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The Siam Observer.

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

FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL. 42. NO. 128

BANGKOK, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1916.

PRICE 25 SATANGS

STEAMER SAILINGS.

K. P. M.
JAVA-SIAM LINE
OF THE
Royal Packet S. N. Co.
(KONINKLIJKE PAKETSMAATSCHAPPT.)
DIRECT SERVICE
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Through Bills of Lading are issued
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BURNS-PHILP-LINE
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THE ARRACAN COMPANY, LTD.
AGENTS

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We beg to inform the Public that
we have just opened our shop at
Jawarat Road, Nos. 104-109. We
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and Brassware, Paint and Oils, &c., &c.
House and Boat Builders and Contractors
are invited to pay us a visit.
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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

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

Ah Seang, Tailor.

Notice.

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

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When next you are in need
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give this brand a trial.

PRICES.

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English Eau-de-Cologne is very refresh-
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N.B. All Sailings are subject to alteration if and as necessary.

HOMEWARD 1916

Leaves Singapore	Connecting at	Due London
s.s. "Nankin" May 12	Colombo with	June 12
" " " 26	s.s. "Kashgar"	" 26
" " " 9	" "Karnata"	July 10
" " " 23	" "Morra"	" 24
" " " 6	" "Khyber"	Aug. 7
" " " 20	" "Medina"	" 21
" " " 3	" "Mongolia"	Sept. 4
" " " 17	" "Malwa"	" 18

Intermediate Direct Sailings.

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

OUTWARD-1916.

Due Singapore	Connection with	Leaving London
s/s "Novara" April 30	s/s "Morra"	April 1
" " " May 14	" "Khyber"	" 15
" " " 28	" "Medina"	" 29
" " " 11	" "Mongolia"	May 13
" " " 25	" "Malwa"	" 27
" " " 30	" "Kashgar"	" 31
" " " 13	" "Karnata"	June 6
" " " 27	" "Morra"	" 20
" " " 10	" "Khyber"	July 4
" " " 24	" "Medina"	" 18
" " " 7	" "Mongolia"	Aug. 1
" " " 21	" "Malwa"	" 15
" " " 4	" "Kashgar"	" 29
" " " 18	" "Karnata"	Sept. 12
" " " 2	" "Morra"	" 26
" " " 16	" "Khyber"	Oct. 10

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.

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Japanese Mail Steamship Company.

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Steamers are due to leave SINGAPORE for EUROPE as follows:

1916	1916
s. s. Kamo Maru June 14	s. s. Atsuta Maru Aug. 16
s. s. Katori Maru " 28	s. s. Hitachi Maru " 30
s. s. Kasumi Maru July 6	s. s. Iyo Maru Sept. 13
s. s. Mishima Maru " 19	s. s. Miyazaki Maru " 27
s. s. Suwa Maru Aug. 2	s. s. Kitano Maru Oct. 11

FOR HONGKONG AND JAPAN.

1916	1916
s. s. Mishima Maru June 7	s. s. Miyazaki Maru July 30
s. s. Suwa Maru " 13	s. s. Kitano Maru Aug. 13
s. s. Atsuta Maru " 23	s. s. Fushimi Maru " 27
s. s. Hitachi Maru July 2	s. s. Hiran Maru Sept. 10
s. s. Iyo Maru " 16	s. s. Kaga Maru " 24

JAPAN-AMERICA LINE.

Steamers will leave HONGKONG for SEATTLE as follows:

1916	1916
s. s. Sado Maru June 27	s. s. Yokohama Maru Aug. 30
s. s. Shidzuka Maru July 19	s. s. Sado Maru Sept. 19
s. s. Kanakura Maru Aug. 8	s. s. Shidzuka Maru Oct. 11

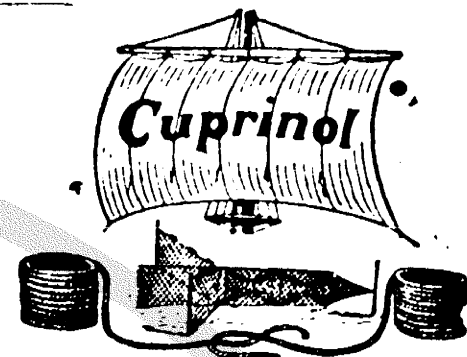
JAPAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Steamers will leave HONGKONG for MELBOURNE as follows:

1916	1916
s. s. Nikko Maru July 14	s. s. Tango Maru Sept. 12
s. s. Aki Maru Aug. 15	s. s. Nikko Maru Oct. 13

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nation of Canvas, Sunblinds,
Tents, Tarpaulins, Ropes
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Nothing as good as "Cuprinol" for
impregnation of Wood, such as
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The best medium against White
Ants and also against Decay,
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**Cuprinol awarded Gold Medal
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Exhibition at Copenhagen 1912.**

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m/s "Champion" ... Arr. about middle of July 1916

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(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

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For Koh Lak, Chumpon, Taku, Langsuen, Bandon, Koh Samui, Lucon
Singora, Patani, Panarai, Telupin, Bangnara, Takbai, Kelantan, Becho
Semerak, Bisut, Tringganu, Kretay and Singapore.

