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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.PAID UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS.  
STERLING £1,500,000 @ 2/- \$15,000,000  
SILVER ... 18,000,000  
33,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS  
\$15,000,000HEAD OFFICE.  
HONGKONG.  
CHIEF MANAGER.  
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## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Amoy Ipoh Peking  
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## BANGKOK AGENCY

INTEREST Allowed on current ac-  
counts at the rate of 1 per cent per  
annum on the daily balances.FIXED DEPOSITS are received on  
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application.Letters of credit issued available in  
the Principal Cities of the world.Drafts granted. Bills negotiated or  
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## Chartered Bank

OF  
INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,200,000  
RESERVE FUND ... £1,800,000  
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terest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum  
on the daily balances.Deposits are received for fixed periods  
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G. E. ALLEN,

Bangkok, July 1, 1909.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

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

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M. Baron Hely d'Oisel, Chairman,  
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counts at the rate 1 p.c. per annum on  
the daily balances.The rates of interest allowed on fixed  
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Road, No. 184 to 189.We have just unpacked a large ship-  
ment of our well-known High Class  
Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Oils, Brass-  
ware, Iron-ware, and Carpenter's, Black  
smith's, Silver smith's Tools, and  
various kinds of best Chinese Silks  
always in stock.INSPECTION INVITED. PRICES  
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## BANKING COMPANIES

The Siam Commer-  
cial Bank Ltd.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID UP CAPITAL  
TICALS 3,300,000

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Phya Boribun Raja Phra Kosakorn  
Sombati Luang Rit  
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conto Gesellschaft, Swiss Bankverein.The Institution buys, sells, and collects  
Bills of Exchange on Europe, India,  
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tion of Exchange and Banking business.Current Account Deposits at 1%  
on daily balances.Rates of Interest allowed on the fixed  
deposits may be ascertained on appli-  
cation.Safe-Deposit Lockers let to the pub-  
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Office hours ... 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.  
Saturdays ... 9 a.m. to 12 noon.A. WILLEKE,  
Actg. Manager.

Bangkok, March 27, 1909.

## BANGKOK LIBRARY.

Suriwongse Road

(Near the Lawn Tennis Club.)

Open daily, Sundays excepted.  
Sept. 1st to Feb. 28th—4 to 6.30 p.m.  
March 1st to Aug. 31st—4.30 to 7 p.m.Annual Subscription Tcs. 20  
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Quarterly do " 8.Monthly subscription Tcs. 3 for visitors  
only, who will be required to deposit  
Tcs. 5.Subscriptions, payable in advance,  
date from day of payment, and may be  
handed in at the Library any time in  
the year or sent toMRS. GITTIN  
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

## THE

Siam Observer.

THE OLDEST AND LEADING DAILY

NEWSPAPER IN SIAM.

Eight-Page English

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Subscriptions Ticals 50

per annum or Ticals 5

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English Edition.

Ticals 25 per annum for

Siamese Edition.

"Weekly Mail"

(WEEKLY EDITION IN ENGLISH)

Ticals 20 per annum.

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WEEKLY EDITION IN SIAMESE)

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PER INCH.  
One insertion ... Tcs. 2.00  
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Four ... 5.25  
Five ... 6.00  
Six (one week) ... 6.75  
Two weeks ... 9.15  
Three ... 11.55  
Four (1st month) ... 13.00Contract rates can be obtained on  
application to the manager.Alterations and additions to advertise-  
ments 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.

## TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE  
BANGKOK BAR.

FOR JUNE, 1916.

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

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

PHASES OF THE MOON.  
June 1st New Moon 2.19 a.m.  
" 9th First Quarter 6.41 a.m.  
" 16th Full Moon 4.24 a.m.  
" 22nd Last Quarter 7.58 p.m.  
" 30th New Moon 5.25 p.m.MARTIN'S  
APIOL & STEEL  
PILLS  
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. This kind of  
Pills keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first  
sign of any irregularity of the system, a timely dose may be  
administered. These pills are sold by all Chemists and Druggists, or sent free by  
MAIL, in a box of 12, to all who send for them to  
MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

## Paknam Railway Company Limited.

## TIME TABLE.

PAKNAM—BANGKOK.					BANGKOK—PAKNAM				
Stations.		Train No.			Stations.		Train No.		
		1	2	3 4			1	2	3 4
		a.m.	a.m.	p.m. p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	p.m. p.m.
Paknam	Dep.	6.30	9.30	12.45 3.45	Bangkok	Dep.	7.45	10.45	2.00 5.00
*Maha Wong	"	6.35	9.35	12.50 3.50	Sala Deng	"	7.52	10.52	2.07 5.07
*Ban Nang	"	6.40	9.40	12.55 3.55	Klong Toi	"	8.00	11.00	2.15 5.15
Chorakhe	"	6.45	9.45	1.00 4.00	*Ban Khuei	"	8.05	11.05	2.20 5.20
*Samrong	"	6.50	9.50	1.05 4.05	Prakonong	"	8.10	11.10	2.25 5.25
Bangna	"	6.55	9.55	1.10 4.10	Bangjak	"	8.15	11.15	2.30 5.30
Bangjak	"	7.00	10.00	1.15 4.15	*Bangna	"	8.20	11.20	2.35 5.35
*Prakonong	"	7.05	10.05	1.20 4.20	Samrong	"	8.25	11.25	2.40 5.40
*Ban Khuei	"	7.10	10.10	1.25 4.25	Chorakhe	"	8.30	11.30	2.45 5.45
Klong Toi	"	7.15	10.15	1.30 4.30	*Ban Nang	"	8.35	11.35	2.50 5.50
Sala Deng	"	7.23	10.23	1.38 4.38	*Maha Wong	"	8.40	11.40	2.55 5.55
Bangkok	Arr.	7.30	10.30	1.45 4.45	Paknam	Arr.	8.45	11.45	3.00 6.00

\*Trains stop only at the request of passengers.  
Trains may leave intermediate stations 5 minutes before the stated time.

## From East to West.

The Petrograd correspondent of the *Morning Post* thinks that the splendid work done by Russia in Asia has completely changed the whole aspect of this war. Germany's plans for world conquest postulated the success of her Asiatic schemes. The Russian capture of Erzerum and the occupation of the Russian zone in Persia practically terminated all the hopes of world conquest. But it did much more than that. Germany counted securely upon drawing large supplies from Asia for the prolongation of the war in Europe—supplies both in certain indispensable materials and also in men. The capture of Erzerum left Russia the choice whether to threaten the security of Constantinople or not. The later progress indicates an undoubted menace to the capital of the Ottoman Empire.

The taking of Erzerum killed at one stroke all the hopes which Germany built upon Turco-German schemes from Egypt and Northern Africa generally right away to India. Constantinople, the Imperial city, as all history shows, means more than any other known capital in relation to the body of which it is the head. However distant the menace measured in miles may be, it suffices now, as it has sufficed often before in the world's history. Henceforth Germany is confined to the arena of Europe. It is obvious that Germany stands where she did at the outset of this war, minus all the hopes that encouraged her, minus the army which was to sweep the world and the accumulated war stores of a generation. Germany has tried everything save one. The one thing untried is the German Fleet. It will not try conclusions with the British. Asia is gone. France is proving invulnerable. But there remains one possibility—Germany's last throw. Evidence is accumulating that Germany has planned a naval and military campaign in the Baltic on lines yet untried.

