

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

"Siam Observer"  
STATIONERY STORE  
STOCKS  
Account Books,  
Office Registers  
and  
Stationery of  
Every Description.

FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL. 42. NO. 174

BANGKOK, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1916,

PRICE 25 SATANGS

## STEAMER SAILINGS.

**K. P. M.**

**JAVA-SIAM LINE**

OF THE

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MAATSCHAPPIJ.)

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AGENTS

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**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 Bangkok.

Ah Seang, Tailor.

## HARP HENG LONG

We beg to inform the Public that we have just opened our shop in Jawarat Road, Nos. 104-109. We have received a large stock of Iron and 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.

## Notice.

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

**BIG BARGAINS IN BRUSHES**

The "Savers" Anti-Germ self-cleaning tooth brush, as sketch. London made. Usual Price Tcs. 0.75 each. Sale Price Tcs. 0.60 each.

**STRONG NAIL BRUSHES.** Oblong shape, close bristles. Usual Price Tcs. 0.15 each. SALE PRICE Tcs. 0.10 each.

**No. 400 RUBBERSET.** Wonderful value, shape as sketch. White Hog Bristles. Black handle with nickel top band. Usual Price Tcs. 1.00 each. SALE PRICE Tcs. 0.80 each.

**No. 201 RUBBERSET.** Shape as sketch. White Hog Bristles. Black handle, a full size brush. Usual Price Tcs. 1.00 each. SALE PRICE Tcs. 1.00 each.

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N.B. All Sailings are subject to alteration if and as necessary.

HOMEWARD 1916			
MAIL LINE SAILINGS.			
Leaves Singapore	Connecting at	Due London	
a.m., Friday	Colombo with		
s.s. "Nankin" Aug. 4	s.s. "Malwa"	Aug. 28	
" " " " 18	" "Kaiser-i-Hind"	Sept. 11	
" " " " 31	" "Mooltan"	" 25	
" " " " 15	" "Kashgar"	Oct. 9	
" " " " 29	" "Karnata"	" 23	
" " " " 13	" "Arabia"	Nov. 5	
" " " " 27	" "Morea"	" 19	
" " " " 10	" "Medina"	Dec. 3	
Intermediate Direct Sailings			
s/s "Somali" leaves Singapore about Aug. 23 due London Sept. 30			
OUTWARD-1916.			
For China.			
Due Singapore	Connection with	Leaving London	
s/s "Novara" July 9	s/s "Kaiser-i-Hind"	June 9	
" " " " 23	" " " "	" 20	
" " " " 7	" "Kashgar"	July 7	
" " " " 21	" " " "	" 18	
" " " " 3	" "Arabia"	Aug. 4	
" " " " 17	" "Morea"	" 18	
" " " " 1	" "Medina"	Sept. 1	
" " " " 15	" "Mongolia"	" 15	
" " " " 30	" "Malwa"	" 29	
" " " " 13	" " " "	Oct. 12	
" " " " 26	" "Mooltan"	" 27	

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**

Circular 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.

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Agents

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Japanese Mail Steamship Company.

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Steamers are due to leave SINGAPORE for EUROPE as follows:

1916

s.s. Aizawa Maru Aug. 16 s.s. Kitano Maru Oct. 11

s.s. Hitachi Maru " 30 s.s. Fushimi Maru " 25

s.s. Iyo Maru Sept. 13 s.s. Hirano Maru Nov. 8

s.s. Miyazaki Maru " 27 s.s. Kaga Maru " 23

FOR HONGKONG AND JAPAN.

1916

s.s. Kitano Maru Aug. 13 s.s. Katori Maru Oct. 22

s.s. Fushimi Maru " 27 s.s. Kashima Maru Nov. 5

s.s. Hirano Maru Sept. 10 s.s. Mishima Maru " 19

s.s. Kaga Maru " 24 s.s. Suwa Maru Dec. 3

s.s. Kamo Maru Oct. 8 s.s. Aizawa Maru " 17

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1916

s.s. Kamakura Maru Aug. 8 s.s. Shizuoka Maru Oct. 11

s.s. Yokohama Maru Aug. 29 s.s. Kamakura Maru " 31

s.s. Sado Maru Sept. 19 s.s. Yokohama Maru Nov. 22

**JAPAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE.**

Steamers will leave HONGKONG for MELBOURNE as follows:

1916

s.s. Aki Maru Aug. 15 s.s. Nikko Maru Oct. 13

s.s. Tango Maru Sept. 12 s.s. Aki Maru Nov. 14

Round the World Tickets issued in either direction.

For Passage, Freight and all information apply to

**THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Agents.

## BOOKS

New supply arrived.

## The New Century Library

Printed on the thinnest paper in the world, in large clear type, bound in limp leather.

**We stock the following:**

Charles Dickens,  
W. M. Thackeray,  
Sir Walter Scott,  
Charles Kingsley,  
Charles Lever,  
Lord Tennyson.

per volume Tcs. 2.00.

**SETS of Dickens 15 volumes Tcs. 28-00**

**SETS of Thackeray 14 " " 26-00**

**SETS of Scott 25 " " 47-00**

Also stock a nice edition of Rudyard Kipling.

Books of Jack London, W. W. Jacobs, Rex Beach, Jean Webster, etc., etc.

## Oriental Store.

## THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

Bangkok-Europe Line

n/s "Chumpon" ... Arr. 29th July 1916

n/s "Pansu" ... Arr. about middle of Aug. "

**THE SIAM STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.**

(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

**West coast Mail Service.**

For Koh Lak, Chumpon, Taku, Langsuan, Bandon, Koh Samui, Lacon, Singora, Patani, Panarai, T-chupin, Bangnara, Takbai, Kelantan, Becho, Semerak, Bant, Tringnanu, Kretay and Singapore.

List of Departures from Bangkok.

s.s. "Prachatiptok" ... 22nd July 1916.

s.s. "Mahidol" ... 25th " "

s.s. "Asiang" ... 29th " "

s.s. "Yugala" ... 1st Aug. "

s.s. "Boribot" ... 5th " "

No Departure ... 8th " "

s.s. "Prachatiptok" ... 12th " "

s.s. "Mahidol" ... 15th " "

s.s. "Asiang" ... 19th " "

s.s. "Yugala" ... 22nd " "

s.s. "Boribot" ... 26th " "

No departure ... 29th " "

Not calling at Koh Lak, Taku, Koh Samui.

" " Koh Samui, Panarai, Kretay.

**East Coast Mail Service**

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

s.s. "Chutathul" leaving every Wednesday at noon; not calling at Koh Pai

s.s. "Krat" " " Saturday " " Kohsichang and Koh Kong.

All the steamers are fitted throughout with Electric light and have excellent accommodation for First Class passengers.

For Freight, Passage and Particulars apply to

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Managing Agents.



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**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

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

**HEAD OFFICE.**  
HONGKONG.  
**CHIEF MANAGER.**  
N. J. STARR.

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Cebu Manila Sorsogon  
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Hongkong New York  
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**INTEREST** Allowed on current accounts at the rate of 1 per cent per annum on the daily balances.  
**FIXED DEPOSITS** are received on terms which can be ascertained on application.

Letters of credit issued available in the Principal Cities of the world.  
Drafts granted. Bills negotiated or sent for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Office Hours - 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.  
Saturdays - 9 a.m. to 12 noon.  
E. W. TOWNEND,  
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OF  
INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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

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Current Accounts are opened and interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

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

G. E. ALLEN,  
Agent.

Bangkok, July 1, 1909.

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

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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  
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Canton Nanning Singapore  
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Haiphong Pnom-Penh Tientsin  
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CAMILLE HENRI,  
Manager.

## HARP VOUR LONG &amp; CO.

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

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

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

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## The Siam Commercial Bank Ltd.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID UP CAPITAL  
TICALS 3,300,000

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London Bankers—Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Swiss Bankverein.

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

Current Account Deposits at 1% on daily balances.

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

Apply for particulars.

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

A. WILLEKE,  
Actg. Manager.

Bangkok, March 27, 1909.

## BANGKOK LIBRARY.

Suriwongse Road

(Near the Lawn Tennis Club.)

Open daily, Sundays excepted.  
Sept. 1st to Feb. 28th—4 to 6.30 p.m.  
March 1st to Aug. 31st—4.30 to 7 p.m.

Annual Subscription Tics. 20  
Half yearly Subscription Tics. 12.  
Quarterly do do 8.

Monthly subscription Tics. 3 for visitors only, who will be required to deposit Tics. 5.

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

MRS. GITTIN

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

## THE

## Siam Observer.

THE OLDEST AND LEADING DAILY  
NEWSPAPER IN SIAM.

Eight-Page English

Edition.

Subscriptions Ticals 50

per annum or Ticals 5

per mensem for

English Edition.

Ticals 25 per annum for

Siamese Edition.

"Weekly Mail"

(WEEKLY EDITION IN ENGLISH)

Ticals 20 per annum.

"Siam Maitri"

(WEEKLY EDITION IN SIAMESE)

Ticals 12 per annum

## Advertising Rates.

## PER INCH.

One insertion ... Tics. 2.00  
Two insertions ... 3.25  
Three " ... 4.50  
Four " ... 5.25  
Five " ... 6.00  
Six " (one week) ... 6.75  
Two weeks ... 9.15  
Three " ... 11.55  
Four " (1st month) ... 13.00

Contract rates can be obtained on application to the manager.

