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VOL 43. NO. 265

BANGKOK MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1917

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Bangkok, March 27, 1909.

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BANGKOK BAR.

FOR NOVEMBER 1917.

A.M.

Nov. H. W. Ft. & in. L. W. (Approx.)

1 6 00 14 4 ... 6.0
2 7 00 14 5 ... 6.0
3 7 00 14 10 ... 6.0
4 8 00 14 8 ... 6.0
5 9 00 14 7 ... 6.7
6 10 00 14 5 ... 6.7
7 10 00 14 1 ... 6.7
8 11 00 14 0 ... 7.0
9 7.0
10 7.8
11 7.8
12 2 00 11 8 ... 7.8
13 3 00 12 2 ... 7.8
14 4 00 13 6 ... 7.8
15 4 30 14 1 ... 7.8
16 6 00 15 0 ... 7.0
17 7 00 15 6 ... 7.0
18 7 30 15 7 ... 7.0
19 8 30 15 4 ... 6.7
20 9 00 15 4 ... 6.7
21 10 00 14 9 ... 6.7
22 6.7
23 6.7
24 6.7
25 1 00 11 0 ... 7.8
26 2 00 12 3
27 3 00 12 11
28 4 00 13 8
29 5 00 14 7
30 6 00 15 2
31

P.M.

Nov. H. W. Ft. & in. L. W. (Approx.)

1 6 00 14 7 ... 7.0
2 6 00 14 2 ... 1.0
3 6 30 13 11
4 7 00 13 8
5 7 00 13 4
6 7 00 13 4
7 7 00 13 4
8
9 2 00 14 2
10 2 30 14 2
11 3 00 14 4
12 3 00 14 7
13 3 30 14 11
14 4 00 14 6 ... 11-12
15 4 00 14 6 ... 11-12
16 4 30 14 5 ... 12.0
17 5 30 14 4
18 5 30 14 1
19 6 00 13 11
20 6 00 13 7
21 6 00 13 0
22 1 00 14 4
23 2 00 14 6
24 2 30 14 6
25 2 30 14 5
26 3 00 14 4 ... 9-10
27 3 30 14 3 ... 10-11
28 4 00 14 3 ... 11-12
29 4 00 13 10 ... 12-0
30 5 00 13 3 ... 12-0
31

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Siam Observer

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BRITONS OVERSEAS

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Tickets Ticals Five Each.

There will be
358 Prizes based on the following percentages:—

1st Prize to receive 30 per cent.
2nd " " 10 " "
3rd " " 5 " "
5 Prizes to divide 5 " "
50 " " 10 " "
100 " " 10 " "
200 " " 15 " "

The balance of 15 per cent., less expenses, will be given as a donation to "Our Day" Fund.

If tickets to the value of Ticals 250,000 are sold, the prizes will be as follows:—

1st Prize Ticals 75,000
2nd " " 25,000
3rd " " 12,500
5 Prizes each " 2,500
50 " " 500
100 " " 250
200 " " 125

Prizes will be paid in Share Certificates of the War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya. These shares bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum. The Trust is guaranteed by the Federated Malay States Government.

Tickets may be obtained at the following Clubs:—Royal Bangkok Sports Club, The British Club, The United Club, and at the following Banks:—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, The Banque de l'Indo-Chine, The Siam Commercial Bank, Ltd., The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., and also from members of the Lottery Sub-Committee.

Lottery will close on Saturday, 15th December, 1917, and will be drawn by the kind permission of H. E. The British Minister, at the old Court House, British Legation, on Saturday, 29th December, 1917, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Patriotic League of Britons Overseas (Bangkok Branch).

HAMILTON PRICE,

PRESIDENT.

ANDREW CARSON,

HON. SECRETARY.

Echoes of the Somme.

Officer's Experience in the Fight.

An officer, describing his experiences in the Somme fighting on September 25, 1916, says:—

We got into position in our new jumping off trench at about 11.15 a.m. All the trenches were crammed with men, the first and second waves, who were smoking and cracking jokes. The Huns were shelling lightly, and all was serene. I looked over the top and chose my line of advance as well as I could, and then settle down to wait. This was the most trying time. I remember I smoked all the time, and kept balancing my compass on my finger to see if my nerves were steady. At 12.30 we all glued our eyes on our watches and wondered. Presently an aeroplane (ours) just overhead came flitting down low, and blew three blasts on a Strombos horn. A machine-gun on my right was first off, and then the earth seemed to burst with our artillery, and the Hun front line disappeared in smoke and flame, and our front line just strolled over (stroll is the only word) up to the barrage and waited there for the lift. I never saw anything like it. As far as I could see right and left was this shrapnel wall in front, solid. After a quarter of an hour of this in the same place, the barrage lifted about 30 yards a minute, and our front line drove into the remains of the German trench—and came out with bayonet shining. There was nothing to kill there. The barrage had done its work.

Exploring Dogouts.

By this time the Hun barrage had fallen and we were in it, so I decided to go up with the second wave. I took my men into the old front trench and took out my compass and found to my horror that it would not work properly. All landmarks had been just destroyed by us. I had to act at once, so I took my men out and signed to them to double. By this time, going "over the top" was the easiest thing in the world. No sooner was my Company well clear than I heard a machine-gun going furiously from my left rear (Mouquet Farm) and thought it was one of ours. An evil swishing and spurts of dust soon undeceived me, and turning round I saw my men falling fast, and realised we were being shot from the rear by the Huns still in Mouquet Farm. I dropped at once as a sign to my Company to do the same, and turned round to my grinning Sergeant-Major to ask what he thought. But there was too much row for shouting; so after I had got my breath, I got up and doubled for the German old front line, and in one more spurt after this we reached it to find it three-quarters full

of German dead. My men had followed the good Germans, and they fairly hove the dead out and so obtained cover. At this point my story begins to be a bit confused, as there were many Germans missed by our front line lying in shell-holes and sniping and giving us rifle grenades. My first act now was to dig a trench back across the old No Man's Land to where we had started from, and I got a platoon going—somehow. Why I was never hit I don't know, as I was on the top placing the men. I left one officer in charge of this, and then with three platoons and two officers, I went on towards Zollern Redoubt, and we met some Germans. I saw red about this time and do not clearly remember anything except an agonising thirst. I next remember seeing all my men hard at work (rather reduced in number) and my clothes torn open from throat to waist—how, I don't know.

About this time, 4.30 to 5 p.m.

