

"Siam Observer"
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Daily Newspaper
in Siam.
Has the Largest
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The Siam Observer.

"Siam Observer"
STATIONERY STORE
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Office Requisitions
and
Stationery of
Every Description.

FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL. 42. NO. 151

BANGKOK, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1916.

PRICE 25 SATANGS

STEAMER SAILINGS.

K. P. M.

JAVA-SIAM LINE

OF THE
Royal Packet S. N. Co.
(KONINKLYE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.)

DIRECT SERVICE

between Bangkok and Java.

Through Bills of Lading are issued
for all Netherlands Indian and Aus-
tralian Ports.

For rates of freight and passage
please apply to:

DIETHELM & Co., LTD.,
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(MONTHLY SERVICE)

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Torres Straits.

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For freight, passage, full particulars
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THE ARRACAN COMPANY, LTD.

AGENTS

HARP HENG LONG

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

House and Boat Builders and Con-
tractors are invited to pay us a visit.

Our prices are very moderate and
we allow a discount of 5 per cent on
cash purchases.

KWONG ON CHEONG

HIGH CLASS TAILOR.

Opposite Oriental Avenue on the
NEW ROAD.
Executes all kinds of Tailoring in
the latest fashions.
Send Post Card, and he will wait on
you personally.

Notice.

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

Ah Seang, Tailor.

Notice.

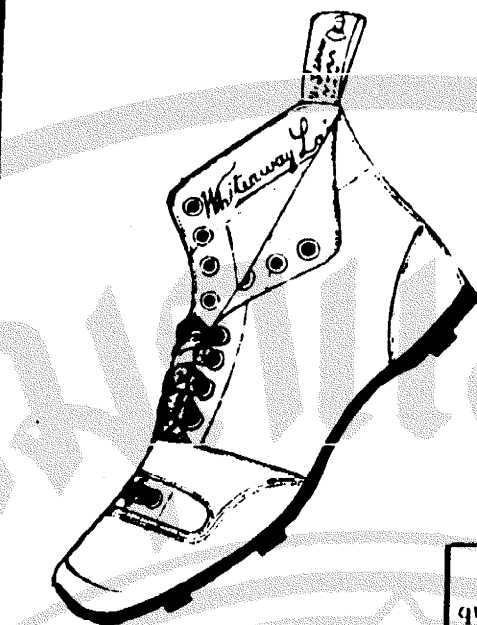
Advertisers are kindly request-
ed to send in changes of adver-
tisements before 11 a.m. of the
day they intend the advertise-
ment to appear. Should any
advertisement arrive after that
hour the same will be held over
for the next day.

FOOTBALL SEASON 1916.

Football Stock-
ings, leather mix-
ture with Coloured
Fancy tops,
specially imported
for this season.
All sizes in stock.
Prices Tcs. 1-00,
1-50, 1-25 1-75,
per pair.

THE
STORE
FOR
VALUE

The "Mc
Gregor" Foot-
ball foot, style as
sketch, best qual-
ity Tan Willow
Calf uppers, per-
fect in every de-
tail. All sizes.
Price Tcs.
12-50 per pair.



FOOTBALLS IN STOCK

At Tcs. 12-00, 16-95 & 22-50

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

The "Scorer"
Football Boot,
similar to sketch,
uppers of strong
Tan Hide, Eng-
lish made
throughout, fitted
bars. All sizes in
stock.
Price Tcs.
9-50 per
pair.

GOOD
VALUE
ALWAYS.

We invite en-
quiries from Foot-
ball Club Secreta-
ries. Special prices
for Club Quantities.
Our stock is
now complete.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

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

HOMEWARD

1916 MAIL LINE SAILINGS.

Leaves Singapore	Connecting at	Due London
a.m., Friday	Colombo with	
s.s. "Nampur" May 12	s.s. "Kashgar"	June 12
"Nankin" " 26	" "Karimata"	" 26
"Novara" June 9	" "Morea"	July 10
"Nagoya" " 23	" "Khyber"	" 24
"Malta" July 6	" "Medina"	Aug. 7
"Somali" " 20	" "Mongolia"	" 21
"Nankin" Aug. 3	" "Malwa"	Sept. 4

Intermediate Direct Sailings.

		1916	
s/s "Nyanza" leaves Singapore about	July 10	due London	Aug 18
" "Novara" do do	Aug. 21	do	Sept. 29

OUTWARD-1916.

For China.

s/s	Due Singapore	Connection with	Leaving London
"Novara"	April 30	s/s "Morea"	April 1
"Malta"	May 14	" "Khyber"	" 15
"Nyanza"	" 19	" "Medina"	" 15
"Nagoya"	" 28	" "Mongolia"	" 29
"Somali"	June 11	" "Malwa"	May 13
"Nankin"	" 25	" "Kaiser-i-hand"	" 27
"Nelloro"	" 30	" "Mooltan"	" 27
"Novara"	July 9	" "Kashgar"	June 10
"Nore"	" 23	" "Karimata"	" 24
"Malta"	Aug. 6	" "Morea"	July 8
"Nampur"	" 20	" "Mongolia"	" 22
"Sardinia"	Sept. 3	" "Arabia"	Aug. 5
"Nelloro"	" 17	" "Khyber"	" 19

Wireless Telegraphy Fitted on all Steamers.

All passengers holding through tickets will be met on arrival at Singapore by
the Company's launch which will take over heavy baggage for shipment to the
oncarrying vessel.

ROUND THE WORLD

Circular tickets are issued which allow of passengers proceeding to London
via Suez, returning via America, or vice versa.

Full particulars can be obtained on application.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LTD.

Agents

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japanese Mail Steamship Company.

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

Steamers are due to leave SINGAPORE for EUROPE as follows:

s.s.	June 14	s.s.	Aug. 10
"Kamo Maru"	" 28	" "Hatachi Maru"	" 30
"Katori Maru"	July 6	" "Iyo Maru"	Sept. 13
"Kashima Maru"	" 19	" "Miyazaki Maru"	" 27
"Mishima Maru"	Aug. 2	" "Kitano Maru"	Oct. 11

FOR HONGKONG AND JAPAN.

s.s.	June 7	s.s.	July 30
"Mishima Maru"	" 13	" "Kishida Maru"	Aug. 13
"Suwa Maru"	" 23	" "Enshu Maru"	" 27
"Atsuta Maru"	July 2	" "Hirano Maru"	Sept. 10
"Hitachi Maru"	" 16	" "Kaga Maru"	" 24
"Iyo Maru"	" 30		

JAPAN-AMERICA LINE.

Steamers will leave HONGKONG for SEATTLE as follows:

s.s.	June 27	s.s.	Aug. 30
"Sado Maru"	July 19	" "Sado Maru"	Sept. 19
"Shizuka Maru"	Aug. 8	" "Shizuka Maru"	Oct. 11

JAPAN-AUSTRALIA LINE.

Steamers will leave HONGKONG for MELBOURNE as follows:

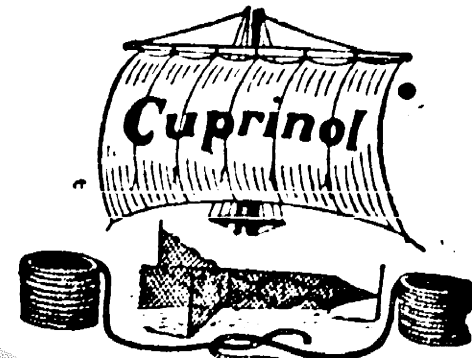
s.s.	July 14	s.s.	Sept. 12
"Nikko Maru"	Aug. 15	" "Nikko Maru"	Oct. 13

Round the World Tickets issued in either direction.

For Passage, Freight and all information apply to

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Agents.



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

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

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

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

Oriental Store.

Sole Importers.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

Bangkok-Europe Line

m/s "Chumpon"	...	Arr. about 20th	July 1916
m/s "Pangan"	...	Arr. " middle	of Aug. "

THE SIAM STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

West coast Mail Service.

For Koh Lak, Chumpon, Tako, Langsuen, Bandon, Koh Samui, Lucon,
Singora, Patani, Panarai, Telupin, Bangnara, Takbai, Kelantan, Becho
Somarak, Bicut, Tringannu, Kretay and Singapore.

List of Departures from Bangkok.

s.s.	1st	July	1916.
"Prachitipok"	...	4th	"
"Mahidol"	...	8th	"
"Asiang"	...	11th	"
"Yugala"	...	15th	"
"Boribai"	...	22nd	"
"Prachitipok"	...	25th	"
"Mahidol"	...	29th	"
"Asiang"	"

Not calling at Koh Lak, Tako, Koh Samui.

" " Koh Samui, Panarai, Kretay.

East Coast Mail Service

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

s.s. "Chulabhat" leaving every Wednesday at noon; not calling at Koh Pui

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

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

For Freight, Passage and Particulars apply to

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., Ltd.