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

## Study and Exercise

Study does not usually hurt a child at school unless the studies occupy time that should be spent in out-door exercise.

Overstudy and lack of exercise make thin, bloodless children. It is a combination that provokes St. Vitus' Dance, especially in the East. If your boy or girl at school is thin and pale, listless and inattentive, has a fickle appetite, and is unable to stand still or sit still, you must remember that health is much more important than education.

See to it at once that the child does not overstudy, gets at least two hours' out-door exercise every day, sleeps ten hours out of every twenty-four and takes a safe reliable tonic like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills until the colour returns to cheeks and lips and appetite becomes normal.

For growing children who become pale and thin Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not only safe but in most cases they are the very best tonic that can be taken. These pills build up the blood and strengthen the nerves and assist Nature in keeping pace with rapid growth.

Any dealer can promptly supply you with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; buy them where substitutes are not offered.

At Tics. 2.25 per bottle or 6 bottles for Tics. 12/-. Also obtainable from the British Dispensary, Bangkok, sole wholesale agents for Siam.

## To Let.

House To Let from September 1st  
Suriwong Road No. 2.

Apply to:—

Tuan Wang,

Klong Bangkok Yai

Near Chareon Part Bridge.

24-25 A.

## TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE  
BANGKOK BAR.

FOR AUG., 1916.

Aug.	A.M.			L. W. (Approx.)
	H. W.	Ft. & in.		
1	4 30	12 2	...	...
2	5 30	12 4	...	...
3	6 30	12 6	...	...
4	7 30	12 7	...	...
5	8 30	12 6	...	...
6	9 30	12 0	4.0	7.0
7	10 00	11 9	4.5	7.0
8	11 00	11 0	5.6	7.0
9	...	...	6.7	7.0
10	...	...	7.8	7.0
11	...	...	9.10	7.0
12	...	...	10.11	7.0
13	3 00	12 0	10.11	6.0
14	3 30	12 0	12.0	6.0
15	4 30	12 0	...	...
16	5 30	12 0	...	...
17	6 30	12 0	...	...
18	7 30	12 0	...	...
19	8 00	11 9	...	...
20	9 00	11 8	3.4	7.0
21	10 00	11 5	4.0	7.0
22	10 30	11 2	4.0	7.0
23	11 00	11 0	4.5	7.0
24	...	...	5.6	7.0
25	...	...	6.7	7.0
26	...	...	7.8	7.0
27	...	...	8.9	6.0
28	2 00	12 0	10.11	6.0
29	3 30	12 0	12.0	6.0
30	5 00	12 7	...	...
31	6 00	12 9	...	...

Aug.	P.M.			L. W. (Approx.)
	H. W.	Ft. & in.		
1	8 00	15 1	1.0	5.0
2	8 30	14 8	1.0	5.0
3	8 30	14 8	1.2	5.0
4	8 30	14 8	1.2	6.0
5	9 00	14 7	2.0	6.0
6	9 00	14 0	2.0	7.0
7	9 00	13 8	...	...
8	9 00	13 4	...	...
9	10 00	12 4	...	...
10	4 30	13 11	...	...
11	5 30	14 6	...	...
12	6 30	14 7	...	...
13	7 00	14 7	...	...
14	7 30	14 8	...	...
15	7 00	14 8	1.0	6.0
16	8 00	14 2	1.2	6.0
17	8 00	14 0	1.2	6.0
18	8 30	13 9	1.2	7.0
19	8 30	13 7	2.0	7.0
20	8 30	12 11	...	...
21	8 30	12 10	...	...
22	8 30	12 10	...	...
23	7 15	13 6	...	...
24	5 30	13 9	...	...
25	5 30	13 10	...	...
26	6 00	14 2	...	...
27	6 00	14 4	...	...
28	6 30	14 4	...	...
29	7 00	14 8	...	...
30	7 30	14 10	1.0	6.0
31	7 30	14 1	1.0	6.0

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

Aug. 7th ) First Quarter 3.48 a.m.  
13th ) Full Moon 6.42 p.m.  
20th ) Last Quarter 7.35 p.m.  
27th ) New Moon 0.7 a.m.

## Russia Pushes On.

London, July 30.—The Russians are consolidating their positions on the left bank of the Stockhod and are advancing on Kovel and at Brody and south of the Dniester.

**The Turkish Resistance.**  
The Turks assumed an unsuccessful offensive west of Gumiashan but the Russians again expelled them. The Turks have organised positions at Sivas and Kharput.

**On the Dvinsk Front.**  
A dozen German aeroplanes dropped forty bombs on Dvinsk. Russian aviators drove them off, one German was brought down. The Russians raided Yulovka station and also brought down a German aviator east of Baranovitchi.

## A General View.

London, July 31.—The British are now attacking the third line, which the Germans have enormously strengthened, utilising the forced labour of thousands of Belgians.

Opinion in Paris, based on the slaughter of German reinforcements and the weakness of reserves, is confident that the Germans would have to retire to new positions.

It is stated at Rotterdam that there have been no German troop movements on a big scale to the westwards, since the failure of their counter offensive, but their guns have greatly increased.

Karl Weigand the pro-German correspondent of the American press, laments that there are no signs of the Allies wavering on the Somme where fighting is like all the famous battles of the World rolled into one.

**Sixty Mile Gain.**  
Meanwhile it is pointed out at Petrograd that Brusiloff's line 250 miles long from Pripiet to the Carpathians is now sixty miles farther west than it was seven weeks ago. It is estimated that he has put three quarters of a million of the enemy out of action, including four hundred thousand prisoners.

The progress of Sakharoff has now brought the whole Russian front into line, and Brusiloff has gained the point of departure for the next great push.

London, July 31.—A German communiqué admits the withdrawal from the great salient forced at the bend of the Stockhod river in the direction of Kovel.

The Times correspondent at Russian headquarters describes the operations leading to the above result. He says

that Brusiloff, within an hour of beginning the offensive on July 28 captured thirty-eight German guns and four thousand Germans. The retreating enemy is concentrating about Kovel where a battle is developing, one of the fiercest in the campaign, which threatens the entire German position. The Germans are fighting like demons preferring to be bayoneted than surrender.

The correspondent describes General Kaledin, as an extraordinary commander, who first broke the enemy front west of Lutsk and took ten thousand prisoners and forty-seven guns. In a single day he advanced forty-seven miles over the most formidable obstacles and assisted by General Loss crushed the German efforts to recover lost ground.

As regards Sakharoff the correspondent says he forestalled a great offensive prepared by the Germans, recaptured Lutsk by crushing them on the River Lipa, and ruined the grandiose plans of the enemy. He captured enormous stores of shells in every village. The Germans since Sakharoff's victory have abandoned the Austrians.

Petrograd, July 31. The Russian army pressing on Kovel are now across the whole stretch of the Stockhod between the Kovel-Sarny and Kovel-Rojistche railways.

Petrograd, July 31.—The Communiqué says that the Stockhod advance continues. The enemy most heavily bombarded the Brody fords and Rol-dorvka.

Desperate fighting is going on on the greater part of the front. The enemy is making every effort to retain the line of defence, calling up troops from every direction, even single battalions.

The Russian communiqué adds that the troops advanced fighting on the Stockhod and captured in the bend of the river the whole of the 31st Hungarian Regiment, including the Commander and regimental staff. Also they captured elsewhere twenty-one officers and 914 men, four machine guns. Troops pursuing the enemy in the direction of Brody have reached the Rivers Ikva and Seret.

## MARTIN'S

## APOL &amp; STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. To see to it that you are regular, take these pills on time. At all Chemists and Druggists or post free 2/6. MARTIN, Clermont, FRANCE, and BANGKOK, SINGAPORE.

## MUSIC EVERY NIGHT.

## THE FILIPINO BAND

(Capable and Experienced Musicians)

will play nightly at the

## COMMERCIAL HOTEL

Special Dinners every Saturday and Sunday

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

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 ounces tins and at old rates.

**No Increased Prices.**

## THE RAINFALL.

Rainfall for the 4th week in July 2488

Locality.	Rainfall recorded during the week.	Rainfall of corresponding week of last year.	Total rainfall for present year to date.	Total rainfall for last year to corresponding date.	Remarks.
Millimetres. Millimetres. Millimetres. Millimetres.					
Ministry of Agriculture	116.3	6.7	445.7	404.5	
Dhanyabari	No report	14.5	—	185.7	
Samudprakar	...	None	—	497.5	
Krung Kao	33.1	7.3	510.6	412.3	
Anglong	23.4	10.5	809.6	529.7	
Lobburi	No report	10.0	562.3	398.7	
Jainart	47.3	7.6	562.3	488.3	
Udaidhani	90.0	7.6	680.3	528.5	
Bienloke	No report	25.6	—	580.5	
Khakerngao	21.3	8.4	704.9	425.2	
Prachin	28.5	12.1	696.6	602.3	
Naxor Pathom	35.1	25.0	364.3	587.6	
Bejarsuri	74.9	35.2	451.2	647.6	
Xiangnisi	57.3	26.4	533.1	334.5	
Singora	40.1	0.8	422.4	229.8	



## The Execution of Capt. Fryatt.

Lord Newton's Interview.

London, July 30.—Lord Newton who is in charge of the prisoners of war department, in an interview with Reuters, said that the master of a merchantman was entitled to do everything possible to protect himself, his crew and passengers. The Germans themselves admitted when a merchantman resisted capture and was finally taken the officers and crew ought to be treated as prisoners of war. It must be remembered that when the incident occurred—in March 1915 not 1916 as stated—the Germans were sinking even neutrals without warning. It would be rash to suppose that Britain under no circumstances would retaliate. The Cabinet was giving serious attention to the affair. It was impossible to confine oneself to fruitless expostulation. This may be only a prelude to even more savage German warfare and was in itself evidence of the desperate situation in which Germany was placed.

