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VOL 44. NO. 167

BANGKOK TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1918.

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TIDE TABLE.

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

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

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

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Aug. 7th. O New Moon 3 h 12 m a.m.
" 15th. F First Quarter 5 h 58 m a.m.
" 22nd. O Full Moon 11 h 44 m a.m.
" 29th. L Last Quarter 2 h 9 m a.m.

Paddy Crop Report for the Mondol Channai.

For July 1-7, 2461.

Krung Deb.
Minburi.—The area planted up to date is about 12,800 rai, the paddy is doing fairly well.

The price of paddy is 85 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 2.50 bahts per tang.

Samudprakar.—The area planted up to date is about 1,500 rai, the paddy is in fair condition.

The price of paddy is 88 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 2.75 bahts per tang.

Mondol Krung Kao.

Dhanyaburi.—The area planted up to date is about 43,100 rai, the paddy is doing moderately well.

The price of paddy is 80 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 3 bahts per tang.

Pradum Dhani.—The area planted up to date is about 51,400 rai, the paddy is in fair condition.

The price of paddy is 72 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 3 bahts per tang.

Ayudhya.—The area planted up to date is about 638,400 rai, the paddy is in fair condition. Of the flooded area in the beginning of the season about 7,000 rai are reported to have recovered.

The price of paddy is 72 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 2.37 bahts per tang.

Angthong.—The area planted up to date is about 306,400 rai, the paddy is not doing very well for want of rain.

The price of paddy is 65 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 2.12 bahts per tang.

Singhaburi.—The area planted up to date is about 151,100 rai, the paddy is not doing very well, owing to insufficient rainfall.

The price of paddy is 76 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 2.25 bahts per tang.

Saraburi.—The area planted up to date is about 29,500 rai, the paddy is in good condition.

The price of paddy is 77 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 2 bahts per tang.

Loburi.—The area planted up to date is about 257,600 rai, the paddy is doing well.

The price of paddy is 70 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 2.12 bahts per tang.

Mondol Nagor Jaysri.

Samudra Sagor.—The area planted up to date is about 22,600 rai, the paddy suffers from want of rain.

The price of paddy is 84 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 2.37 bahts per tang.

Mondol Rajaburi.

Prachuab.—The area planted up to date is about 1,100 rai, the paddy is in good condition.

The price of paddy is 70 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 2.37 bahts per tang.

Mondol Prachin.

Chachong Sio.—The area planted up to date is about 145,200 rai, the paddy is doing well.

The price of paddy is 90 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 2.50 bahts per tang.

Nagor Nayok.—The area planted up to date is about 129,200 rai, the paddy is doing well.

The price of paddy is 70 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.75 baht per tang.

Mondol Nagor Svarga.

Nagor Svarga.—The area planted up to date is about 35,400 rai, the paddy is not doing very well for want of rain.

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

Udya.—The area planted up to date is about 3,900 rai, the paddy is in good condition.

The price of paddy is 77 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 2 bahts per tang.

Jayad.—The area planted up to date is about 48,100 rai, the paddy is not doing very well on account of poor rains.

The price of paddy is 60 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.75 baht per tang.

Kambang Bura.—The area planted up to date is about 3,600 rai, the paddy is doing well.

The price of paddy is 56 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.75 baht per tang.

Tak.—The area planted up to date is about 300 rai, the paddy is not doing well for want of rain.

The price of paddy is 41 bahts per kwien and that of rice is 1.12 baht per tang.

Remarks: Reports have not yet been received from Changvada, Nondaburi, Phra Pradaeng, Nagor Pathom, Subarn, Rajaburi, Bejraburi, Samudra Songram, Kanchanaburi, Prachin, Jolburi and Krabindra.

Between the 1st and the 7th inst. the Krung Deb rice mills bought about 8,720 kwien of paddy which came in by river and about 1,484 kwien by rail, making a total of about 10,213 kwien (rice mill size.) The price at the

mills of Kao Na-suan were from 101 to 106 bahts per kwien, Kao Na-muang from 92 to 96 bahts, Kao Samraeng from 90 to 98 bahts and Kao Bao from 92 to 180 bahts (rice millers' kwien).

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Four 4th. prize: Lire: 5,000 or Ticals. 1,666 each.
Ten 5th. prize: Lire: 2,000 or Ticals. 667 each.

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

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

Tickets are obtainable at the following places:

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Buan Soon Lee
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Nai Leri.

THE Siam Observer.

THE OLDEST AND LEADING DAILY
NEWSPAPER IN SIAM.

Eight-Page English

Edition.

Subscriptions Ticals 50

Smuts on Various Problems.

London, July 24.—In his speech in London, General Smuts, referring to the political situation in South Africa, said that the elements which made for unity and strength were far stronger than the sporadic influences working in the direction of disunion. (Cheers.) "What our valour has achieved in this war, I hope our statesmanship will retain after the peace (Cheers.) South Africa's boundaries are not going to remain where they are. It is South Africa, that German South West Africa should remain a part of our territory (loud cheers), and I look forward to the day, which I hope is not distant, when Rhodesia will also come within the Union. Then our territories will stretch to the Zambezi and Cuneene rivers in that great territory, a great heritage to the established for future generations."

Speaking of reconstruction problems, General Smuts said that from the present struggle would emerge a new world, in which new methods of greater organisation would be necessary than in the past, but he desired to sound a note of warning concerning the importance of not submitting too much to Government control or Government agencies. Bureaucratic administration had generally been fatal to industry and commerce in the past. We had no reason to think that it would be any different in the future. The vast fabric of British commerce had been built up by private enterprise and resource, and if we wished to rise to greater heights he adjured them not to allow that initiative to pass out of their hands.

The true function of Government was not so much to control trade as opening up and strengthening the Empire's great trade communications. This Empire was scattered, not compact, and depended on its communications. He hoped that one result of the war would be that the Empire's strategic communications would be safeguarded for ever. Regarding trade communications, let them see that raw products were brought at the cheapest rates to the great centres of industry. (Hear, hear.) Not so much by erecting a Chinese wall as by opening up more channels, more windows, would the Empire recover from the shock of war. The war had revealed the enormous effects of long distances. Let them remove these distances and help transportation with Government money and advice.

Siam Observer
SPECIAL WAR EDITION
Subscription Tes. 4 per annum

How Moses Died.

According to the "Palestine News" the traditions about the burial place of Moses are numerous, especially as the Prophet did not cross the Jordan into the promised Land. According to the most current of these traditions, God promised Moses to make his years of life as many as the hairs of an ox or a buffalo, which the palm of his hand could cover and that he would die only when he himself wished to go down to the grave. When the time of Moses' death came he, having reached a very old age, Asrael, the Angel of Death, appeared to him and called him to his ancestors. But Moses refused whereupon a dispute arose between them in which Moses lost his temper, struck Asrael in the eye and put it out. Asrael having complained to God, the Almighty restored the Angel's eye, but was not angry with his Prophet. Moses roamed about the environs of the Dead Sea, death following him like his shadow, until one day, when very exhausted he found two men digging an oblong hole on the summit of the hill and asked what they were doing. In reply one of them, who was Asrael disguised, said that the Great King had ordered them to dig in that spot and extract the treasures hidden there. "Would you let me rest in this hole from the heat of the burning sun?" asked Moses and Asrael granted his request. As soon as Moses lay down in the hole Asrael gave him a beautiful apple, which he had no sooner eaten than he breathed his last. He was therefore buried in that grave and since then the mountain has been known by the name of Moses. The tradition is believed by the whole countryside and not only do thousands of the people participate in the processions and take up their residence during the week close to the spot of burial, but considerable numbers come in from outside throughout the seven days and join in the general festivities.

