  
in favour and popularity until it has  
attained a world wide reputation. You  
will find nothing better for a cough or  
cold. Try it and you will understand  
why it is a favorite after a period of  
more than forty years. Chamberlain's  
Cough Remedy not only gives relief—  
it cures. For sale by the British Dis-  
pensary.

## 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  
Oodroe Caviare  
Haddock  
Fillet Fish  
Kippers

Pheasants  
Turkeys  
Boiled Ham on cut  
Raw Ham on cut  
French Ham on cut  
Breakfast Bacon

CHEESE  
Gruyere  
Savois  
English Margarine  
Full Cream Gruyere  
(in small tins)

Fresh Australian Apples.

Fresh Australian Butter.

## "White Horse"

## Whisky.

## "An Easy First"

Obtainable Everywhere.

## STEARNS ANAPYRALGIN TABLETS.

Better and Cheaper than Aspirine, Antipyrine and  
Phenacetin Tablets, or other Antipyresis.

are an efficacious remedy for the relief of headache, sick, bilious or nervous.  
They are also valuable for the relief of neuralgic or rheumatic origin as well  
as toothache, and for promptly checking and overcoming colds and lagrippe.  
Anapiralgin is a remedy possessing analgesic, antineuralgic and  
antipyretic properties, in a very marked degree and is highly recommended  
by the medical profession throughout the world. It contains no opium,  
morphine, chloral, acetanilide or antipyrine and does not cause nausea, nor  
depression. In cases of fever it reduces the temperature as well as relieves  
pain.

Women will find Stearns' Anapiralgin Tablets effective as a pain relief-  
er in pelvic disorders, such as menstrual, uterine and ovarian pains.  
These tablets in the tube are convenient to carry in the pocket or purse  
and should be taken at first symptoms of a headache or pain, thus preventing  
much discomfort and annoyance.

DIRECTIONS.—Take a tablet with a swallow of water, or if prefer-  
red the tablet may be crushed and taken as a powder. The dose may be  
repeated in half an hour if entire relief is not obtained, but no more than  
two tablets should be taken in succession. They are not intended for child-  
ren.

Tics. 1.25 per tube.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM

The JAWARAD DISPENSARY

Telephone 625

J A W A R A D R O A D  
Bangkok, Siam.

### THE

## Great War.

### The French Front.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 23.

Yesterday we repulsed two successive  
attacks between Morthomme and  
Bethincourt inflicting considerable loss-  
es.

The British reconquered a trench  
west of Vauquois and took eight pris-  
oners.

We captured west of the Meuse  
several listening posts and took pris-  
oners.

Paris, April 24.

Yesterday there was artillery activity  
without infantry action.

To-day we dispersed a patrol party  
north of the Aisne and a reconnaissance  
party west of the Meuse.

We made progress in the enemy  
defiles in Caurettes wood and took  
thirty prisoners.

The enemy bombarded Morthomme.  
We took by force a small post towards  
the Bonhomme pass.

In Belgium our squadrons bombard-  
ed the Wytwege station.

### Turks Still Being Pursued.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 23.

Petrograd.—We made progress west  
of Trebizond and are driving back the  
enemy.

Paris, April 24.

Petrograd.—We captured a German  
reconnaissance party north of Lake  
Vagons.

In the Caucasus we repulsed fierce  
attacks in the region of Aschkada. We  
took an enemy sector.

### The Italian Campaign.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, April 23.

Rome.—In the Sugana valley we  
repulsed a strong attack west of the  
Larganza torrent. We counter-attack-  
ed and inflicted appreciable losses. We  
made progress at Haucordevole.

Paris, April 24.

Rome.—In the Carso we captured a  
fort and an intrenchment 35 (metres)  
long.

We repulsed violent counter-attacks  
and captured 123 prisoners.

### British Legation Telegrams.

(British Legation telegrams are not to be  
regarded as official communications from His  
Britannic Majesty's Representative, unless  
they are marked "official.")

### A Naval Engagement.

London, April 25.

The Admiralty officially announces  
that early this morning a German bat-  
tle cruiser squadron appearing off  
Lowestoft was engaged by the British  
local naval force and in about twenty  
minutes fled back to Germany, chased  
by our light cruisers and destroyers.  
On shore two men, one woman and one  
child were killed; material damage  
was insignificant. German shots touch-  
ed two British light cruisers and one  
destroyer. None were sunk.

