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VOL 44. NO. 179

BANGKOK TUESDAY, AUGUST 20 1918.

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Is a necessity in every house. It has a record of many thousands of cures in all parts of the world. There is no experiment about it. It is a certainty. Keep a bottle always handy.

Agents for Bangkok,
The British Dispensary
New Road and Seekak.

10th August, 1918.

TIDE TABLE.

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

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

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

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Aug. 7th New Moon 3 h 12 m a.m.
15th First Quarter 5 h 58 m a.m.
23rd Full Moon 11 h 44 m a.m.
29th Last Quarter 2 h 7 m a.m.

British (Siam) War Aid Association

The Association has received two urgent appeals for funds, as described below, and will gladly receive and forward the donations of any one wishing to subscribe.

Bureau de secours aux prisonniers de guerre. British section.

This appeal, forwarded to the Association by H. E. the British Minister, has been received from Lord Acon, of the British Legation at Bern, who strongly recommends it.

The "Bureau de Secours" is established at Bern. It gets into touch as soon as possible with newly captured British prisoners in Germany, and sends fresh bread and biscuits to them at a time when food is urgently needed.

The Bureau is in a position to assist these prisoners of war some time before any efficient help can arrive from England.

Farm Colony.

Patron H. M. King George V.
This appeal, received from Lord Bal four of Burleigh, asks for donations for the formation of a Farm Colony where soldiers and sailors, suffering from tuberculosis, can receive proper attention and yet do useful outdoor work which, it is hoped, will restore them to full health again.

Donations should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. C. Roberts, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

10th August, 1918.
e.o.d. 10-22

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J. C. HEGGIE.

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Motor Cars and ponies can always be had.

T. S. APCAR,
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Salvaging 407 Ships.

Perils of Gas and Oil.

Between October, 1915, and December, 1917, 260 merchant ships, the majority of them vessels of considerable tonnage, were saved by the Section. Since then the increased efficiency of an expanded department has resulted in 147 ships being restored to the Mercantile Marine in the short period of five months. A total of 407 ships saved—for without salvage operations they must have been written off as lost—is a record of which the Section can be proud, and which invites the gratitude and admiration of the public, whose food supplies depend on the maintenance at adequate strength of the merchant fleet.

Salvage duty is laborious and must often be conducted under very hazardous conditions. Work which has taken days to perform is sometimes swept away by a single heavy sea. Men have lost their lives, not only by drowning, but in encounter with other perils. One of the greatest troubles with which the service has had to contend is the accumulation of gas in the holds of sunken vessels due to decomposed vegetable matter, rotting meat, and other forms of decay. Grain, for instance, develops sulphuretted hydrogen, which causes semi-blindness and violent sickness. Happily, a chemist has now discovered a means to deal with this gas, and after a rotting cargo has been sprayed with the preparation he has invented work can go on freely.

Before the war salvage, owing to the ratio of cost to the value of a wrecked vessel, was often not attempted, but with the present value it is worth while to save all ships, and operations have been undertaken and in the majority of cases carried out successfully which would not have been considered four years ago. When the magnitude of the work took it beyond the scope of private enterprise the chief surveyor of the Liverpool underwriters came to the Admiralty and organised the Salvage Section. The ships of the Liverpool Salvage Association and those of private salvage companies were placed under Government direction, and eventually Admiralty ships were also converted into salvage vessels. To-day the Section has a large quantity of plant and equipment than has hitherto been assembled anywhere in the world and the results achieved, after a great deal of experimental work, are so astonishing that for the present it would be unwise to relate them.

It can be said, however, that new types of salvage machinery have come into use in the operations, and the machinery has been developed to an extent that would have been impossible in peace time. One illustration of this is the actual raising of ships from deep water by means of pontoons or lifting craft. It used to be held that a vessel sunk in deep water, whose actual displacement or lifting weight was more than about 1,600 tons, must be regarded as a total loss.

This proved to be wrong, as the following example will show:—A large Government collier partly filled with coal was sunk by collision in 12 fathoms, partially blocking a very important channel and anchorage. Her removal became a matter of urgent necessity, but strong tides and changes of bad weather precluded the adoption of the ordinary methods such as to use cofferdams. There was no alternative but demolition by explosives or an attempt at lifting by means of pontoons. It was decided to attempt the lifting. The weight, including accumulated mud, was calculated at 3,500 tons, but by emptying the ballast tanks and forepeak that could be reduced to about 2,800 tons. The vessel had sunk into the mud at the bottom past the turn of the bilge, and the prospects did not appear very encouraging.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the wire lifting ropes under the vessel but after sweeping work with the salvage ships 16 3/4 wire ropes were placed in position and brought up to four Admiralty lifting craft riding over the wreck. Each of the ropes had a guaranteed breaking strain of 250 tons. When all the preparations had been prepared the water in the ballast tanks was removed by compressed air and the first lift successfully made. The ship was eventually carried a distance of over a mile and moved in shore clear of the anchorage. Then other lifts were made, and the vessel taken along until her decks were almost dry at low water. This enabled divers to patch the hole in the hull roughly, and the ship was pumped out and floated. The remaining stages were easy. The collier duly arrived in port, was repaired, and afterwards made many successful voyages before her career, one regret to learn, was ended by an enemy torpedo. Stories of successful salvage could be multiplied. Quite recently a vessel carrying a food cargo valued at £3,000,000 was torpedoed. Rescue tugs took the ship in tow, but she was drawing so much water that she sank before she could be beached high and dry. The torpedo had torn a hole in her 40ft. long and ordinary pumping appliances would have been of little use. Submersible electric motor pumps a great

new asset in salvage work, were put in the stakehold, however, divers went down, and the ship was pumped out. Both vessel and cargo were saved.

In another case among the records of the department an oil tank steamer was mined and caught fire. She could be beached, but to put out the flames the ship had to be scuttled. The salvage men fired about 40 shots into her, and she went down. When the fire was extinguished divers plunged up the shot holes, and patched up other damage, and she was taken to a repairing port. Much of the cargo was saved. The dangerous character of the work may be judged when it is said that while the salvage ships were standing by the burning ship there were constant explosions of benzine gas which brought blazing oil down in showers on the decks. Among methods adopted by the salvage men which have proved of outstanding value is the application of a "standard patch" for torpedoed vessels. The value of these patches is exemplified by the experience of a ship which was twice torpedoed. She was first pierced in the after hold. A patch was put on, and the vessel was then able to start for her repairing port under her own steam. On the run the boat was struck by a second torpedo on the opposite side, exactly abreast of the repaired plates. The explosion blew off only a small part of the patch, and the ship eventually reached port.

It is heartening to know that in spite of the peril of the work the percentage of lives lost on the salvage ships has been very small, and only one salvage vessel has been lost.

What Britain Did for Russia.