For Sale.

Revised Tide Tables of Menam Chiao
Phya Bar for the year 1918. Price Tes. 2
Apply at
THE HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.
t. f. n.

Meteorological Data

Registered in Bangkok during the Month of July, 1918.
SUPPLIED BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Atmospheric Temperature	1918		Data for previous 16 years.	
	Fahren-heit	Centi- grade	Fahren-heit	Centi- grade.
Mean during month	85.2	29.5	84.0	28.9
Mean of Maxima	92.6	33.6	90.2	32.2
Mean of Minima	77.6	25.3	75.8	24.4
Highest recorded	96.0	35.6	101.0	38.3
Lowest recorded	75.0	23.9	71.0	21.7
Greatest daily range	20.0	11.1	25.0	13.9
Least daily range	10.0	5.5	6.0	3.3
Mean daily range	15.0	8.3	15.5	8.6
Rainfall				
	Inches	Milli- metres	Inches	Milli- metres
Total during month	3.0	76.2	6.01	152.6
Total from 1st January to date	17.83	454.7	23.89	607.1
Greatest rainfall in 24 hours	0.58	14.7	3.87	98.3
Total registered at Borneo Co.	5.68	142.7	5.88	149.9
Number of days on which				
rain fell	17		19.8	
Mean relative humidity during month	65%		73.3%	

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**HAMS and PROVISIONS
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FREE Absolutely FREE
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The above book will be sent post free and for nothing to anyone on receiving a Post-card. This book contains valuable information regarding the ailments of mankind due to abuses of life and also general advice to both sexes. A Perusal of this volume will be well repaid and will help you to save time and money which would otherwise be thrown away in vain quest of reliable information vital to health, wisdom and happiness in this world.

Send a post-card to-day and by return you will get this valuable book gratis and post free.

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Nai Lert,

Gold Storage.

TEL. No. 239.

AIDS TO TRADE.

The business problem of to-day is not the manufacturing, but the selling end of your business. Anything that increases sales is of importance to the business man—and advertising is the great sale increaser.

The "Observer" specialises in advertising that sells goods and develops trade.

For rates etc. inquire from the Manager or ring him up on the Phone.

KEEP IT HANDY.

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

"JONG-KEENA"

REGISTERED LABEL.

THE WONDERFUL BLOOD PURIFIER.

Mixture for Internal and External Use.

CURES

Headache, drunkenness, Stomachache, Erysipelas, Rupture, Cholera, Beriberi, Nervous diseases, Chest complaints, Heart disease, Malaria, Dengue, Common fevers, Lumbago, Chronic Rheumatism, Cough and Coughing blood, Cold, Sorethroat, Bronchitis, of skin diseases, Worms, Female diseases or ailments, Dysentery, Eczema and all sorts of the gums, Toothache, Gout, Wounds and wounds caused by rusty nails or cuts, etc., etc. DIRECTIONS:—Take 14 table-spoons three a day, one hour before meals. TAKE and for babies up to one year old 11 table-spoons. When the pain is severe, double the dose. Can be taken by women en route.

For inflammation of the gums, apply with cotton wool on the swollen gum changing every 3 minutes 3 times a day, changing five or six times every 3 minutes.

For children, apply with cotton wool on the cheek and relief is certain within half an hour. For cough and Sorethroat, sip the mixture slowly. For Eczema, apply externally take one table-spoonful every 4 an hour.

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

For Earache, clean the ear first with cotton wool, put 5 or 6 drops in ear and stuff the hole with cotton wool—relief is certain within a few minutes.

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

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

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

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

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

Price per bottle of 2 oz. 80 Stangs, 3 oz. Tes. 1.40, 4 oz. Tes. 1.90, 6 oz. Tes. 2.50, 8 oz. Tes. 2.85, 16 oz. Tes. 4.25. Postage extra.

Prepared only by Mr. Y. TAN of SINGAPORE.

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

Obtainable at MERCANTILE DISPENSARY, PHAYA SATHAKAN, UNION DISPENSARY, and FOUR LION DISPENSARY.

SPECIAL OFFER

Persons following any of the above directions and failing to obtain relief of any of the above diseases, Mr. Y. Tan or his Agents will refund them the purchase money paid by them for the JONG-KEENA.

BANGKOK TRAVELLING AGENCY,
Opposite Chartered Bank Lane, New Road.
SOLE AGENTS.

Copperplate Printing

SIAM OBSERVER SPECIALITY.

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

SEND YOUR PLATES,
WE DO THE REST

Siam Observer Electric Printing Works.



Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the bridge known as, Awas Vichitra, over Klong Wat Sakes in Chakraphathi Road, will be closed to traffic from the 7th August 1918 for repairs, and will remain closed to traffic until the repairs are completed.

Local Sanitary Department.
2nd, August, 1918.

3-10

Notice.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—

Ex s.s. "Priam"
"Keishin Maru"
"Taisho Maru"
"Calcutta Maru"
"Sado Maru"

and balances ex s.s. "Ningchow" are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Kuala" on the 1st instant and will be landed and stored at our Wharf at the risk, expense, and responsibility of Consignees.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—

Ex s.s. "Glenavy"

are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Mata Hari" on the 1st instant, and will be landed and stored at Messrs. The East Asiatic Co's Wharf at the risk, expense, and responsibility of Consignees.

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

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

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

Furnished House Wanted.

Bachelor, English, wishes to rent small furnished house, not too far out of town. Willing to pay up to Tes. 150 per month.

Apply,—

DOMUS

Office of this paper.

5-10

To Let.

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW situated at Salaeng Road, with servants' rooms, Motor garage and a compound.

Apply to—

A. K. Huseinally Wasee & Co.

50, Rajawongse Road, Bangkok.

20-6 A.

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PENANG KEDAH & PERLIS
Every Tuesday Thursday } ... Trains
and Saturday 1 p.m. }

CHANDABURI

Wednesday 7th 10 a.m. s.s. Churattuch

Exchange Rates

To-day's Quotations.

LONDON—	
Bank Bills, demand,	1/6 13/32
Bank Bills, 4 months' sight	1/6 7/16
PARIS—	
Bank Bills, demand,	205
GERMANY—	
Bank Bills, demand, Ms.	
NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, demand U. S. A.	36
INDIA—	
Bank Bills, demand,	Rs. 96
SINGAPORE—	
Bank Bills, demand,	\$ 65 7/8
HONGKONG—	
Bank Bills, demand, D.	\$ 45 1/4
YOKOHAMA & KOBE—	
Bank Bills, demand,	Y 67 1/2

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:—
£1=Tes. 13.08.—(Bank Rate)

FOR A WEAK STOMACH.

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

Expanded Metal

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

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Patent fire and thief resisting.
several sizes in Stock.

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Beef Dripping.