I noticed the remains of an old German communication trench on our right, and asked a sergeant if he would come with me and see if any Germans were there. So we got some bombs and started to explore. We attended to some dogouts and then I noticed that the Germans were dropping some H.E. shells right into the trench, beautiful shooting—so decided to come back. On our way back, I found out from some wounded men that there was a gap in our front line to the right, so I placed some bombing posts out in a fan to guard us while we worked. We dug our trench forward into Zollern Redoubt and then started to consolidate it, a very big job, and the men were about done. But they had to keep on, and I took some men—I could spare very few—and began to collect some wounded. We helped all we could, but our supply of medical stores soon got short, and we could do nothing like what we wished. By this time it was dark, and we found out, also from wounded, that our men had got hung up in Stuff Redoubt. They had taken half and the Huns were counter-attacking. We all fairly got it then, and were glad of the long trench we had so laboriously dug. All this night we spent digging and firing, etc., under a Hun bombardment which may be described as heavy. I had now a very mixed party, men about from five regiments and some lost R.E.'s all men who had lost touch with their proper people. Also, all this night we were shot at from all round the compass, except the rear, by Huns in shell-holes using rifles and machine-guns. The first phase of the battle was over, and the reinforcing brigade brought up orders for my party to close and go back. I got my remaining men together, and started to go back through the German barrage, and lost some

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day till further notice there

will be a Leekay as well as

Cinematograph performances at

the above show.

more, but we had pretty good luck on the whole. It was a most interesting walk out—a whole brigade was coming in to relieve the boys at the front, they were thirsting for news, and we could hardly speak from exhaustion and thirst. Eventually, however, we reached the road. Daytime once more, and heard the glorious news, until then hidden from us. The Hohenzollern Redoubt (which we know) half Staff and Schwaben Redoubts and Courcellette.

Discovery In The Holy Land.

1,400-Year-Old Church.

In Southern Palestine Australians have brought to light what remains the ravages of time have left of a most beautiful church, and a magnificent mosaic has been lifted to tell the people of the Commonwealth (if that prove to be the mosaic's destination) of the faith of an old race, and of an art in decoration prosecuted with the fervour of believers.

The discovery was made at Shellal, between Beerseba and Khan Yunus. Thus the church was on the main road from Jerusalem to Egypt, the road the Ethiopian eunuch took when he met Philip and was baptised. Shellal in Arabic means "bubbling springs." Perhaps it was at these springs, which today give abundant water for our troops, that he was baptised.

When we were making ready for an advance on Gaza the Assistant Provost-Marshal of the Anzac Mounted Division (Captain Jordan) went up a high mound which dominated the oldest crossing of the Wadi Gazzo, and he found the Turks, in digging a trench around the summit and making a machine-gun emplacement, had revealed the edge of the mosaic. He made sure a large platform existed and then some officers and men got to work on the hilltop, and after removing some six feet of soil and debris they cleared a mosaic floor measuring some 27ft. by 18ft. The floor remained exposed till photographs, drawings in colour, and notes could be taken of it, and after due deliberation as to the best means of removing it the task of lifting it began, a task requiring great care which took 14 days. Not a stone was lost.

The inscription, or that portion of it which has survived the wrecking work

of rains, has been translated by Mr. A. H. Smith, of the Department of Græco Roman Antiquities, British Museum, to read thus:

"X (sign of the Cross). This temple with spacious (?) foundations) was built by our most holy (bishop or similar title) the most pious George—in the year 622 according to—the year of Gaza."

The era of Gaza commenced A.D. 61 which would give the date of the church as A.D. 561. Another possible era is that of Beatra, then the date of the church would be A.D. 727.

The Rev. Maitland Woods, an Army Chaplain, says the inscription elaborated would read something like this: "X And so he contributed generously to the building of this church here: he who was the most saintly of us all, and the most beloved of God. George was his name, and the (building) was erected in the 622nd year after (the Roman foundation of the city of Gaza)."

The Chaplain says: "Under this inscription were discovered the bones of the saint, lying feet to east and arms crossed on chest. These, almost 1,400 years old, crumbled at the touch. The right forearm had been broken, and had set beautifully, which was evidenced by the extra bulging bone growth around the fracture."

This mosaic and the remains of the saint recovered from destruction by waters washing away the hill, are now in many cases packed away at a spot far from the scene of battle. They will some time after peace is declared find a safe repository in a city where they will be appreciated.

"Clogs on Our Wheels."

By ASVABAHU.

Reprinted from the pages of the Siam Observer.

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Headache, drunkenness, Stomachache, Eruptions, Eruptions, Cholera, Beri-beri, Nervous diseases, Chest complaints, Heart disease, Malaria, Dengue, Common sores, Lumbago, Chronic Rheumatism, Cough and Coughing blood, Cold, Sorethroat, Bronchitis, Chronic Neuralgia, Diarrhoea, Weakness, Kidney trouble, Dysentery, Eczema, all sorts of skin diseases, Worms, Female diseases of all sorts, Swelling of the groin, Indigestion of the gums, Toothache, Gout, Wounds and wounds caused by rusty nails or cuts, etc., etc.

DIRECTIONS.—Take 12 table-spoonfuls, thrice a day, one hour before meals. TAKE PURE WITHOUT WATER. Under 14 years one table-spoonful, under 7 years, 1 table-spoonful, and for babies up to one year old 1 tea-spoonful. When the pain is severe, double the dose. Can be taken by women en route.

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 Sorethroat, sip the mixture slowly. For Eczema, apply externally and take internally as directed. For Beri-beri, take full dose, thrice a day. For cholera, take one table-spoonful 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 into ear and hold 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 insect stings, etc., when applied externally with cotton wool a few minutes after the occurrence, instant relief will be obtained. Take also internally 12 table-spoonfuls thrice 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. 2.95, 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 diseases 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 MERRILL DISPENSARY, PHARMACY, L. L. DISPENSARY, and FOCK 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,

SOLE AGENTS.

New French War Loan 4 per cent.

(Rente Française 4% 1917.)

Price of issue — 68 francs 80.
Free of Government taxes or other expenses.

Not redeemable before 1942.
This is a very good investment, bearing real interest at 5 francs 83 per annum.

Applications will be received by the BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE up till the 10th December, 1917. Every facility will be granted to subscribers by the said Bank.

J. DEMAÏ,
Acting Manager
t. f. n.

"Our Day" Lottery.

For the convenience of those prize-winners who prefer to receive cash prizes instead of bonds in the War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya it has been arranged that holders of winning tickets shall receive instead of such bonds the equivalent sum in cash (less 5% discount) at either of the following Banks, viz.:—The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, or The Siam Commercial Bank, after such tickets have been countersigned by Mr. Andrew Carson, Hon. Secretary of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas.

HAMILTON PRICE.

17-24.

Notice.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—

Ex s.s. "Pyrrhus"
"Taisio Maru"
"Rangoon Maru"

and Balances ex s.s. "Tyndareus",
"Titan", "Egremont Castle", "Kaga Maru", "Mishima Maru", "Katori Maru" and "Ceylon Maru".

are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Katong" on 14th 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 go-down rent.

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

The Siam Auctioneering Company.

INSTRUCTED BY

Capt. H. Flashman,

WILL SELL

On Saturday 24th Nov. 1917.

At his residence, Klong Pho Yome Road, near German Legation, Commencing at 2 p. m.

The whole of his household furniture etc., including a cooking range, electro-plated and silver ware, mosquito house, large swinging mirror, etc., etc. His well known Motor Car will be sold at 4 p.m. sharp.

For TERMS and particulars apply:—

E. M. PEREIRA & Co.

Forthcoming Auction Sales.

Instructed by

THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY
PROPERTY.

I will sell the

Furniture and Household effects
belonging to

Messrs. B. Roggan, H. Raab,
J. Meyer, W. de Kruse, W. S.
Neibuhr and K. W. Nordmann.

At Suriwongse Road.

Messrs. A. Kraft & V. Marvan.
At Bang Khunprom.

Mr. G. Schaarschmidt.

At Raja Damern Road.

