'Siam Observer Oldest Established Bally Newspaper is Siem. Eas the Largest Circulation. Subscriptions English Edition Tos. 30 per annun Siamese Edition Tos. 25 per annum

Siam Obserrer.

STATIONERY STORE Stationery of Every Description

IN SIAM. **PUBLISHED** DAILY TO BE

VOL. 42.

NO. 138

BANGKOK, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1916,

PRICE 25 SATANGS

STEAMER SAILINGS.

JAVA-SIAM LINE Royal Packet S. N. Co. (KORINGLYED PARSTVAART * MAATBUHAPPY.)

DIRECT SERVICE

between Bangkok and Java.

Through Bills of Lading are issued for all Netherlands Indian and Austra-

For rates of freight and passage please apply to:

DIETHELM & Co., LID.,

Agerte

Colden Sull'Brand

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

The s.s. "Mata Hari" leaves Bang-kok for Singapore on Thursday the 22nd inst., in the afternoon.

For all particulars, rates of freight Apply:

The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Limited.

BURNS-PHILP-LINE

SINGAPORE-JAVA-AUSTRALIA (MONTHLY SERVICE) CALLING AT

Batavia. Samarang, Sourabaya Port Darwin, Thursday Island Brisbane and Sydney via Torres Straits.

Through booking to all Ports in Australia and New Zealand. For freight, passage, full particulare and Guide Books, etc., apply to THE ARRACAN COMPANY, LTD. AGENTS

HARP HENG LONG

We beg to inform the Public that we have just opened our shop r. Jawarat Road, Nos. 104-109. We have received a large stock of Iron nd Brassware, Paint and Oils, &c., &c. · House and Boat Builders and Contractors are invited to pay us a visit. Our prices are very moderate and we allow a discount of 5 per cent on

cash purchases

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.

I, the undersigned beg to notify all customers and clients that my business is now located at the new building at the corner of Klong Poh Yome and Bangrak

Ah Seang, Tailor.

s, s. Aki Maru

ENGLISH Eau-de-Cologne "GOLDEN STILL" Brand

When next you are in need of Eau-de-Cologne kindly give this brand a trial.

PRICES.

Small size Tcs. 0-60 per bottle Medium ,.

English Eau-de-Cologne is very refreshing and of a delicate odour.

NEW STOCK HAS JUST ARRIVED. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Peninsular and Oriental

Steam Navigation Company. N.B. All Sailings are subject to alteration if and as necessary. HOMEWARD

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Wireless Telegraphy Fitted on all Steamers. All passengers holding through tickets will be met on arrival at Singapore by the Company's launch which will take over heavy baggage for shipment to the

oncarrying vessel. ROUND THE WORLD Oircular tickets are issued which allow of passengers proceeding to London via Suez, returning via America, or vice versa.

Full particulars can be obtained on application. THE BORNEO COMPANY, LTD Agents

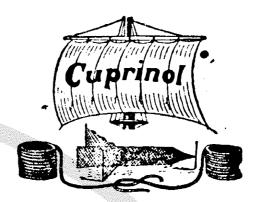
Japanese Mail Steamship Company.

N.B.-All Sailings are approximate & are subject to alteration if and as necessary Steamers are due to leave SINGAPORE for EUROPE as follows: Ang. 16

s. s. Atsuta Maru s. s. Hitachi Maru s. s. Iyo Maru s. s. Miyazaki Maru s. s. Kitano Maru June 14 s. s. Kamo Maru s. s. Katori Maru Sept July s. s. Kashima Maru s. s. Mishima Maru Oct. 11 19 5. Suwa Maru FOR HONGKONG AND JAPAN. 1916 July 30 Aug. 13 27 Sept. 10 s. s. Miyazaki Maru s, s. Mishima Maru s. s. Fushimi Maru s. s. Hirana Maru s. s. Kaga Maru s, s. Suwa Maru s. s. Atsuta Maru July 2 ,, 24 Iyo Maru JAPAN-AMERICA LINE. Steamers will leave HONGKONG for SEATTLE as follows:

1916 Aug. 30 Sept. 19 Oct. 11 Juffe 27 s. s. Yokohama Maru July 19 s. s. Sado Maru Aug. 8 s. s. Shidzuoka Maru s Sado Maru July 19 Kamakura Maru JAPAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE. Steamers will loave HONGKONG for MELBOURNE as follows: Sept. 12 Oct. 13 July 14 s. s. Tango Maru Aug. 15 s. s. Nikk Maru

Round the World Tickets issued in either direction. For Passage, Freight and all information apply to THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.



The best medium for impregnation of Canvas, Sunblinds, Tents, Tarpaulins, Ropes and Lines.

Nothing as good as "Cuprinol" for impregnation of Wood, such as Railway-Sleepers, Telegraphposts, etc.

The best medium against White Ants and also against Decay, Fungus and Dry Rot.

Cuprinol awarded Gold Medal at The Scandinavian Fishery Exhibition at Copenhagen 1912.

For further particulars apply

Oriental



Store.

Sole Importers.

ASIATIC CO., LTO.

Bangkok-Europe Line

Arr. about middle of July 1916 m/s " Chumpon "

THE SIAM STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LTD.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

West coast Mail Service.

For Koh Lak, Chumpon, Taku, Langsuen, Bandon, Koh Samui, Lacon Singora, Patani, Panarai, Telupin, Bangnara, Takbai, Kelantan, Becho Semerak, Bisut, Tringganu, Kretay and Singapore.

List of Departures from Bangkok.

÷.	"Boribat"		• • •	• • •	24(I)	aune	1310
	"Prachatipok"	••	•••		1st	July	••
	"Mahidol"		•••	•••	4th	••	**
	"Asdang"		•••		Sth	••	••
	"Yugala"		•••	•••	11th	**	**
,,	"Boribat"		•••		15th	••	**
	"Prachatipok	**		•••	22nd	••	••
	"Mahidol"				25th		••
	"Asdang"				29th	••	
-							

East Coast Mail Service

For Sriracha, Kohsichang, Koh Pai, Koh Pra, Rayong, Koh Samit, Chantaboon, Ban Yao, Krat and Koh Kong.

8.8. " Chutatutch" leaving every Wednesday at noon; not calling at Koh Pai Kohsichang " Sairiday 8.3. "Krat" and Koh Kong. · All the steamers are fitted throughout with Electric light and have excel-

lent accomodation for First Class passengers. For Freight, Passage and Particulars apply to

THE EAST ASIATIO Co., Ltd.

Managing Agents.

BANKING COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID OF CAPITAL ... \$15,000,300 RESERVE FUNDS. STERLING £1,500,000 @ 2/-\$15,000,000 SILVER ... 18,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

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

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Ainoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	San Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghal
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
oochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hongkow	New York	Yloilo
(Shangh	ai]	Yokohama
В	ANGKOK AGEN	i cy

INTEREST Allowed on current accounts at the rate of 1 per cent per a inum on the daily Balances. FIXED DEPOSITS are received on

terms which can be ascertained on application. Letters of credit issued available in the Principal Cities of the world.

Drafts granted. Bills negotiated or tent for collection and every descripsion of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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

Chartered Bank

INDIA AUSTRALIA AND OHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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

COURT OF DIRECTORS,

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, (Chairman) Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K. C I. B. Thomas Cuthbertson, Esq. Sir Alfred Dent. K.C.M.G.

William Henry Neville Goachen, Esq. The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.L. W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq. Current Accounts are opened and interest alllowed at 1 per sent. per annum on the daily balances.

Deposits are received for fixed periods at rates which can be ascertained on application

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

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Societe Anonyme au Capital de 48.000.000 de Francs. COURT OF DIRECTORS.

M. Baron Holy d'Olssel, Chairman, M. A. de Monplanet, Deputy Chairman.

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

Managing Director ... M. Stanilas Simon Government Supervisor ... M. Demartial

Germiny

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate 1 p.c. per annum on the daily balances. The rates of interest allowed on fixed

Deposit Account can be ascertained on application to the Directeur. Office Hours......9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Saturdays 9 a. m. to 12 noon

Branches and Agencies.

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambong	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibenti	Pekin	Tahiti
Haiphong	Pnom-Penh	Tientsin
Hankow	Pondicherry	Tourane

CAMILLE HENRI, Manager.

