

"Siam Observer"
Oldest Established
Daily Newspaper
in Siam.
Has the Largest
Circulation.
Subscriptions
English Edition
10/- per annum.
Siam Edition
10/- per annum.

The Siam Observer.

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

FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL. 42. NO. 119

BANGKOK, TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1916.

PRICE 25 SATANGS

STEAMER SAILINGS.

K. P. M.
JAVA-SIAM LINE
OF THE
Royal Packet S. N. Co.
(KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPIJ.)
DIRECT SERVICE
between Bangkok and Java.

Through Bills of Lading are issued
for all Netherlands Indian and Australian
Ports.
For rates of freight and passage
please apply to:

DIETHELM & Co., LTD.,
Agents

BURNS-PHILP-LINE
SINGAPORE-JAVA-AUSTRALIA
(MONTHLY SERVICE)
CALLING AT
Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya
Port Darwin, Thursday Island
Brisbane and Sydney via
Torres Straits.
Through booking to all Ports in
Australia and New Zealand.
For freight, passage, full particulars
and Guide Books, etc., apply to
THE ARRACAN COMPANY, LTD.
AGENTS

HARP HENG LONG
We beg to inform the Public that
we have just opened our shop 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

KWONG-ON CHEONG
HIGH CLASS TAILOR,
Opposite Oriental Avenue on the
NEW ROAD.
Executes all kinds of Tailoring in
the latest fashions.
Send Post Card, and he will wait on
you personally

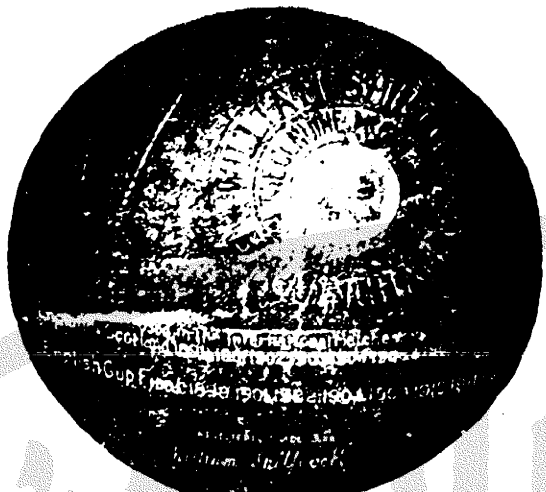
Notice.

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

Ah Seang, Tailor.

Notice.

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



FOOTBALL SEASON 1916.

Our First Shipment of 100 Footballs for
this Season, has Just Arrived.

The old favourite "McGregor" also the new Regimental Weltd
"Clinker" Football, can now be supplied from guaranteed New and
Fresh stock.

An early purchase is strongly advised, before the big rush begins for
Football.

POPULAR PRICES AS USUAL.

"McGregor" Football complete with Bladder.

PRICE TGS. 22-50

Regimental Weltd "Clinker" Football complete with Bladder.

PRICE TGS. 16-95

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

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	Cebu, with	
s.s. "Nankin" May 12	s.s. "Kashgar"	June 12
" " " 26	" " "Karnataka"	" 26
" " " 30	" " "Morca"	July 10
" " " 3	" " "Khyber"	" 21
" " " 7	" " "Medina"	Aug. 7
" " " 11	" " "Mongolia"	" 21
" " " 15	" " "Malwa"	Sept. 4

Intermediate Direct Sailings.

Leaves Singapore	Due London
s.s. "Nyanza" about July 10	1916
" " " do do Aug. 21	do do Sept. 29

OUTWARD-1916.

For China.

Due Singapore	Connection with	Leaving London
s.s. "Novara" April 30	s.s. "Morca"	April 1
" " " May 14	" " "Khyber"	" 15
" " " 19	" " "Medina"	" 15
" " " 23	" " "Mongolia"	" 29
" " " 28	" " "Malwa"	May 13
" " " June 11	" " "Kashgar"	" 27
" " " 25	" " "Karnataka"	June 10
" " " 30	" " "Morca"	" 24
" " " July 3	" " "Khyber"	July 8
" " " 7	" " "Medina"	" 22
" " " 11	" " "Mongolia"	Aug. 5
" " " 15	" " "Malwa"	" 19

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.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LTD

Agents.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japanese Mail Steamship Company.

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

Steamers are due to leave SINGAPORE for EUROPE as follows:

1916	1916
s.s. "Hirano Maru" May 10	s.s. "Kaga Maru" June 7
s.s. "Katori Maru" May 21	s.s. "Kamo Maru" " 21

and fortnightly thereafter.

FOR HONGKONG AND JAPAN.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS UNCERTAIN.

JAPAN-AMERICA LINE.

Steamers will leave HONGKONG for SEATTLE as follows:

1916	1916
s.s. "Kanagawa Maru" May 16	s.s. "Awa Maru" July 11
s.s. "Tama Maru" May 30	s.s. "Shiratsuyu Maru" July 19
s.s. "Yokohama Maru" June 7	s.s. "Kanagawa Maru" Aug. 8
s.s. "Sado Maru" June 27	s.s. "Tama Maru" " 22

JAPAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Steamers will leave HONGKONG for MELBOURNE as follows:

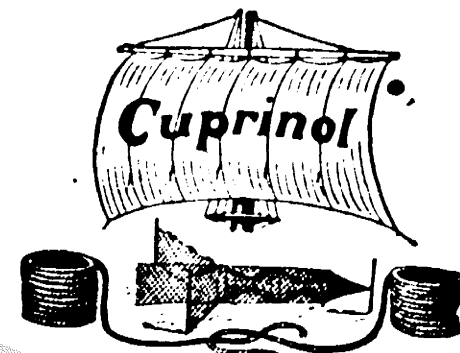
1916	1916
s.s. "Aki Maru" May 16	s.s. "Nikko Maru" July 14
s.s. "Tango Maru" June 13	s.s. "Aki Maru" Aug. 15

Round the World Tickets issued in either direction.

For Passage, Freight and all information apply to

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Agents.

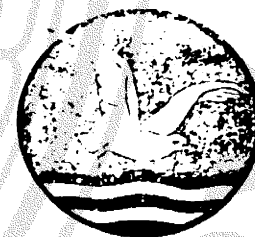


The best medium for impreg-
nation of Canvas, Sunblinds,
Tents, Tarpaulins, Ropes
and Lines.

