

"Siam Observer"  
Oldest Established  
Daily Newspaper  
in Siam.  
Has the Largest  
Circulation.  
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English Edition  
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# The Siam Observer.

"Siam Observer"  
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and  
Stationery of  
Every Description.

FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL. 43. NO. 15

BANGKOK THURSDAY JANUARY 18, 1917

PRICE 25 SATANGS

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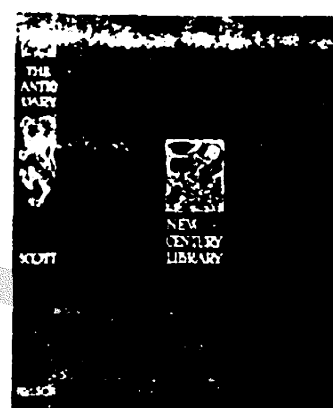
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Departures from Bangkok

s.s. "Aslang"	...	...	20.	1. 17.
s.s. "Boribat"	...	...	27.	" "
s.s. "Prachatipok"	...	...	3.	2. "
s.s. "Aslang"	...	...	10.	" "

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s.s. "Chulatatuch"	will leave Thursday 18	1. 17	at noon.
s.s. "Krat"	" " Saturday 20	1. 17	" "
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TOTAL LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

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

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Bangkok, March 27, 1909.

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## THE

## Siam Observer.

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NEWSPAPER IN SIAM.

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Two weeks ... " 9.15

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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

## Telegraph Lines.

The Post and Telegraph Department reports that all lines are in good order.

## Bangkok Mails Close.

HONGKONG.  
Friday 19th 1 p.m. s.s. Childar  
HONGKONG.  
Saturday 20th 3 p.m. s.s. Chengtu

## Exchange Rates.

## To-day's Quotations.

LONDON—  
Bank Bills, demand 1/6 7/16  
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight  
PARIS—  
Bank Bills, demand 2.05  
GERMANY—  
Bank Bills, demand  
NEW YORK—  
Bank Bills, demand U. S. A.  
INDIA—  
Bank Bills, demand Rs. 111 1/4  
SINGAPORE—  
Bank Bills, demand \$65 1/2  
HONGKONG—  
Bank Bills, demand, \$ 66 —  
YOKOHAMA & KOBE... Y70 1/2  
NOTE.—The rate of Interest on Advances Bills has been reduced to 6 per cent. per annum.  
Equivalent of Exchange demand London in Siamese Currency—  
Tics 13.08.—(Bank Rate)

## TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE  
BANGKOK BAR.

FOR Jan., 1917.

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

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

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

Feb. 7th O Full Moon 10.10 a.m.  
15th (Last Quarter) 8.35 a.m.  
22nd O New Moon 0.51 a.m.  
28th ) First Quarter 11.26 p.m.

## DO YOU COUGH?

Don't overstrain the fine membrane of your throat in trying to dislodge the phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you, and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by British Dispensary.

## Recreation Huts.

## The Magic Power of the Red Triangle.

Recreation huts at the front are a necessity of trench warfare, writes a correspondent in The Times. They are a military necessity, but they are the achievement of philanthropy—an achievement in the face of immense difficulties. They are invaluable to many sections of the army in the field—to the countless soldiers who share danger and discomfort but do not fight, to soldiers going into action, and to those back from the ordeals from the trenches. Perhaps the service rendered to men coming out of the trenches is the most important.

After a spell in the trenches our men are moved back to get some rest. A great deal depends on this rest. From the military point of view, alone it is just as vital to revive the spirits of soldiers as to renew munitions. The Commands look, of course, and look carefully, to food, clothing, cleanliness, and health. But the conditions of existence in the abomination of the field of war, desolate for miles behind the line, strain the cheerfulness of citizen soldiers. For all that they are wonderful. Officers do their best to keep them in good heart, but they lack the means for lifting the minds of the lads above the miry clay. Recreation huts supply the means.

## The Romance of the Huts.

It is up to the British public to see that means are increased for reinvigorating the spirits of our men before they leave their rest to face again the hell of the trenches. Folk at home should see the men as they come out of the trenches. Photographs and cinemas lead people to think that Tommy or Jack is always smiling. They must get rid of that idea. I have seen many, very many, grudging back from the line dazed and done. They look like men who will never smile again. They look like men who have done with life. That is the story of their eyes. It is uncanny. It is pitious. Their lips tell another story. Grimly set, they express a purpose alive in death, as it were. "Stick it," they say. Men sent back for rest expect nothing, hope for nothing. Usually they get next to nothing. They are soldiers enduring hardness. Field canteens are necessarily small, and little better than midnight chestnut stalls at a slum corner. They do little to raise droop-

ing spirits in the cold, wet, mud and darkness of winter. Erect a hut. The effect is magical. Shelter, warmth, light, refreshment, and above all amusement, act like a talisman. It is the relief of pain. Strained nerves pass from the abnormal to the normal, and in a few days, with few exceptions, the boys are laughing again. That is the most telling part of the work of recreation huts, with the red triangle. They re-create.

Huts at the front are very different from those at home or at the base. The latter hope to keep men from going to the devil. At the front there is not even the attraction of the devil. There is only the hut. Take a higher note. The hut at the front is touched by romance—the romance of real war. The loud roar of the guns surges within hearing. Sometimes it is within reach of enemy shells. However carefully sites may be fixed by the military, the unexpected will happen. Several huts have been shelled, destroyed, or damaged, happily without any casualties. Incidents of war are, as often as not, part of the day's routine.

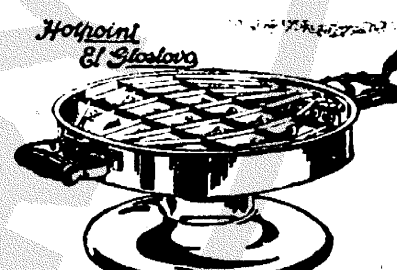
But the true romance is the soldier himself. Enter a crowded hut and think for yourself that each man in it, not many hours before, has been bellowing death, dodging death, defying death, and you will shiver at the pull of the fell magnet that has made men fight to the death through the aces. The soldier thinks nothing of all this. Nor is there any pose in him. In the hut he wants to forget it all; he does forget it all. He rests. Without the hut he might rest his body somewhat, but there would be no blessed respite, no forgetting. In the hut he forgets everything, in his games, or in a magazine story.

## Typical Scenes.

Let readers picture to themselves a few hut scenes. A group comes in, released only the night before from the trenches, encased in hard mud from helmet to heel, mud to despair of. They sit on forms patiently staring at nothing, talking not at all, just waiting for the elixir of tea boiling in an urn. To a question if they would like to walk, just as they were, down their village street, the reply was "No, it would only make our friends more unhappy." Again another scene. The rain is pouring. The wind is cold. The night is falling. From the void—a miserable void—men troop into a warm hut. Its lighting might not content Woolwich, but it is a blaze to men who may be liv-

## Electric Heaters

Usual Presents



Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.

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opp. British Legation

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## B. GRIMM &amp; Co.

## NOTICE.

We beg to inform the public that we have this day taken over all the valuable stock of Jewellery and Sundries together with the workshop of the wellknown firm of

Messrs. F. Graehlert & Co.

Gold & Silversmiths.

The business is being transferred to our premises at Pratu Samyot, 1st floor. It will be carried on as heretofore under the same skillful management assisted by the same old expert staff.

We are thus now in a position to execute promptly on the spot any orders which may be entrusted to us at moderate prices.

Bangkok, 15th January, 1917.

B. GRIMM & Co.,

Pratu Samyot.

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ing in holes like rabbit warrens. They swarm round the counter, four or perhaps six deep. The huts superintendent with his soldier assistant (a man unfit except for such work), darts about, serving. The men wait their turn with great good humour and take what they get to the tables. Recreation is in full swing, full noise and full smoke. A soldier is at the piano. He will be followed by others. A division might be formed of men able to play, and to play well. The piano is as necessary as the hut itself—and pianos are scarce and costly. At a hut, holed by shrapnel and leaky, there is a piano an octave of which was knocked out by the musical Germans. That piano is still used. This is a small hut run by soldiers at a point of danger. It is the second. The first was shelled to pieces. At another place, where safety can only be found under ground, and large vault has been fitted out as recreation room. In the crypt, brightly lit and well ventilated by electricity, as many as three hundred men can be refreshed and amused. There is a small billiard table sharing with a cinema the distinction of being the nearest of their rank to the trenches. Farther back, between two ruined towns, troops are waiting to be taken to the trenches. They overcrowd a hut. The assistants work like conjurers to cope with the press. It is Sunday. The men have already been at parade service in another hut some miles off. A soldier at the piano starts playing hymn tunes unsolicited, a group forms of its own accord around him singing snatches, and an accompanying hum comes from men at the tables. In an hour or two they will be facing the enemy. Many are writing on "Church Army" paper. Some of these letters will be the last—the very last.

### Cotton in China.

#### Japanese Manufacturer's Views.

At a meeting of the Kojansha Club Mr. Toyoji Wada, managing director to the Fuiji Spinning Mill Company, spoke on his impressions of China during his recent trip there. He said:

"When I first went to China in 1894 and again in 1905 to study the textile industry and to discover a means to open a market for our cotton fabrics in China, I learned that there were in operation in that country at the time only 100,000 spindles. Twenty odd years later there are 1,200,000 spindles. My last trip was the third one. The textile industry in Shanghai and Wuchang are run on a large scale system, while others also are gradually developing. If under sound guidance the Chinese spinning industry has a vast future; moreover, China has the advantage of her own cotton products, which have reached 7,000,000 pikuls a year. The development of cotton cultivation may be seen in the changing of the opium fields in Shensi to cotton fields and although the product this year only amounted to 200,000 pikuls, in view of the high market price in American cotton, the next harvest in all probability will amount to about 400,000 pikuls. In the other provinces, too, the same trend may be noticed. With such a domestic supply, one can imagine the future of the textile industry if developed with efficiency.