Managing Agents.

BANKING COMPANIES

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 \$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HONGKONG.
CHIEF MANAGER.
N. J. STABB.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bangkok Johore Penang
Batavia Kuala Lumpur Saigon
Bombay London San Francisco
Calcutta Lyons Shanghai
Canton Malacca Singapore
Cebu Manila Sourabaya
Hankow Nagasaki Yokohama
Hongkong New York Yloilo
(Shanghai)

BANGKOK AGENCY

INTEREST Allowed on current accounts at the rate of 1 per cent per annum on the daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received on terms which can be ascertained on application.

Letters of credit issued available in the Principal Cities of the world.

Drafts granted. Bills negotiated or sent for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Office Hours - 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays - 9 a.m. to 12 noon
E. W. TOWNEND,
Acting Agent.

Chartered Bank

OF
INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £1,800,000
FURTHER LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... £1,200,000

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Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K. C. I. E.
Thomas Outberson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K. C. M. G.
William Henry Neville Gochen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G. C. S. I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

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

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

G. E. ALLEN,
Agent.

Bangkok, July 1, 1909.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

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

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

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M. A. de Monplaisir, Deputy Chairman.

M. Bethenod M. Stanislas Simon
M. L. Messon M. E. de Tregomain
M. A. Rostand M. E. Ullmann
M. L. Dorison M. Comte A. de
M. E. Roume M. de Gernimy

Managing Director—M. Stanislas Simon
Government Supervisor—M. Demartial

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate 1 p.c. per annum on the daily balances.

The rates of interest allowed on fixed Deposit Account can be ascertained on application to the Directeur.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays—9 a.m. to 12 noon

Branches and Agencies.

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Noumea Singapore
Djibouti Peking Tahiti
Haiphong Phnom-Penh Tientsin
Hankow Pondicherry Tourane

OAMILLE HENRI,
Manager.

HARP YOUR LONG & CO.

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

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

INSPECTION INVITED. PRICES MODERATE.
Tel. No. 335.

BANKING COMPANIES

The Siam Commercial Bank Ltd.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID UP CAPITAL
TICALS 3,300,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Phya Boribon Raja Luang Kit
Phya Jalyon Sombati Narongron,
W. Brehmer, Esq.
A. Willeke, Esq.

London Bankers—Direction der Discounto Gesellschaft, Swiss Bankverein.
The Institution buys, sells, and collects Bills of Exchange on Europe, India, and China and transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business.

Current Account Deposits at 1% on daily balances.

Rate of Interest allowed on the fixed deposits may be ascertained on application.

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

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—1 to 6.30 p.m.
March 1st to Aug. 31st—1.30 to 7 p.m.

Annual Subscription Tcs. 20
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Quarterly do " 8.

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MRS. GITTIN
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE Siam Observer.

THE OLDEST AND LEADING DAILY
NEWSPAPER IN SIAM.

Eight-Page English

Edition.

Subscriptions Ticals 50

per annum or Ticals 5

per mensem for

English Edition.

Ticals 25 per annum for

Siamese Edition.

"Weekly Mail"

(WEEKLY EDITION IN ENGLISH)

Ticals 20 per annum.

"Siam Maitri"

WEEKLY EDITION IN SIAMESE)

Ticals 12 per annum

Advertising Rates.

PER INCH.

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

Contract rates can be obtained on application to the manager.

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

German News Service.

The Lyons wireless service, on June 7th spread a report that the Minister for Argentine at Berlin, on June 2nd, informed his Government about the bad financial and economical situation of Germany asking at the same time to hand over these reports to the National Argentine Bank. The Minister of Argentine at Berlin, Dr. Molina, has authorized the representative of the Deutscher Ueberseesendienst to make the following statement: "I never told my Government that the financial and economical situation in Germany was bad. On the contrary, I consider Germany's financial situation and according to the circumstances, the economical situation, excellent."

Berlin, June 17.
Deutscher Ueberseesendienst. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung writes: "The German Lieutenant Erler, by order of his superiors, burnt down a French house, since franc-tireurs have fired from this house. Lt. Erler, later on, was made prisoner by the French, who condemned him to 20 years penal servitude."

"Although the German Government submitted to the French Government the proofs which establish the innocence of Lt. Erler beyond any doubt, the French Government declined to reopen the case in court. Erler was taken to the prison at Avignon and is treated as a common criminal here."

"The German Government has now sent 10 French officers to a military prison where they are treated exactly as Lt. Erler, until the French Government sends him back to an officers' war prisoners' camp."

Vienna, June 16.

Official Austro-Hungarian Telegram. Italian theatre: The Admiralty reports: During the night of June 15 to 16, a naval squadron successfully bombed the railway stations of Porto Gruaro and Latisana. Another squadron bombed the station and military de-

TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE
BANGKOK BAR.

FOR JULY, 1916

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

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

PHASES OF THE MOON.

June 30th New Moon 5.25 p.m.
July 8th First Quarter 6.37 p.m.
July 15th Full Moon 11.22 a.m.
July 22nd Last Quarter 6.15 a.m.
July 30th New Moon 8.57 a.m.

pots at Motta di Livenza and a third squadron bombed the enemy's position at Monte Falcone, San Canziano Piera and Bostrigna. Both the railway stations and the positions were hit. Violent fires were observed. All the aeroplanes, notwithstanding intense bombardment returned safely.

Lively artillery fighting has occurred between the Adriatic Sea and Monte di Seibuci. The Italian attacks from the works against our positions has already been nearly repulsed. On the ridge south of Monfalcone mine and hand grenade fights have taken place. An attack of the enemy against Mrzlivrei failed. Repeated Italian attacks on our position in the Dolomites have likewise been repulsed.

In the district already mentioned, at Ruffido and before Gropal and Ancona, the enemy's attacks have also broken down. Strong enemy attacks in the sector of Primolano, against our positions at Gremizel, and against the Monte Melita suffered the same fate.

Important Italian forces attacked our front south-west of Asiago, but were repulsed. Thirteen Italian officers and 354 men were made prisoners and 5 machine-guns captured.

Berlin, June 16.

The Deutscher Ueberseesdienst reports:—

The Imperial Chancellor Dr. von Bethman-Hollweg, unexpectedly addressed the Reichstag during the third reading of the Budget. He commented upon the present military and diplomatic situation, upon the echo which the last German declaration about peace possibilities had found at home and abroad, as well as upon the attitude taken by the German parties in this matter.

The Chancellor began: "Six months ago, On December 9, I spoke about our willingness to conclude peace on the basis of the military situation. I could afford to do so, in the confidence that the military situation would further develop in our favour. Events have justified this confidence."

Further progress has been made and to-day we are stronger on all fronts than before. If I have declared, in consideration of this development, that we were ready for peace, there is to-day no reason for me to regret my utterances, even if our offers have failed with our enemies."

"In the critical days of July 1914, every statesman had the duty before God, before his country and before his own conscience to leave nothing untried which might tend towards the preservation of an honourable peace. In the same spirit, after a successful defence, we shall leave nothing untried which might tend to shorten the awful

sufferings of the peoples in Europe which are standing in this conflagration."

"Later on, I told the American newspapermen that peace negotiations could be brought to a conclusion only if conducted by the leading statesmen on the basis of the military situation, such as shown by any war map. This has been refused by our enemies."

"They do not want to recognize the war map. They hope to be able to improve upon it, in the meantime, other changes have taken place on the war map, but all in our favour."

"We have entered on this map the capitulation of the British army at Kut-el-Amara, the French defeat before Verdun, the failure of the Russian offensive in March, the powerful offensive of our allies against Italy, the increased strength of our lines at Salonica and we have witnessed during the last days the sea battle off Jutland with rejoicing hearts. Thus the war map has been changed again."

"But the enemy wish to close their eyes against these facts. Therefore we must, we shall and we want to continue the fight to final victory. We have done our duty to open an avenue for peace. The enemy has sneered and refused. Therefore any further discussion of peace, such as begun by us, is superfluous and harmful."

"Some statesmen in Britain and others have tried to feel our nation's pulse and to belittle our strength by asserting they could perceive inner disunity and periclitarianism. They are all wrapped in strange ideas."

"If they do not wish to deceive themselves, they must have felt how strongly the heart of the German people beats. There is no foreign influence which could shake our unity in the least."

The Chancellor then spoke about party strife during the war and declared that, notwithstanding existing differences of opinion, all members of the Reichstag had, in fact, avoided all personal animosity. The Chancellor announced that he would use his influence to decrease as much as possible the censorship in questions only loosely connected with actual warfare. He then criticised the pamphlets recently published for private circulation. Some of them have appeared even anonymously. One of the pamphlets had declared that Germany could have avoided the war with Japan if Germany had given a loan to Japan. This has been, the Chancellor stated, refuted long ago.