### Sungei Bagan Rubber Company.

Messrs. Barker and Co., Secretaries  
for the above Company have sent us  
the following telegram dated 25th in-  
stant: At a meeting of the Directors  
of the Sungei Bagan Rubber Company  
held to-day a second interim dividend  
of five per cent. was declared payable  
to shareholders on the register on May  
10th next.

### No Escaping It.

Smith and Jones had luncheon to-  
gether one day. Both ordered fried  
sole, and when the fish came one was  
large and the other was quite small.

Smith did the serving. He kept the  
large one for himself and gave his  
friend the small one.

"You're no gentleman," said Jones.  
"Now, if I had been serving, I should  
have given you the big one and kept  
the small one for myself."

"Well," replied Smith, "you'd get  
the small one either way, so what are  
you kicking about?"

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A SIMLA message says that during  
the War no ladies will be permitted to  
land at Aden without the sanction of  
the Commander-in-Chief.

THE Post and Telegraph Department  
reports that Malay Peninsular main  
line is in order as far as Chumpon.  
Other lines are in order.

THE first shipment of the famous  
Cock Brand Belgian cigars since the  
war began, has now arrived and has  
been unpacked at the S. A. B.

THE s.s. "Kuala" will leave from  
the Borneo Company's wharf at 4 p.m.  
sharp, on Friday the 28th inst., and  
should arrive in Singapore on Tuesday  
about daylight.

By order of the Minister of Local  
Government, 32 Chinese who took a  
leading part in connection with the  
recent rickisha strike, are awaiting  
deportation as undesirable aliens.

MONDHOLO Payah contributed a sum  
of Tcs. 3,120 towards the Cruiser Fund  
on the 19th inst. and on the 21st a  
further sum of Tcs. 1,024. Mondhol  
Nagou Sawan sent in Tcs. 2,471 on the  
20th. The total now amounts to Tcs.  
1,985,984.

IN the course of the debate in the  
House of Commons, Sir A. Markham  
asked: Had the Government taken  
any steps to bring men from our Do-  
minions and Colonies to work in the  
munition factories? Mr. P. Snowden:  
Chinese labour. Sir A. Markham said  
he would certainly employ Chinese  
labour if necessary.

THE following papers have been re-  
ceived at H. B. M. Legation and may  
be consulted by those desiring to do  
so.—1. Proceedings before British  
prize courts overseas. 2. Ships whose  
cargoes, or part of them, have been  
detained. 3. Revision of the Russian  
list of contraband. 4. Italian decrees  
relative to enemy merchant vessels.

THERE were good houses at the Pha-  
thanakorn Cinematograph during the  
week, and the programme was follow-  
ed with much enjoyment. The Chief  
item "At Bay" provided some strong  
drama and fine acting. The Times War  
Budget was most interesting. There  
were also good houses at the Phathana-  
ron and the pictures screened were  
much appreciated.

HIS Majesty King George has been  
pleased to give and grant unto Francis  
Henry Giles, Esq., Director-General of  
the Royal Siam Revenue Department,  
His Majesty's Royal licence and  
authority to wear the insignia of the  
Second Class of the Order of Chula  
Chom Klao, which decoration has been  
conferred upon him by His Majesty  
the King of Siam in recognition of  
valuable services rendered by him.

THE prizes in the Italian Red Cross  
Lottery were drawn on Easter Sun-  
day at the Trocadero. The net pro-  
ceeds of the sale of tickets and of the  
auction sale of prizes generously given  
away by winners, amounted to Licals:  
6,700. The Committee who in ten  
months' time have succeeded in col-  
lecting the sum of Licals: 23,000 (Re-  
lief Fund and Red Cross) wish to ex-  
press their warmest thanks to all those  
who have kindly subscribed to the  
Lottery which proved a great success.

### Military Crisis in Germany.

Reliable information received by the  
"Agenzia Libera" from Berlin, via  
Bern states (says the Rome Central  
News correspondent) that a grave mili-  
tary crisis has arisen in Germany in  
consequence of the failure of the great  
offensive against Verdun.

The German General Staff has not  
yet abandoned all hope of success there,  
and further efforts are to be made, but  
in the meantime consideration is being  
given to the question of a complete  
change in the German plans.

It is asserted that the lack of success  
at Verdun is the bitterest experience  
the Germans have had since the reverse  
at the Marne, and, bearing in mind the  
colossal preparations made to ensure  
success, the German General Staff  
realises that if the German offensive  
fails there it cannot hope to succeed  
anywhere else.

The understanding is that a last de-  
perate effort is to be made to achieve  
success at Verdun, and that if this fails  
the German General Staff will decide  
to assume the defensive on all fronts,  
and leave their Allies to take the offen-  
sive.