Mr. W. Koch.

At Suriwongse Road.

For dates of Sale and other particulars WATCH this space.

Benjamin A. Penner,
Auctioneer.

EARLY COLD.

Be careful of the colds you take at this time of the year. They are particularly dangerous. A neglected cold may mean a winter-long cold. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. 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.

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

FISH

Codroe Caviare
Snipe (time to time)
Apples

French Ham on cut
Boiled Ham
Raw Ham
English Margarine
Beef Dripping

CHEESE

Canadian
Gruyere
Australian

Fresh Australian Butter.

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

"White Horse" Whisky.

"An Easy First" Obtainable Everywhere.

THE

SALAMANDER BRANDY

Red Heart Brand.

Stocked by all spirit dealers & Bar-keepers

SOLE AGENT.

MALCOLM BERANGER.

RAJAWONGSE ROAD.

The Siam Observer.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1917.

A NEW STYLE OF DEFENCE.

The last defeat of the Germans at Verdun has been the cause of considerable modification in their military tactics for, on the Western front at all events, not only do they seem to have given up all idea of an offensive on a large scale but they also appear to have lost faith in their intricate and marvellous system of trench defence. This has been brought about by the superiority of the Allied artillery and the incredible vigilance of the Allied airmen. Our foes have been taught by bitter experience that nothing they have devised for defence, be it trenches, dug-outs or emplacements for machine guns can escape the cameras of the observation men and that anything so recorded is doomed to destruction by the heavy guns of the Allies. The German method now is to place as little dependence as possible on continuous lines of trenches on the battle-field and to organise the terrain to be defended in a much more irregular way, the object being to deceive the eyes of the Allied airmen. In carrying out this scheme of defence the fullest advantage is taken of all depressions and unevenness in the surface. It is obvious that, on a tract that has suffered from the effects of violent artillery fire, these depressions will consist mainly of shell-holes and our enemy's present practice is to form a line of defence made up of a number of these detached shell-holes joined by lateral communicating passages or tunnels. Shell-holes in front of the first line of defence are filled with barbed wire in order that they be not utilised for shelter by the storming party when the attack begins. Behind the first line is a second and behind that a third similarly constructed, each line being echeloned behind the one in front. Thus the defence, instead of consisting of two or three parallel lines of continuous trenches is made up of a number of groups of craters, identical in appearance with all other craters by which they are surrounded, and dotted about in more or less parallel patterns. In the construction of these points of resistance great ingenuity is displayed. For instance, when earth is excavated, care is taken to throw it into other shell-holes or to spread it evenly over the ground and the barbed wire entanglements used are so arranged that they do not give the appearance of forming a continuous line. All this is done, of course, with the object of not attracting notice: but the fact remains that, in spite of all this care and ingenuity, the artillery preparation before an attack of any magnitude is made is so intense that, even if any enemy shelters and positions should be lucky enough to escape the vigilance of the airmen, they have very little chance of being spared by the avalanche of shells.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

H. S. H. Prince Chalad, Lob Loeser is raised to the rank of Third Grand Councillor, according to the Government Gazette.

THE s.s. *Kuala* left Singapore at noon on Saturday the 17th inst., and may be expected to arrive at the Burmese Company's wharf on Tuesday about noon.

E. M. PEREIRA & Co. will sell the household furniture, motor-car, etc., of Capt. H. Flashman on Saturday the 24th inst. at Klong Pho Yome Road.

THE Civil Court having ordered the winding up of the business known as the Bangkok Industries Ltd., the Official Receiver notifies in our Siam columns that all persons having claims on or owing money to the said firm should communicate with him within a month from date.

THE Maha Chakri, formerly the royal yacht of the King of Siam, was purchased by the Siam Mow Co., of Dalny, and other Manchurian ports, for 1,300,000 yen, and after conversion to a 4,000-ton cargo boat in Japan is chartered by Suzuki and Co., Kobe, for service between India and Australia.—EX.

Railway Notice.

The work on the Northern Line of the Railways has so far advanced that another section, namely from Tarua through Ban Phaji to Pra Keo can be re-opened to Traffic on Thursday the 22nd instant.

Travellers to and from the North with hand luggage can come through to Pra Keo gap and transfer by boat to Mab Prachand; goods and passengers with heavy personal luggage are still required to transfer between Tarua and Ayudhya.

The Floods.

We publish elsewhere a statement showing the condition of flood levels on the 17th instant at various stations.

The statement has been sent to us for publication by the Royal Commission appointed to devise measures for the assistance of sufferers from the floods, and we are informed that a statement will be issued daily.

British Flood Relief Fund.

A regrettable error has found its way into the middle of the list for November 16 published in the Press of November 17th. The correction is as follows.

Per Rev. Cecil Simons	Tos.	5.00
S. H. Cole	"	40.00
Tan Hay Long	"	50.00
Tan Siow Kong	"	50.00
M. Rosenbrg	"	25.00
O. Brandenburg	"	20.00
etc.,		

H. B. M. Minister acknowledges with many thanks etc.

Germans in Siam.

How a Well Laid Scheme was Frustrated.

Mr. E. B. Michell, late Adviser to Siamese Government, writes to The Spectator:—

As one of the few persons well acquainted with the great danger which Siam—now ranged on the side of the Allies—ran of passing practically under German control, I should like, with your permission, to explain briefly the very dramatic circumstances under which that imminent peril was averted. It was in 1891 that the Germans, after some years of patient effort on well-known lines of "peaceful persuasion," thought that the moment had arrived for obtaining for the first time a solid footing in the country, by means of which they might be able to undermine, and ultimately to supplant, the British and French influences which had been so long predominant. It had been determined to establish a network of State railways, and the King had been persuaded, under strong pressure from Berlin, to appoint a Prussian Government engineer to the post of Director of the Railway Department, newly created for that purpose. Tenders were invited for the first section of the line; and there came in only two, of which one was on the part of Jardine, Matheson and Co., and the other from Krupp, of Essen—a sufficiently significant name.

It was supposed that, with some manipulation, and by judicious bribery, and by opening the tender, privately in the "Director's" Office, it would be possible to induce the Siamese to reject the English tender, which was much more advantageous for them, and to adopt the other. Unluckily for this elaborate scheme, there happened to be, in the same railway department, as "Secretary of State Railways," and occasionally as acting Director, a Danish subject, a Captain Rovsing, whom it had not been found possible to bribe or to coerce. And this official, amongst the papers in the office, was fortunate enough to discover documents which exposed the whole plot by which it had been expected to get rid summarily of the British contractors who had tendered. Consequently he insisted upon the opening of the tenders in public; so that their respective merits were at once apparent, and the well-planned designs of the German Government and its agents were frustrated at the very moment when they appeared to be on the eve of succeeding.

Had the "Buttle of the Tenders," as it was called, turned out otherwise, who can doubt that, in the twenty-two years or more next preceding the present war, Germany would, working from the vantage-ground, so gained, have extended her control over the other ways of communication, by land and by sea? Siam would have become the most convenient of bases for intrigue in South Eastern Asia, and for the dissemination of discontent and sedition in the British and French Colonies, as well as, ultimately, for military and naval operations.

THE Great War.