American Opinion.

Amsterdam, July 30.—The "Telegraaf" says that the sentence on Capt. Fryatt was pronounced on Thursday morning, and he was executed in the evening on an isolated plot of ground near the harbour. An alderman of Bruges witnessed the execution.

Paris, July 30.—The newspapers describe the execution as murder.

New York, July 30.—The newspapers condemn Capt. Fryatt's execution unreservedly.

The "Herald" contrasts it with Britain's treatment of submarine and Zeppelin crews.

The "Globe" says that no German in the United States can now fail to understand why the world fears a German success.

London, July 31.—In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith said the Government had learned with the utmost indignation of the atrocious murder of Captain Fryatt. The question of taking immediate action was engaging attention.

Coming contemporaneously with the lawless cruelties in connection with the wholesale deportations from Lille and other occupied parts of France it showed the German high command under stress of military defeat and renewed its policy of terrorism.

It was not possible to conjecture what further atrocities would occur but the Government repeat emphatically their resolve that these crimes shall not go unpunished (cheers). When the time arrives it is determined to bring the criminals, whoever they be, or whatever their position, to justice.

In cases such as this the man who

authorised the system under which the crime was committed may well be the most guilty of all.

Sir E. Carson suggested the introduction of a bill making it clear we should refuse to admit German people into the country of nations until such crimes were expiated.

Mr. Asquith said the Government would consider the matter.

Mr. Asquith's declaration concerning the murder of Capt. Fryatt, has evoked a remarkable press consensus as to the desirability of an immediate Allied pronouncement that retribution will be exacted for the Fryatt, Lille, and other crimes.

Various suggestions as to methods of punishment are made, for instance the seizure of German property in the Empire; naming high placed Germans from the Kaiser and Bethmann downwards to be tried, but the papers are mostly content to await the decision of the Allies, though they warn the Government that the nation is not in a mood to be satisfied with a procrastinating policy which will postpone punishment. It is taken for granted that the Kaiser will be brought to trial.

Feeling at Paris.

Paris, July 31.—It is suggested the Allies should make a joint declaration that they will exact retribution at the conclusion of peace for the Fryatt and other outrages, including the deportation of eighteen thousand civilians from Roubaix and Lille, which it is now proved was carried out in the cruelest manner. It appears the inhabitants were aroused from their sleep in the middle of the night and ordered to assemble in front of their doors. The German soldiery passed along selecting victims. Families were broken up, respectable girls and prostitutes were herded together. The Bishop of Lille protested most strongly to the German commander pointing out the dangers of such promiscuity and the anguish caused to widowed mothers. Official evidence shows the deportees were treated like slaves.

A Memorial.

London, July 31.—The Merchant Service Guild is arranging a memorial for Captain Fryatt. His wife states that Fryatt did not carry a gold watch. (It has been stated from German sources that a gold watch for sinking a submarine was found on him).

Later, The murder of Fryatt horrified the British soldiers everywhere the correspondent went, and he found a unanimous sentiment "We will make the Germans pay."

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The seventh series of twelve separate dramas. Being the tale of a girl who idolized aristocracy, and wed it, and how she found her golden idol to have clay feet. Also of a young man whose Blue Blood was tinged with ochre, and of another who studied the stars and learned of Hell.

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Prices on application.

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can be really happy if any of its members are ailing. Sound health in a family is a boon priceless beyond words, and without success and felicity are practically impossible. Much illness is positively unnecessary and is occasioned chiefly by neglect. Much anxiety given on this account to near and dear ones, therefore, avoidable. It is of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand to relieve the earliest symptoms of indisposition. Beecham's Pills are an excellent household medicine—safe to take and sure in their curative results. No home

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There is yet another point that you should mark on the tablet of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their acknowledged value in kidney, liver, and stomach disorders, have a specially beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom endure needless pain and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.

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White Bread, Large and small loaves, French rolls, dinner rolls, salztangen

Fresh Cakes, Plain, Current, Plain, Madeira and assorted tea cakes. Cakes of all other varieties made to order.

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Is hereby given to the public that Mr. Kim Lock, who was a partner in the Siam Stevedoring Company has severed his connection with the aforesaid firm and that the undersigned will not hold himself responsible for any debt or debts incurred and signed by the said Mr. Kim Lock personally and that such claims will have to be made to the said Mr. Kim Lock direct.

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A. V. Thomas.  
Bangkok 8th August 1916.

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Of Furniture, Household Goods  
Curios, Crockery, Cutlery,  
Palms, Ferns, etc.

At No. 14 Surinwongse Road.

On Saturday 12th August, 1916.  
Commencing at 2 p.m. sharp.

Terms: Cash on fall of hammer. Goods to be taken away same day.

E. M. PEREIRA & Co.

**Customs & Excise Department.****NOTICE.**

Notice is hereby given that section 11 of the Excise Law Ch. S. 1248 is now strictly enforced within the limits of Bangkok.

Removal permits can be provided in advance to importers and wholesale dealers on application addressed to the Excise Central Office.

**PROM PHONGSE ADHIRAJ.**  
The Director General  
of Customs and Excise.  
5-8

**Notice.****CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—**

Ex s.s. "Agamemnon"  
"Glenlogan"  
"Tenshin Maru"  
"Iyo Maru"

and Balances ex s.s. "Tydeus", "Helena", "Antilochus", "Radnorshire", "Kioto", "Benlomond", "Novara", "Hitachi Maru", "Kashima Maru", "Mishima Maru" and "Katori Maru", are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Katong" on the 2nd 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 for go-down rent.

**BORNEO CO., LIMITED.**  
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**For Sale by Private Treaty.**

British built steel screw steamer, 1916 survey, compound surface condensing engines, 8 knots on about 6 tons, cargo capacity 400 tons, measurement, passengers deck about 100, suitable for rice trade or ports on East and West coasts of Malaya and adjacent islands.

Apply: **SPHINX.**  
Post Office,  
BRITISH CONSULATE,  
Hankow,  
China.  
31, 3A, 7, 10, 14, 17

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By ASYABAHU.

Reprinted from the pages of the Siam Observer.

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Patent fire and thief resisting.  
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Dried Cod  
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Pheasants  
Boiled Ham on cut  
French Ham ..  
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(in small tins)  
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**"White Horse" Whisky.**

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Obtainable Everywhere.

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China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited.

**MARINE.**

World Marine and General Insurance Company, Ltd.

**MOTOR CAR RISKS.**

Employers Liability Assurance Corporation Limited.

**Louis T. Leonowens Ltd.**

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

**THE Great War.****French Take Fleury.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Aug. 5.

Paris.—The communique says there was no infantry action on the Somme. The French on the right of the Meuse continue their attacks on the Thiaumont—Fleury front. They captured all the trenches between these points and the village of Fleury taking 650 prisoners thus bringing the total of unwounded prisoners taken on the right of the Meuse to 1,750 since the 1st instant.

**Danish West Indies.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Aug. 5.

Washington.—A treaty has been signed under which the United States have purchased the Danish West Indies at twenty-five million dollars.

**Successful Aeroplane Attack.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Aug. 5.

The Admiralty announces a successful attack on the 12th (?) instant by a naval aeroplane squadron against an enemy aerodrome in Western Belgium and the ammunition sheds at Mierelbeke. Two tons of bombs were dropped considerably damaging the objectives. One aeroplane is missing.

**Fighting in Egypt.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Aug. 6.

General Murray reports at 11 o'clock at night on the 4th instant that since midnight on the 3rd the Turks with a strength estimated at fourteen thousand are attacking our positions near Romani east of Port Said on a front of seven to eight miles. The position at dusk on the 4th was that the attacks made no impression against our fortified position while to the south fighting is also going on in our favour. We made prisoner 400 to 500 there. British warships gave valuable assistance from Tina Bay. Fighting is continuing. The temperature is a hundred in the shade.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, August 5.

Turkish forces vainly attacked the British positions east of Port Said. The combat continues. The British took 500 prisoners.

**The Western Theatre.**

The Fleury and Thiaumont Battles.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Aug. 4.

Yesterday on the right of the Meuse we captured all the trenches between the Thiaumont—Fleury front and Hill 320. We occupied Fleury and took 600 prisoners.

We recaptured the elements lost from the 2nd to the 4th inst. in the region of Chenois.

The British made progress north of Barentin.

To-day in the course of a fierce fight on the right of the Meuse we captured the Thiaumont works which we had evacuated under a violent bombardment.

The enemy retook a footing in a part south of Fleury where the combat continues.

We repulsed an attack in the Vosges inflicting great losses.

The British have made progress west of Pozieres.

Paris, Aug. 5.

Yesterday we broke down all attacks south of the Thiaumont works and re-combated the major part of Fleury. We took more than 400 prisoners.

To-day we repulsed all night furious and vain counter-attacks against the Thiaumont works. We inflicted severe losses.

The British attacked and captured the principal position of the German second line on a front of two thousand metres. They took a hundred prisoners.

**The Russian Campaign.**

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Aug. 4.

Petrograd.—We routed an attack in the region of Smorgonie.

We captured Turkish works in the direction of Diarbekir.

Paris, Aug. 5.