List of Departures from Bangkok for June, 1916.

s.s.	Departure	1916
"Boribat"	...	3rd June
"Prachitipok"	...	10th "
"Mahidol"	...	13th "
"Aslang"	...	17th "
"Yugala"	...	20th "
"Boribat"	...	24th "

East Coast Mail Service

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

s.s. "Chutatchul" leaving every Saturday at noon; not calling at Koh Pai
s.s. "Krai" " " Wednesday " " Kohsichang
and Koh Kong.

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

For Freight, Passage and Particulars apply to

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Managing Agents.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.
STERLING £1,500,000 @ 2/- \$15,000,000
SILVER ... 18,000,000
33,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

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CHIEF MANAGER.
N. J. STABBS.

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

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

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Office Hours - 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
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Acting Agent.

Chartered Bank

OF
INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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

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G. E. ALLEN,
Agent.
Bangkok, July 1, 1909.

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Manager.

HARP VOUR 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, Blacksmith's, Silver-smith's Tools, and various kinds of best Chinese Silks always in stock.

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The Siam Commercial Bank Ltd.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID UP CAPITAL
TICALS 3,300,000

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Sombat, Luang Rit
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A. Willeke, Esq.

London Bankers—Direction der Disconto-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.

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

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

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Saturdays ... 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

A. WILLEKE,
Actg. Manager,

Bangkok, March 27, 1909.

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Suriwongse Road

(Near the Lawn Tennis Club.)

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Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE OLDEST AND LEADING DAILY NEWSPAPER IN SIAM.

Eight-Page English**Edition.**

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(WEEKLY EDITION IN ENGLISH)

Ticals 20 per annum.

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Three " ... " 4.50
Four " ... " 5.25
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Six " (one week) ... " 6.75
Two weeks ... " 9.15
Three " ... " 11.55
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Contract rates can be obtained on application to the manager.

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

TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE BANGKOK BAR.

FOR JUNE, 1916.

June	A.M.			
	H. W.	Ft. in.	L. W.	(Approx.)
1	3 30	12 1	11-12	6.0
2	4 00	12 0	11-12	6.0
3	4 30	12 0	...	...
4	5 00	12 0	...	...
5	5 30	12 0	...	...
6	6 00	11 11	...	...
7	7 00	11 8	...	...
8	8 30	10 10	...	...
9	10 30	9 11	...	...
10	11 30	10 2	...	...
11	1 00	12 4	...	7.0
12	1 30	13 1	8-9	7.0
13	2 00	12 7	9-10	6.7
14	2 30	12 7	10-11	5.5
15	3 00	12 6	11-12	5.0
16	3 30	12 5	11-12	5.0
17	4 30	12 4	12	5.0
18	5 00	12 3	...	...
19	6 00	12 1	...	...
20	7 00	11 6	...	...
21	7 30	11 4	...	...
22	8 30	10 8	...	...
23	10 30	10 1	...	...
24	12 00	9 9	...	...
25	...	...	8-9	6.7
26	1 00	13 6	9	6.7
27	1 00	12 6	9-10	6.7
28	1 30	11 10	9-10	6.7
29	2 00	11 10	11-12	5.6
30	3 00	11 00	11-12	5.6

June	P.M.			
	H. W.	Ft. in.	L. W.	(Approx.)
1	7 00	14 9	...	...
2	8 00	15 1	1.0	6.0
3	8 30	14 10	1.2	6.0
4	9 30	14 9	2.3	6.0
5	10 30	14 3	2.3	6.0
6	10 30	14 3	3.0	6.0
7	11 00	14 0	3.4	6.0
8	11 30	13 7	4.5	6.0
9	11 30	13 5	1.5	7.0
10	12 00	13 4	1.5	7.8
11	3 30	12 1	...	...
12	4 30	12 9	...	...
13	5 00	11 3	...	...
14	6 00	11 10	...	...
15	7 00	15 3	...	...
16	8 00	15 7	...	...
17	8 30	15 3	...	...
18	9 30	15 2	1.0	5.0
19	10 00	11 9	1.2	5.0
20	10 00	11 4	2.3	5.0
21	10 30	14 3	3.4	5.6
22	11 00	14 0	3.4	5.6
23	11 00	13 6	3.4	6.7
24	11 30	13 5	4.5	7.8
25	4 30	12 7	...	...
26	5 30	12 9	...	...
27	5 30	13 5	...	...
28	6 00	11 3	...	...
29	6 30	14 5	...	...
30	7 00	14 8	...	...

PHASES OF THE MOON.

June 1st. O New Moon 2.19 a.m.
" 9th. O First Quarter 6.41 a.m.
" 16th. O Full Moon 1.24 a.m.
" 22nd. O Last Quarter 7.58 p.m.
" 30th. O New Moon 5.25 p.m.

MARTIN'S
APOLLO STEEL
PILLS
A French Remedy for all Irrregularities. It is the only medicine that cures the most obstinate cases of Indigestion, Biliousness, and all the troubles of the Digestive System. It is a powerful purgative, and its action is gentle and pleasant. It is sold in all the principal Pharmacies and Druggists. **MARTIN, CHAMBERLAIN, ENGLAND.**

JAWARAD DISPENSARY**New Arrivals of Chemicals**

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

Prices on application.