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

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

**Cuprinol awarded Gold Medal
at The Scandinavian Fishery
Exhibition at Copenhagen 1912.**
For further particulars apply



Oriental Store.

Sole Importers.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

Bangkok-Europe Line

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

THE SIAM STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

West coast Mail Service.

For Koh Lak, Chumpon, Tako, Langsuen, Bandon, Koh Samui, Laon
Singora, Patani, Panarai, Telupin, Bangura, Takbai, Kelantan, Becho
Somerak, Bisut, Tringganu, Kretay and Singapore.

LEAVING BANGKOK.

1916	1916
s.s. "Prachatiok" 20 May	s.s. "Aslang" 17 May
" " 27 " "	" " 24 " "
" " 3 June "	" " 31 " "
" " 10 " "	" " 7 June "
" " 17 " "	" " 14 " "
" " 24 " "	" " 21 " "

East Coast Mail Service

For Sriracha, Kohsichang, Koh Pui, Koh Pra, Rayong, Koh Samut,
Chantaboon, Ban Yao, Krat and Koh Kong.

s.s. "Chadattut" leaving every Saturday at noon; not calling at Koh Pra
s.s. "Krat" " " Wednesday " " Kohsichang

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

For Freight, Passage and Particulars apply to

THE EAST ASIATIC Co., Ltd.

Managing Agents.



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The Local Sanitary Department.
29th May 1916.

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PAN ROAD.

(off the Indian temple.)

Including large Swinging Mirror, Dinner Services, Glassware, Dining arm Chairs, Grass and Rattan Furniture, Tables, Victoria Phaeton, etc. (see catalogues.)

For TERMS etc.—apply—

E. M. PEREIRA & Co

Telegraph Lines.

The Post and Telegraph Department reports that Tavoy line is still imperfectly working with Rangoon. Other lines are in order.

Bangkok Mails Close.

CHANDABURI.
Wednesday 31st 10 a.m. s.s. Krat
HONGKONG via SWATOW.
Thursday 1st June 12 noon s.s. Chusan
SINGAPORE.
Thursday 1st 10 a.m. s.s. Skute
HONGKONG.
Friday 2nd 1 p.m. s.s. Chang Chow

Exchange Rates.

To-day's Quotations.

LONDON—
Bank Bills, demand 1/6 7/16
Bank Bills, 4 months' sight 1/6 17/32
PARIS—
Bank Bills, demand —
GERMANY—
Bank Bills, demand —
NEW YORK—
Bank Bills, demand U.S.A. 35 3/4
INDIA—
Bank Bills, demand Re. 113 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank Bills, demand \$65 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank Bills, demand \$71 1/8
YOKOHAMA & KOBE—
Bank Bills, demand Y22 5/8
NOTE:—The rate of Interest on Advances Bills has been reduced to 6 per cent. per annum.
Equivalent of Exchange demand London in Siam Currency:—
Toe. 13.08.—(Bank Rate)

COPPERPLATE PRINTING

SIAM OBSERVER
SPECIALITY

The Only Printers in Siam
to do this kind of work.

SEND YOUR PLATE
WE DO THE REST.

Siam Observer Printing Works.

Expanded Metal

made from best **British Steel**
various sizes and sections in Stock.

Milners' Safes

Patent fire and thief resisting.
several sizes in Stock.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

IN STOCK B.M.C. TO-DAY.

FISH
Dried Cod
Oodros Caviar
Haddock
Filleted Fish
Kippers

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

CHEESE
Requefort
Gruyere
Savoie
Full Cream Gruyere
(in small tins)
English Margarine

Fresh Australian Apples.

Fresh Australian Butter.

Pure Beef Dripping in 2lb Tins.

"White Horse" Whisky.

"An Easy First"

Obtainable Everywhere.

HUMBER MOTOR CARS.

We can now Offer Reasonable Deliveries

OF

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The Greeks withdrew without resisting. Only one company fired twenty-four shots before the retirement upon orders from Athens.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MESSRS. the S. A. B. have been appointed Jewellers and Watchmakers to His Majesty the King.

A JAPANESE domestic loan for 400,000 yen has been oversubscribed. The total subscription was 43,224,660 yen.

THE S.S. "Katong" left Singapore at noon on Saturday the 27th inst., and may be expected to arrive at the Borneo Company's wharf on Tuesday evening.

A SHANGHAI message of May 10 reports Sun Yat Sen's arrival there, and a Peking wire of the 9th announces that Yuan Shih Kai has decided not to retire.

A CYCLOPE wind seriously damaged the Arakan pagoda at Mandalay on 6th. The umbrella at the top, which was erected seventeen years ago at a cost of Rs300,000, was blown down. It was six feet in diameter, 22 feet in height, studded with precious stones and had a valuable diamond crown.

NOTICES are now appearing in Berlin shops asking the public not to use the word "Adieu." The notice reads:—"Greet one exclusively in German. Say: 'Guten Morgen' (Good morning), 'Guten Tag' (Good day), 'Guten Abend' (Good evening), 'Auf Wiedersehen' (Till we meet again), and 'Lebewohl' (Goodbye)."

THE marshes of Mesopotamia were famous in the time of Alexander the Great. One of the last acts of his life, within a few weeks of his death, was a voyage down the Euphrates to the great dyke of Pallakus, about 90 miles below Babylon. This sluice had been constructed by the ancient Assyrian kings to let off the water of the river when it became excessive into the marshes. So extensive were the lakes and swamps that Alexander's fleet lost its way among them.

AN Act passed by the Swedish Riksdag on the 13th inst. empowers the Crown to decree that any engagement or guarantee limiting the right of any Swedish subject to import, forward, export, or dispose of goods shall be invalid, if such engagement or guarantee serves the interests of a foreign Power, unless the Swedish Government gives permission for any such agreement to be made. Evasion of the Act is punishable by fine or imprisonment, and commercial espionage is forbidden under the same penalties.

THE question of the cashing of Australian notes in Colombo at a heavy discount is causing a good deal of interest in that city. Some of the local banks have been interviewed, and it has been discovered that the whole question is governed not by sentiment but by the purely commercial aspect of supply and demand. The point that a patriotic Australian going to fight for the Empire is entitled to 10d. or a shilling in the pound has nothing to do with the matter. The rate of exchange is not susceptible to artificial adjustment, but is regulated entirely by the question of supply and demand.