Others have made objections against the negotiations with Britain before the war. These he would like to ask

(Continued on page 3.)

In your Provision Orders please
do not forget the

Bear Brand Milk.



This popular and reliable brand is sold by all the leading
Stores and Dispensaries in 10 and 16 ounces tins and at old
rates.

No Increased Prices.

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 Kluei "	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 Kluei "	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

"What was the position of Germany?" France and Russia were united by an inseparable alliance. In one of these countries, a strong party clamoured for revanche. In the other influential circles worked for expansion and pushed the war. He had therefore tried to come to an understanding with Britain, in order to check the Russian expansion party and the French revanche party. "I have made this attempt and I am not ashamed of it, even if it has failed. Whether looks upon this as a crime, after having witnessed this world's catastrophe of nearly two years duration, with its letacombes of human sacrifices; who in view of this, still criticised my attempts, may answer for this attitude before God. Calmly I await my judgment."

The Chancellor then objected in most striking terms against the pan-Germanistic movements, which is carried on mostly by pamphlets circulated secretly. In answer to the accusations contained therein he wished to say: "The best result of the war will be that, naturally, there will be no more differences between national parties and others. My hope in this regard is unshakable."

The Chancellor then emphasized the national union of all parties and said: "I see the whole nation wrestling in a gigantic heroism for our future. Our sons and brothers, united in firm comradeship, are struggling together. They all have the same love for home, no matter whether it is an estate or only a place where the man earns his living by the work of his hands."

"The sacred fire of love for their homes strengthens their heart and thus they brave thousandfold dangers and suffer death. I believe in our nation. I love our nation and I trust as firmly as rocks that we shall go on fighting and gain the victory as we have fought until and been victorious over our enemies. But everything is still at stake."

"We neither fear death nor the devil, not even the devil of hunger which they wish to send into our country. Such men as are fighting under Field Marshal von Hindenburg as well as our brave sailors who have shown Albion that the rats do bite, they all are sons of a race that can also stand privations. The privations are hard. I say this calmly and also openly for abroad-but we can stand them and also in this fight we are making good progress."

"The grace of Heaven makes a good crop growing on our fields. The enemy err if they count on our economic breakdown, and our young navy, of the first of June, corrected with imposing cyphers other miscalculations. But this victory shall not make us grandiloquent."

"By it, Britain has not yet been defeated, but this victory is for us a premonitory sign of our future, when

Germany, also on the seas, will conquer for herself and, therewith, for all small nations, full equality of rights and lasting freedom of the ocean, which is now blocked by Britain's tyranny. This is the searchlight which on June 1st our fleet directed into the future."

The Chancellor, during this speech, was interrupted by frequent and enthusiastic applause and general approval. When he had finished, almost the whole house applauded and the public present in the galleries joined the applause, which was repeatedly renewed. The party leaders then expressed their standpoint on the declarations of the Chancellor.

First the leader of the Catholic party, Spahn, in the name of his party agreed with the Chancellor's criticism of the anonymous pamphlets circulated secretly and carrying on a jingoistic agitation.

Then the Socialist member, Gradnauer, declared that the German nation knew the Chancellor had done everything to avert the war. Gradnauer announced that the Socialist party will support the new war credit bills and said: "Our attitude is dictated by the vital interests of our country." Gradnauer stated that the President Wilson's services for peace would be welcomed warmly in Germany, if tendered in an impartial spirit.

The leader of the National Liberals, Dr. Baumbach, agreed to the remarks of the Chancellor that the differences of opinion regarding the submarine policy had never taken a personal character in Parliament. He said it would be necessary to await how far President Wilson would succeed in winning Germany for the sake of peace.

The representative of the Progressive party, Dr. Payer, emphasized also that the Chancellor had left nothing undone to hinder the outbreak of the war. The German nation would always appreciate the Chancellor's activities in this direction. It also owes thanks to the Chancellor that he prevented a break with the United States.

In the name of the Conservatives, Count Westarp criticised the utterances of the Chancellor in the question of the secretly circulated pamphlets and his attitude towards President Wilson.

The Chancellor replied by pointing out that he had only mentioned a small number of secretly circulated pamphlets, but that their number had been legion and added: "Count Westarp's statement, made in the name of his political friends, referred to the peace mediation of President Wilson. I can only state that I also read in the papers that President Wilson intends even today to act as peace mediator and have read that the British press energetically declines such mediations. But I have never received an official word that President Wilson really intends to mediate for peace. Therefore this question has absolutely no actuality."

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In Four Massive Parts.

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

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on the Red label, and see also that the
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Notice.

On account of the Khao Wasah Festivals The SIAM COMMERCIAL BANK Ltd., will be closed to public business on Thursday & Friday the 13th & 14th July 1916.

The Siam Commercial Bank, Ltd.
A. WILLEKE,
Actg. Manager.
11-12

Notice.

The undersigned Exchange Banks will be closed to Public business on Friday next the 14th inst., being French National Fete.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

E. W. TOWNEND,
Actg. Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India Australia and China.

G. E. ALLEN,
Agent.

For the Banque de l'Indo-China Agency in Bangkok.

CAMILLE HENRI,
Le Directeur.

11-13

A GRAND**Vocal and Instrumental
CONCERT**

Will be given on
Saturday, July 22nd,
Commencing at 9-15 p.m.

IN AID OF

The Russian Red Cross Fund

and the

Scout Cruiser Fund

at the

Theatre Royal, Dusit Park,

which has been kindly lent

for the occasion by Gracious

permission of

His Majesty the King.

(The proceeds will be divided equally between these two Funds)

Booking at the British Dispensary.

Prices.

Box, (Six seats) ...	Ten. 10
Reserved stalls ...	" 5
Pit ...	" 2
Gallery ...	" 1

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CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—

Ex. res. "Tosa Maru"
and Balances s/s "Yotorofu Maru",
"Penang Maru" and "Yokohama Maru",
are hereby notified that same have
arrive per s.s. "Kung Ping" on 9th inst.,
and will be landed and stored at our
Wharf.

No Claim will be entertained un-
less 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.

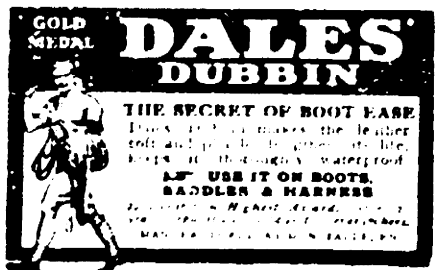
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Kippers

Pheasants
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Raw Ham on cut
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CHEESE
Cheddar
Gruyere
Svevis
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Barrow, Brown & Co.

Sole Agents,

THE

Great War.**Russians Occupy
Delatyn.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

London, July 10.

Petrograd Communique.—General Brusiloff's troops are approaching Stockhod. They are everywhere overthrowing the enemy who are resisting desperately.

The Russians, during the three days fighting between the S yr and Stockhod took 12,000 prisoners and 15 guns.

Fierce fighting has occurred on the front east of Baronovitchi.

An official message from Petrograd states that the Russians have occupied Delatyn.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM)

Paris, July 9.

Petrograd.—We are making progress towards Stockhod, overthrowing the enemy, who evacuated Sokal between the 4th and 7th July. We took 12,000 prisoners, 45 cannon, 45 mitrailleuses and important booty.

**French Carry German
Positions.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

London, July 10

Paris Communique.—The French attacked on a front of (2) kilometres east of Flacourt and carried German positions on the whole line to a depth of two kilometres.

The French captured the village of Biaches and established a position from there to the outskirts of Barleux.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM)

Paris, July 9.

Yesterday north of the Somme we took by assault the villages of Hardecourt and Mamelon Nord in conjunction with the British, who have taken the wood of Trones and the farm south-east of this wood. We broke up a counter-attack taking more than 600 prisoners.

Today there was calm on both banks of the Somme.

The British progressed near Ovillers and repulsed a violent attack at Givenchy.

**French Minister's Son
Killed.**

(HAYAS TELEGRAM)

Paris, July 9.

Capt. Cochon, the eldest son of the Minister has been killed on the Somme.

**The Position of the
Central Powers.**

(“S. O.” SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
Singapore, July 11.

Telegrams from The Hague received in Singapore say that the position of the Central Powers is critical.

Tin.

(“S. O.” SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
Singapore, July 11.

Tin is quoted at \$84.50. One hundred tons have been sold.

**Portuguese Operations in East
Africa.**

An official telegram from Lorenzo Marques announces that a naval force from the Portuguese cruiser Adamaor landed on May 21, in two tugs and two armed launches, at a point on the Rovuma River, with two 37 millimetre guns and two machine-guns.

They attacked German positions on the left bank of the river as far as a factory north-east of the Portuguese post at Namaca. The German fortifications and native huts were burnt. The factory was occupied.

The Germans retired without fighting. The Portuguese took up positions on new ground, and the naval force is reconnoitring, and hopes to push up the river. (Press Association.)