As a corollary to this and to return Eastwards again we may look at Salonika, where assuredly the forces are not being piled up for nothing. How General Sarrail intends to unfold his plans to decisive purpose in this rugged and fortified region it would be improper to inquire. The great thing about the Alexandretta idea, or son of thing like it, is that it would enable combined operations to be pursued by all the Allies. The Grand Duke cannot possibly connect at present with us in the Balkans or Egypt. We on the other hand, could connect with him by the use of our amphibious power against the extended and singularly vulnerable coastline of Asia Minor and Syria. The Grand Duke has made a little more progress at certain points. He has still to meet the main weight of the forces that the Turks are gathering. It is certain that he will have his hands full. We cannot abandon the hope that our own co-operation in the East will ensure joint Russian and British successes. Neither at the Dardanelles nor on the Tigris have our efforts been wasted. At both places we helped to melt down the best battalions in the Turkish Army, and thus rendered vital services to the Russians. Turkey, with only 100,000 men left, according to the Russian estimate, is a manageable proposition, though still a tough one. Supposing the Russian main front to hold firm between Riga and Rumania during the next few weeks, the Allies, with concentration, have enough forces in the East to knock Turkey out of the war this year, and to make sure of everything in the Balkans.

## A Great Alliance.

That statement of the great moral issues for which the Allies fight is carried still further in its implications by President C. W. Eliot, of Harvard University, who has sent to Boston Sunday Herald a letter in which he argues that the future safety of the United States can only be ensured by an alliance with the anti-Germanic nations.

He points out that the majority of American people realise how essential it is for the good of the world that the Allies should triumph and the Central Powers fall, because the desires of the former are "consistent with the ideals of freedom, justice, and brotherhood, which all true Americans cherish, and the desires or aims of Germany and Austria-Hungary are not."

"Now that the long-prepared foreign policies, State objects, and military methods of Germany and Austria-Hungary have been made plain in the sight of all men, the neutral attitude of the United States is no longer satisfactory to Americans who give attention to the chief events of this sudden collapse of civilisation. It is time to express forcibly their convictions as to the side on which the right lies, and to make ready to take part in the terrible strife. It is time to feel and speak strongly about something more than the rights of neutrals. It is time for the deepest rooted and strongest of republics to consider how it can best bring direct help to harassed and bleeding France and Great Britain. It is time for all the Americans to take sides openly with the European people who are now resisting military despotism and dangerous national ambitions, and to discharge their obligations to the liberty-loving generations of the past and the future."

President Eliot then makes the suggestion that the United States should enter "into a permanent offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain and France to maintain the freedom of the seas for these Allies under all circumstances, and to oppose attack by sea on any one of them. To this new alliance, other nations, present belligerent or present neutral, might be welcomed, but they would not be necessary to its success. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey would not be admissible, because they so easily absolve themselves from keeping their word."

In favour of this alliance the following considerations are pertinent.

1. War between the United States and either Great Britain or France need no longer be thought of as possible.

2. These three nations are of one mind as regards religious toleration, the value of free and stable political institutions, and the physical and spiritual elements of true national greatness.

3. The interests of the United States, Great Britain, and France are identical in respect to that freedom of the seas which would secure free exchange of commodities to all nations in times of peace and to the three allied nations in times of war.

4. The insurance against invasion which this alliance would provide for the United States would be adequate, for there is no sea power which could carry an army of even 100,000 men across either the Atlantic or Pacific if opposed by the combined navies of Great Britain, France, and the United States.

5. The alliance would be effective not only for its immediate objects, but for the discouragement of war-making throughout the world. It would possess abundant and well-distributed ports, naval stations, dockyards, mines of coal and ores, oil wells, munition factories, food and clothing supplies, and high industrial and financial capacity.

6. Such an alliance would be able to give some support, though not security, to the European maritime nations which are exposed to land attacks by Germany and Austria-Hungary—namely, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Greece—and thereby to make attack on them less attractive, or more costly.

7. It would probably reduce the progressive increase of the heavy burden Great Britain now carries alone in order to keep control of the sea in time of war and the co-operation of the American navy would make this reduction safe.

8. It would dispose of all doubts and questions about the execution of the Monroe Doctrine.

9. It would notify Germany that the kind of domination over the world to which she aspires is henceforth impossible for her or for any possible combination of military powers headed by her. This notification might possibly hasten the close of the present war.

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**The Naval Battle.****Effects of Modern Gun-Fire.**

London, June 6.—The tremendous effects of modern gunnery are emphasised by an officer of the Warrior, which was surrounded by enemy ships. After describing how two salvoes crumpled up and sank the Defence and the Black Prince, the officer says: "It was our turn next, for three tripod masts were discernible on the horizon. The first shell splintered the motor-boat hoists; the second hit the starboard side; the third wrecked the dypamos and darkened the ship, and made the turrets useless; and the fourth put out of action the port and starboard engine-rooms, killing twenty men. Five minutes later, the Warrior was afire, and many of the crew were suffering from the gas shells which the enemy was now using.

"In half an hour we were a battered hulk, awaiting the end, when the Warspite interposed. Her first shot carried off the foremast of the leading enemy battle-cruiser; the next overturned her two foreturrets, and in five minutes the enemy ship was ablaze.

"The second enemy battle-cruiser ran, but two of the Warspite's shells shot off all her funnels, a third gashed her stern, and a fourth brought down her foremast. Two minutes later she was afire, with the Warspite still pounding her. When last seen, she was a broken hulk."

It is stated that the destroyer Ouslow sank the Hindenburg.

There were remarkable scenes on the arrival of the fighting ships, soldiers and bands spontaneously joining with the crowds welcoming them. There were many wounded and gassed men.

Naval recruiting has been very brisk since the battle.

London, June 6.—Admiral Beatty in a letter to his men says: "The Germans thought to catch our fleet unprepared, but they did not. The great day which the Germans expected to fructify, resulted in an undoubted victory for us, although it was not so great as we expected.

We drew the enemy into the jaws of our fleet. I have no regrets except for the gallant lives who died so gloriously. It would have warmed your heart to have seen how gallant Hood brought his squadron into action. Would to God, he had been more successful in the general result. We are ready for the next time which please God may come soon. The battle cruiser fleet is alive and has a very big kick in her.

London, June 7.—The casualties amongst ships not sunk in the battle amount to 162 killed, 138 wounded and five missing.

**Damage to German Fleet.**

London, June 6.—Indications of the heaviness of the damage suffered by the German fleet continue to occur. It is significant that the Governor of Wilhelmshaven has issued a warning that temporary visits to Wilhelmshaven will only be granted in cases of the utmost urgency during the next few months. It is reported that a German torpedo boat towed into Zeebrugge on Saturday a destroyer and a submarine both badly damaged. There is evidence that the German fleet's adventure was undertaken for the purpose of satisfying public opinion in Germany in view of the growing discontent at the effectiveness of the British blockade and the inactivity of the German fleet.