THE Statesman understands that arrangements have been made for the manufacture by the Calcutta Mint of pennies and half pennies for circulation in Australia. For some years past the London Mint has been unable to produce all the copper coinage required for use at home, but from time to time assistance was obtained from the Mint in Birmingham. This is the first occasion, however, that Calcutta has been asked to supply copper coins. A proposal is also under consideration for the purpose of manufacturing silver coinage for use in Egypt, but as far as can be ascertained this has not yet been definitely decided upon.

B. B. W. N. G.

The Committee wish to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a field-glass from Muang Hpo Min of Naken Lam-pang.

Members are reminded that the meeting to-morrow is at Mrs. Gee's house. The following one will be at Mrs. Gittins' house on June 14th.

Mrs. Lambert will be away from Bangkok for the first half of June, and in her absence Mrs. Duke has kindly consented to receive all subscriptions.

King of Annam Deposed.

According to an official communique, the King of Annam, Duy-Tan, who took an active part in the recent incidents at Quang-Nam and Quang-Ngai in Annam, has been deposed. Representations were made by the highest authorities and were approved by the Governor-General and unanimously sanctioned by the French Council of Ministers. His successor is Prince Bui-Das, the eldest son of Dong-Khanh, the first King chosen by France, and who has always displayed irreproachable loyalty. The enthroning of the new sovereign took place on Thursday morning, May 18, at the Palace Royal, in the presence of many Europeans and mandarines. The deposed King remains interned in a military establishment in the French concession in Hue.

Sir Roger Casement.

A recent issue of the Daily Chronicle stated: It is probable that Sir Roger Casement impressed the German Government with an exalted idea of his influence, and the followers he would secure if he were placed at their head in Ireland. Suspicion was aroused by the presence of a powerful motor car at a point which is little frequented by tourists, and coastguards were on the alert. A small boat, apparently coming from nowhere, was seen making towards the shore. Two men were rowing, and three sat in the stern of the boat, and all were taken prisoners as they stepped ashore. The officer in charge of the patrol recognized one, and said, "You are Sir Roger Casement." He replied, "I am. I have come to do my duty." During his conveyance to England Sir Roger Casement gave his guards the impression of supreme vanity, suggesting that he was the head and front of any rebellion that was possible, and that without him it must speedily collapse. It is clear that the motor car mentioned, which was the same as that which plunged over the bridge at Killorglin, was intended to convey Sir Roger Casement to Dublin.

Desert Fight.

Suez, April 23. The following are the details of the reconnaissance by Australian troops at Jifjaffa, on the 13th.—It being reported that the enemy was boring for water at Jifjaffa, a detachment of Australian Light Horse, with some of a camel corps and camel transport, decided to disturb the preparations. An aviator reported that he could see the enemy, but the Turks invariably hide on the appearance of an aeroplane. The Australians made a night march to within three miles of the enemy position. They arrived at dawn and arranged to attack on three sides. While the attack was developing the enemy was seen to be making from an outpost to the trenches near the well works. A force of Australians galloped a mile and cut them off compelling them to surrender.

In addition to destroying the boring plant the troops smashed a concrete foundation for anti-aircraft guns and thoroughly demolished the enemy's position, on which much store had been set. The Light Horse did a brilliant piece of work. The force travelled 150 miles in 32 days over alternate stretches of soft sand and heavy, stony ground. No man had more than six hours sleep, and they did 46 miles a day. On the day of the fighting 30 Light Horsemen acted as camel transport drivers. An Austrian officer, who was taken prisoner, on arriving at the camp was so astonished at seeing 1,000 stalwart men in shorts that he imagined he was being taken to an athletic carnival. He was also astonished to learn that these were a sample of the 200,000 troops Australia was contributing to the Empire's army.

When 15 miles west of a high range of rocky hills 50 miles east of the Canal, the troops encountered a violent thunderstorm. In less than an hour water thick as paint began to pour through a wall as fast as a man could run. A horseman galloped on to warn the camel transport, which was two miles ahead. He was just in time, for a few minutes later a torrent 12 feet deep poured through the gully.

PAUDY REPORT FOR MAY 29.

Nasran 1340 Coyans at Toe. 81/38 each
Samnang 710 " " 73/81 "
Nasnam 50 " " 69/70 "
Total Coyans 2100



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B. B. W. N. G.

The Committee wish to acknowledge
with thanks the receipt of a field-glass
from Muang Hpo Min of Nakhon Lam-
pang.

Members are reminded that the meet-
ing to-morrow is at Mrs. Gee's house.
The following one will be at Mrs.
Gittins' house on June 14th.

Mrs. Lambert will be away from
Bangkok for the first half of June, and
in her absence Mrs. Duke has kindly
consented to receive all subscriptions.

King of Annam Deposed.

According to an official communique,
the King of Annam, Duy-Tan, who
took an active part in the recent in-
cidents at Quang-Nam and Quang-Ngai
in Annam, has been deposed. Repre-
sentations were made by the highest
authorities and were approved by the
Governor-General, and unanimously
sanctioned by the French Council of
Ministers. His successor is Prince Bun-
Das, the eldest son of Doug-Khanh,
the first King chosen by France, and
who has always displayed irreproach-
able loyalty. The enthroning of the
new sovereign took place on Thursday
morning, May 18, at the Palace Royal,
in the presence of many Europeans and
mandarines. The deposed King re-
mains interned in a military establish-
ment in the French concession in Hue.

Sir Roger Casement.

A recent issue of the Daily Chroni-
cle stated: It is probable that Sir
Roger Casement impressed the Ger-
man Government with an exalted idea
of his influence, and the followers he
would secure if he were placed at their
head in Ireland. Suspicion was aroused
by the presence of a powerful motor
car at a point which is little frequented
by tourists, and coastguards were
on the alert. A small boat, apparently
coming from nowhere, was seen mak-
ing towards the shore. Two men
were rowing, and three sat in the
stern of the boat, and all were taken
prisoners as they stepped ashore. The
officer in charge of the patrol recogni-
sed one, and said, "You are Sir Roger
Casement." He replied, "I am. I
have come to do my duty." During
his conveyance to England Sir Roger
Casement gave his guards the impres-
sion of supreme vanity, suggesting that
he was the head and front of any rebel-
lion that was possible, and that with-
out him it must speedily collapse. It
is clear that the motor car mentioned,
which was the same as that which plun-
ged over the bridge at Killorglin, was
intended to convey Sir Roger Case-
ment to Dublin.

