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Bangkok, July 1, 1909.

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

TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE
BANGKOK BAR.

FOR JULY, 1916.

June	A.M.			
	H. W.	Ft. & in.	L. W.	(Approx.)
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
July	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	8-9	6-0
14	1 00	12 4	9-10	6-0
15	2 30	12 0	10-11	5-0

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

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.

"Clogs on Our Wheels."

By ASVABAHU.

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vertising that sells goods and de-
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Manager or ring him up on the
Phone.

The Irish Question.

London, June 20.—The Times says
that negotiations for an Irish settle-
ment, which had made hopeful pro-
gress in Ireland have acutely divided
the Cabinet, a section of which is ut-
terly opposed to Lloyd George's proposals.
Resignations are possible.Belfast, June 19.—The Nationalists
have passed a resolution that Mr.
Lloyd George's proposals afford the
basis of a provisional settlement.The differences in the Cabinet were
first apparent a week ago and came to
a head in the last two days. There
were informal meetings of Unionist
Ministers yesterday, to be resumed to-
day. The agitation began with the
Unionists of the West and South of
Ireland and spread to the Cabinet
where it was headed by Mr. Walter
Long on the ground that an immediate
settlement was not urgent. Lord
Lansdowne's resignation on this ques-
tion is intelligible but it is not clear
why any of his colleagues should be
affected.Another Cabinet difficulty is the ap-
pointment of Lord Kitchener's suc-
cessor, which is in complete suspense.The Daily Mail says Lord Selbourne
opposed the Irish proposals and Sir Ed-
ward Carson supports Mr. Lloyd
George.Amsterdam, June 19.—A large pro-
cession, mainly women, against the high
prices of food has taken place. The
Telegraph says that the police have pro-
hibited street demonstrations.

The Late War Secretary.

London, June 20.—In the House of
Commons Mr. Asquith announced that
he could not make any statement as to
the war secretaryship.Mr. Macdonald said Admiral Jellicoe's
despatch was not yet received.London, June 20.—In the House of
Lords Asquith French paid a tribute
to Lord Kitchener's unsparing efforts
to supply his demands when he was
commanding in France. He had not
always seen eye to eye with Lord Kit-
chener, but diversions of opinion did
not interfere with national interests.
When he had reason to believe that he
would be elected for the Chief Com-
mand, he urged Lord Kitchener to
take the place, himself serving in a
secondary position, but Lord Kitchener,
although he had then no idea of
taking the war secretaryship, declined.London, June 20.—Admiral Jellicoe
receives the Cross of the Victorian
Order and Admiral Beatty receives a
knight commandership.

THE RAINFALL.

Rainfall for the 3rd week in June 2458

Locality.	Rainfall recorded during the week.	Rainfall of correspond- ing week of last year.	Total rainfall for present year to date.	Total rainfall for last year to correspond- ing date	Remarks.
	Millimetres.	Millimetres.	Millimetres.	Millimetres.	
Ministry of Agriculture	None	58.8	188.1	313.5	
Dhanyaburi	No report	47.1	—	501.1	
Samutprakarn	...	32.4	—	328.7	
Krung Rao	...	5.6	30.0	231.0	
Anglong	...	45.9	17.5	422.4	
Loburi	...	12.5	7.0	250.3	
Jahant	...	17.8	38.7	250.7	
Udairabani	...	25.8	30.0	328.7	
Banuloke	No report	40.8	—	304.3	
Xhaxongso	...	15.7	88.1	110.5	
Prachin	...	15.7	51.0	378.7	
Nagot Pathom	...	24.4	91.5	351.0	
Rajburi	...	6.6	43.7	256.9	
Bejaraburi	...	28.9	11.1	262.0	
Xiangmai	...	21.9	25.6	331.1	
Singora	...	4.0	20.7	252.4	

JAWARAD DISPENSARY

New Arrivals of Chemicals

Acid Salicylace,
Acid Sulphuric,
Acid Nitric,
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Prices on application.