Amsterdam, June 6.—The Kaiser was apparently chastened by his visit to the fleet at Wilhelmshaven, as telegrams subsequently sent to Admirals Tirpitz and Koester were less vainglorious than hitherto. They merely expressed thanks for their work in preparing "a war instrument which has brilliantly endured the trial of fire."

The Kaiser has bestowed the inevitable crowd of decorations, including the Order Pour le Merite on Admirals Scheer and Hipper whilst he has promoted Scheer to Admiral.

**Imperial Council of Commerce.**

London, June 6.—The Indian representatives to the Conference of the Imperial Council of Commerce are Sir E. Cable, Mr. C. McLeod, Mr. McMorran from Bengal; Sir Hugh Fraser, Mr. A. J. Yorke of Madras; Sir James Walker, Mr. H. Chalmers of the Punjab; Sir A. McRobert, Upper India; Mr. R. F. Hardie, Ceylon; Mr. J. M. Gordon, Aden; Mr. C. H. Rose represents Hongkong at the conference, Lord Desborough presiding.

The Conference was discussing a resolution urging early arrangements for reciprocal preferential trades and relations within the Empire and between the Empire and the Allies, when the news of Lord Kitchener's death was received.

The conference immediately adjourned.

**Dundee Jute Strike Ended.**

London, June 7.—The Dundee Jute strike is practically ended. The committee of the Workers Union recommended the resumption of work, following an appeal to the Board of Trade on the understanding that the claims would be considered.

**MOTOR CAR TYRES.****LOW PRICES AND ONLY BEST MAKES.****Goodrich****Moseley****United States***(Plain, chain, nobby)***Dunlop****Michelin***All**Stocked by***Siam Motor Works Ltd.****HAND MASSAGE.**

An ingeniously made massage ready for use at any moment. Come and see it at our shop.

**Prices.**

**Tcs. 7 First quality**  
**" 5 Second "**

**S. IKESAKI, Tapan Mon.****Meklong Railway Co., Ltd.****TIME TABLE.**

BANGKOK-MEKLONG.					MEKLONG-BANGKOK.				
Distance from Bangkok.	STATIONS.	Train No.				Distance from Meklong.	STATIONS.	Train No.	
		I.	III.	V.	VII.			VI.	VIII.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.
Km. Bangkok Dep.		7.00	9.00	2.00	4.00	Km. Meklong Dep.		9.00	2.00
33.1 Mahachai						33.8 Terminus Arr.		10.20	3.20
	Terminus Arr.	8.20	10.20	3.20	5.20				

The Company's Steam Launches will meet Trains to carry through passengers across the Tachin River at a fixed rate.

BANGKOK-MEKLONG.					MEKLONG-BANGKOK.				
Distance from B. Hlane.	STATIONS.	Train No.				Distance from Mahachai.	STATIONS.	Train No.	
		III.	VII.					II.	VI.
		A.M.	P.M.					A.M.	P.M.
Km. B. Hlane						Km. Terminus Dep.		7.00	11.00
Terminus Dep.		10.50	3.50			3.00		2.00	4.00
33.8 Meklong Arr.		12.10	5.10			33.1 Bangkok Arr.		8.20	12.20
								3.20	5.20

BANGKOK TERMINUS: Opposite The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ltd

**Copperplate Printing****SIAM OBSERVER SPECIALITY.**

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**SEND YOUR PLATES, WE DO THE REST**

*Siam Observer Electric Printing Works.*

**DON'T WAIT**

until you are worse before starting a campaign against disease. No matter how slight may be your indisposition your duty to yourself demands that immediate steps be taken to disperse it. Of course, you expect to get better and not worse, but where health is in question you are never justified in leaving anything to chance, and, as is well known, indisposition, instead of disappearing of its own sweet will, frequently develops serious disorders if neglected. Your safest course is to

**TAKE BEECHAM'S PILLS**

which are the World's finest household remedy for the correction of derangements of the stomach, liver, or kidneys. Slight headaches, loss of appetite, a nasty taste in the mouth and other little symptoms of that sort are indications of digestive disorder, and may be regarded as Nature's warning of worse troubles to follow if the cause of the present ailment be not speedily removed. Don't wait until to-morrow but take Beecham's Pills

Sold in boxes, 2/6, 1/11 & 2/9. **NOW.**

**"Clogs on Our Wheels."**

By ASVABAHU.

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The departure of our s.s. "Yugala" to Chantaboon and ports is postponed from Wednesday to Thursday the 15th inst. at noon.

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13

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Writing pads,  
Envelopes, all sizes,  
Typewriting paper,  
Mourning paper & envelopes,  
Correspondence cards,  
Pears Soap,  
Tumblers,

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CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—

Ex s/s "Kashima Maru"  
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and Balances ex s/s "Katori Maru", "Miyazaki Maru", "Benledi", "Katori Maru", "Gleniffer" and "Oanfa", are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Kuala" on 6th inst., and will be landed and stored at our Wharf.

No claim will be entertained unless made within 10 days after final discharge of the steamer.

Goods not cleared within 3 days after final discharge of cargo will be liable for go-down rent.

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Daily supply of:—

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

Rusks, Biscuits, Croustades, etc.

**Telegraph Lines.**

The Post and Telegraph Department reports that Chienmai line is in order as far as Frae. Krabin line is good as far as Patrew. Malay Peninsula both lines are interrupted between Hejiburi and Kohluck. Tavoy line is still imperfectly working with Rangoon. Other line are in order.

**Bangkok Mails Close.**

CHANDABURI.  
Thursday 10th 10 a.m. s.s. Yugala  
HONGKONG via SWATOW.  
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**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	Rs. 113 3/4
SINGAPORE—	
Bank Bills, demand	\$65 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Bank Bills, demand	\$73 1/2
YOKOHAMA & KOREA—	
Bank Bills, demand	Y72 5/8
NOTE:—The rate of interest on Advance Bills has been reduced to 6 per cent. per annum.	
Equivalent of Exchange demand London in Siamese Currency:—	
Tcs. 13.08.—(Bank Rate.)	

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

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Patent fire and thief resisting.  
several sizes in Stock.

**Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.**

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

**FISH**  
Dried Cod  
Codros Caviars  
Haddock  
Filletted Fish  
Kippers

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

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

Fresh Australian Apples.

Fresh Australian Butter

Pure Beef Dripping in 2lb Tins.

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Acid Salicylace,  
Acid Sulphuric,  
Acid Nitric,  
etc, etc., etc

Prices on application.

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Scotch

Whisky.

A HIGH CLASS

Whisky of age

Quality and

and

regularity

delicate flavour

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**YONG LEE SENG, NAI LERT, Etc.**

TRY IT AT "THE HOTEL"

**Barrow, Brown & Co.**

Sole Agents.

THE

**Great War.****Russians Make Progress.**

Regain Lost Ground and Break Enemy's Galician Front.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June 12.

Petrograd.—Enemy losses hitherto are estimated at two hundred thousand. The Russians in the Styra and the Strypa regions regained all ground lost since September 1915.