Desert Fight.

Suez, April 23.—The following are
the details of the reconnaissance by
Australian troops at Jifjaffa, on the
13th:—It being reported that the
enemy was boring for water at Jifjaffa,
a detachment of Australian Light
Horse, with some of a camel corps and
camel transport, decided to disturb the
preparations. An aviator reported that
he could see the enemy, but the Turks
invariably hide on the appearance of
an aeroplane. The Australians made a
night march to within three miles of
the enemy position. They arrived at
dawn and arranged to attack on three
sides. While the attack was developing
the enemy was seen to be making from
an outpost to the trenches near the well
works. A force of Australians galloped
a mile and cut them off compelling
them to surrender.

In addition to destroying the boring
plant the troops smashed a concrete
foundation for anti-aircraft guns and
thoroughly demolished the enemy's
position, on which much store had
been set. The Light Horse did a bril-
liant piece of work. The force travelled
160 miles in 3½ days over alternate
stretches of soft sand and heavy, stony
ground. No man had more than six
hours sleep, and they did 46 miles a
day. On the day of the fighting 30
Light Horsemen acted as camel trans-
port drivers. An Australian officer, who
was taken prisoner, on arriving at the
camp was so astonished at seeing 1,000
stalwart men in shorts that he imagined
he was being taken to an athletic
carnival. He was also astonished to
learn that these were a sample of the
200,000 troops Australia was contrib-
uting to the Empire's army.

When 15 miles west of a high range
of rocky hills 50 miles east of the
Canal, the troops encountered a violent
thunderstorm. In less than an hour
water thick as paint began to pour
through a wadi as fast as a man could
run. A horseman galloped on to warn
the camel transport, which was two
miles ahead. He was just in time, for
a few minutes later a torrent 12 feet
deep poured through the gully.

PADDY REPORT FOR MAY 29.

Nasuan 1340 coynas at Tes.	81/98 each
Sazruang 710	73/31
Namuang 50	69/70
Total	2100

The New Derby Stakes.

The following are the results of the drawing for the "New Derby Stakes" at the R. B. S. C.

Mr. R. B. Mair	Ferox
" H. G. Dering	Gratian
Dr. Hays	Duggie
Mr. Tatner	The Field
" S. Brighthouse	Clarissimus
" J. D. Powell	King Joker
Farr & Co.	Polydemon
Bailey & Co.	Flaming Fire
Mr. P. Ramsdale	Harleston
" L. W. Horne	Phalaris
" G. Labrun	Adorno
" W. Haffenden	Ali Bey
" R. Bell	Figaro
Selley & Co.	Roi d'Ecosse
Nal Lert	Claudia
Mr. A. H. Reis	Sceptre Colt
Harvey & Co.	Lionard
Rees & Co.	Sir Dighton
Mr. J. Hicks	Foxton
Walsh & Co.	Condottiere
Mr. A. E. Stiven	Fidella
Perl & Co.	Kwang Su
Duncan & Co.	Spey Pearl
Mr. J. de Jesus	Pomerania
" Bailey	Canyon
" E. Wyon Smith	Sirian
" N. Wall	Bayoloe
" W. G. Johnson	Argus
" J. D. Powell	Melisa
" N. L. Selley	Forest Guard
" G. A. R. Mackintosh	Connobie
" H. G. Dering	Gilbert the Filbert
" T. Judge	Silver Star
Perrins & Co.	Nassovian
Mr. W. G. Johnson	Otheling
Macdonald & Co.	Bobbino
Duncan & Co.	Valais

Verdun.

London, May 23.—The correspondent of the Times in Paris, summing up the continuous bloody fighting at Verdun since Saturday afternoon, says that 295 of Mortomme is no longer completely in French hands and the summit is now swept by the artillery of both sides. The price paid by the Germans for this success on a small portion of the front attacked was enormous and brings the enemy no nearer the achievement of the objective with which he started on February 21. The assault was carried out by eight successive waves of infantry at intervals of fifty yards. The whole Bavarian brigade participated and was caught by machineguns and lost forty per cent. of its effectiveness before it got to grips with the French infantry.

Thereafter the bayonet and bomb fighting cost the enemy dearly. It is estimated seventy-five per cent. of the assailants were killed or wounded. The artillery preparation for the assault culminated on Saturday afternoon with a concentration of sixty batteries on the southern and north-eastern slopes of Mortomme, obliterating the first French line. The enemy's assaulting columns, as is now his custom, were preceded by a skirmishing reconnaissance consisting of officers, non-coms, and volunteers. The enemy's possession of the trenches is not undisturbed and fighting continues most fiercely.

[A main offensive was taken against Mortomme of April 7th and 8th. Land and Water on April 13th has Mr. Belloc's comments and diagrams. He points out that the enemy must have Mortomme and Hill 304, two miles to the west of it, if he is to have full and secure possession of the first line, which is four or five miles in front of Charney Ridge, the main defence of Verdun on the left bank of the Meuse.]

Paris, May 23.—Semi-official: The Germans are now attacking on a front of 15 miles but our line holds fast everywhere. We are replying successfully and have gained appreciable advantages, some of which like Haudumont and Fort Douaumont are tactically important as threatening the enemy's position in the centre on the Meuse front.

Paris, May 23.—The ninety-fourth day of the battle of Verdun was marked by more violent fighting than ever. The communiqué says: "Throughout the night a struggle went on with intense fierceness on both banks of the Meuse. The Germans made furious counter-attacks against all our positions on Hill 304 which completely failed. The enemy used numerous flame projectors notably westward of Hill 301 which enabled him to penetrate one trench but a brilliant counter-attack immediately drove him out."

The Germans east of the Meuse despite an intense artillery preparation were broken by our fire none of the attackers even reaching our lines. Stubborn fighting proceeds in the Thiaumont Douaumont sector. The enemy at night increased his massed attacks and suffered enormous losses and only succeeded in reoccupying one trench northward of Thiaumont farm. We continued, despite a vigorous resistance, to drive out the Germans from fort Douaumont where now the enemy only hold the northeast corner.

London, May 24.—General Haig's communiqué says: "There were heavy reciprocal bombardments last night and to-day about Vimy ridge, where the situation is unchanged."