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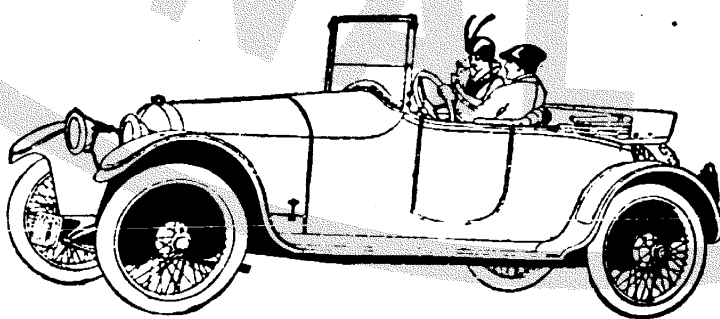
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In stock at

Barrow Brown & Co., Ltd.

The Siam Observer

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1918.

JAPANESE TROOPS IN SIBERIA.

The news that Japan has sent troops to Vladivostok is very welcome for it shows that the long expected Japanese intervention in Siberia has become an accomplished fact. The nature of the military operations that Japan will undertake affords ground for interesting speculation. The Siberian problem is doubtless one that requires to be dealt with promptly and drastically but the successful solution of it depends upon a number of factors one of the chief of which is the amity and co-operation of the non-Bolshevik population.

Regarding the extent of Japan's operations it may be presumed that, for a time at least, her action will be confined to Eastern Siberia. Siberia is such a huge region that it is not likely that Japan will undertake action in the heart of that great territory that lies between the Sea of Okhotsk and the Ural Mountains although such action might become necessary were the Trans-Siberian Railway to be destroyed—an event quite within the bounds of possibility. It is likely therefore that Japan will content herself with an enterprise in conjunction with the Czechoslovaks and later on possibly with the Cossacks who appear to wish to be identified with them.

The restoration of order in Eastern Siberia and the crushing of the power of the Bolsheviks is a matter of prime importance. The affairs of Asiatic Russia cannot be permitted to be controlled either by Germans or anarchical Bolsheviks. By reason of her geographical situation Japan is keenly interested in Siberian affairs and by intervention Japan will be safeguarding her own interests as well as doing her duty to her Allies.

Japan's whole course of action has shown that she is not embarking upon these operations from any idea of territorial aggrandisement. The Japanese Government has been appealed to for aid and it has been perfectly open and reasonable in its aims. The territory of Eastern Siberia undoubtedly comes within Japan's special sphere but there is no reason to fear that, while carrying out the terms of her agreement with the rest of the Allies, she will go beyond what is necessary.

It is evident that the Russian people are becoming tired of the confusion that has reigned under the Bolsheviks. As we said a few days ago, not all the Russian revolutionaries are in favour of a state of anarchy and the fact that the Soviet Government at Archangel has been overturned and Allied troops called in gives promise that before long the Bolshevik Government will be a thing of the past and that Russia will again take her place by the side of the Allies in the great struggle for freedom. Japan's action in Siberia is a factor that will do much toward bringing about this desired consummation.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

IN view of the Merchants v. Rest match on Saturday, kindly players are requested to make a special point of turning out to practice to-morrow.

THE s.s. *Kalong* left Singapore on Saturday the 3rd inst., and may be expected to arrive at the Borneo Company's wharf on Tuesday evening about 7 p.m.

THE Medical Officer of Health reports that four cases of bubonic plague were notified as occurring in the City during the week ended August 2. Of these three ended fatally. There were no cases of cholera or small-pox.

THE Post and Telegraph Department reports that Tavoy line is still interrupted beyond Siamese frontier. Malay Peninsula main line is in good order as far as Jambor. Saigon line is imperfectly working with Phnompenh. Other lines are all available.

Mad Meg.

The trustees of the estate of the late Phya Arthakara Prasiddhi, carrying out the wish expressed by the latter before his decease, have offered the racing pony Mad Meg to the King and His Majesty has graciously accepted the gift.

S.E.F. Arrives in Europe.

(Communicated from the General Staff.)

The first main expeditionary contingent from Siam has arrived safely in Europe.

They left Bangkok on the 19th June, and now the following details about their departure and voyage can be authoritatively given to the public.

No public send off of any kind was arranged, because it was undesirable from a military point of view but His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to receive the whole contingent at the lawn near the Anantasmaggon Throne Hall, when every officer and private received individually from His Majesty's own hand a "Sema" with the Royal Monogram engraved upon it, and afterwards the officers were entertained to dinner at the Royal table, while the men were given dinner nearby. After dinner British War Films were shown to the contingent in the King's presence, the men keenly appreciated such entertainment.

At 4 o'clock in the morning of the 19th of June the contingent was assembled in the quadrangle inside the War Office Buildings. The Chief of the General Staff arrived and addressed the soldiers recalling to them and encouraging them to fulfill their duties in a manner worthy of the Thai race: in answer the men gave tremendous cheers in honour of the King, the country and the Siamese Nation, these cheers were heard at a long distance from the War Office, and as they suddenly arose in the very early morning, they caused a good deal of surprise to the unaware.

After that the contingent turned towards the Royal Temple of Emerald Buddha and a service of special prayers was gone through, at the end the soldiers sang the National Anthem and again gave loud cheers in honour of His Majesty.

Having finished with this simple but most solemn ceremony, the contingent marched to the Royal Landing, from whence they were transported in small boats to the "Sri Smud" and the "Kla Talai."

The Ministers of War and Marine with high officers of the Army and Navy were assembled to see the contingent off at the Royal Landing, the Minister of Marine personally superintending the transport of men to the ships.

At a few minutes past six His Majesty's Gunboat "Sugrib" with the Chief of the General Staff on board raised anchor and proceeded up the river to turn at the Samson bend, followed by the "Sri Samud" while the "Kla Talai" waited in front of the Royal Landing, for being a fairly small craft, she could turn there.

The soldiers of the contingent cheered lustily the whole time while going along the river and thus woke up the inmates of those houses that lie along the river banks.

On going up stream there was practically no one to be seen along the river banks, but on coming down stream, the same river banks, were absolutely full with people, all jetties and landings were crowded to a dangerous point, everybody desired to see and wish "bon voyage" to the brave soldiers, who were going away to take part as representatives of the Siamese Nation in the great war.

The soldiers cheered them all and sang patriotic songs; on passing the Legations of Allied Powers, tremendous cheers were raised in honour of the allies, whose representatives had a rather sudden awakening on that memorable morning.

The cruiser and transports proceeded to cross the bar at 2 p.m. but the "Sri Smud" stuck on the bar, therefore all had to stop and wait there till midnight when with the early morning tide the "Sri Smud" succeeded in crossing and the ships proceeded to Koh Si-Chang.

There a British ship the "Empire", chartered by the French Government, had arrived on the 16th of June from Saigon, in order to transport the contingent to Europe. All the officers of the "Empire" were of British nationality, but the ship doctor was a Frenchman, a medical officer of the French Navy, who acted also as the representative of the French Government on board.

Koh Si-Chang was reached at 5 a.m., and when the "Sri Samud" and the "Kla Talai" had come alongside of the "Empire", the contingent boarded the European transport, the Chief of the General Staff also proceeded on there to inspect the arrangements on the "Empire" and to say "Au revoir and bon voyage" to the contingent.

At 20 minutes past 10 in the morning of the 20th the "Empire" weighed anchor and steamed away amidst ringing cheers of the soldiers.