Petrograd.—We occupied the heights on the Stockhod and captured, after a vigorous combat, the village of Roud-kamirinskaja and 600 prisoners.

In the course of a fight south of Brody we took 1,300 prisoners.

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

Mr. C. B. Stanton calls conscientious objectors "creeping, crawling, khaki-doggers, who call themselves men, and ought to blush to do so."

H.E. PHYA Jaiyos Sombatti, who left Bangkok on Saturday on a visit of inspection of the Revenue Office at Krung Kao, is expected back this evening.

THE s.s. "Kajang" left Singapore on Sunday morning the 6th inst., and may be expected to arrive at the Borneo Company's wharf on Thursday morning.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the Cruiser Fund on the 1st inst. amounted to Tcs. 48 received locally and Tcs. 3,627 from Mondhol Nagar Jaisiri. The total now is Tcs. 2,126,105.

His Highness the Sultan of Johore has offered to his Britannic Majesty's Government fourteen fighter aeroplanes at a total cost of £31,500. The offer has been gratefully accepted.

ACCORDING to the Consolidation Nacional, a Manila paper dated the 18th July, it is believed that in view of the ever increasing commercial relations between Manila and Bangkok a steamship service between these two ports will be established in the very near future.

A DISCUSSION the other day about the origin of the saying "Manchester man and Liverpool gentleman" brought up an old story from an old man. It was of the Liverpool stage-coach driver who was asked, as he approached his last stage, what passengers he carried. "Well," he replied, "I've gotten a felly fra Wigan, a chap fra Bowton, a non fra Manchester, an' a gentleman fra Liverpool."

**Court Circular.**

GRAND PALACE,  
Saturday, Aug. 5.

This evening His Royal Highness Prince Jayawongse Varoprakar, Minister for Foreign Affairs, was received in private audience by His Majesty the King on affairs of State.

**Court Circular Correction.**

In the Court Circular of the 4th instant referring to the marriage of His Serene Highness Prince Siddhibara, a mistake appeared in the designation of the Ruling Chief of Nán, who is the father of the bride. His correct title is Phra Chao Suriyabongsa.

**Extracts From the Government Gazette.**

(Of 6th August, 2459.)

There is an announcement regarding the Raja Wityalai School at Bang Kwang to the effect that the objects of this institution being similar to those of the Royal Pages School that henceforth the former school will be placed under the same direction as the latter school.

Nai Ronachit, a Europe student now in the R.R.D. Southern Line, has been made Luang Prakrit Kolasart. Nai Saman, another engineering student now in the Ministry of Communications, has been made Luang Siridikan Banchong.

Mom Luang Pay Sanitwongse na Krung Dheb has been made Khun Suwabhand Bidhyakar.

Nai Chad, a son of Chao Phya Surasi has been appointed a Junior Page in the Royal Household.

Chao Man Sri Sararak, has been given permission to wear the uniform of an officer of the Royal Household Guards.

The receipt of 100 ticals from the manager of Messrs. Behn Meyer & Co. as a contribution to the Pasteur Institute is acknowledged.

H.E. Chao Phya Yomarat has contributed sums of Tcs. 55 towards the funds of the Vajira Hospital and the Klong Sam Insane Hospital on the occasion of his 55th anniversary of his birth.



## British Legation Telegrams.

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

### A "Tale of Mutilation and Torture."

(Unofficial.)

London, Aug. 5.

A blue book published in July records the German breaches of war rules in Africa. The tale of mutilation and torture inflicted on the native population is long and distressing. That they have been deliberately encouraged by some German leaders and tolerated by others is plainly shown by many instances. It is true that a few commanders restrained their troops. In many cases however German officers personally supervised tortures and murders of the civil population. No less regrettable have been the violations of the Hague Convention and all codes of warfare hitherto observed.

At Swakopmund it has been clearly ascertained, and on the German commander's own written statement, that he resorted to poisoning wells. He adds that by poisoning he merely understands poisoning secretly. Poisoning openly he considers not poisoning to which objection could be taken. The German commander further gave orders to inject Swakopinda mine with bacterial disease. A written order is extant. Preparations of arsenic are the favourite methods employed. The blue book also reproduces photographs of various cases of outrage showing cruelty on harmless unarmed village people, male and female.

Resentment is general throughout the Empire against German excesses which it is presumed quite rightly that England will never condense to answer in kind.

### The Week's Fighting.

(Unofficial.)

London, August 5.

On the Western front the week's fighting consisted mainly of a struggle for one or two high points on the ridge between Thiepval and Guillemont which give direct observation over the country to the east. In the early morning of Saturday, July 29th there was a fierce hand-to-hand struggle in the direction of the windmill east of Pozieres and at the wood of Fourcaux, and German counterattacks were beaten off at Delville wood. Next morning, with the French the British attacked towards the village of Guillemont from the northwest and west: 250 prisoners were taken and the British line advanced as far as the railway station.

From Monday to Thursday we were busy consolidating and slightly advancing our position. The heat haze which lay over the whole plateau made aerial reconnaissance extraordinarily difficult and the enemy were able to bring up new batteries, the position of which was hard to detect. Poor visibility also made bombardment of the position difficult and so held up the infantry attacks.

A captured order of a German general opposed to us dated July 3rd contained the significant phrase "decision of the war depends upon the victory of the second army on the Somme, important ground lost in certain places will be recaptured by our attacks after arrival of reinforcements; for the present, the important thing is to hold our positions at all costs and improve them by local counterattacks." German anticipation have been falsified, reinforcements have arrived but have recaptured nothing. On the contrary the Germans have been forced steadily backward, their two main fortified positions have been carried and they are back upon an unprovided position on the crown of the plateau with (what is?) direct observation over the rolling ground to the east has all but been won by the British forces.

#### In East Africa.

In East Africa on July 29th General Smuts at last reached the central railway running from Dar-es-Salaam inland to Tabora where the forces under General van der Venter two (took?) the station of Dodoma further east: two other columns came within striking distance of the same railway. In this advance the entire German camp was captured with large quantities of supplies, and the enemy fled in disorder pursued by our mounted troops.

On the west, General Crewe's British and Belgian column based on Lake Victoria port made good progress and in the southwest General Northey, operating from Nyassaland border, forced the enemy back towards the central railway taking a number of guns and prisoners and the crew of the Koenigsberg. The sinking of the German gunboat definitely assures command of Lake Tanganyika.

## Football.

Ministry of Agriculture  
Versus  
The Bangkok Central Club.

This match was played on the Wild Tiger Grounds at Suan Dusit in the presence of H. M. the King on Saturday and ended in a win for the Bangkok Central Club by 2 goals to nil. Within 6 minutes of the start a goal was scored. After 10 minutes of play a change was made in the team of the Ministry of Agriculture. Mr. R. D. Craig, who kept goal, took his place at full back and latterly joined the forward line. At the end of half time the Central Club were leading by 2 goals and they kept it up till the finish. The Ministry of Agriculture put in a good team but they lacked combination.

### The Police Cadet School

Versus

### The Boon Itt Institute.

The Police who in the 2nd round of the test matches lost against the latter by the broad margin of 4 to nil did even worse on Saturday at the Suan Kulab Grounds, losing by 5 goals to nil. The Boon Itt have a very strong team, comprising of Siamese, Burmese and Danes, and they ought to have a close fight for the Cup.

### The Ministry of Local Govt.

Versus

### The Royal Opium Dept.

This match was played on Sunday at the Suan Dusit grounds and ended in a win for the latter by four goals to nil. The Local Govt. won against the Opium Dept. in the 1st round of the test matches by 2 goals to 1 and it was a surprise to see the poor play yesterday. H. M. the King was to have been present to witness the game but evidently, owing to the state of the weather, could not attend.

At the end of the 1st half no goals were scored by either side. After 10 minutes play of the 2nd half Prince Silhbarat, who was goal keeper of the Opium Dept., left the field on some important business and a substitute was taken. Until this time no goals were scored. A couple of minutes later the wing of the Opium Dept. was successful in getting the first goal and the other 3 were not long in coming. The forward line of the Opium Dept. was very quick and never lost a chance of scoring while that of the opponents, barring the left extreme, showed bad play and lost many chances of putting in.

## Air and Sea Damage.

London, July 31.—The Admiralty announces that an aeroplane piloted by a Zeppelin thirty miles off the east coast at 5.15 to-day. The pilot fired two trays of ammunition into the Zeppelin when he was temporarily incapacitated by a portion of his machine-gun flying off and stunning him. When he recovered consciousness the Zeppelin was nowhere to be seen, therefore he returned.

### Sinkings.

Flushing, July 31.—The mailboat Wilhelmina has struck a mine and is sinking. The weather is calm.

Amsterdam, July 31.—Only the Wilhelmina's hull is visible. The ship's boats are proceeding to the Noordhinder light.

Flushing, Later.—The Wilhelmina has sunk. She carried 41 passengers and 60 crew, who are now aboard the lightship tender. Some are injured.

London, July 31.—The British steamer Claudia and the Norwegian schooner Mars have been sunk.

London, July 31.—In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil announced the following enemy vessels had been seized in allied ports. British 144, French twelve, Russian thirty, Italian fifty-nine. The British and Italian are employing all their seizures. A considerable number of enemy vessels has been captured on the high seas while the Portuguese had seized seven-tonne steamers and three sailing ships (cheers) all of which would be employed as soon as they were repaired.