Anti-Kerensky Forces Control Wireless Station.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

London, Nov. 17.
To-day's Russian wireless report, which is the first one to come direct from Russia for several days, is significant as showing that anti-Kerensky forces control the wireless station at Tarskoe Selo.

Japan Concerned Regarding Russian Situation.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

London, Nov. 17.
Tokio.—The Russian situation is the gravest concern here. The Council of Ministers meets on Friday morning when an important development is generally expected.

New French Ministry.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

London, Nov. 17.
Paris.—M. Clemenceau has formed a ministry. It includes—Premier and Minister of War, Clemenceau; Justice, Nail; Foreign Affairs, Pichon; Interior, Pams; Finance, Clotz; Marine, George Leygues; Commerce, Clementel; Munitions, Loucheur; Colonies, Simon.

The French Cabinet.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Nov. 16.
The French Ministry is thus constituted:—President and Minister of War, M. Clemenceau; Minister of Justice, M. Nail; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon; Minister of the Interior, M. Pams; Minister of Finance, M. Clotz; Minister of Marine, M. Leygues; Minister of Commerce, M. Clementel; Minister of Public Works, M. Clavelle; Minister of Munitions, M. Loucheur; Minister of Education, M. Laferre; Colonial Minister, M. Simon; Labour Minister, M. Colliard; Minister of Re-Victualing, M. Bolt; M. M. Blocus and Jonart become Under-Secretaries of State. M. Favre becomes Undersecretary to the Ministry of the Interior.

Italians Surround Foes.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Nov. 16.
The Italians have surrounded the enemy armies which have crossed the Piave.

Russian Armistice.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Nov. 16.
Petrograd.—An armistice has been concluded between the Maximalists and the Minimalists. The struggle continues at Moscow.

Obituary.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Nov. 17.
The sculptor Rodin is dead.

The Undersecretaries.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Nov. 17.
The following are appointed Undersecretaries of State—Re-victualing, M. Villegrain; Military Justice, M. Ignace; Health, M. Godart; Aviation, M. Dumonil; Mercantile Marine, M. Lemery.

Petrograd in Flames.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Nov. 17.
The German newspapers announce Petrograd to be in flames.

Constantinople Bombed.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Nov. 17.
Anglo-Greek airships have bombarded Constantinople striking the shipping in port notably the *Gordex* and causing serious damage to the Ministry of War.

Italians' Stubborn Resistance.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Nov. 17.

The Italians are resisting everywhere most stubbornly and have inundated the terrain from S. Dona as far as 20 kilometres from the mouth of the Piave.

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.")

The Western Front.

London, Nov. 16.

No operations on a large scale in France or Flanders during the week.

British troops made good progress along the ridge northward of Passchendaele but there were no counterattacks in force until Nov. 14th several days after the earliest expected. The enemy during this fighting thrice altered his methods. Firstly he held the front line lightly and trusted to redoubts and to forces held in reserve to oust our troops from trenches taken before we could organise them as defensive positions. Second, he abandoned the idea of counterattacking and placed more even in the first line but finding this method too costly he now decided to give himself two or three days to arrange for counterattack. At Passchendaele the new device failed completely, violent artillery bombardment some days warned of a probable attack duly delivered and unsuccessful. The Germans monotonously reported desperate assaults and all victoriously repulsed by them with sanguinary losses. The attacks of the British and French were said to be invariably repulsed, sanguinarily, but invariably the Germans were found to have occupied positions in the rearward where the repulse was said to have occurred.

Operations in Italy.

In Italy which is at present the most important theatre the retreat from the Tagliamento and salient northeast Angle has been performed steadily during the week. The armies face each other on the line of the Piave from the sea to the mountains. Between the Piave and Brenta on the Heights the enemy occupies a line at Feltre, Arten, Fonzano and Lamon and has advanced in this region, but has been unable to debouch into the plain. The pace of the rearward movement had decreased as the Piave was approached. There the Italians stood, while on the left retiring troops adjusted their line of defence, falling back through Belluno and Feltre. Stiff rearward actions are reported wherein the Italians displayed such qualities where even the enemy tributed their endurance and stubborn defence. Order is being restored and resistance organised. The enemy is on the whole being held in the mountains but has succeeded in crossing the Piave at two points at Grava di Papa and Doli. Only small forces reached the right bank and are being violently counter-attacked. The Allied forces sent to Italy are everywhere received with demonstrations of enthusiasm. Italy, while realising her danger, has not collapsed or despaired. Critical though the situation may be every day gained is of the greatest value. Snow has fallen in the mountains and heavy rains on the Piave. Anything giving the Italians time to gather strength and the British and French to take up their positions improves the outlook immediately.

Successes in Palestine.

Following the fall of Gaza the British drove the Turks back to a fresh line. Huj the Turkish headquarters was taken on Nov. 8th. Large stores and heavy ammunition were captured. There was locally stiff resistance but the retreat in general continued on Nov. 13th and after further progress the Turks were driven northward to a line three miles southward of Jaffa running southeasterly close to Jerusalem railway junction which was occupied by the British on Nov. 14th. Prisoners number over nine thousand, whereof eleven hundred were taken by cavalry. Guns, ammunition and stores were abandoned in large quantities. The immediate importance of these operations is considerable. Half the Turkish force in this region is put out of action and further reinforcements must come from headquarters at Aleppo. The Turkish plans are now disorganised in Palestine and Mesopotamia. To appreciate the full significance of the series of defeats inflicted on the Turks, the plans for attack on Bagdad under Falkenhayn at Aleppo must be remembered. The various blows delivered at Ramadieh, Tekrit and Kizil Robat, struck their weapons from the enemy's hands; he retired and must forge these anew before taking the offensive, while, by successful strokes forced the Turks to draw upon reserves intended for the attack on Maude.

Actions in East Africa.

Open warfare is also being waged in East Africa, the enemy being driven back, his position is increasingly difficult. His main force is now reported between Nangoo and Chiwata, one hundred and thirty kilometres southward of Lindi, while the British columns on Nov. 10th were within four miles of Chiwata. In the north-western district, northward of Livalo the enemy was driven from Mahenge and Mganga, retiring towards Rivalo held by the Belgians. In their hurried retreat the enemy abandoned hospitals, patients, and surrendered three hundred and twenty four G. r. men, and three hundred and fifty-eight askaris; a four point one gun was captured and another was found destroyed.

London, Nov. 16.

The latest submarine returns are the lowest recorded: Arrivals two thousand one hundred and twenty-five; sailings two thousand, three hundred and seven. Sunk one over, five under sixteen hundred tons. The French lost one over sixteen hundred tons, the Italians one sailing vessel. Pollen, the naval writer, says that compared with the breakdown, recent events in Russia and Italy are of less effective importance. The German sea defeat is final and permanent while their land successes are local and temporary. There are many indications in the German press of growing impatience and disinclination to believe German claims. Goddard in a statement contradicting Admiral Capelle's charges states that he has falsely calculated the tonnage sunk. The world knows from the Catagat events that the navy is waiting for the High Seas fleet which continues to decline combat. The German Navy is young and the traditions it is forming do not reflect credit on the chivalry and confidence of German seamen. No German war vessel larger than a destroyer has shown one hundred and fifty miles west of Heligoland between August 1916 and September 1917. In the Prussian Diet, Walldorf, food-controller, admitted that the harvest estimate is considerably below anticipations and that further economy will be necessary, besides which the cattle shortage will further reduce the supply of meat and fat. All reports from Germany indicate the winter prospects to be of the blackest.