This situation demands the second consideration of our manufacturers. From a certain source, I have heard of a group of Japanese making movements to promote a 20,000,000 yen textile factory in China, and this I consider a capital idea and hope for its early realisation.

"Another fact which surprised me was the marked strides made by the Japanese in that country. The present need in China is the extension of its railways, which is one of the important means of developing China, like the United States in the early forties. The Peking Hankow Railway, laid under French capital, is taken most advantage of by Japanese; therefore, it does not

matter what nation lends China capital. Japan need not be envious or devise means of blocking deals: on the other hand, such loans ought to be welcomed and promoted. The extensions of the railroad system in China must be accomplished as early as possible."

### LOTTERY.

IN AID OF THE

### FRENCH RED CROSS

First Prize One Ford Car,  
20 H.P. 4 CYL. 5 SEATER

With all Accessories including  
Electric Light.

Over One Hundred Other  
Prizes

Which are on show at the International Store.

Tickets Sold at:  
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,  
INTERNATIONAL STORE,  
PHARMACIE FRANCAISE  
BRITISH DISPENSARY,  
HARRY A. BADMAN TOWN STORE  
SIAM SOON LEE & CO.  
SIAM HOA HENG & CO.  
SIAM STAMP CO.

### To Let.

Spacious Godown on Westbank of River at Took Mai suitable for Rice, Produce, etc.

Apply to:—

"S."

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### To Let.

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

Apply: "A. B."

c/o "Siam Observer"

t.f.n

### Motor-Cars for Hire.

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

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

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

ARBIB SHAH,

Opposite Europe Hotel,

New Road.

Telephone No. 687

24 O.—25 Jan.

### Siam Observer Special War Edition

Subscription Tcs 4 per mensem.

## FIAT MOTOR CARS.

### NEW MODELS 1917.

Including:

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

" 70, 4 " 15-18 "

" 85, 4 " 25-30 "

" 65, 12 " 40-50 "

All models fitted with electric light and self starter.

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

G. KLUSER & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM,

Repairs

Repainting

Reupholstering

Siam Motor Works Ltd.

Motor

Accessories

of all kinds.

## HAND MASSAGE.

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

### Prices.

Tcs. 7 First quality

" 5 Second "

S. IKESAKI, Tapan Mon.

### To Let.

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

Apply:—

"V. S."

c/o Siam Observer.

6-19

### Oriental Bakery.

ORIENTAL AVENUE.

Daily supplies of white bread & rolls.

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

Other cakes made to order.

Crown bread every Wednesday & Sunday.

### KWONG ON CHEONG

HIGH CLASS TAILOR,

Opposite Oriental Avenue on the NEW ROAD.  
Executes all kinds of Tailoring in the latest fashions.  
Send Post Card, and he will wait on you personally

### Notice.

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



BY ROYAL PATRONAGE

The "SWAN"

Fountain Pen

We recommend the "SWAN" because—

It is the simplest and strongest pen

It gives the least trouble

It has no complicated mechanism

It will not leak

It writes with equal flow of ink at any time

Thus ensuring a lifelong satisfaction.

Prices ranging from Tcs. 8-00 upward.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT AT

Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.

TELEPHONE 180.

## 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.

**Notice.**

Fraser & Neave, Ltd. beg to notify that their premises will be closed from 1 p.m. on Monday 22nd until the morning of Thursday 25th inst. 18-20

**Notice.**

The sale by public auction of Machinery, godowns etc. of the two Steam Rice Mills, the property of the Ministry of Finance, situated at Paknampoh Mondol Nagor Sawan, and at Klong Soi No. 7 Tanyaburi Mondol Krung Kao, respectively, will take place on the 29th January 1917 at the office of the Inspector General of Finance, Krok Wat Muang Kae Bangkok, at 2 p.m. Full particulars can be ascertained from the above mentioned Department on any day during office hours.

**Notice.**

Notice is hereby given that Tuesday & Wednesday the 23rd & 24th instant (Chinese New Year) will be observed as Holidays in the Customs Service.

By Order of the  
DIRECTOR GENERAL.  
Custom House,  
16th January 1917.

**Notice.****CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:-**

Ex s/s "Jingu Maru"  
" " "Shiokubi Maru"  
" " "Shidzuoka Maru"  
" " "Tenshin Maru"  
" " "Yotorofu Maru"  
" " "Penang Maru"  
and Balances ex s/s "Tamba Maru" and "Rangoon Maru".

are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Footee" on 7th inst., and were landed and stored at Messrs. Kwang Teck Seng's 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

**Notice.**

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

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

**Godown Wanted.**

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

Apply to:-  
"p."  
c/o. Siam Observer

**Just Imported.**

MUSIC BOOKS.—Piano, Violin, Mandolin, and Guitar instructors, Sheet music, Songs, Dance albums etc.

CAMPS BEDS.—Light weight, with spring wire mattress.

RAT TRAPS.—Plague preventives.

DECK CHAIRS.—Hammock canvas pattern.

ELECTRIC LAMPS.—For desk or table reading use.

KITCHEN SUNDRIES.—Every kind.

FURNITURE FITTING.—Every kind.

Apply,—

E. M. PEREIRA & Co

MARTIN'S  
APIOL & STEEL  
PILLS

For the cure of all the most common ailments of the human system, such as Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, etc., etc.

**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  
Bloaters  
Kippers

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

CHEESE  
Roquefort  
Australian  
Stilton  
Cheddar (English)

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

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



BY  
APPOINTMENT  
TO

H.M. THE KING and H.M. THE QUEEN MOTHER



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

Perfect Construction  
Highest Efficiency

Keep Contents icy cold three days or steaming hot 24 hours.  
Various Prices and Sizes.

**JUDGE**

BY

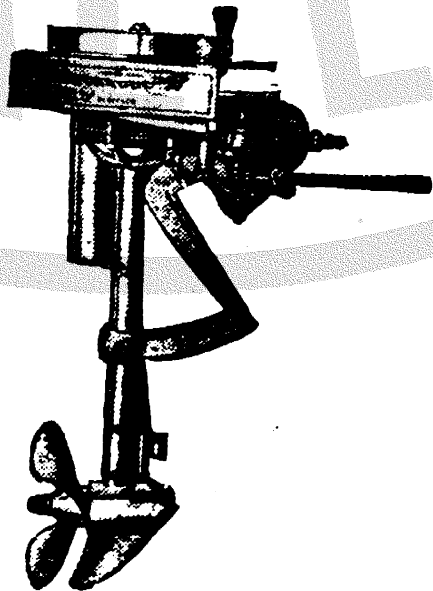
**RESULTS**

A comparison of differences is valueless as a means of forming a right judgement on the merits of various Detachable Motors.

It is the **Complee** Motor that does the work and it is the **Results** that matter.

The **E VINRUDE** DETACHABLE MOTOR Challenges Comparison on actual service with **All Corners** and was **FIRST** past the winning post at the recent Bangsue Motor Boat Races in all events.

**BARROW, BROWN & CO.**

**THE****Great War.****German Submarine Sunk.**

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Jan. 16.

Cadix.—The British destroyer Daphn sank the German submarine U. 56.

**German Submarine Released.**

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Jan. 16.

Flushing.—The German submarine was released after enquiry and conducted outside of territorial waters.

**Switzerland Mobilising.**

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Jan. 16.

Berne.—The Federal Council has mobilised for January 24, three new divisions, but it states that it remains convinced that the belligerents will respect the neutrality of Switzerland.

**Explosion on Japanese Cruiser.**

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Jan. 16.

Tokio.—There was an explosion in the powder magazine of the cruiser Tsukala. There were 400 victims.

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

INTERESTING telegrams appear on page 8.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of a useful wall calendar from the Excelsior Ice Manufactory.

LUANG Intha Aye, Judge of the Me Hong Sorn Court is leaving for his station at the end of the week.

CHAO Sakdi Prasert of Chiangmai has received orders to come down to Bangkok where he has been appointed a Palat Krom at the Ministry of the Interior.

THERE were no deaths from communicable diseases in the City of Bangkok during the week ended January 13.

MESSRS. Fraser and Neave's premises will be closed from 1 p.m. on Monday the 22nd until the morning of Thursday the 25th inst.

A MEETING of the Committee of the Royal Yacht Club of Siam will be held to-morrow morning to discuss the racing programme for March.

WE direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Beaver Brand Milk which appears on page 8. The well-known firm of Messrs. Stephens, Paul and Co. are the local agents.

THE s.s. *Mata Hari* arrives on Saturday about 7.30 a.m. and will leave from Wat Phya Krai wharf at 3 p.m. for Singapore direct on Sunday 21st January.

THE s.s. *Katong* will leave from the Borneo Company's wharf at 4 p.m. sharp, on Saturday the 20th inst., and should arrive in Singapore on Wednesday daylight.

WE are glad to hear that H. E. Chao Phya Yomraj who has been confined to his house through indisposition during the past few days, is now making progress towards recovery.

A FURTHER investigation is being made by a joint commission of officers from the Ministries of Justice, Finance and Local Government regarding the loss of some Tca. 17,000 from the Treasury at Minburi.

**Hongkong Stamps.**

The British Post Office notifies that Hongkong stamps formerly in use at the B.P.O. in China have now been overprinted "China" and are on sale. The following values are in use:—

Cents 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 25, 30 and 50.

Dollars 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10.

Postcards 1c, 2c, and 4c.

Wrappers 2 cents.

The ordinary Hongkong stamps are still valid and will be accepted for the next 12 months as postage.

**Mr. Fred Campbell.**

We have to say good-bye to Mr. Fred Campbell who leaves to-morrow to take up his new duties at Batavia.