HARP VOUR LONG & CO.

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

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

IBBPECTION INVITED. PRICES MODERATE.

Tel. No. 535.

BANKING COMPANIES

The Siam Commercial Bank Ltd.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.) PAID UP CAPITAL

TICALS 3,300,000 **BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

E. Florio, (Chairman), Phra Boribun Phya Boribun Raja Kosakor Sombat Luang Rit Kosakorn Luang Rit Phya Jaiyos Sombati Narongron, W. Brehmer, Esq. A. Willeke, Esq.

London Bankers-Direction der Disconto Gassellschaft, Swiss Bankverein. The Institution buys sells, and collects Bills of Exchange on Europe, India, and China and transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business.

Current Account Deposits at 1% on daily balances. Rates of Interest allowed on the fixed deposits may be ascertained on appli- LOND

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

Office hours ... 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Setur laye 9 a.m. to 12 noon. A. WILLEKE,

Acty. Manager, Bangkok, March 27, 1909.

BANGKOK LIBRARY.

Suriwongse Road (Near the Lawn Tennis Club.)

Open uaily, Sundays excepted. Sept. 1st to Feb. 28th—4 to 6.30 p.m. March 1st to Aug. 31st-1.30 to 7 p.m. Annual Subscription Tcs, 20

Half yearly Subscription Tcs. 12. do Monthly subscription Tes. 3 for visitors only, who will be required to deposit

Subscriptions, payable in advance, date from day of payment, and may be handed in at the Library any time in

> MBS. GITTIN Hon Secretary and Treasuer.

THE

Siam Ibserver.

THE OLDEST AND LEADING DAILY NEWSPAPER IN SIAM.

Eight-Page English

Edition.

Subscriptions Ticals 50 per annum or Ticals 5 per mensem for

English Edition. Ticals 25 per annum for Slamese Edition.

"Weekly Mail" (WEEKLY EDITION IN ENGLISH)

Ticals 20 per annum. "Siam Maitri'

WEEKLY EDITION IN SIAMESE)

Ticals 12 per annum

Advertising Rates.,

			r Inch	i.		
One ins	ertio	II.	•••		Tcs.	2.00
Iwo ins	ertic	ons	•••	•••	"	3.25
Three	,,		•••		,,	4.50
Four	**		••		"	5.25
Five	••				,,	6.00
Six		(one	week)	•••	**	6.75
Two we	eks		•••	•••	"	9.15
Three	11		•••	•••	"	11.55
Four	••	(lst	month)	"	13.00

Contract rates can be obtained or 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 Krat line is still in order as far as Rayang. Smudasongram line is imperfectly working with Smudaea-gor, Malay Peninsular main line is good as far as Langsuan while the Local line is not properly working with Singora. Tavoy line is still interrupted beyond Siamese frontier. Other lines are in order.

Bangkok Mails Close.

June

19

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26

29 30

July

11

SINGAPORE. Friday 23rd 2 p.m. CHANDABURI. Saturday 24th 10 a.m. z.s. Krat

SONGKHLA. s.s. Boribat Saturday 24th 10 a.m.

Exchange Rates.

To-day's Quotations

NOTE:-The rate of Interest on Ad-

TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE

BANGKOK BAR.

FOR JULY, 1916.

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Ft. & in.

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PHASES OF THE MOON.

June 30th O New Moon 5.25 p.m.

8th) First Quarter 6.37

15th O Full Moon 1122 a.m.

22nd (Last Quarter 615 a.m.

30th O New Moon 8.57 a.m.

P. M.

H. W. Ft. & in.

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p.m.

67

6 per cent. per annum.

vance Bills has been reduced to

10-day & Quotations.	10 His Most Gracions Majesty King
LONDON—	Alfonso Xill of Spain.
Bank Bills, demand 1/6 7/16	May it please your Majesty to ac
Bank Bills, 4 months' sight 1/6 17/32	i this titoute of respectivit nontage to
PARIS—	- John Michael Company
Bank Bills, demand	writer, Migule de Cervant s-Saave
GERMANY—	on the occasion of the tercentenar
Bank Bills, demand —	his passing away from earth. On
New York—	feast of St. George, 1916, our great
	tional poet, William Shakespeare,
Bank Bills, demand U.S.A. 35 3/4	your world-renowned Cervantes d
-	a fact which constitutes a link betw
Bank Bills, demand Rs. 113 3/4	the English and Spanish nati
SINGAPORE—	I strangthungel and applicated to 1
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Hongkong-	I of the December 11: - c of the
Bank Bills, demand, \$731/8	England in the happy marriage of y
УОКОНАМА & КОВЕ	Majesty and the gracious Eng
Bank Bills, demand, Y71 5/8	Deing on who was also will

Equivalent of Exchange demand London in Siamese Currency :— Tos. 13.08.—(Bank Rate)

It is known in every civilised country, but England was the first country out of Spain to share with her the Spanish masterpiece, first translated by Shelton in 1612, who rendered into the torigue of Shakespeare the triumph

temporaries.

We English authors recognise that among the supreme creators of the

Cervantes Tercentenary.

A deputation from the Authore Club waited upon Senor Don Merry del Val, the Spanish Ambassador, last month, to hand to him an illuminated address embodying their homage to the illustrious Spanish writer, Cervantes, the tercentenary of whose death is now being commemorated. The deputation consisted of Mr. Charles Garvice, Chairman of the Executive Committee: Mr. Calvert, the author of works on Spain: Dr. G. A. Greene: and Mr. Algernon Rose, the hon, secre-

These gentlemen were very cordially received by his Excellency, who, after the presentation had taken place, made a short and eloquent reply, referring to the appreciation which is felt in Spain for the works of Shakespeare, and in particular to the operations of a society formed specially to promote knowledge of theur.

The address, which in due course will be forwarded to King Alfonso, was in the following terms:

o the edra. n the died. long nion and your Princess who now shares with your Majesty the Throne of Spain.

The homage which we have the honour to pay to your great Spanish writer is a tribute to the enduring value of Spanish literature and to the immortal memory of Cervantes, who gave to the world the pages of "Don Quixote," that undying pic ure of Spanish life in the sixteenth century.

of one of Shakespeare's greatest con-

the great writer, Cervantes, ranks

tions in honour of our national poet are evercast by the shadow of the greatest war in history; but with undiminished fervour we offer to your Majesty, as the representative of the Spanish people, our felicitations, and thus discharge our portion of the world's debt of gratitude to the chivalry and romance of Spain.

Diamonds and Watches.

Mr. F. C. Parker, ex-Mayor of Northampton, who arrived from Ireland related thrilling stories of the rebellion. He was staying at the Hotel Metropole. and stated that a dozen sentries were stationed at the Post Office, but that none possessed ball cartridges. Consequently, they could do nothing when confronted by rebels with loaded revolvers. He saw nearly fifty girls in uniform and wearing bandoliers go in to the Post Office after the rebels had taken possession. Men in khaki, and even women, were shot down by the rebels, but personally he only experienced kindness from rebel leaders, and was given a passport by Connolly. On Monday night, in Sackville street, he saw revolvers, rifles, and ammunition distributed in large quantities. Looting was carried out chiefly by women and children. Diamonds could be bought for a penny each and gold watches were offered for 1s. 6d. apiece. All sorts of rumours were afloat. Mr. Parker was assured by the rebels that British troopships had been sunk in the Channel, and that Holland had declared war against the Allies.

British Steamers' Dash for Home_

The "Aftontidning," of Stockholm eays that over 50 British steamers which have been held up in Russian and Finnish harbours since the outbreak of war will now endeavour to reach home in view of the shortage of British tonnage. They will keep as far as possible to Scandinavian territorial waters. British submarines will follow the steamers, which are to sail one at a time.—Central News.)

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

During the summer months mothers hould watch for any unnatural looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious rouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can a'ways be depended upon. For world's literature. Our own celebra- sale by the British Di pensary.

In your Provision Orders please do not forget the Bear Brand Milk.



This popular and reliable brand is sold by all the leading Stores and Dispensaries in 10 and 16 ounzes tins and at old

No Increased Prices.