When the Kaiser left Verdun some  
days ago he was in high displeasure,  
and did not hesitate to manifest his  
disapprobation to the Crown Prince  
and General Falkenhayn. In spite of  
the severity of the censorship, many  
German papers boldly criticise the  
General Staff pointing out that, where-  
as under von Hindenburg all has gone  
well on the Eastern front, there has  
been a succession of severe checks on  
the Western front, of which the Marne  
and Verdun have been the most  
serious.



**Mr. Gerard and Governorship.**

Berlin, April 3.—The American Ambassador, Mr. Gerard, has stated that he was asked by friends and by the Democratic party to run for the candidacy of the Governor of New York, but that he considers it is his duty to stay in Berlin during the war. Mr. Gerard pointed out that complicated and difficult matters are at issue, such as the protection of British interests, which might make too heavy a task for an eventual successor. He expressed the hope that he would stay in Berlin at least until the end of the war.

**Swedish Trade.**

Berlin, April 3.—The press of Sweden, commenting upon the abolition of paragraph 19 of the London Declaration by Britain, unanimously protests and states that Britain in fact had hardly followed the principles of the declaration. Thus the "Svenska Dagbladet" says: "The new order will hardly increase British autocracy on the sea, but will legalize what formerly existed."

The "Stockholm Tidning" considers the new order a consequence of the Paris conference and states: "The situation is serious for Sweden and requires a united Swedish policy which does not abandon our right, a policy which we are obliged to observe not only for our own future, but also for the sake of the law itself."

**Russian Army Order.**

Berlin, April 3.—The great object of the Russian offensive is clearly demonstrated by the following army order of the Russian chief commander of the armies on the west front dated March 17th.

"Troops of the west front. Six months ago, with very weakened forces and small numbers of rifles and cartridges, you stopped the enemies' advance and, after halting them near Molodotshino, you occupied your actual position. His Majesty and your country now expect from you the new heroic achievement to drive the enemy outside the limits of the Empire."

"When to-morrow you will start I shall believe in your courage, deep patriotism and your love for the Tsar, and I am convinced that you will do your sacred duty towards country and Tsar and liberate your brothers who suffer under the yoke of the enemy. God help our sacred cause. Adjutant-General Ewert."

**General News.**

London, April 19.—In the House of Lords, Lord Milner moved in favour of general compulsion and strongly contended it was the only possible way out of the recruiting difficulty. He considered compulsion would be supported by the majority of Britons. It was simple, honourable and just.

Lord Crowe emphasised the complexity of the problem. The Government had been obliged to view the question from every possible angle. He hoped they would be able to make a statement to-day.

London, April 19.—The Morning Post correspondent at Paris says it is proposed to introduce Chinese labour in France. An experimental batch of five thousand is expected in June on a three years agreement. They will be employed in the Colonies.

Sir A. Markham raised the question of the use of Indian labour in munition and agricultural work in the United Kingdom so releasing Britons for the army.

Mr. Runciman replied that the Indian Government had already been communicated with regarding munition workers but had replied that none could be spared as all were employed in India. He understood there were serious social and linguistic difficulties in the way of the employment of Indian agriculturists in Britain.

London, April 19.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced that Lord Curzon, on behalf of the Government, had carefully examined the whole aircraft situation and had presented a report recommending large changes in organisation, which the Cabinet were considering. He could not say when a decision would be reached.

Mr. Tennant said that since Jan. 1st four pilots had been killed and one injured in Zeppelin raids. It was understood that steel helmets were unsuitable for use in Mesopotamia.

London, April 19.—In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain said the Indian Government had been informed of the scope of the economic conference at Paris and had been assured that if as a result of the conference any action should be contemplated no step would be taken without full consultation with India as well as with the Dominion Governments.

London, April 19.—Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George Major H. E. Priestley, R.A. M.C.: Distinguished Service Order: A. C. Vidal and J. L. Tauder, all in recognition of services in the Wittenburg typhus epidemic.

London, April 19.—A party of Indian officers attended the investiture at Buckingham Palace.

London, April 19.—The Norwegian steamer "Terjerveken" has been sunk. The crew were saved.