The contingent showed a most re-

markable spirit of enthusiasm on leaving their country to join in the fight for the world's liberty. It is extraordinary how a rumour did go round the town that two soldiers jumped from the transport into the river in order to escape but were caught and taken on boardship again. Nothing can be further from the truth, and such a rumour is a most insulting libel upon the brave men, who had gone with such readiness to fight for their King, their Country, and their Allies.

The transport arrangements from Bangkok to Koh-Si-Chang were extremely well carried out by the Royal Navy; the Chief of the Naval Staff accompanied the contingent to Koh-Si-Chang and personally superintended all the business that had to be done.

The "Empire" arrived at Singapore on the 23rd of June; while there the contingent was inspected by His Excellency the Governor Sir Arthur Young and the General Commanding the garrison at Singapore, the latter also showed other marks of "camaraderie" and friendship, entertained the Colonel commanding the contingent and superior officers to luncheon.

The Governor made an admirable speech to the soldiers, complimenting them on their physique and congratulating them on going out to help to crush the Germans.

On the 2nd of July the "Empire" reached Colombo, where the British authorities also showed the utmost courtesy, but no details have yet arrived by mail.

The friendliness and kindness shown to our soldiers by the British authorities in neighbouring ports are much appreciated by the Siamese Government.

Port Said was reached on the 20th of July, the "Empire" not having called at Aden, and the voyage across the Mediterranean was started on the 22nd.

In spite of bad weather, the monsoon having been in full force in the Indian ocean, and in spite of enemy submarines, the Siamese contingent has arrived in Europe without any mishap, every member being not only safe and sound, but in the best of health.

The contingent could have gone to Europe much earlier than they did, for everything was ready in the beginning of April, the delay was due solely to shipping difficulties.

There were some who actually expressed the doubt that our contingent would never leave Siam at all, the General Staff hope that this communiqué will reach the eyes of such persons.

August 2, 2461.

Baseball.

The baseball game at the Sports Club yesterday went five innings and resulted in an easy win for the baseballers by the score of 10-3. The Cricketers played a sporting game but they were completely out-classed by the more experienced players. However Preston, Roberts, Jones, Jenkins and Price show great promise and will put up a creditable game after a little more practice.

The game was somewhat marred by the failure of several Cricketers to turn up. Their places were hastily filled by substitutes and this may have had some effect on the final score.

Among the features of the game were Jackson's pitching and the batting of Butler and Hinkhouse.

The Cricketers were only able to make two safe hits and the big pitcher gave only one base on balls. Butler made a clean home run and Hinkhouse hit the ball hard and aided materially in the scoring.

Baseballers.										
A. B. R. H. P. O. A. E.										
Hinkhouse	3 B.	4	1	3	1	0	0			
Butler	1 B.	4	2	3	4	0	0			
Franklin	C.	4	1	0	9	1	1			
Clifford	SS.	1	2	1	1	1	1			
Wynn	2 B.	3	2	1	0	0	1			
Jackson	P.	2	1	0	0	1	0			
Dunn	RF.	4	0	0	0	0	0			
Cowling	CF.	2	1	1	0	0	1			
De Holck	LF.	3	0	0	0	0	1			

27 10 9 15 3 5

Cricketers.										
A. B. R. H. P. O. A. E.										
Price	1 B.	3	0	0	6	0	2			
Jones	RF.	3	1	0	1	0	0			
Pollard C + 3 B.	3	1	0	2	1	1				
Jenkins	2 B.	3	1	1	2	1	1			
Roberts	SS.	1	0	1	1	1	2			
Preston	P.	3	0	0	2	1	1			
Chapman	CF.	3	0	0	1	2	1			
Chapple	LF.	3	0	0	0	0	0			
Cowling C-3 B.	2	0	0	0	0	0				

27 3 2 15 6 8

Summary.										
Score by Innings.										
Baseballers	1	2	3	4	5					
Cricketers	4	2	2	0	0					
	0	0	3	0	0					

Struck out by Jackson 8, by Preston 3. Bases on balls, off Jackson 1 off Preston 4. Hit by pitcher, by Jackson, Jones. Stolen bases. Dunn 2 Butler Clifford Jackson. Base hits. Hinkhouse, Cowling. Home run. Butler. Sacrifice hits. Clifford, Jackson. Umpire. Mr. Edolo.

THE Great War.

The German Retirement.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Aug. 5.

The Germans are retiring on a front of three to four miles to the east bank of the Aisne in the neighbourhood of Albert and Aveluy wood. The retirement at present seems to be local.

Paris Communiqué:—During the day our troops driving back the enemy rearguards, continued their victorious march on a front of about fifty kilometres in the direction of the Vesle.

On the left we reached the southern banks of the Aisne and the Vesle from Soissons to Fimes, the outskirts of which the Americans held.

East of Fimes we reached the general line north Courville—Brancourt—Courcelles—Champagny. Our cavalry reconnaissances are operating along the Soissons—Rheims railway. At certain points our progress exceeded since yesterday ten kilometres. Over fifty villages have been liberated on this single day.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, Aug. 2.

On a front of fifty kilometres we pursued the enemy in the direction of the Vesle. In some places our advance passed over ten kilometres. More than fifty villages have been liberated.

The latest reports yesterday stated that the Germans have transferred their effectives and their artillery behind the Aisne. We occupy a large portion of the road and line along the Vesle.

Paris, Aug. 3.

The Germans are precipitating their retreat along the whole line burning villages.

We have retaken Soissons and passed over the Crise. We reached Coulonges and took Ville-en-Tardenois and occupied Gueux and Thillois.

In the course of the night we continued our advance on the Vesle. Our troops are bordering the Aisne from Soissons to Venizel.

Havas correspondent telegraphs this morning that our cavalry has reached the Vesle.

Japan Sends Troops.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, Aug. 3.

Japan announces the sending of troops to Vladivostok.

Soviet Government Overthrown.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, Aug. 3.

Archangel:—The Soviet Government has been overthrown.

The new Government has called in Allied troops who have occupied the town.

The Malvy Affair.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, Aug. 2.

In the High Court the pleading of M. Bourdillon (in defence of Malvy) continues.

Paris, Aug. 3.

In the High Court M. Merillon (Prosecutor-General) concluded the indictment of Malvy.

M. Bourdillon presented Malvy's defence.

The 1920 Class.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, Aug. 3.

The law for taking the census of the 1920 class has been officially promulgated.

The French Chamber.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, Aug. 3.

The Chamber has adjourned until September 5th: the Senate until August 17th.

Havas Wires from Singapore.

The Enemy Severely Defeated.

Paris, Aug. 2.

Each of the three armies of Generals Mangin, Degoutte and Berthelot made yesterday a very important advance into the German line of resistance, which the Frankfort Gazette had qualified as definite. General Mangin, with British forces, drove a wedge into the enemy line by capturing on both banks of the Ourcq a long crest of hills overlooking a plateau 200 metres high, being a capital observatory. The wedge thus thrust into the German salient will considerably hinder Berthelot's army, which sticks to the Soissons ridge and wants to keep it at all costs.

Menniere wood formed on the Germans' left a large bastion or advanced citadel for the enemy's resistance. General Degoutte's army, with the Americans co-operating, was remarkably successful in capturing that wood right off.

On the Dormans Rheims road the village of Rouigny, two kilometres west of Ville-en-Tardenois itself is outflanked, and it seems the last German bulwark in the direction of the Marne must soon be evacuated to escape hemming in.