The enemy's Galician front from Bucacz to the Dniester is completely broken.

The Russians crossed the river Zlota which is a few miles westward and on a parallel with the Strypa, and they are advancing towards the river Golden Lipa which is ten miles from the Zlota.

**Russia's Prisoners.**

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, June 11.

Petrograd.—On June 10 the Russians captured one general, 100 other officers and 35,000 men, also 30 cannon and enormous booty.

The army of General Letchitski alone, operating in the neighbourhood of Czernowitz made 18,000 prisoners, completely defeating the enemy.

**Verdun and the British Front.**

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, June 11.

Yesterday to the north of Verdun there were violent artillery struggles without infantry actions.

To-day we repulsed two companies of the enemy on the right bank of the Meuse.

In the Vosges and the Apremont forest we throw back enemy detachments which had penetrated into our trenches.

On the British front there was artillery activity.

**Resignation of Italian Cabinet.**

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, June 11.

Rome.—The Chamber having rejected a vote of confidence, the Ministry resigned. It is believed that Sig. Salandra will reconstitute a Cabinet.

We have effected a counter-offensive, and have made progress in various points on the front.

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

MR. A. Tanaka arrived by the s.s. "Foolie" to-day.

THE British s.s. "City of Lincoln" is expected at Koh-si-chang to-morrow to load for Messrs. the Siam Forest Co. Ltd.

WE understand that Messrs. Hertza, Mansfeldt and Scharschmidt who have been at Hua Hin are returning to Bangkok this afternoon.

MR. H. W. Clarke of the B.B.T.C.L. Up-Country Staff, who volunteered for the front in September 1914 and is now a Captain in the Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers, has been awarded the Military Cross.

THE "Tribune de Geneve" learns that owing to the lack of soap a plague of lice has supervened in Constantinople. No one is allowed to leave Istanbul without a medical certificate to the effect that he is free from lice.

WATCH chains are now becoming a pre-war fashion, states a London paper. The number of waistcoats across which a heavy gold chain sways is decreasing rapidly. The war has popularised the wristlet watch—formerly generally worn by girls and "nuts."

IN reply to a request by German beer importers for thirty million bottles of Danish beer, owing to the serious shortage in Germany, an Association of Danish Brewers has circularised brewers in Denmark asking what quantity they are able to export. Replies now published show that Danish brewers are prepared to deliver thirty million bottles. The Germans to furnish the necessary barrels. Several large Danish breweries are at present also exporting great quantities of beer to Great Britain and her Colonies.

**Court Circular.**

DUSIT PARK,  
Monday, June 12.

At the Ambara Palace, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon His Majesty the King received in audience Dr. Victor G Heiser and Dr. W. Perrin Norris, representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation International Health Commission. Dr. Heiser also brought a letter of introduction from the Honourable William Potter, former American Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Italy who had entertained His Majesty on the occasion of his visit to Philadelphia.

**B. B. W. N. G.**

Members are reminded that the meeting to-morrow is at Mrs. Gittins' house. The following one will be held at Mrs. Dunlop's house on the 28th. instant.

**The British Lines.**

London, June 6.—Correspondents with British Headquarters describe the fighting in the Ypres salient south of Hooge as most desperate. Already it has developed into a very sanguinary engagement, though the area has not extended beyond the original front of two miles. The losses of both the Canadians and the Germans are very heavy. The bombardment was of unprecedented intensity, the expenditure of shells being almost incredible compared with previous experience. The Canadians showed the utmost gallantry in bombing and hand to hand fighting and regained practically the whole of the lost line only to endure a most terrific artillery fight. The trenches were demolished and heaped with dead and it was impossible to hold the positions.

Summing up the action the Germans won a mile of front for a depth of three hundred and fifty yards.

**Verdun Still Safe.**

Paris, June 6.—A communique says: Two German attacks last night on our positions between Vaux and Damouy were completely defeated. There was no change at Fort Vaux, which the enemy is bombarding with continued violence.

**The Russian Thrust.**

Amsterdam, June 6.—Vienna reports in a tone of assumed indifference that a violent battle has been raging for twenty-four hours on the Russian front over three hundred kilometres. It speaks of countless waves of Russian infantry and says general Brusilow who is apparently commanding seems to be following the Russian tactics of the Carpathians of trying to break the Austrian lines by massed attacks. Petrograd, June 6.—The southwestern battlefront exceeds 250 miles. The enemy forces are about forty infantry divisions, including two German divisions, and a dozen cavalry divisions totalling 625,000.

Paris, June 6.—It is reported the Russian General Kaledine has scored a most important success in the neighbourhood of Olka forcing three strongly fortified Austrian lines. The Austrian prisoners now total fifteen thousand.

Petrograd, June 6.—The Russians continue to develop successes in the front Pripiet to Rumania. Up to now they have captured 180 officers, twenty-five thousand men, seventeen guns and over fifty machine guns.

The Turks took the offensive in several sectors of the Baiburt-Erzindjan region and were everywhere repulsed. We delivered a blow at the Turks near Hannekin on Saturday.

**The Italian Campaign.**

Rome, June 10.—The communique reports that the enemy made heavy infantry attacks, amid a raging snow storm on Sunday night in several sections. All were repulsed. These were fiercest on the Asiago plateau, where great masses of troops were hurled into action. The Italians regained some ground at Monte Cengio.

**Martial Law For Greece.**

London, June 6.—It is reported from the Press that the Greek Government proposes to proclaim martial law and arrest M. Venizelos and his principal political friends.

Athens, June 6.—Greece has protested against the proclamation of martial law at Salonika, describing it as a grave infringement of her sovereignty.

**PADDY REPORT FOR JUNE 12.**

Nasran 1150 coynas at Tcs.	88/106 each
Samnang 650	83/92 "
Namnung 170	81/92 "
Total	Coyans 2010



## From Dutch Sources.

The Trust in Holland has decided to establish a financial department, which will transmit as well as receive values on goods.

M. Schroeder, director of the *Telegraaf*, has been discharged on the two charges preferred against him of having endangered the neutrality of Holland.

The *Nieuwe Rott Courant* says that the people in Vienna were very pessimistic as to the war but now there is a feeling abroad that there is every possibility of peace being made this year.

On the Russian front there has been heavy cannonading, especially in Belarabia and Volynia.

The Austrians have captured another redoubt at Punta Carten to the west of Anisero, forced the passage of Posina, and occupied the hills to the south of the river. Four big Italian attacks were repulsed near Battale.

South of Raven Wood near Cumieres the Germans took a French position, and the point of the hill near Mort Homme and Cumieres. They captured 35 French officers and 1,313 men. During a small enterprise, says a Berlin report, they took three French officers and 88 men, and in the forest of Callette they captured a big naval gun and 18 mitrailleuses, mortars and other material.

The Germans expect a big attack by the Allies at Salonika. The German and Bulgarian forces are in occupation of Ropel Pass, which is of great importance.

## Charming Away Illness.

## Quaint Japanese Mascots.

Many quaint Japanese charms, amulets, and votive offerings intended to invoke the protection of supernatural beings for purposes of religion, health, and success in business were on exhibition at the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, Wigmore-street, W. All the objects shown are in popular use by the Japanese of the present day.