Hostile artillery was most active to-day between Hooge and the Ypres-Roulers railway. There was some artillery and mining activity elsewhere.

Hostile aircraft were active on portions of our front yesterday. Fourteen enemy aeroplanes were engaged, one was driven down and damaged in the enemy lines.

From Dutch Sources.

Dutch Mail Service.

The steamers "Grotius, Orange, Rembrandt" and "Fondel" will maintain the Dutch services, with three Rott. Lloyd vessels, between Holland and Netherlands India.

A member of the Second Chamber, de Jongh, asked Minister Posthuma for information as to the cause of the great increase in the price of meat in Holland, and raised the question of exportation of cattle. It was stated that exportation was now prohibited, and only about one-half percent was exported to neighbouring countries.

The appeal of the former director of the "Telegraaf" (Holland) Mr. Schroeder, against the decision of the lower court when he was fined for the publication of statements against England, has been dismissed by the High Court.

An Austrian communiqué reports that the soldiers have captured the first Italian lines in South Tyrol, after a heavy bombardment, as well as on the Armentera plateau near Velgeruth, north of Terragnolo and south of Ro-vist. They captured 65 officers—one of whom is a colonel—and 2,500 men with eleven guns. Also at Zugnotorta, south of Rivereto, the Austrians captured the enemy's lines and the prisoners taken in this great offensive total 141 officers and 6,200 men, with seventeen small guns and thirteen cannon.

Minister Posthuma has granted permission that white bread may now be made in Holland. This had been prohibited.

An enormous quantity of agricultural implements which had been seized when consigned to Holland has now been released.

The Dutch steamer "Bernise" and "Ary Scheffer" have been taken into Havre. The cargo will be liberated.

The enquiry as to the sinking of the "Tulania" continues. Mr. Canters, who is now in Berlin, says that nothing definite has transpired. The version given is that the torpedo was fired on March 16th at a British Warship.

The Socialist organ "Vorwaerts" welcomed the declaration made by Sir Edward Grey as to the terms of peace, and states that they should be considered by the Government. The "N. H. Courant" states that the interview has evoked great sympathy in Germany.

According to a German report a small division of the Allies made an attack on the German positions on the Vardar (Macedonia) and were repulsed.

In Utrecht barracks a grenade exploded and Lieut. Ruhlman was killed.

The German ship "Hera" was torpedoed in the Baltic, the crew being landed at Stockholm.

An international meeting will be held in July in London with a view to the organisation of a congress to discuss peace.

There is great activity in Fiume. The authorities have taken over 150 steamers as transports, men and material being conveyed to Durazzo. Austria contemplates a big offensive in Italian Valona.

A Bucharest organ states that Mr. Majorescu has granted an interview to Mr. Bratiano, in the course of which he said that a new Ministry would be formed and Rumania would remain neutral. Mr. Bratiano is now working to this end.

Crisis is Past.

New York, April 27.—Semi-official reports from Berlin now state in the most direct terms that the crisis with the United States has passed and that the peaceful settlement of the submarine controversy is assured.

It is reported from Berlin that the German people are optimistic over the state of German-American relations, which they believe will be solved amicably. It is also reported from Berlin that the Kaiser is endeavouring to bring about a peaceful solution of the complications with the United States.

New York, April 26.—The State Department issued to-day a memorandum stating the position of the United States on the armed merchantmen question. The memorandum, which has been sent by telegraph to the United States embassies and legations in Germany and other countries, is as follows:

1. All armed merchantmen entering neutral ports shall be regarded as having been armed for offensive purposes unless the captains give assurances to the contrary.

2. There is no reason why armed merchantmen should be attacked without warning, unless they attempt to resist or to run away.

3. Americans travelling by any steamer which is armed for offensive purposes cannot expect protection from their government.

4. Any armed merchantmen which carries orders to attack submarines shall lose her status as a merchant vessel.

This memorandum is believed to practically prohibit Americans from travelling on armed merchantmen. Although the United States will not announce this memorandum to the German Government directly, the United States Ambassador to Berlin will unofficially announce it. It is hoped that American-German relations will be helped by this memorandum.

Russian Re-armament.

London, May 9.—The "Central News" says that military authorities in Petrograd have informed an Italian publicist that foreign rifles have been gradually withdrawn. Five Russian armies opposed to Teutons are now armed with new model Russian rifles. Every regiment is well supplied with most modern machine guns. An artillery brigade is attached to each infantry division and three heavy six-piece batteries to each army corps. The number of the corps has been largely augmented.

More Peace Feelers.

London, May 9.—The "Daily News" Rome correspondent states:—Prince von Buelow has been summoned to Berlin, in connection with the peace feelers. If the mediation of neutrals is unacceptable, the Kaiser is resolved to negotiate direct.

The "Morning Post's" Rome correspondent says that, since the suppressing of the trouble in Dublin, the Vatican has been flooded with petitions, mostly from America, to interfere to secure British clemency, particularly for Sir Roger Casement.

Turks' Inland Fronts.

Petrograd, May 1.—With the fall of Trebizond and their hopeless situation on the Black Sea coast, the attention of the Turks has been called to the even distribution of their troops on their inland fronts. The Turkish force freed from the necessity of a blockade of Kut-el-Amara are likely to be directed either against Kermanshah or the Suez Canal, more probably the former.

Turco-German Dissensions.

The "Corriere d'Italia's" Constantinople correspondent says that a German Prince is expected there to endeavour to end the Turco-German dissensions.

Turkish Trench Warfare.

London, May 9.—The Central News Amsterdam correspondent mentions a Bucharest report that the Turks are attempting to resort to trench warfare on the coast westward of Trebizond. The Russians are bombarding the diggers violently and attacking the trenches already made.

Russian Advance.

London, May 8.—The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent says:—The Russians have crossed the Turco-Persian frontier. They have requested the British to undertake extended work in Persia beyond the Russian zone.

Recent Riots in Berlin.

London, May 8.—Herr von Weigand wires to the "New York World" that the recent riots were directed against butchers, who hoarded meat. The Police confiscated the hoards which were at official prices.

The Kut Affair.