Great Britain, as is well known, gave Russia, immediately after the outbreak of war, much material assistance. One of our chief duties lay in keeping open the waterway at Murmansk and Archangel when other European ports were closed from the oceans. The stream of supplies was continuous. There was neither pause nor stint in what was done, and the British Navy was behind all the work, and the salvation of Russia from imminent disaster. The British Government, in its desire to do all it could for Russia and the Russians, took upon itself, assisted by its Allies, the business of sending into the country everything that was required. Supplies were furnished on a very great scale. Archangel had always her own important export, chiefly of timber, flax and tar, and soon became one of the busiest ports in the world. The harbour was improved. What had been green fields became in a short time a mile or more

of wharves at which ships were berthed, roads were repaired, and electric tramways were opened. Murmansk, on the Kola inlet out on the Arctic, became a great and thriving port, and the railway was carried out there on the ice. Under the shelter of the British Navy, British shipping and shipping from many parts of the world thronged the port. The duties were of the most arduous character, and continually mines were being swept up and submarines encountered. It is interesting to know that the Iphigenia, which is one of the block ships at Zebrugge, was depot and repair ship in the Arctic in 1915-1916. The ports became veritable freight yards, and stores were soon piled high on the quays. Great Britain sent to Russia every kind of gun and supply which armies can require, with vast quantities of clothing, boots, and food.

Wines At Phenomenal Prices.

The sales of wine held on behalf of the Red Cross Society have been remarkably successful, owing largely to the King's contribution. The sales took place in the Wool Exchange, and occupied a week, the prices realised being phenomenal. A bottle of King's rum (1820) fetched £50 and three bottles of Jamaica rum (1776) £25. The champagne from the Royal cellars included Madame Clicquot (1916), which brought from £45 to £62 10s. a dozen. Several bottles of 1820 port given to the King by the late King of Portugal realised £30 a dozen, and royal tawny port fetched £52 10s. a dozen. Claret brought from £8 to £10 10s. to £16 10s. a dozen. Some bottles of Curacao were sold for £100 a dozen.

Owing to the self-denying ordinance with regard to intoxicating liquors which the King has inaugurated, it is presumed that most of these wines will be kept to celebrate the Proclamation of Peace.

A London message of June 18 said:—A wine trade sale on behalf of the British Red Cross Society is being held, and there are 300 donors of wines, spirits, etc. The King sent \$58 dozen of wine from the Royal cellars. Extraordinary prices were obtained for the wine, traders out vying each other. The sale will last for five days, and it is expected to realise £40,000.

KEEP IT HANDY.

Immediate relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by the British Dispensary.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED OUT A NEW STOCK

HAMS and PROVISIONS of the BEST QUALITY

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Two large second-hand Cars.

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Siam Motor Works, Ltd.

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DIRECTIONS.—Take 14 table-spoonfuls three a day one hour before meals. Take pure without water. Under 14 years one table-spoonful, under 7 years 1 table-spoonful, and for babies up to one year old 1 tea-spoonful. When the pain is severe, double the dose. Can be taken by women even.

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

For children, apply with cotton wool on the cheek and relief is certain within half an hour. For cough and Sorethroat, sip the mixture slowly. For Eczema, apply externally and take internally as directed. For Beri beri, take till toes thrice a day. For Cholera, take one table-spoonful every 1/2 an hour.

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

For Earache, clean the ear first with cotton wool, put 3 or 6 drops in, to ear and stuff the hole with cotton wool—Relief is certain within a few minutes.

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

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

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

For Snake, Dog or Cat bites, poisonous fish stings, etc., when applied externally with cotton wool a few minutes after the occurrence, instant relief will be obtained. Take also internally 14 table-spoonfuls three a day. But when treatment is sought a few hours after the occurrence, besides using the application, take mixture internally for a fortnight.

Can be given also to animals and birds for any sort of disease.

Price per bottle of 2 oz. 80 Stangs, 3 oz. Tes. 1.40, 4 oz. Tes. 1.80, 6 oz. Tes. 2.50, 8 oz. Tes. 2.85, 16 oz. Tes. 4.25. Postage extra.

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

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The Siam Observer

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1918.

THE POWER TO WIN.

When Mr. Churchill said "All the world is marching against Germany and we have but to persevere to conquer" he uttered a great truth and one which the pacifists would do well to remember. There are those who agree with the sentiments of Lord Lansdowne who practically echoes the words of Kuehlmann that a military decision may be impossible and that a peace offensive is the right policy to pursue. Such persons fail to see that Germany is tottering and that at a time when America has only just begun. They moreover do not bear in mind that Russia is not yet out of consideration and that the trend of events goes to show that she will yet again take her place by the side of the Allies as soon as the blighting influence of the Bolsheviki is removed. Russia is passing through a time of deep agony and it is a part of the duty of the Allies to endeavour to set her on her feet again for if the Germans are to be allowed to exploit the teeming millions of Russia there will arise a menace to the world's peace terrible to contemplate.

The Allies are fighting for a principle and when wars are waged for that purpose there must be no peace till the principle is established. The pacifists fail to recognise the fact that the Allies are not fighting for the glory of victory or for the humiliation of Germany but are battling for the right to live unmolested by a pirate nation and to save themselves and their children from an unthinkable slavery; they are fighting that honour and justice may be established among the nations.

The war has cost Britain alone some seven thousand million sterling and if Germany is not deprived of her power to renew her assaults upon human freedom the huge burden debt will be augmented by the enormous preparations that will have to be made for a renewal of the struggle. The pacifists doubt the ability of the Allied arms to bring about this desired end, but there is no doubt of it among the overwhelming majority of Britons, in France or in America. Already we are on the high-road to success and not so much because of our recent splendid victories but because of the permanent influences that are working on the Allied side. There was a time, but a few short months ago, when things looked very dark; when the French and British armies were falling back and when it appeared that Paris would soon be in the enemy's hand. Even then we were sure of ultimate victory for we recognised that it is not the transient phases of this gigantic conflict that count but, as we have said above, it is the permanent influences working for us that are the deciding factors.

Liberty and militarism cannot dwell together in the world and so far Germany has evinced no serious desire to put away militarism. Hence the only thing that remains is for the Allies to continue the good fight—and it is a good fight that is waged in a holy cause—until German militarism is crushed for ever. Not until the Germans cast out the evil spirit from their midst and give pledges that they will respect the rights of other nations will peace be given them.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MAJOR and Mrs. Andersen are in town.

RUGBY Practice as usual to-morrow afternoon.

THE Siamese s.s. *Den Samud* and *Valaya* have arrived from Singapore. The latter brought 25 bags of mail.

A TOWN with seven hotels and four churches is being depopulated by the closing of the Great Fing-ill mine in West Australia.

THE Post and Telegraph Department reports that Chiangmai line is not properly working between Chiangmai and Bangkok. Other lines are all right.