The foe's definite line of resistance, as it was established by General Ludendorff, is broken at several points; and it seems he must soon fall back on a level with the river Vesle.

Our continuous success proves that we still have the initiative of battle over the enemy, and can force our will upon him.

Paris, August 3rd.

Soissons is back in the hands of the Allies, and the Germans are in full retreat over the whole of the long battlefront, with the French, British and American forces in hot pursuit.

The enemy attack in the region of Oulchy on Tuesday night was his last bid for possession of the line running from the Soissons to Chateau-Thierry road to Ville-en-Tardenois, which he had hoped to hold. When he failed to retake Oulchy and secure the left flank of his centre, he was faced with the necessity of retiring his line to the Vesle, instead of being able to force the Allies to accept battle on an intermediate line.

No time was lost by the Allies in precipitating the enemy's defeat. While the French and British troops aimed a series of irresistible blows at the staggering adversary in the Soissons region and along the Crise, on the western side of the shallow pocket which remained to the Germans, the French and Americans on the centre were pressing the enemy hard north of the Ourcq, and General Berthelot's French, British and Italian forces were squeezing his line on the eastern side of the pocket, and encroaching on it along the Ardre and round the north of Ville-en-Tardenois.

The American troops badly repelled the enemy in the centre by the capture of Coulonges and a forward band of about five miles. Simultaneously both sides of the pocket swayed, and the Germans recoiled under the incessant blows, which undermined his resistance.

Then the whole of the battered German line cracked and recoiled. The retreat went on simultaneously from all sides. Soissons fell and deprived the enemy of the real pivot upon which his whole line depended: for its resistance, General Mangin's troops swarmed over the Crise, and the Franco-Americans came upon the centre in a converging movement. To the east, Ville-en-Tardenois, the next strongest post in the German line, succumbed.

Then began a hot pursuit of the enemy. The American heavy guns have cut the adversary's communications and have spread confusion among his fleeing forces. Fires are visible in the German rear over the whole extent of what was once part of the fatal pocket; and it is fairly evident that for the time being the Crown Prince's forces have been constrained to a disorderly rout in their haste to get back to the Vesle, in the hope of being able to stabilise their line there.

Congratulations From The East.

Paris, Aug. 2.

The President of the Chinese Republic a telegram of congratulations on "the victories the valiant Allied troops have just gained in France."

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui (the Chinese Premier) has sent a telegram to the French Premier, saying:—"The new victory of the Marne fills the Chinese nation with joy, the more so since China is full of confidence in the success of the cause we defend together." M. Clemenceau answered thanking the Marshal for his congratulations and adding, "Success favours our cause, and I strongly hope that victory will crown our joint efforts."

Lieut-General Oshima, the Japanese Minister of War, has sent M. Clemenceau a telegram saying:—"Accept my best wishes for the actual operations to develop in such a way as to give the enemy the final knock-out blow." M. Clemenceau answered:—"Thanks for good wishes. Accept the expression of our full confidence in the final victory."

(PASSED BY MILITARY CENSOR).

The S. E. F.

Paris, July 26.

The new papers comment favourably on the expected coming of the Siamese airmen to France, and voice the gratitude of the country for (the help of the) friendly Kingdom.

Air Reprisals.

The Rhine towns are already squelching at their sufferings from air raids, but they are only at the beginning of their troubles. In a few weeks' time our bombing squadrons will be largely increased in number, and a systematic campaign of reprisals will be initiated, which will not be confined to merely military objectives. Possibly the idea may horrify his Grace of York and others of that kind, but it is impossible to observe Queensberry rules when you are fighting a mere beast of prey. The Rhine towns are already urging that there should be an international convention against indiscriminate raiding, and though the Berlin Government has taken no direct action in the matter, there is no doubt that it has inspired certain tentative feelers that have emanated from the Vatican and from a neutral country.—(Sunday Times.)

Abstract of Foreign Trade.

The total number and tonnage of foreign steamers and sailing-ships which have called at the Port of Bangkok during the month of July 1918 is as follows:—

Nationality of Flag.	Steamers No.	Tonnage.
British	14	13,224
Chinese	10	9,886
Norwegian	8	5,652
Japanese	1	2,381
Dutch	3	2,507
French	3	300
Danish	1	283
TOTAL	41	34,833

Passengers have arrived as follows:

From	Cabin	Deck
Singapore	50	295
Hongkong	—	85
Swatow	12	4,220
Hoihow	—	350
Saigon	14	32
Soerabaya	—	1
Total	76	4,983
Grand total		5,059

Paddy Crop Report Aug. 5, 1918.

Nasuan	620 Coyansat Tes.	95,168 each
Samruang	250 " "	88,121 "
Namuang	20 " "	90 " "
Total	890 Coyans.	

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Chapter	Title	Parts
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2.	"AN EYE FOR AN EYE"	2
3.	"THE SILENT WITNESS"	2
4.	"THE PRODIGAL'S PROGRESS"	2

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SCOTT	2nd in two and four cylinder 2 and 4 Stroke

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"SIAM OBSERVER"
Stationery Store.

Brutality to Prisoners.

Amsterdam, May 18.--Since I telegraphed yesterday several fresh cases of German brutality to British prisoners have come to my notice.

Work in German mines is well known to be one of the cruellest forms of torture practised on the unfortunate victims of German ferocity. Salt and coal mines are among the worst places in which prisoners are forced to labour. One case reported to me is that of a man reduced to a complete wreck after working in a mine called the Kaliwerk Prinz Adalbert. After two months his health broke down and he reported sick and applied to see a doctor. He refused to go down into the mine until he had been examined, and a German *Feldwebel* replied that if he did not go down he would be thrown down. The *Feldwebel* made him stand at the edge of the cage, placed a German soldier with fixed bayonet behind him, and told him that the bayonet would be run through him if he persisted in refusing. When prodded by the bayonet the prisoner descended and did his eight hours' work. He was subsequently punished with 14 days in cells, with a diet of bread and water soup, doing his daily eight hours' shift. Eventually he broke down completely and he was seen by a visiting German civilian doctor. He was then sent to Soltau. The change in his appearance was such that an old friend there failed to recognize in this human wreck the fine heady man he had formerly known.

Another case is that of a Coldstream Guard, who was forced to work in a zinc-smelting factory. He was so broken down under his treatment that two or three men who had known him before declared that they were unable to recognize him. He was completely yellow, his back was bent, and he was very thin, and the witness who reports this case has no hesitation in swearing that his death in hospital two weeks later was due to the brutal treatment to which he had been subjected.

"At Attention" All Day.

Another case relates to the notorious 10th Army Corps, under General von Hinrichs, about which so many complaints have been made. Some non-commissioned officers were sent from various camps to Bohmte, about 20 miles from Osnaburg, where they were required to work and subjected to most severe punishment for refusing. They were made to stand for seven or eight hours a day at attention and their parcels were withheld by the Commandant, Lieutenant von Muller. The non-commissioned officers got into touch with Dutch representatives, and the Commandant told them that if a Dutch representative decided in their favour he would punish them with eight hours' standing at attention. The Dutch representative came down, and standing at attention was abolished. Instead, however, the prisoners had to parade all day long to show various articles of equipment from 9 a.m. till about 4 p.m. One day they were made to parade outside in the rain with their bedding, and left there until it was thoroughly saturated. They were reduced to such a state of starvation that they eventually consented to work outside the camp and dig ground for cultivation, but nothing was planted. While they were doing this work they received their parcels.