Mr. Campbell was formerly in charge of Mr. Horne's Rice Exporting business and upon leaving this work when the business ceased he went home and returned again to the East in charge of the Nestle's Milk Singapore agency. Returning to Bangkok he renewed many friendships and now that he is leaving he has the best wishes of his many friends, who hope to see him in Bangkok again.

**Training Notes.**

The R.B.S.C. course is again full of life with training going on merrily for the February meeting, which will begin in another three weeks. Yesterday morning Phra Pradibuddha had his spring including Aminta at fast work and this morning Phya Arthakara's stable including Reve d'Or and Say When had some fast work. The course appears to be in good condition for this time of the year. It is rumoured, but I don't know with what degree of truth, that there will be no Bookmaker at this meeting and that the Club will try a Pari Mutuel and one or two totes.

**Russo-Persian Entente.**

Grand Duke Boris at Terheran.

Petrograd, Dec. 4th.—A dispatch from Teheran says that the Grand Duke Boris on Dec. 2nd paid a visit to the Shah, to whom he presented on behalf of the Czar a handsome silver vase.

Yesterday the Shah gave a luncheon in honour of the Grand Duke, in the course of which he drank to the health of the Czar and the Grand Duke, and expressed great joy at the latter's visit to the Persian capital, in which he said he saw a pledge of the consolidation of the relations of friendship and neighbourliness between Russia and Persia.

The Grand Duke in return proposed the toast of the Shah and the prosperity of Persia, and expressed his satisfaction at having been selected as the first representative of the Imperial Family to visit Teheran and to confirm, in the name of the Czar, the hopes of the further consolidation of the traditional friendship of Persia and Russia.

The Grand Duke was enthusiastically received by the inhabitants of Teheran.

**Nelson and Beatty.**

Some Interesting Comparisons.

In the inevitable comparisons that are being drawn we are reminded that Nelson was 38 when he became a rear-admiral, while Sir David Beatty was the same age, though within a few days of the next anniversary. But their circumstances of the two promotions were widely different. Nelson, who was a post captain at 20, attained his rank a few days after the battle of St. Vincent, but only by seniority. When Sir David got his step he was younger than 90 per cent. of captains, and when he became a vice-admiral on the day before war was declared he was the youngest of rear-admirals.

Though Nelson had won the great victory of the Nile in 1788, it was not until 1801 that he was gazetted vice-admiral, again by seniority. He was then 42. The explanation is that Nelson was on the worst of terms with the Admiralty. They even sent him to the Baltic as second in command to the egregious Sir Hyde Parker, who but for the "telescope to the blind eye" incident would have lost the Baltic of Copenhagen.

**"Tipperary" in Arabic.**

Gilbertian Law Case and Decision.

"Tipperary" has been translated into most languages, and it has now received an Arabic version. A Cairo vernacular review offered a prize of £2 for an Arabic song to tally with the words and tune of the English ditty. Several competed, but no composition was considered to fulfil the requirements. One competitor who thought he should have had the prize sued the magazine, but after a prolonged hearing the judge was unable to come to a decision, and said he must hear the song in dispute.

Accordingly, it was arranged that it should be sung by each of four singers at a music club, to which judge, counsel, experts and others adjourned. The song was solemnly sung four times, one of the singers made a speech, counsel addressed the court, and plaintiff and defendant wrangled in public.

The scene was Gilbertian in the extreme, and so was the judgment of the court, which decided to award the plaintiff two-thirds of the prize and one-third of his costs. The decision (says the *Pioneer Mail*) is, of course, absurd, for either the song was entitled to the prize or it was not; there could not possibly be any halfway measures.



## The Raiding Season in France.

This seems to be the "raiding season." During the past few days the Germans, as the communiques show, have attempted more than one marauding expedition into our lines, and have been paid back in their own coin with the generous interest which we usually give them in this particular kind of warfare. For raids are essentially a matter for individual genius and hearing, and not for machine-like routine; and in "individual" soldiering of all kinds, the Briton has always proved a better man than the German. Thus in raids, as in flying and tunnelling, and a dozen other branches of the art of fighting, we go much the better of the exchanges. Thus in latter days the Germans have not gone in for raids with the same seriousness.

British raids may be excused for a variety of reasons, and that of merely strafing and annoying the enemy is a sufficient one. But the German hardly goes in for raiding unless he is at a loss. His raids are, for the most part, for the one purpose of identifying the units against him. That he has to make raids to get this knowledge marks a great advance since the beginning of the war in the secrecy maintained as to the movement of our troops. In the early days, you may remember, our men used to be not a little annoyed to be told by the Germans opposite them the exact particulars of their regiment and division, and when they were to be relieved and by whom. The Germans cannot shoot this information over the trench parapets now. They have to make raids in fact, to find out who their immediate opponents are, and the extensiveness to these raids in life and effort is good evidence of the measure of the German need for the information sought.

### Anxious for British Prisoners.

Details a day or two ago of an order issued to the German troops said that it was essential that British prisoners should be captured, and suggesting means by which these captures were to be effected. British patrols, said the orders, were not to be shot at, but were to be allowed to come close to the German lines and were then to be pounced upon and taken alive so that it might be ascertained to what regiments they belonged. The order ended with the words "Unless prisoners are captured soon more extensive operations against the enemy's positions will have to be undertaken"—a threat, in short, that unless the Germans could capture prisoners near their own trenches they would be sent to the British trenches to look for them. It is clear that the steps suggested were not very successful, and the raids of the past few days have been the promised sequel.

The main art of raiding lies in inventing something new. You have to think out some new device by which to get near to the enemy's line and pounce upon him. In the early days the scope for inventiveness was perhaps greater than now, and in those days daring men, crawling forward like lizards on their stomachs, would creep up to the enemy's wire and cut it silently, thus making a through-path for a raid party. In the small hours of the night, even though the Germans might be firing flare after flare to see what new mischief our men were hatching, our men succeeded in getting right to the enemy's trenches. There is the historic case, which has been written of before, of men blackening their faces and hands so as not to show white in the glare of the enemy's flares. But these ruses have now become insufficient, for both sides are alive to them.

**A German Method.**  
The Germans' favourite method of raiding just now is to concentrate the aim of a number of guns and trench mortars upon one particular length of our barbed wire, and to fire all these guns at once. A breach is thus suddenly made in the wire and through it they stream in the hope of getting into our trenches before our men are ready for them.

There is a German unimaginativeness about this method, and in practice it proves an expensive way of working. For our men, knowing just what to expect, prepare in good time the antidote, and many a German raiding party that has come to get prisoners and shoulder badges for identification purposes has found itself left behind a simple of the very things they came to get, and has thereby saved our troops the trouble of a raid on the German lines. It is like advancing a piece to attack another in chess, only to find that you have put the unfortunate thing where it can be taken. We have bogged in this way several raiders during this week, and have in our own ranks brought back fair bags. Two little raids of ours near the north of our lines in France, for instance, gave us twenty-one prisoners, besides entailing the killing and wounding of a greater number of the enemy's men.—Ex.

### PAUDY REPORT FOR JAN. 17.

Nasuan 2990 coyans at Tcs.	7382 each
Samruang 250 " " "	7374 "
Namruang " " "	" "
Total Coyans	3210 "
8 to 14 Jan. 1917 (Last week)	
Nasuan 1811 Coyans.	" "
Samruang 1193 "	" "
Namruang " "	" "
Total	30100 "

## Is National Famine Possible?

### Some Practical Thinking.

Is the war to be lost for want of food for the people of these islands, as at one time it was in danger of being lost for want of food for the guns?

This is grave question which confronts the nation at the present moment. The success which is attending the enemy's submarine campaign, now taking heavy daily toll of our shipping, the loss of our huge cargoes of Rumanian wheat, the shortage of the Army, and the ill weather which has seriously reduced the area of autumn wheat harvest, all combine to give sight of a famine of essential food commodities, and only immediate and drastic Government action to control the supply, production, and distribution of food can prevent such a tragedy.

Far-seeing men saw the possibility of the contingency many months ago. Apparently not until the Board of Trade Food Supply Committee, with its two meetings a week, brought expert opinion together and set it to work to state the case and make suggestions was the extreme urgency of the question comprehended by the Government. Then, with other decisions respecting the nation's milk, flour, and bread, it was announced that a Food Controller would be appointed.

More than a fortnight has gone by and the name of the controller has not yet been announced. Doubtless the number of men who are both able and willing to assume a position which will be fraught with extreme difficulties, requiring a bold and at the same time just spirit to overcome, is limited. But the man can be found. The post should have been created and filled months ago.

Awaiting him is a task of organization not second to that which has given us the controlled munitions factories today. The supply of food from overseas, the question of freight (with which the next report of the Board of Trade Committee is expected to deal), the production of food at home, and marketing and distribution will be matters of direct concern in his Department.

### Farmers and Compulsion.

Home production, especially of breadstuffs, must and can be increased, notwithstanding the fact that, owing very largely to delay in organising the sowing of wheat, the area at present under wheat is considerably smaller than at this time last year. Agriculture must be marshalled at once for a great spring advance. Farmers must sacrifice their prejudices and break into their traditions of crop-rotation by an extensive sowing of wheat during the coming spring, taking for the purpose land which otherwise would have carried barley and oats.

You cannot compel the production of specified quantities of food on a farm, for the reason that you cannot compel the sun and the clouds, but specific sowings and plantings can be compelled, and also the labour for cultivation.

The idea of compulsion as to their industrial methods will be just as fatal to the farmers of this country. They are a very independent community, but at the same time intensely patriotic. If the Government would take them into its confidence, get into direct contact with them, and tell them exactly what is wanted, few would not be compelled by conviction to run their farms on the necessary lines.

The farmers should have a guaranteed price for their wheat, and the guarantee should be extended over several years, while the producers of the wheat regain order from the chaos which will arise from interference with their methods of cropping.