The charms will illustrate the love the Japanese have for children. Any nurse who finds herself disliked by the children in her charge keeps a little thing known as the "Cinders of Inori," which is a kind of newt. A very favourite child's mascot is a model of a beckoning cat.

There is a paper charm, bearing the imprint of a child's palm, and a statement in writing that the child is not at home, which Japanese mothers place above the doorway to keep away convulsions. Other illnesses are avoided by hanging up certain kinds of dried flowers.

A war charm is shown in a body belt, in which there are "a thousand stitches tied by a thousand different women all born in a Tiger year." The idea is to inspire fierceness, and similar mascots were worn by the soldiers in the Russo-Japanese war.

A kind of lumpy-dumpy figure, as used by people in business and in shops, has blind eyes, and a promise of sight is made so soon as the desired success, or rush of customers, is forthcoming.

## A Fortune and a Surprise.

At Tower-bridge Police Court recently Robert Dent, of the Artichoke-pubhouse, Lower-marsh, Lambeth, was fined £3, and Lucy Savage and Ellen Calcott were fined 20s. each under the treating order. Mrs. Savage said that she and Mrs. Calcott had their fortunes told in the pubhouse by an Italian woman with a cage of birds. A bird picked out a paper, and she asked a constable who was in the bar to read it for her. She did not know he was a policeman. He read, "You will hear news that will surprise you," and he added, "You will have a surprise in a few minutes." "I had it," said Mrs. Savage, "when he took my name and address."

## Shipping Notes.

The Nor. s. s. Skule 682 tons Capt. O. Ruders, arrived from Singapore yesterday with a general cargo and 5 bags of mail, 2 deck passengers. The consignees are Messrs. Li Tit Guan.

The Chin. s. s. Foo Lee 859 tons Capt. B. Miyakawa, arrived from Hongkong yesterday with one bag of mail, 1 Chinese cabin and 20 deck passengers. The consignees are Messrs. Seng Heng Chan.

The Nor. s. s. Eiger 875 tons Capt. E. Fingalsen, arrived from Singapore today with a cargo of wood. The consignees are Messrs. Guan Long Seng & Co.

## Ships in Harbour.

Foo Lee	Chin.	22
Tung Wah	"	9
Hild	Nor.	H.
Skule	"	Klong Daokanong
Hupoh	Brit.	H.
Eiger	Nor.	E.1

## Late Lord Kitchener.

London, June 6.—The full text of Sir John Jellicoe's communique is: "I have to report with deep regret that the Hampshire, with Lord Kitchener and his staff aboard, was sunk last night, about eight o'clock, to the west of the Orkneys, either by a mine or torpedo."

Four boats were seen by observers on shore to leave the ship. The wind was north north west and there were heavy seas. Patrols and destroyers immediately proceeded to the spot and a party was sent along the coast to search, but only some bodies and a capsize boat have been found so far.

As the whole shore has been searched from the seaward I greatly fear there is little hope of any survivors. No report has yet been received from the search party on shore.

## The Staff.

The War Office announces that the special party on the Hampshire consisted of Lord Kitchener; Lieut. Colonel Fitzgerald, personal military secretary; Brigadier General W. E. Lusham; Second Lieut. R. D. Macpherson; also Mr. H. T. Osborne, C. B., of the Foreign Office, Ex-minister to Belarabia. Also Sir H. F. Donaldson, Mr. L. Robertson of the ministry of munitions, a few clerks, detectives, and servants.

Leslie Robertson, drowned in the Hampshire, was the son of the ex-Governor of Bombay.

## The Public Feeling.

Consternation mildly describes the nation's reception that Lord Kitchener was drowned. The public did not even know that he had left London, much less that he was on an important mission to Russia, whose offensive has riveted all eyes. There is world-wide praise for our greatest soldier pouring in, acknowledging with gratefulness that he laid down his life for his country.

## Mr. Asquith.

London, June 6.—Owing to Lord Kitchener's feared death, Mr. Asquith has cancelled all engagements.

A meeting of the War Council was summoned and sat for over two hours in the afternoon.

An Army Order says "The King has learned with profound regret of the disaster whereby the Secretary for War perished proceeding on a special mission to the Tsar. Lord Kitchener gave forty-five years distinguished service to the State. It is largely due to his administrative genius and unwavering energy that the country was able to create and place in the field the armies which are today upholding the traditional glories of the Empire. Lord Kitchener will be mourned in the Army as a great soldier, who, under conditions of unexampled difficulty, rendered supreme and devoted service both to the Army and State."

## The Council of Commerce.

London, June 6.—The Empire-wide gathering of the Imperial Council of Commerce, dramatically terminated, owing to the Lord Kitchener tragedy.

Mr. Asquith should have presided at the luncheon, but it was announced by Lord Desborough, who is a relation of Kitchener, that Mr. Asquith was unable to attend owing to the disaster. Lord Desborough was deeply moved and paid an eloquent tribute to Lord Kitchener's great qualities.

The Lord Mayor, the High Commissioners and representatives of the Dominions and India expressed the feeling that the empire's loss would only strengthen the empire's determination to achieve victory.

London, June 6.—Mr. Bonar Law has appointed Mr. H. C. Lambert to the secretary to the Imperial Conference in succession to Sir H. W. Just K.C.M.G., who is retiring.

## The Memorial Service.

London, June 7.—The War Office announces that a memorial service for Lord Kitchener will be held at St. Pauls. The date is unfixed.

## Britain's 5,000,000 Fighters.

Paris.—Mr. Asquith's speech in anticipation of the Compulsory Service Bill is fully reported here, with many appreciative comments.

The revelation that more than five million men have entered the Army and Navy by the voluntary process, if it had been made sooner, would have produced a deep impression here, and would have checked the growth of many misunderstandings.

To the French mind, long accustomed to universal service, and almost completely untrained as to the peculiar economic construction of our islands and our Empire, what we know to be an exceptional measure applying to only a relatively small margin of men is naturally regarded as an all-inclusive symbol of British sacrifice. So the influence of this decision on our Allies, of which the Prime Minister spoke, is very much in evidence today.

Yet there remains the need of public explanation of what England has done, can do, must do, and cannot do, with regard to necessary manufactures, merchant shipping and freights, loans and exchange and other economic affairs, if future misunderstandings are to be avoided.—Ez.

## A Letter From Germany.

Sugar at 5s. Per Lb.

The following interesting communication reached "The Times" via Warnemunde and Copenhagen. It is addressed by one neutral to another, and says the Times, can be taken as absolutely accurate.

The condition of such parts of Germany as I have visited—the Berlin and Hamburg districts—is interesting. Much money is in circulation and there is work for all, but the whole population is on short commons as regards many necessities. This fact is causing an infinite amount of grumbling among the poor, who are heartily sick of the war. They have no voice whatever in determining the course pursued by the Government and the upper and middle classes, who are, of course, not suffering.

The English blockade, so long ineffective, is now having some result, and the Germans look forward with great anxiety to the next two months before the harvest. The Government tells them that they have only to hold out until July and all will be well again. Harvest prospects vary greatly in different parts of Germany, but in general crops are suffering from lack of fertilizers.