THERE are about 2½ millions of German and Austrian prisoners in Russia at present. A German Commission is in Petrograd to arrange an exchange.

NAPOLEON's great-grandson, Daniel Napoleon Mesnard, has been killed at the head of a machine gun section at Rheims. He was descended from Count Leon, Napoleon's natural son.

WESTERN Australia's new Income tax Bill abrogates the exemption of incomes under £200. It taxes bachelors receiving over £100 salary and married men earning over £156 salary yearly.

It is reported that the Germans have carried off the printing presses, linotypes and the other machinery of the Belgian daily paper, *Le Patriote*, and sold them to the publishers of German reviews. *Le Patriote* has not been published during the war, as the Belgian Press has always refused to appear under the censorship of the invader.

LEE Tek Wa (Khin Senz) who was committed for trial by the Borispah Court on Saturday on a charge of fraud and forgery and remanded in custody was produced before the court again yesterday when an application was made for bail. The Court made its order at past 4 p.m. allowing bail in Tes. 200,000 in cash. The money was found by the defendant's friends within a short time and deposited in Court.

The Court.

Our translation of the notification in the Government Gazette as published in yesterday's issue, is, we regret to announce, erroneous.

The notice is to the effect that during His Majesty's absence from the Capital on medical advice, Ministers of State are to meet at the Grand Palace in Bangkok every afternoon at 5 p.m. in order that they have opportunity to confer on questions of Administration. Any Minister who happens to be with His Majesty at Bang-Pa-In will send a deputy to these conferences.

Decision in a River Collision.

A nautical correspondent sends us the following translation from the *Norges Handels- og Skipsstatistiske*, a Norwegian newspaper devoted to the publication of shipping-news as he believes it may be of much interest to masters trading at this port as the general opinion amongst many of them is the same as that held by the assessors in the Lower Court in the case reported, viz: that local custom should give way to certain sections in the International Collision Rules.

In the evening of the 1st December 1916 the steamers "Trip" and "Eidel" collided in the Glommen (a river in the southern part of Norway) in the vicinity of Yoen brick manufactory. The "Trip" was northward bound and navigated on her starboard side of the River, while the "Eidel" going in the opposite direction navigated on the same side—her own port side. It was a dark but clear night and the lights were in order. When the distance between the vessels was one cable the "Trip" gave one short blast on the whistle. This signal was not answered by the "Eidel" which kept her course. After the "Trip" had renewed the signal the collision took place. The damage done amounted to a couple of thousand kroner for each of the vessels.

At the Marine Court the "Trip" was sentenced to pay the "Eidel" the damage caused, as the assessors in the Court—against the judge—found that it was a local custom in these waters that vessels coming up navigated on their own port side, benefitting thereby by the current. It had to be supposed that the "Trip" was fully aware of this custom.

The Supreme Court, however, sided with the judge in the Maritime Court and sentenced the "Eidel" to pay the damage done to the "Trip" amounting to kr. 1670, while the costs in both Courts were disallowed.

According to section 25 of the Collision Rules it was the duty of the "Eidel" in a narrow channel like the one in question to keep to her starboard side of the midchannel and in any case she should have altered her course to starboard after the signal was given by the "Trip". The "local custom" referred to above is at variance with section 25 of the Collision Rules and there was not in the present case any danger existing for the navigation of the vessels that could entitle a departure from above section in the Collision Rules. In the case in point there only existed difficult tide ways.

Football.

Junior Cup.

On Saturday last at the Suan Kularb grounds a large gathering was present to witness the final match for the above Cup between the Royal Pages School and the Royal Entertainments Department. Owing to the fire which broke out during the earlier part of the afternoon at Sowchingcha the number of spectators present was smaller than that of the previous day.

The play was very even and exciting from start to finish. The only advantage the Department had over their opponents was their forward line which worked in fine style all along. Their passing was good but the right extreme did not realize the necessity of passing to his centre and thereby hopelessly failed to score many a time as the ball was lying at a very difficult angle. There was only one goal scored which was taken in the first half of the play. This was taken owing to the fact that the Royal Pages had their opponents left extremely unmarked. The latter received and had plenty of time to pass direct to Sngat who netted. With ten minutes more for half time the Royal Pages made good attempts to score and at the whistle they were making fair headway into their opponents territory.

Five minutes after resuming play the Royal Pages got a forced corner but to no result. This part of the game was mostly up and down play but the Pages did not give up. Hopes of defeating the Entertainments Department. They were very much on the offensive till the last and when there was only five minutes more for the close of the game another corner was awarded them. Before this was taken the game was suspended for a couple of minutes as one of the Department's forwards was disabled through loss of wind. He recovered soon and the corner was kicked but no goal was scored.

At the close of the game the winners of the day lined up before H. E. Phya Prasiddhi Subhakara, the President of the Association who besides handing the much coveted Cup to the Winners garlanded each one of the team and the Referee Mr. R. D. Craig. Great preparations had been made to take the Cup to its destination. A grand procession was comprised of the following: The Mounted Scouts in fancy dress commanded by Phra Song Bolahab, headed the procession. The Suan Kularb Boy Scouts Band followed with their company. Then came several companies of the Royal Entertainments Dept. followed by the Cup which was borne in a four in hand. Three more Royal Carriages followed with the rest of the team. Behind this one saw a huge football placed in a motor bus. Then came a party of the Department's musicians in a motor bus followed by a lakon troupe and at the last was the Rab band followed by another company of the "Lincoln Green." The procession went round the Chakrapetch Road towards the Dusit Palace.

Shell Transport Co. Shares.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China has received the following telegram from their Head Office which may prove of interest to some of our subscribers:

Holders of Shell Transport Co. Bearer shares may deposit the same with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China who are authorised to give receipts, quoting numbers, to enable holders to claim new shares. Bearer warrants must be endorsed by Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China as ex rights and such endorsement noted on receipt.

Irkutsk.

The city of Irkutsk which, according to Havis, is now in the hands of the Cz-cho Slovaks in the most important place in Siberia being not only the largest centre of population and the principal commercial depot but a fortified military post, an Archbishopric and the seat of many learned societies. It is in about the same latitude as London and is distant 3,792 miles by train from Petrograd.

The town stands on the Angara a tributary of the Yenesei 45 miles below its outflow from Lake Baikal. The river which is no less than 1900 ft. broad is crossed by a flying bridge.

Irkutsk is a very well-built city with wide, straight streets which are well-lighted. On several occasions it has suffered from disastrous fires one of which in 1879 destroyed the offices of Government, the museum and the Government archives.

The city has grown out of the winter quarters established in 1632 by the Czar Ivan Pokhabov for the collection of the fur tax from the Buriats. The climate is severe the mean annual temperature being but 31° F.

THE Great War.

The French Front.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Aug. 19. French communiqué:—We continued to progress in the fighting north and south of the Aisne.

We captured the strongly held Caesar's Camp and trenches west of Roye.