Agriculture must have its machinery and implements. Something must be done to ensure a sufficient output from the manufacturing and proper distribution, the Government itself acquiring and loaning machinery if necessary.

There must be an adequate supply of labour on every farm to carry out the agricultural advance. At present one finds the workers very unevenly distributed. On some farms the labour is above the scale agreed on by the Board of Agriculture and the War Office; on many others it is below it, and there are farmers in the Eastern Counties especially who are in despair at their position.

### Standard Prices.

The labour problem must be solved at the earliest possible moment if we are to have any increase at all in the home production of food, whether on the farm or the allotment holding, or on the vacant building sites and cultivable common lands which, by an order expected to be issued this week, are to be taken over for the growing of foodstuffs under the Defence of the Realm Act. All this new land should be under the plough or the spade now.

A nucleus of skilled male labour being left on or supplied to every farm, the further requirements of the growers of food should be met by a great extension of female labour, by setting to work our 50,000 German prisoners, and, if necessary, by bringing coloured labour from India and Africa. Regarding the women workers, conscription of able-bodied women to work in the fields, and of all women for some form of war work, is not an unthinkable contingency. It could be done and here

again there is little doubt that the direct appeal of the Government to the women of Britain would bring them out in their tens of thousands for their country's sake.

The fair distribution of food and the prices of foodstuffs are other burning questions to be settled. If a standard loaf, why not a standard price instead of the disparity which now exists? And why should the well-to-do have a sufficiency of food, and the poor go without because they cannot spend the necessary 2s. at the grocer's shop in order to be allowed to purchase one pound of meat?

Lord Crawford said recently, in appealing to the farmers of Norfolk: "We do not mean to force before the enemy in Europe. Do not let us retire because our difficulties at home!"

The difficulties in the solution of this grave problem of the nation's food can be overcome. There is not one of us who has not a part to play in the solving of them. What is necessary is that the man who will have the control of our food supply should take the nation into his full confidence and tell all classes what is required of them. The nation has waited overlong to see these difficulties faced and fought.

### STRAIGHT AT IT.

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

### ESTABLISHED 1890.

The  
**Bangkok Auctioneering Society.**

### T. S. APCAR.

Thoroughly experienced and well known to the general Public as Auctioneer, Broker, Commission Agent.

The above Company is ready to buy Furniture or to advance money to any gentleman wishing to leave Siam in urgent haste.

Dealer in Motor Cars, Carriages, Ponies, etc.

### T. S. APCAR.

3 m. eod. New Road.

**Applications for shares will be received up to and including the 31st January, 1917.**

## The Bagan River Rubber Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Singapore under the Companies Ordinance 1915).

**CAPITAL \$300,000**

Divided into 150,000 shares of \$2 each.

### DIRECTORS.

**Kenneth Arthur Stevens, Esq.**

**Frank Adam, Esq.**

**Oswald Albert Kimmel, Esq.**

**Chew Woon Poh, Esq.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-named Company is issuing a prospectus (dated the 3rd day of January 1917 a copy of which has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies (Singapore) inviting subscriptions at par for 125,000 shares payable as follows:—

25 cents per share on application  
25 cents per share on allotment  
And the balance by instalments of 25 cents per share on calls made by the Company as and when required at intervals of not less than six months.

7,500 shares credited as fully paid will be allotted to the Vendors, The Sungai Bagan Rubber Company Limited, in full payment of the purchase price of 1,500 acres or thereabouts of land in Kelantan agreed to be sold to this Company. The remaining 17,500 shares are reserved.

Amongst other things the Prospectus states as follows:—

1. The Company has been formed to acquire from the Sungai Bagan Rubber Co., Ltd., 1,500 acres of land adjoining the planted area of the well-known Sungai Bagan Rubber Estate situated on the right bank of the Kelantan River, Kelantan.

2. It is proposed to open up and properly equip with all the necessary buildings 500 acres at once to be followed by 300 acres in the succeeding year thus leaving a reserve of 500 acres for further extensions. It is estimated that the present issue of Capital will be amply sufficient to bring the 1,000 acres into bearing.

3. Special attention is drawn to the following points:—

1. The low cost of the land, the purchase price for the whole 1,500 acres being only \$15,000 and that in shares.
2. The low quit rent of 25 cents per acre per annum for 15 years and thereafter 60 cents per acre with no further increase.
3. The ample supply of labour.
4. The excellence of the soil as proved by the returns of the Sungai Bagan Rubber Estate.
5. The advantages of the co-operation and experience of the Sungai Bagan Rubber Co., Ltd.,
6. The absence of promotion profits of any kind.

Copies of the full prospectus and forms of application may be obtained from the Chartered Bank of India Australia & China at Bangkok, Singapore and other branches, or from the Secretaries Messrs. Barker & Co., Chartered Bank Chambers, Singapore.

This notice is not to be regarded as an invitation to the public to subscribe for shares; and application will only be received on the footing of the full prospectus and in the form issued therewith.

Dated 3rd January 1917.

CHARTERED BANK CHAMBERS, SINGAPORE.

6 ins.

## PHATHANALAI THEATRE.

Special Engagement of the World Famous

## THE GREAT WILSON COMPANY.

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

## Twenty STAR ARTISTES Twenty

For a Short Season On'y.

Don't miss this rare Opportunity.

Changes of Programme — Every Saturday, Monday & Wednesday.

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

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

## INSURANCE

### RISKS ACCEPTED

AT

### Current Rates.

### FIRE.

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

### LIFE.

China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited.

### MARINE.

World Marine and General Insurance Company, Ltd.

### MOTOR CAR RISKS.

Employers Liability Assurance Corporation Limited.

**Louis T. Leonowens Ltd.**

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.



## The Raiding Season in France.

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### Anxious for British Prisoners.

Details a day or two ago of an order issued to the German troops said that it was essential that British prisoners should be captured, and suggesting means by which these captures were to be effected, British patrols, said the orders, were not to be shot at, but were to be allowed to come close to the German lines, and were then to be pounced upon and taken alive so that it might be ascertained to what regiments they belonged. The order ended with the words "Unless prisoners are captured soon more extensive operations against the enemy's positions will have to be undertaken"—a threat, in short, that unless the Germans could capture prisoners near their own trenches they would be sent to the British trenches to look for them. It is clear that the steps suggested were not very successful, and the raids of the past few days have been the promised sequel.

The main art of raiding lies in inventing something new. You have to think out some new device, by which to get near to the enemy's line and pounce upon him. In the early days the scope for inventiveness was perhaps greater than now, and in those days daring men, crawling forward like lizards on their stomachs, would creep up to the enemy's wire and cut it silently, thus making a through-path for a raid party. In the small hours of the night, even though the Germans might be firing flare after flare to see what new mischief our men were hatching, our men succeeded in getting right to the enemy's trenches. There is the historic case, which has been written of before, of men blackening their faces and hands so as not to show white in the glare of the enemy's flare lights. But these ruses have now become insufficient, for both sides are alive to them.

### A German Method.

The Germans' favourite method of raiding just now is to concentrate the aim of a number of guns and trench mortars upon one particular length of our barbed wire, and to fire all these guns at once. A breach is thus suddenly made in the wire and through it they stream in the hope of getting into our trenches before our men are ready for them.

There is a German unimaginativeness about this method, and in practice it proves an expensive way of working. For our men, knowing just what to expect, prepare in good time the antidote, and many a German-raiding party that has come to get prisoners and shoulder badges for identification purposes has instead left behind samples of the very things they came to get, and has thereby saved our troops the trouble of a raid on the German lines. It is like advancing a piece to attack another in chess, only to find that you have put the unfortunate thing where it can be taken. We have bagged in this way several raiders during this week, and have in our own raids brought back fair bags. Two little raids of ours near the north of our lines in France, for instance, gave us twenty-one prisoners, besides entailing the killing and wounding of a greater number of the enemy's men.—Ex.

### PADDY REPORT FOR JAN. 17.

Nasuan 2990 coyans at Tcs.	73/82 each
Samruang 250 "	73/74 "
Namtuang "	" "
Total Coyans	3240 "
8 to 14 Jan. 1917. (Last week.)	
Nasuan 18310 Coyans.	
Samruang 1190 "	
Namtuang "	
Total	20,100 "

## Is National Famine Possible?

### Some Practical Thinking.

Is the war to be lost for want of food for the people of these islands, as at one time it was in danger of being lost for want of food for the guns?

This is grave question which confronts the nation at the present moment. The success which is attending the enemy's submarine campaign, now taking heavy daily toll of food carrying ships, the loss of our huge purchase of Rumanian wheat, the shortage of labour owing to the needs and demands of the Army, and the ill weather which has seriously reduced the area of autumn wheat have brought us within sight of a famine of essential food commodities, and only immediate and drastic Government action to control the supply, production, and distribution of food can prevent such a tragedy.

Far-seeing men saw the possibility of the contingency many months ago. Apparently not until the Board of Trade Food Supply Committee, with its two meetings a week, brought expert opinion together and set it to work to state the case and make suggestions was the extreme urgency of the question comprehended by the Government. Then, with other decisions respecting the nation's milk, flour, and bread, it was announced that a Food Controller would be appointed.

More than a fortnight has gone by and the name of the controller has not yet been announced. Doubtless the number of men who are both able and willing to assume a position which will be fraught with extreme difficulties, requiring a bold and at the same time just spirit to overcome, is limited. But the man can be found. The post should have been created and filled months ago.

Awaiting him is a task of organisation not second to that which has given us 4,000 controlled munitions factories to-day. The supply of food from overseas, the question of freights (with which the next report of the Board of Trade Committee is expected to deal), the production of food at home, and marketing and distribution will be matters of direct concern in his Department.