The council at Rapallo has created a political council of Allies assisted by a permanent central military committee, whereof France sends General Foch, Italy General Cadorna and Great Britain General Henry Wilson. Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons November 15th stated that this council was without executive power but would survey all operations, coordinate plans and make proposals. The admission of America to the war is anticipated. The French Government is expected on November 24th on an internal question. Mon. Clemenceau accepted the task of forming a new cabinet. Correspondence between Great Britain and the Netherlands proves that the sand and gravel sent in transit through Holland from Germany to Belgium was used for military purposes.

The Allied forces have accounted for nearly three hundred German aeroplanes in October. Naval airmen were successful in their bombing operations which have continued their destructive effect on enemy depots in Belgium. The House of Commons debated the establishment of an air force and air council, this recognising this distinctive arm with its own secretary of state.

The Times states that in Flanders the German losses on the western front in 1917 were over one million infantry alone. The Germans have growing difficulty to keep up their divisions' strength. The War Office has stated that the territory conquered and reconquered by the British since July 1916 was one hundred and twenty-eight thousand square miles. During the same period the British had captured one hundred and one thousand, five hundred and thirty-four prisoners, five hundred and nineteen guns on the Western front, and had captured from the Turks thirty thousand prisoners and one hundred and eighty-six guns. It was announced on Nov. 16th that over eighty all-ways were to be added to British yards. The Times states from New York that Japan has agreed to sell America large tonnage in the Pacific while America will sell Japan steel plates for ship-building. There are prospects of an agreement whereby America will use five hundred thousand tons of Scandinavian ships.

THE Post and Telegraph Department reports that Trad line is in good order as far as Chhaxengsao, Chiengmai line is imperfectly working between Chiengmai and Bangkok. Paknampo line is in order as far as Ayuthya. Other lines are all right.


PROBABLY the most powerful man in Russia is M. Tchkeidze, the president of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates. He is a native of Georgia, which only became a Russian province in 1801. Georgia is the Roman Iberia. It borders on Armenia and Persia, and its people are said to be descended from Japhet the son of Noah. They have a language and even an alphabet of their own. Tiflis is their capital. It would be interesting to have a complete list of the Russian revolutionaries who are not native Russians.

Japan and the U. S. A.

An important, and probably far-reaching result of the visit of the Japanese mission to the United States, headed by Viscount Ishii, is the signing of an agreement whereby the "United States recognises Japan's special interests in China," and the reaffirmation by the two countries of the policy of the open door in China, as notified by Reuter to-day. Viscount Ishii, as those who have been following the speeches, on the occasion of the Mission's visit, are aware, recently declared a "Monroe Doctrine" for the Far East, and his frank utterances had a somewhat mixed reception. There has been nothing like unanimity in the Japanese press, for they were thought indiscreet, by many writers, and later on Viscount Ishii, in explaining his declaration, appeared anxious to modify his declaration. "Monroe doctrine" is hardly the appellation for Japan's

policy, according to that statesman, and there is nothing in the agreement so far as can be gathered from the brief telegram to-day that warrants the application "Monroe doctrine" to it.

But whatever meaning was to be attached to Viscount Ishii's pledge or partial pledge the principal point that concerns the Powers is the recommitment of Japan to the open-door policy for China, which despite all that has been said on the question, is the fulfilment of the reasonable expectations formed regarding Japan's intentions. America, it is pointed out, has maintained the attitude of an open-door policy for the South American States, without actually giving a promise that she would do so. Japan has now definitely reaffirmed such policy as applied to China. What is of chief importance is the maintenance of peace in the Far East, and the value of any agreement reached regarding China is to be assessed on what it is likely to achieve in this direction—leaving out of consideration attempts to read just economic and political interests in China to the special benefit of a particular Power—for one common ideal. (Peking Gazette.)


S. A. B.
 BY APPOINTMENT
 TO
 H. M. THE KING and H. M. THE QUEEN MOTHER

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

Messrs. Société Anonyme Belge (S. A. B.)
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN SIAM FOR

Lindeman's Famous Cawarra Wines,

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST SHIPMENT, COMPRISING:

		p. bottle	p. doz.
CLARET No. 2	Qts	2.10	21.00
do	Pts	1.20	12.00
CLARET No. 1	Qts	2.80	28.00
CLARET Special	Qts	3.60	36.00
HOCK No. 2	Qts	2.10	21.00
BURGUNDY No. 1	Qts	2.80	28.00
SAUTERNE (White) Qts		2.80	28.00

Australian wines, being prepared under strict Government supervision, are guaranteed sound, pure natural wines, no addition whatever having been made during their preparation.

N.B.—We shall be pleased to send a Chemist's Report to the Australian Department of Agriculture, upon application.

TRY THEM!!

Return of Flood Gauge Readings.

DATE 17th NOVEMBER, 1917.

Station	Date	Highest level this year	Gauge reading at this date	Difference of level during preceding 48 hours in centimetres.		Remarks.
				Rise	Fall	
Wat Dabul	Oct. 14th	0.24	1.38		18 cm.	Total fall from height 1.25 metres.
Saphan	Nov. 1st	1.31				Report not received.
Krung Kao	5th 0.15 a.z.	0.36		7 cm.		Total fall from height 51 cm.
Saraburi	Oct. 23rd	6.83	12.89	36 cm.		Total fall from height 6.06 metres.
Bang Sit	Nov. 5th 0.08 a.z.	0.12		5 cm.		Total fall from height 29 cm.
Bang Nok	16th	0.01	0.00	1 cm.		This station is subject to heavy tidal influence.
Petrew	2nd	0.18	0.28	4 cm.		This station is subject to heavy tidal influence.

N.B.—Zero is at the top of the gauge. Hence "A.Z." indicates height of water above the gauge.

By order of the
ROYAL COMMISSION FOR FLOOD RELIEF.

THE RAINFALL.

Rainfall for the 1st week in November 1917.

Locality.	Rainfall recorded during the week.	Rainfall of corresponding week of last year.	Total rainfall for present year to date.	Total rainfall for last year to corresponding date.	Remarks.
	Millimetres.	Millimetres.	Millimetres.	Millimetres.	
Ministry of Agriculture	11.5	36.5	1371.0	1130.0	
Samudprakar	8.0	62.3	1546.6	1838.1	
Dhanyaburi	13.7	25.9	977.6	976.1	
Ayudhya	21.6	7.4	1181.2	1207.1	
Angtong	None	17.5	1777.6	1525.5	
Lobbur	None	30.0	1246.2	1508.6	
Nagor Pathom	19.1	65.1	1361.6	1425.3	
Subarn	8.3	47.6	1106.0	1229.2	
Tajburi	30.3	67.0	1249.2	1222.3	
Bejngmai	140.2	92.9	2318.6	1698.5	
Kanchanaburi	No report	164.0		1182.9	
Chhaxengsao	11.8	16.0	1464.3	1251.3	
Prachin	15.3	5.5	2227.8	1413.2	
Udya	None	61.0	1122.7	1473.1	
Jaynai	None	63.3	1348.1	1114.7	
Bienuoke	None	26.6	1735.1	1844.7	
Chiengmai	None	19.7	1109.5	1367.1	
Songkhla	86.5	4.9	647.7	855.8	

AMERICA'S STANDARD 4 CYCLE MARINE MOTOR

KERMATH12 H.P. 16 H.P. and 20 H.P.
IN STOCK.**Siam Import Co., Ltd.****Sikak Phya Sri-City.****Huns as Conqueror.**

A citizen of Liege who has succeeded in escaping from Belgium draws a terrible picture of the sufferings of the repatriated deportees and of the brutality with which the unfortunate people are still treated by the Germans. This escaped Belgian has been engaged since March at an infirmary outside Liege station and has witnessed the arrival of train after train of repatriated deportees. Only a small proportion of the men have come back at all, and these are so broken and exhausted as to be useless for work.