**Tigris Advance.**

Simla, April 9.—The following message has been received from "Eye-witness" in Mesopotamia, dated the 8th April:—Falahiyah, 5th April: We took the Ummel-Henna position this morning, on the left bank of the Tigris, between Suwekie marsh and the river. The preparations for the attack were most thorough. Nothing was left to chance. It was at El-Henna that our advance was checked in the rain on January 21st. On that occasion our advance was in the open. We have been sapping up to the enemy's position with miles of complicated sapping work. Our firing line was within one hundred yards of the Turks this morning, when we delivered the assault at 4.5 p.m. Our first line, with bombing parties, crept over the parapet, and a few seconds later their cheers were heard above rifle and machine gun fire. This told us they were in the enemy's trenches. Lines of wire entanglements had been broken down by the bombardment of the previous days, and we took the first line trench by a quick rush, just as it was getting light. Immediately we were in, our guns opened on the third line, and we advanced under a screen of artillery fire, which lifted from trench to trench as the attack swept down the Turkish lines to the last trench of the position, a full mile. There was serious resistance until we had the Falahiyah position. From a point, two and a half miles behind the Turkish front, their communication trench (which is wide and deep and adapted for pack transport) is continued as a line of defence, parallel with the river, and with flanking trenches thrown out north and south. These latter form the Falahiyah position. It is two miles in depth and the beginning of it is within ten miles of Sinn. It was here that the brigade leading the attack came in for heavy rifle and machine-gun fire in an advance over that uncompromising flat ground, which is such an advantage to the defenders of a position. The engagement is still going on as I write. We have assaulted and carried the Turkish advance trenches on the right bank of the river. This advance makes our progress correspond on both banks.

Falahiyah, April 6.—(Night). Advancing from El-Henna, the enemy trenches were rushed after dark, and the Turks cleared out at the point of the bayonet. We took a machine gun and a number of prisoners. Our casualties were not heavy, considering the stubbornness of the enemy's resistance and the nature of the ground.

London, 9 April: Reports indicate that the El-Henna position was strongly entrenched, the left flank resting on the Suwekie Marsh, and the right flank on the river. The front trenches are stated to be nine feet deep and the whole system extended in successive lines to a depth of two thousand five hundred yards. It appears that the Falahiyah position, the second position carried by the Thirtieth division, in the course of its determined advance, consisted of several lines of deep trenches, the northern flank of which rested on the Suwekie swamp, and the southern on the Tigris. During April 6th and 7th operations on the north (left) bank of the river were continued to a close reconnaissance of the Sennaiyat defence and the execution of the necessary measures, movements, movement of artillery, etc., preparatory to the assault of this latter position on the south (right) bank. The advance by the Third Division was continued until positions were reached from which enfilading fire could be brought to bear on the Turkish defences on the left bank. The situation is somewhat complicated by the continuance of the stormy weather and the fact that the Tigris floods are increasing.

**News From Kut-El-Amara.**

After months of investment at Kut-El-Amara with General Townshend's Force, during which no message of any kind has been received from the members of the Bengal Ambulance Corps, the following telegram, dated April 3, from Havildar A. C. Champati, the senior N. C. O. with the detachment, will be read with pleasure and a sense of relief. To Dr. Sarbadhikari:—"Field Section at Kut quite well. Inform relatives—Champati." Originally the detachment consisted of thirty-eight men. Of these six were captured by the Turks, and one was wounded at Ctesiphon. In the retreat, thirteen men cut their way back to the base at Amara, taking their wounded comrade with them. Eighteen are besieged with General Townshend's force.

**Repulse of a Zeppelin.**

London, April 7.—A "Daily Chronicle" correspondent in an East Coast town is enthusiastic over the repulse of the Zeppelin on Wednesday. That the raider was worsted in the encounter with the defence is proved by the fact that the Zeppelin would not face the guns, searchlights and aeroplanes, and the feeling here, once of grave concern, is now one of elation and confidence. The raider was unable to reach more than the fringe of the town. The searchlights immediately picked him out and shells burst all around the Zeppelin, which vainly tried to escape the lights. Then there was a loud cheer, and a cry of "He has been hit." The raider dived by the head like a

**From Dutch Sources.**

The Union of Dutch Potato Exporters has complained to the Dutch Minister of Commerce that thousands of waggons of potatoes despatched via Germany to Switzerland and Austria have been held up in transit. The Union advocates the closing of the eastern frontier of Holland so as to induce Germany to forward the potatoes to the consignees.

A Bill for putting all clocks in Holland on one hour to Central European time has been drafted and sent to the Council of State.

The new regulations, according to which only brown bread is to be baked, will result in thirty per cent. of the Dutch bakers being turned out of work.

The *Prinses Juliana* has been again obliged to disembark her mails at Falmouth.