Paknam Railway Company Limited,

TIME TABLE. BANGKOK-PAKNAM PAKNAM—BANGKOK. Train No. Train No. Stations. 1 2 3 4 2 3 4 1 a.m. a.m. p.m. p.m. a.m. a.m. p.m. p.m. Dep. 7.45 10.45 2.00 5.00 Paknam Dep. 6.30 9.30 12.45 3.45 Bangko**k** *Maha Wong 7.52 10.52 2.07 5.07 6.35 4.35 12.50 3.50 Sala Deng Klong Toi .. 8.00 11.00 2.15 5.15 Greng , 6.40 9.40 12.55 3.5 ,, 8.05 11.05 **2.20 5.20** 6.45 9.45 1.00 4.9 Chorakhe ., 8.10 11.10 2.25 5.25 Sunrong 6.50 9.50 1.05 4.0 ., 8.15 11.15 2.30 5.30 Bangna 6.55 9.55 1.10 4.1 ,, 8.20 11.20 2.35 5.85 Bangdjak 7.00 10.00 1.15 4. 8.25 11.25 2.40 5.40 Samrong 7.05 10.05 1.20 4.2 -'rakonong Chorakhe .. 8.30 11.30 2,45 5,45 Ban Kluei 7.10 10.10 1.25 4.2 Ban Nang 7.15 10.15 1.30 4.30 Klong Toi Greng " 8.35 11.35 2.50 5.50 7.23 10.23 1.38 4.38 Maha Wong ., 8.40 11.40 2.55 5.55 Sala Deng Paknam Arr. 8.45: 11.45 3.00 6.00 Bangkok Arr. 7.30 10.30 1.45 4.45

Trains stop only at the request of passengers. Trains may leave intermediate stations 5 minutesore the stated time

The Super-Zeppelins.

Says the "New York Sun," the collapse under gunfire of a Zeppelin at Revigny, south-east of Verdun, on February 21, gave the French specialist Geoges Prade an opportunity to study the construction of the latest type of German air dreadnought. It proved to be a great advance upon the Zeppelins of 1912, with which this French authority was familiar. The airship brought down at Revigny was marked L Z-77.

M. Prade managed to be present when L Z-30 had her trials on the Bodensee on November 5, 1914. In the previous July, on the eve of war, L Z-24 was finished at the Friedrichshafen factory, from which it may be concluded that from which it may be concluded that fifty-three of these great ships were constructed by Germany in the first eighteen months of war, also that one Zeppelin is being turned out every ten days. The new type is so much larger and more powerful than the product of 1912 that the name super-Zeppelin may be applied to it.

The type of 1912 had a length of about 462 feet and was of 19,500 cubic metres capacity. From the wreckage which he examined at Revigny M. Prade estimates that L Z-77 was 629 feet long, with a capacity of about 300,000 cubic metres. The shape of the great envelope had changed, being no longer symmetrical (both ends alike); forward L Z-77 was blunt and full, tapering down toward the after part of the balloon, and this design "gave her, with an equal capacity, less resistance when advancing, and, con-sequently, with equal power greater speed." The type of 1912 was equipped with three motors which drove four propellers: L Z-77 had five motors and tive propellers, the fifth behind the stern car or gondola (there are two cars), this arrangement securing an increase of both horizontal and ascensional speed. There were twenty-three men in the crew of this super-Zeppe-

In offensive and defensive power L Z-77 was much more formidable than the old types. She carried 1,500 kilograms of bombs, composed of twenty projectiles, weighing 50, 80 and 100 kilograms, which were operated by preseing an electrical button. When one of these bombs struck the earth a Anole seven feet deep and seventeen in diameter was made. Six machine guns formed the defensive equipment. In advising the English about the attack on Zeppelins M. Prade says that as they "arrive over England at a low altitude, and perhaps even at reduced speed, so as to economize petrol while at sea," gun-planes, that is to say, aero- ing. Notwithstanding prophecies to planes with machine guns mounted, the contrary, there has been a steady should patrol the coast line and be ready to fire on the Zeppelins before they rise to a higher altitude. In London anti-aircraft quick firing guns of

locate the enemy, a shattering shell and a shrapnel shell, should be employed; if the big ships were not brought down by this second method "light chasing aeroplanes armed with machine guns and incendiary rockets"

should be ready to pursue.
It is estimated by M. Prade that Germany today poss-sses forty Zeppelins of all types, and he says that their principal task is to patrol the North Sea and the Baltic, keeping in constant communication with the fleet at Kiel. This great armada of the air would be available if the battleship fleet should go out to meet the enemy in the North Sea. While the dread-noughts of the water fired their broadsides at the British ships the dread-noughts of the air could make a target of the enemy's fleet with projectiles weighing from fifty to 100 kilograms. It might be difficult to hit individual ships, but an air fleet of forty superdreadnoughts would have 800 bombs to release. Any one of them might sink a Queen Elizabeth, and the Zep-pelins would probably have orders to tly low when signalled and risk destruction to sink a British dreadnought. This menace the Admiralty in London must reckon with in making its battle plans. What a stupendous air and sea conflict a meeting of the two greatest naval powers in the world would be!

Southern Persia.

Bombay, May 21.-An explanation of some interest regarding British activities in Southern Persia is sent by the mail by the London correspondent of the "Times of India." He writes: One of the last acts of Lord Hardinge in India was to show in a practical way the interest of Great Britain in the efforts of the Persian Government to restore order in the south. Sir Percy M. Sykes knows Persia so well that it was a matter for great surprise to his friends when on his return from the Acting Consul-General at Kashgar, he was nominated Resident in Jeypur. There were many who said that in the present critical juncture in the history of Persia, his intimate knowledge of that country should be turned to full account. Lord Hardinge was evidently of the same opinion, for Sir Percy Sykes, on reaching Bombay, was ordered up to Delhi and there entrusted with the task of organising a military force for Southern Persia with the rank of Brigadier General. He landed at Bunder Abbas with considerable pomp and circumstance in the middle of March. and at once started recruiting and drill-Sir Percy Sykes's task is a very difficult one, there is every reason to hope that he will succeed in it and that the large caliber, using a luminous shell to pacification of Southern Persia will be accomplished.

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A.M. A.M. P.M. P.M.	А.М. Р.М.
Km. Bangkok Dep. 7.00 2.00 2.00 4.00	Km. Meklong Dep. 9,00 2,00
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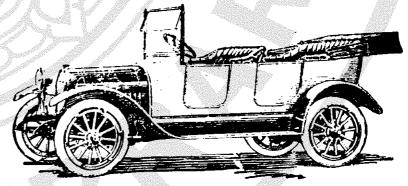
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Siam Observer Electric Printing Works.



. The new Railway Terminus at Hua Lampong will be opened for traffic from the 26th June 1916. The present station will be abolished

from same date.

Royal Railway Department. Bangkok 20th June 1919.

20-26

Notice.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS :-

Ex s.s. "Namsang' are hereby notified that same have arrived per s/s "Penang" on 19th inst., and will be landed and stored at our wharf.

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and "Nyanza' are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Kuala" on 21st inst., and will be landed and stored at

our Wharf. 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 tor go-down rent.

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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.

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THE

Great War.

The Russian Front.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.) London, June 21.

Petrograd.—To resume the situation, the Germans assisted by railways to Kovel from Brest Litovsk and Lublin concentrated considerable forces north of Lutzk trying unsuccessfully to break the Russian rear, but their communications are threatened by the Russian advance on Royno-Kovel railway which has already crossed the river Stokhod. South of this zone the Russians advance on Lemberg and are proceeding most rapidly along the railway from Dubno.

The Austro-Germans are standing stubbornly west of Tarnopol and north of Buczacz, but from Buczacz to the Rumanian frontier the Russians are extending the great breach in the enemy front to Kolomea.

A British unit arrived at Archangel and was feted.

> (REUTER'S TELEGRAM.) London, June 21.

Petrograd,-From Czernowitz our troops advanced vigorously in the direction of the river Servett. occupying points six miles south and thirteen miles south-west of same besides tak. ing 3,000 prisoners and capturing 12 gans, two heavy machine gans and over a thousand waggons laden with provisions and forage.

King George.

(RECTER'S TELEGRAM.) London, June 21.

King George left London on the 13th instant and returned yesterday morning after inspecting the whole of the Grand Fleet. During the interval he visited the wounded in the hospitals at Queensberry and Edinburgh.

The Italian Front.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.) London, June 21.

Rome.—The communique states that fierce fighting continues in the Setticomuni plateau.

