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BANGKOK FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1918.

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German Socialists.

Vorwaerts, the German Socialist newspaper, recently printed an article which is a renunciation, on its part, of the Socialists' fight for justice; the extent of which can only be appreciated by an extended quotation:—

"Possibly the Allied Socialists consider absolutely just certain demands which they make upon German and her Allies, but they should not overlook the fact that agreement of the Central Powers to such demands nowadays is not to be expected. There are in Germany two tendencies—one which would be ready to conclude peace at once with the West upon the basis of restoration and the status quo ante bellum; and another which demands alterations favourable to German extension and power. No tendency willing to concede alterations unfavourable to Germany can be said to exist. For instance, a German peace negotiator who would be ready to make concessions with regard to Alsace-Lorraine or Posen would not have the smallest following. The Government willing to make such concessions would have no prospect of being able to maintain itself in office for twenty-four hours. Possibly the Entente sees in this a fresh proof of the moral obstinacy of Germany, but this is no moral question, only one of facts."

No German negotiator, says this German official Socialist organ (without a whisper of protest) would have the smallest following (not even, therefore, a Socialist following) if he were ready, not necessarily to give the whole of Alsace-Lorraine or Posen up, but even "to make concessions with regard to" them. And in a sentence, which trips off the *Vorwaerts*' tongue for all the world as if it were General von Bernhardi's, we are told that "this is no moral question, only one of facts."

It gives a little crow over the Inter-Allied Socialist Conference's "decided step-down from the former attitude of unqualified disannexation." But practically, it says, this makes no great difference: victorious France would take the province in any case, and similarly victorious Germany would keep it. "Apart from this, there are very good grounds for refusing to allow the possession of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany to be any further disputed. The population of Alsace-Lorraine belongs ethnographically to the German people. The province has, according to the Social-Democratic conception, the right to her freedom within the German Empire, but her right to secede from it altogether is, to say the least, a very debatable question." Thus even the "ethnographic" pretext, which German Imperialism invented after the event to excuse its theft of what it stole for military and Imperialistic

reasons—the theft which Babel and Leibknecht went to prison for denouncing—seems good enough to day to be adopted by Babel's and Leibknecht's successors.

Vorwaerts concludes by saying that "all Socialist effort must be concentrated upon a peace which is tenable and bearable for all"; but that any peace programme which is drawn up to the disadvantage of the Central Powers is unworkable. German Socialists demand a peace dictated by Germany.

Germans And Persia.

German financiers are very active in Russia attempting to pick up Persian oil and mineral concessions. Although ordinary commerce is at a complete standstill, adventures in the dark pools of finance have never been so busy and hardly a day goes by without some new syndicate being formed for operations "after the war."

The Germans are very keen on picking up land, especially in Southern Russia, and there has been a sharp advance in prices, but the thing they particularly want is oil, and for this they are prepared to give extraordinary sums—in German paper money of course. It is to be hoped that our authorities will be vigilant in this matter and will checkmate German plans for the exploitation of Persia.

German Machines Rammed.

The service that American airmen will be able to render to the Allies' cause is revealed by a study of work done on their own front. During the past weeks they have so reduced the enemy's activities that daily calls for help on our chaser headquarters have decreased from fifty-four to one. In that period also they have accounted for three times as many enemy casualties as they themselves have suffered, counting only planes actually reported or observed to have been destroyed.

Two of these successes were almost miraculous cases of ramming. The German airmen when beaten in manoeuvre emit a dense cloud of smoke, to give the impression of a machine on fire dropping rapidly, as though out of control. Deceived at first by this stratagem, the Americans now follow the smoking plane to ensure its destruction. In these two instances the German planes, having nosedived some two thousand feet, straightened very abruptly, with the consequence that the American pursuers, whirling blindly downwards through the smoke, crashed unawares into the tails of their opponents, most fortunately sending them in ruin to the earth with only trifling injuries to their own machines.

THE RAINFALL.

Rainfall for the 3rd. week in August 2461

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.	Millimetres.	
Ministry of Agriculture ...	31.1	42.1	440.7	654.0	
Samudraprakar ...	40.1	19.1	438.8	634.8	
Dhanyaburi ...	114.4	3.7	682.7	825.6	
Ayudhya ...	35.4	48.5	785.9	917.7	
Angthong ...	72.9	121.2	581.5	1095.1	
Loburi ...	29.0	46.0	536.5	733.6	
Nagor Pathom ...	35.1	44.7	463.9	785.8	
Subarn ...	22.5	32.4	318.9	457.6	
Rajaburi ...	12.6	19.0	545.4	521.3	
Bejraburi ...	19.0	53.0	704.8	1,311.1	
Kanchanaburi ...	No report	47.3	...	507.1	
Chharong Sao ...	79.8	70.4	433.4	811.5	
Prachin ...	166.6	92.6	1431.1	1094.3	
Udya ...	87.1	31.0	507.4	649.3	
Jaynai ...	49.3	73.1	389.8	680.4	
Bienulok ...	47.8	59.4	852.9	890.9	
Chiangmai ...	4.6	66.7	705.0	434.5	
Songkhla ...	1.7	6.3	270.3	208.4	

Phathanakorn Cinematograph.

Change of Programme.
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DIRECTIONS:—Take 1½ table-spoonfuls three times a day one hour before meals. Take PINK WITHOUT WATER. Under 14 years one table-spoonful, under 7 years ½ 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 enquire.

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

For children, apply with cotton wool on the cheek and relief is certain within half an hour. For cough and Sorethroat, sip the mixture slowly. For Eczema, apply externally and take internally as directed. For Beri-beri, take full dose, three a day. For cholera, take one table-spoonful every ½ an hour.

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

For Earache, clean the ear first with cotton wool, put 5 or 6 drops 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 1½ 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.

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SOLE AGENTS

THE Great War.