## Easter in Berlin.

I was in Berlin for Easter. There is no apparent sign of distress, but when one goes below the surface of things one learns a great deal. The soup kitchens are being opened on a larger scale than at any previous time since the beginning of the war, and the soup itself is of very poor quality, composed chiefly of potatoes. Diet is largely one of substitutes—saccharine instead of sugar, imitation coffee instead of real coffee, and so on. Even the beer is now adulterated. Bavarians especially are grumbling at the hop shortage that will injure their brewing this year. I have seen meat cards, bread cards, milk cards (one of which I enclose), and washing-soda cards. Soap cards are in preparation.

There is plenty of gaiety in Berlin. Officers home from the front fill the theatres, and the women are well-dressed in Paris fashions. Attempts to introduce German fashions have hopelessly failed.

There are a good many wounded to be seen in public places.

At the Easter races a novelty was introduced by a great display of Zeppelins and Taubes over the racecourse. The Shakespearean celebrations were in full swing. The chief anxiety of the Berliners was that there should be no trouble with the United States.

As to troop movements. The Kaiser was on the Western front, at Verdun, I believe. Many more troops are coming west than going east. The Germans have no fear whatever of the Russians.

I learned in Hamburg, from a friend well able to ascertain, that there is a seminefamine in Turkey and much bitterness.

## Hamburg Geese £2 Each.

Hamburg itself is a desert. The good people of Hamburg and Bremen consistently oppose the proposed retention of Antwerp. They fear it will injure their ports. Food was higher in Hamburg than in Berlin. The well-known Hamburg geese are selling at £2 each.

In addition to the shortages I have already mentioned, there are all sorts of others such as of string, which is now being made of paper. In Hamburg I asked the price of sugar, and was told 5s. a lb. Coffee was also that price. In Berlin the best cuts of beef are 6s. a lb.

It is now difficult for rich Germans to escape to Denmark and Switzerland. As you know, large numbers left for these countries in order to be more comfortable, but the passport regulations are now much more stringent.

But for the fact that the Entente Allies appear to be on the defensive everywhere, and the extreme docility of the German people, I think there might be something like a national protest against the war, difficult, however, as it would be to organize while so great a portion of the male population is away at the front.

Such soldiers as I spoke to seemed absolutely confident that Germany had won.

As the milk card resembles the bread card published in "The Times" on February 14 we do not reproduce it, but we print the instructions on the back of the new card.

The holder of the milk card has a prior right to that of other purchasers to the daily quantity of milk indicated on the card. All business which sell milk retail in Schöneberg (Berlin) must keep one-half of their daily supply at the disposal of the holders of milk cards from 7 a.m. at latest until 10 a.m. (on Sundays until 9 a.m.) at the same price as is charged to their other customers. On delivery of milk, the milk card must be produced and the section of the card for the day of sale must be torn off.

## BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

During the summer months mothers should watch for any unnatural looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. For sale by the 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.

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Current Rates.

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Employers Liability Assurance Corporation Limited.  
The State Assurance Company, Limited.  
The China Fire Insurance Company, Limited.  
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.

## LIFE.

China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited.

## MARINE.

World Marine and General Insurance Company, Ltd.

## MOTOR CAR RISKS.

Employers Liability Assurance Corporation Limited.

## Louis T. Leonowens Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

No Servant ever was as  
Faithful and reliable as

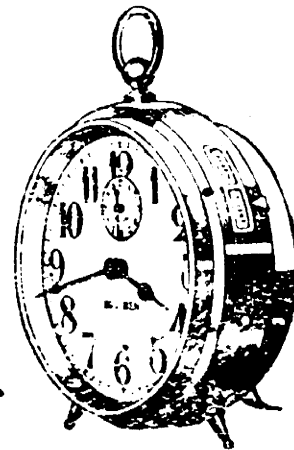
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ALARM CLOCK

SOLE IMPORTERS:

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MUSIC EVERY NIGHT.  
THE FILIPINO BAND

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Special Dinners every Saturday and Sunday

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# K. & G. Melkonian's "ANUBIS"

## EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

A large Sized Cigarette made from the  
Finest Quality Egyptian Tobacco.

Stocked by  
**All the Best Stores**  
AND  
**Dealers.**

Price Ticals 30 per 1000

" " 3 " 100

### The German Reichstag.

#### A Suggestive Speech.

London, June 6.—The German Imperial Chancellor (Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg), speaking in the Reichstag, said: "After the successful repulse of our enemies, we desired to shorten the terrible sufferings of Europe. Our enemies refuse to recognise the war map, which has now changed further in our favour, as witness Kat. Verdun, the collapse of the Russian offensive march, and the Austrian thrust against Italy. We must and shall fight till final victory."

"We do not fear the death devil nor the hunger devil which our enemies wish to send into our country. The men fighting at Verdun and under von Hindenburg are proud of the blue-jackets fashioned from a breed which knows how to bear privations. Also, privations exist, but we can bear them. The enemy's reckoning on our economic difficulties will prove deceptive."

London, June 6.—Everywhere outside Germany it is realised that the object of Bethmann Hollweg's bombastic speech is to hearten the war weary public. Indeed the speech revealed hitherto undreamed internal dissensions with himself. It is announced that Germany is flooded with pamphlets against Prussianism and Germany's forcing the war on Europe.

General comment is that Bethmann in gazing at the war map avoided looking at Ezerum, Trebizond, the German East. Germany's lost colonies, and also ignored that there are no German merchantmen on the sea except in the Baltic.

#### Relief for Shackleton's Companions.

Montevideo, June 6.—The relief expedition starts immediately to fetch Shackleton's companions.

#### Death of Yuan Shih-Kai.

Peking, June 6.—Yuan Shih-kai died of uraemia. He was attended by three French and a number of Chinese doctors. The conditions were complicated by varying the treatment, the instructions of the Frenchmen being often ignored.

Peking, June 7.—Vice President Li Yuan Hung has been appointed temporary President.

#### Command of Rossyth.

London, June 6.—Vice Admiral Sir F. T. Hamilton has been appointed to command Rossyth. Vice-Admiral Gough Callthorpe to be a commissioner of the Admiralty.

### Economic Conference.

London, June 7.—Lord Crewe represents Britain at the Economic Conference in the absence of Mr. Runciman.

### Ulster Unionist Council.

London, June 6.—The Ulster Unionist Council met at Belfast and Sir Edward Carson suggested that negotiations should proceed on the basis that the Counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Londonderry, the county borough of Belfast and Londonderry be excluded from the operation of the Home Rule Act.

### Promotions for Indian Officers.

London, June 6.—The following postings are notified in the Gazette. Indian Officers. Colonels H. T. Brookings to be temporary Major General, E. W. Maconchy, H. L. Richardson to be Brigade commanders: A. G. Peyton to be Commandant of Lines of Communication.

### Territorial System for India.

London, June 6.—Discussing a proposal to adapt the territorial system to India the Times says it seems well adapted to meet the requirements of a complex situation and would give Indians of good social position the opportunities they have long sought of military service to the Crown and meet appropriately their insistent claim.