We pushed our lines south of the Aisne to the vicinity of Beauvraignes.

Over a thousand prisoners, numerous machine-guns and much material were captured north and south of the Aisne.

Since yesterday, farther south, we captured Canny-sur-Matz.

Strong enemy counter-attacks on Carnoy Farm was repulsed.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, Aug. 19.

We reached the outskirts of Beauvraignes capturing more than a thousand prisoners and numerous machine-guns.

North of the Aisne in the Autrechies region we took enemy positions on a front of 5 kilometres to a depth of 1,500 metres.

Paris, Aug. 20.

Yesterday in the course of actions at Canny-sur-Matz and Beauvraignes we took 400 prisoners.

Between the Oise and the Aisne we straightened our front on a line of 15 kilometres from Charlepont to Fontenoy.

At Noyenne we advanced two kilometres.

We took Noyon-Vingre and 2000 prisoners.

Rice Riots in Japan.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Aug. 19.

Osaka:—On the 13th inst. all rice-shops were closed.

Armed mobs to the number of two thousand attacked the police station demanding the release of the raiders of the rice-mill on the previous night.

The police dispersed the mobs with sabres and a hundred arrests were made. Troops have been sent from Kobe.

Tokyo:—The Emperor has donated three million yen for the relief of the sufferers from the abnormal price of rice. The Cabinet has disbursed ten million yen for the same purpose.

Americans Capture Village.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Aug. 19.

American communiqué:—We captured the village of Frapelle in the Vosges.

Havas Telegrams.

Paris, Aug. 19.

On the 14th inst. Fouck brought down three airships. The total brought down by him now amounts to sixty.

Paris:—The old cruiser Dupetit-Thouars, co-operating with the Americans in the protection of shipping in the Atlantic was torpedoed on the 7th inst. Thirteen of the crew are missing.

Moscow:—General Lavergne and the military staff were set at liberty at the same time as the Consuls.

The Czechoslovaks have taken Irkutsk.

In agreement with China, Japan is sending troops to Manchuria.

Paris, Aug. 20.

M. Ollivier has presented the Military Medal to Field Marshal Haig.

In accord with the Bolsheviks the Germans have occupied Vitolsk and Smolensk. [Central Russia.]

Paddy Crop Report Aug. 19, 1918.

Nasuan 1,300 Coyans at Tes. 98-171 each
Samruang 100 " " " 96-98 "
Namuang " " " " " "

Total 1,400 Coyans.

British Legation Telegrams.

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

Military Operations for the Week Ended August 15.

The ground gained during the past week involves an advance of from ten to fifteen miles on a front of forty-five miles. Well over thirty thousand prisoners have been captured and between six hundred and seven hundred guns. The German losses have been out of all proportion to those of the Allies and it is probable that the total Allied casualties do not amount to the number of prisoners taken.

Eye witnesses state that the proportion of German to British dead on the battlefield was far greater than in any previous offensive. The success of this offensive was principally due to the fact that the enemy were completely surprised and to the action of the tanks. The tanks made the surprise possible by enabling us to dispense with any preliminary bombardment.

Great precautions were taken to conceal our preparations and to effect the necessary concentration of troops and material as late as possible and with as great rapidity as possible.

As regards the tactics employed, combined action of infantry, air-crews and tanks worked most successfully.

Regarding the enemy's intentions on this battle-front there is no indication that he intends to withdraw further although the occupation by the French of Lassigny Ridge will probably entail further withdrawal on this part of the front. It would seem however that the enemy has at present no intention of withdrawing behind the Somme although his position west of the river is not very favourable.

Regarding the rest of the front the Germans during the past two days have begun withdrawal in the Serre salient and they have apparently evacuated the villages of Beaumont-Hamel, Serre, Puisieux, and Bacquoy.

In this area they are probably falling back with a view to obtaining a better defensive line and shortening their front.

Their withdrawal in the Lys salient has also been continued—falling back from one or two miles on a front of about nine miles.

It seems probable that they intend ultimately to evacuate the whole of this salient, but their retirement will be effected very gradually. These withdrawals appear to be indications that the enemy is not contemplating a further offensive on the British front but it is perhaps unsafe to form any definite conclusion at present. His ability however to undertake a further offensive has been seriously curtailed by the result of the past week's operations.

The Germans have used thirty-five divisions in the fighting between the Aisne and the Oise, fifteen of which were fresh divisions thrown in from reserve. The enemy now has on the whole western front only some sixteen fresh divisions in Rupprecht's group. In view of Germany's shortage of manpower and of the fact that the Allied rifle strength is now greater than that of the enemy, it is becoming increasingly doubtful whether Germany will risk another big attack in France this year.

Northern Russia.

Regarding the situation in Northern Russia there is increasing evidence that the Germans are contemplating an early advance against the German (Murmansk) railway. There seems little doubt that Finland will before long declare war.

With regard to the situation at Archangel the Bolshevik's rear-guard is occupying a position astride of the railway at Obverskai, about one hundred miles south of Archangel. There seems little doubt that they are offered largely by Germans. It is hoped to drive them from this position shortly. In their retreat the Bolsheviks committed every form of atrocity on the inhabitants who are all on our side. The situation in the rest of European Russia remains very obscure.

Eastern Siberia.

Regarding Eastern Siberia the arrival of the first British battalion which was the advance guard of the Allied contingent at Vladivostok was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm by the Czechs.

Assisting the Armenians.

With a view to assisting the Armenians and other pro-Entente elements in the Caucasus the British right flank in Mesopotamia has been extended to the Caspian Sea, so as to form a barrier across Persia against Turkish and German penetration. A British contingent has now arrived at Baku and is assisting in the defence of that place.

Havas Wires from Singapore.

The German Tactics.

Paris, Aug. 17.

The Germans yesterday continued the tactics they have been forced to employ during the last few weeks. They are making desperate efforts to stave off our further advance, and to gain time for the removal of their supplies and the organisation of their defence.

By counter attacks on a large scale, they endeavoured yesterday to secure a temporary relief for Roye, which is constantly under our fire at close range. But in this aim they completely failed. Two hundred and fifty prisoners and several machine-guns were left in the hands of the Allies; and the French and Canadian troops together followed up their success, and closed the cordon tighter round the town by advancing along the river Aisne.

The First Air Post.

The first regular air post in France is to be established between Paris and St. Nazaire (at the mouth of the Loire), with stopping places at Le Mans and Nantes. Including the stoppages, five hours will be allowed for the journey of 400 kilometres.

The Germans Being Beaten.

Paris, Aug. 18.

Under the continued and methodical pressure of the French and British forces between the Somme and the Oise, the enemy's defence of his vitally important battle-line centres is gradually collapsing, and the progress made yesterday is regarded as making it imperative for the Germans to effect a quick retreat to escape disaster. Chaulnes and Roye are outflanked to the north and south, while the Germans last hopes of being able to cling to Lassigny have been shattered by the capture of Canny-sur-Matz, and the further progress made by General Humbert's troops on the northern slopes of the all-important Lassigny ridge.