Later they were put to cut heather, the daily task being one metre by 20. This was afterwards increased to one metre by 60, and they then refused to work. Sentries forced them on to a heath, and they were made to stand at attention from 1 till 4 for 5 p.m., and when the Commandant came out himself from 1 till 5 p.m. They were forced to do this during the bitter weather of last February, in which month the Commandant rode out on his white horse and ordered them to complete their task. They refused, and he then turned his horse about, retiring some 50 yards, and then charged right through the middle of the party, who were standing in a column. The prisoners scattered on his approach, and only one man was knocked down. Part of the work on this moor consisted in carrying heather from heaps where it was stacked to wagons, and as the moor was then about 6 in. deep in snow and water the prisoners' boots became filled, and after this they were compelled to stand at attention. The latrines at this camp were very bad, the neglect causing an almost intolerable stench.

Notice of Removal.

The Oriental Bakery

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



Auction Sale.

The Liquidator of the business of Messrs. F. H. Schule Ltd. and Messrs. Windsor & Co., will sell by public auction the goods in stock, store, plant and machinery including 3 Motor Lorries, 1 Portable "Merry Weather" Steam Fire Engine, Leather Beltings, 45 cases Whiskies, 4 Iron safes, Office Outfittings, 13 rolls wirecloth and 1 set machinery for making ice (880 lbs in 24 hours) at Messrs. Windsor's Godowns, Bantawal on the 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17. August 1918 at 2 p.m.

Inspection and lists may be obtained from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. on any day from 29th July up to the date of sale at the said premises.

Terms:—Cash on fall of hammer and delivery to be taken on the following day. The Liquidator disclaims liability for the quantity of, or any other defects in the property.

Luang Arthakalyana,

Liquidator.

Ministry of Finance.

July 20th, 1918.

20—12 A.

FOR SALE.

Furniture and Glassware. Also a large assortment of Books in Various languages is now offered at moderate prices.

192, Windmill Road.

2nd Hand Furniture Store.

Y. SHUTTE.

MOST persons subject to sick headaches have come to rely for relief upon some drug, more or less dangerous. Coal tar products, a n t i p y r i n, phenacetin, acetanilid and the like, should be used only on the advice of a physician.

The safest and most natural way of both preventing and curing headaches, is to gently stimulate the liver by a dose of

Pinkette S
the tiny laxatives

They are free from habit-forming drugs, and being perfectly safe, and gentle in action can be given to the most delicate persons.

Of all chemists, Tes. 1/- per phial or will be sent post free on receipt of price. The British Dispensary, Bangkok, sole wholesale agents for Siam.

Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Why Pay High Prices

WHEN

The Bangkok Auctioneering Society.

(OPPOSITE H. B. M. LEGATION.)

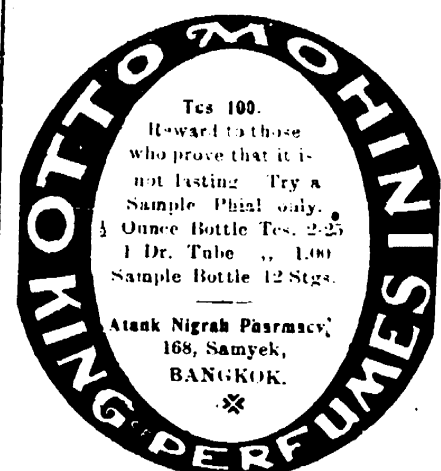
Can supply you with all kinds of articles of furniture such as a Piano, wardrobes, writing tables, chairs, mirrors, marble top tables, bookcases, dressing tables, meat safes, glassware, boots, socks, sewing machine, raincoats, blankets, gramophones, electric fans, typewriter, stationery, clocks, etc., etc. and one Victoria and pony complete at very moderate prices.

Motor Cars and ponies can always be had.

T. S. APCAR,

Valuator, Auctioneer, and

Estate Agent.



Battle of Salient.

London, July 28.—A French communiqué says that under continuous pressure of the French and Allied troops for several days past the Germans to-day retreated on the whole front north of the Marne. Our troops pressing the rearwards reached the line of Bruyeres Villeneuve Suresis Courmont Passy Grigny Caisles Lanenville Chaumouzy. Right back the Marne was cleared on a wide front and we continue to progress more than fifteen kilometres northeast of Chateau Thierry.

London, July 28.—An American official says the enemy's resistance broke down between the Ourcq and the Marne and the Allied troops are pursuing.

Paris, July 25.—Both sides of the German salient between Soissons and Rheims have been the scenes of violent attacks and counter attacks throughout yesterday night and morning, but the enemy could not prevent a still further advance. A further considerable depth of ground was gained, as much as two miles in places. South west of Rheims the Allied troops are now only nine miles from Fismes, which is midway between Rheims and Soissons, and an important road centre through which most of the supplies of the German armies at the bottom of the salient have to be sent. If it came under close fire the whole German pocket would be involved.

Further important gains were made also on the south-west side of the bulge and Oulchy le Chateau is largely outflanked. South of this bulge along the Marne, the Allied bridgeheads are gradually spreading as the Germans are pushed back. Before leaving the enemy is burning depots and ammunition and supply dumps.

According to accurate figures the number of divisions engaged by the Germans in the battles since July 15 is 70. The total losses in killed, wounded and prisoners since the same date is 180,000.

Paris, July 26.—Yesterday, the eighth day of the battle, was one of the most successful, marked by a fresh series of important advantages won by the Allied troops. The Germans made several violent counter-attacks, notably towards Dormans on the Marne, and south and west of Rheims, but were everywhere thrown back, while north of the Ourcq the Allied troops pushed steadily towards Fere-en-Tardenois, Oulchy Laville and Oulchy le Chateau were captured. Between the Marne and the Ourcq the Allies progressed in the same direction towards Fere-en-Tardenois, which lies nearly the centre of the original salient. The front line is

now 4½ miles west of this town, which is the German supply centre and the junction of seven roads.

The Allied artillery is giving the enemy no rest. Practically every road in the salient is now under fire. Airmen dropped over 30 tons of bombs yesterday on various positions. The number of unwounded prisoners taken since July 18 was 25,000 up to To-day.

President Poincaré went to Chateau Thierry to deliver to General Fayolle, Commander-in-chief of a group of armys, the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. Then the President visited some villages recently reconquered, Loupfont, Terey, Cœuvres, etc.

The death is reported of M. van Vollenhoven, former governor of Indo-China and captain of infantry, Morocco, killed in action. He had been wounded twice.

Man Power Question.

London, July 25.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, writing to-day, mentions that last year there were between 160 and 170 German divisions in France and Belgium, and 370 divisional engagements. Many of these divisions were engaged several times and the average number of engagements per division for the year was a fraction over two.

This year the enemy had engaged 430 divisions, including 67 between July 15 and 24th. He had between 205 and 210 divisions in France and Belgium so on an average each division had been engaged twice in seven months. Thus his divisions are being used up twice as fast as last year. A division once engaged in a battle sector was rarely relieved until the casualties were one-fifth or one-fourth of combatant effectives.