The Turks have allowed General Townshend to retain his sword, the same honour which the Russians paid to Sir William Fenwick Williams when he was compelled to surrender Kars. When Lord Methuen was captured by Delaroy his sword was given back to him and he was released. The Spanish Admiral Cervera, who surrendered at Karana with no boots and very little clothes on, had managed to bring his sword on board Captain Bol Evans' ship, and he was allowed to carry it to a cabin that had been allotted to him. General Stoessel at Port Arthur kept his sword, and at Appomattox Court House General Grant allowed General Lee to retain his weapon. When Napoleon III surrendered at Sedan, Bismarck taunted him with the question, "But tell me, Your Majesty, whose sword is this? Is it the sword of France or your own sword?"

# JAPANESE BEER

The undersigned have a small consignment of  
**KIRIN BEER**

bottled by the

**Kirin Brewery Coy., Ltd.**

at Yokohama.

**The Borneo Company Ltd.**



### Highlanders' Dash at Loos.

The souvenir book of the 6th Cameron Highlanders, tracing the battalion's history from the outbreak of war till the end of last year, contains a very excellent unofficial story of the battle of Loos.

This battalion formed part of the 15th (Scottish) Division, which took part in the fierce fighting near Loos on September 25-26 last. During the fortnight before, the battalion under Lieut.-Colonel Douglas Hamilton (who fell in the great battle, winning the V.C. by his prowess), had been resting at La Beuvriere. On Thursday, the 23rd, they moved up towards the firing line in a violent thunderstorm, and the Friday night was spent in a communicating trench near Philosophie. Very few got any sleep, disturbed as they were by the booming of the guns and by frogs which infested the trench.

It was with a feeling of relief that the battalion moved up to the front lines. The attack had begun, and any doubts as to its immediate success were soon dispelled by the arrival of two large bands of German prisoners, who were evidently not displeased to be out of the mêlée. In an incredibly short time word was passed that "the Jocks are at Loos Towers." The advance had been phenomenally quick—too quick, perhaps—for those in the next sector had been held up, with the result that the left wing of the Brigade was in the air.

Our turn had now come (continues the narrator), and, with A Company leading, we advanced in line of half companies towards the left of Hill 70. Passing through "White 14 Bis" we were met with a perfect hail of bullets. The enemy was on the point of advancing in large numbers to the attack, but . . . They thought better of it and turned about. Just as they got to the crest of the hill our machine guns came into action and caused great destruction.

#### Gallant Rearguard Fight.

While it was yet light it was courting disaster to expose oneself, but many a man left his meagre cover to attend to a wounded comrade. The doctor had his dressing station immediately behind the pit, and there he worked like a Trojan till the place was shelled the following morning.

All through the night we were subjected to a continuous hail of shrapnel and exposed to bullets of hidden snipers. Our men by this time were utterly worn out, hungry and miserably cold. Such was the state of affairs when, early on Sunday morning, the enemy, considerably reinforced, launched his counter-attack. The troops on our left were driven back, but our men held on, though exposed to very heavy frontal and enfilade fire, till it was impossible to hold on longer, and we, too, had to withdraw.

A rally was made with a few men at the pit, and again further back. Thus, some of our men fighting a rearguard

action, the enemy were checked in their advance, and the battalion was able to retire in good order for about 530 yards. Here, under cover, we formed up, and in a long, thin line again advanced.

The colonel was magnificent. A conspicuous figure, he was always in front, and never sought concealment. We advanced by short rushes to within a very short distance from the enemy, who unfortunately had by this time posted themselves in positions of vantage. We were unsupported right or left, subjected to a withering fire from the front, and enfiladed by machine-guns from the wood on the left. We could do no more, and were forced to withdraw to a defensive position to reform and be reinforced. We had stopped the advance of the enemy, who proceeded to strengthen the position he now held.

Shortly after we started to go back the colonel turned round to have one more look at the enemy's position: there he received his death-wound. By this time there were only three unwounded officers left in the battalion, and these reorganised what was left of the battalion.

Meantime, a very important but dangerous position just north of Loos was in danger of being rushed at any moment. Volunteers were called for to go up to hold the line. Tired and hungry as they were, Lieut. Wilson had little difficulty in getting a sufficient number of men, chiefly Camerons, to follow him, and these established themselves in the position. They held on there till they were relieved on Monday morning by a cavalry division.

Another writer describes the death of the colonel, who at the outbreak of war was a major of the Reserve, formerly of the 2nd Camerons.

Four times he led the poor remnant of his battalion and some 100 others who had rallied round him against the ever increasing enemy now holding Hill 70.

Then he sank to the ground with the quiet natural words, "Colquhoun, I'm done." "Of course," said Captain Colquhoun to himself, "of course he's done; he has had the whole 30 hours of cold, hunger, and anxiety, and he has been doubling all these times ten yards in front of us up Hill 70." Then perceiving the facts, his two officers still with him bandaged his wounds; but 20 minutes later, with the words "I must get up, I must get up!" he passed away.

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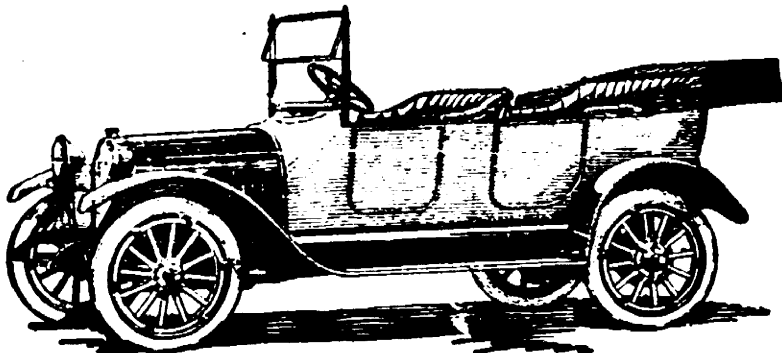
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## Insurance in War Time.

We call the following from the Liverpool Courier of April 29.—One of the most notable instances of the prosperity of the British Isles during the past generation has been the striking expansion of the principle of insurance. The growing strength of the chief insurance offices has been taken as an indication of the steadily increasing wealth of the nation. It is, indeed, one of the most gratifying features of our recent history that insurance is filling such a large and popular place in our national life. The war has brought this method of thrift more than ever before the public, and there is no doubt that the growth of insurance, instead of being checked, will be greater than ever. The question is brought into some little prominence by remarks made yesterday at the annual meeting of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., which holds a leading place in the insurance world. The company's report shows that, notwithstanding the difficulties created by the war, there has been steady and satisfactory progress. There has been a material advance in premium income particularly in the fire and marine sections, so that the total premiums now aggregate nearly three million pounds. The exact figure is £2,985,081, an increase of £186,037 over the total for the previous year. That the business is well selected is evidenced by its continuously profitable character, and 1916 is no exception to the rule, but compares favourably with the Company's record prior to the war. The reserves have been brought up to £3,708,229, and the total security to policy-holders at the present time is £6,349,479. At the same time investments have been written down to accord with the depreciation which has taken place in the value of marketable securities, so that every possible liability has been provided for, and the new year starts with a clean sheet. While the future will undoubtedly show a greater business in insurance, companies will have to face an increased ratio of expenses, due primarily to increased taxation, for while heavier income tax will have to be paid on profits, the revenue from interest on investment will be reduced by the same cause. Still this is a war item, and the "London and Lancashire" has occasion to be proud of its share in this world-wide contest. Payment is made to employees on active service, who number no less than 493, or over 65 per cent. of the staff eligible for military duty. The number enlisted or enrolled is over 94 per cent. of the eligible staff. Two of these have been decorated for special bravery at the front; but fifteen, unfortunately have lost their lives.