Berlin, May 2.—The "Deutscher Volksbeobachter" states:—Reports from Constantinople state that the Turkish, at Kut-el-Amara, took enormous quantities of various materials. The British surrendered because they lacked food and sanitary appliances against contagious diseases. In Constantinople, the news was first made known by officers of the General Staff, confining in an automobile from the War Ministry. All Constantinople was decorated with flags. The Minister of War, Enver Pasha, drove in an automobile to the Yildiz Kiosk to the Sultan. The cheering crowd surrounded and stopped the automobile. In the afternoon, the pupils of the schools paraded in the streets with music and flags.

On April 26, General Townshend offered to surrender the town of Kut-el-Amara if he was granted a free retreat. When the Turkish, in reply, asked for unconditional surrender, General Townshend proposed to surrender all guns and one million pounds in cash. The Turkish repeatedly demanded unconditional surrender, which was finally agreed to by General Townshend.

The Turkish report describes the difficulties of the campaign, during which the Turkish soldiers, standing up to their hips in the swamps, had to fight against the enemy and the hardships of the climate.

A Polish Countess.

The "Corriere della Sera" says the Polish Countess Markievitch is reported as being with the Irish insurgents. The Countess, in her automobile, brought arms from hiding-places on the coast.

FOR A LAME BACK.

When you have pains or lameness in the back bathe the parts with Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice a day, massaging with the palm of the hand, for five minutes at each application. Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly with this liniment and bind it on over the seat of pain. For sale by British Dispensary.

Chubb's Safes

HAVE AGAIN

Proved Their Worth

IN THE RECENT

FIRE

AT THE

Teck Lee Rice Mill

The contents were absolutely unharmed.

Of two safes installed, one had already successfully resisted the fire at The Teck Lee Mill in 1914.

The Siam Forest Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

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Current Rates.

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MOTOR CAR RISKS.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

TO SEE

BIG BEN

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BIG BEN



An alarmclock that rings, runs and stays on time.

Only from S. A. B.

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 H. L. Telephone 138.)

Siam Import Co., Ltd.

New Premises

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PAINTS
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WALL TILES
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Asbestos Roofing Tiles

Asbestos Ceiling and Wall Sheets.

Iron and Steel Preservative.

Wood Preservative.

Cement Proofing Composition.

Patent Light Single Rail Transport System

FOR

Contractors Work &c.,

Siam Import Co., Ltd.

THE Great War.

Various.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, May 28.

Yesterday we repulsed an attack in Champagne.

We took elements of a trench at Deadman, capturing about 50 prisoners.

We made progress to the north west of Thiaumont farm.

To-day in the Argonne we occupied Livres, blowing up German mines. We checked an attempted attack in Alsace.

The French aviator Gilbert has again escaped and arrived in France.

The Greek Government has protested against the military operations of the central powers and Bulgaria in Macedonia.

Petrograd:—We have scattered a Turkish attack in Mesopotamia in the direction of Mosul, inflicting considerable losses.

Rome:—We have evacuated our advanced positions at Montecivane.

In the Calaneto valley and the Montenero zone we counter-attacked, inflicting heavy losses and taking 100 prisoners.

Mr. Churchill's Latest.

London, May 28.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill urged the strengthening of the British fighting-line by the use of every possible able-bodied man. He pointed out that we had large reserves of troops among the blackraes of Africa, for whom Egypt would be a suitable training ground.

Another reservoir was Asia. What part was India going to play in 1917 if the war continued? The fate of India was at stake even more than our own.

The part played by the Indians in France was glorious. Why should we not start now and have a dozen new Indian divisions ready to throw, in 1917, where they would be most effective? To allow India to be represented in the struggle only by the Tigris corps would be wrong to India and to Europe.

Items of Interest.

Rome, May 24.—Owing to the increasing menace of rebels against Zuara the inhabitants of which are loyal an expedition was sent thither from Tripoli and defeated the rebels who abandoned booty and prisoners.

London, May 23.—It is anticipated that the cotton spinners' demand of a ten per cent. advance will be conceded.

London, May 26.—Sir James Ewing has been appointed principal of Edinburgh University.

London, May 23.—The Prince of Wales has returned to the front.

London, May 24.—Sir James Willcocks has been promoted Colonel of the North Lancs. Regt.

Petrograd, May 23.—In the occupation of Send-sht on the Persian frontier 17 miles south of Lake Urmia the communiqué reports another advance towards Mosul from a fresh direction.

Elsewhere a Russian regiment drove the Germans across the Voseluhn a tributary of the Pripiet.

London, May 23.—The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution by 332 to 234 in favour of not granting after the war the same facilities to enemies trading with the Empire as to our Allies and neutrals, and also urging the taking of steps to make dumping and a return to pre-war conditions impossible, and to effectually eliminate enemy influence.

1,300 members did not vote.

London, May 23.—Col. Hall Walker has been re-elected unopposed at the bye-election necessitated by the acceptance of his gift of his racing studs to Government.

London, May 23.—The South Londonderry bye-election, due to Mr. Gordon's appointment as an Irish judge, resulted in Mr. Henry, the Unionist candidate, polling 3,808 votes; Mr. Turnbull, independent, had 214.

London, May 23.—The Times is of opinion the fall in price of silver is due to an arrangement between the Allies whereby purchases will be made through agencies representing their joint interests.

London, May 23.—The prize-court has condemned as contraband a large quantity of rubber found in the mails of the Dutch steamers Tubantia, Gelrai and Hollandia from Brazil.

War Rates Reduced.

London, May 21.—The war-risk rates to the East via Suez Canal have been reduced to about 80 per cent. The western rates also show a declining tendency.

DANIEL CRAWFORD'S

Finest Very Old

SCOTCH WHISKY

The same as Supplied to the

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY

Supplies can be Obtained

FROM

The Borneo Company, Limited.

The Story of Kut.

Starvation Rations.

Garrison's Fine Defence.

Simla, May 11th.—A telegram from "Eye Witness" in Mesopotamia dated May 3rd says:—The last communication from General Townshend was received on the morning of April 29th. At 11-40 a.m. he sent by wireless: "I have destroyed guns and munitions and have intimated that I am ready to surrender at 1 p.m."

A pre-arranged signal from the wireless indicated that General Townshend's last message had gone through.

The same day the Turkish General, Tahali Pasha, received our parliamentary. He was anxious, he said, that the garrison should be well rationed and that General Townshend especially, for whom he expressed the most profound admiration, should receive every possible comfort after the privations he had endured so gallantly. He welcomed the proposal to send them stores and regretted that the supplies at his command were not more plentiful. Two barges loaded with rations left our camp yesterday.