### Farmers and Compulsion.

Home production, especially of breadstuffs, must and can be increased, notwithstanding the fact that, owing very largely to delay in organising the sowing of wheat, the area at present under wheat is considerably smaller than at this time last year. Agriculture must be marshalled at once for a great spring advance. Farmers must sacrifice their prejudices and break into their traditions of crop-rotation by an extensive sowing of wheat during the coming spring, taking for the purpose land which otherwise would have carried barley and oats.

You cannot compel the production of specified quantities of food on a farm, for the reason that you cannot compel the sun and the clouds, but specific sowings and plantings can be compelled, and also the labour for cultivation.

The idea of compulsion as to their industrial methods will be distasteful to the farmers of this country. They are a very independent community, but at the same time intensely patriotic. If the Government would take them into its confidence, get into direct contact with them, and tell them exactly what is wanted few would not be compelled by conviction to run their farms on the necessary lines.

The farmers should have a guaranteed price for their wheat, and the guarantee should be extended over several years, while the producers of the wheat regain order from the chaos which will arise from interference with their methods of cropping.

Agriculture must have its machinery and implements. Something must be done to ensure a sufficient output from the manufacturing and proper distribution, the Government itself acquiring and loaning machinery if necessary.

There must be an adequate supply of labour on every farm to carry out the agricultural advance. At present one finds the workers very unevenly distributed. On some farms the labour is above the scale agreed on by the Board of Agriculture and the War Office; on many others it is below it, and there are farmers in the Eastern Counties especially who are in despair at their position.

### Standard Prices.

The labour problem must be solved at the earliest possible moment if we are to have any increase at all in the home production of food, whether on the farm or the allotment holding, or on the vacant building sites and cultivable common lands which, by an order expected to be issued this week, are to be taken over for the growing of foodstuffs under the Defence of the Realm Act. All this new land should be under the plough or the spade now.

A nucleus of skilled male labour being left on or supplied to every farm, the further requirements of the growers of food should be met by a great extension of female labour, by setting to work our 50,000 German prisoners, and, if necessary, by bringing coloured labour from India and Africa. Regarding the women workers, conscription of able-bodied women to work in the fields, and of all women for some form of war work is not an unthinkable contingency. It could be done, and here

again there is little doubt that the direct appeal of the Government to the women of Britain would bring them out in their tens of thousands for their country's sake.

The fair distribution of food and the prices of foodstuffs are other burning questions to be settled. If a standard loaf, why not a standard price instead of the disparity which now exists? And why should the well-to-do have a sufficiency of money, and the poor go without because they cannot spend the necessary 2s. at the grocer's shop in order to be allowed to purchase one pound of sugar?

Lord Crawford said recently, in appealing to the farmers of Norfolk: "We do not mean to retire before the enemy in Europe! Do not let us retire before our difficulties at home!"

The difficulties in the solution of this grave problem of the nation's food can be overcome. There is not one of us who has not a part to play in the solving of them. What is necessary is that the man who will have the control of our food supply should take the nation into his full confidence and tell all classes what is required of them. The nation has waited overlong to see these difficulties faced and fought.

### STRAIGHT AT IT.

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

### ESTABLISHED 1890.

## The Bangkok Auctioneering Society.

### T. S. APCAR.

Thoroughly experienced and well known to the general Public as Auctioneer, Broker, Commission Agent.

The above Company is ready to buy Furniture or to advance money to any gentlemen wishing to leave Siam in urgent haste.

Dealer in Motor Cars, Carriages, Ponies, etc.

T. S. APCAR,

3 m. e.o.d. New Road.

**Applications for shares will be received up to and including the 31st January, 1917.**

## The Bagan River Rubber Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Singapore under the Companies Ordinance 1915).

**CAPITAL \$300,000**

Divided into 150,000 shares of \$2 each.

### DIRECTORS.

**Kenneth Arthur Stevens, Esq.**

**Frank Adam, Esq.**

**Oswald Albert Kimmel, Esq.**

**Chew Woon Poh, Esq.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-named Company is issuing a prospectus (dated the 3rd day of January 1917 a copy of which has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies Singapore) inviting subscriptions at par for 125,000 shares payable as follows:—

25 cents per share on application  
25 cents per share on allotment  
And the balance by instalments of 25 cents per share on calls made by the Company as and when required at intervals of not less than six months.

7,500 shares credited as fully paid will be allotted to the Vendors, The Sungai Bagan Rubber Company Limited, in full payment of the purchase price of 1,500 acres or thereabouts of land in Kelantan agreed to be sold to this Company.

The remaining 17,500 shares are reserved.

Amongst other things the Prospectus states as follows:—  
1. The Company has been formed to acquire from the Sungai Bagan Rubber Co., Ltd., 1,500 acres of land adjoining the planted area of the well-known Sungai Bagan Rubber Estate situated on the right bank of the Kelantan River, Kelantan.

2. It is proposed to open up and properly equip with all the necessary buildings 500 acres at once to be followed by 500 acres in the succeeding year thus leaving a reserve of 500 acres for further extensions. It is estimated that the present issue of Capital will be amply sufficient to bring the 1,000 acres into bearing.

3. Special attention is drawn to the following points:—  
1. The low cost of the land, the purchase price for the whole 1,500 acres being only \$15,000 and that no further increase.

2. The low quit rent of 25 cents per acre per annum for 15 years and thereafter 60 cents per acre with no further increase.

3. The ample supply of labour.

4. The excellence of the soil as proved by the returns of the Sungai Bagan Rubber Estate.

5. The advantages of the co-operation and experience of the Sungai Bagan Rubber Co., Ltd.,

6. The absence of promotion profits of any kind.

Copies of the full prospectus and forms of application may be obtained from the Chartered Bank of India Australia & China at Bangkok, Singapore and other branches, or from the Secretaries Messrs. Barker & Co., Chartered Bank Chambers, Singapore.

This notice is not to be regarded as an invitation to the public to subscribe for shares; and application will only be received on the filing of the full prospectus and in the form issued therewith.

Dated 3rd January 1917.  
CHARTERED BANK CHAMBERS, SINGAPORE.  
6 ins.

## PHATHANALAI THEATRE.

Special Engagement of the World Famous

## THE GREAT WILSON COMPANY.

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

## Twenty STAR ARTISTES Twenty

For a Short Season Only.

Don't miss this rare Opportunity.

Changes of Programme — Every Saturday, Monday & Wednesday.

**TO-NIGHT !**

**TO-NIGHT ! !**

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

## INSURANCE

### RISKS ACCEPTED

AT

### Current Rates.

### FIRE.

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

### LIFE.

China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited.

### MARINE.

World Marine and General Insurance Company, Ltd.

### MOTOR CAR RISKS.

Employers Liability Assurance Corporation Limited.

**Louis T. Leonowens Ltd.**

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.



# MOTOR BICYCLES.

IXION  
IXION  
IXION

## MOTOR BICYCLES

Another Shipment Just Arrived

**Siam Import Co., Ltd.**

**Sikak Phya Sri-City.**

### Rationing the People.

#### An Impossible Task.

Major General Long, until recently Director of Transport and Supplies to the War Office, discussed Mr. Runciman's food proposals with a representative of the Morning Post.

Major-General Long said: "All talk about rationing the nation is ridiculous. If Germany had to go through this problem over again she never would attempt it. The Germans now realise the impossibility of the task. When you attempt to ration a nation who suffers? Certainly not those who have money in their pockets and have not vitally to consider food problems. The point is that there is no person who is well to do who eats what you would describe as a large quantity of bread or anything approaching what is a sufficiency of bread for the industrial and manual labouring part of the population."

#### Bread.

"The smallest quantity of bread on which you could possibly ration working population without serious detriment to their health would be an average of 1 lb. per head per day, including children and grown up people. The ordinary ploughman will sometimes eat, after a hard day's work, a whole loaf of bread at a sitting. On the other hand, the well to do man, the person who does not have to consider all the time the question of economy, does not consume anything approaching 1 lb. of bread per day."

"The probabilities are that you will find, after taking the experience of our great hotels, that the consumption is something like half a pound per head per day. How are you going to ration their customers? You must ration on the largest consumer. It is an impossibility, and, except by making the mass of the population suffer, your wastage continues. There is no gain in it."

"Now I will show you, also, that there is no real material gain by saying that you are going to order the inclusion of what Mr. Runciman calls wheat offals. The point was well brought out by Mr. Wiles. At the present moment it is essential that every encouragement should be given for the growing of meat in the shape of cattle, pigs, and poultry; and any tendency to reduce cattle feed, which must be partially imported, will certainly reduce the amount of meat produced and react most seriously on the public."

#### Sugar and Sweets.

"Mr. Runciman is labouring under another delusion. Some long time ago he said it was necessary to restrict

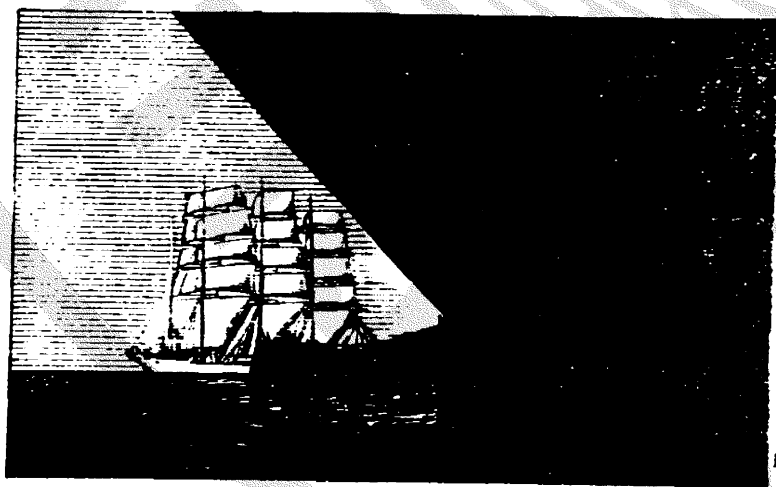
sugar coming in, to save tonnage. He repeated that again last night. He is apparently ignorant of the fact the sugar is first of all, one of the most important foods for all animals, including human beings. Secondly, it is one of the most highly concentrated, if not the most highly concentrated, food we possess. Thirdly, refined sugar takes up less room, dead weight, on board ship than any other form of food we import. Unrefined sugar is not wasteful from a shipping point of view, because the refuse is used as cattle food, and is most valuable at that. Therefore, to leave sugar out for the sake of bringing grain, is most wasteful of shipping. Sugar is almost pure carbohydrate, and is, therefore, one of the greatest heat producing foods we possess. It is essential for children and young growing people, which is well shown by the enormous amount of sugar they all consume, and is further emphasised, if you note the fact, that each of the soldiers in U.S. trenches gets three ounces of sugar and four ounces of jam, which is 50 per cent. sugar. Without it they would not be able to maintain their vitality. To cut off sugar is one of the greatest deprivations you can possibly impose on a population.