Describing what he had seen, he said:

Many of the men in these deportees' trains had to be detained at Liege owing to their desperate condition. It was only with great difficulty that some doctors and voluntary workers got to tend the starving, sick, and dying. Never shall I forget the terrible scenes I have witnessed. The trains contained sometimes 500 to 800 men, who had been for three days practically without food. A great many of them had their feet and legs frost-bitten or frozen off, and had to be carried on stretchers. They had been obliged to walk for hours in their stocking feet in the snow. Often gangrene had set in and the men had died within a few days.

We had an average of two deaths every day in our small infirmary. Some of them were so famished that they could not take any food, and had to be fed with a spoon; others ate ravenously anything that they could snatch from your hand. Eighty per cent are stricken with tuberculosis, and will never recover. Such is the result of a few months spent in the German prison camps and Kommandos.

The first time we saw them alight from the train we could not believe that these ragged ghosts with haggard faces and feet wrapped in muddy sackcloth, could be the same men who had passed through Liege, singing patriotic songs, on their way to Germany. According to their reports, many have died over there; many also died on the way home, every train bringing a load of three or four dead as well as the dying. Many more have died at home later after horrible sufferings, from the incurable diseases which they have contracted.

But these physical tortures are nothing beside the moral trials to which they have been subjected. Some of the men have gone quite mad, and do not realise that they have come back. One of the men I attended, in his delirium repeated unceasingly the same cry, while making a movement as if pushing something away, "I will not

sign, I will not sign!" He did not, and he died for it in my arms. As one old woman said to me, who was waiting for her son to be returned, "Is it not enough to make the stones weep?"

Treat Germans as Caesar Did.

It is now 1,900 years since Caesar defeated the Germans in France. When they came asking for terms he said: "Go back whence you came, repair the damage you have done, and give hostages to keep the peace for the future." This war will end when Germany knows that she must give hostages to keep the peace in future.

With these words, Mr. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, aroused the greatest meeting of American business men ever held to intense enthusiasm. The occasion was a convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which had been formally opened by Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, and chairman of the council of National Defence.

Mr. Lane in his speech said:—"We have determined on war. That is settled. There is no appeal against that determination. People under law have made it. To accept the conclusion of Congress and President makes this a Republic. There is no appeal but revolution. The American people are determined to resist the aggressions of Germany—a Germany that broke her word to us; a Germany that sought to start a revolution inside our borders."

"We are against this Germany because we cannot live with her. She is our enemy because she is the world's enemy. She asks that her friends dishonour themselves. She is an organized ambition that is hostile to the world's peace. If there is a better Germany inside her and she will show it, she can again be restored to the family of nations as a friend. But we are determined we shall fight Germany, that revealed spying, intriguing, terrorizing Germany, until the better Germany honestly says: 'We want to live upon the same conditions as our fellows. We realize that the day of another Roman Empire has passed.'"

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PILLS
For Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use these recommended pills, have their systems sold. At all Chemists and Druggists or post free from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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JUST UNPACKED.

STATIONERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

At Very Moderate Prices.

"SIAM OBSERVER"
STATIONERY STORE.

Evicted Village.

Industry in Place of Country Quiet.

Beachley (Chepstow), Sept. 19.—War's ruthless footstep has suddenly invaded one of the most picturesque little villages in England. The village of Beachley in Gloucestershire is "wanted" for work of national importance, and it must go. The villagers, though heart-broken and bewildered by the blow, are patriotic and loyal to the soul: they will go.

The Nestors of the flock are old Dick Traherne and ancient Tom Price, netters of great lordly flash in their prime, and in their old age net menders and cunning "putcher" weavers (basket makers). There's old Sam, too, with the ginger, grey side whiskers and the bowed, gaitered legs—a modern Sam Weller, you might imagine him; pretty old now, but with a neat and humorous turn of talk and a grizzled forelock to pull. He has made his bit as landlord of the Coffee Shop a few doors away from the nettle-grown ruins of the old Inn where, in the Pickwick days, the coaches used to stop with their merry crowds—a dozen to sixteen a day.

"Aye, them was days," says Sam, recalling his grandfather's tales of them. "Coaches, piled with the quality, sir, with the money flowin' and horns a tootin'." And now it's come down to furniture vans. What times we be livin' in, to be sure."

As he spoke a string of vans rumbled out from the tree-shaded drive of the Hall—the home of the Lady Bountiful of the parish. She and her beautiful house too, have to go—and this procession was carrying away her treasures, the treasured collection of many years.

Comforting the Old Women.

She herself was "down the street" comforting some of the old women and mingling her tears with theirs.

"It doesn't matter much anyway," said old Granny Crumpler. "I'm not long for this world, ma'am. For forty years, and most of them widowed years, I've lived in my little cottage with my little pension—happy enough. An' I wanted dearly to die there, and now I've got to go out in the world miles and miles away (it's barely 10 miles as a matter of fact) and take a cottage which has been empty for three years. It's as damp as a vault, ma'am. If I do die I want to die dry and comfortable."

At this moment the major (B. E.) came along to report to the owner of the Hall that the place was clear at last and ready for the occupation of himself and his staff. The Hall is to be the G. H. Q. of this new undertaking.

The lady thanked the major and said: "By the way, major, whatever you do when you go in, don't light the kitchen fire before you know the boiler

is full of water. If you do, the whole Hall will be blown up."

"I am everlastingly obliged," replied the major. "Under the circumstances, you might have left us there ignorant of the situation, to be blown up sky high."

"I might," replied the lady quietly; "and in return I want a boon from you." She told the major the tale of old Mrs. Crumpler and her damp cottage, and the major solved it at once. He allowed the old dame a few more days' grace and promised to take her in a motor car every morning to her new abode, so that she could light the fire and air the place.

Kindness of the Authorities.

Mrs. Crumpler's case is only one of many illustrative of the kindness of the military authorities to the families who have to go. They have found sanctuary for 20 out of the 26 families, they have moved them and their belongings in Army lorries, and they have advanced them small sums of money to "carry on." Two or three families have been sent hundreds of miles; others have found sanctuary nearer home.

"I'll admit," said the major to me this morning, "it's all a heart-breaking business. Why I myself—an old Jameson raider—cried when I was talking to some of these poor old folk and trying to settle up with them. But war's war, and it's got to be done. They recognise it themselves, bless their hearts, and their cheerful sacrifice has made our job easier."