Many of the larger Dutch steamers are being laid up. The service with Netherlands India will be maintained by smaller vessels provided the Government take a portion of the war risks insurance. Negotiations on this subject are at present at a standstill.

The British Government has declined to allow the steamer *Itteron*, of the Oostzee Company, which had been chartered by the Dutch Government to bring grain from America to Holland, to bunker at Liverpool because the company would not consent to discharge the cargo in England. This will render the provisioning of the Netherlands still more difficult.

A Hague cable reports regarding the German losses (at Verdun) that the 13th Brandenburg Army Corps has been almost wiped out. Moreover, the 15th, 17th, and 18th Army Corps have lost from 35 to 40 per cent. of their effectives.

Berlin communicates claim that attacks by the French in the region of Verdun and by the Russians on von Hindenburg's army were repulsed with heavy losses.

The Vienna communiqué admits that the Austrians have had to evacuate their positions south of Sperrone.

The situation in Greece is critical.

Roman Catholic authorities in Germany have received the news that a million Armenians have been killed by the Turks and that among the victims were 100,000 Roman Catholics.

Wolf's Bureau learns from Washington that the guerrilla leader Villa has died of his wounds.

The Dutch Shipping Gazette publishes the following details regarding submarine warfare. Up to 10th January, 490 merchantmen had been sunk. Of these 334 were British, 13 Norwegian, 10 Russian, 10 Swedish, 3 Grecian, 2 American, 29 French, 2 Dutch, 1 Portuguese, 7 Danish, 6 Belgian, 3 Spanish, 1 Finnish, 15 Italian, 3 Japanese and 21 German.

German aviators bombed a Russian aviation park on Oesel Island.

From Athens comes the news that a Great Allied offensive is in preparation in the Balkans. The "Neue Zürcher Zeitung" states that the objective is the cutting off of the German-Bulgarian lines of communication to Constantinople.

The Ford Expedition are forbidden passage through Germany on their way to America, via Holland.

At Leiden (Holland) riots broke out on the mobilisation. Several under orders to join the colours were placed under arrest.

The s.s. *Columbus* of the Dutch West Indian Mail, ran on a mine. The vessel was damaged but is still afloat.

The directors of the Holland America Line have conceded the demands of their striking workmen because of the great necessity of importing grain into Holland.

The Relief Committee at the Hague reports that as regards unemployment the conditions in Holland at present are satisfactory.

Owing to the prevalence of meningitis among the recently mobilised troops the calling up of the militia class of 1916 and the Landsturm has been indefinitely postponed.

The Dutch clerical newspaper, the "Tijds" hears from Rome that, according to well-informed personages, the Pope is considering fresh steps for peace based on the recent speeches of Mr. Asquith and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. His Holiness will first sound the belligerent Powers.

A German offensive on a large scale is expected on the Yser.

The Berlin communiqué says that unfavourable weather made operations at Verdun impossible.

The German Government has officially denied that the cross-Channel steamer "Sussex" was torpedoed by a German submarine.

**Ton Weight Projectiles.**

Paris, March 19.—It is estimated that the Germans at Verdun employed 3,000 guns, including a dozen 16in howitzers, throwing projectiles of a ton weight. Five million shells were fired in the first fortnight, including 100,000 at Donaufont in ten hours.

fish, but afterwards rose to a greater altitude. Either the Zeppelin was damaged, or the dive was designed to compel the gunners to alter their range. The Zeppelin then turned eastwards, and flew for the open sea, dropping two bombs en route. One fell on a dyke and the other in a field.

**Chubb's Safes**

HAVE AGAIN

**Proved Their Worth**

IN THE RECENT

**FIRE**

AT THE

**Teck Lee Rice Mill**

The contents were absolutely unharmed.

Of two safes installed, one had already successfully resisted the fire at The Teck Lee Mill in 1914.

**The Siam Forest Co., Ltd.**

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

**INSURANCE****RISKS ACCEPTED**

A/T

**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.

**THE FIRST SHIPMENT****(Since the War started)**

OF

**The Famous Cock Brand  
Belgian Made Cigars**

has now come through and has been unpacked at

**S. A. B.****MUSIC EVERY NIGHT.****THE FILIPINO BAND**

(Capable and Experienced Musicians)

will play nightly at the

**COMMERCIAL HOTEL**

From Saturday, April 22nd, Commencing at 8 p.m.

Special Dinners every Saturday and Sunday.

(For particulars as to private engagements apply Commercial Hotel, Telephone 133.)

# Siam Import Co., Ltd.

New Premises  
Sikak Phya Sri-City.