#### The Restrictions on Beer.

"Now I will take another point apropos of the cutting down of brewers' supplies still further. Although the brewing trade is strongly represented, nobody in the House seems to have had the common sense to point out the folly of it. We must import a certain amount of foodstuffs for our animals. The 100lb of barley, that is handed over to the malster and by him to the brewer. The brewer grinds up the malt, cooks it, ferments it, and extracts the liquor, which has a specific gravity of anything from 1.035 to an extreme of 1.055, or, in other words, it has absorbed out of the grain anything from 3 1/2 to 5 1/2 per cent. Let us take it at 5 per cent. Then out of every 100lb of grain the brewer has taken 5, and he leaves 95 in the shape of by-products—brewers' grains one of the most valuable feeding products we have for cattle, pigs, and poultry, so much so, that as a result of curtailing the supply,

**BUCHANAN'S**

SCOTCH WHISKY



**'BLACK & WHITE'**

ALWAYS THE HIGHEST QUALITY

**Buchanan's**  
**Whiskies.**

Proprietors of the following well-known Brands

**"RED SEAL"**

**"BLACK & WHITE"**

**"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD"**

Sole Agents

**The Borneo Company, Ltd.**

numbers of people who live in the neighbourhood of breweries and relied on this form of food have had to shorten their stock. This was a cheap form of food, because the beer drinker largely paid for it. Therefore, if you take a vessel carrying 1,000 tons of barley, it is worth considering that the brewer gets 50 tons of it when we know that the public get 950 tons of the most valuable food for animals.

#### Shipping the Real Trouble.

"It is true that there is a slight shortage of wheat, but it is not so serious as to require all these drastic regulations. What there is a shortage in, and what Mr. Runciman carefully avoided emphasizing, is shipping. If, instead of all this drastic action against the supposed holders of foodstuffs he had called for a return, under the Defence of the Realm Act, of all members of the Government or members of both Houses of Parliament, and high officials in the Civil Service, and other Government employees, who hold shares, or are in any way interested in shipping concerns, showing also those who have acquired shares since the war began, it might cause some slight surprise to the public. Such a return would disclose too many vested interests."

"The Food Dictator is going to be directed only along certain lines. The agriculturist is to be protected. He does not possess great voting power."

"When this war broke out prices of everything rushed up, and at the end of five or six days they slumped down again, and I think the man who caused that was myself, because I requisitioned meat and sugar, and then the Government had to pass an Act justifying my illegality. I would guarantee to stop the holding up of food quite easily by simply requisitioning where it was held up. We are not going to get the work done by this Dictator in the way proposed. At least, that is my view."

#### Paddy Crop Report for the Mondol Xannai.

For December 15-21, 1916.

##### Krung Deb.

Nondaburi:—The total area under cultivation is about 30,400 rai, the paddy is in better condition than last year and is being harvested in some places. About 3,670 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 1,000 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 51 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 2 bahts per tang.

Minburi:—The total area under cultivation is 236,700 rai, about 15,900 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is being harvested in some places. About 10,420 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 2,020 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is

50 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.78 baht per tang.

Phra Pradaeng:—The total area under cultivation is 59,900 rai about 800 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is heading. Kao Bao is being harvested.

The average local price of paddy is 62 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.50 baht per tang.

Samudprakar:—The total area under cultivation is 258,000 rai, about 87,500 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is being harvested.

About 34,060 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 9,900 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 48 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.25 baht per tang.

Phanburi:—The total area under cultivation is 337,000 rai, about 10,000 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is heading. About 13,800 rai have been harvested yielding about 8,16 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 50 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.62 baht per tang.

Prabum Dhuri:—The total area under cultivation is 139,300 rai, about 1,500 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is heading. About 2,210 rai have been harvested yielding about 1,820 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 55 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.75 baht per tang.

Agudha:—The total area under cultivation is 1,155,500 rai, about 82,000 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year. About 26,260 rai have been harvested yielding about 1,350 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 43 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.50 baht per tang.

Anthong:—The total area under cultivation is 397,800 rai, about 69,200 rai less than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year. About 2,600 rai have been harvested yielding about 600 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 55 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.25 baht per tang.

Singaburi:—The total area under cultivation is 195,200 rai, about 1,400 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year. About 2,630 rai have been harvested yielding about 1,440 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 40 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1 baht per tang.

Saraburi:—The total area under cultivation is 381,700 rai, about 126,500 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year. About 109,470 rai have been harvested yielding about 28,710 kwien.

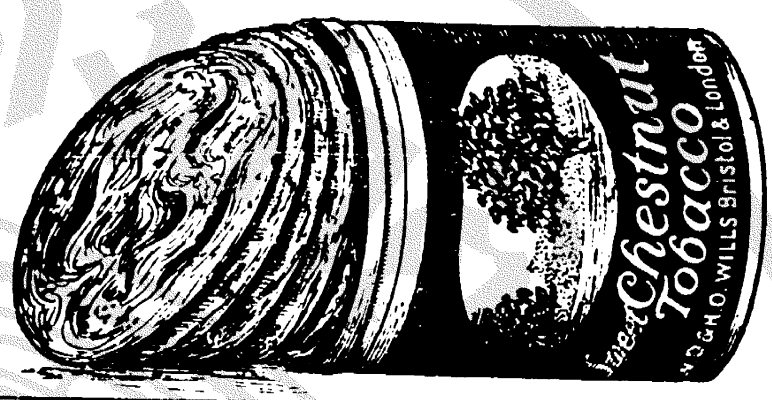
The average local price of paddy is 50 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.37 baht per tang.

Loburi:—The total area under cultivation is 402,500 rai, about 36,700 rai more (Continued on Page 8.)

## Sweet Chestnut Tobacco

Because of its delicate aroma and sweetness of flavour Sweet Chestnut Tobacco assures that pleasing contentment.

THE CRITERION OF QUALITY.



THIS HIGH CLASS TOBACCO

NOW ON SALE

AT ALL STORES.

In Stock:

## Tsingtau Pilsen Beer

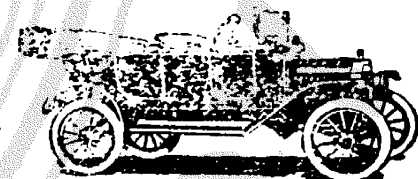
In cases of 48-1 bottles

Nai Lert Store

SOLE AGENT FOR SIAM.

## FORD - THE UNIVERSAL CAR - FORD

VALUE



VALUE

The Ford is not only the least expensive car to buy, but it is the greatest Automobile Value in the World. It is only Ford methods of manufacture and Ford quantity production that allows a sale of a car so perfectly built as the Ford at the Ford Price! And the makers have now made a

**BIG REDUCTION**

In the Ford Price. It is now only

**T.C.S. 2300/1**

No Waiting Immediate delivery from stock at

**THE BANGKOK DOCK MOTOR GARAGE.**

## ROYAL STATE RAILWAYS.

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

		Tues. Thurs. Sats.	daily	daily	daily	daily			daily	daily	daily	Wed. Fri. Sats.	daily
		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.			a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Bangkok Noi	Dep.	7.30	8.25	1.20	2.10		Chumpon	Dep.					7.45
M. Nakon Patom	Dep.	8.56	10.13	2.45	4.27		Prachuap Kirikan	Arr.					p.m.
Ban Pong	Dep.	9.33	10.55	3.26	5.38								2.26
Potaram	Dep.	9.55	11.22	4.00	6.17		Pran Kao	Dep.			9.5		2.41
Batburi	Arr.	10.26	11.57	4.31	6.59		Wang Phong	Arr.					4.59
										6.5			5.5
							Hua Hin	Dep.		6.10	10.59		
										6.13	11.14		
Petchaburi	Dep.	10.36	12.10	4.41	6.29					6.57	11.46		
	Arr.	12.00	1.45							7.5	11.54		
Hua Hin	Dep.	12.12	2.17				Petchaburi	Arr.					p.m.
	Arr.	1.59	4.47							9.37	1.43		
Wang Phong	Dep.	2.5	4.57				Ratburi	Dep.		7.10	9.52	1.56	
	Arr.	2.37	5.37							9.10	11.40	3.18	
Pran Kao	Dep.	2.48	5.42			6.25							p.m.
Prachuap Kirikan	Arr.	4.38	5.47			6.33	Potaram	Dep.	6.5	9.22	1.30	3.28	
						8.46	Ban Pong	Dep.	6.59	9.56	2.6	4.1	
						8.56	M. Nakon Patom	Dep.	7.43	10.19	2.43	4.25	
									9.2	11.00	3.17	5.6	
Chumpon	Arr.					p.m.	Bangkok Noi	Arr.	11.12	12.23	4.53	6.28	
						3.53							
Chumpon-Tung Song on Tuesdays, Thurs. & Sats.													
Chumpon	Dep.	6.45					Tung Song-Chumpon on Mondays, Weds and Fri.						
Langsuen	Arr.	9.18					Tung Song	Dep.	6.45				
	Dep.	9.28					Sarashtra Dhani	Arr.	11.37				
Sarashtra Dhani	Arr.	1.4						Dep.	12.2				
	Dep.	1.29					Langsuen	Arr.	3.37				
Tung Song	Arr.	6.23						Dep.	3.47				
							Chumpon	Arr.	6.19				
Tung Song-Nakon Srithamaraj daily except Monday													
Tung Song	Dep.	6.30					Nakon Srithamaraj-Tung Song daily except Monday						
N. Junction	Dep.	7.37						Dep.	6.30				
	Arr.	8.50					N. Srithamaraj	Dep.	11.00				
							N. Junction	Arr.	12.12				
							Tung Song	Arr.	5.20				
Tung Song-Trang daily													
Tung Song	Dep.	2.20					Tung Song-Trang daily						
Trang	Arr.	5.30						Dep.	2.20				
							Trang	Arr.	8.20				
Tung Song-Singora Wed. Fridays & Sundays													
Tung Song	Dep.	11.50					Tung Song-Singora						
N. Junction	Arr.	12.40						Dep.	11.50				
	Dep.	12.55					Patalung	Arr.	10.48				
Patalung	Arr.	2.47						Dep.	10.58				
	Dep.	2.57					N. Junction	Arr.	12.50				
Singora	Arr.	6.13						Dep.	1.5				
							Tung Song	Arr.	1.55				