## Springing Mines at Souchez.

The correspondent of the "Times" writes as follows from British Headquarters under date May 1:—

You will have read in the *communique* how yesterday we exploded three mines in the enemy's trenches near Souchez and followed it up with a bombardment. I happened to see the operation thus described under unusually favourable conditions.

You must imagine yourself to be with me on a piece of rising ground, looking through a loophole in a ruined and broken wall. Below lies an almost level country, with the ruins of two villages in the near distance and a patch of woodland, apparently some 200 or 300 yards in length. Two or three high roads cut diagonally across the country in straight lines, their courses marked by what were once fine avenues of trees but are now mere skeleton lines of battered and leafless trunks. The nearer of the ruined villages, and the patch of woodland are in our lines; the further village is occupied by the enemy. In the further distance, where the lines are so close together that this section has been, perhaps, as much hand grenade fighting as any part of the front, it is impossible to tell which lines are German and which British.

There is not a movement to be seen. Somewhere behind us a large British howitzer, which we have come to speak of as "Peter," bursts into a periodic roar, and a great shell goes hurtling invisibly over us to explode far off in the enemy's country on our left. Now and again other guns make remarks, but in a perfunctory way, while some where overhead an aeroplane is dragging in the sky. It is towards the end of a hot, drowsy afternoon and, if it was not for "Peter's" punctuated disturbances, one feels that it would be a scene of perfect idyllic peace.

## A Great Upheaval.

We were looking at the wood when the thing happened, with a shock as sudden as if one's chair had unexpectedly broken under one. With a sustained roar as of a hundred "Peters," it seemed as if all the earth immediately beyond the wood leaped into the air. The trees screened the actual surface of the ground, so that even looking down from our height, we saw only what rose above the tree-tops—a swirling, brown-black mass, reaching almost the full length of the lot of woodland which wreathed and mounted slowly into the air. For a full 30 seconds we watched the only mass rising lazily upwards, while not a gun spoke. Then, as suddenly as the first shock had come, pandemonium broke loose. At first it seemed to be all our

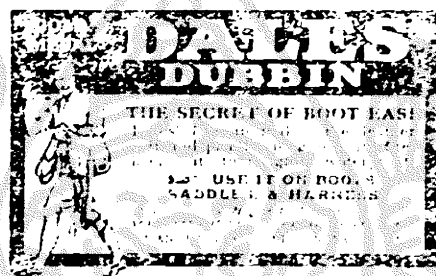
shrapnel. How many guns we had trained on the devoted spot of shattered earth where the mines had been exploded it was impossible to guess, but the precision of the fire was beautiful. The white tufts of the bursting shells were so thick together that almost instantaneously the dark wall of smoke behind the wood had become pearl grey. And then the madness spread.

In less than a couple of minutes from the first explosion of the mine, guns—more guns than I had dreamed could be concealed there—were in action along some two or three miles of front. They were not all our guns now; but as thickly as they had been bursting beyond the wood, we saw the little tell-tale puffs of white rising mathematically along the lines of the enemy's trenches. There were other points where the smoke was soon almost as dense as it was over that inferno behind the trees.

We saw the concentration of fire upon a single point, when in a series of seconds as many shells burst over one narrow half-acre of ground in the open, away from any landmark. Before us the vicious snarling of machine guns told where, presumably, our men had seen the enemy try to hilt from the craters left by the explosion. It was always the dominating impression was that of mere dim, malevolent, but intelligible.

The British are holding now nearly 20 miles of line to 300 miles held by the French. What we have just seen was only an incident at a single point in all this 90 miles. The same thing may happen at any other point, either on our initiative or the enemy's at any minute on any day. It is taking place, or something like it, at, on the average, half a dozen places in each 24 hours.

It is not, of course, the "great offensive." That will come when it comes. Meanwhile, let no one in England or elsewhere underestimate what the British Army is going through, for it is doing what, even a year or six months ago, would have been wildly impossible.



Siam Observer.

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## TIME TABLE.

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a.m. 6.40, 7.30, 8.00, 9.30, 10.30, 11.40, 12.10.  
p.m. 1. 1.30, 2.30, 3.10, 3.50, 4.40, 5.30, daily.  
Bangkabue to Samkuk ... 2.30 p.m. daily.  
" " Kai Koh Yai ... 1.00 ...

LINE 2—TANON TOK TO PAKLAT in connection with Paklat Tram Cars Thabin  
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After 7.30 when sufficient passengers.

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

LINE 4—KLONG SAMRONG LOCK TO BANG HIA.

Boats leave the Lock in connection with the Paknam Railway train  
10.15 a.m. from Bangkok.

## ROYAL STATE RAILWAYS.

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## TIME TABLE

In force from 15th Dec., 1915.

From	To	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Bangkok	Dep.	7.30	9.48	1.25	3.33
Ayuthia	Arr.	9.33	11.41	3.33	5.45
Ban Phaji	Arr.	9.47	12.20	4.21	6.30
Ban Phaji	Dep.	9.57	12.37	4.30	...
Lopburi	Arr.	11.15	1.55	5.48	...
Chengket	Dep.	12.35	3.38	...	7.2
Pak'pho	Arr.	2.17	5.10	...	9.5
Pitsaloke	Dep.	2.26	6.30	...	...
Pitsaloke	Arr.	6.11	11.5	...	...
Pitsaloke	Dep.	...	7.4	2.2	...
Ban Dara	Arr.	...	9.5	4.18	...
Ban Dara	Dep.	...	9.20	4.40	...
Sakaloke	Arr.	...	10.21	5.41	...
Ban Dara	Dep.	...	9.10	4.26	...
Uthit	...	...	10.5	5.23	...
Trachas	Arr.	...	10.15	5.38	...
Den Chai	...	...	11.57	...	...
Ban Meh	...	...	...	...	...
Chang	...	...	...	...	...
Ban Phaji	Dep.	10.2	12.50	4.41	...
Gengko	Arr.	11.7	1.26	5.51	...
Korat	...	...	6.8	...	...
Bangkok	Dep.	7.15	3.50	...	...
Petrieu	Arr.	9.35	5.55	...	...
Ban Meh	Dep.	...	...	...	...
Chang	...	...	...	...	...
Ban Phaji	Dep.	...	...	...	...
Gengko	Arr.	...	...	...	...
Bangkok	Arr.	9.28	11.35	3.16	6.1
Petrieu	Dep.	...	...	...	...
Bangkok	Arr.	9.38	5.13	...	...

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