Will The Enemy Stand.

Paris, July 26.—Most French military writers opine that the Crown Prince is preparing for a great defensive battle, probably on the Tardenois plateau. The correspondent of Le Journal at the British front says we have not heard the last of the enemy's offensive. There are grave unknown possibilities, particularly in Flanders. The British army, from generals to privates, are straining at the leash awaiting the order to advance. There is a great time in store for the British armies.

London, July 26.—It is announced that the Germans on the 16th ordered a general retirement on the whole of the Marne front, probably to the Ardre or Vesle, but subsequently cancelled the order, possibly with the idea of receding the masses of material which had been accumulated for a big offensive. Congestion and confusion now reign in the salient, but the German position is not yet untenable. Appa-

"The THREE CASTLES" VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

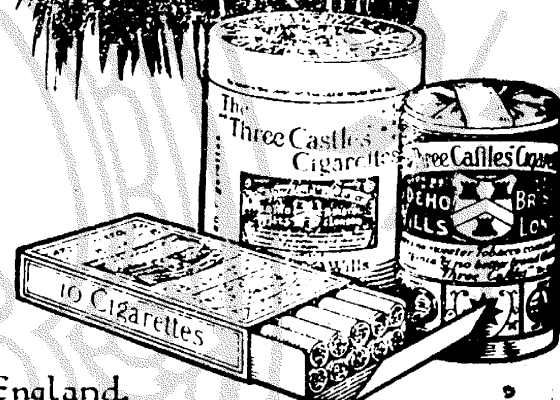
The Cigarette with the Pedigree.

"His honour is Colonel Esmond's grandson that used to send you Tobacco and his honour has come all the way from Virginia" W. M. Thackeray The Virginians Chapter I.

Tobacco and Virginia— inseparable terms and in particular inseparable from Thackeray and the "Three Castles" Brand of which he wrote in "The Virginians". And here in the person of Henry Esmond Warrington Esq., is a link with the old and the new—a link of which every "Three Castles" Cigarette is a symbol. Rich in quality and full of dignity in the "pedigree"—typical of the sterling worth of an English ancestry and an honourable House.

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the 'THREE CASTLES'"

W.D. & H.O. WILLS, Bristol and London, England.



THE RAINFALL.

Rainfall for the 3rd week in July 2481

Locality.	Rainfall recorded during week of the week.	Rainfall of corresponding week of last year.	Total rainfall for present year to date.	Total rainfall for last year to corresponding date.	Remarks.
Millimetres.	Millimetres.	Millimetres.	Millimetres.	Millimetres.	
Ministry of Agriculture	10.7	34.0	280.5	434.5	
Samudaparakar	No report	30.3	...	422.3	
Dhanyaburi	33.0	88.0	493.7	532.4	
Ayudhya	8.5	73.1	694.1	590.2	
Angthong	5.2	118.6	414.4	755.3	
Lobhuri	None	90.8	442.4	448.4	
Nagor Pathom	14.8	78.2	300.0	572.6	
Subaru	None	15.5	240.1	181.2	
Rajaburi	11.0	23.1	465.9	357.9	
Bejraburi	12.0	27.8	601.4	735.0	
Kanchanaburi	None	22.9	123.1	302.5	
Chaxoeng Sao	...	39.6	3.6	531.1	
Prachin	67.2	127.7	1029.7	775.7	
Udya	10.9	56.7	370.9	340.5	
Jayna I	None	None	307.6	482.9	
Bisnukok	8.5	143.8	819.4	588.2	
Chiangmai	0.5	37.8	579.5	257.4	
Songkhla	None	12.5	332.6	177.3	

SOLID TYRES FOR MOTOR TRUCKS.

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

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

THE BANGKOK DOCK MOTOR GARAGE.

Phone No. 159.

Bangkok Hotel.

Bush Lane.

An up-to-date Hotel with every convenience. Very central location.

UNDER JAPANESE MANAGEMENT.

European or Japanese Meals served at all hours.

Special accommodation at MODERATE RATES.

All requirements met.

T.F.N.

WHY? IS THE BUICK

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

The Buick is the most economical car in its class.

It offers an investment unparalleled by any other car.

It combines the attractive qualities of higher-priced cars with those of lower-priced cars.

Its second-hand value is always high.

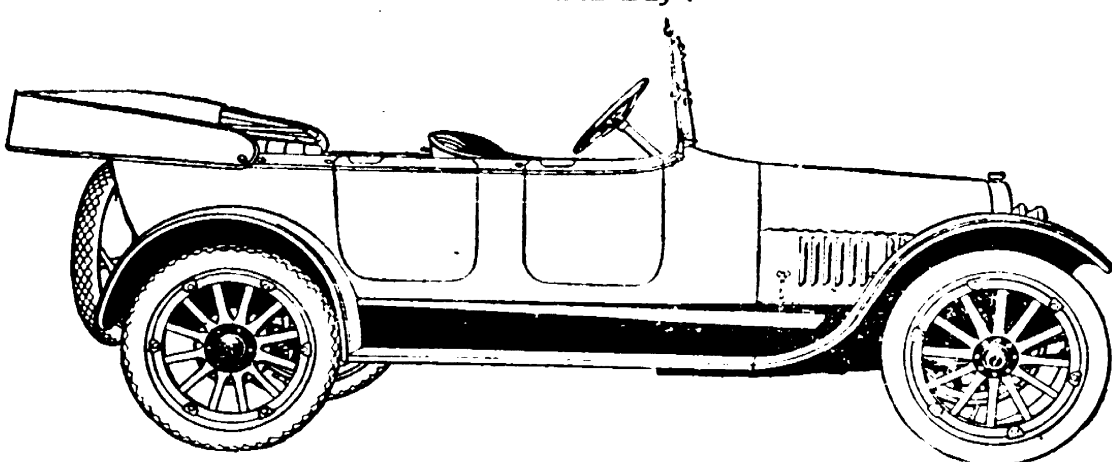
Its initial cost is indubitably low.

Its motor offers unusual reserve power and flexibility, with an unusually low consumption of petrol.

Its beauty gains the eyes of many.

BUICK Sixes and Fours in Stock.

See them and Buy!



KIAM HOA HENG & CO., LTD.

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From To-Night Until Tuesday, August 6th.
The Great Naval Film
"FOR THE HONOUR OF AUSTRALIA"
With Deeds that thrill the Empire
In 4 Parts.
The Great "Jewel" Super-Film
6 Parts **THE CO-RESPONDENT** 6 Parts
A screen version of the stage play by Noel Pollock and Rita Weiman,
featuring the Beautiful New York Star.
MISS ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN
Universal's Greatest Serial
16 Chapters **THE RED ACE** 32 Reels
No. 3 "THE LEAP FOR LIBERTY" 2 parts
No. 4 "THE UNDER CURRENT" 2 parts
The Vitagraph Series
12 Chapters **THE SCARLET RUNNER** 24 Reels
No. 1 "THE CAR OF HIS MAJESTY" 2 parts
No. 2 "THE NUREMBERG WATCH" 2 parts
DISTRIBUTION OF HANDSOME Presents to all our patrons
attending on Saturday 3rd, Sunday 4th and Monday 5th.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

rently the enemy is afraid of the moral effect of a withdrawal, which would be an admission of defeat. The satisfactory thing for the Allies is that the Germans are steadily using up their reserves in a battle under disadvantageous conditions for them. The latest information this evening is that the Crown Prince's reserves are practically exhausted. The only remaining fresh German reserves on the whole of the west front are Rupprecht's. The likelihood of Rupprecht's attacking is less now than a week ago.