**Phathanakorn Cinematograph**

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

In the Second show at 9-15 p.m.

The World's Greatest Sea Fight

**THE JUTLAND BATTLE**

Portions of this most wonderful series of pictures were taken from ships engaged in action, other portions were constructed from the details given in the official reports.

Do not miss this most important illustration of Current History.

Pathe Presents

**PAPA HULIN**

A Comedy-Drama in 3 parts.

In the first Show

14 Chapters **The Red Circle** 28 Reels

"Branded as a Thief" and "Judgement Day"

Episode 13—"Branded as a Thief" 2 parts

Episode 14—"Judgement Day" 2 parts

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

**BEAR BRAND**

**NATURAL SWISS MILK.**

Guaranteed Purity and highest Standard.

Trying it means adopting it.

From leading Stores

AND

Dispensaries.



numbers of people who live in the neighbourhood of breweries and relied on this form of food have had to shorten their stock. This was a cheap form of food, because the beer drinker largely paid for it. Therefore, if you take a vessel carrying 1,000 tons of barley, is it worth considering that the brewer gets 50 tons of it when we know that the public get 950 tons of the most valuable food for animals?

#### Shipping the Real Trouble.

"It is true that there is a slight shortage of wheat, but it is not so serious as to require all these drastic regulations. What there is a shortage in, and what Mr. Runciman carefully avoided emphasizing, is shipping. If, instead of all this drastic action against the supposed holders of foodstuffs he had called for a return, under the Defence of the Realm Act, of all members of the Government or members of both Houses of Parliament, and high officials in the Civil Service, and other Government employees, who hold shares, or are in any way interested in shipping concerns, showing also those who have acquired shares since the war began, it might cause some slight surprise to the public. Such a return would disclose too many vested interests.

"The Food Dictator is going to be directed only along certain lines. The agriculturist is to be penalised. He does not possess great voting power.

"When this war broke out prices of everything rushed up, and, at the end of five or six days they slumped down again, and I think the man who caused that was myself, because I requisitioned meat and sugar, and then the Government had to pass an Act justifying my illegality. I would guarantee to stop the holding up of food quite easily by simply requisitioning where it was held up. We are not going to get the work done by this Dictator in the way proposed. At least, that is my view."

#### Paddy Crop Report for the Mondol Xannai.

For December 15-21, 1916.

##### Krung Deb.

Nondaburi:—The total area under cultivation is about 50,400 rai, the paddy is in better condition than last year and is being harvested in some places. About 3,670 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 1,000 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 51 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 2 bahts per tang.

Minburi:—The total area under cultivation is 236,700 rai, about 15,900 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is being harvested in some places. About 10,420 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 2,020 kwien. The average local price of paddy is

50 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.78 baht per tang.

Phra Pradaeng:—The total area under cultivation is 59,900 rai about 800 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is heading. Kao Bao is being harvested.

The average local price of paddy is 62 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.50 baht per tang.

Samudprakar:—The total area under cultivation is 258,000 rai, about 87,500 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is being harvested in some places. About 34,060 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 9,990 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 48 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.25 baht per tang.

##### Mondol Kung Kao.

Dhanyaburi:—The total area under cultivation is 337,000 rai, about 10,000 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is heading. About 13,800 rai have been harvested yielding about 8,180 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 50 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.62 baht per tang.

Pradum Dhari:—The total area under cultivation is 139,300 rai, about 1,500 rai more than last year. The paddy is in fair condition and is heading. About 5,210 rai have been harvested yielding about 1,820 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 56 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.75 baht per tang.

Ayudha:—The total area under cultivation is 1,155,500 rai, about 82,000 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year. About 26,260 rai have been harvested yielding about 1,350 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 43 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.50 baht per tang.

Anthong:—The total area under cultivation is 397,800 rai, about 69,200 rai less than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year. About 2,260 rai have been harvested yielding about 600 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 55 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.25 baht per tang.

Singhaburi:—The total area under cultivation is 195,200 rai, about 1,400 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year. About 2,630 rai have been harvested yielding about 1,440 kwien.

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

Saraburi:—The total area under cultivation is 301,700 rai, about 126,500 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year. About 109,470 rai have been harvested yielding about 28,710 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 50 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.37 baht per tang.

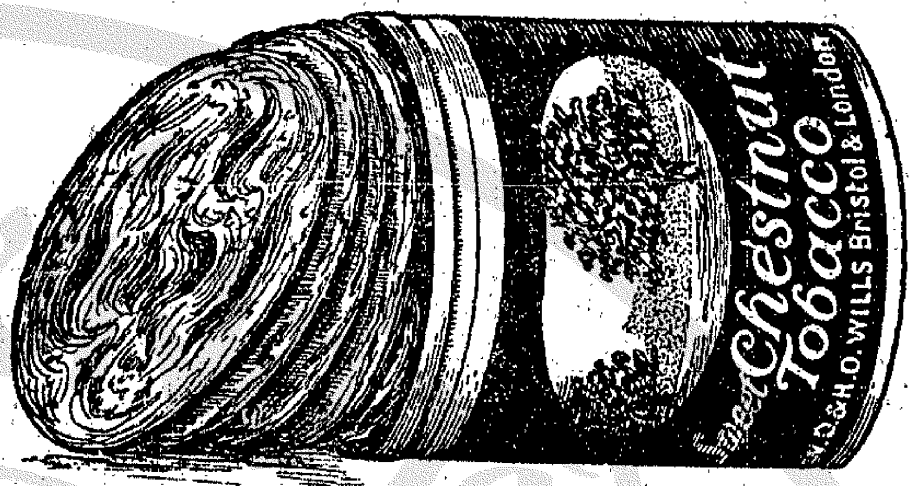
Lobbur:—The total area cultivation is 405,500 rai, about 36,700 rai more than last year. The average local price of paddy is

(Continued on Page 8.)

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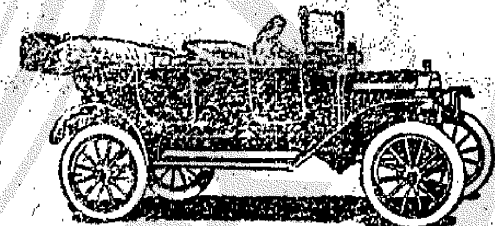
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**THE BANGKOK DOCK MOTOR GARAGE.**

## ROYAL STATE RAILWAYS.

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

		Tues. Thurs. Sats.	daily	daily	daily	daily		daily	daily	daily	Week Fris. Suns.	daily
		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Bangkok Noi ...	Dep.	7.30	8.25	1.20	2.10		Chumpon ...	Dep.				7.45
M. Nakon Patom ...	"	8.56	10.13	2.45	4.27		Prachuap Kirikan Arr.					p.m.
Ban Pong ...	"	9.33	10.55	3.26	5.38		Pran Kao ...	Dep.			9.5	2.41
Potaram ...	"	9.55	11.22	4.00	6.17		Wang Phong ...	Arr.		6.5	10.59	4.59
Ratburi ...	Arr.	10.26	11.57	4.31	6.59		Hua Hin ...	Dep.		6.13	11.14	5.5
			p.m.				Hua Hin ...	Arr.		6.57	11.46	
Petchaburi ...	Dep.	10.36	12.10	4.41				Dep.		7.5	11.54	
Petchaburi ...	Arr.	12.00	1.45	6.29			Petchaburi ...	Arr.		9.37	p.m.	
Hua Hin ...	Dep.	12.12	2.17				Ratburi ...	Dep.		9.52	1.43	
Hua Hin ...	Arr.	1.59	4.47					Arr.	7.10	11.40	3.18	
Wang Phong ...	Dep.	2.5	4.57									
Wang Phong ...	Arr.	2.37	5.37									
Pran Kao ...	Dep.	2.48	5.42			6.25	Potaram ...	Dep.	6.5	9.22	1.30	3.28
Pran Kao ...	Arr.		5.47			6.33	Ban Pong ...	Arr.	6.59	9.56	2.6	4.1
Prachuap Kirikan ...	Arr.	4.38				8.46	M. Nakon Patom ...	Dep.	7.43	10.19	2.43	4.25
						8.56		Arr.	9.2	11.00	3.17	5.6
Chumpon ...	Arr.					p.m.	Bangkok Noi ...	Arr.	11.12	12.23	4.53	6.28
						3.53						
Chumpon-Tung Song on Tuesdays, Thurs. & Sats.							Tung Song-Chumpon on Mondays, Weds. and Fri.					
Chumpon	Dep.	a.m.	a.m.				Tung Song	Dep.	a.m.			
Langsuen	Arr.	6.45	9.18				Surasattha Dhani	Arr.	6.45			
	Dep.	9.28						Dep.	12.2			
Surasattha Dhani	Arr.	1.4					Langsuen	Arr.	3.37			
	Dep.	1.29						Dep.	3.47			
Tung Song	Arr.	6.23					Chumpon	Arr.	6.19			
Tung Song-Nakon Sathamaraj daily except Monday							Nakon Sathamaraj-Tung Song daily except Monday					
Tung Song	Dep.	a.m.	p.m.				N. Sathamaraj	Dep.	a.m.	p.m.		
N. Junction	Arr.	6.30	1.20					Arr.	11.00	3.00		
N. Sathamaraj	Arr.	8.50	2.39				Tung Song	Arr.	12.12	4.18		
										5.20		
Tung Song-Trang daily							Trang-Tung Song daily					
Tung Song	Dep.	a.m.	p.m.				Tung Song	Dep.	a.m.			
Trang	Arr.	2.20	5.30				Trang	Arr.	8.20			
							Tung Song	Arr.	11.22			
Tung Song-Singora Wed. Fridays & Sundays							Singora-Tung Song Tuesdays, Thursdays & Sun.					
Tung Song	Dep.	a.m.					Singora	Dep.	a.m.			
N. Junction	Arr.	11.50					Patatung	Arr.	7.30			
	Dep.	12.55						Dep.	10.58			
Patatung	Arr.	2.47					N. Junction	Arr.	12.50			
	Dep.	2.57						Dep.	1.5			
Singora	Arr.	6.13					Tung Song	Arr.	1.58			