Our offensive mortheast of Asiago is making good progress.

The French Front.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, June 20. Yesterday we repulsed German attacks between the Avre and the Oise. To day on the right bank of the Meuse we repulsed three attacks on

our positions on Hill 321. There is intense bombardment on the left of the Mouse.

U. S. A. and Mexico.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, June 20. Washington. - The United States Government has refused to comply with Mexico's demand that America withdraw her troops from Mexico.

The Cost of Living.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, June 20. Rotterdam.-- Grave disorders have taken place at Aix-la-Chapelle. The police charged into the crowds manifesting against the heavy cost of living.

Marching on Lemburg.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, June 20, Petrograd.-We repulsed enemy attacks intended to arrest our march on Lemburg. We captured a wood near Boatch.

We took more than three thousand prisoners in the region of Czernowitz.

Sr. Boselli's Message.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, June 20. Rome.-The sanguinary battle is proceeding without change.

Sr. Boselli has telegraphed to General Cadorna his greetings and an expression of his confidence that the Italian soldiers would be led to victory.

Tin and Rubber.

("S. O." SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) Singapore, June 22.

Tin is quoted at \$85.50. There was a good demand for rubber at this week's auction. The prices are little changed. Fine sheet declined \$2 and fine crepe advanced one dollar. Out of 388 tons offered, 200 tons were

A Notice to Merchants.

We are asked by H. B. M. Consulate-General to publish the following notification: —

Merchants importing or exporting goods which may pass through British Dominions are advised to satisfy themselves by enquiry at His Britannic Majesty's ('onsulate-General that the persons or firms with whom the dealings are held are not unfavourably regarded by His Britannic Majesty's Government.

The Italian Cabinet.

According to a telegram received at the Royal Italian Legation in Bangkok, Baron Sidney Sonnino has been reappointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in the reconstructed Italian Cabinet, on the 19th, instant.

Revenue.

During the Month of April 2459 the revenue collected in the changvads of Bangkok, Tonburi, Nondaburi, Phrapradaeng, Samudprakar and Minburi amounted to Tes. 293,864.21. This is Ccs. 97.196.21 in excess of collected during the same month last

LOCAL AND GENERAL

THE s.l. "Progress" arrived to-day from Singapore, having taken eleven days to do the voyage.

THE s.s. "Tung Wah" left Singapore for Bangkok on Tuesday the 20th June at 5 p.m. with the European (British India) mail on board.

WATER has already right over one sok in Ayuthya. This is unusual for this time of the year and it is feared will hamper paddy cultivation.

THE 8.8. "Kuala" will leave from the Borneo Company's wharf at 4 p.m. sharp, on Friday the 23rd inst., and should arrive in Singapore on Tuesday about daylight.

THERE are now 249 students in the

Civil Service College. Of these 90 are being trained as teachers, 77 as engineers and 82 are receiving instruction in provincial administration. THE residence of the late Phra Ong

Chao Sai near Hua Lampong is to be turned into a girls' school. Repairs and extensions which have been going on for some time are now nearly com-

H. E. PHYA Raja Binichye, who has been ill for some time past, is quite well again and is now on an official tour at Cholburi. He will be proceed. ing to Chandaburi shortly.

JAPANESE papers carry the following report: Harbin, May 28. A German report to Swedish journals states that peace will be concluded between Austro-Hungary and Italy, the German Emperor having persuaded the Emperor Francis Joseph to cede Trentino to Italy as the price of peace.

THE youngest President the U.S. has had was Roosevelt, who was 42 in 1901, when he was elected, the oldest Mr. Harrison, (Whig) President in 1841. His age was 68. Wilson the Democrat, was 56 in 1913, when he was called to White House. The average age of the President at the time of election appears as 54.4 years.

Italian and French Fronts.

Paris. June 15 .- The semi-official, commenting on the lull at Verdun, says the Germans are observing an expectant attitude in view of events of which they feel the menace becoming more imminent.

London, June 15 .- The Italian communique says: We reuplaed a tacks at Mount Novagno and captured trenches east of Monfaecone taking prisoner five hundred men.

The Loss of the Hampshire.

Further Details.

London, June 15.—A supplementary account of the loss of H. M. S. Hampshire says the heavy gale and seas breaking over the ship necessitated the partial battening down of the ship. When she was mined she immediately settled by the bows heeling to starboard before she sank. One boat broke in half as it was being lowered and the occupants were thrown into the water. As the men were moving up one of the hatchways to stations Lord Kitchener appeared accompanied by a naval officer. The latter called out to make way for Lord Kitchener.

Both ascended to the quarterdeck and subsequently four military officers were seen on the port side of the quarterdeck walking aft. The Captain called out for Lord Kitchener to come up on the forebridge. Lord Kitchener was last seen as already described in the telegraphed reports. A large number of the crew used lifebelt waistcoats which were most effective in keeping them affoat. Of seventy-one on a raft only six survived. There was a private soldier on one of the rafts but it is unknown what became of him.

Some of the crew must have perished in trying to land on the rocky coast after their long exposure and some died after landing. In forwarding the report Admiral Jellicoe adds "I cannot adequately express the sorrow of the Grand Fleet at so distinguished a soldier and so great a man lossing his life while under the care of the fleet."

The Mission to Southern Persia.

London, June 15.—Sir Percy Sykes' mission in southern Persia was undertaken by arrangement with the Persian Government for the purpose of assisting in the restoration of order and preventing the passage of German and

preventing the passage of German and Turkish emissaries to Afghanistan.
Sir Francis Younghusband interviewed by Reuter said the Kaiser sent a letter to the Amir urging him to declare a Jehad but the Amir stood firmly by his promises.

The Economic War.

Paris, June 14.—The Economic Conference of the Allies opened at the Foreign Ministry to-day. Great interest is taken in the proceeding. M. Briand addressed the delegates on the objects of the meeting.

objects of the meeting.

Paris, June 15.—M. Briand, opening the Economic Conference, emphasised the necessity of striking a blow at the enemy's industrial vitals and also economically restoring the countries which were victims of hostile occupation. For this purpose the Allies must exact exceptional measures of defence compensation at the expense of the vanquished enemy.

Italy's Ministry.

Rome, June 15.—Sr Boselli, the doyen of the Chamber, is forming a cabinet in coope ration with S. S. Bissolati and Orlando.

German Cruiser Damaged,

Copenhagen, June 15.—Keiler Zeitung admits the new German cruiser Frankfurt was damaged in the battle of Jutland.

Cleaning Up East Africa.

London, June 15.—General Smuts reports that the Northern column has reached Wilhelmstal while Tanga is reported clear of the enemy.

Imperial Institute Council.

London, June 15.—The new executive Council of the Imperial Institute includes Sir W. H. Clark (Board of Trade) Sir John Hewett, L. J. Kershaw (appointed by Mr. Chamberlain) Sir R. W. Carlyle (appointed by the Indian Government) Lord Islington. Sir M. F. Reid, Sir W. Taylor (ex-Resident-General, Malay States, appointed by Mr. Bonar Law) Wranglers P. S. Katti (Wilson College) T. S. Narayana (Government College, Rajah Mundry) K. A. Rau (Presidency College, Madras.)

Food Riots in Holland.

Hague, June 15.—A deputation of hundreds of women waited on the Premier and Minister of the Interior demanding reduction in the price of foodstuffs. The Minister said he had adopted measures which he hoped would be effective. There were demonstrations in Rotterdam, where the police charged with sabres, dispersing the crowd after the windows of foodshops had been broken.

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. When a bottle of it is kept in the house the pain of burns and scalds may be promptly relieved, cuts and bruises quickly healed and swellings promptly reduced. In fact, for the household ilis it is just such an embrocation as every family should be provided with. For sale by the British Dispensary.

The Final Mandate.

Yuan Admits His Shortcomings.

Peking, June 7.—The following is the last mandate sanctioned by Yuan Shib Pai westerday morning:

Shih-k'ai, yesterday morning:

"Min Kuo has been established five years. Unworthily have I, the Great President, been entrusted with a great task by its citizens. Owing to my lack of virtue and ability, I have not been able to fully transform into deeds what I desired to accomplish and I blush to say I did not realise one ten-thousandth part of my original intention to save the country and people.