The success of the French troops in the Autrechies region gives them views over a vast area to the south-east of Noyon.

More than 1,000 prisoners were taken by the Allied troops in the fighting north and south of the Aisne in the last 24 hours.

Thrashing the Germans.

Retreat Made Terribly Costly.

Paris, Aug. 12.—Von Hutier, conscious of the formidable danger threatening his right wing, is hastily evacuating his heavy artillery, ammunition depots, and generally, all war material. The roads leading to the Somme are crowded with convoys, motors, artillery and infantry columns which are being bombarded continuously by the Allied aviators, who are decidedly the masters of the air. Cavalry, tanks and auto machine-guns continue their bold incursions across the enemy's lines, increasing the disorder among the Germans. During the last 24 hours, several of the general staff have been captured, also automobile parks, aviation aerodromes and ammunition. Whole trains and numerous ammunition depots have been abandoned intact by the enemy in his flight. Over the whole of the battle-front, the victorious advance of the Allied troops has continued, despite the resistance of the German reserves. All the bridges from Peronne to Ham have been broken down by the French bombing aviators, who have also systematically destroyed all footbridges which the German bridge builders have attempted to throw across the Somme. Powerful squadrons have relieved one another without ceasing, cutting off the enemy communications between both rivers. Twice the Germans have tried unsuccessfully to get their heavy artillery on the right bank and each time the foot bridges have been destroyed, and the material thrown into the river. Accordingly, the enemy is making desperate efforts to keep himself on the line indicated by the Roye and Peronne road, which is threatened by groups of Allied cavalry.

London, Aug. 13.—Le Petit Journal's correspondent on the British front says that Chaulnes, Carboneil, Suzanne, Mericourt and Peronne are burning.

London, Aug. 13.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, wiring this afternoon, says: An order signed by Ludendorff which was lately captured indicates the anxiety of the higher command regarding man-power. It is dated June 25.

Another order practically admits the Allies' supremacy in the air since Aug. 8.

Well over thirty divisions must have been heavily engaged by the British, Americans and French. The total German casualties on the western front since the beginning of Foch's counter-offensive is about 360,000, and of the guns lost in the same time about 1,200.

Prisoners state that at more than one

place drafts lately sent to reinforce the infantry have been composed largely of artillery men.

The enemy has removed or destroyed a large number of aerodromes in the Somme area, which has somewhat disorganised his air service.

London, Aug. 12.—Reuter learns from the battlefield that 450 guns have been captured.

It is understood that the French this morning resumed their attack in the southern sector where the great centre of interest is Lassigny massif, as the situation depends upon its possession.

The enemy reaction, with fresh divisions, was particularly heavy before Roye.

Thirty-one enemy divisions have so far been identified, including eight from Prince Rupprecht's reserves while von Marwitz's eight divisions in the line at the commencement of the battle have been practically over-run, prisoners having been captured from all the units of these eight divisions.

The Allies today captured Gury. A violent battle is raging from Bray to Villers la Roye, where the Germans are vigorously reacting. The German reserves are at present 20 divisions. It has been ascertained that one Austrian division is on the western front but has not yet been in action. The Allies have practically reached the crest of the Lassigny massif and are firing into the enemy from the rear. The fall of the massif is expected to night. The plateau is eight miles square and the crest is heavily wooded. Its capture should be followed by important developments.

London, Aug. 13.—Reuter learns that the French have almost reached the crest of the Lassigny massif which they now command although the Germans still retain the highest point in the north-east corner.

It will take the French some time to work down the side, and get up artillery, when the enemy's communications with Roye and Gury will be under observed artillery fire. Full developments therefore are not immediately expected.

London, August 13.—Reuter learns that the French now hold the whole of Lassigny massif, commanding the town of Lassigny and the valley of the Divette, also the district to the north.

The captured guns have reached a total of 850, of which the British have secured 400.

The gains on the massif have already forced the Germans to evacuate the long line of trenches in the Oise valley. Further evacuations are inevitable. As soon as the artillery can be moved up, Noyon will be under gunfire, whereupon road transport on the whole network of roadways around Noyon will become a difficult problem for the enemy.

Lassigny massif was the hinge of the old German positions in the whole angle. Now the hinge has burst, the whole angle must yield. This effect should begin to materialise within 48 hours. Experts state that the evacuation of the Roye may be expected very early, as the town is under a cross fire.

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A Commodious house, furnished or unfurnished, in Phya Thai Road with ample grounds, motor garage and out houses. Rent moderate.

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H. J. This Paper.

20-20 S.



Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Damrong Sarti Bridge over Klong Sapan Han in Charoon Krung Road will be closed to traffic from the 21st August 1918 owing to repairs and will remain closed to traffic until the repairs are completed.

Local Sanitary Department.

17th August 1918.

17-24

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Share Certificate No. 1 for fifty shares in The Siam Cement Company, Limited, numbered from 12521 to 12579 both inclusive, in the name of the late Phya Arthakura Prasiddhi has been lost and that if not produced meantime it will be cancelled after thirty days from date hereof and a new certificate issued.

By Order of the Board,

O. SCHULTZ.

Secretary.

15-15 S.

Notice.

Consignees of balances of goods on "Kamakura Maru", s.s. "Taiyo Maru", "Idomenus" and s.s. "Ningchow" are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Kuda" on the 14th inst. and will be landed and stored at our Wharf at the risk, expense, and responsibility of Consignees.

Consignees of balances of goods on s.s. "Glenavy" and s.s. "Kwai Song" are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Mata Hari" on the 14th inst. and will be landed and stored at Messrs. The East Asiatic Co'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 godown rent.

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

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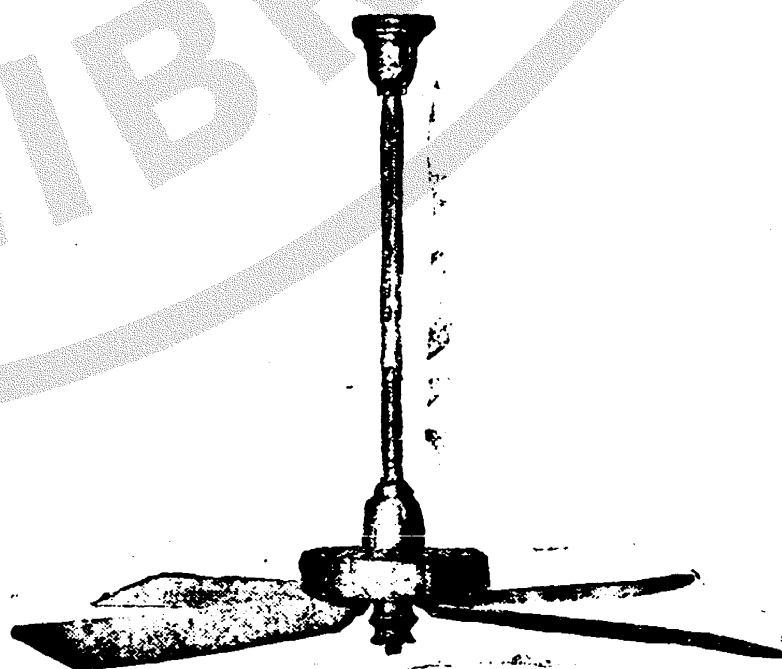
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The Anglo-Italian Union.