The British Front.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Aug. 29.
Field Marshal Haig reports:—We again attacked astride the Scarpe. Canadians penetrated between the Senée and the Scarpe and captured Cherisy, Vitry-en-Artois and Boisduart, prisoners many. On the right of the Canadians, Scots crossed the Senée, seized Fontaine les Croiselles and established themselves on the slopes south of the village taking hundreds of prisoners. Other Scots took Roex, Greenland Hill and Gavrelle. The English captured Arleux-en-Gohelle and the old German line southward thereof.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Aug. 28.
The British attacked on both banks of the Scarpe and took Wancourt and Monchy-le-Prenx. They have reached Roex and have carried the crest to the east of Wancourt. They have established themselves to the east of Quémaup and to the north of Seoral.

North of the Scarpe the Scottish are marching on Pionvain and stubborn contests have taken place between Maricourt and Bapaume where the enemy counter-attacked several times.

We occupied the suburb north of Bapaume and have reached Longueval. The Australians have progressed on both banks of the Somme.

The Ussuri Front.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Aug. 29.
Vladivostok.—On July 24 a general advance of all Allied forces was begun on the Ussuri front. The Bolsheviks retired six miles. American and Japanese troops are entraining for the Ussuri front.

The French Front.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Aug. 29.
French communiqué.—We are maintaining contact with the enemy's rearwards. We continued to advance at night time north and south of the Avre and occupied Chaulnes, Omécourt, Balatre, Roiglis, and Verpilleries. Farther south we penetrated the Carpeau Mesnil Wood and captured Dives. This morning we continued to progress to the Somme. We reached north of the Avre the general line Licourt-Pote-Mesnil-le-Petit-Nesle. Since yesterday we have retaken about thirty villages and advanced twelve kilometres at certain points.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Aug. 28.
We have taken Fresnoy-les-Royes and St. Omer and have advanced to the east of Bagneux.

The Banque de l'Indo-Chine.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Aug. 28.
A decree establishes an agency of the Indo-China Bank at Vladivostok.

Drunk With War.

Commenting on the latest Hun abomination an officer in the R. A. F. writes from the western front: "War to a German is what strong drink is to a certain type of criminal. The whole nation has become drunk with war. I have seen much the same thing happen, in past days, as regards the Turk, particularly during the Armenian atrocities. The Sultan's soldiers, urged on by their officers, ran amok, sparing neither friend nor enemy. . . . They like the Hun, had become drunk with war. In these conditions, the most appalling brutalities were perpetrated. The general opinion out here is that the Hun to-day is in very much the same frame of mind."

Havas Wires from Singapore.

Caught.

Paris, Aug. 27.
The German naval lieutenant Schwieger who torpedoed the *Lusitania*, has been captured between Malta and Sicily by a French convoy of boats, which sank his submarine as it had just torpedoed a British steamer. The latter moreover was saved.

A Climb Down to Spain.

It is reported from Santander (on the northern coast of Spain) that the Berlin Government, fearing a rupture with Spain, accepts the conditions of her claim, and will remit to the latter, in replacement of Spanish ships torpedoed, German vessels interned in Spanish ports.

In Foch's Grip.

The British rush east of Arras is warmly welcomed by the French papers. They think it proves that General Ludendorff, who had decided to retreat on the line of the Hindenburg positions from Lens to the Vesle through St. Quentin, St. Gobain and Chemin des Dames, is unable to escape from Marshal Foch's grip or to find the necessary numbers to loosen it.

Disastrous for the Enemy.

The *Journal des Débats* writes on the subject of the German retreat:—The German army in retreat is suffering from a serious crisis regarding munition power. Till September, when the new class is called to the colours, Ludendorff is trying to gain time. This is why he decided upon retreat, but by doing so he loses all the results of his offensive in the 1918 campaign. He loses also material and men.

In three days, from the 21st to the 23rd August, the two armies of General Byng and General Rawlinson took fourteen thousand prisoners. The number taken in the last fortnight by the Allies is about 80,000 men. The operation is therefore disastrous for the enemy.

"Bliss Was it then to be Alive."

M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, has sent to all the Chairmen of the French Conseils Generaux a message from which the following passage may be quoted:—"The brilliant victories of the last few weeks have definitely turned the fortune of war. In the abyss of irreparable defeat Prussian militarism will bear the shame of the greatest attempt to do evil that any barbarous nation has ever devised. Triumph is in view. The co-operation of all towards world renovation will achieve that work of idealism towards which so many generations have so gloriously striven, and which History has reserved for us the inexhaustible luck of realising."

Big Bertha in Paris.

Thousands of people yesterday visited the Champ de Mars, where is the biggest gun ever seen in the heart of Paris. It is an eleven-inch German gun on a railway track, captured complete with its train and munitions on August 8th by the Australians on the Somme. The gun weighs 140 tons; the barrel is 25 feet long; and the shell has a weight of 620 pounds.

A "Kramat" Tiger.

A large tiger which had become notorious in the Bernam district of Lower Perak, by its frequent attacks on cattle and other animals, and which was looked upon by the Malays of the district as a "kramat," or sacred animal, experienced its last adventure on Monday night on Bernam Estate.

It appears that Mr. R. H. Dodgson, manager of Bernam Estate, had one of his sows taken from his piggery by what he thought was a leopard. Calling in the co-operation of Mr. R. A. McLeod, of the Lower Perak Rubber Estates, Mr. Dodgson resolved to investigate the identity of his midnight visitor. The two gentlemen had a small platform built 15 feet high in a tree over the "kill" and on Monday night sat up to await eventualities.

The watchers had not taken up their positions more than about 20 minutes when a large tiger appeared over the carcass of the pig. The sportsmen fired simultaneously. Mr. Dodgson's shot broke the tiger's rear shoulder, whilst Mr. McLeod's bullet took the brute rather high behind the shoulder, though going through the entrails.

The wounded tiger made a considerable noise and became greatly infuriated. It spied the two on the platform and made a desperate spring at them, almost reaching the "machan," or platform. The tiger, in one of its leaps, rose to within a foot or two of Mr. Dodgson's legs when Mr. McLeod managed to get another shot into the beast's other shoulder and it dropped to earth, still raging.