### Bad for the Dog.

London, July 31.—An aeroplane presented to the Imperial Government by Indian princes, journeying from the Midlands towards France, was compelled to descend at Chertsey owing to engine trouble. A wing was slightly damaged and the propeller broken through colliding with a dog, which was decapitated.

### PADDY REPORT FOR AUG. 6.

Naenan 2390 coynas at Tes.	82,103 each
Samruang 1270 " "	75,81 " "
Namuang 240 " "	73,74 " "
Total	3900 " "
31 July to 6th Aug. 1916. (Last week.)	
Naenan	14,540 Coynas.
Samruang	6,950 " "
Namuang	1,760 " "
Total	23,250 " "

## Rubber Shares and Their Values.

(Specially Written for the Siam Observer.)

London, June 21.

The writer was lunching the other day with a well-known resident of Bangkok, who had recently come home on leave, and the conversation turned to rubber, as it very often does with Bangkok people.

The Bangkok man remarked that when passing through Singapore he had bought some shares at par and added that as they were obtained at par they ought to be safe enough.

It is indeed somewhat surprising how many rubber investors are yet unaware how fallacious it is to think that if a share is bought at par or at a discount, it is cheap, and dear if bought at a premium. The price of a share is, of itself, no criterion of its value. The ordinary conditions for the production of rubber being equal, or nearly equal, the only true test of the worth of a rubber share is acreage value. It is correct of course to say that it never will be possible to calculate exactly the comparative values of different shares, as climate, management, transport, and various other factors cannot well be translated into arithmetical terms. Presuming, however, that the Estate is situated in the usual rubber districts of Malaya, Ceylon, or Java, the acreage value supplies a test which is of the utmost importance to all investors, and it is a value which can be ascertained by any one who possesses the last balance sheet and report of the Company in question.

The acreage value is in fact so essential, that no one should buy or sell a rubber share without finding it out, otherwise he has not the faintest idea what he is paying, or getting for, an acre of rubber. Having ascertained the acreage value, the investor can also calculate to a nicety the return he should get on his shares at whatever price his fancy may lead him to think the raw material will fetch in future years.

Acreage value in this connection means the capital cost of an acre of rubber in full bearing to the Company concerned—not what it may have actually cost to plant and bring the rubber to production. The acreage value at par of several companies is under £20, though it has cost many of them £50 or £70 to bring the rubber into full bearing. Again, some of the "boom" companies of the year 1910, are capitalised at sums between £100 and £250 an acre, though the actual cost could not have exceeded the usual £50 or £70.

For the purposes of valuation, the period of full bearing may be fixed when the trees are 5 years old. If the issued capital of a Company is £100,000 and the acreage under rubber all 5 years old and over is 2,500, then the acreage value is £50. That is simple enough but there are few companies with balance sheets free from complexities. Part of the area may be immature and require to have a good deal of money spent on it. The Company may have a Debenture issue or a loan from its Bankers or Secretaries or it may have a very large carry forward or reserve fund invested outside the Company. These factors have to be taken into account. D-bits must be added to the capital, and credits subtracted from it, before dividing it by the number of acres under rubber.

The great majority of rubber companies, however, have neither debentures, nor large reserves of cash, but they nearly all have immature rubber.

We will imagine, for instance, that our Company has an issued capital of £100,000, and no funds in hands beyond a sufficient carry forward for working purposes. It has 600 acres of rubber 5 years old and over, 400 acres 3 years old, and 200 acres 2 years old—1,200 acres altogether. It is not correct to say that this Estate of 1,200 acres is capitalised at £100,000, or £85 an acre. The cost of bringing the immature rubber into full bearing has to be added. To be on the safe side the investor should reckon that it will cost £10 per annum to bring an acre of young rubber into full bearing. If this sum should appear to be rather heavy, it should be borne in mind that it covers additional buildings, machinery, roads and the thousand and one other things which a shareholder finds have to be provided before he can reap his harvest. After all there is very little rubber grown which does not actually cost £50 an acre.

The capitalisation of our imaginary Company will therefore work out as follows:—  
Issued Capital, £100,000  
Increased  
2 years expenditure on 400 acres at £10 per acre £8,000  
3 years expenditure on 200 acres at £10 per acre £2,000  
Total £110,000  
Cost of 1,200 acres in full bearing or £95 per acre £114,000

Whether this additional £14,000 is found by issuing fresh capital, or by taking it from revenues, is all the same to the investor. The acreage value is not in reality reduced when it is financed out of the shareholders' dividends.

When the investor has bought his rubber he is naturally anxious to know what return he will get on his money.

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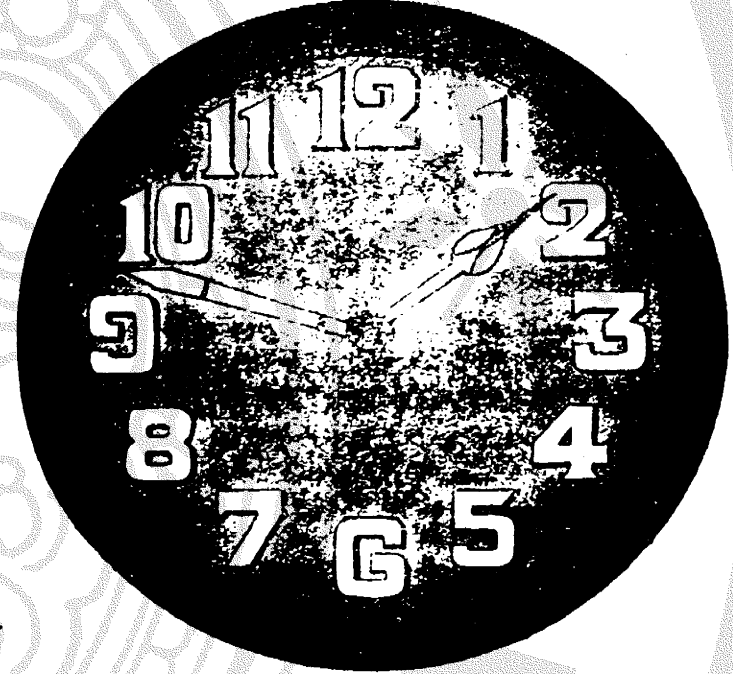
## S. A. B.

(Société Anonyme Belge.)

WATCHMAKERS  
AND JEWELLERS TO

H. M. THE KING

H. M. THE QUEEN-MOTHER.



We can now undertake to change any pocket or wristlet-watch into watches with luminous figures and hands. The luminosity is believed to be absolutely permanent.

That of course depends on the output, and the price of rubber. The cost of producing it will in the long run be about the same on the majority of Estates in the usual rubber growing districts of the East, and it is quite possible that as trees get older, the general level of "all in costs" will descend to 81 or 94 a lb.

As to what the output per acre may be in years to come, opinions differ greatly. Methods of tapping and the age about the number of trees to the acre are still changing from year to year. But in this region of speculation one has to be dogmatic or remain silent. Let us assume that when the trees are thinned out properly, and well-matured, the yield will be 400 lbs per acre, at 1/4 a lb. profit, our imaginary estate capitalised at £95 an acre, will have a gross profit of 21 per cent. At 61 a lb. profit, the return would be 10 1/2 per cent.

Let us now turn to the two Companies in which Bangkok is more particularly interested and compare their respective values. These companies are Kombok, and Sungai Bagan. The planted acreage of both companies will this year be practically in full bearing, so that the calculation is rendered easy.

Kombok has a planted area of 1,295 acres, and the issued capital is £90,000. Acreage value is therefore £70. The shares are now (June 1916), round about 4/ that is a market valuation of £140. If an investor buys Kombok he is accordingly paying £140 per acre for his rubber, and it is on this basis he must reckon his returns.

Sungai Bagan has 680 acres, with a capital of £150,000. This works out at about £80 an acre or at £2.50 per share equivalent to £12 per acre market valuation. At that price Sungai Bagan are an infinitely better bargain than Kombok. It is in fact would pay a holder of Kombok to sell at 4/

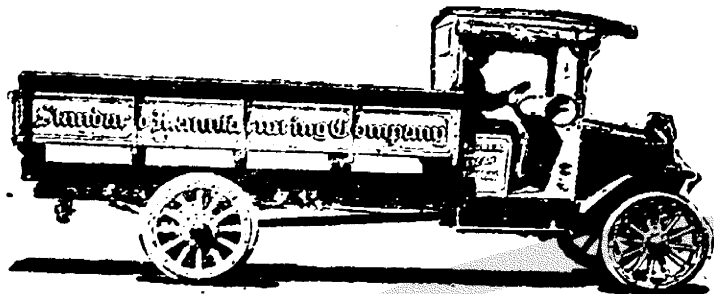
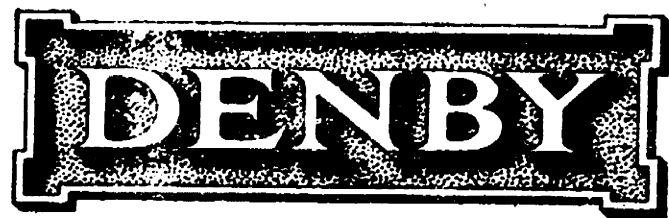
and buy Sungai Bagan up to 83 or even a trifle more. At present prices he would be selling rubber at £140, and buying it back at £92. Of course opinions differ about this, otherwise the market valuations of the two companies would not present such a great contrast. The advantages of the Kombok Coy. are that it possesses a much better market, and is in a more advanced stage than Sungai Bagan. Even in these war times the shares are bought by Stock Exchanges for the purpose of reselling at a small profit. It also enjoys the popularity of a quotation in the Daily Mail. All this tends to put the price of a share up. The carry forward in the last balance sheet was also very large, exceeding £13,000. This however, is subject to Excess-Profit Tax, and what that may be is still unknown.