Affairs in Turkey.

The Egyptian Press Bureau has issued an interesting survey of Turkish affairs, says a Cairo correspondent, which goes far to confirm the information already culled from recent arrivals from Syria and the Balkans. It opens by saying that having strengthened their position in Constantinople, where the Committee of Union and Progress is purely a branch of the German Embassy and all the vital administrations are in German hands, the Germans are trying their utmost to consolidate their position in the provinces. Recently Liman Pasha visited Smyrna in order to undermine the influence of Rahmi Bey, the independent Governor-General of the important vilayet of Aidin and of Pertev Pasha, the commander of the 14th Army Corps whose headquarters are at Smyrna. In the eyes of the Germans and of the extremist faction Rahmi Bey is a suspect. He refused to execute Talaat's orders to massacre the Armenians and has steadily opposed the appointment of German controllers, advisers, specialists, etc., in his vilayet. Unhappy Governor-General, who after seeing Aidin devastated by locusts in 1911, is now forced to combat an invasion of human locusts, less numerous, but more voracious!

There are about 4,000 German troops in Turkey, mostly in Gallipoli, as already reported. It was said that some had been sent to strengthen the Turkish Army in the Caucasus. This is not so, however, and whatever German troops have crossed into Asia Minor, have been drafted into Anatolia, where they are occupying the important railway junctions and strategic centres. Meanwhile scarcity reigns throughout Turkey. In Smyrna and other regions the cereal sowings have had to be reduced by half owing to the dearth of seed, and now the inhabitants in the former vilayet cannot even make up for the scarcity of corn by feeding on the figs which grow so abundantly there, as the crop has all been gathered and sent to Germany.

Despite all their bluster and assumption of authority, the Germans in Constantinople are far from happy. The popular hatreds them, and they know, if it is not too late, that they must avoid going to public places and a German never goes out walking alone. When Mackensen went to Constantinople only the German officials and a representative of the Sultan met him. Even so, he is cordially hated and has been abandoned by many members of the U. and P. Committee. Talaat, never a financier, has inspired the framing of a fantastic budget which has reassured none but his own few adherents.

It is noteworthy that the Moslem Press in the Turkish capital has more than once expressed the hope that Turkey's just claims may receive their due in any Turco-German commercial agreement, and has even gone so far as to hint the German may be tempted to exploit the financial weakness of the Turkish Empire. Lately, too, the Sultan, who is ill and has been kept in the dark as to the true condition of the country, found it necessary to press for the withdrawal of the German artillerymen, who occupied the Bosphorus forts and had practically evicted the Ottoman garrisons.—EX.

New York, June 2.—The fifty million dollar six months' credit arranged by London bankers in December, for the purpose of stabilising exchange, has been extended for a further twelve months, at five per cent.

Rio de Janeiro, June 2.—President Braz has opened a cotton congress with the object of taking measures with a view to enabling Brazil to supply the world's cotton markets.

The King's Message.

London, June 3.—His Majesty the King, replying to a loyal telegram conveying birthday congratulations from Admiral Jellicoe, said that he was deeply touched.

"The message reaches me on the morrow of a battle which again displayed the splendid gallantry of the officers and men under your command. I mourn the loss of brave men, many of whom were personal friends, fallen in the country's cause. I regret even more that the German High Seas Fleet, in spite of heavy losses, was enabled by the mist to evade the full consequences of an encounter for which they had always professed a desire, but for which, when the opportunity arrived, they showed no inclination."

The King's message concluded: "Though the enemy's retirement immediately after the opening of a general engagement robbed us of the opportunity of gaining a decisive victory, the events of May 31 amply justify my confidence in the value and efficiency of the fleet under your command."

Asia Minor and Mesopotamia.

It is necessary, says a military writer, to keep clearly in mind that our operations in Mesopotamia must have a notable effect upon the general military situation in the Turkish Empire. The recent success of the Russians have brought their forces into five groups, of which the first stands west of Trebizond, the second between Erzerum and Erzingan, the third west of Lake Van, the fourth near the Tigris marching on Mosul and the fifth less than 100 miles east of Baghdad.

The two former, therefore, threaten the eastern borders of Anatolia, the home of the true Turk and the main reservoir of Ottoman man-power; while the latter menace the Taurus communications of the Turkish Army in Mesopotamia. That army has only one other line of supply open to it—namely, that which passes by rail through Adana and Halim, both near the head of the Gulf of Iskanderun, to Jeddah, on the Euphrates, whence supplies are floated down that river to Baghdad.

Just where the railway passes in the vicinity of the Gulf of Escherandum it is crossed by two ranges of mountains, neither of which are yet tunneled, and therefore this section of the Turkish communications is both weak by nature and vulnerable to the attack of a sea-borne army.

We have in Macedonia, and in Egypt a big force of British, French, and Serbians. It is obvious, that, should our authorities consider it worth while to attempt the venture, they could make the Turkish position in Mesopotamia untenable, and we may hope, therefore, that the loss of Kut may eventually prove a sprat which will land for us a considerable whale.