Prince of Wales's Great Speech
at Rome.

The Rome correspondent of The Times reported on May 25:—Last night's ceremony at the Augusteum was most impressive. The great circular hall was thronged to the rim of its domed roof. All Italy was represented, and all the Alliance of the free nations. In the Royal box were the King's Lieutenant, Thomas of Savoy, the Prince of Wales, Prince Peter of Montenegro, Sir Ronald Ross and Lady Ross, Diplomats, Ministers, Senators, and Deputies were mingled with officers, naval and military, of all the Allied Powers.

But the vast audience was not only made up of those who represent "authority" or politics or "society." All Italy was represented there—the people itself as well as the leaders of the people. As one newspaper puts it,

"Next to the noblest ladies of the aristocracy and to Senators and Deputies, were men and women of the people, some of the latter with children in their laps. Generals sat by subalterns, humble employees by high functionaries. In one box there was a group of young officers who had given their sight for their country. In another there was the staff of the Czechoslovak Division. A group of Anglo-Slav officers sat in the stalls. In the upper galleries were seen the red shirts of Garibaldian veterans, survivors of the wars which laid the foundation of this new Italy, and from the upper gallery hung flags of the patriotic associations and of the martyred town—Venice, Vicenza, Udine, Belluno, and Azorzo. Representations from those and many other cities of Italy were present. When the national anthems of the Allies had been played, Prince Prospero Colonna gave the welcome of the city to the Prince of Wales, and called upon Rome to confirm the vote of sympathy and concord made in the Capitol three years ago.

Then the Prince rose to speak from the Royal box. When the great burst of cheering had ended, he read his short speech in a clear voice that carried admirably in a voice, as one newspaper describes it, almost untranslatable "clear and bright, but of a quality singularly gentle." The speech was punctuated by cheers at every pause. As this morning's Messaggero says, "At the Prince of Wales there happened something that is rare in the case of Royal personages, owing to etiquette." He was continually interrupted by applause like an eloquent orator who speaks at a public meeting. The audience was not thinking of etiquette. It wanted to emphasise its sympathy and pleasure. At the end of the speech the cheering was renewed again and again while the orchestra played "God save the King." The Prince was followed by the Belgian Deputy, M. Lorand, who spoke in admirable Italian. M. Lorand has spoken all over Italy during the last three and a half years. Last night he spoke with great force and feeling, and received the applause he deserved. The story of Belgium is graven deep in Italian hearts, and a reminder of this tragedy never fails to elicit a fitting response.

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The following is the speech delivered (in English) by the Prince of Wales at the Augusteum:—Your Excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen,—Allow me first of all to thank you and all the people of Rome for the very cordial welcome which this venerable town has given me on the occasion of my first visit—a visit which I shall remember to the end of my life. I have come to you from the front, on which our soldiers are fighting shoulder to shoulder to uphold the same ideals and to defend the same inalienable rights. I come to you to bring you a message of the encouraging sympathy from the King, my father, and his subjects in Great Britain and in the Dominions overseas. I come to you to assure you of the constant friendship and sincere affection of the British people for your nation, whose enlightened and precious sympathy is a proof of the creative unity of arms which nothing can again desecrate. In the city of Rome, the ancient capital of the world, the source of social order and justice, I proudly proclaim my conviction that the great object for which our two nations are fighting against the forces of reactions is inevitably destined to triumph, owing to the union of which our meeting this evening is symbolic. M. Simon, the French Minister of the Colonies, who was greeted with cheers, spoke after M. Lorand. He began by reading a telegram from President Poincaré to King Victor Emmanuel, and his speech was constantly interrupted by cheers, especially when he mentioned the name of M. Clemenceau. After mentioning that it was the first time since the war began that a French Minister had come to Italy to speak with an open heart to the Italian nation, he said it was only fair that a French Minister should come to express to Italy all the gratitude felt by

his country. "You armed yourselves to help us, and we hurried to your aid."

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Draughtsman
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Marine Engineer
Mechanical Engineer
Mining Engineer
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Railway Engineer
Salesman
Secretary
Shorthand Typist
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East and West.

A China Chamber of Commerce in London.

A scheme is under consideration for the establishment in London of a Chamber of Commerce for China. We understand, says Eastern Engineering, the movement is being considered in influential business circles, and that it is intended that the facilities offered to traders should be of a very practical nature, such as providing a centre in London where buyers from China and Japan could be put into touch with the various manufacturers and merchants to supply them with the goods they might require. At the same time, representatives of the Chamber would be appointed to important commercial centres in the Far East, and steps would be taken to inform members of trade openings and Government or other contracts. It is intended also to reach buyers in China and Japan by circulars or an official publication translated into the vernacular. Viewing the proposition from the standpoint of the engineering trade, particularly the commercial section as represented by the machinery importer and machinery user, merchant firm, agent and commercial and technical representative abroad, we heartily welcome the proposal, says the above paper, Engineering—and we use the term in its widest sense—is Britain's greatest industry. It is an industry, moreover, that is peculiarly open to foreign competition. It is maintained in an increasing degree by the demands for its products from markets abroad, and it counts, and rightly, we believe—upon important requirements for machinery emanating from China; and from the same country it also anticipates keen international competition. These factors, we think, indicate very clearly that the industry as it relates to China is entitled to all possible support and co-operation, and that effect should be given to all well considered measures calculated to strengthen its hold on Far Eastern trade. The establishment of a Chamber of Commerce as in suggested comes well within the limit of such measures. Therefore, from an engineering standpoint, it may be commended, although engineering is only one of many industries that would benefit from its installation.

Kaiser on Battle Front.

Amsterdam.—The meeting of the Kaiser and Field-Marshal von Hindenburg on the Mont d'Hiver (Winterberg) and their tour of the neighbouring battle-field is described by Herr Karl Rosner, the "Lokalanzeiger's" special war correspondent as follows:—

"His Majesty arrived at Craonne on Tuesday, namely, twenty-four hours after the capture of the Mont d'Hiver and climbed the hill to view the battle-field. Here the Kaiser could see the broad line of battle and looked across to Rheims, over which hung great clouds of smoke, rising from the big fires in the city. He was just sunk in contemplation of the overwhelming panorama when Field-Marshal von Hindenburg appeared on the hill. The Kaiser had the previous day referred to his intention of climbing the Mont d'Hiver, and Hindenburg thereupon thought he would like to meet his Supreme War Lord there.