Sungai Bagan, so far, is not subject to Excess-Profit Tax, which gives it a temporary advantage during the war. The "all in costs" too have from the beginning been less than Kombok and no doubt will continue to be less when in full bearing. The drawbacks are absence of a good market, and the fact that 639 acres is too small to constitute an economic unit. Doubtless the area would decrease the proportional standing chances. A good deal of expenditure will also have to be incurred on machinery, permanent buildings, roads &c. before the Estate is properly equipped.

But as between rubber valued at £140 and £92 an acre, there can be no hesitation as to choice. The difference in price is so immense.

London, July 30.—Official. In Egypt there were several patrol engagements on July 28 when the New Zealand Mounted Rifles inflicted fifty casualties on the enemy. Ours were very slight.





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### Irish Difficulty.

#### Smother Now and Clearing.

London, July 31.—In The House of Commons Mr. Asquith speaking on Mr. Dillon's motion asking the Government's intentions about Ireland declared that Ulster could not be brought under Home Rule without her consent. Replying to Mr. Dillon Mr. Asquith affirmed that Home Rule could not be taken off the statute book. The recent negotiations, although they had broken down, revealed an approximation of attitude and created a new situation.

Dealing with the period of transition and the short time, shorter than some people imagined, before they would be able to arrive at a permanent arrangement, he said it was necessary however to have a civil executive. He was of opinion that the scheme of a provisional council advising the Chief Secretary was impracticable. It was important to have an effective head of the civil administration. Mr. Duke had administrative capacity and sympathy with the Irish people and a desire for settlement. He would spend most of his time in Ireland. Sir Robert Chalmers would remain as under secretary.

London, July 31.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Devlin said that he would never agree to the permanent exclusion of Ulster, but he hoped that something would double the means for further negotiations with the Ulster members.

Mr. McNeill expressed a similar hope.

#### Mr. Redmond.

London, July 31.—In the House of Commons Mr. Redmond said that any revival of Dublin Castle would be serious but the establishment of a Unionist Executive would be an outrage on Irish feelings. He protested against any such proposal and it would be the duty of his party to watch and criticise, and if necessary oppose the new administration as they pleased.

There would never now be civil war in Ireland, and when the time was ripe all differences would be peacefully settled. The goal of a United Ireland, to which Sir Edward Carson like himself turned, would be reached, please God, through the methods of peace and amity.

London, July 31.—In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said it was true that Home Rule was on the statute book but he should do his utmost to prevent it coming into operation unless an amending act accompanied it. The Unionist cabinet members readiness to allow Home Rule to come into operation showed the Unionist goodwill.

The House of Commons has adopted

Mr. Dillon's motion. The dominant note of the debate was the practically unanimous desire for a settlement and the friendliness of the speeches.

#### Announcements.

London, July 31.—In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith said the Government did not intend appointing a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at present.

Mr. Duke, K. C. has been appointed Irish Secretary.

Mr. Asquith announced that Sir John Simon would enquire into the death of Mr. Sheehy Skeffington at Dublin.

#### Persian Railway.

London, July 31.—In the House of Commons, Col. Yate suggested that in view of the necessity for a speedy completion of the Muhammarah-Khuranabad railway the repayment of nineteen thousand sterling due to the Persian Railways Syndicate by the Persian Government should be expedited.

Lord Robert Cecil said the British Minister at Teheran had been instructed to support the claim but it must be recognised that present conditions in Persia limited financial and other progress.

#### Hughes on Deeds Not Words.

New York, Aug. 1.—Judge Hughes in his speech on the acceptance of nomination to the Presidency, said he stood unflinchingly for American rights. There had been brave words, but they had not saved American lives, owing to the manifest lack of any disposition to back those words with action. If there had been direct decisive representations instead of equivocal conversation no American lives would have been lost in the Lusitania. As regards the Tonic plots, he accused the administration of failing to take prompt and vigorous measures to check utterly intolerable alien intrigues.

#### Government of India Bill.

London, July 31.—The text has been issued of the Government of India Amendment Bill as amended by the joint committee. The chief feature is the omission from section two, clause two, of the words "or five (d) in the case of any law because it bars the right to sue the Secretary of State in Council in particular cases or classes of cases." Clause five is also omitted and the following clauses renumbered accordingly.

#### Arabs Active.

Cairo, July 31.—An Arab force despatched from the Hedjaz to the coast after the fall of Jeddah captured the town and fort of Yambo, taking prisoner the garrison and capturing guns and ammunitions.



## Buchanan's Whiskies.

Proprietors of the following well-known Brands

"RED SEAL"

"BLACK & WHITE"

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**Great Fires.****New York Bay Destruction.**

New York, July 30.—A fire started in a munitions warehouse on a small island in New York bay. It spread to a lighter loaded with shrapnel and exploded the shells and fired some dynamite trucks on the wharves. The whole country for miles round was shaken and the island is a mass of wreckage. Seventy five persons have been sent to hospital.

New York, later.—There were a few fatalities from the explosion on the island but the property damage is heaviest and is estimated at five million sterling, including forty thousand tons of raw sugar value 5½ million dollars. Also cars loaded with salt pork and ammunition. Thirteen storage warehouses and six piers were damaged. The Statue of Liberty was slightly damaged.

The authorities are investigating the possibility of a German plot.

New York, July 31.—A dock agent, the president of the Company owning the barge whence the fire was alleged to have emanated, and a docker have been charged with manslaughter in connection with the explosion.

**Egyptian Pilgrims.**

Cairo, July 30.—The Ministry of the Interior is studying the question of the Mecca pilgrimage. It is understood that pilgrims are being asked to deposit caution money of £50, 60, 70 for first, second and third class (?) respectively. A regular service to Jeddah is being organised but apparently only four steamers are available and fares are very high. The Government will do its utmost to facilitate matters but expenses attendant on the pilgrimage restrict the number.

**New Food Bean.**

London, July 30.—An analysis of the tepary beans grown in Burma made at the Imperial Institute indicates the beans possess a high food value. It is stated they should find a ready sale in the United Kingdom and some allied countries as a substitute for small haricot beans and if introduced during the war should obtain a good footing in the market.

**East African Success.**

London, July 31.—Official. In East Africa General Van der Vorster has occupied Dodoma on the central railway. [Dodoma is midway between Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika and Dar-es-Salaam. This occupation is the result of combined operations from the North and South, and finally isolates all the German forces inland, and separates them from the forces near the coast.]

**The Turk as Enemy.**

The student of race characteristics would have difficulty in finding a knottier problem than the Turk. Our War Office has just commented on his chivalrous and humane treatment of the garrison of Kut. All through the Mesopotamia campaign he has behaved with exemplary courtesy. The notes that Nur-ed-Din Pasha had occasion from time to time to address to General Aylmer would not have disgraced Saladin in his passages with Coeur de Lion. Turkish officers have taken advantage of a truce now and then to apologise for the scandalous irregularities committed by their Arab Allies; they have shown a quite remarkable consideration in such matters as the return of lost kits: they have given to our wounded in their hands every comfort available, and to our officer prisoners every honour to which their rank entitles them. General Townshend's arrival in Constantinople seems to have been something of a triumph, and if reports are true he is now lodged, with two aides de camp and a retinue, on a very pleasant island in the Sea of Marmora, in conditions that must soften even bitterness of the loss of Kut. Men returned from Gallipoli tell the same tale. They will remember the Turk as an enemy who would not fire on the Red Cross, and who showed a regard for the decencies of war from which his allies in Europe might well learn. Yet this people that has so well preserved the tradition of knightly fighting is responsible for the most dreadful massacres that modern times have known. The troops who would scorn to perjure a wounded British soldier's kit will apparently drown a shipload of Armenian women and children without a qualm. The Turk, it seems, a Jekyll to his equals and a Hyde to those he considers his inferiors. The Christian, perhaps, has not much to boast about at this time; but that, at least, is a point of view from which his religion saves him even in time of war.—Ex.

**Harsh Purgatives.**

Salts and Castor Oil are old-fashioned remedies more drastic than safe.

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the tiny laxatives ensure the same results, but in a perfectly natural manner. They do not upset the stomach, nor gripe, but gently assist nature. Of all chemists. T/c 1/- per phial. Wholesale agents for Siam The British Dispensary, Bangkok.

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A Thrilling War Drama of the West.

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A Sensational Drama full of Thrills.

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Certificate Bond " "	1-75	"
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## Report on the Budget.

(Continued.)

### Change in Other Revenue Heads.

The following are further extracts from the report of Mr. W. J. F. Williamson, the Financial Adviser, on the budget estimates for the year 1916-17.

21. The changes in the remaining revenue heads do not call for much remark. It will suffice to say that all the principal sources of revenue show satisfactory rises, and that in no case does any important head exhibit a decline. The principal increases are, Mines, Tcs. 494,000; Railways Tcs. 773,000; Interest and Commission, Tcs. 175,000; Land Revenue, Tcs. 678,000; Capital Tax, Tcs. 228,000; Customs, Tcs. 515,000; and Police and Other Fees, Fines and Licenses, Tcs. 261,000. The aggregate of these items amounts to Tcs. 3.1 millions, and other lesser advances bring the total net revenue for the year (i.e., after deducting about 10% for short collections) to a figure only Tcs. 100,000 less than last year's estimated revenue. In other words, the loss incurred by the abolition of the Lottery Farm has been practically made up by increases from other sources, and as these increases are spread over a considerable number of heads, they not only show, once again, the general elasticity of the Siamese finances, but lend support to the hope expressed in a previous paragraph that it will not be long before the natural growth of the revenue fully covers the expenditure to be met from it. In the current year, as already explained, it has been found necessary to budget for a transfer of Tcs. 2.2 millions from the reserve, to meet a corresponding expansion of expenditure over last year's figure.