Negotiations regarding the exchange of prisoners of war are so far satisfactory that a hospital ship, together with another ship of ours, and two big barges laden with food and canteen stores, have been admitted to Kut and are now on their way down stream with 177 sick and wounded. It is expected that the remaining 850 will follow.

The Civil Population.

Another point touched on the Parliamentary was the immunity of the civil populations at Kut, who it was explained, were retained there by force majeure.

The Pasha said that he contemplated no reprisals. Their future treatment would depend on their conduct. He could give no pledge, but he did not intend to hang or persecute them.

General Townshend is believed to be proceeding direct to Constantinople with an A.D.C. and a servant.

Kut held out to the very verge of starvation. From April 16th the garrison had been reduced to four ounces of flour daily with the meat ration.

As soon as we advanced from Algharab the enemy relaxed their hold on General Townshend and there was no longer any danger of the ammunition running short, but the check at Orak made the question of supplies serious.

6,000 Additional Mouths.

The civil population had remained in Kut. A few who had left the town in the first days of the investment had been tied up by the enemy and shot, and the Turks made it clear that they would execute any who tried to escape. To expel them would mean the wholesale murder of the Arab inhabitants of the town. Thus the garrison was burdened with 6,000 additional mouths, but the discovery of considerable grain stores hidden in the houses, mostly

under ground, opened a new phase in the investment. These were commandeered and paid for and they offered the garrison three months' supplies on a gradually reduced scale, and the Arabs who had previously been self supporting now received rations as issued to the British soldiers and sepoy.

The story of the siege thus resolves itself into two distinct phases in both of which, whether in gallantry of defence or endurance of privations, the heroism of the garrison was tried and proved in a measure worthy of the most glorious traditions of the British Army.

Considerate Turks

Simla, May 11.—The following telegram dated May 9th has been received from "Eye-Witness" in Mesopotamia:—

Over eighty per cent. of the sick at Kut are Indians. The first batch of 177 to be evacuated contains three British Officers and 174 Indians. The Turks had left 12 British medical officers and three chaplains to attend to the sick.

A doctor described Kut as considerably battered by shell fire. Only the mosque was untouched.

Leaving the hospital ship Sikkim behind to evacuate the sick, the doctor proceeded up stream with provisions for the prisoners at Shunrui. A tug with two lighters attached carried 500 tons. These included large boxes of mess stores.

An Overdue Luxury.

The British soldiers and Indians were bathing, a luxury not enjoyed for many months as the river bank at Kut was exposed to snipers.

Directly the British soldiers realised that the tug was conveying provisions they shouted for tobacco, and 100 lbs. of plug was thrown to them over the heads of the sentries. The lime juice, potatoes, onions, groceries and medical comforts should restore the vitality of the garrison.

Twenty-five tons of letters and parcels are waiting to go through, should the Turks consent.

The Gulner was seen. It was the crew of this ship that made the gallant attempt to force the blockade on the night of 24th-25th April. Her funnels are perforated with bullets, but she is floating on her own keel.

The Sikkim made the return journey during the Armistice, passing the trenches at Beil Aies and Sannaiya. She was hailed by group of British, Indians and Turks who had availed themselves of this welcome opportunity for a swim.

So far the only members of Kut garrison that have arrived at Basra are "Spot," General Townshend's fox terrier, and "Peggy" and "Diamond," two terriers belonging to Gen. Nallies. "Spot" bears an inscription in General Townshend's handwriting giving his record of service from the Battle of Gurnat to the defence of Kut.

How Townshend was Surrounded.

Simla, May 11.—The following are

(Continued on page 8.)



MASPERO FRERES'

"BOUTON ROUGE"

"FELLUCCA"

"NILOMETER"

Fresh Stocks of these High Class Cigarettes

HAVE ARRIVED.

AT

The Oriental Store.

Agents For Siam.

Phathanarom Cinema.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

All Pictures shown are new to Bangkok.
Saturday 26th, Sunday 28th, Mon. 29th, Tues. 30th inst.
Four Reels Aquila Exclusive.

THE MILLIONAIRE BRIGAND.

A production abounding in Melodramatic thrills, but which is at the same time an artistic and beautifully mounted picture.

A WILL O' THE WISP.

A charming story with many dramatic situations, and an unconventional ending.

IN 3 PARTS.

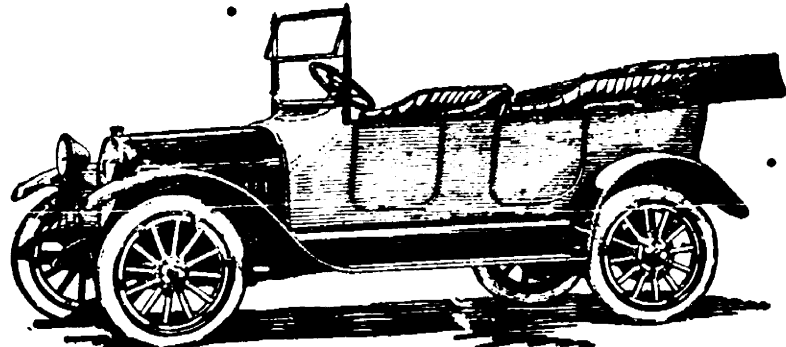
THE FORGER'S DOOM.

A three reeler that really focusses attention.

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THE STUDEBAKER MOTOR CAR

Model 1916—4 Cylinders
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PRICE TCS. 3600

The Studebaker is not of the class of cheap American Car.
The Studebaker is a high grade medium price Automobile.
Special feature of the New Model: Two auxiliary seats which disappear into the floor when not in use.

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Gramophone Records.

NEW ARRIVALS.

12 inch Master's Voice Plum Double records, each Tcs 4-00.

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Mayfair Orchestra

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Another good thing you've missed

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Miss Gertie Millar

"Tannhauser" Pilgrims Chorus

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Band of H. M. Coldstream Guards

12 inch Zono Double records, each Tcs. 3.00.

Annie Laurie

Alton Water

Mr. Sydney Coltham
with Piano.

Siege of Rochelle Overture Part 1

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Black Diamonds Band

10 inch Zono Double records, each Tcs. 2.25.

The Yeoman's Wedding }
Captain Mac

Mr. Foster Richardson with
Orchestral accompaniment.