By this time, however, the tiger was in extremis and it was quickly despatched.

The animal proved to be a fine male in perfect condition, measuring 8 ft. 10 in. from tip to tip. The people of the district are greatly relieved at the killing of this formidable brute. (T. O. M.)

Hookworm Infection As A Medico-Military Consideration.

In the *Journal of the American Medical Association* for August 11, 1917, Foster and Sinclair of the Medical Corps, U. S. Army, discuss the influence which hookworm infection had on the prevalence of other diseases among American soldiers on active service along the Mexican border. The tables given by them show a most striking correspondence between high sickness rates and hookworm infection, and indicate that chronic hookworm infection predisposes the individual to pneumonia, and other diseases of the respiratory tract.

On the preliminary mobilization of 10,000 troops at Nogales, Arizona, in 1916, the soldiers were exclusively from northern states where hookworm infection does not exist. Their sickness rates were from 17 to 23 cases per thousand. A brigade of National Guard troops was then brought from Alabama (a southern state where hookworm infection is very prevalent). Within a month the sickness rates began to increase most markedly—colds, bronchitis and finally pneumonia and measles becoming epidemic. In the brigade 140 cases of pneumonia developed with 29 deaths resulting. Over 400 cases of measles developed during the same period of time. These diseases were limited to the Alabama troops. Among the citizens of Nogales neither measles nor pneumonia were prevalent to any extent, 30 cases of pneumonia occurring among 8,000 civilians. The troops brought from the northern states did not suffer from these diseases. Within a period of four months in one of the Alabama regiments numbering 263 men, 809 or 813 were on sick report for some cause at one time or other. In another Alabama regiment numbering 1,002 men, 559 or 563 were reported sick during the same period.

Realizing that such sickness rates as these prevailed on active service, the Alabama troops would be useless in war service, the medical officers made a very careful investigation to determine why there was so much illness among these particular troops. They found that 90% of the cases of pneumonia occurred in troops coming from those parts of Alabama which are heavily infected with hookworm. They found also that 39.9 per cent. of the troops from Alabama were infected with hookworm. Also, that troops coming from cities in those regions suffered less from illness than soldiers coming from villages. Examination of the blood for latent malaria showed that it was not a factor in the illness of the troops. The Alabama soldiers lived under the same conditions at Nogales as the troops from northern states, they were supplied with the same food, used drinking water from the same source, and slept in the same type of tents. The site of their camp was one of the most choice in the whole encampment. Moreover, Nogales is regarded as one of the most healthy points on the border, and troops quartered there on previous occasions enjoyed the best of health. As did the troops from northern states. The conclusion is irresistible that the resistance of the Alabama troops had been lowered by some cause acting previously to their arrival at Nogales. Infection with hookworm was the only cause which could be found to explain this reduction in resistance. As the authors state, "In the instance of the Alabama troops under discussion we were convinced that hookworm infection of considerable chronicity acted as the predisposing factor."

Whether the hookworm exerts its

debilitating effect by abstraction of blood with a resulting anemia; by mechanical injury to the intestinal mucosa followed by infection; or by the production of a toxin, are, we believe, still moot questions. In view of the susceptibility to pneumonia shown in this communication, and the well-known susceptibility of hookworm patients to tuberculosis, it is possible that the tissue resistance of the lungs may be reduced through the mechanical traumatism induced by the passage of the larvae through the lung in their circuitous route from the skin to the intestines. At any rate, many of the men observed here showed a very definite degree of debility, characterized by mental and physical apathy, malnutrition, underdevelopment, and marked anemia. It is believed that these factors combined greatly to reduce or render nil the natural resistance to intercurrent infections. . . . We believe it is the manifest duty of those charged with the physical examinations in the states where hookworm infection exists to exercise the greatest care in the selection of recruits. In our opinion, only individuals in robust health should be accepted, and anemia, listlessness, and development, or complaint of digestive disorders with a history of "ground itch" should constitute causes for "sight rejection." Examination of the feces of recruits from southern states for hookworm ova, although not mandatory at present, should be a part of any thoroughly conducted examination.

The New-Old Star.

Nova first magnitude in Aquila, first seen, June 8, 10 to 15 G. M. T., approximate position 18 hr. 45 m. R.A., plus 0.45 dec. Slightly brighter than Deneb. Pure white, such is the official description of the new star which is "fizzing" astronomically and agitating certain journalists even in the war crisis. Astronomers must settle among themselves many questions more important than whether Oxford did or did not beat Greenwich by half an hour in making the first observation. None of them is likely to grab the new star higher than the evening paper which on Monday described the appearance of Nova in Aquila, "regarded scientifically" as "the most

tremendous fact in all human experience." The word "tremendous" is well chosen, if Nova Aquila is really "a missile flung at our system from the depths of Outer Space" to "obliterate in a few hours man and all his handiwork." Should this happen, then the end of the world will be swift and painless; but we incline to the view that sufficient time will be permitted for the astronomers to examine fully the most interesting of stellar bodies that has swum into their ken within living memory. It may be that the light has just reached us of some stellar collision that happened two or three centuries ago.

Ravages of Cholera.

A responsible Government official, interviewed in regard to the Russian situation, states that cholera and other diseases, consequent upon hunger, are spreading through the country, and causing appalling mortality. Basing his calculations upon the superficial observations of travellers at Petrograd and in the Steppe country and southward of Omsk and Tomsk, the official would not be surprised if the death toll from these diseases during the coming winter in the whole of European and Asiatic Russia totalled 20,000,000. The lack of suitable clothing, particularly in South-Western Siberia, has greatly increased the sufferings.

A Stockholm message states that the Germans have insisted in closing the Ukrainian frontier owing to cholera.

It is reported from Copenhagen that a bill for establishing the monarchy in Finland on the Prussian model has been withdrawn, failing to secure a statutory majority in the Diet, although the Government is preventing many Socialist members from attending the Diet.