"Since my assumption of office I have worked in the day-time and thought in the night-time, planning for the country. It is true that the foundation of the country has not yet been consolidated, the hardships of the people not yet relieved and innumerable reforms are still unattended to but, by the valuable services of civil and military officials, some semblance of peace and order has been maintained in the provinces and friendly relations with the powers upheld till now.

"While, on the one hand, I com-

fort myself that such things have been accompanied, on the other hand I much blame myself for I was just thinking how I could retire to private life and rest myself in the forest and near springs, in fulfilment of my original desire, when illness has suddenly overtaken me. As affairs of State are of the gravest importance, the right man must be secured to take over

charge of such affairs.

"In accordance with article 29 of the Provisional Constitution, which states that in case the office of Great President is vacated for certain reasons, or when the Great President is incapacitated from doing his duties, the Vice-President shall exercise authority and power in his stead, I the Great President, declare that the Vice-President shall exercise, in an acting capacity, the authority of Great President of Chung-hua-min-kuo.

"The Vice-President, being a man of courtesy, good-nature, benevolence and wisdom, will certainly be capable of greatly lessening the difficulties of the day and place the country on a foundation of peace and so remedy the defects of myself, the Great President and satisfy the expectation of the people of the whole country. Civil and military officials outside the capital, as well as the troops, police, sohokurs and people, should doubly keep in mind the difficulties and perils of the nation and endeavor to maintain peace and order to the best of their ability, placing before everything else the welfare of the country.

"The ancients once said: It is only

when the living do try to become strong that the dead are not dead.'
This is the wish of me, the Great President."

"(Signed) Tuan Chi-jui. Secretary of State and Minister of War: Ts. Ju-lin. Minister of Foreign Affairs and Communications: Wang Yi-tang, Minister of the Interior: Chow Tzu-chi, Minister of Finance: Liu Kuang-hsiung, Minister of the Navy: Chang Tsun-hsiang, Minister of Justice, Agriculture and Commerce: Chang Kuo-kan, Minister of Education.

China's New President.

Li Yuan-hung, a Hupeh native, was born in 1864. He studied at the Peiyang Naval College, graduatiny after a course of six years and served on a cruiser during the China-Japan war. After the war he was engaged for service at Nanking by Viceroy Chang Chin-tung.

On the latter's transfer to Wuchang, Li accompanied him, to assist in the organization of the modern troops there. Thence he went to Japan for two years, to study fortifications. On his return, he became a Major in the cavalry and subsequently held several commands, including that of Colonel in the 21st Brigade.

He was in charge of the organization of the Changteh managewers in 1905 and for the following five years served on the staff at Wuchang. On the outbreak of the revolution, at Wuchang, he accepted the command of the revolutionary forces, whose operations he directed thenceforward.

He was mainly instrumental in arranging for the Shanghai peace conference and, after the abdication of the Manchus, he was elected Vice-President of the Republic and appointed Chief of the General Staff and Tuthh of Hupeh. Given rank of General

(Shang Chiang) on September 7.
Acting Tutuh, Kiangsi, June 8, 1913.
Re-elected Vice-President, October 7, 1913. In December of the same year he was called to Peking by President Yuan Shih-kai and, ever since-then.

has remained in the Capital.

During his stay in Peking, he was appointed Minister of the General Staff and Chairman of the Council. In May, 1916, when a formal government was organised by the independent provinces at Chaoking, General Li was elected President, in place of Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Siam Observer. Special War Edition

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Russia Marches on.

Big Results Possible.

Petrograd, June 15.—The Russians continue their victorious advance in the direction of Kovel, the fall of which is regarded as imminent.

Petrograd, June 15.—The Russians now hold the Dniester between the frontier and a point considerably westward of the confluence of the Strypa and Dniester. The Russians most immediate objective is Kolomea from which they are three marches distant. Unless there is a sudden and an expected change in the strategic situation only a prompt retreat can save the cutting off of the Austrian right. The Russian losses in forcing the Dniester were small owing to skilful factics. The enemy has not yet received appreciable reinforcements. The communique shows the Russians are now half way between Lutzk and Vladimir Volynsky and are employing their cavalry most effectively. The Cossacks in a brilliant charge sabred an enemy squadron.

The Russians are vigorously pursuing the Austrians and have captured several villages west and south-west of Dubno. The disorganisation of the enemy is shown by the fact that General Steherbatoff captured 17.414 prisoners and twenty-nine gans in one small sector. The material everywhere abandoned by the enemy is so large it is impossible to determine its amount. Fighting is developing in the north where the Germans south of Smorgon attempted to attack but were repulsed. The communique mentions several engagements with large enemy forces in the Baranovichy region, north of the Pinsk

Petrograd.—June 15.—The communique says General Brussiloff is continuing his offensive. He has now captured over 150,000 prisoners, 163 guns, 266 machine-guns, 163 trenchmortars. The Germans opened violent artillery fire at many points on our Dvina-Lake Narocz fronts but all their attempts to leave their trenches were repulsed. In the Baronivitchi district we captured trenches but were expelled from them.

The Nykoeping Affair.

Petrograd, June 15.—A communique says that on the night of June 13-14 our tropedo-boats attacked an escorted convoy and sank two of the escorters of the small torpedo-boat type and also an auxiliary cruiser, capturing the crew. We had neither loss nor damage. The convoyed vessels took refuge in Swedish waters thus preventing pursuit.

Stockholm. June 15.—Besides the German auxiliary cruiser it is reported five German merchantmen were sunk in the Nykoeping fight.

The South Shan States.

Mr. F. M. Mackwood, of Messis. Mackwood and Co., who returned to Ceylon recently after a visit to Burma, in conversation with an Observer representative, mentioned that he had visited the South Shan states, the country around Bhamo, and also the Karen hills.

Speaking generally, he says that there is no doubt that Burma is a very fine country, and far away the richest section of the Indian Empire. Apart from its rice cultiva-tion it has an enormous output of oil, and is coming to the front in on, and is coming to the front in mining, especially lead and wolfram. Coconut cultivation also is a prominent feature in the southern part. One thing that Burma needs and that is population. There is room for millions of people. But this population problem requires a great deal of expenditure in regard to the opening of roads, etc. The South Shan states are suited for agricultural work: they already grow wheat and potatoes there. It is wonderful open country reminding one very much of the Downs of Sussex. Mr. Mackwood found the temperature very hot, especially on the Bhamo side, where the thermometer generally registered 100 degrees. One of the objects of his visit was connected with his entomological studies, and Mr. Mackwood has brought back with him a number of specimens, including some new species.

"Clogs on Our Wheels."

By ASVABAHU.

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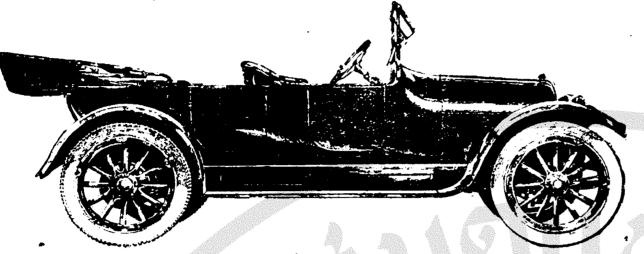
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Full particulars from

Siam Import Co.,

War's Greatest Social Change.

From the Daily Mail :-" That is the greatest social change the war has made," said an officer who is home on leave from the front.

It was a great popular restaurant. The officer was indicating the large number of women and girls, in two-, threes, and fours, who composed so treat a proportion of those present.

" Before the war," said the officer, "I was a constant customer here. It was quite uncommon to see women have luncheon or dinner unescorted by men. But now the men have nearly all gone the women seem to be slipping into their places and keeping their habits warm for them. Look over there," he pointed to two girls who had just sat down. "did you ever see women ordering their meal in that criviead spirit in the old day- ?

The two girls quizzed and frowned over the menu. They consulted the waiter gravely, 'By Jove!" whispered the officer, 'they're consulting the wine list." The two girls, more gravely and critically than ever, ordered a holf-bottle of a light claret. At the end of their luncheon the cigar waiter brought up histravelling wagon to them and they selected cigarettes with all the precision and acumen of the "nut" of old.

"Who are they?" asked the officer of the head waiter when they had

The young ladies, I believe," said the waiter, "are employed in war work in Whitehall, sir. They're great cononiseurs, sir. Will have everything cooked just so and mighty particular about their claret, sir.'