An Earlier Report.

London, July 25.—According to reliable evening reports the Germans got a footing in the park east of Virigny, but the advance was stopped outside the village. They drove the French westward of Pelesierhullen station which the Germans occupy. The most definite news regarding the fighting between the Ourcq and Marne is that the French advanced a mile and captured the southern half of Port de Fere and now occupy a farm on the main road from Fere en Tardenois to Jaulgonne. East of Rheims the Polish contingent with the French successfully attacked and took prisoner 213.

What the Correspondents Say.

London, July 25.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters wiring to-day at 2 p.m. says: The Germans strengthened their line counter-attacking along the whole front of the Tardenois salient from the Ourcq to Virigny, thus attacking towards the west, south and east. Apparently they have decided to refuse to accept defeat and are making a further stand for the salient and a footing north of the Marne.

The Germans south of the Ourcq, attacked in a south-easterly direction against the Bois de la Tournelle and the line of Beuvardes la Charnal and further south attack and counter-attack alternated in rapid succession. The fighting was most violent. The enemy on the eastern limit of the salient attacked the new British salient enclosing the woods to the west of Virigny with a strong force, we vigorously counter-attacking.

The French are now within three miles of Fere en Tardenois, the meeting point of eight roads and the centre of German communications. This region and town the day long, were heavily shelled and bombed by air squadrons.

Sign of Enemy Perturbation.

London, July 26.—Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters (Thursday afternoon) wires that fires

and explosions at Oulchy la Chateau and Fere Tardenois, where there are immense German supplies, are an excellent augury foreshadowing the narrowing of the salient from the west, when the French advance south of the Ourcq reaches the high ground above Tourville wood. All further enemy retirement through Fere must be abandoned. Such a success in the next twenty four hours would not be surprising.

How Many Prisoners.

London, July 26.—Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters (11 p.m. 25th) wires that since the 15th 25,000 prisoners and 400 guns, with several thousand machine-guns were captured from the enemy, whose loss in munitions and material is incalculable. Nightly fires indicate where the depots and stores which he is unable to remove are burning. It is now clearly proved that the Germans at the beginning of the offensive were again deluded with the idea that the French Army was at last exhausted, and left the possibility of a counter offensive on their right flank out of calculation. They failed to reckon on the Americans, whose presence enabled the French commanders to take measures which they might have hesitated to take with our resources alone.

Lost All Ground.

London, July 26.—Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters (July 26, afternoon) says that the Germans to day retain practically nothing of the ground acquired in the great attack of July 15th between the Marne and Aisne and in the Montagne de Reims. They have not only lost what they gained but at some points have been well driven back from the line of departure. East of Reims a series of brilliant local operations expelled them from the narrow belt of ground occupied in Gouraud's advanced battle zone. Prunay has been recovered and the line is practically restored as it was on the morning of July 15. Many positions have been recovered, dominating points of first rate local importance.

London, July 28.—The Minister of Munitions announces that immediately the strikers resume a committee consisting of representatives of the Government, the trade unions and the employers will be appointed to investigate the labour conditions which rendered the embargo necessary, to advise upon its administration and to consider what measures can be adopted to maintain and increase the output of munitions.

London, July 27.—Russian Wireless: In Petrograd there were 111 cases of cholera on the 26th.

Ukrainian railway workers have struck, the Germans having confiscated the food reserved for them.

Rainfall.

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

KRUNG DEB.		
At Nondaburi	July 29	1.3 mm.
" Minburi	" 29	3.3 "
" Min. of L. & A.	Aug. 1	8.1 "
MONDOL KRUNG KAO.		
At Saraburi	July 31	2.3 "
MONDOL NAGOR JAYSRI.		
At Samudra Sagor	July 29	0.5 "
" Samudra Sagor	" 30	9.5 "
" Nagor Pathom	" 31	10.0 "
" Nagor Pathom	Aug. 1	7.1 "
MONDOL RAJABURI.		
At Rajaburi	July 29	4.5 "
" Rajaburi	" 30	0.9 "
" Rajaburi	" 31	8.8 "
MONDOL PRACHIN.		
At Prachin	July 30	12.9 "
" Nagor Nayok	" 30	30.0 "
" Krabindra	" 30	33.5 "
" Nagor Nayok	" 31	23.5 "
" Jolburi	" 31	23.5 "
" Krabindra	" 31	15.0 "

The Siam Auctioneering Co.

Favoured with instructions from
The East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION

At their landing, Wat Phya Krai.

On Saturday, 10th, August 1918
commencing at 2 p.m.

Teak Wood

In lots to suit purchasers, also one complete teak wood building, one long shed with corrugated zinc roofing etc. a lot of sherry casks, lots of other wood etc., etc.

TERMS.—Cash on fall of hammer.
For other particulars apply,—

E. M. PEREIRA & Co.

MENAM MOTOR BOAT CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

LINE 1—BANGKABUE TO BANG QUANG & MUANG NAWN.

Boats leave Bangkok to Bang Quang, Muang Nawn & Pakret.
a.m. 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 12.00.
p.m. 1, 1.30, 2.30, 3.15, 4.40, 6.00. daily.

Bangkok to Sankuk ... 2.30 p.m. daily.
" " Kal Koh Yai ... 1.00 ...

LINE 2—TANON TOK TO PAKLAT in connection with Paklat Tram Cars Thabin

Boats leave Tanon Tok every full and half hour from 6.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.

After 7.30 when sufficient passengers.

LINE 3—KLONG SAMRONG LOCK TO BANG HIA.

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

Meklong Railway Co., Ltd.

TIME TABLE.

IN FORCE FROM 1st JANUARY, 1917 TO JULY, 1917.

BANGKOK-MEKLONG.				MEKLONG-BANGKOK.			
Distance from Bangkok.	STATIONS.	Train No.		Distance from Meklong.	STATIONS.	Train No.	
		I.	III.			VI.	VI.
		A.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.
Km. Bangkok Dep.		8.30	12.30	4.30	Km. Meklong Dep.	8.35	12.35
33.1 Mahachai					33.8 Terminus Arr.	9.55	1.55
Terminus Arr.		9.50	1.50	5.50			

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 Bangkok.	STATIONS.	Train No.		Distance from Mahachai.	STATIONS.	Train No.	
		I.	III.			II.	IV.
		A.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.
Km. B. Hlane					Mahachai		
Terminus Dep.		10.20	2.20	Km. Terminus Dep.		6.45	10.45
33.8 Meklong Arr.		11.40	3.40	33.1 Bangkok Arr.		8.05	12.05
						4.05	

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

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IN STOCK.

THE STANDARD VISIBLE WRITER.

The OLIVER has long been recognised as a peculiarly strong and reliable Typewriter, and its unequalled power for manifolding and stencil writing has secured for it an unique position.

The New No. 10 Special Model

Writes 96 CHARACTERS or 12 more than any Standard Typewriter.

For Particulars and Prices

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The Borneo Company, Ltd.

Who have stocks of the above machine in

POLICY, BRIEF AND FOOLSCAP SIZES.