Paddy Crop Report Aug. 29, 1918.

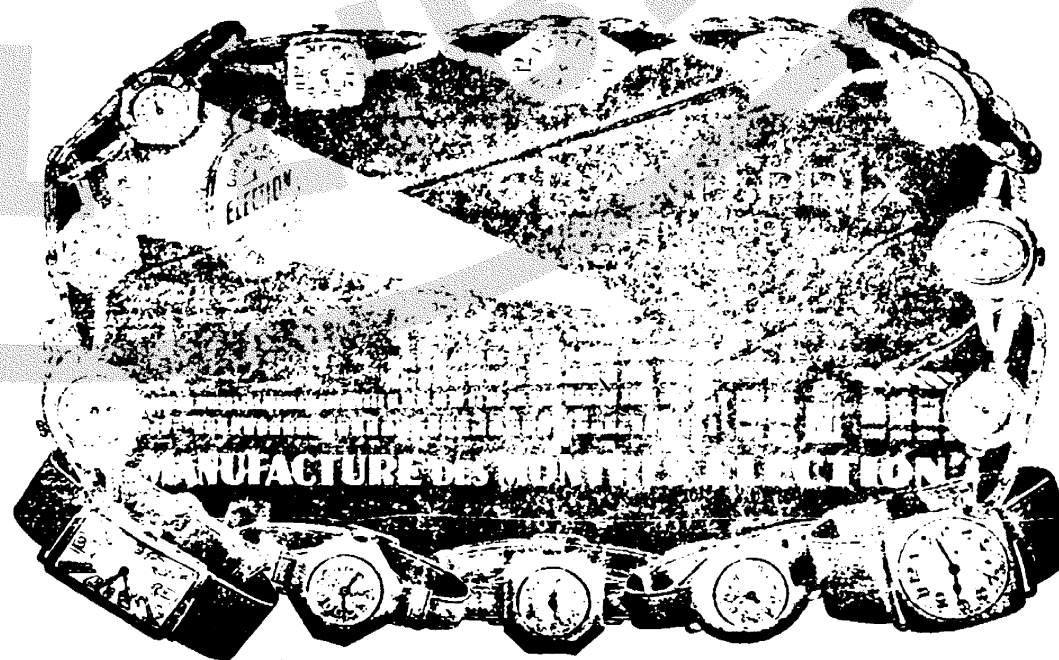
Nasran 1,400 Coyans at Tes. 101-171 each
Samruang 230 " " " 96-133 "
Nannuang 90 " " " 94-96 "
Total 1,720 Coyans.

Appropriate, always.

With certain dishes, such as *Game, LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE* is *always* appropriate. It is the recognised sauce for such use.

In fact, for everything with which a sauce can be used, *LEA & PERRINS'* is invariably the BEST. It has a refinement of flavour that suits the most delicate dishes and appeals to the most exacting palates.

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CARBON PAPERS IN TWO SIZES

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Exercise Books and Index Books

Just Unpacked

Stationery of all Description

At Very Moderate Prices.

"SIAM OBSERVER" Stationery Store.

A German Prison Camp.

Painful Experiences of a Hongkong Man.

Sergeant Gen. Wichee, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wichee, of the King Edward Hotel, Hongkong, writes, "says the Hongkong Daily Press, from Holland, describing his painful experiences as a prisoner of war in Germany, as follows:—I expect you will be surprised to know that I am now in Holland on the exchange scheme. I arrived here a week ago. What a great and glorious relief it is after two long years to feel oneself free again without anyone following behind with a rifle and bayonet! I am just beginning to shake off that awful feeling, and to realise that all this is true and no imagination. . . . There is some talk of our exchange being arranged similar to the French; anyway, I hope so.

Well, it is a lovely place here—a fashionable seaside resort. Everything has been done for our comfort. We had a grand welcome from the moment of crossing the border to our destination, also a reception at the Hotel Galleries on our arrival. It was a treat to hear an English lady speak. They are many workers in the Y.M.C.A. here, which has been erected for us. The Dutch people are very good to us, but it is some job trying to make each other understand, although most of them speak English. One thing, I am in the very best of health and am feeling a great difference in every way during the short time I have been here from what I felt in Germany. I tell you they tried their best to kill us. It was hell. The things that were done you would not believe possible of a supposed civilised nation. I don't know if you have read about our treatment, but the papers have got full details now and are making a big thing of it. I read in the papers this morning that we are striding the German prisoners in return. Well, I will tell you some of the things that were done to us. While we were at Minden things were not so bad, but we were sent to a place called Bhomte, in Hanover. Seven hundred N.C.O.'s.

Veritable Calcutta Black Hole.

We arrived there at 7 p.m., after travelling from 4 a.m. 12 miles as soon as we arrived, three men were put in prison cells for 5 days for having cigarettes in their hands. Then we were told that Lieut. Muller was in charge, and that if we did not do everything he wanted he would use arms and force us. The first thing we were to leave all our belongings outside just where we stood, and had to go into the barracks. We were locked in—four hundred of us in one place. Nothing was provided for us except a drink of water. Some slept on floors, others on boards. No blankets or coats, as all these had to be left outside to be searched. During the night it rained, so our belongings were in a nice mess. Next morning we were all chased out by the sentries—a good many were struck with the butts of rifles, and three were bayoneted. One of the poor fellows died afterwards. Our kits were all searched, etc., and next day he wanted to know if we would volunteer for work. We said no, that German N.C.O.'s did not do so in England. Then he went mad for five minutes and told us we were in "Deutschland," not England, and called us all the dogs and swine he could think of. With that he went into the barrack and said it was dirty. The place had not been in use for two years and was full of fleas and bugs, and we were not given brooms to sweep with or anything. Well, for that he said we would be punished and have to stand to attention from 7 a.m. till 7.30 p.m. every day for eight days, having one hour at midday and up at 6 in the morning. If anyone moved he was hauled out and taken to the cells.