"Together von Hindenburg and the Kaiser then took a long walk between the trench craters, wire entanglements, and shell-holes and inspected the defensive positions of the Chemin des Dames. To His Majesty's question as to whether this climb was not too much for him, von Hindenburg smilingly replied, 'It is very good for me to get a little exercise, Your Majesty.'

"After passing between innumerable lines of men on the march towards the front, the two men wended their way down hill and back through Craonne. In the Craonne crater field they met again unexpectedly the Crown

Prince, who had just come from a visit to his brother, Prince Eitel Fritz, and his division, and was on his way to join the fighting troops."



Liquidator's Notice.

Luang Arthakalyana, Liquidator of the business of Windsor and Co., Ltd. begs to notify that tenders are invited for the purchase of the Rice Mill buildings and machinery known as Messrs. Windsor and Co's Rice Mill Property at Ban Ta Wai together with the right to lease the land on which the property stands for a term expiring on the 31st August 1935, subject to a yearly rental of Ticals 2534, and also subject to an existing sub-lease of the property determinable at any time after three months notice.

Inspection of the property may be obtained on application at the office of the Liquidator.

Plan of the property, draft of lease of land to be granted to the purchaser, also copy of existing sub-lease may be inspected at the office of the Liquidator.

Tenders for the purchase of the above-mentioned property should be addressed to the Liquidator of Messrs. Windsor and Co., Ministry of Finance (in sealed envelopes marked "Tender for the purchase of Messrs. Windsor's Rice Mill") on or before noon on the 31st August 1918. The Tenders will be opened on the 31st August 1918 at the office of the Liquidator at noon. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Ticals 500 which will be returned to the tenderer if his tender is not accepted.

The Liquidator disclaims liability for any inaccuracy in the plan of the property, or any defect in the property, and does not undertake to accept the highest or any tender.

Notice of acceptance of any tender will be sent to the successful party. Payment of 25% of the full amount set out in the tender must be made within three days counting from the date of the receipt of such Notice, and payment of the balance within fifteen days. On default of any payment within due date, the deposit or the payment of 25% will be forfeited and the property resold.

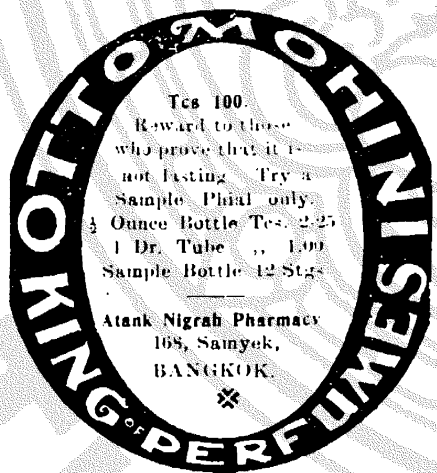
Fees for the registration of the lease of the property to be granted to the purchaser must be borne by the purchaser.

Luang Arthakalyana,

Liquidator.

Office of the Liquidator of
MESSRS. WINDSOR & CO.
Ministry of Finance.
Bangkok, August 17th 1918.

17-31



Siam Observer

SPECIAL WAR EDITION

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There Pen sare and talked-talked to Emily
Pendennis Ch 6

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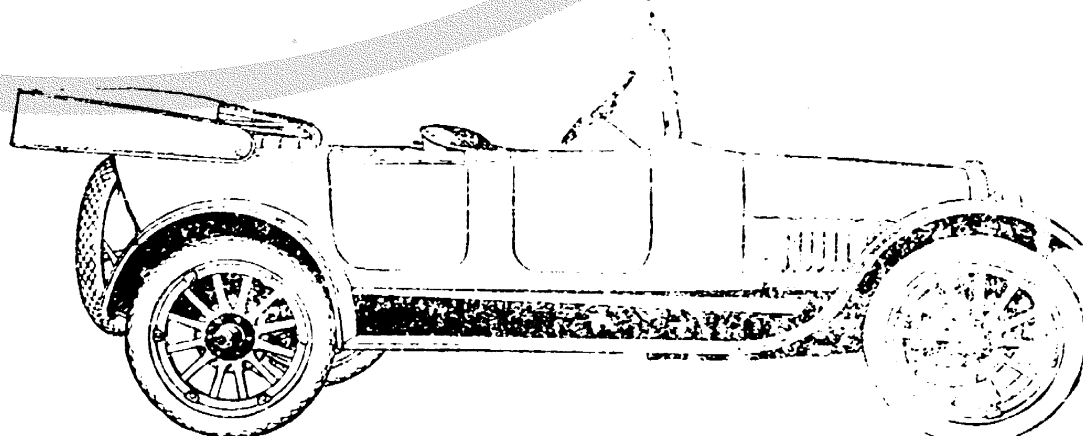
the most popular Motor Car in Bangkok? Actual numbers prove this statement's truth. Here are a few salient ones.

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A NEW CHARLIE CHAPLIN COMEDY
2 Parts. **THE COUNT.** 2 Parts.
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WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

**Monthly Crop Report
(General.)**

For the Month of June, 2461.

Paddy.

The condition and prospects of rice growing in the six Mondol Channai has already been reported on in the weekly reports.

Mondol Chandaburi.—The area planted up to date is about 18,300 rai, the paddy is in fair condition.

Hill rice has been planted on about 2,300 rai and is in fair condition.

The price of paddy is 50-70 bahts per kwien and that of rice 1.60 baht per tang.

Mondol Nagor Rajasima.—The area planted up to date is about 33,700 rai, the paddy is doing fairly well.

Hill rice has been planted on about 150 rai and is in fair condition.

The price of paddy is 46 bahts per kwien.

Mondol Bhiannulok.—The area planted up to date is about 167,000 rai, the paddy is doing well.

Hill rice has been planted on about 2,900 rai and is in good condition.

The price of paddy is 59 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.25 baht per tang.

During this month about 1,650 kwien of paddy were exported to Krung Deb.

Mondol Maharashtra.—The area planted up to date is about 8,800 rai, the paddy is doing fairly well.

Hill rice has been planted on about 7,600 rai and is in fair condition.

The price of paddy is 54 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 2 bahts per tang.

Mondol Bayab.—The area planted up to date is about 6,200 rai, the paddy is doing fairly well.

Hill rice has been planted on about 5,500 rai and is in fair condition.

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

Mondol Uttara.—The area planted up to date is about 149,100 rai, the paddy is doing well.

Hill rice has been planted on about 12,200 rai and is in good condition.

The price of paddy is 35 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1 baht per tang.

Mondol Roi Etch.—The area planted up to date is about 35,000 rai, the paddy is doing fairly well.