LARGE  
STOCKS  
KEPT  
OF

Builders and Contractors  
Materials.

PAINTS  
DISTEMPERS  
BATHS

WALL TILES  
FLOOR TILES  
LAVATORIES

ESPAÑOLETTE BOLTS  
LOCK SETS  
CLOSETS

Asbestos Roofing Tiles

Asbestos Ceiling and Wall Sheets.

Iron and Steel Preservative.

Wood Preservative.

Cement Proofing Composition.

Patent Light Single Rail Transport System

FOR

Contractors Work &c.,

Siam Import Co., Ltd.

## Policy of Compromise.

London, April 18.—Mr. Asquith has postponed his statement on recruiting which he promised for to day.

The Cabinet is doubtless awaiting a further report on the means for securing the necessary men demanded by the military authorities.

Differences in the Cabinet on the compulsion question are not denied but hitherto there have been no resignations. There is a strong desire among all parties to preserve national unity.

London, April 18.—The Cabinet sat for upwards of three hours. General Robertson and the Adjutant General attended the deliberations. It is understood Mr. Asquith explains the postponement of his statement in the House of Commons.

London, April 18.—Despite the predictions of a settlement of the recruiting question there is no longer any doubt of a Cabinet crisis. Yesterday's Cabinet lasted for an hour and a quarter. It is understood that the committee, composed of Mr. Asquith, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. MacKenna and Mr. Chamberlain, have not made any substantial changes in the report of April 17. It is believed Mr. Lloyd George and Sir William Robertson decided before the meeting of the Cabinet that unless more vigorous measures were taken they would have to consider whether they could continue in office. The meeting of the Cabinet was followed by a prolonged meeting of the War Council which was attended by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Kitchener, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Balfour and Sir W. Robertson. It is understood the soldiers maintained firmly the need for more men than were obtainable by the Cabinet's scheme.

London, April 18.—The House of Commons was crowded to-night, Mr. Churchill sitting on the front Opposition bench. When Mr. Asquith rose he explained the postponement of his recruiting statement as there were still outstanding some points without which the statement would be incomplete and inadequate. He hoped to deal with the whole matter to-morrow.

The Government promised the House an opportunity to discuss the matter before the adjournment. Consequently the motion for the adjournment will not be taken to-day.

Mr. Asquith replying to interjections said that leave for soldier commoners at the front to attend the House would be granted entirely by the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Asquith agreed to the suggestion of Sir F. Carson that the discussion on

the recruiting question should be taken on Thursday.

London, April 18.—The Daily Mail understands that a new Cabinet committee has been appointed to examine the situation and find a means of coming to a compromise. This committee meets this morning.

The Chronicle describes the position as critical and hints at the possibility of some ministers resigning to-day and adds that much depends on the new Cabinet committee, the convocation of which is the final effort to avoid a breach in the solidarity of the Cabinet. The majority of the Cabinet do not believe a fresh measure of compulsion is necessary but Mr. Lloyd George is firmly convinced to the contrary and holds that the army's requirements cannot be met in the absence of compulsion of the married men. The Daily News says Mr. Lloyd George is supported by Lord Kitchener and Lord Curzon. An additional difficulty arises from the fact that Mr. Henderson will probably resign if the Cabinet decides on compulsion. It is reported that a member of the Unionist War Committee resigns his seat in the Commons and will be succeeded by Mr. Jameson.

## The Balkan Situation.

London, April 17.—The "Daily Telegraph's" Milan correspondent says that, despite the Bulgars' denial of reported distress and disorder in Bulgaria, travellers recently from there say the Press did not comment on the Paris Conference, but promised the speedy capture of Verdun, which the Balkan people were made to believe, would mark the beginning of the end for the Allies. Its fall was announced at Philippopolis. The church bells were rung, and the Bulgar troops were told that the Anglo-French troops were leaving Salonika to defend the French frontier. The German failure to advance is now causing a painful impression. Rumania's attitude is also causing alarm. Two of Bulgaria's four armies, having an actual strength of probably 100,000 each, have concentrated on the Rumanian frontier.

The "Telegraph's" Bucharest correspondent says that Rumania is awaiting an opportune moment for intervention. Turco-Bulgar relations are strained. There is much talk in Vienna to prove that grave unrest exists, and is extending to the Turks and Hungarians. There is also talk of a Turco-Bulgar war, owing to Turkey's refusal to ratify the recent cession of territory. There are reports that she seeks to retake possession. Austrian officers, who have arrived from Sofia, say that the Turks think of nothing else.

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### Von Tirpitz.