Worse Than Pig's Food.

Then he ordered the sentries to use their arms if necessary, which needless to say, were used whether it was or not. Fellows were fainting through starvation. We got nothing except two slices of black bread a day, coffee made of burnt grain in the morning with no sugar, a bowl of thin watery soup at midday, and the same at night. One might as well have drunk water. Sometimes we would get boiled potato and carrot peelings in it, as the other went to the troops. I have seen pigs get better, and many a time I have longed for what the pigs got, as it was more solid. If it was not for our people at home sending us parcels every man a prisoner would be dead in three months. I got so weak it was agony to walk. Well after 14 days our parcels, which were sent on from Minden, arrived. Then another plan was thought of to make us work. We were asked again, but no. So we were not to have our parcels for 21 days, and by that time five thousand parcels were going bad. The bread was no use when we did get it, for after 21 days it had all gone green. The rats had a good go at the remainder of the stuff, so there wasn't much left except a few tins. After that we were forced to work. We were taken out each day and worked like slaves—some pulling waggons of coal, others digging in fields. One job I was on was pulling a plough—twenty-

four of us ploughing a field all day. We were not for anything, I really don't know how I stood it all, but, thank God, I was able to stand it all. We could see the game he was up to. All this was to get us to mutiny, which would be playing into his hands. He told us it was nothing for him if we were shot, that he could afford to shoot six of us a day. I was there for six weeks, and then I was sent to another place. I'm sure you would never have known me, as I had got so thin. I could hardly recognise myself. At this new camp they left us alone. There was fifty of us sent there, and when our parcels came through I soon got back to my old self. I believe things have altered since then and are not so bad, but it was their chief delight to see us starve.

Notice of Removal.

The Oriental Bakery

Begin to notify that they have now moved into their new premises, Oriental Avenue, opposite to the Siam Observer Press.

ITALIAN RED CROSS LOTTERY

To be drawn in November, 1918
12,000 Tickets at Tcs. 5 each.

Prizes to consist of Italian War Loan Bonds the winners having the option of exchanging their bonds at the exchange rate of 1 Tical = 3 Italian Lire.

LIST OF PRIZES.

One 1st. prize: Lire: 40,000 or Ticals. 13,333.
One 2nd. prize: Lire: 20,000 or Ticals. 6,667.
Two 3rd. prize: Lire: 10,000 or Ticals. 3,333 each.
Four 4th. prize: Lire: 5,000 or Ticals. 1,666 each.
Ten 5th. prize: Lire: 2,000 or Ticals. 667 each.

The balance after deduction of expenses will be given to the Italian Red Cross and other War Charities.

Should all tickets not be sold the value of prizes will be reduced in proportion.

Tickets are obtainable at the following places:

Société Anonyme Belge (S.A.B.)
Trocadero Hotel
Europe Hotel (S.E.C.)
Electrical Store
Buan Soon Lee
French Dispensary
International Store
Oriental Store
Siam Import Co., Ltd.
Oriental Hotel
J. Sampson & Son
H. A. Badman & Co.
Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.
Kiam Hoa Heng and Co., Ltd.
United Toilet Saloon
Yong Lee Seng & Co.
Nai Lert.

For Sale.

Revised Tide Tables of Mergam Chao Phya Bar for the year 1918. Price Tcs. 2.

Apply at

THE HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.
t. f. n.



FOR A WEAK STOMACH.

As a general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have eaten too much and when constipated, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale by the British Dispensary.

Battle of Nikolsk.**How Czecho-Slovaks Beat Bolsheviks.**

A correspondent, writing to the North China Daily News from Vladivostok, dated July 23, says: Your readers are already aware of the over-turn of the Bolshevik Government owing to their attempting to disarm and intern the Czecho-Slovak forces on their way to the French front. After settling things in and around Vladivostok, they went on to Nikolsk-Ussuriyski, where a fairly numerous body of Red Guards and of the Red Army, reinforced by about a thousand Magyars and Germans, awaited their coming. I will, however, start my tale with an account of what happened at Nikolsk on June 29, the day that the Czechs took action in Vladivostok.

Already rumours had got about that things at Vladivostok were not quite favourable to the parties in power, and that the Commissaries had been arrested. But these rumours were too good to be true and few believed them. However, when the Vladivostok train did not come through as usual, people were certain that something had happened and spirits rose. The Bolsheviks were fully aware of what had taken place, as some one had managed to get word through to them, and they began to get ready to resist. Decrees were immediately hung out broadcast. The town was declared in a state of siege: people were forbidden to be out of doors after 9 p.m.; all firearms were ordered to be delivered at the Soviet as soon as possible.

Seeing all these warlike preparations, the hopes of the inhabitants fell to almost zero, the more so as the Bolsheviks were threatening to shoot all and sundry. The spirits of the townsfolk were still further lowered by the news that from Habarovsk ten wagons had arrived with ammunition and supplies.

On June 30 the telegraphs went out of action. From Habarovsk and Blagoveshchensk reinforcements of the Red Army and Magyars arrived. This raised the Soviet's forces to 3,000 bayonets, of which 600 were Magyars, dressed in the Russian uniform. On the same day, the Bolsheviks advanced a few versts from the town and began to entrench, and get their artillery, consisting of 3 and 6 inches, into position.