The last Sunday scene in the little parish church was deeply moving. The vicar, who really loves his flock, mingled his tears with theirs: the subject of his sermon was the Great Sacrifice. Before evensong he baptised the last child born in the village—Amy Mill-cent Boyle—the daughter of the keeper of the Three Salmons Inn. Boyle is now a soldier fighting in France and Amy's mother has attended to the business while her husband has been away.

The quaint little church will probably be allowed to stand, but in a week or two's time the rest of the village will be no more than a memory.

The Admiralty is reported to have decided upon the construction of a large naval dry dock at the confluence of the Wy and Severn at Beachley. The dock will be used by the Admiralty during the war, and afterwards it will in all probability be taken over by the Standard Shipbuilding Company, of Chepstow.

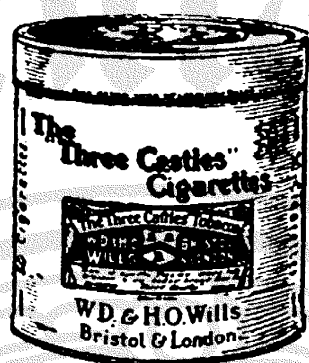
WHY IT SELLS.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the largest selling cough medicine in the world today, because it does exactly what a cough remedy is supposed to do, and as the cough by curing the cold. It does it speedily and effectually. For sale by The British Dispensary.

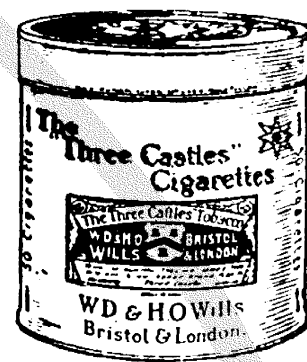
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CIGARETTES.



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Exchange Rates

To-day's Quotations.

LONDON—	
Bank Bills, demand	1/6 13/82
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	—
PARIS—	
Bank Bills, demand	206
GERMANY—	
Bank Bills, demand	—
NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, demand U. S. A.	36
INDIA—	
Bank Bills, demand	100
SINGAPORE—	
Bank Bills, demand	\$65 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Bank Bills, demand	\$ 52 1/2
YOKOHAMA & KOBE—	
Bank Bills, demand	Y 70
NOTE:—The rate of interest on Advance Bills has been reduced to 6 per cent. per annum.	
Equivalent of Exchange demand London in Siamese Currency —	
Tos. 13.08.—(Bank Rate).	

A FAVORITE RUB DOWN.

The golfer, the foot ball player and the all round athlete know the value of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is just the thing for a rub down after a hard game. All soreness disappears like magic and sprains and swellings are cured in one-third less time than by any other treatment. For sale by The British Dispensary.

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CONSIGNMENT JUST ARRIVED OF

Special Oil for "Silent Knight" Sleeve Valve Motors

English Daimler, B. S. A., or other makes.

This oil is officially approved by

Mr. C. Y. Knight, Inventor of "Silent Knight" Engines.

FOR SALE AT

The Bangkok Dock Motor Garage.

PHONE No. 159.

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
Bangna "	6.55	9.55	1.10	4.10	Bangjak "	8.15	11.15	2.30	5.30
Bangjak "	7.00	10.00	1.15	4.15	*Bangna "	8.20	11.20	2.35	5.35
Prakonong "	7.05	10.05	1.20	4.20	Samrong "	8.25	11.25	2.40	5.40
*Ban 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

Phathanakorn



Cinematograph

Programme for Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, November 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th.

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5 Parts. "ME AND M' PAL." 5 Parts.
All through the picture is interesting and attention holding and will appeal to every show goer.

Copperplate Printing

SIAM OBSERVER
SPECIALITY.THE Only Printers in Siam to do
this kind of work.SEND YOUR PLATES,
WE DO THE REST

Siam Observer Electric Printing Works.

Paddy Crop Report for the Mondol Channai.

For October 15-21, 2460.

Krung Deb.

Minburi:—The area planted up to date is 210,000 rai, about 26,900 rai less than at this time last year. The paddy to the extent of about 4,700 rai has been damaged by flood, the remainder is doing fairly well, about 3 sok in height. Kao Bao is heading.

The price of paddy is 45 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 2 bahts per tang.

Phra Pradseng:—The area planted up to date is about 88,100 rai, the paddy is in fair condition, over 3 sok in height.

The price of paddy is 45 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 2 bahts per tang.

Samudapraek:—The area planted up to date is 143,100 rai, about 115,000 rai less than at this time last year. The paddy is at most over 3 sok high, in better condition than last year. Kao Bao is heading.

The price of paddy is 50 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 2 bahts per tang.

Mondol Krung Kao.

Dhanyaburi:—The area planted up to date is about 327,200 rai, the paddy is, at a height of about 5 sok, in good condition with the exception of about 68,600 rai, which has been damaged by flood. Kao Bao is being harvested.

The price of paddy is 50 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 2 bahts per tang.

Pradum Dhani:—The area planted up to date is about 123,000 rai, the paddy to the extent of about 43,740 rai has been damaged by flood. The standing crop is about 5 sok high, inferior to that of last year, about 5 sok in height. Kao Bao is heading.

The price of paddy is 45 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 2 bahts per tang.

Ayudhya:—The area planted up to date is 1,203,300 rai, about 4,800 rai more than at this time last year. The paddy to the extent of about 210,300 rai has been damaged by flood, the remainder is inferior to that of last year, about 5 sok in height. Kao Bao is heading.

The price of paddy is 40 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.75 baht per tang.

Angthong:—The area planted up to date is 897,900 rai, about the same as area planted at this time last year. The paddy to the extent of about 15,800 rai has been damaged by flood, the remainder is about 5 sok high, inferior to that of last year.

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

Singhaburi:—The area planted up to date is 195,100 rai, about the same as the area planted at this time last year. The paddy to the extent of about 26,000 rai has been damaged by flood, the remainder is in good condition, about 5 sok in height.

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

Saraburi:—The area planted up to date is 335,500 rai, about 33,600 rai more than at this time last year. The paddy to the extent of about 94,500 rai has been damaged by flood, the remainder is only partly good, about 4 sok in height. Kao Bao is heading.

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

Loburi:—The area planted up to date is 417,400 rai, about 110,000 rai more than at this time last year. The paddy to the extent of about 157,600 rai has been damaged by flood, the remainder is about 5 sok high, not doing very well. Kao Bao is being harvested.

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

Mondol Nagor Jayari.

Samudra Sagor:—The area planted up to date is 87,100 rai, about 8,200 rai more than at this time last year. The paddy to the extent of about 5,200 rai has been damaged by flood, the remainder is about 3 sok high, in better condition than last year. The crop is beginning to head.

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

Mondol Rajaburi.

Prachuab:—The area planted up to date is 4,200 rai, about 6,100 rai less than at this time last year. The paddy is at most 4 sok high, doing fairly well, but inferior to that of last year.

The price of paddy is 48 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 2 bahts per tang.

Mondol Prachin.

Chihaxong Sao:—The area planted up to date is 847,300 rai, about 51,300 rai more than at this time last year. The paddy to the extent of about 16,300 rai has been damaged by flood, the remainder is in the same condition as last year and is beginning to head.

The price of paddy is 48 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.50 baht per tang.