Hill rice has been planted on about 5,800 rai and is in fair condition.

The price of paddy is 40 bahts per kwien.

Mondol Ubol.—The area planted up to date is about 27,400 rai, the paddy is doing fairly well.

Hill rice has been planted on about 2,500 rai and is in fair condition.

The price of paddy is 1.33 baht per picul.

Mondol Surashtra.—The area planted up to date is about 500 rai, the paddy is doing fairly well.

Hill rice has been planted on about 2,600 rai and is in fair condition.

The price of paddy is 45-65 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.87 baht per tang.

During this month about 116 kwien of the former were exported from Surashtra Dhani to Krung Deb and the British Malay peninsula.

Mondol Nagor Sridharmaraj.—Ploughing and planting has not yet begun.

The price of paddy is 45 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.41 baht per tang.

Mondol Pattani.—Ploughing has begun, but no planting has yet been made.

The price of paddy is 65 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 2.50 bahts per tang.

Mondol Roi Etch. 1,400 rai and in Mondol Surashtra 125 rai. The crop is doing fairly well in most parts.

Teel Seed.

The area planted up to date in Mondol Krung Kao is about 400 rai, in Mondol Rajaburi 150 rai, in Mondol Nagor Svarga 550 rai, in Mondol Bhiannulok 300 rai, in Mondol Bayab 450 rai, in Mondol Uttara 300 rai and in Mondol Roi Etch 250 rai. The crop is in good condition in most Mondols.

Pepper.

There are about 18,270 rai in Mondol Chandaburi. The crop is doing well. Reports have not yet been received from Mondols Nagor Sridharmaraj and Bhuket.

The prices of black and white pepper in Mondol Chandaburi are 45-52 and 71 bahts per picul respectively. During this month about 3,400 piculs were exported from this Mondol.

Maize.

There are about 400 rai in Dhanyaburi, 1,450 rai in Mondol Krung Kao, 900 rai in Mondol Nagor Jayeri, 1,100

rai in Mondol Rajaburi, 600 rai in Mondol Nagor Rajasima, 1,350 rai in Mondol Nagor Svarga, 4,550 rai in Mondol Bhiannulok, 550 rai in Mondol Maharashtra, 1,900 rai in Mondol Bayab, 3,000 rai in Mondol Uttara, 3,660 rai in Mondol Roi Etch, 5,600 rai in Mondol Ubol and 2,200 rai in Mondol Surashtra. The crop is doing satisfactorily in most parts and is in bearing.

The local price of maize in Dhanyaburi is 8-9 bahts per 1,000 cobs, in Mondol Krung Kao 5-7 bahts, in Mondol Nagor Svarga 7-10 bahts, in Mondol Bhiannulok and Ubol 4 bahts, in Mondol Maharashtra 3-5 bahts, in Mondol Bayab, Uttara and Roi Etch 5 bahts and in Mondol Surashtra 20 bahts.

Coconuts.

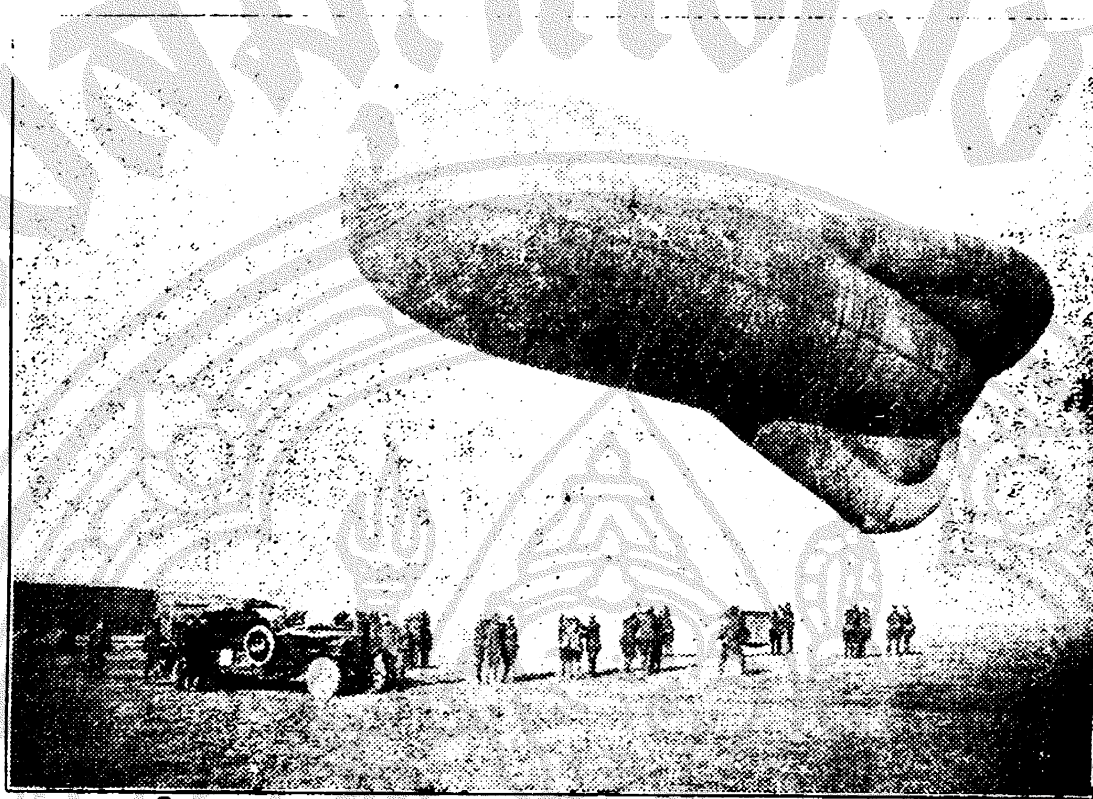
Some new plantings have been made in Mondol Rajaburi, Prachin, Chandaburi, Surashtra and Bhuket. Both old and young trees are in good condition in most parts with the exception of some damage usually caused by beetles.

The prices of dry coconuts per 100 in the various Mondols are as follows:—

Krung Deb, especially in Dhanyaburi, 5-7 bahts, Mondol Rajaburi 10 bahts, Mondol Prachin 11 bahts, Mondol Chandaburi 6-8 bahts, Mondol Bhiannulok 3 bahts, Mondol Maharashtra 5-10 bahts, Mondol Bayab 5-6 bahts, Mondol Surashtra 3-8 bahts, Mondol Pattani 2-50 bahts and Mondol Bhuket 4 bahts. During this month about 522,700 nuts were exported from Surashtra Dhani.

The price of copra in Mondol Pattani is 9 bahts per picul.

Remarks:—Reports have not yet been received from Changvade Nagor Rajasima, Uaradith, Deira Burna, Nan, Chiengrai, Loey and Ubol.



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