Love is Divine }
Just for me

Mr. Ernest Pike with
Orchestral accompaniment

Auld Robin Gray }
Robin Adair & Mary of Argyle

Violin & Mustel Organ by
Dorothy Southgate & her Sister

March Past }
Regimental Marches

Drummers & Bagpipes
Band of H-M Coldstream guards.

Now in Stock at

Harry A. Badman & Co.

The Story of Kut.

(Continued from page 7.)

further extracts from the telegrams received from "Eyo Witness":—

On the 3rd December, when General Townshend arrived at Kut, the force opposing him consisted of four infantry Divisions and also some thousands of tribesmen. On the 4th he reported himself as on the point of being invested. The enemy's advance guard were 10 miles off the main body. Five miles behind the position he held was a peninsula, formed by a loop of the Tigris, 3,200 yards north to south, and 1,700 yards wide, and on the right bank he held the liquorice factory and village, fortified and garrisoned by two battalions, and was invested on all sides except the west. His troops were worn out with the long fighting march from Ctesiphon. He sent steamers and barges down the stream, and most of the Bahailas, retaining one steamer only, the Sumana, for use as a ferry. On the 5th he sent a Cavalry Brigade to Ali Gharbi, keeping one squadron. They fought a rearguard action all the way, but got through with trifling casualties.

Outflanked.

On the 7th December, one of the Turkish Divisions had moved round his flank four miles to the south on the opposite bank of the river and two other divisions had taken up a position on the left bank west of Kut. On the 9th, Mur-ed-Din sent a letter, demanding surrender. The refusal was followed by a heavy bombardment from the north, west and south-east. The camp was attacked from all points of the compass and shelled all day. The bridge-head detachment was driven in at night and the bridge was demolished by Matthews, Sapper Lieutenant. On the 10th and 11th, attacks were pressed severely all day. The casualties were on the 10th, 120 and on the 11th, 202. The enemy had dug up to within 600 yards, and was strengthening his works with sand bags and timber. On the 14th, the casualties dropped to 87 and on the 15th to 62. The Turks were becoming tired of these ineffectual attacks. On the 16th general apathy was apparent. They had lost at least 1,000 men killed and wounded in their attacks on the 11th and 12th.

During all this time the garrison made two sorties. On the 14th small force in the liquorice factory drove the enemy out of their trenches 150 yards away. On the 17th, in two small sorties, 36 Turks were bayoneted. Our casualties were one man slightly wounded.

Enemy Reinforced.

On the 24th, increased boldness in the attacks indicated that the enemy had received reinforcements. The

famous 52nd Division had arrived from the Caucasus front. Four heavily shelled large breaches were made in the wall of the fort, and the garrison were driven out of the first line defence and fort, but the enemy was repulsed in a counter-attack. Another fierce attack was made at midnight. The enemy again effected lodgments in the northern bastion but were again driven out. Though ejected, they came on at the breaches in the walls, bombing at close quarters. At daylight they had retired from the bastion to their trenches, 500 yards from the fort. Our casualties on the 24th and 25th were 315. Prisoners said that the enemy believed General Townshend's ammunition was giving out, and that the garrison must fall if the attack was pressed hotly. Hence the fury of the assault. The fort was a cemetery of Turkish dead and a prisoner said the 52nd Division had been annihilated. On the 29th the enemy asked for an armistice to bury his dead and remove his wounded, who lay in the front of our fort. Our casualties during the first month of the siege were 1,840 killed and wounded. The enemy must have lost 1,000.

Simla, May 12.—General Lake reports that the last party of sick and wounded from Kut reached Headquarters on May 8th, consisting of 63. The total number of sick and wounded from Kut is 1,136.

German Dumping After the War.

The Exchange Telegraph Company's special correspondent at Stockholm writes:—

From reliable persons recently back from Germany I have received further facts as to a great dumping plan under which Germany, by exporting vast quantities of cheap goods now ready, is to pay for raw materials and to regain at a bound her lost markets.

The dumping organizations are not complete and the question is being considered of quickly buying up tonnage when peace comes. In Westphalia, Saxony, and Bavaria are being formed manufacturers' associations of a new kind, which will aim at common action and prevent excessive production of some products, or insufficient production of others. They will also rule certain technical questions and questions of adaptability arising out of the changing public taste.

The south German toy manufacturers expect an enormous demand for toys after the war. The Nuremberg wood-pulp toy makers are making "British soldiers" and they are also preparing to invade the Russian market with Russian pulp soldiers' flags, sentry

boxes, and even "Hya Mourometz" aeroplanes. The manufacturers declare that Russia, in order to restore her credit, must resume selling wheat to Germany, and that she must take in return whatever goods Germany chooses to sell her.

Some banks (really acting for the State) questioned the adaptability of certain goods specially produced for dumping. The manufacturers replied that the price, not the public taste, dictates the fashion, and that if things are available at specially low dump prices they will automatically become popular.

Makers of optical, surgical instruments, electrical machinery and machine tools are all working together. The amount of dump goods which is considered necessary is distributed for production among different factories on lines which ensure economy and division of labour. The production price has been cut so low that the 90 per cent. of sale value, advanced by the State to enable production to be carried on, has been reduced. In the campaign for economy factories and work-shops are being standardized and specialized. Where two shops in a given area formerly produced identical but totally two classes of goods, one factory has now taken over altogether one class and the other factory the other class. Sometimes machinery has been exchanged. The Berlin ready-made clothing and under-clothing manufactures are also preparing. West Russia is the proposed dumping ground for men's ready-made clothes.

In general the dump preparations work efficiently, and there is no doubt that neutral States and, if they allow it, enemy States, will be badly hit by German competition, especially if, as Germans themselves predict, a period of industrial depression follows the war.

German Losses in March and April.

London, May 8.—The "Agenzia Libera's" Berlin correspondent states that the German losses in March and April were the heaviest of the whole war.

Germans Patching Up Weakness.

London, May 10.—The "Daily Telegraph's" Petrograd correspondent states that the ground on the eastern front had long been impracticable and the weather is sultry. The military are puzzled at the calm prevailing, and there is a difference of opinion as to whether repeated German bombardments not followed by persistent infantry efforts are designed to test the Russian line and mislead the Russians as to the German plans or merely to veil the enemy's weakness and complete the absence of intention seriously to attack.

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