The Task of the British.

Why Do They Not Act on the Offensive?

Commenting on the visits recently paid to the British front in France by French correspondents, and their enthusiastic accounts of what they saw, the *Evening Standard* says it seems that some uneasiness began to show itself amongst the French people respecting the help expected from Britain. It mentions in this connection the "splendid failure" at the Dardanelles, the negative result obtained by the British in Macedonia, and the ugly position at Kut-el-Amara, this after two years of war. Our contemporary then continues:—

If Britain's performance so far have not been in complete accord with its long preparations, it is certainly unfair to brand the action of the British on the western front as inadequate. The British troops have, like the French, continually succeeded in holding up the Germans. They have done no more and no less. In September of last year, together with the French, they undertook an offensive. Both were able to gain some advantage, so that there also the British were not behind their Allies. And now, during the great German offensive, they have quietly taken over a defence line of the French, so that the British front extends from Dixmude to the Somme region. In this way French troops were released for the defence of Verdun. The British Commander-in-Chief, Sir Douglas Haig, has repeatedly, during the battle of Verdun, proposed an attack as a diversion, but has, at General Joffre's request, not resorted to this. Truly, therefore, the British Army cannot be reproached for not making itself much heard of in France, so long as it is not immediately attacked. Nevertheless, it is not to be wondered at that the French people sometimes doubt Britain's goodwill, especially as the plans for the extension of the army in Britain itself do not make the slightest progress.

Shell for Shell at Verdun.

The New French 400 Mm. Gun.

The *New York World* publishes an interview with M. Albert Thomas, the French Munitions Minister, by its Paris correspondent, Mr. Lincoln Eyre. The latter writes:—

"I recalled to M. Thomas that last February the Ministry of Munitions informed the *World* that no American-made shells had yet been fired from French guns, and inquired if that were still a fact. It was the third time that this query had been laid before the master of the forge, and he smiled broadly as he responded:—

"It's still true. But there are some shells now en route from America, and I hope that, if no submarine intervenes, they will be flying toward the enemy from French guns in a month or so. I will take care to let you know about it, too."

A few days ago an officer friend fresh from the front told me of French experiments with a new gas in the Champagne sector. I asked the Minister of Munitions about it.

"There have been experiments," he replied frankly—he is much franker than the average American business magnate whom he resembles—"and they have been highly satisfactory. Staff experts tell me that when our gas was carried over the German lines near Rheims by a favourable wind all sound ceased behind the trenches, although just before that their batteries had been bombarding heavily. I believe their losses were very heavy."

"The Germans had a big head over us in the manufacture of gases, owing to their superiority in chemistry, but I am glad to say we now have several establishments given over entirely to the production of asphyxiating gas. German fiendishness has forced us to have recourse to this weapon, but I can't say I consider it of primary importance. Its successful use depends so much on conditions, and nowadays our protection against it is such that it can have no effect except in the initial surprise attack. This proof is that the Germans, though depending on heterogeneous and asphyxiating shells liberally, have attempted no attacks with clouds of gas in all the Verdun fighting."

The New Colossus.

M. Thomas was inclined to be a bit taciturn about that new colossus, the four-hundred millimetre, two of the Frothingham shells of which flank the portals of Claridge Hotel, in which the Ministry of Munitions is housed.

"All I can authorize you to say about that is that some of the 'four-hundreds' are actually at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief in the zone of the armies," he observed cautiously; then he added briskly, "It is an exaggeration to say that the Germans use guns of a greater calibre than 210 in artillery preparation against the trenches or in open field fighting. The 305 about which so much has been written, is much too cumbersome for operations other than against forts like Douaumont and Vaux."

"We have no evidence of any German quick firing heavy guns—if they have one its effects haven't been noticed—but it is a fact that they have largely discarded their 77 field-gun, although we are using our 75's to an ever increasing extent. I consider the 75 still the finest artillery arm of this war from the standpoint of scientific precision and perfection. In comparing the French and German ordnance one must not forget that our shells contain a far higher proportion of explosive. For instance our 75 shell has as much as their 150, and our 155 is equal to their 210."

Allies Whip Hand.

Eventually I mentioned to him that Von Wiegand had reported in the *World* that the French at Verdun had begun returning the German fire shot for shot.

"I am glad the truth has been acknowledged from the other side," he exclaimed, "as apart from other aspects the battle of Verdun has been unprecedented as a gunnery combat, and the German effort has been, and still is, simply colossal."

"In no previous battle have batteries on both sides suffered more from the direct shell-fire of their adversary. The Germans had the superiority at the start, but we've caught up with them and yet been able to keep many heavy guns in reserve. As regards ammunition, we were obliged in the early days of the offensive to draw on our reserve stock, but we have since been able not only to make up the depletion but even add to the reserve. This means that we are able to meet all the Verdun requirements in shells by our daily production, and at the same time our reserve is mounting daily."

"And the war as a whole?" I asked in conclusion.

"My confidence is undiminished. So long as they work together the Allies hold the whip-hand and will continue to wield the lash until the day of final victory."

London, June 2.—Mr. Samuel at Dublin conferred with Sir R. Chalmers.