PAUDY REPORT FOR JULY 10.

Nasran 1450 Coyans at Tos.	83/104 each
Samrang 680	" " 75/84 "
Namrang 90	" " 73/74 "
Total	Coyans 2230 "

**Court Circular.**

GRAND PALACE,

Monday, July 10th.

In the Amarindra Hall this afternoon at 5 o'clock His Majesty the King presented Diplomas to the learned Priests and Novices who have passed their examinations in Pali and Religious Text for the year 2458.

After the presentation His Majesty granted the usual official audience.

Later The King also granted audience to the Princesses, Ladies of the Palace and wives of officials.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Minister of Justice has sent Luang from to act for Luang Sri Preja, judge of the Court at Prachin, who has entered the holy Brotherhood.

THE S.S. "Kajong" left Singapore at noon on Saturday the 8th inst., and may be expected to arrive at the Borneo Company's wharf on Wednesday morning.

MEMBERS of the B. B. W. N. G. are reminded that the meeting to-morrow is at Mrs. Butzard's house. The following one will be held at Mrs. Warner Shand's house on the 26th inst.

THE Siam Commercial Bank will be closed on Thursday and Friday next, the 13th and 14th inst. on account of the Khao Wasah Festivities. The other banks will be closed on the 14th inst. (Friday next) being the French National day.

OUR Singapore correspondent wires under to-day's date:—The death has occurred of Mr. P. A. R-ntens, secretary of the Straits Steamship Co. and a prominent member of the Eurasian community in Singapore. The deceased was a noted musician and chess player.

THIS morning one of the crew of the *Kwag Ping* had the misfortune to fall over from the vessel into a pontoon. The man was picked up and was found to have sustained serious injuries. The Captain seeing that his removal to the hospital would be harmful got a doctor to attend to the man on board.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: Ament the drink question the British Government is now conducting through the Liquor Board more than fifty public houses, supplying food and alcoholic and teetotal beverages. In one district the whole of the beer traffic is held by this Board. Canteens have been established where food and unadulterated and wholesome drink is supplied to the working classes. In one place the Board has taken over all the public houses where the provision of food and non-alcoholic refreshments have been extended.

**Russian Trust in
Britain.**

Empire Day Speeches.

To mark Empire Day an extraordinary sitting of the municipality has been called for Tuesday evening, when the freedom of the city will be conferred upon Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador. This is only the second case in history of the honour being conferred upon a foreigner.

At an Empire Day banquet given by the British colony here M. Chelnokoff, the Mayor of Moscow, one of the most popular and respected figures in Russia, said they had always known and loved England as the country of great State principles, the creator of strong and wide self-government, the birthplace of great writers, philosophers, and savants. They had, however, not known England fully, nor had they attained to the full knowledge of her national character. Diffidence as to England's policy was very common among Russians. It was a fact of which they could speak now with perfect frankness, more particularly as it was a thing of the past.

The two nations had learned to know one another at the moment when into the scales of history was thrown the fate of Europe. Russia and Great Britain, fully confident, stood shoulder to shoulder on the side of progress, justice, and civilisation against brute force and barbarity. The war must be waged to complete victory, and peace could only be concluded with the full accord of all the Allies. All they had done and suffered for nearly two years had only tended to increase their mutual trust and understanding, and it could safely be said that whatever special written treaty united Russia with England was not of any great interest to them. They knew that the principles of agreement was of such a nature that any question which arose would find an easy and just solution.

Late Capt.-Commander Andre Sheridan.

Mr. René Sheridan, Judge of the Appeal Court, has received the sad news of the death of his brother Captain-Commander André Sheridan of the 4th Belgian Lancers who had been seriously wounded at the battle of Melle in Flanders, necessitating a surgical operation at the Military Hospital at Mans, to which he succumbed.

The greatest sympathy will be extended to Mr. Sheridan on his bereavement.

The XXe Siecle of June 2 contains an obituary notice of which the following is a translation:

"Captain-Commander André Sheridan of the 4th Lancers has died in a hospital at Mans. He had participated with credit at the battle of Aeschot where he charged the enemy at the head of his company and took many prisoners. He was wounded at Melle in the beginning of October 1914. After having executed the functions of Commander of the Belgian camp at Boven, he was attached to the General Staff at Anvoers.

"His wounds and the fatigues of the campaign, however, undermined his health and he succumbed after a painful illness.

"The funeral service took place at the Cathedral of Mans. The Prefect and the French civil and military authorities were present with the Belgian military representatives. Several Priests were also present. His Grace the Bishop of Mans particularly wished to make the obsequies a tribute to Belgium.

"The deceased leaves a widow and five young children in occupied Belgian territory."

The Fate of an Austrian Regiment.

The Journal de Geneve, which is exceptionally well informed in the matter of events happening behind the screen of the censorship in Austria, records how 1,000 Bohemian soldiers were done to death to expiate an offence committed by others. Two entire battalions of the 28th Austrian Infantry Regiment, composed exclusively of Czechs from Prague, deserted on the Eastern front on April 3, 1915, and went over to the Russians. The Emperor Francis Joseph signed the following decree on April 17: "The 28th Regiment is erased from my army. The remaining officers and men thereof must expiate with their blood the dishonour of their regimental comrades." The remnant of the regiment consisted of the 3rd Battalion, numbering over 1,000 from Prague, all young Czechs, of ages varying from eighteen to twenty. This battalion was sent to the Isonzo, and recently thrown against the Italian lines under orders to make a frontal attack upon an exceptionally exposed position. The Italians annihilated the battalion, there being only eighteen survivors. The Emperor Francis Joseph signed a further decree on April 17 this year reinstating the regiment for its gallantry on the Isonzo which gallantry expiated the desertions in Galicia. The newspaper adds that the Emperor Francis Joseph, who promised cruel vengeance, kept his Royal word. One thousand young men of Prague were sent with premeditation to certain death to atone for the crime against the Hapsburgs committed by their brothers.

Abstemious Soldiers.

The sale of beer in the canteens is 50 per cent, less to-day than it was twenty years ago, the Council of the Royal Army Temperance Association reported to the twenty-second annual meeting of the organization at Caxton Hall on May 25. Nineteen detention barracks had been closed, and the inmates of the remaining ones were extremely few, being little more than two per 1,000 of the average strength of the Army. Courts-martial had been reduced by more than a half. Fines for drunkenness had been still more reduced, and the awards of the medal for long service and good conduct had been more than doubled compared with any previous period.

According to the last returns there were altogether in the Regular Army and the New Armies 159,614 total abstainers. Rev. Gerald Thompson said that before the war more than one-third of the whole British Army at home consisted of total abstainers, and it was that old Army that fought at Mons and saved the Empire.

Private Warrell, Scots Guards, said that taken on the whole there were very few teetotalers in the Army today. Not one in thirty refused to take the rum ration which was given as a nerve tonic, and gave the men courage to go over the parapet. Captain Weeks said that he did not think that the last speaker wished to imply that the glorious deeds of the British Army were based on alcohol. If the rum ration had the effect which Private Warrell suggested, it did so in this way, that it blunted sensibility and lessened self-control. It was better for a man to go into battle with his faculties alert.

Personal.

Mr. Eisenhofer, Section Engineer R.R.D. at rail head on the railway to the North, is just now in Bangkok.

Monsieur Laurent has been adviser to the International Court and not temporarily attached to that Court as we stated inadvertently.

Mrs. Thornely and baby and Mrs. Gollo and children who left by the Kuala on the 7th inst. will go to the famous health resort at Garvet in Java where they will stay a couple of months.

Holland and Russia.

Curious Dutch Colony on Shores of Black Sea.

Part of the population of Odessa, on the Black Sea, is in great danger of being banished by the Russian Government, because they are considered to be of German origin. They are, however, of Dutch (Frisian) extraction. It appears that in the 17th century a number of Frisian Anabaptists left their native country and settled in West Russia, to escape the persecutions to which they were subjected. As they were experts at draining, they were cordially welcomed in those marshy regions and they soon spread along the whole Vistula, even as far as Poland. When Frederick II of Prussia (1740-1786) tried to force them into military service, which was contrary to their religious principles, a number of them settled in the country in the Black Sea, under the sway of Catherine II of Russia. Their descendants, who still show in costume, speech and customs their Dutch origin, desire to prove this descent that they may be permitted to stay in the country of their birth. Dr. A. Kuiper, to whom they applied for assistance, referred them to the Dantzig Archives, but the material there was so abundant that too much time would have been consumed by an enquiry. The authorities there, however, recalled that a lady Professor at a Dutch High School, Dr. F. Szper, had dealt with the subject in a brochure and she has now been requested to supply the required proofs.—EX.

The Capture of Shiu Chow.