Prachin:—The area planted up to date is 243,800 rai, about 22,800 rai more than at this time last year. The paddy to the extent of about 5,000 rai has been damaged by flood, the remainder is doing fairly well, but inferior to that of last year.

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

Nagor Nayok:—The area planted up to date is 267,500 rai, about 19,900 rai more than at this time last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year, about 5 sok in height.

The price of paddy is 42 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.25 baht per tang.

Jolburi:—The area planted up to date is 148,200 rai, about 14,400 rai more than at this time last year. The paddy is about 3 sok high, doing well and heading.

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

Kranbura:—The area planted up to date is 55,100 rai about 5,420 rai more than at this time last year. The paddy is about 4 sok high, inferior to that of last year.

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

Mondol Nagor Svarga.

Udya:—The area planted up to date is 137,000 rai, about 21,300 rai less than at this time last year. The paddy to the extent of about 5,510 rai has been damaged by flood, the remainder is about 4 sok high, in the same condition as last year and is beginning to head.

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

Jaynad:—The area planted up to date is 201,500 rai, about 45,100 rai more than at this time last year. The paddy to the extent of about 156,800 rai has been damaged by flood, the remainder is about 5 sok high, inferior to that of last year.

The price of paddy is 50 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.25 baht per tang.

Kanbeng Bejra:—The area planted up to date is 4,000 rai, about 900 rai less than at this time last year. The paddy is about 3 sok high, only partly good. About 9,350 rai have been damaged by flood and crabs.

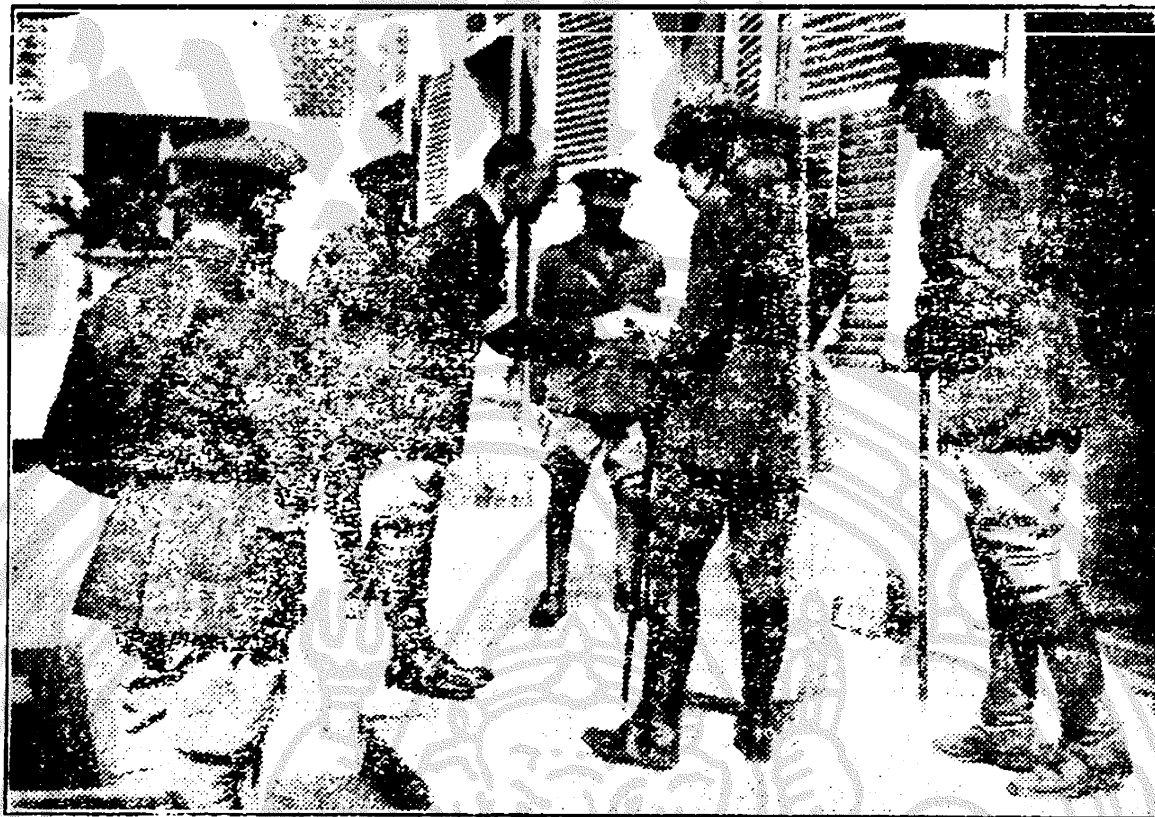
The price of paddy is 35 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.50 baht per tang.

Tuk:—The area planted up to date is 36,300 rai, about 5,500 rai more than at this time last year. The paddy to the extent of about 11,300 rai has been damaged by flood, the remainder is about 3 sok high, in better condition than last year.

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

Remarks:—Reports have not yet been received from Changrads Nondaburi, Nagor Pathom, Subarn, Rajaburi, Bejraburi, Samudra Songram, Kanchanaburi and Nagor Svarga.

Between the 16th, and the 23rd, inst. the Krung Deb rice mills bought about 10,955 kwien of paddy which came in by river and about 125 kwien by rail, making a total of about 11,080 kwien (rice mill size). The prices at the mills of Kao Nasuan were from 64 to 86 bahts per kwien, Kao Namuang from 50 to 54 bahts, Kao Samruang from 50 to 54 bahts and Kao Bao from 50 to 76 bahts (rice millers' kwien).



OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT IN FRANCE.

Their Majesties arriving at a Chateau for tea.

“ARMCO” Iron Flumes.

(Lennon Type)



(INTERIOR VIEW)

Meets all conditions:

Curves,

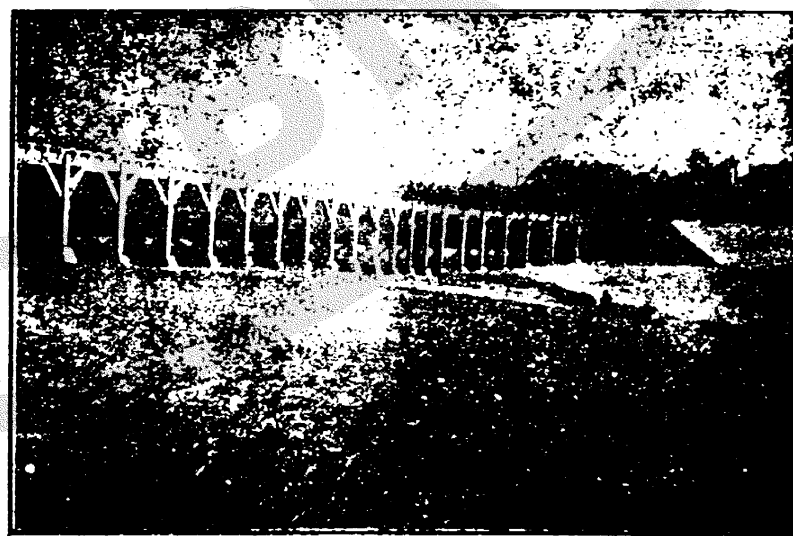
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(SIDE VIEW)

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