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2 Parts. **LIL O' LONDON** 2 Parts.
Lil O' London is a touching tragedy of lower life in which the East End meets the West End.
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Kiam Hoa Heng & Co.

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The Government finds that transport by road saves time and money. So do many business men. Do you? Profits often do not depend on how cheaply you can buy, but on how quickly you can deliver. This is especially the case today. Invest in a "Garford" Truck. At the end of 12 months running your records will prove the action to have been immensely profitable. The "Garford" is cheap to buy and run; it is easily handled and absolutely efficient. In stock at

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BY

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OF

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The undersigned Exchange Banks will be closed to Public business on Monday, 12th inst., being Whit Monday.

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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.
8-10

Notice.**CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—**

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

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

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

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Commencing at 2 p.m. sharp.
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NEW ROAD.

Including Mosquito House, Sewing machine, Gramophone, Water tank, Piano, Cooking stove, Wardrobes, Meatsafe, Ice Chest, Rattan and Grass furniture etc.

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

Rusks, Biscuits, Croustades, etc.

Telegraph Lines.

The Post and Telegraph Department reports that Kiat line is in order as far as Rayong. Tavoy line is interrupted between Tavoy and Moulmein. Other lines are in order.

Bangkok Mails Close.

CHANDABURI.
Wednesday 14th 11 a.m. s.s. Redang

Exchange Rates.**To-day's Quotations.**

LONDON—
Bank Bills, demand 1/6 7/16
Bank Bills, 4 months' sight 1/6 17/32
PARIS—
Bank Bills, demand —
Bank Bills, demand —
GERMANY—
Bank Bills, demand —
NEW YORK—
Bank Bills, demand U.S.A. 35 3/4
INDIA—
Bank Bills, demand Rs. 113 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank Bills, demand \$65 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank Bills, demand \$74 5/8
YOKOHAMA & KOBE—
Bank Bills, demand Y72 5/8
NOTE—The rate of Interest on Advance Bills has been reduced to 6 per cent. per annum.
Equivalent of Exchange demand London in Siamese Currency:—
Tos. 13.08.—(Bank Rate)

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

FISH
Dried Cod
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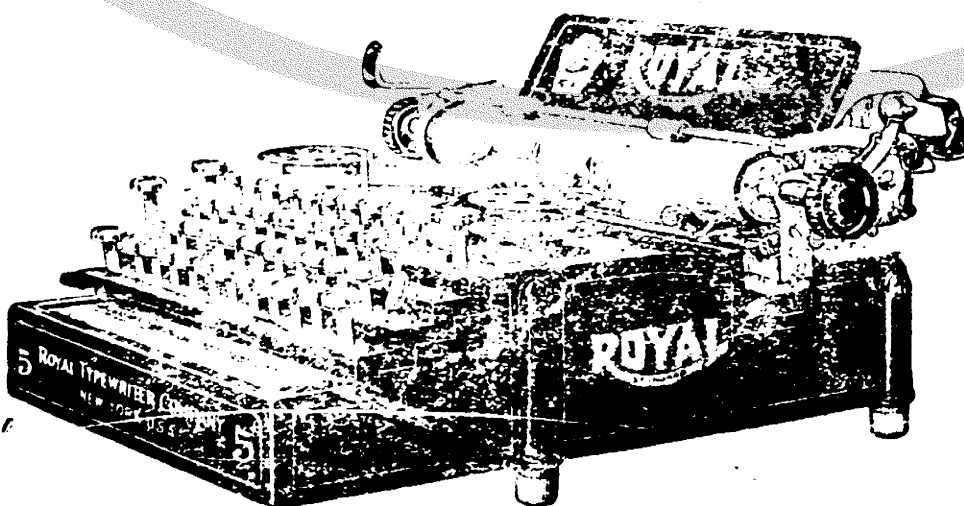
Pheasants
Boiled Ham on cut
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CHEESE
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Full Cream Gruyere
(in small tins)
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ROYAL No. 5.

The typewriter that lightens the load of the worker and will outlast any other writing machine in the world.

Barrow, Brown & Co.

THE Great War.**Germans Occupy Fort Vaux.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June 9.
Paris.—The communique says the Germans have occupied the ruins of Fort Vaux after weeks of desperate fighting.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, June 8.
Yesterday and to-day there was intense artillery fighting in the regions of Thiaumont and Douaumont. After seven days of fierce fighting against troops which were constantly being renewed, the garrison of the fort of Vaux reached the end of its resources and it was not possible for us to resist the enemy from occupying the works which are in a state of complete ruin owing to the furious bombardment. We hold the immediate approaches to the fort and the trenches on the right and left before which all attacks by the enemy were broken down by our fire.

Russians Capture Austrian Positions.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June 9.
Petrograd.—The Russians have carried Lutsk and a whole series of Austrian new positions though powerfully organized.

Returning from the Fight.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June 9.
According to a German official announcement the battle cruiser Lutzow and the cruiser Rostock sank while proceeding to harbour.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, June 8.
Amsterdam.—The Germans admit the loss of the Lutzow and Rostock in the battle off the coast of Jutland.