The Canton correspondent of the China Mail writing on June 22, says: "Telegrams were forwarded yesterday by Governor-General Lung-Chai-Kwong to Peking and by the 72-Guild to various Provinces reporting the capture of Shiu-Chow city on the 19th instant by Li Tsi-Chuan, formerly Governor-General of Kiangsi, and the leader of the first Revolutionary Party, and who was last year appointed by Governor-General Tung, of Yunnan, to command the troops with whom it was intended to attack Kiangsi. It is reported that after 12 hours bombardment the city of Shiu-Chow surrendered and that during this severe engagement more than 1,000 were killed on both sides. A large number of soldiers fled to the north-west of Shiu-Chow, and they will probably fall in with Li's men who are stationed all over there. The city is now completely in the hands of the invaders, numbering over 3,000. The train from Canton can only proceed as far as Yuen-Tong Station, for all the lines beyond this place are guarded by Li's soldiers; the telegraph communication to the North is also under their control. Governor-General Lung on the 20th and 21st, despatched six battalions of soldiers by various routes, and has also sent reinforcements to protect Shanshui and Fatsan. It is expected that a severe encounter will soon take place.

German Defences in Belgium.

The "Echo de la Belgique" hears from Belgium that the Germans are making great defensive preparations all round Liege and along the Meuse lines. Several thousand sappers have arrived from the Eastern front with orders to hasten the construction of the trenches. Every kind of defence work the Germans can devise is being made, and instructions have been given that the work must be completed before White Nights. Great secrecy is being observed about the works. (Exchange.)

Shipping Notes.

The Dut. s.s. Utrecht 900 tons Capt. H. Velshuis, arrived from Gadjoe yesterday with kerosene cargo. The consignees are Messrs. Asiatic Petroleum Co.

The Nor. s.s. Skule 682 tons Capt. O. Randem arrived from Singapore yesterday with a general cargo. The consignees are Messrs. Li Tit Guan.

The Jap. s.s. Taiwan Maru 1,145 tons Capt. K. Uchikoshi arrived from Singapore to-day. The consignees are Messrs. Kibon Seng.

Ships in Harbour.		
Kung Ping	Chin.	42.
Taiwan Maru	Jap.	9.
Utrecht	Dut.	Bel. Bkl.
Produce	Nor.	7.
Skule	Nor.	19.
Hellas	Nor.	11.

Opium in Malaya.

The following is taken from the forty-first annual report of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade:—

In the Straits Settlements and F.M.S. the consumption of opium has somewhat decreased, partly owing to the increased selling price fixed by the Government, partly to the effects of the war. The Straits Government now purchases opium direct from the Indian Government, an arrangement which should greatly diminish the risk of smuggling.

From a statement recently published at Singapore, we learn that the total revenue of the Straits Settlements for the year 1914 was \$11,016,882, of which \$2,015,211, or 37 per cent, was derived from the sale of opium. The expenditure for the same year was \$10,180,189. The taxation on other classes of the community is very light there being no income tax, no land tax, no house duty, and no custom except a small duty on spirits, and one of 5 cents per gallon on petroleum. Thus the Chinese, who form just one-half of the population, and of whom the great majority are working coolies, are made to pay more than one-half of the revenue, this revenue being largely in excess of the actual expenditure. It is not infrequent for Chinese of the lower classes to spend one-fourth of their income on opium. These facts make it easy to understand why the European community, with rare exceptions, is indifferent if not actually hostile, to all proposals for the suppression of the opium trade. If the demand of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Singapore in 1907 for the cessation of the trade in five years had been heeded, this scandalous British Government would have been brought to an end before the present time. Why should British administrators be behind those of China in this great moral reform?

Physical Wrecks.

The annual report for 1914 of the Chief Protector of Aborigines in Queensland reports: "A marked decrease in the number of convictions for breaches of the Act relating to drink and opium traffic, though as regards opium the difference was more than made up by the number of prosecutions for supplying hypnotic drugs. Many slaves of the drug habit have been removed from its influence by the establishment of a new Settlement at Hall River, and by the good work of a mission in another district. The superintendent of the Hall River Settlement writes in strong terms of the terrible effect the opium traffic has had upon natives. "A huge population of five, well developed men and women has dwindled down to not more than a couple of hundred, the majority of whom are physical wrecks."

The position of the Indian Government, in continuing to produce opium on a considerable scale for non-medical purposes, demands the serious attention of all who desire that the British administration of that great country should be freed from the taint of pandering to vice. Although the export to China has been brought to an end, opium is still being cultivated and prepared in India, under more or less direct Government patronage and control, for non-medical use by British subjects in India and Burma, in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, and in Hongkong. It is also exported to the French Colonies in India and in China, the Dutch possessions in Java, Sumatra, and other islands, the Portuguese territory of Macao, and Siam. In the Indian budget debate of 1914, an Indian member put the very cogent question: "Why, if the use of opium is deleterious to Chinese, and the export of the drug to China is therefore prohibited, should it be exported to the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, and other parts of the world? Are not the residents of these places also human beings, and do they not require the same humanitarian consideration from the Indian Treasury as the Chinese have secured? It may not be possible, during the present world conflict, to press this question with effect. But as soon as peace is restored, we must be prepared to urge upon the British Government of India that it should undertake, in friendly co-operation with the Governments of France, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Siam, to bring to an end these evil remains of an evil trade."

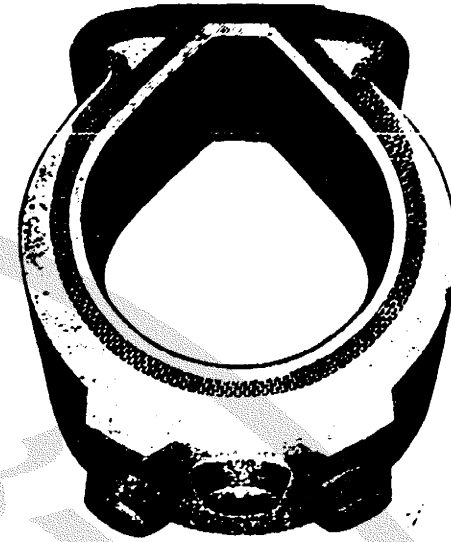
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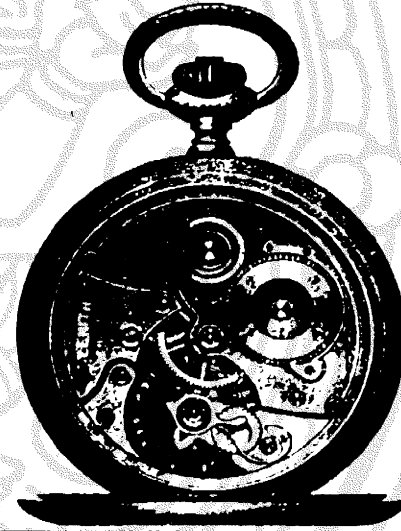
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Battle of Vimy Ridge.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, the special correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, writing from British headquarters on May 18, says:—

The ground gained by Lancashire men on the night of May 15-16, in an attack which was splendidly organised and carried out with the greatest courage and resolution, comprises an important position. It is on the Vimy ridge, for which the French fought with desperate heroism and great sacrifice of youth last year.

Those French soldiers stormed up the slopes, flung themselves into the assault on La Folie Farm, and all but thrust the enemy off the heights, which run like a hog's back between the plan of Lens on the one side—and the German side—and the low-lying ground on the other side, where Souchez and Ablain St. Nazaire are now in our hands.

I remember the breathless anxiety with which we waited for the news of French progress on the heights of Vimy last September at the time when we were making our offensive against Loos, which depended so much for its complete success upon the French possession of the ridge. They gained all but the crest, and because they could not get that last rise of ground in spite of all the ferocity of their attacks, the enemy still held Lens, and our victory at Loos was no more than a push forward into another salient, hard to hold and without a great strategical result.

Since we have held this part of the front, relieving the French troops for service elsewhere, the enemy's position on the ridge of Vimy has been a serious disadvantage to us, and on both sides there has been prolonged and deadly struggle, underground as well as above ground, for the highest slope. As the General of the division here told me to-day, it is not only worth while to gain a few yards of earth here, but even 15 inches may make a world of difference to the lives of men. From that extra height of inches there may be a wide field of observation and a new field of fire for machine-guns.

Lancashire Assault.

Well, the Lancashire men have gained more than a few inches. According to the most accurate measurements of the mining experts the gain is even more than the 250 yards in length given in our official dispatches, but quite 300 yards. Our business is now to hold that. For a night before the assault of the Lancashire men the enemy had been very active with his mines, and blown up several big craters, which formed a semicircle opposite the line held by our troops until their assault on Monday night. From the lips of these craters, which were

60 feet across, the enemy could direct accurate fire upon our lines, and had great advantage of observation. It was therefore determined to thrust him back from those positions. The Lancashire men in this division are wonderful miners, and the assaulting brigade is commanded by an officer who is not only full of enthusiasm—it is fine to hear the way in which he speaks of these lads, whom he trained at home long before they had their uniforms—but has previously directed many successful mining operations.