On the same day they received information that the Czechs were advancing on Nikolsk. The Bolsheviks attempted to bolster up their own spirits and attract men to their ranks by vainglorious and lying proclamations in the same way as Sykhanoff, the President of the local Soviet, on being let out by the Czechs to attend the funeral of the seven Red Guards killed in Vladivostok, after giving his word of honour, tried to incite the mob of workmen into a riot, and declared, with tears in his eyes, and again on his word of honour, that there were no Magyars or Germans in the employ of the Soviet, when everybody knew that of the 140 killed in Vladivostok, no fewer than 140 were Magyars and Germans. However, let me continue. On Wednesday, July 3, the Czecho-Slovaks, at 11 o'clock in the morning, got to

sation "89 versts." At 5 o'clock they got into position and at 11 o'clock arrived at "93 versts," where they dug in to the right of the track. Lying up here till dawn, at the first streaks of the sun they began operations. The Bolshevik artillery consisting of an armoured train, an armoured motor and several guns, was at "97 versts." On the Czechs advancing, the latter opened fire. But in spite of the heavy fire, the Czechs rapidly advanced. Their right flank soon came in touch with the enemy, coming across a party of 140 Germans. These they attacked with the bayonet, and after putting them to flight—six Germans being killed—they continued their advance. About 900 paces further on they spotted a machine-gun, which opened a hot fire on them. However, they took to earth and continued, trying to surround the gun. In this, however, they did not succeed, as the enemy, perceiving their intention, succeeded in making a get-away.

Having cleared the field of the enemy, the Czechs took up a position from which they could see the Nikolsk. Then, after a preliminary strafing, the Czechs began their advance on the town.

It was clear that the Reds were in full retreat as they had destroyed the railway bridge, and had already entrained the majority of their forces, including a great number of dead and wounded, and also their much-valued allies, the Magyars, Germans, and Czech deserters. Those who did not succeed in getting on the train dispersed in all directions, taking their rifles and machine-guns. The inhabitants, under fear of death, were forced to help the fleeing Reds. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Czechs entered the town.

In their retreat, the Bolsheviks shelled the station, but not heavily. They had already taken with them many of the telegraph accessories, etc. The waiting rooms of the 1st and 2nd class are on the platform, under canvas, the Czechs being quartered in their former premises. Everything in the town is quiet, things going on normally. The majority of the workmen are well satisfied at the turn of affairs, while peasants, especially the older ones, can hardly restrain their joy, throwing themselves on the necks of their deliverers and bringing them all kinds of things.

The Czechs took a thousand prisoners, among whom are 600 Magyars. These are being sent to Vladivostok to give the lie to the local Soviet's contention that the Magyars were not at all in the service of the Soviet. The Germans, for the most part, served the guns, looked after the technical side of the work and the wounded. About two versts from Nikolsk the Bolsheviks destroyed three bridges, burnt one wooden bridge, severely damaged an iron one—this latter was done very skillfully, and is presumed to be the work of a German expert—and the third a stone bridge, which has already been repaired. Almost the only ones resisting were the Magyars, Germans and Czech deserters. The Russians very unwillingly took part in the battle, either deserting to the Czechs, or throwing down their arms and running away.

BOER TOBACCO.**"SPRINGBOK"**

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BORDEAUX**Champagne of the Best French Marks.**

These wines are specially recommended. Supplied in large and small bottles at moderate prices.

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New Road and Custom House Lane.

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An enemy conquered

Rheumatism is not a mere effect of cold and damp. It is a poison in the blood. With good red, pure blood a man or woman of any age can defy rheumatism, and rheumatism can be conquered by killing the poison which causes it. The blood making and purifying effect of

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

FOR PALE PEOPLE

is becoming every year more widely known as a blood builder, and it is in the extended use of these pills which has robbed rheumatism of its terrors.

"The Blood and its Work" The Free Book, which tells all about the cause and cure of Rheumatism.

All chemists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, at 25¢ per bottle, or six bottles for \$1.25 or will be sent post free on receipt of price.

Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Dept. D-84, Singapore.

The British Dispensary, Bangkok, sole wholesale agents for Siam.

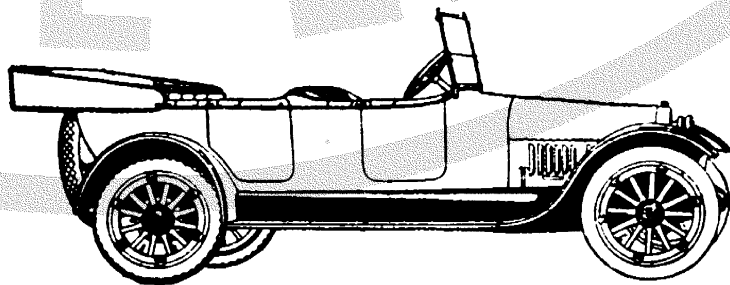
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FOR MOTOR TRUCKS.**

We have just received a consignment of various sizes of a high class English make of Solid Tyres.

Owners and Users of Motor Trucks are advised to look into their requirements and buy now for present and future use as the next consignment will be much dearer in price.

THE BANGKOK DOCK MOTOR GARAGE.

Phone No. 159.

BUICK CARS POPULAR?**WHY—?****BECAUSE.**

The Buick popularity is based on the mechanical excellence of the car, and moreover, it is augmented by the Beauty of the design, the Completeness of the Body appointments, and the great Economy in the maintenance and operation of the car.

Next shipment is arriving shortly. Orders may be booked now.

Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.

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Contract rates can be obtained on application to the manager.

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

Chinese Labour in France.

Twenty thousand well-clothed and well-fed Chinese labourers are working in France in almost every department of labour in connection with war, such as munition factories, food factories, mills, farms, railway, dockyards, aerodromes and what not. They are well treated, happy and contented. The men get from \$30 to \$50 per month or its equivalent in francs a portion of which is retained here in China and paid to their families.

A special office is established at 25, Rue Sœur Allegre, French Concession, managed by the able and courteous M. Bourguignon, who speaks excellent Mandarin. The office handles all the correspondence between the labourers and their families in China. On the 20th of each month a member of the family of each labourer calls to receive a portion of the wages of the man working in France, and also whatever letters or parcels there are from his or her relative. If the payee has a letter to send to the man in France he hands this into the office which promptly forwards it.

In France the men are provided with healthy living quarters and wholesome food and clothing. Those who are really intelligent and worthy are given special lessons in French after working hours. Physical drill is given daily as recreation. In addition to other amusements, one of which is boating on Sundays. It is interesting to note that the men are placed in the same factories with French girls and according to the statement of French authorities, they work well and behave well also. In fact it is difficult to see how the men could fail to work well under such ideal conditions and patriotic influence.