After Iuncheon the officer and his friend moved to the lounge for their coffee. In the doorway a woman patron of the restaurant stood talking to another. She was spatted, monocled, and dapper. "My dear Brown" she was saying to her woman friend ('Good Heavens') whispered the officer "do you hear? She's calling her Brown?") "Prices will steadily rise. I intend to cut in and buy at once. We can do with ten tons of the-The officer and his male friend pass-

ed on. In the lounge were scattered other woman customers, singly, or in twos, threes, and fours. Mest of them were puffing cigarettes, a few sipped

liqueurs; two dashing "nuts" swopped sharp business yarns over their port.

At two o'clock there was sudden departure of most of the woman. The function hour was up. Office desks awaited them. The officer watched

Aviators' Nerves.

The Paris correspondent of the Lancet" writes: Some French observers have worked out a method of detailed physiological examination applicable to beginners in aviation, which has already met with high approval. In order to test the degree of self-control and of endurance, the would be pilot must begin by exerting with both hands a rhythmic and continued effort, which is inscribed on the tambour of an apparatus and automatically added up in kilos by a meter, He is then placed in front of a needle moved, by clockwork, one complete turn in a second. Immediately the subject is aware of any deflection of the needle he must arrest it by pressing on a lever. Finally, a tambour is applied to his

thorax or to the pulse in order to gauge his respiratory and circulatory rhythm. He is then submitted to a violent and unexpected sensation, vicual or tactile-a magnesium flash, a detonation, or a donche of ice-cold water. A rigid self-control man ensure no apparent emotion from the subject, but the tambour of Maret mercilessly registers the tremor of his hand, the acceleration of his respiration, the beating of his heart-in short, the organisim-pression. The organism, thus betrays itself by the degree of its reflexes and in a manner more or less the presistence of its sensory response.

A pilot should remain imperturbable A pilot should remain imperturbation of only morally but physiologically. In spite of fatigue, in spite of danger, his system must remain prepared to respond at once not only to the call of his will, but to the reflexes acquired during his education and training. To sum up what is essential for a good pilot is a combination in one person of resistance to fatigue, emotional 18:sivity, and very rapid motor reaction; and these factors should be registered with precision in any test to which the candidate is submitted.



dependence. I like their common sense. I like to see women who are working hard doing themselves well'. their departure admiringly "They They need it to carry on' and bless

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Germany's Commerce.

Rebuilding the Mercantile Fleet.

Amsterdam, May 21.--The Kaiser has arrived at Potsdam in order to settle the Ministerial crisis. Later on he will go to the Russian front.

Herr von Bichter (Under-Secretary for the Interior) announced in the Reichstag yesterday that a large sum of money would be available after the war for the rebuilding of the German merchant fleet, and, that something in that direction had already been done. Workmen from the Imperial shipyards would be spared for this purpose as far as possible.

Herr Stresemann (National Liberal) urged the creation of an Imperial Ministry for Commerce, and said that calamity to Germany's economic life had been prevented solely by the quick success of the armies in opening up vast districts producing raw materials and by German science providing substitutes for those materials. He added :- "To-day since the difficulty has been overcome, we can safely admit it. An Imperial Ministry for Commerce would closely watch the post-war measures of our enemies. We would never believe that England would adopt compulsory service. She is proceeding with the greatest reck-lessness, regardless of consequences, and she knows no half-measures, scruples, or sentimentalities, political or economic. Hence everyone, even German representatives abroad, should work as commercial agents. Goods, not money, should be sent abroad to

Germany and America.

improve the rate of German exchange.'

Berne, May 12th .- The German Imperial Chancellor (Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg), during the secret debate in Reichstag last Sunday on the reply to America, admitted that the Government wished strongly to tell America to mind her own business, but political considerations overcome patriotic zeal. An overwhelming majority of experts, he said, counselled prudence, as the advantages of unrestricted submarine warfare did not balance the disadvantages of the war. He added that, whatever error had been committed in overstating the value of submarines against England's navy, it was no longer believed possible to force England. It would be folly to understimate the consequences of war against America, as he possessed information that other nations would join America. The Government was convinced of the necessity for keeping the peace. Germany's reply was worded so as to reserve liberty of action if the situation changes, when the Government may cancel the concession to America and was aimed at Admiral von Tirpitz.

The Bosnian Crisis.

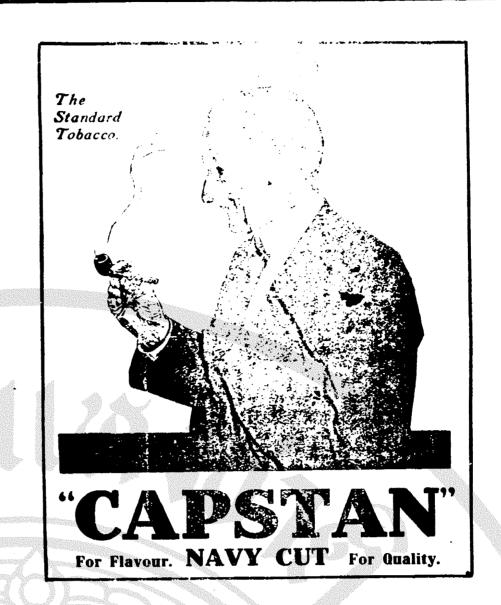
Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's statement that Great Britain's attitude at the time of the Bosnian crisis was bellicone is pretty well disposed of by the despatch of February 27, 1909, says the North China Herald. It is put altogether out of court when we recall the circumstance which surrounded the crisis. In the first place less than two months before the annexation, namely on August 13, 1908, the late King Edward paid what was to prove his last visit to the Emperor Francis' people at I-chl. On his way thither he had visited the German Emperor at Friedrichshof Castle near Homburg and one of the subjects discussed was an Anglo-German agreement for the limitation of naval armaments. The discussion was without result and when King Edward arrived at Ischl he did his utmost to get the Emperor of Austria to influence Emperor William. It is possible that Francis Joseph, who was a great friend of the late King would have listened to this suggestion and agreed to act on it. Baron von Aehrenthal however, who was decidedly and openly anti-British, turned him against it. So firmly convinced, nevertheless, was King Edward of the pacific intentions of the Central Powers and so little had he on his own side to conceal, that when, the day after leaving Ischl, he heard at Marienbad that Austro-Hungary was preparing to annex Bosnia, he dismissed the sugges-tion as entirely improbable. That the news of the annexation should have aroused great indignation in Britain is only natural, for King Edward had been deliberately deceived and Sir W. E. Goschen, then British Ambassador at Vienna, deliberately lied to. But when once the matter had become a fait accompli Great Britain's influence was on the side of peace.-Ex.

Oppressor and M ser.

Lord Clauricarde, the miser millionaire peer, who died on April 12 practised economy even in making his will, the contents of which were disclosed recently. He left £2,500,000, and disposed of this great sum in a document of 200 words, witnessed by his housekeeper and butler. Except for an annuity of £1,000 left to his niece, Miss Burga Weyland, daughter of Lady Catherine Weyland, and \$20,000 left to his nephew, Mr. Mark Weyland, the fortune goes to his grandnephew, Viscount Lascelles, eldest son of the Earl of Harewood.

resume the unrestricted sinking of merchantmen.

The Chancellor's condemnation of the overestimate of submarine efficacy



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should mark on the tablet of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their ac-knowledged vatue in kinney, liver, and stomach disorders, have a specially benestomach disorders, have a specially bene-ficial effect in such aliments as are peculiar to women. many of whom endure needless pain and Hi-health through ignorance of this important fact.

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Foreign Press Views.

Verdun.

In the "Berliner Tageblatt," Commander Moraht, the German military expert writes :-

All our attacks on Verdun depend, as our adversaries have long ago recognised, on the smashing effect of our heavy guns. What we are now doing, we have learnt on a smaller scale in the attack on other occidental fortresses. The formidable fire of our heavy artillery has not, however, been able to gain on Verdun excepting step, by step, and this is only due to the increase in the number of our heavy arms and munitions. It seems impossible that our enemies will be able to do the same.