Attached to him is a company of Royal Engineers and some Welsh pioneers, who could, and did, give priceless aid in operations of this kind. An elaborate system of mine galleries was built, with astounding rapidity, and tremendous charges of high explosive were made ready to blow in the German craters. Every man in the assaulting parties was thoroughly rehearsed in his task, the organisation of the attack was minutely planned, and nothing was left to chance except the inevitable touch of luck which must always be hoped for at such a time. It was on the evening of May 15, after two days of wet and cloudy weather preventing the enemy's observation, that our heavy artillery fired a short number of rounds to send the Germans into their dugouts. A few minutes later the right group of mines exploded with a terrific roar, and blew in two of the five old German craters. After the long rumble of heaving earth had been stilled there was just time enough to hear the staccato of a German machine gun. Then there was a second roar, and a wild upheaval of soil when the left group of mines destroyed two more of the German craters, and knocked out the machine-gun.

Charging the Craters.

The moment for the infantry attack had come, and the men were ready. The first to get away were two lieutenants of the Loyal North Lancashire, who rushed forward with their assaulting parties to the remaining crater on the extreme left which had not been blown up. With little opposition the assault succeeded, and was followed up immediately by working parties, who built up bombing posts with earth and sandbags on the crater lip and began to dig out communication trenches leading to them. The assaulting parties of Lancashire Fusiliers were away at the first signal, and were attacking the other groups of craters under heavy fire. The enemy had been thrown into a state of nerves, not without reason, because the explosion of the mines had killed and wounded a large number of the men, and through the darkness there rang out the cheers of masses of men who were out for blood. Through the darkness there

(Continued on page 7.)

JAPANESE BEER

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now glowed a scarlet light, flooding all that turmoil of earth and men with a vivid, red illumination, as flare after flare rose high into the sky from several points of the German line. Later the red lights died down, and then other rockets were fired, giving a green light to this scene of war.

The German gunners were now at work in answer to those beacons distress, and with every calibre of gun from howitzers to minewerfers they shelled our front lines for two hours. They were too late to stop the success of the assaulting troops, who were fighting in the craters against groups of German bombers, who tried to force their way up to the rescue of a position already lost.

One officer leading the assault on one of the craters on the right was killed very quickly, but his men were not checked, and with individual resolution and initiative, with the usual grit of the Lancashire men in a tight place, fought on, and won their purpose. Reinforcements of men and bombs were sent up as soon as they were called for, and all the preliminary organisation was justified, by the machine-like way in which it now worked. Machine-like yet depending utterly upon the individual strength of soul, a 2nd lieutenant, a very noble young officer, fell dead from a bullet wound after he had directed his men to their posts from the lip of a new mine-crater, as coolly as though he were a master of ceremonies in a Lancashire ball-room. Another 2nd lieutenant, a champion bomb thrower, with a range of 40 yards, flung his hand grenades at the enemy with unerring skill and with a cheerful contempt of death until he was killed by an answering shot. But the M.C.O.'s took up the command of these two young heroes, and the men "carried on" with a quiet and cool resolution which was astonishing at such a time. By 9.30, only an hour after the attack began the near tips of the two craters on the left centre were firmly held, and the men there had joined up with the Loyal North Lancshires in the third crater on the extreme left. About half an hour before this the party in the two craters on the right centre had joined up with those in the crater on the right, so that the whole chain was held, on the near side, in spite of the enemy's continued endeavour to bomb out our troops.

Proposal for Truce.
They were hours of anguish for many Germans who lay dreadfully wounded and half buried, or quite buried in the chaos of earth made by those mine-craters now doubly upheaved. Their screams and moans sounding above the guns, the frantic cries of men maddened under tons of earth, which kept them prisoners in deep pits below the crater lips, and awful inarticulate noises of human pain coming out of that lower darkness beyond the light of the rockets, made up a chorus of agony more than our men could endure, even in the heat of battle. They shouted across to the German grenadiers:

"We will cease fire if you will, and

let you get in your wounded. . . . Cease fire for the wounded!" The shout was repeated, and our bombers held their hands, still waiting for an answer. But the answer was a new storm of bombs and the fighting went on, and the moaning of the men who were helpless and unhelped.

The fighting men were wonderful as usual. Lancashire will honour her sons. But not less heroic—I would almost dare to say more heroic except that there are no degrees in real courage—were the working parties, who followed up the assault to "consolidate" the position. They did amazing things, toiling in the darkness under abominable shell fire, and their labour was life-saving. By day-light they had built communication trenches with ample head cover from the crater lips to our front line trenches.

It was a superb achievement, and as fine as anything in this war. It is a song of the spade which should be put into a ballad to be learnt by heart.

The enemy is making counter-attacks and bombarding our lines heavily, but I hope we shall have the luck to hold this ground, which to some extent turns the tables on the Germans and gives us a more advantageously situated observation line on the Vimy ridge.

The gap between the two groups of craters has now been joined up with them, and our artillery and Stokes mortars have dealt effectively with the enemy's machine guns, which were located during the attack.

Kitchener and the Cockatoo.

In that delightful book *Hotch Potch and Kedgerree*, Sir Allan Arthur relates an interesting tale of the meeting between his pet Cockatoo and the late Lord Kitchener. "Cocky" appears to have attended his master on all occasions, and, as Sir Allan says, was the salvation of many a dull dinner party and the life and soul of a sorry one. Sir Allan writes: "He was at his best one night at the Park Chummers, when we had the honour of having Lord Kitchener to dinner. At dinner parties 'Cocky' used to climb up the table cloth after dinner, stalk round the table, and stop in front of the guest he liked the look of best. On this occasion his selection was Lord K., and after inspecting His Excellency very carefully, he peered up into his face, and said, 'How are you, Old Cock?' He and the C. in C. were immediately fast friends, and when the latter drove away 'Cocky' perched on my arm shouted 'Good-bye, Old Cock. Good-bye, Old Cock. Good-bye, old fellow,' to the great delight of the English coachman on the box. I am afraid my 'Cocky' was no respecter of persons. After this dinner my chum Dean tried to teach him to say 'Kitchener,' but, as he was always a familiar bird, he insisted on leaving out the last three letters, and the attempt was abandoned as disrespectful.

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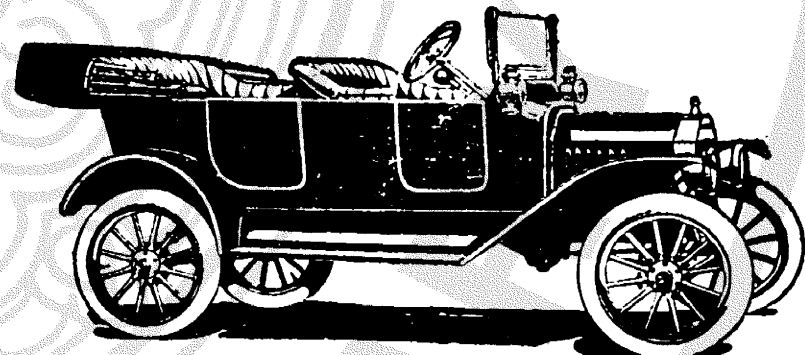
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can be really happy if any of its members are ailing. Sound health in a family is a boon priceless beyond words, and without it, success and felicity are practically impossible. Much illness is positively unnecessary and is occasioned chiefly by neglect.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

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Russia and the German Peace Propaganda.

Duma President's Emphatic Declarations.

Following the example set by leading statesmen of Great Britain and France, Russia has now replied to the recent German peace propaganda in the form of the following interview granted by M. Mikhail Rodzianko, President of the Imperial Duma, to Mr. William Philip Simms, special correspondent of the United Press at Petrograd, which is widely printed throughout America to-day:

"There is no peace party in Russia. The report that there is such a party is simply a German lie. Members of the Duma are solid in their demands that the war be continued until Germany puts her cannons in a pile and accepts the Allies' conditions. Not only the Duma, but the Russian people, from the Emperor down to the peasants, are united in this determination. Make this just as emphatic as you can."

In vigorous fashion so spoke M. Mikhail Rodzianko, President of the Russian Imperial Duma, in an interview given me on the eve of the reconvening of that body, and just after his arrival in Petrograd from his provincial home.

"Now, don't accept merely my word for this," said M. Rodzianko. "You are welcome to go on the floor of the Duma at any time you choose and talk to the members at will. But I predict that all will say the same thing."

"The peasants of Russia," he continued, "know the meaning of German hegemony. They are with us in this war. We shall fight for twenty years if necessary to abolish the German menace, and we will force the Kaiser in the end to accept our terms. Peace on any other basis would be unthinkable. Russia would refuse to accept a German made peace even if the Allies would—which they won't. Any peace propaganda at the present time is unfriendly to the Allies."