Good Discipline.

Out of the 20,000 men working in France under the French war office—and there are many more under contract with the British Authorities—less than two hundred have been sent back to China for disciplinary reasons. This is certainly a good showing and for this reason Chinese labourers are much liked and well treated in France. One of the men was asked what he thought of France. He said it was a wonderful country. Asked what he thought was the most wonderful thing, he said that he could find good roads everywhere. Pressed as to what he really thought was most wonderful, the man finally

disclosed his mind by saying the underground railway which travelled under the river was a wonder which he had never seen or heard of elsewhere.

What an influence these men will have on the life and industry in China after their return can better be imagined than stated. It has been said by a French official that after the war there will be more men speaking the French language in China than those who speak English. "The knowledge the labourers must acquire during their stay in France in connection with up-to-date methods and machinery will surely have a beneficial result on Chinese industry to say nothing of their greatly improved skill."

In order further to facilitate the Chinese labourers in France a special school for interpreters has been opened in Shanghai where a reasonably educated Chinese young man may get a good vocabulary of French in a short time. The schooling is free of charge and after graduation the men are sent to France as interpreters at a salary of

about 200 francs per month.

The Chinese labourers recruiting office in the Rue Sœur Allegre is a place with plays an ever increasing rôle in the Franco-Chinese relations and after this war when thousands of Chinese return to their homes dressed in Parisian style and speaking French sprinkled with all the patois and argot spoken in the Parisian mills it is that small house in the Shanghai French Concession they will have to thank. There they entered timidly as humble and ignorant coolies turning twice back before they finally signed the contract to go to a strange country far away where the sun sets.

France Welcomes Them.

Thousands of coolies have passed through the bureau de recrutement and that number is now in France working in the munition factories, on the railway stations unloading goods and as dock labourers in the ports. The contracts are very liberal; they provide for a three to five years' stay in France with the option of return or to settle

down in France. France quite evidently wants the diligent Chinese workmen to settle down.

In special evening schools they are taught the French language and other useful knowledge. Already they are visiting cafes and theatres and it is no wonder that letters received here by the relatives speak in enthusiastic terms of the life they are leading in France. The letters arrive in thousands by every mail steamer and are all addressed to the recruiting office in the Rue Sœur Allegre which has become a veritable letter clearing house between the labourers in France and their relatives in the different provinces.

Every month on the 20th an enormous crowd assembles there. It is the day when the monthly remittance is paid out to those dependent on the labourers. The minimum a labourer must grant his dependents is 75 francs a month, about the third part of their average earnings. Many are remitting much more than that minimum thus showing how great a benefit China is

reaping from their sons who were made desolate by floods and famine in their provinces and out of sheer desperation plunged themselves into the adventure from which German agents desperately tried to prevent them.

Gruesome tales were spread broadcast: Huge fish would appear in the sea and eat a hole in their ship so that it would sink, and if by luck they arrived in France they would be sent against the Germans who are fierce men and would swallow them pigtail and all. Instead every letter which arrives here tells of the wonders and of the pleasure of France. They speak of the metropolitan railway which goes under the ground, the streets of Paris, compared to which Nanking road is a village path, and they speak of the French girls working with them together in a factory. Photos sent prove that the Chinese is quite a favourite there.—Ex.

Rainfall.

We have received the following telegraphic reports of rainfall from the Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Lands and Agriculture.

MONDOL KRUNG KAO.

At Dhanyaburi	Aug. 26	43.0 mm.
" Singhaburi	" 26	49.9 "
" Lobburi	" 26	49.5 "
" Saraburi	" 26	24.0 "
" Ayudhya	" 27	1.4 "

MONDOL NAGOR JAYRI.

At Sribarn	Aug. 26	1.6 "
" Nagor Pathom	" 28	4.5 "

MONDOL KAJABURI.

At Bojraburi	Aug. 21	16.5 "
" Bojraburi	" 25	62.7 "

MONDOL PRACHIN.

At Nagor Nayok	Aug. 27	13.0 "
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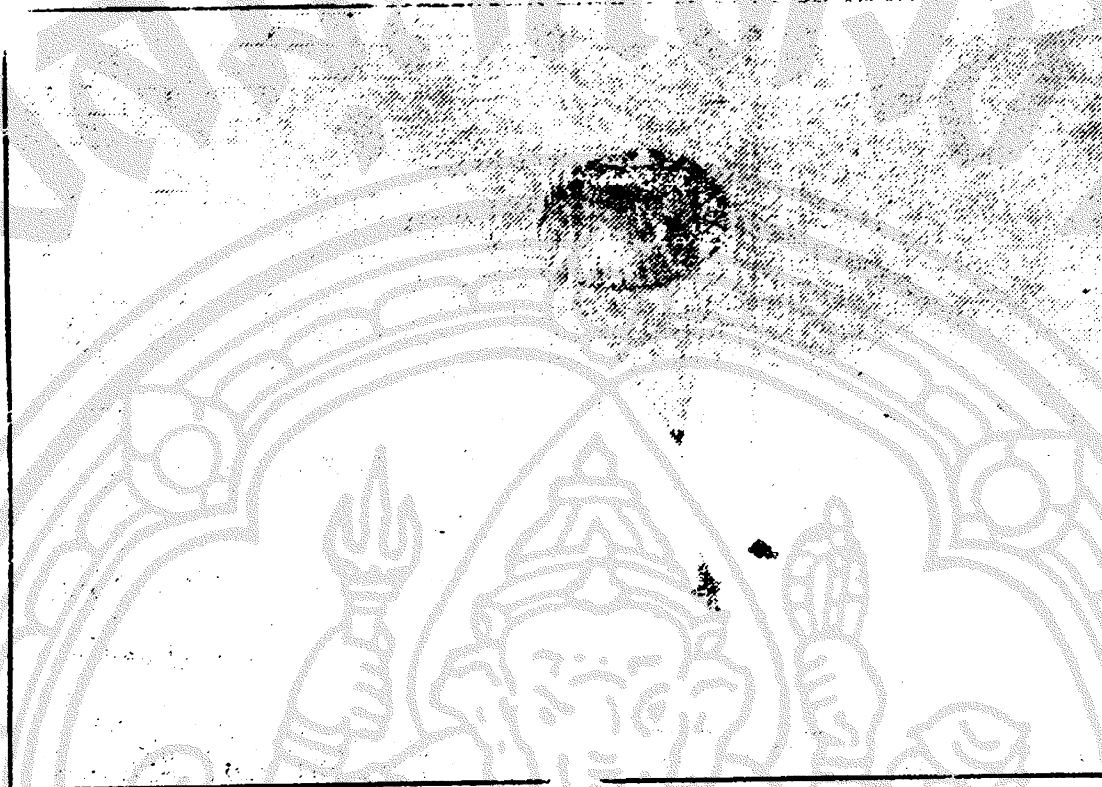
MONDOL NAGOR SVARGA.