#### Reasons for Resignation.

London, March 18.—The Morning Post's Washington correspondent states that in official circles it is considered that von Tirpitz was willing to risk war with the United States rather than abate the policy of frightfulness; and that Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg and Count Bernstorff, who had constantly impressed on the Emperor the folly of antagonising America, forced von Tirpitz's resignation.

Among current reports as to von Tirpitz's resignation, the Daily Mail states that he had a serious quarrel with Herr Ballin, the shipping magnate, who opposed submarine attacks on merchantmen, and warned von Tirpitz that neutrals would seize German shipping.

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Rome says the resignation of von Tirpitz is attributed to the fact that the Admiral became mad, and advocated a scheme of sinking every ship on the high seas, whether belligerent or neutral. German newspapers carefully avoid discussing the reason, though it is evident that it is known in well-informed circles.

### The Chinese Revolution.

Peking, April 17.—A Chengtufu telegram states that it is reliably reported that as a result of negotiations between representatives of the Governor of Szechuan and Taisiao, the Yunnanese rebel leader, the latter has agreed to Yuan Shi-kai's remaining President provided that a responsible Cabinet is appointed by which the army will be controlled. Taisiao is now consulting with other rebel provinces as to whether they are willing to accept these terms.

### The Indian Army.

London, April 17.—Reuter's special correspondent at the headquarters in Egypt says that the extreme right of the long line of Canal defences is held by Indian troops, the same who have been for fifteen months in Egypt, waiting for the enemy who is unwilling to come. The men are cheerful and lively and ready for anything. The Bikanir Camel Corps have the best of it. Mounted on their huge and tireless beasts, they are the lords of the Desert over which they travel at ten miles an hour, doing adventurous patrol work. The Indian garrison in the rocky oasis of Gebelmurr in their three months' hard work have made a fortress capable of withstanding an army. Almutusa is reputed to be the most pleasant station on the whole front, with palm trees, wells, dwelling houses and occupants, who although they would welcome a change of scene and activity are most cheerful. The Indian soldiers hear Indian songs on the gramophone, while the officers arrange football matches and play golf on a nightmare course.

London, April 17.—In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain stated that

if any Indian army officer died in consequence of a wound or injury received while holding a temporary rank, his family will be granted pensions appropriate to a higher rank, even though at the actual time of his death he ceased holding such rank.

#### General Townshend.

London, April 17.—General Townshend's reply on the 17th inst. to the King's message, which has been published to-day, says: It is hard for me to express my words how profoundly touched and inspired all the ranks under my command have been by Your Majesty's personal message. On their behalf and my own I desire to express to Your Majesty the assurance that the knowledge and experience we have gained of our beloved Sovereign's sympathy will be our sheet anchor in this defence.

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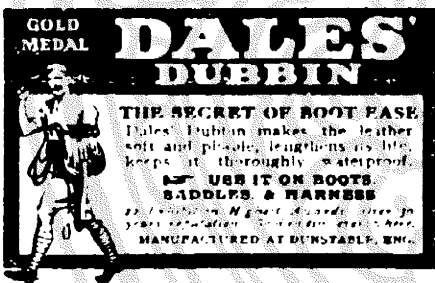
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## Badman's

London, March 17.—An interesting letter from an officer in the Egyptian Frontier Expeditionary force says: "Merse Matruch, Jan 24. The Western Frontier Force has been successful in a third engagement of importance. This time the enemy, six thousand strong, and mainly composed of Sheikh Senusli, under German and Turkish officers, were surprised twenty-five miles to the west of Merse Matruch, and compelled to retire after a determined struggle in which our losses (though small compared to those of the Arabs) exceeded the combined casualties of previous engagements. The enemy were defeated substantially. Aerial reconnaissance had revealed a column advancing eastward from Sollum. It consisted of two thousand uniformed regular Senuseli, and some four thousand Beduin. Machine guns and two pieces of artillery were carried. The Arabs encamped twenty-five miles from Matruch, our base. Here, on January 21, our forces were assembled at four o'clock in the afternoon to march out against the enemy, and, if possible, surprise him the following morning. Our strength consisted of two infantry, five hundred horse, one battery and two guns. Our infantry had been strengthened the night before by the arrival of a splendid battalion of South Africans. They caught the eye at once as a very likely looking body, and the ribbons on the deep chests betokened past experience in warfare. With these reinforcements the Colonial atmosphere in the camp became more marked. Knots of old Anzacs and men who had ridden with Botha swapped their various tobaccos and experiences far into the night before the column set out. The now dismounted South Africans longed for a chance to show a good leg, but were without them. This is the country for flying columns. The infantry can be relied upon to drive and slaughter the enemy, but to round them up, cut off their retreat and feed the artillery cavalry are required.