Asked whether the Duma would attempt any general Governmental reforms during the present session, M. Rodzianko replied:

"This is not the time for such legislation. Our programme for the session is, first, necessary war measures, re-victualing the Army &c.; second, the solution of economic problems raised by the war; third, the strengthening of local self-governing bodies. I am unable to state the probable length of the session. However, there is no danger of dissolution. The Duma is now working quite smoothly with the Government, and it will carry out its

programme. But as the Duma is composed chiefly of agriculturists, it must adjourn before the harvest."

M. Rodzianko gave as the reason for the Duma's long recess the fact that its members being mostly farmers were doing a greater good by raising crops for the nation and the Army than they could have hoped to do by remaining in session in Petrograd.

Asked regarding Russia's present state of preparedness, he said:

"We are now ready to support our share of the Allies' burden. We are far stronger than we were at the beginning of the war. Our Army has almost doubled in size, and the spirit of the men is fine. They are much better equipped, better mounted, and better fed than they were a year ago."

"The fortunes of war vary," said M. Rodzianko in conclusion, "but whatever may happen Russia intends to fight until Germany is beaten. Make no mistake about that, and you may also tell America that there is no danger of revolution such as our enemies have been predicting." (Exchange Telegraph Company's Special.)

The Elastic Globe.

Regular Polar Movement Described.

More than a century ago Euler showed that the rotation of the poles of the earth could be predicted on certain assumptions, and that the period would be about 305 days, if the earth were perfectly rigid. But for long, as was stated by Colonel Edmund H. Hills at the Royal Institution recently, efforts to detect this period by observation were unsuccessful.

In 1884-85, however, fresh light was thrown on the subject by two men, working independently, Chandler in America and Kustner at Bonn. The latter was able to state positively that the latitude of the place of observation had actually changed—a necessary result of the movement of the axis of rotation of the earth—while the former discovered evidence of a period of 428 days, and considered that the whole movement of the pole could be explained by the superposition of this rotation, a circular one, and another elliptical one having a period of one year.

The difference between this result and Euler's calculation is explicable on the view that the earth is not rigid but has a degree of elasticity quite consonant with probability. If the earth were as elastic as steel, the period would be 410 days; that is the shorter indicates that the earth as a whole is decidedly more rigid than steel, a conclusion that

agrees with other phenomena, such as the rate of propagation of earthquake waves.

Colonel Hills indicated a method of separating the irregular movements of the pole from the more orderly four-month precessional rotation. While the interpretation of the results is complex, the irregular shifts seems to be due either to movements of the earth's crust, to the transfer of Arctic ice from one point to another, or its accumulation and disappearance unsymmetrically with regard to the earth's axis, or possibly to barometric changes extending over a considerable area. The transfer of ice is the largest factor, and to it probably most of the irregular polar movement may be ascribed. An earthquake, even of gigantic dimensions, would have an almost negligible effect.

Telegraph Lines.

The Post and Telegraph Department reports that Nongkhai line is not properly working with Makhaeng, Malay Peninsula, main line is in order as far as Chumpon. Tavoy line is interrupted between Moulmein and Tavoy. Other lines are in order.

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GERMANY—
Bank Bills, demand —
NEW YORK—
Bank Bills, demand U.S.A. 36
INDIA—
Bank Bills, demand Rs. 113 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank Bills, demand \$65 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank Bills, demand \$ 77
YOKOHAMA & KOBE—
Bank Bills, demand ¥71 3/8
NOTE:—The rate of interest on Advances Bills has been reduced to 6 per cent. per annum.
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TIME TABLE.

LINE 1—BANGKABUE TO BANG QUANG & MUANG NAWN.

Boats leave Bangkok to Bang Quang, Muang Nawn & Pakret,

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.

Bangkok to Sankuk ... 2.30 p.m. daily.

" " Kai Koh Yai ... 1.00 ...

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

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—THA CHANG WANG LUANG TO KLONG BANGKOK NOI.

Boats leave Tha Chang Wang Luang for Klong Bangkok Noi 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 SAMROENG LOCK TO BANG HIA.

Boats leave Lock in connection with the Paknam Railway train

at 15 min. from Bangkok.

ROYAL STATE RAILWAYS.

(Broad Gauge Lines.)

TIME TABLE

In force from 15th Dec., 1915.

Bangkok	Dep.	a.m.	p.m.	Ban Meh	a.m.	p.m.
Ayuthia	Arr.	9.48	1.25	Chang	Dep.	9.7
Ban Phaji	Arr.	11.41	3.33	Den Chai	"	12.38
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				Charadit	"	7.18
				Ban Dara	Arr.	8.16
Ban Phaji	Dep.	a.m.	p.m.			
Lopburi	Arr.	1.57	12.37	Sawa'loke	Dep.	a.m.
		11.5	1.55	Ban Dara	Arr.	7
Chengket	Dep.	a.m.	p.m.			
Pak'poh	Arr.	12.33	3.38			
		2.17	5.10			
Pak'poh	Dep.	a.m.	p.m.			
Pitsaloke	Arr.	2.26	5.20			
		6	11.5			
Pitsaloke	Dep.	a.m.	p.m.			
Ban Dara	Arr.	...	7.1			
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Ban Dara	Dep.	a.m.	p.m.			
Sak'poh	Arr.	...	3.29			
			4.40			
			10.21			
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Den Chai	4.26			
Chang	10.4			
Ban Phaji	Arr.	...	5.29			
			5.38			
Den Chai	10.15			
Ban Meik	5.38			
Chang	11.57			
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Ban Phaji	Dep.	a.m.	p.m.			
Gengko	Arr.	10	12.30			
		11.7	1.36			
		...	5.51			
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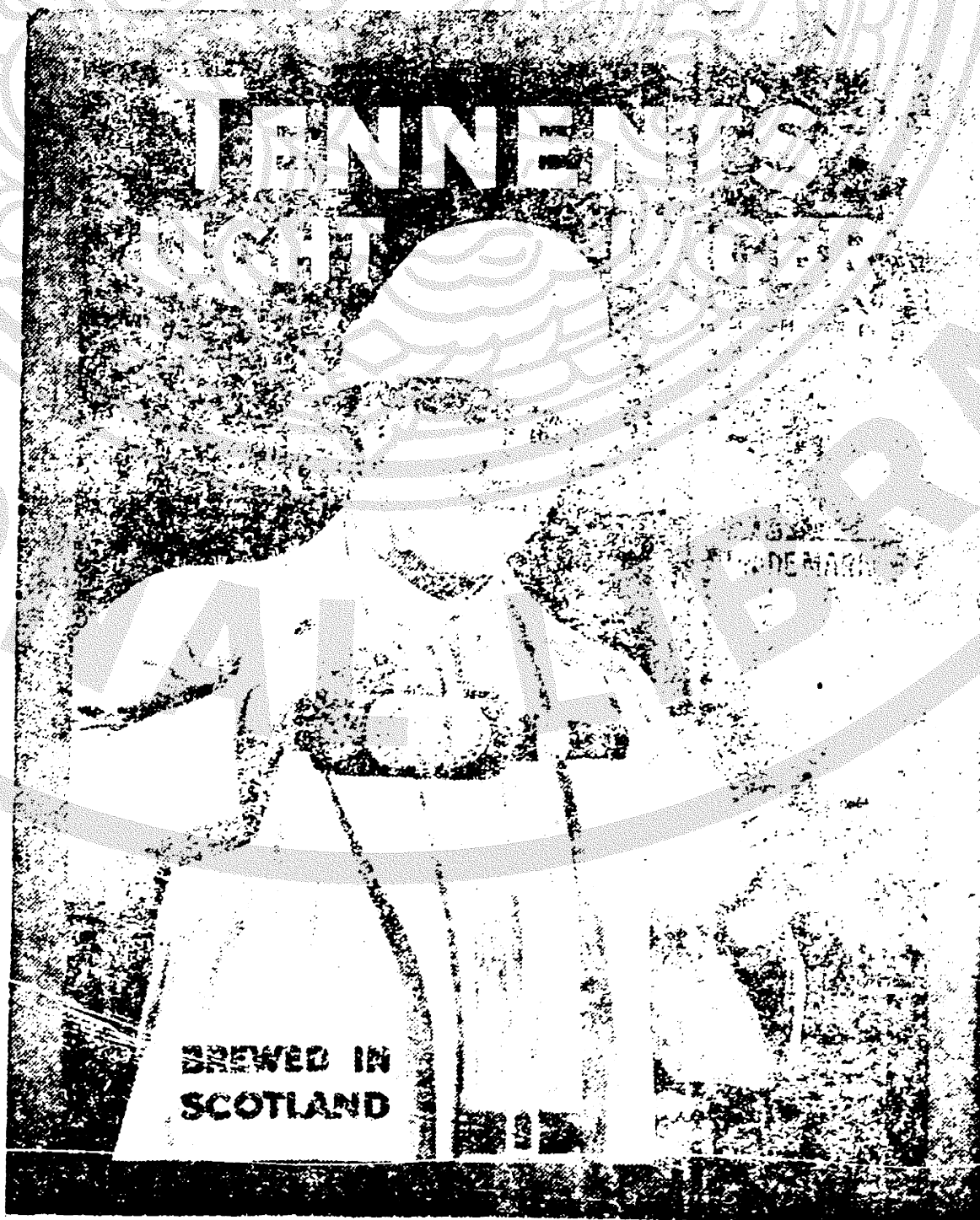
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Russia and the German Peace Propaganda.