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Episode 14—"Judgement Day" 2 parts

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**A Wedding in Singapore.**

("S. O." SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)  
Singapore, Jan. 16.

Yesterday, in the Cathedral, Miss Ruth Errol, a cousin of Mr. Shelley Thompson, was married to Mr. J. C. H. Errol Johnson.

**German Note to Neutrals.**

("S. O." SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)  
Singapore, Jan. 16.

The German Note to Neutrals says that Germany made an honest effort to secure peace and the Allies declined and they therefore have the full responsibility for the continuation of bloodshed. Regarding the origin of the War Germany appeals to the verdict of history.

**Paddy Crop Report for the Mondol Khamai.**

(Continued from Page 7.)  
than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year. About 3,300 rai have been harvested yielding about 14,490 kwien.

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

**Mondol Nagar Jaysri.**

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

The average local price of paddy is 59 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.65 baht per tang.

Samuda Sagor:—The total area under cultivation is 88,800 rai, about 4,700 rai more than last year. The paddy is in the same condition as last year. About 15,350 rai have been harvested yielding about 4,250 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 53 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.80 baht per tang.

Subarn:—The total area under cultivation is 554,400 rai, about the same as last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year. About 42,530 rai have been harvested yielding about 14,180 kwien.

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

**Mondol Rajaburi.**

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

The average local price of paddy is 57 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.50 baht per tang.

Samuda Songram:—The total area under cultivation is about 19,000 rai, the paddy is inferior to that last year. About 6,500 rai have been harvested yielding about 1,760 kwien.

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

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

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

Kanchanaburi:—The total area under cultivation is 29,700 rai, about 1,500 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is being harvested.

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

Prachin:—The total area under cultivation is about 17,200 rai, the paddy is heading but is inferior to that of last year. Kao Bao is being harvested.

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

**Mondol Prachin.**

Chhaxoengao:—The total area under cultivation is 497,000 rai, about 12,600 rai less than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year. About 114,840 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 32,160 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 41 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.37 baht per tang.

Prachin:—The total area under cultivation is 221,000 rai, about 7,100 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year. About 40,130 rai have been harvested yielding about 13,380 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 30 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.23 baht per tang.

Nagor Nayok:—The total area under cultivation is 247,600 rai, about 102,500 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year. About 82,050 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 19,690 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 39 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.12 baht per tang.

Jolburi:—The total area under cultivation is 133,800 rai, about 3,100 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year. About 34,500 rai have been harvested yielding about 6,310 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 66 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.25 baht per tang.

Krabindra:—The total area under

cultivation is 49,700 rai, about 18,000 rai more than last year. The paddy is in the same condition as last year and is heading. Kao Bao is being harvested.

The average local price of paddy is 38 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.50 baht per tang.

**Mondol Nagar Svarga.**

Nogor Svarga:—The total area under cultivation is 223,500 rai, about 8,600 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year. About 6,430 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested yielding about 2,440 kwien.

The average local price of paddy is 45 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.37 baht per tang.

Udaya:—The total area under cultivation is 158,300 rai, about 18,200 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year. About 26,660 rai have been harvested yielding about 8,690 kwien.

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

Jaynad:—The total area under cultivation is 156,200 rai, about 40,200 rai less than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is being harvested.

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

Kambang Boira:—The total area under cultivation is 40,800 rai, about 7,000 rai more than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year. About 3,250 rai have been harvested yielding about 690 kwien.

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

Tak:—The total area under cultivation is 31,500 rai, about 8,100 rai less than last year. The paddy is in better condition than last year and is being harvested.

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

Between the 16th. and the 23rd. just the Krung Deb rice mills bought about 18,608 kwien of paddy which came in by river and about 383 kwien by rail, making a total of about 18,991 kwien (rice mill size). The prices at the mills of Kao Na-muang were from 76 to 79 bahts per kwien and Kao Na-suan from 76 to 90 bahts (rice millers' kwien).

Summary:—The total area under paddy is approximately 6,330,200 rai, about 481,000 rai more than last year. Damage due to various causes is about 63,800 rai, or less than 1 per cent. The standing crops are in places as much as 4 to 6 sok in height, doing well are being harvested. About 674,380 rai of Kao Bao have been harvested, this crop being about 189,070 kwien.

**MENAM MOTOR BOAT CO., LTD.****TIME TABLE.**

<b>LINE 1—BANGKABUE TO BANG QUANG &amp; MUANG NAWN.</b>	
Boats leave Bangkok to Bang Quang, Muang Nawn & Pakret.	
a.m. 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.10.	
p.m. 1, 1.30, 2.30, 3.10, 3.50, 4.40, 5.30, daily.	
Bangkok to Samkuk ... .. 2.30 p.m. daily.	
" " Kai Koh Yai ... .. 1.00 ... ..	
<b>LINE 2—TANON TOK TO PAKLAT in connection with Paklat Tram Cars Thabin</b>	
Boats leave Tanon Tok every full and half hour from 6.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.	
After 7.30 when sufficient passengers.	
<b>LINE 3—THA CHANG WANG LUANG TO KLONG BANGKOK NOI.</b>	
Boats leave Tha Chang Wang Luang landing a.m. 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30, and p.m. 1.00, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, and 5.30, daily.	
<b>LINE 4—KLONG SAMRONG LOCK TO BANG HIA.</b>	
Boats leave the Lock in connection with the Paknam Railway train 10.45 a.m. from Bangkok.	

**ROYAL STATE RAILWAYS.****(Broad Gauge Lines.)****TIME TABLE**

In force from 1st April, 1916.

		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.
Bangkok Dep.	7.00	9.48	1.25	3.33		Lampang Dep.	...	...	7.33
Ayuthia Arr.	9.3	11.41	3.33	5.45		Den Chai "	...	...	12.38
						Tha Sao "	...	...	7.1
Ban Phaji Arr.	9.47	12.30	4.24	6.30		Uthairit "	...	...	7.18
						Ban Dara Arr.	...	...	8.16
Ban Phaji Dep.	9.57	12.37	4.30	...					
Lopburi Arr.	11.5	1.55	5.48	...		Sawa'loke Dep.	...	...	a.m.
						Ban Dara Arr.	...	...	8.1
Chengkhet Dep.	12.33	3.38	...	a.m.					
Pak'poh Arr.	2.17	5.40	...	9.54					
						Ban Dara Dep.	...	...	a.m.
Pak'poh Dep.	2.26	6.30	...	...		Pitsa'loke Arr.	...	...	10.43
Pitsa'loke Arr.	6.	11.5	...	...					
Pitsa'loke Dep.	7.4	2.2	...	...		Pitsa'loke Dep.	...	...	p.m.
Ban Dara Arr.	9.5	4.18	...	...		Pak'poh Arr.	...	...	6.20
Ban Dara Dep.	9.20	4.40	...	...		Pak'poh Dep.	...	...	a.m.
S'kaloke Arr.	10.21	5.41	...	...					
Ban Dara Dep.	9.10	4.26	...	...		Chengkhet Arr.	6.21	...	a.m.
Uthairit "	10.6	5.29	...	...		Lopburi Dep.	...	...	9.22
Tha Sao Arr.	10.15	5.38	...	...					
Den Chai "	11.57	...	...	...		Ban Phaji Arr.	...	...	8.30
Lampang "	4.52	...	...	...					
						Korat Dep.	3.57	...	a.m.
Ban Phaji Dep.	10.00	12.30	4.41	...		Lat Bua Kao Ar.	5.55	...	8.40
Gengko Arr.	11.7	1.26	5.51	...		Gengko Dep.	...	...	7.12
Lat Bua Kao	...	4.2	...	8.2					
Korat "	...	6.8	...	10.3		Ban Phaji Arr.	...	...	8.22
Bangkok Dep.	7.45	...	...	3.50		Ban Phaji Dep.	6.27	8.37	a.m.
Petrien Arr.	9.33	...	...	5.38		Ayuthia "	7.13	9.25	a.m.
						Bangkok Arr.	9.28	11.35	a.m.
						Petrien Dep.	7.50	...	p.m.
						Bangkok Arr.	9.36	...	8.55

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