Italian Front.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, June 8.
Rome.—We repulsed violent attacks inflicting terrible losses in the upper Vallara and Campomulo where we counterattacked and are pursuing the enemy at the point of the bayonet.

Russia's Prisoners.

(“S. O.” SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, June 9.
A French Consular wire says that the Russians have taken a hundred thousand prisoners.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, June 8.
Petrograd.—It is confirmed that the army of General Broussiloff has captured some 200 officers, 40,000 soldiers, 77 cannon, 121 machine guns, 49 bombs and considerable material.

New Colonial Secretary of the Straits.

(“S. O.” SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, June 9.
Mr. Frederick Sifton James, successor to the Hon. Mr. R. J. Wilkinson, the Colonial Secretary, has arrived. He was a passenger on the s.s. “Appam” when the “Moewe” sank her.

China's New President.

(“S. O.” SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, June 9.
According to the constitution on the death of President Yuan Shi Kai, Li Yuan Hung, the vice-president assumes office temporarily.

Tin and Rice.

(“S. O.” SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, June 9.
Tin is quoted at \$89.50 per picul.
Siam rice No. 1 fetched \$240 and No. 2 Tcs. 200.

British Legation Telegrams.

(British Legation telegrams are not to be regarded as official communications from His Britannic Majesty's Representative, unless they are marked “official.”)

Mr. Balfour on the Naval Battle.

London, June 8.

The German Admiralty after prolonged prevarication admitted officially on June 7th that their total losses in the naval battle include the “Lutzow” and “Rostock” which two vessels the British Admiralty had previously asserted were lost, but which the Germans officially denied. The unreliability of German official communications is thus exposed to the world out of the Germans' own mouths.

The First Lord of the British Admiralty, Mr. Balfour, thus sums up the results of the British naval victory: “The German fleet is now relatively to ours far inferior to what it was before the battle. Neither in the North Sea nor in the Baltic for many months to come can the Germans organise such a naval effort as might have been possible before this battle. They cannot break the blockade. They must abandon the idle dream of invading Britain. They must endure the bitterness of not being able to send their merchant ships to sea so long as the war lasts. The British Navy has not only carried off the honours of victory but its substantial fruits.”

The Italian Front.

On the Italian front the Austrians, having pushed their centre forward into the Italian main line defences from Arsiero to Asiago, have been brought to a stop by masses of Italian reinforcements of men and guns. The two wings of the Austrian attack are still behind hand and the two main gateways by which their armies hope to debouch from the Alps in the valleys of the Brenta and Adige, are still held by the Italians. On the Isonzo front the Austrians have not launched any attack fortunately for themselves, since meanwhile there has developed on their northern front an offensive on the largest scale by the Russians.

The Russian Offensive.

The new offensive stretches from the river Pruth at the Rumanian frontier to the district round the fort of Luck in the Russian province of Volhynia which was captured by the Austro-German troops a year ago. The success of the Russians at the very outset was astonishing. The Austrians whose line was depleted by drafts for the Trentino gave away at two points. At Okna they sustained a minor reverse comparable to those reverses which are recorded from week to week now on one side, now on the other in France and Belgium. But in the region of Luck their defeat was far more serious. The Austrians abandoned positions over a front of some ten miles retreating to a cross plain wherein the fortress stands. The latest unofficial report states that the fortress itself has been evacuated, all heavy artillery being abandoned.

The Russians captured in four days prisoners equivalent to the number of men in two army corps. The number of Austrian officers captured is considerably more than the number of captured Italian officers, though the Italians lost rather more guns.

The Russian offensive was clearly not expected by the Austrians until a few days before it began. This is greeted in Italy and all Neutral countries of Europe as a striking demonstration of the solidarity of the Entente Powers.

Round Verdun.

At Verdun the Germans have had no further success on the West bank of the Meuse. On the east bank they gained some ground near Vaux and captured the fort of Vaux long since battered to pieces and disused as a fort. The Germans also gained some ground against the Canadians in local fighting which still continues in the Ypres salient.

In the Asiatic theatre of the war the Turks massed a very considerable number of divisions, dangerously depleting their force in Europe. With these new troops they succeeded in pushing back the Russian centre a short distance towards Ashkale.

South of the Armenian mountains the Russians repelled the Turkish attacking column near the Khanikin. No decision has yet been reached in this theatre.

Uncle Sam's Navy.

Washington, June 3.—A Naval Appropriation Bill passes the House and authorises the building of five battle-cruisers, four scout-cruisers, ten destroyers, fifty submarines, and a hundred and thirty aeroplanes.

K. & G. Melkonian's "ANUBIS"

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

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

Stocked by

All the Best Stores

AND

Dealers.

Price Ticals 30 per 1000

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Horrors Of Battle As Seen At Dawn.

Verdun, April 18.—I have seen a vision of battle's aftermath more terrible than Durer or Daute could portray. It was at 3 o'clock this morning, after the French counter-attacks that recovered the greater part of the ground lost in Monday's battle had ceased and both sides seemed momentarily agreed on a respite from the struggle. The calm was broken only by occasional shells.