### Expenditure Heads.

23. On the expenditure side of the budget, the figures given in para 12 above show that the aggregate allotment for the year exceeds the revised estimate of the previous twelve months by Tcs. 1.8 millions. This is made up of a number of items, mainly of increase, though there are some important reductions.

24. In the Ministry of the Interior there is a net total reduction of Tcs. 975,000, of which about one quarter falls under Central Administration and about three-quarters under Provincial Administration. The latter is due entirely to the administrative change

whereby the Jails in the Interior have been transferred to the Prison Department of the Ministry of Local Government, which shows an increase of Tcs. 848,000. On the other hand, the reduction under Central Administration is mainly accounted for by a curtailment of the grant for official buildings for which this year's provision is Tcs. 170,000 against the previous year's allotment of Tcs. 300,000. The difference has mostly been made over to the Prison and Revenue Departments which have been transferred to the other Ministries, and helps to explain the increases in the budgets of those Departments.

25. In the cases of the Ministry of Local Government, where the expenditure grants show an aggregate advance of Tcs. 1.2 million, the principal increase is in connection with the Prison Department, dealt with in the previous paragraph. Apart from this, there are also enhanced allotments for the Local District Administration (Tcs. 121,000), owing to a reorganisation of the system hitherto in force; for the Local Sanitary Department (Tcs. 526,000), including a sum of Tcs. 298,000 for the Waterworks establishment; and for the Police and Gendarmerie Department (Tcs. 133,000). A portion of each of the increases here dealt with is set off by the reduction of Tcs. 422,000 under Central Administration, owing to the grants for extraordinary expenditure being taken this year to the departmental budgets, instead of to the central one, as previously.

26. The total increase of Tcs. 407,000 in the Ministry of Finance is mainly due to the Revenue Department which is now wholly under the control of the financial authorities, and consists of an amalgamation of the two separate Departments formerly under the Ministries of the Interior and of Local Government. The balance is accounted for by the Department of Commerce and Statistics and the Inspection Department, both of which have been recently created. As a partial set-off to these increases, must be mentioned the reduction of Tcs. 121,000 under Central Administration. This reduction is to be explained by the fact that the Inspection Department includes a certain section which formerly was treated as part of the establishment of the Ministry itself.

27. In the Ministry of Communications the increase of Tcs. 515,000 under Railway Traffic is, of course, accounted for by the greater length of the lines (both of the Northern and Southern railway) now open for traffic, and is more than covered by the advance shown on the revenue side of the account, viz., Tcs. 773,000; while the enlarged grant of Tcs. 171,000 under Department of Ways is due entirely to

the doubling of the allotment for road construction in the Interior. In last year's report it was stated that a Commission was sitting to investigate the various road-making schemes which had been prepared, and that the authorities were fully alive to the importance of providing, as liberally as possible, for land communications designed both to act as feeders to the railways, and to facilitate the freer movement of men and merchandise within the Kingdom. As a result of the deliberations of this Committee, sanction has been accorded to the grant of a sum of Tcs. 400,000 for provincial roads and bridges—being an increase of Tcs. 200,000 over last year's figure. It is intended that the amount now mentioned shall be the regular annual appropriation. Against this increase, there are some small reductions due to a re-arrangement of the staff of the Department, thus bringing the grant in addition to the budget down to the figure of Tcs. 171,000 mentioned above.

28. The advance of Tcs. 106,000 under the Ministry of Lands and Agriculture, shown against the Irrigation Department, is mainly accounted for by the fact that the grant for the construction of Java Wood, hitherto entered as a separate item in Section 5 of the Special Budget, has been transferred to the budget of this Department, which now aggregates nearly Tcs. 800,000. This expenditure, it need hardly be said, is for maintenance of existing waterways (mainly navigable canals), and is entirely separate from the new works for irrigation proper, which are dealt with in a subsequent paragraph.

29. Against the head Interest on Loans, in Sec. 4 of the Special Budget, there is an increase of Tcs. 200,000, which is due, of course, to the further drawings on the loan of £1,750,000 for the Southern Railway, amounting to £310,000 in the current twelve months. In last year's report it was stated that, by the end of that year, the net aggregate indebtedness of Siam would amount to £6,580,160. This figure will be increased to £6,830,200 by the 31st March 1917, as shown below, after allowing for the repayments of capital to be effected in connection with the loans of £1 million and £3 millions—

Outstanding principal of loans of £1 million and £3 millions £3,700,000  
Aggregate drawings from loan of £1,750,000 £3,130,000  
Total £6,830,000

30. Finally, there is a reduction of Tcs. 500,000 in the provision for the Construction of the new Audience Hall, which will be completed this year.

(To be Continued.)

## Motors in War.

The use of motor trucks and armoured cars has already been demonstrated in actual warfare, but it remains for the American troops now in Mexico, or guarding the border, to demonstrate the feasibility of putting ordinary touring cars to military use.

Recently, we hear, an Overland touring car was driven north of Columbus by United States artillerymen. A machine gun was mounted in the tonneau and targets were fired at, with the machine travelling and at a standstill.

The test was reported to be very successful. It was found that a touring car was fully as logical and as feasible as a truck for the purpose. The demonstration proved that the vibration of a gun being fired does not swerve the aim a particle. In fact, the car but is shaken. The objection to cramped quarters was also conclusively dismissed when it was shown that four men could ride comfortably in the car with the gun fixed.

## The Bukovina.

The very rapid overrunning of the Bukovina, now completely occupied, as stated in the Russian official reports, by the troops of General Lechitsky, the Russian commander, is explained partly by the absence of any natural defensive positions after those of the Pruth and partly by the fact that this is the second time we have occupied the country, and therefore knew exactly how and where to move.

In January 1915 the Russian advance was equally rapid. Then, however, the Austrians were a weaker force and had supply bases just across the Carpathians. They retired, therefore, so swiftly and in good order. This time they are flying before the Russian troops in confusion. They have lost very heavily—40,000 in this campaign—and now have no bases to fall back on. All their stores were moved nearer the front some time ago, when they believed themselves quite secure from Russian attack. Large quantities of these have fallen into our hands. They themselves destroyed great quantities during the retreat. Every night the sky is reddened with the glare of fires, consuming the food, fodder and military material of all kinds.

### Wiegand's Admission.

In a long despatch from Berlin Mr. von Wiegand lays stress on the impression which the German censors evidently desire to create abroad that Hindenburg is "fiercely outnumbered" by the Russians, under General Brusiloff. (It is news that Hindenburg

is in charge of the defence of the southern front.) He declares that Hindenburg "is making attacks which for fierceness and desperate fighting have not been surpassed during the campaign against Russia."

Mr. von Wiegand has been told that General Brusiloff is "the first Russian general whose tactics and strategy have commanded German respect, even admiration," but, he adds, supreme confidence reigns in Berlin that Hindenburg and his generals will not let the Russians get far, though time only can tell whether this confidence is justified.

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## Telegraph Lines.

The Post and Telegraph Department reports that Tavoy line is not properly working between Bangkok and Tavoy. Malay Peninsula main line is in good order as far as Langkuan. Other lines are all right.

## Bangkok Mails Close.

HONGKONG via SWATOW.  
Tuesday 8th 12 noon s.s. Drufar  
CHANDABURI  
Wednesday 9th 10 a.m. s.s. Chutathut

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Bank Bills, demand —  
GERMANY—  
Bank Bills, demand —  
NEW YORK—  
Bank Bills, demand U.S.A. 36  
INDIA—  
Bank Bills, demand Rs. 113 3/4  
SINGAPORE—  
Bank Bills, demand \$65 5/8  
HONGKONG—  
Bank Bills, demand \$72 1/2  
YOKOHAMA & KOBE—  
Bank Bills, demand, Y71 3/8  
NOTE—The rate of Interest on Advance Bills has been reduced to 6 per cent. per annum.  
Equivalent of Exchange demand London in Siam currency is—  
Tcs. 13.08.—(Bank Rate)