Duma President's Emphatic Declarations.

Following the example set by leading statesmen of Great Britain and France, Russia has now replied to the recent German peace propaganda in the form of the following interview granted by M. Michail Rodzianko, President of the Imperial Duma, to Mr. William Philip Simms, special correspondent of the United Press at Petrograd, which is widely printed throughout America to-day:

"There is no peace party in Russia. The report that there is such a party is simply a German lie. Members of the Duma are solid in their demands that the war be continued until Germany puts her cannons in a pile and accepts the Allies' conditions. Not only the Duma, but the Russian people, from the Emperor down to the peasants, are united in this determination. Make this just as emphatic as you can."

In vigorous fashion so spoke M. Michail Rodzianko, President of the Russian Imperial Duma, in an interview given me on the eve of the reconvening of that body, and just after his arrival in Petrograd from his provincial home.

"Now, don't accept merely my word for this," said M. Rodzianko. "You are welcome to go on the floor of the Duma at any time you choose and talk to the members at will. But I predict that all will say the same thing."

"The peasants of Russia," he continued, "know the meaning of German hegemony. They are with us in this war. We shall fight for twenty years if necessary to abolish the German menace, and we will force the Kaiser in the end to accept our terms. Peace on any other basis would be unthinkable. Russia would refuse to accept a German made peace even if the Allies would—which they won't. Any peace propaganda at the present time is unfriendly to the Allies."

Asked whether the Duma would attempt any general Governmental reforms during the present session, M. Rodzianko replied:

"This is not the time for such legislation. Our programme for the session is, first, necessary war measures, re-organising the Army &c.; second, the solution of economic problems raised by the war; third, the strengthening of local self-governing bodies. I am unable to state the probable length of the session. However, there is no danger of dissolution. The Duma is now working quite smoothly with the Government, and it will carry out its

programme. But as the Duma is composed chiefly of Agrarians, it must adjourn before the harvests."

M. Rodzianko gave as the reason for the Duma's long recess the fact that its members, being mostly farmers, were doing a greater good by raising crops for the nation and the Army than they could have hoped to do by remaining in session in Petrograd.

Asked regarding Russia's present state of preparedness, he said:

"We are now ready to support our share of the Allies' burden. We are far stronger than we were at the beginning of the war. Our Army has almost doubled in size, and the spirit of the men is fine. They are much better equipped, better munitioned, and better fed than they were a year ago."

"The fortunes of war vary," said M. Rodzianko in conclusion, "but whatever may happen Russia intends to fight until Germany is beaten. Make no mistake about that, and you may also tell America that there is no danger of revolution such as our enemies have been predicting." (Exchange Telegraph Company's Special.)

The Elastic Globe.

I regular Polar Movement Described.

More than a century ago Euler showed that the rotation of the poles of the earth could be predicted on certain assumptions, and that the period would be about 305 days, if the earth were perfectly rigid. But for long, as was stated by Colonel Edmund H. Hills at the Royal Institution recently, efforts to detect this period by observation were unsuccessful.

In 1884-85, however, fresh light was thrown on the subject by two men, working independently—Chandler in America and Kustner at Bonn. The latter was able to state positively that the latitude of the place of observation had actually changed—a necessary result of the movement of the axis of rotation of the earth—while the former discovered evidence of a period of 428 days, and considered that the whole movement of the pole could be explained by the super-position of this rotation, a circular one, and another elliptical one having a period of one year.

The difference between this result and Euler's calculation is explicable on the view that the earth is not rigid but has a degree of elasticity quite consonant with probability. If the earth were as elastic as steel, the period would be 440 days; that is the shorter indicates that the earth as a whole is decidedly more rigid than steel, a conclusion that

agrees with other phenomena, such as the rate of propagation of earthquake waves.

Colonel Hills indicated a method of separating the irregular movements of the pole from the more orderly four-teen-month precessional rotation. While the interpretation of the results is complex, the irregular shifts seems to be due either to movements of the earth's crust, to the transfer of Arctic ice from one point to another or its accumulation and disappearance unsymmetrically with regard to the earth's axis, or possibly to barometric changes extending over a considerable area. The transfer of ice is the largest factor, and to it probably most of the irregular polar movement may be ascribed. An earthquake, even of gigantic dimensions, would have an almost negligible effect.

Telegraph Lines.

The Post and Telegraph Department reports that Nongkhai line is not properly working with Malakhaeng. Malay Peninsula, main line is in order as far as Chumpon. Tavoy line is interrupted between Moulmein and Tavoy. Other lines are in order.

Bangkok Mails Close.

CHANDABURI
Wednesday 12th 10 a.m. s.s. Chutatchul

Exchange Rates.

To-day's Quotations.

LONDON—		
Bank Bills, demand	1/6 7/16	
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	—	
PARIS—		
Bank Bills, demand	—	
GERMANY—		
Bank Bills, demand	—	
NEW YORK—		
Bank Bills, demand U.S.A.	36	
INDIA—		
Bank Bills, demand	Rs. 113 3/4	
SINGAPORE—		
Bank Bills, demand	\$65 1/2	
HONGKONG—		
Bank Bills, demand	\$ 77	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE—		
Bank Bills, demand	Y71 3/8	
NOTE:—The rate of Interest on Advance Bills has been reduced to 6 per cent. per annum.		
Equivalent of Exchange demand London in Siam Currency:—		
Tes. 13.08.—(Bank Rate)		

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. 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.	
Bangkok to Bangkok	2.30 p.m. daily.
" " Kai Koh Yai	1.00 " " "
LINE 2—TANON TOK TO PAKLAT in connection with Paklat Tram Cars Thahin	
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—THA CHANG WANG LUANG TO KLONG BANGKOK NOI.	
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 10.45 a.m. from Bangkok.	

ROYAL STATE RAILWAYS.

(Broad Gauge Lines.)

TIME TABLE

In force from 15th Dec., 1915.

Bangkok Dep.	a.m. 7.00	a.m. 9.48	p.m. 1.25	p.m. 3.33	Ban Meh	a.m. ...	a.m. 9.7	p.m. ...
Ayuthia Arr.	9.3	11.41	3.33	5.45	Chang Dep.	...	12.38	...
Ban Phaji Arr.	9.47	12.20	4.24	6.30	Den Chai	...	2.21	...
Ban Phaji Dep.	9.57	12.37	4.30	...	Tha Sao	...	7.18	...
Lopburi Arr.	11.5	1.55	5.48	...	Utaradit	...	8.16	...
Chengket Dep.	12.33	3.38	...	7.2	Ban Dara Arr.	...	3.11	...
Pak'pho Arr.	2.17	5.40	...	9.5	Ban Dara Dep.	...	8.24	...
Pak'pho Dep.	2.26	6.30	...	...	Pitsa'loke Arr.	...	10.43	...
Pitsa'loke Arr.	6	11.5	...	...	Pitsa'loke Dep.	...	1.45	...
Pitsa'loke Dep.	...	7.4	2.2	...	Pak'pho Arr.	...	6.20	...
Ban Dara Arr.	...	9.5	4.18	...	Pak'pho Dep.	...	3.52	...
Ban Dara Dep.	...	9.20	4.40	...	Chengket Arr.	...	6.21	...
S'kaloka Arr.	...	10.21	5.41	...	Lopburi Dep.	...	7.10	...
Ban Dara Dep.	...	9.10	4.26	...	Ban Phaji Arr.	...	8.30	...
Utaradit	...	10.6	5.29	...	Korat Dep.	...	...	...
Tha Sao Arr.	...	10.15	5.38	...	Gengko	...	7.12	...
Den Chai	...	11.57	...	...	Ban Phaji Arr.	...	8.22	...
Ban Meh	...	...	...	...	Ban Phaji Dep.	...	6.27	...
Chang	...	...	...	...	Ayuthia	...	7.13	...
Ban Phaji Dep.	...	10.00	4.41	...	Bangkok Arr.	...	9.28	...
Gengko Arr.	...	11.7	1.26	...	Petrien Dep.	...	7.30	...
Korat	...	6.8	Bangkok Arr.	...	9.38	...
Bangkok Dep.	...	7.45	3.50	...				
Petrien Arr.	...	9.33	5.38	...				

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