In the French lines on the western slope of the Hautes de Meuse, facing toward Vacherauville and the river working parties were busy reshaping the battered trenches. A torrential rain was falling, and the waterlogged ground rendered the task difficult. At intervals a searchlight swung over them, outlining their forms with long, fantastic shadows. In the space before the trenches glimmering lights marked the stretcher bearers, unwilling to seek shelter while any wounded remained unsecured. Constantly they stumbled over corpses or tree trunks or slipped into shell holes, their work also being rendered almost impossible owing to the deluge.

From a cemented shelter on the hill-side, four hundred yards behind the front line, I gaze forward through the night glasses as a searchlight beam pierces the darkness. Light before me the fighting was the most desperate. Wave after wave of charging Germans broke under the torrent of shellfire and the fusillade from the trenches. Doctors and officers talk in low tones. An occasional couple pass bearing a stretcher on which is lying a vague shape. An electric torch reveals these wounded resened at the eleventh hour. The majority do not move; only their hands tight clenched on the stretcher poles mark the agony they are enduring. But some shriek, or what is most horrible, laugh in delirium. Others, motionless save for the head swaying from side to side, moan gently.

At first I distinguish nothing on the rain-swept slopes, but as dawn breaks reluctantly the glasses show frightful sights. Nowhere save in cyclone-smitten Jamaica have I seen such utter desolation. Messina's piles of stones that had been streets were far less impressive. Here the very earth is a ruin, ploughed and battered into uncounted formations as by the flail of a frenzied giant. Trees are so splintered as to resemble bundles of rushes and everywhere bodies are torn into pieces wholly bereft of all human semblance. Here projects a head, alone left unburied by an explosion; there an arm or leg or tangle of hideous fragments amid a confusion of twisted branches.

Ghostly though they are, these mortal remnants do not seem out of place and strikes no added note of horror. What one feels would torture the nerves past the breaking point would be the movement of a living man where everything is so still. Imagine the work of the rescuers during this awful night.

As I am talking with a surgeon, a stretcher-bearer Corporal salutes. He is very pale and bears in his hand a small bundle wrapped in a bloody, earth-stained handkerchief. Silently, reverently, he unfolds it. We see two hands cut clean at the wrist, clasped so tight in mortal anguish that the nails have entered the flesh. The Corporal explains that he found this terrible trophy at the entrance of a tiny valley, where a French mitrailleuse had held fast against assailants whose bodies covered the lower slopes in heaps. From what we saw we could reconstruct the scene.

Toward the last only two of the guncrew remained. One wounded onto death had fallen forward over the mitrailleuse, clasping his arms tightly around it in a final spasm. The Germans still pressed on. They must not pass. The last survivor, unable to loosen his comrade's death grip, had cut the gun free, then avenged him by a stream of lead begun afresh. When he, too, fell dead the attack was broken. The Germans did not pass.

Such is the French spirit at Verdun. That is why France is invincible.

Two Zeppelins Destroyed.

Copenhagen, June 3.—Fishermen saw two Zeppelins destroyed off the west coast of Denmark on the afternoon of June 1. They had been shot down and were aflame.

Copenhagen, June 3.—L. 24 and five other Zeppelins, and several aeroplanes, participated in the battle. L. 24 was hit several times and lost much gas; she staggered to the Schleswig coast by throwing overboard everything. Many of the crew were wounded. This Zeppelin was first reported as L. 64.

Some Sinkings.

London, June 2.—The British steamers Tweedmouth, Baron Vernon, Julia Park and Lady Ninian have been sunk.

London, June 3.—Sinkings: The British steamers Golconda and Elm Grove. The former was holed for Calcutta. There are five missing.

Later.—A hundred and thirty from the Golconda, nearly all lacerated, have landed, some being badly injured. Four are missing, including a stewardess.



Buchanan's Whiskies.

Proprietors of the following well-known Brands

"RED SEAL"

"BLACK & WHITE"

"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD"

Sole Agents:

The Borneo Company, Ltd.

President Wilson's Address to Congress.

A situation has arisen in the foreign relations of the country of which it is my plain duty to inform you very frankly.

It will be recalled that in February, 1915, the Imperial German Government announced its intention to treat the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as embraced within the zone of war, and to destroy all merchant ships owned by its enemies that might be found within any part of that portion of the high seas, and that it warned all vessels, of neutral as well as of belligerent ownership, to keep out of the waters it had thus proscribed, or else enter them at their peril. The Government of the United States earnestly protested. It took the position that such a policy could not be pursued without the practical certainty of gross and palpable violations of the law of nations, particularly if submarine craft were to be employed as its instruments, inasmuch as the rules prescribed by that law, rules founded upon principles of humanity and established for the protection of the lives of non-combatants at sea, could not in the nature of the case be observed by such vessels. It based its protest on the ground that persons of neutral nationality and vessels of neutral ownership would be exposed to extreme and intolerable risks, and that no right to close any part of the high seas against their use or to expose them to such risks could lawfully be asserted by any belligerent Government. The law of nations in these matters, upon which the Government of the United States based its protest, is not of recent origin or founded upon merely arbitrary principles set up by convention. It is based, on the contrary, upon manifest and imperative principles of humanity, and has long been established with the approval and by the express assent of all civilized nations.