At Nagor Svarga	Aug. 25	14.1 "
" Kambang Bojra	" 25	11.5 "
" Nagor Svarga	" 26	2.8 "
" Tak	" 26	8.0 "
" Udaya	" 26	10.2 "
" Kambang Bojra	" 26	41.0 "
" Jaynol	" 26	20.8 "
" Nagor Svarga	" 27	34.0 "
" Udaya	" 27	123.0 "
" Kambang Bojra	" 27	61.8 "

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An observation officer descending from his balloon by means of a parachute. In mid air.

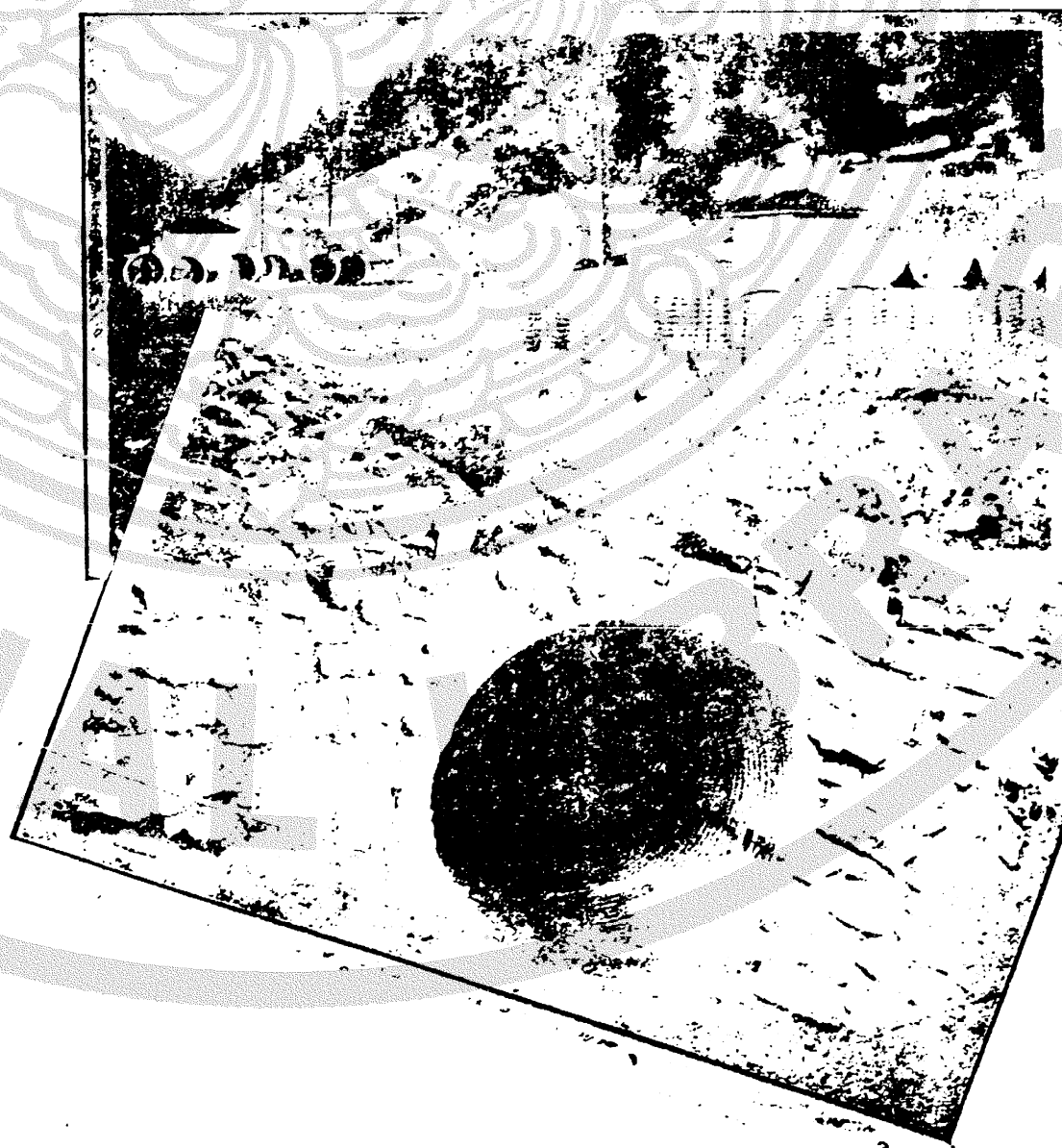
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Lasting. - By reason of its unequalled purity and evenness and the scientific care exercised in every stage of its manufacture.



Corrugated Nestable Armco Culverts awaiting installation to replace temporary drainage structures on mountain railway line. These culverts are practical and effective.

Five-foot Armco Iron Nestable Culvert, under Heavy Fill and the Tracks of a Transcontinental Railroad.

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