The "Neue Freie Press" Vienna) says: The French forces are (endeavouring, by desperate efforts, to push back our attacks and to defend themtress. They construct ramparts and work to raise their fortifications: they dig trenches and protect them with harbed wire, ring after ring; they have throwing regiment after regiment into to-day. the terrible whirlpool. They battle with a pluck defying death and fight heroically for every inch and each corner of

M. Poincare's Speech.

Says the Gaulois: Yes, it is necessary to put Germany into a position that she will be unable to recommence the war; it is necessary to free Europe from her menace. There's our ideal! May we add that, in order to realise this ideal, it is necessary, not alone to work to enfeeble the strength of the Germans, but also to work for the growth of our own power. It is through our force that German weakness must come, and it is doubtless that, had in time past we had become really strong, our enemies, before attacking us, would have first looked twice at matters.

In this connection the Libre Parole writes: May no one now deceive himself. The undertaking given by the President of the Republic to the electors of Driant is ratified unanimonsly by the entire nation, and commands as to redouble our efforts in order to bring this implacable war to an end. We will redouble our efforts, ever sphere they may lie. We are certain that our Allies, who admire the also impose on themselves the same necessary sacrifices to gain the victory for the common end and for the good of all the powers of the Entente, Force Germany to accept our peace. That's

force, all our intelligence, all our will, to the one end-the conquest of Germany. There lies our duty.

An Interesting Feature.

With reference to the Foreign Press, the Journal of Commerce says that in these days, when a broad conception of the world's opinion on the war is the keynote of truly understanding the situation, valuable and admirable work is done by the "Cambridge University Magazine" in the clever survey it gives each week of the f reign Press. These translations are edited by Mr. C. R. Buxton and contain the cream of the ideas and trend of opinion in France. Russia, Germany, Italy, Holland, and America-as far the "Cambridge University Magaze ine," which is edited by members of selves against the encircling of the for- | the University, maintains that intelligent detachment and balance when judging passing events, which makes it indispensable to the independent thinker, who finds little enough of brought up their best big guns and are these qualities in the ordinary Press of

Egypt.

Mersa Matruls, April 17, -There are several reasons which make it unsafe to prophery when the complete submission of the Western Arabs will be secured, but anyone who has been permitted to visit the long line of country on Egypt's western seaboard, and to go deep on to the Lybian plateau along the boundaries of Tripels, sees the plainest evidence that the power they have for mischiel is broken.

The value of the swift, unerring. paralysing strokes of General Peyton's little force has in the mashing of the German and Turkish influence over the Beduin, and you cannot go through the country without getting the fullest proof everywhere of the complete failure of their plans. For several weeks the Bedrins have been surrendering at the rate of hundreds a day. Taey are trokking east towards the camps prepared for them many miles away, where the wiles of the Turks are lost upon them and where food is freely given. Every party you meet is in whatever they may be, and in what- | a pitiable plight. Starving men, women. and children are witnesses of the scheming of the Germans. The coun-French for their marvellous clan, will try is absolutely barren, and not grain of the burley of rare quality which is Margules only contribution to the wildle garacte has been raised in the district this season. The Arabs have been living on roots

all! Apply every physical and moral | and smails, but the struggle for existence is hard, and the cairns in the desert tell of those fallen by the way. There are in this garrison two small Arab girls who, abandoned by their tribe to die on the sandy uplands, were picked up by a patrol and brought into camp. They were mere skeletons, and it seemed impossible that they could live, but the hospital sisters nursed them back to life.

Clemency to the Arabs. We are feeding the multitude, and the biscuifs and dried dates handed out a to this big portion of the enemy army are only less prized than the pass which permits the journey to the cust, and to safety and peace. The Arabs have learnt in a hard school, and it is difficult to believe that Turkish couning or German gold will ever again sucas they are reflected in the newspapers I ceed in raising Beduius to fight against of these countries. In all its articles | English rule. You feel proud of your race when you hear and see how we wage war against the emisguided savages. There has been no wanton killing, though, by the rules of war a treacherous enemy never more deserved the full penalty. In open battle wehit hard and often, but the man desiring to sucrender was given his libeto. live to understand a generous fee. It has frequently happen of when the armoured cars were recommending parties of three or fear Arabs were met. Their arms were taken from them, and all copipm at and ammunition destroyed, but as there was reroom in the ears for prisoners the mea were allowed to go. Mon thus set free can compare our acts with the ruthlesness of Turkish and Germa Pofficers in their own camps of which they complain, and the steady thow of deserters from the enemy will doubtless increase in volume.

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Skaloke Ban Dava (: r dit Tra Sio Den Chair Ban Meh Chair Chair Ban Piraji Gengkof Korat Bangkok	Dep. Arr.	 p.m. 7.45	9.20 10.21 a.m. 9.10 10.6 10.15 11.57 p.m. 3,8 p.m. 12.30 1.26 6.8 p.m. 3,50	4.40 5.41 р.ш. 4.26 5.29 5.38 р.ш. 4.41 5.51		Chengket Lopburi Ban Phaji Korat Gengkoi Ean Phaji Ban Phaji Ayuthia Bangkok Petrieu	Arr. Dep Arr. Dep Arr. Dep Arr. Dep.	3.52 6.21 a.m. 6.27 7.13 9.28 a.m. 7.30	7.10 8.30 a.m. 7.12 8.22 a.m. 8.37 9.25 11.35 p.m. 3.55	7.20 9.22 11.6 p.m. 12.21 a.m. 7.— 11.32 p.m. 12.29 p.m. 12.44 1.23 3.16	10.43 p.m. 12.28 1.56 3.4 p.m. 1.52 2.59 p.m. 3.14 3.58 6.—
Shaloke Ban Dara (i.r. dit Tra São Den Chair Ban Meh Chair Chair Gengkot Kora	Dep. Arr.	 	9.20 10.21 a.m. 9.10 10.6 10.15 11.57 p.m. 3,8 p.m. 12.30 1.26 6.8	4.40 5.41 p.m. 4.26 5.29 5.38 p.m. 4.41 5.51		Chengket Lopburi Ban Phaji Korat Gengkoi Lan Phaji Ban Phaji Ayuthia Bangkok	Arr. Dep Arr. Dep Arr. Dep Arr. Dep.	3.52 6.21 a.m. 6.27 7.13 9.28 a.m. 7.30	7.10 8.30 a.m. 7.12 8.22 a.m. 8.37 9.25 11.35 p.m. 3.55	7.20 9.22 11.6 p.m. 12.21 a.m. 7.— 11.32 p.m. 12.29 p.m. 12.44 1.23 3.16	10.43 p.m. 12.28 1.56 3.4 p.m. 1.52 2.59 p.m. 3.14 3.58 6.—

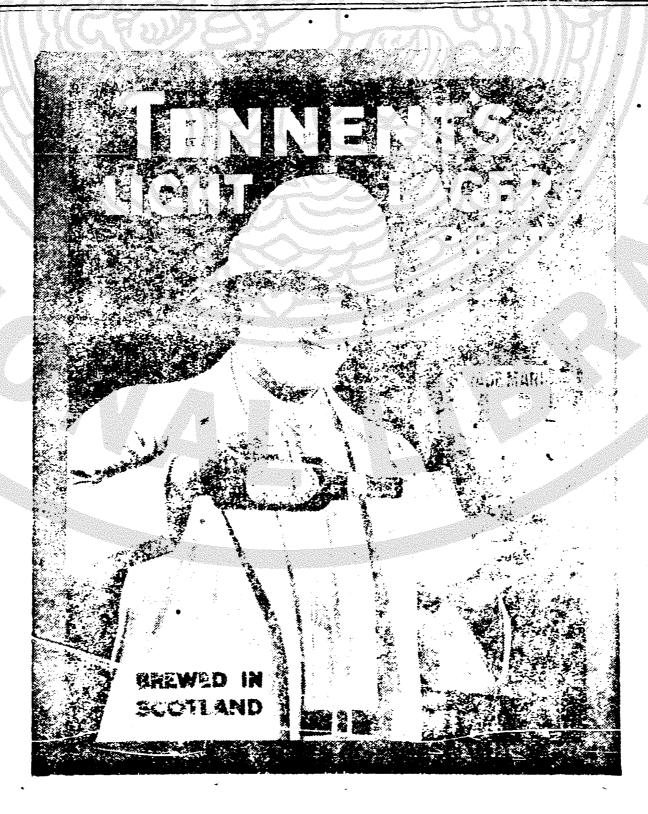
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Foreign Press Views.

Verdun.