**Natural Difficulties.**  
 "A regiment composed of Australian Light Horse and a few Yeomanry led the way through a gap in the wire entanglements. The Maoris headed the infantry, with instructions to make the pace to the wells, eighteen miles out. An hour elapsed between the time the head of the column got under way and the last of the baggage train. The wading was laughingly farwelled by the envious garrison. And a reliable force it looked, with its lithe Indians, brawny New Zealanders, war-seasoned South Africans, dogged Tommies, care-free Australians, and capable Sudanese camel-drivers. A taut and trim outfit, ready

For any old brawl that should happen along. Despite the heavy going underfoot, the troops kept the distance to the wells in first time, and bivouacked there for the night. The present being the rainy season, the weather asserted itself, and a thorough drenching all night was the first of a series of hardships the troops endured on this sortie. At daybreak the lightly sleeping camp awoke as one man, and half an hour later the troop marched out to test the vaunted powers of Sikhs. Senussi's regulars followed the troops' route day after day, but the rain and mud, and over alternating sand and clay, made the going so heavy that the infantry slipped and ploughed along as best it might, but even the admirable type of horseless the Australian Divisional Train carries could not move the heavily laden wagons far through the slough. Vehicles became embedded axle-deep in sand and clay, and further progress becoming impossible, the train was compelled to halt three miles out from the wells. The high powered cars and the motor ambulance could not proceed, and the coming fight. At 9.30 we were within a few miles of the enemy's camp and the opposing force could be seen hastily disposing itself to contest our advance. The artillery opened fire at four thousand yards, but despite the accuracy of the artillery fire the enemy refused to be shaken, and could be seen digging himself in. Half an hour later rifle and machine gun fire was opened upon our cavalry screen. The Sikhs extended forward a firing line. The South Africans in support suffered rather severely from bullets intended for their dusky comrades in front. A movement towards the right by the enemy was followed by the Springboks extending on the right of Sikhs with the New Zealand boys temporarily in support. The artillery was now in full blast, making splendid practice. Despite their losses the enemy contested the day with the utmost determination. For four hours there was a struggle for supremacy in rifle fire which rivalled that of the battle of Gallipoli days. These native troops carried no other machine guns as we did, and under German (two of them naval men) and Turkish officers, worked them with valour and precision. Their artillery threw poor-quality shrapnel with more accuracy than hitherto. General Haig pressed our flanks forward to endeavour an encircling movement, but the superior number of the Arabs enabled them to cope with any required extension of front. Indeed, they encircled what was at our own game, and on the right flank, and on the right flank, and again, less successfully however, on the left. On the right three platoons of New Zealanders staved off the menacing advance of about

### A Successful Ruse.

"At another stage a profitable stratagem was brought off by the cavalry screen. Early in the day a portion of the cavalry had been compelled to retire in the face of heavy fire. When we were more than holding our own, a portion of the cavalry on the left retired under orders at a hand gallop. Encouraged by this, the Arabs who had opposed this portion of the line pressed forward in masses, to be blown to bits by three of our guns just then placed in a new position. All this time the crackle of rifles went on with undiminished intensity. Our casualties were growing heavy, but the eye could distinguish the shells cutting great gashes in the enemy's firing line. Large numbers of Arabs were continually carrying their dead and wounded. Concentrated rifle fire blotted out several of the Senussi's machine-gun crews, including a German Captain. Their artillery we could not locate accurately. A mirage, which hung over the rear of the enemy position, made it impossible to take a task of great difficulty. Early in the afternoon we dominated the enemy's fire, and detached bodies began to move off in a northwesterly direction. For an hour the retreat was dogged, but by four o'clock we were advancing steadily. Our troops passed through the hostile camp, and found every evidence of European supervision. Opportunity had been taken by the enemy during their determined resistance to remove much booty, but a good deal remained to be destroyed by the victors. Half a mile of Beluin encampments went up in smoke. The closing shot of the battle was fired at half past four. The British force built up a singular wall that night, and bivouacked inside. Trenches, dug out to the bone, and were lit high, and sent out either overcoats or blankets. The hard fighting men laid down to rest, but not to sleep. That was impossible in the bitter wind that swept off the Mediterranean. All provision was made to ward off a night attack, but none came: the enemy did not stop retreating till twenty miles away as the aerial report next day showed.

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