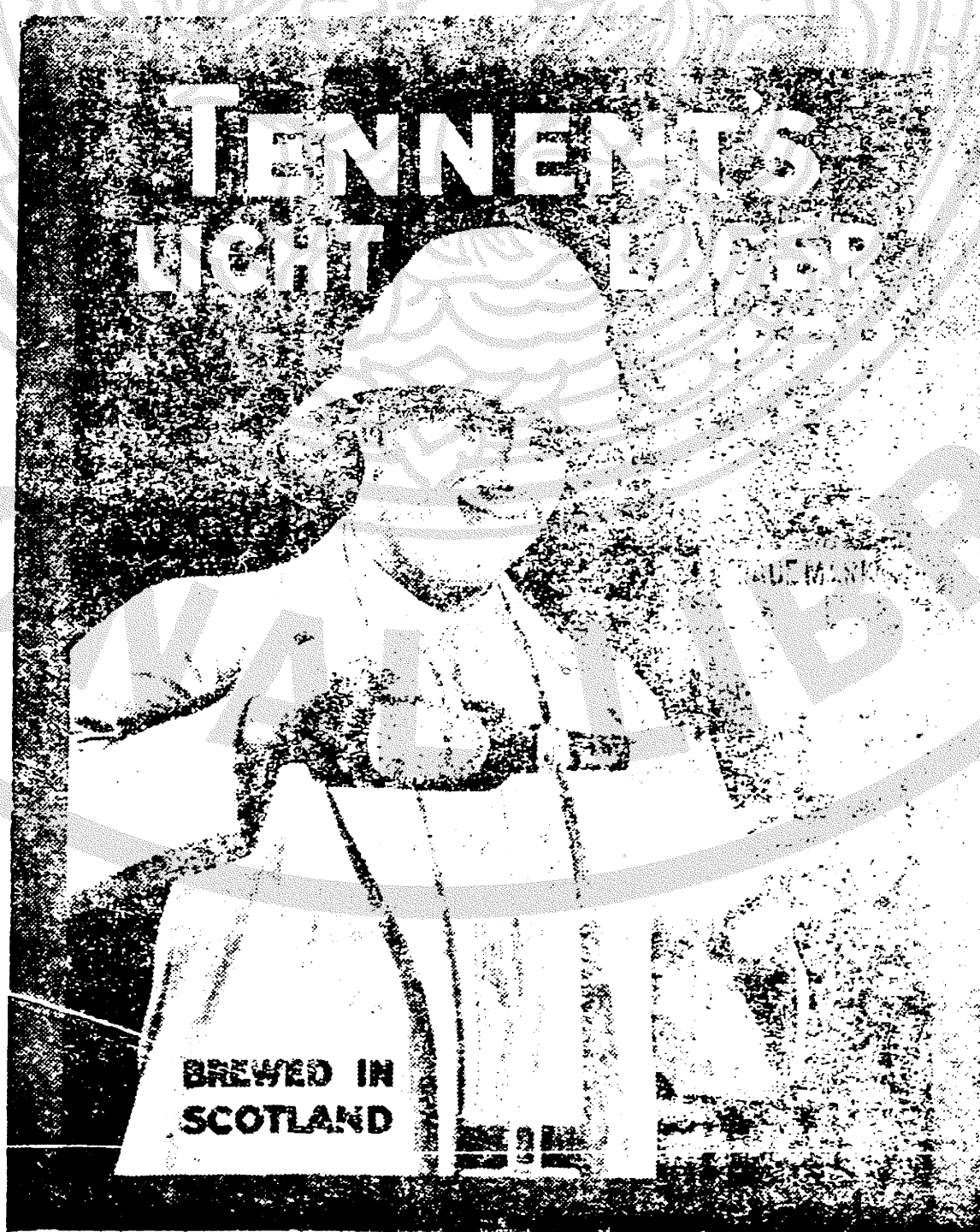
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## Report on the Budget.

(Continued.)

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26. The total increase of Tcs. 407,000 in the Ministry of Finance is mainly due to the Revenue Department which is now wholly under the control of the financial authorities, and consists of an amalgamation of the two separate Departments formerly under the Ministries of the Interior and of Local Government. The balance is accounted for by the Department of Commerce and Statistics and the Inspection Department, both of which have been recently created. As a partial set-off to these increases, must be mentioned the reduction of Tcs. 124,000 under Central Administration. This reduction is to be explained by the fact that the Inspection Department includes a certain section which formerly was treated as part of the establishment of the Ministry itself.

27. In the Ministry of Communications the increase of Tcs. 515,000 under Railway Traffic is, of course, accounted for by the greater length of the lines (both of the Northern and Southern railway) now open for traffic, and is more than covered by the advance shown on the revenue side of the account, viz., Tcs. 773,000; while the enlarged grant of Tcs. 171,000 under Department of Ways is due entirely to

the doubling of the allotment for road construction in the Interior. In last year's report it was stated that a Commission was sitting to investigate the various road-making schemes which had been prepared, and that the authorities were fully alive to the importance of providing, as liberally as possible, for land communications designed both to act as feeders to the railways, and to facilitate the freer movement of men and merchandise within the Kingdom. As a result of the deliberations of this Committee, sanction has been accorded to the grant of a sum of Tcs. 400,000 for provincial roads and bridges—being an increase of Tcs. 200,000 over last year's figure. It is intended that the amount now sanctioned shall be the regular annual appropriation. Against this increase, there are some small reductions due to a re-arrangement of the staff of the Department, thus bringing the actual addition to the budget down to the figure of Tcs. 171,000 mentioned above.

28. The advance of Tcs. 106,000 under the Ministry of Lands and Agriculture, shown against the Irrigation Department, is mainly accounted for by the fact that the grant for Desilting of Java Weir, hitherto entered as a separate item in Section 5 of the Special Budget, has been transferred to the budget of this Department, which now aggregates nearly Tcs. 800,000. This expenditure, it need hardly be said, is for maintenance of existing waterways (mainly navigable canals), and is entirely separate from the new works for irrigation proper, which are dealt with in a subsequent paragraph.

29. Against the head Interest on Loans, in Sec. 4 of the Special Budget, there is an increase of Tcs. 200,000, which is due, of course, to the further drawings on the loan of £4,750,000 for the Southern Railway, amounting to £310,000 in the current twelve months. In last year's report it was stated that, by the end of that year, the net aggregate indebtedness of Siam would amount to £6,580,160. This figure will be increased to £6,830,200 by the 31st March 2459 (1917), as shown below, after allowing for the repayments of capital to be effected in connection with the loans of £1 million and £3 millions:

Outstanding principal of loans of £ 1 million and £ 3 millions	£ 3,750,200
Aggregate drawings from loan of £ 4,750,000	£ 3,130,000
Total	£ 6,830,200

30. Finally, there is a reduction of Tcs. 500,000 in the provision for the Construction of the new Audience Hall, which will be completed this year.

(To be Continued)

## Motors in War.

The use of motor trucks and armoured automobiles has already been demonstrated in actual warfare, but it remained for the American troopers now in Mexico, or guarding the border, to demonstrate the feasibility of putting ordinary touring cars to military use.

Recently, we hear, an Overland touring car was driven north of Columbus by United States aviators. A machine gun was mounted in the tonneau and targets were fired at, with the machine travelling and at a standstill.

The test was reported to be very successful. It was found that a touring car was fully as logical and as feasible as a truck for the purpose. The demonstration proved that the vibration of a gun being fired does not swerve the aim a particle. In fact, the car barely is shaken. The objection to cramped quarters was also conclusively dismissed when it was shown that four men could ride comfortably in the car with the gun. Ex.

## The Bukovina.

The very rapid overrunning of the Bukovina (now completely occupied, as stated in the Russian official) by the troops of General Lechitsky, the Russian commander, is explained, partly by the absence of any natural defensive positions after those of the Pruth and partly by the fact that this is the second time we have occupied the country, and therefore knew exactly how and where to move.

In January 1915 the Russian advance was equally rapid. Then, however, the Austrians were a weaker force and had supply bases just across the Carpathians. They retired, therefore, so these swiftly and in good order. This time they are flying before the Russian troops in confusion. They have lost very heavily—40,000 in prisoners alone—and now have no bases to fall back on. All their stores were moved nearer the front some time ago, when they believed themselves quite secure from Russian attack. Large quantities of these have fallen into our hands. They themselves destroyed great quantities during the retreat. Every night the sky is reddened with the glare of fires consuming the food, fodder, and military material of all kinds.

### Wiegand's Admission.

In a long despatch from Berlin Mr. von Wiegand lays stress on the impression which the German censors evidently desire to create abroad that Hindenburg is "fearfully outnumbered" by the Russians under General Brusiloff. (It is news that Hindenburg

is in charge of the defence of the southern front.) He declares that Hindenburg "is making attacks which for fierceness and desperate fighting have not been surpassed during the campaign against Russia."

Mr. von Wiegand has been told that General Brusiloff is "the first Russian general whose tactics and strategy have commanded German respect, even admiration," but, he adds, supreme confidence reigns in Berlin that Hindenburg and his generals will not let the Russians get far, though time only can tell whether this confidence is justified.

## To Let.

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

Apply: "A. B."  
c/o "Siam Observer"  
t.f.n

## Telegraph Lines.

The Post and Telegraph Department reports that Tavoy line is not properly working between Bangkok and Tavoy. Malay Peninsula main line is in good order as far as Launguan. Other lines are all right.

## Bangkok Mails Close.

HONGKONG via SWATOW.  
Tuesday 8th 12 noon s.s. Drufar  
CHANDABURI  
Wednesday 9th 10 a.m. s.s. Chutatch

## Exchange Rates.

### To-day's Quotations.

LONDON—	
Bank Bills, demand	1/6 7/16
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	—
PARIS—	
Bank Bills, demand	—
GERMANY—	
Bank Bills, demand	—
NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, demand U.S.A.	36
INDIA—	
Bank Bills, demand	Rs. 113 3/4
SINGAPORE—	
Bank Bills, demand	\$65 5/8
HONGKONG—	
Bank Bills, demand,	\$72 1/2
YOKOHAMA & KOBE...	
Bank Bills, demand,	¥71 3/8
NOTE:—The rate of Interest on Advance Bills has been reduced to 6 per cent. per annum.	
Equivalent of Exchange demand London in Siamese Currency:—	
Tes. 13.08.—(Bank Rate)	

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