In the "Berliner Tageblatt," Commander Moraht, the German military expert writes:—

All our attacks on Verdun depend, as our adversaries have long ago recognised, on the smashing effect of our heavy guns. What we are now doing, we have learnt on a smaller scale in the attack on other occidental fortresses. The formidable fire of our heavy artillery has not, however, been able to gain on Verdun excepting step, by step, and this is only due to the increase in the number of our heavy arms and munitions. It seems impossible that our enemies will be able to do the same.

The "Nene Freie Press". Vienna) says: The French forces are (endeavouring, by desperate efforts, to push back our attacks and to defend themselves against the encircling of the fortress. They construct ramparts and work to raise their fortifications; they dig trenches and protect them with barbed wire, ring after ring; they have brought up their best big guns and are throwing regiment after regiment into the terrible whirlpool. They battle with a pluck defying death and fight heroically for every inch and each corner of soil.

M. Poincare's Speech.

Says the Gaulois: Yes, it is necessary to put Germany into a position that she will be unable to recommence the war; it is necessary to free Europe from her menace. There's our ideal! May we add that, in order to realise this ideal, it is necessary, not alone to work to enfeeble the strength of the Germans, but also to work for the growth of our own power. It is through our force that German weakness must come, and it is doubtless that, had in time past we had become really strong, our enemies, before attacking us, would have first looked twice at matters.

In this connection the Libre Parole writes: May no one now deceive himself. The undertaking given by the President of the Republic to the electors of Driant is ratified unanimously by the entire nation, and commands us to redouble our efforts in order to bring this implacable war to an end. We will redouble our efforts, whatever they may be, and in whatever sphere they may lie. We are certain that our Allies, who admire the French for their marvellous clan, will also impose on themselves the same necessary sacrifices to gain the victory for the common end and for the good of all the powers of the Entente, Force Germany to accept our peace. That's

all! Apply every physical and moral and snails, but the struggle for existorce, all our intelligence, all our will, tence is hard, and the cairns in the to the one end—the conquest of Germany. There lies our duty.

There are in this garrison two small

An Interesting Feature.

With reference to the Foreign Press. the Journal of Commerce says that in these days, when a broad conception of the world's opinion on the war is the keynote of truly understanding the situation, valuable and admirable work is done by the "Cambridge University Magazine" in the clever survey it gives each week of the foreign Press. These translations are edited by Mr. C. R. Buxton and contain the cream of the ideas and trend of opinion in France, Russia, Germany, Italy, Holland, and America-as far as they are reflected in the newspapers of these countries. In all its articles 1 the "Cambridge University Magazine," which is edited by members of the University, maintains that intelligent detachment and balance when judging passing events, which makes I it indispensable to the independent thinker, who finds little enough of these qualities in the ordinary Press of to-day.

Egypt.

Mersa Matruh, April 17.—There are several reasons which make it unsafe to prophesy when the complete submission of the Western Arabs will be secured, but anyone who has been permitted to visit the long line of country on Egypt's western seaboard, and to go deep on to the Lybian plateau along the boundaries of Tripoli, sees the plainest evidence that the power they have for mischief is broken.

The value of the swift, \unerring, paralysing strokes of General Peyton's little force lies in the smashing of the German and Turkish influence over the Bedvin, and you cannot go through the country without getting the fullest proof everywhere of the complete failure of their plans. For several weeks the Bednins have been surrendering at the rate of hundreds a day. Taev are trekking east towards the camps prepared for them many miles away, where the wiles of the Turks are lost upon them and where food is freely given. Every party you meet is in a pitiable plight. Starving men, women, and children are witnesses of the scheming of the Germans. The country is absolutely barren, and not grain of the barley of rare quality which is Matruh's only contribution to the world's markets has been raised in the district this season. The Arabs have been living on roots and snails, but the struggle for existence is hard, and the cairns in the desert tell of those fallen by the way. There are in this garrison two small Arab girls who, abandoned by their tribe to die on the sandy uplands, were picked up by a patrol and brought into camp. They were mere skeletons, and it seemed impossible that they could live, but the hospital sisters nursed them back to life.

Clemency to the Arabs. We are feeding the multitude, and the biscuits and dried dates handed out to this big portion of the enemy army are only less prized than the pass which permits the journey to the east, and to safety and peace. The Arabs have learnt in a hard school, and it is difficult to believe that Turkish conning or German gold will ever again succeed in raising Beduins to fight against. English rule. You feel proud of your race when you hear and see how we wage war against these misguided sayages. There has been no wanton killing, though by the rules of war a treacherous enemy nover more descried the full penalty. In open battle we hit hard and often, but the man desiring to surrender was given his life to. live to understand a generous foe. It has frequently happened when the armoured cars were reconnoitring parties of three or four Arabs were met. Their arms were taken from them, and all equipment and ammunition destroyed, but as there was no room in the cars for prisoners the men were allowed to go, Mon thus set free can compare our acts with the ruthlessness of Turkish and German officers in their own camps of which they com-

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plain, and the steady flow of deserters

from the enemy will doubtless increase

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TIME TABLE.

LINE 1—BANGKABUE TO BANG QUANG & MUANG NAWN.

Boats leave Bangkabue to Bang Quang, Muang Nawn & Pakret.

a.m. 6.40, 7.30, 8.00, 9.30, 10.30, 11.40, 12.10.

p.m. 1, 1.30, 2.30, 3.10, 3.50, 4.40, 5.30 daily.

Bangkabue to Samkuk ... 2.30 p.m. daily.

"Kal Koh Yai ... 1.00

LINE 2—TANON TOK TO PAKLAT in connection with Paklat Tram Cars Thahin

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.

LINE 3-THA CHANG WANG LUANG TO KLONG BANGKOK NOL

Boats teave Tha Chang warg Luang landing a.m. 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30. 11.30, and 12.30 and p.m. 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 and 4.30 daily.

LINE 4-KLONG SAMRONG LOCK TO BANG HIA.

Boats leave the Lock in connection with the Paknam Railway train

ROYAL STATE RAILWAYS.

(Broad Gauge Lines.)

TIME TABLE

In force from 15th Dec., 1915.

			, n. ,				2030				
Bangkok Ayuthia	Dep.	J- 7	[-9.48]	1.25	3.33	·		a.m.	a.m. 9,7 p.m.	p.m	
Ban Phaji	Arr.	0.47	p.m. 12.20	4.24	6.30	Den Chai Tha Sao Utaradit))))	7.1 7.18	12.38 2.21 2.40	•••	***
	Arr.	11.5 ji.m.	1.55	p.m. 4.30 5.48	 a.m 7.9	Ban Dara Sawa'loke Ban Dara	Dep.	8.16 8.in. 7 6.1	3.26 p.m. 2.10 3.11	•••	•••
Chengket Pak'poh Pak'poh	Arr. Dep.	2.17 p.m. 2.26	5.40 a.m. 6.30	,	7.2 9.5	Ban Dara Pitsa'loke			p.m. 3.32 5.30		•••
Pitsa'loke Pitsa'loke Ban Dara	Dep.	a,in.	a.ia. 7.4	2.2		Pitsa'loke Pak'poh		p.m. 1.45 6.20		•••	a.m. 7.— 10.34
Ban Dara Sikaloko	Dep.	a.m.	a.m. 9.20 10.21	4,40	•••	Pak'poh Chengket	Arr.	p.m. 3.52 6.21	a.m.	7.20 9.22	a.m. 10.43. p.m. 12.28.
Ban Dara Uraradit	Dep.		a.m. 9.10 10.6		•••	Lopburi Ban Phaji	Dep. Arr.			11.6 p.m. 12.21	3.4
Tha Sao Den Chai Ban Meh Chang	Arr.		10.15 11.57 p.m. 3.8	5.38		Korat Gengkoi	Dep			7.— 11.32 p.m.	
Ban Phaji Gengkot Korat	Dep.	10.— 11.7)).1 n .	p.m. 4.41 5.51		Ban Phaji Ban Phaji Ayuthia Bangkok	Dep.	a.m. 6.27 7.13 9.28	8.22 a.m. 8.37 9.25 11.35		p.m. 3.14 3.58
Bangkok Petrieu	Dep. Arr.		3.50			Petrieu	Dep.	a.m. 7.30 9.38	p.m. 3.55	-	.
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