Notwithstanding the earnest protest of our Government, the Imperial German Government at once proceeded to carry out the policy it had announced. It expressed the hope that the dangers involved, at any rate the dangers to neutral vessels, would be reduced to a minimum by the instructions which it had issued to its submarine commanders, and assured the Government of the United States that it would take every possible precaution both to respect the rights of neutrals and to safeguard the lives of non-combatants.

What has actually happened in the year which has since elapsed has shown that those hopes were not justified, those assurances insusceptible of being fulfilled. In pursuance of the policy of submarine warfare against the commerce of its adversaries, thus announced and entered upon by the Imperial German Government, despite the solemn protest of this Government, the commanders of German undersea vessels have attacked merchant ships with greater and greater activity, not

only upon the high seas surrounding Great Britain and Ireland but wherever they could encounter them, in a way that has grown more and more ruthless, more and more indiscriminate as the months have gone by, less and less observant of restraints of any kind, and have delivered their attacks without compunction against vessels of every nationality and bound upon every sort of errand. Vessels of neutral ownership, even vessels of neutral ownership bound from neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed along with vessels of belligerent ownership in constantly increasing numbers. Sometimes the merchantman attacked has been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired on or torpedoed; sometimes passengers or crews have been vouchsafed the poor security of being allowed to take to the ship's boats before she was sent to the bottom. But again and again no warning has been given, no escape even to the ship's boats allowed to those on board. What this Government foresaw must happen has happened. Tragedy has followed tragedy on the seas in such fashion, with such attendant circumstances, as to make it grossly evident that warfare of such a sort, if warfare it be, cannot be carried on without the most palpable violation of the dictates alike of right and of humanity. Whatever the disposition and intention of the Imperial German Government, it has manifestly proved impossible for it to keep such methods of attack upon the commerce of its enemies within the bounds set by either the reason or the heart of mankind.

In February of the present year the Imperial German Government informed this Government and the other neutral Governments of the world that it had reason to believe that the Government of Great Britain had armed all merchant vessels of British ownership and had given them secret orders to attack any submarine of the enemy they might encounter upon the seas, and that the Imperial Government felt justified in the circumstances in treating all armed merchantmen of belligerent ownership as auxiliary vessels of war, which it would have the right to destroy without warning. The law of nations has long recognized the right of merchantmen to carry arms for protection and to use them to repel attack, though to use them in such circumstances, at their own risk; but the Imperial German Government claimed the right to set these understandings aside in circumstances which it deemed extraordinary. Even the terms in which it announced its purpose thus still further to relax the restraints it had previously professed its willingness and desire to put upon the operations of its submarines carried the plain implication that at least vessels which were not armed would still be exempt from destruction without warning and that personal safety would be accorded their passengers and crews; but even that limitation, if it was ever practicable to observe it, has in fact

(Continued on page 8.)



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The Cream of the World's Popular Picture Plays

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An intensely dramatic Story. Splendid Acting and Lavish Staging.
A Drama that will grip your attention from start to finish.

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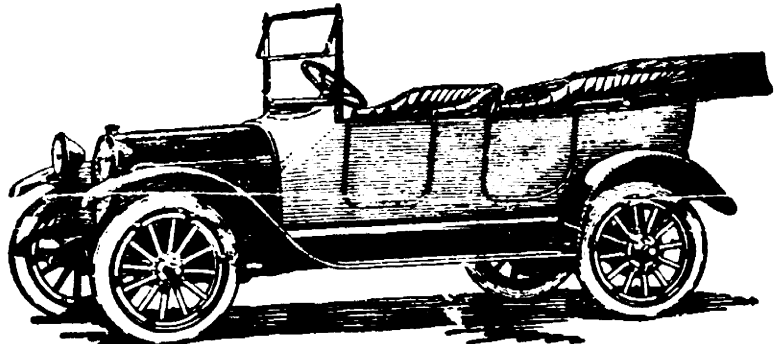
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PRICE TCS. 3600

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The Studebaker is a high grade medium price Automobile.

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12 inch double plum label records.

L'Etoile du Nord	Band of H. M. Coldstream Guards
(a) Song of the Boatmen on the Volga	...	...	" " " "
(b) Russian Dance	...	...	" " " "
And that's that	...	...	Comic George Robey
Cohen rings up his tailor	...	...	" " " "
Music Box Rag—Fox Trot	...	...	Metropolitan Dance Band
Maurice—Waltz Hesitation	...	...	" " " "
The Call of the Homeland	...	...	Contralto Miss Alice Lakin
(a) Dearest and Best	...	...	" " Palgrave Turner
(b) Through the Sunrise	...	...	" " " "

10 inch double plum label records.

Love's garden of Roses	...	...	The Piccadilly Orchestra
To-night's the night—One Step	...	...	The Mayfair " "
Little Silver Ring	...	...	Contralto Miss Alice Lakin
Irish Love Song	...	...	" " " "
Goodbye Virginia	...	...	Baritone Mr. Walter Jeffries
Sprinkle me with kisses	...	...	Comedienne Miss Clara Beck
Dance with me	...	...	Miss Doris Cowan and George Baker
Boy and Girl	...	...	" " " "

All the above in stock at Badman's