Sofia is Fearful of Allied Victory.

According to a despatch from Sofia received by the "Hestia" (Athens) the Bulgarian people's confidence in the issue of the war has given place to the greatest uncertainty. The Government itself is evidently making ready to meet any eventuality. If ever Bulgaria is forced to ask pardon of Russia, Prince Boris will certainly be chosen to conduct the negotiations, and even now efforts are being made to prepare the war for such a contingency.

Prince Boris has been semi-officially recognized as leader of the Russophile Party, so that, should the time come when it would be well for Tsar Ferdinand to disappear, he could become the monarch of a repentant Bulgaria.

M. Ghenediev's trial, his liberation on bail and the agreement which the Government and the Opposition are believed to have come to, all indicate that both parties in Bulgaria have realized the advisability of preparing for a possible defeat of the Central Empires.

Danish Investigator's Report.

Copenhagen, May 9.—The frontier journal Ribe Stiftstidende, whose excellent connections with Germany have often been proved, has made a month's searching inquiries into the present conditions in Germany. The following is an extract from its report:

In spite of German organising genius with regard to supplies, it is now generally believed to be impossible to keep things going till the end of the year. Many think that the war cannot survive its second birthday. Six weeks ago the soldiers' rations began to be cut down. Meat is now becoming an exceedingly rare commodity among the troops, only small pieces being doled out now and again. Bread rations are also insufficient, being $\frac{1}{2}$ of a lb. daily, while the former privilege to buy half a loaf weekly has recently been abolished. Hot meals now consist mainly of boiled horse beans, rice soup, and vermicelli soup, with an occasional bit of salt fish in the soup. Another privilege, parcels of food from home, has lately been prohibited apparently to prevent civilians from suffering. Soldiers on leave invariably have the appearance of being physically weakened by having had insufficient food.

In contrast with the shortage of food it is almost incredible what an abundance of ammunition, arms, &c., is everywhere evident. The troops are being supplied with brand new rifles and weapons at short intervals. The German artillery is badly short of horses,

The Great Naval Battle.

London, June 6.—An official telegram from Berlin confirms the report that the cruiser Elbing collided with another German warship, and as it was impossible to take her into port her crew blew her up. The loss of the Elbing was not mentioned in the first German statement, but concealment was impossible, as the crew were landed in Holland. Now that the loss is admitted the Danish newspaper "Copenhagen" remarks that obvious inferences are to be drawn from the attempts at concealment.

The "Chicago Daily News" learns from a naval source of the highest authority that the "battle of sacrifice" deliberately sought by Beatty's squadron resulted in such damage to the German Fleet that it will have no disposition to undertake anything aggressive for some time to come, either in the Baltic, the North Sea or anywhere else.

The French naval expert, Admiral Degouty, writing in the "Evenement," says that the German Fleet will be paralysed for a considerable period. The moment is therefore propitious for the main body of the British squadron, which remains intact, to act on the offensive. He urges that this opportunity for an attack on Germany's maritime entrenched camp will not recur and must not be lost.

Captains of steamers arriving in Scandinavian ports report that the large German cruisers which were operating off the Courland coast south of Riga, have been withdrawn, and that the strong squadron of torpedo boats which formerly patrolled the Southern Baltic have not been seen during the past week.

and lately it has been necessary to reduce teams to four horses per gun and two for ammunition waggon. All classes of ammunition are constantly being "improved," which means increasing the explosive power of shells, and especially of the bombs used by aircraft.

Something which has never been believed possible in the German Army, namely slackness of discipline, has been unmistakably evident for some time past. There have been a great number of desertions, including officers and Guardsmen. This the authorities are trying to counteract by extraordinarily harsh treatment, extra training, and new varieties of punishment, including the tying of soldiers' hands for hours as in war prisoners' camps. From all fronts news is received of soldiers becoming rabid Socialists and Nationalists by the thousand, forming a serious future danger on their return after the war and causing grave apprehensions.

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WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

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 Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya				33.8 Terminus Arr.	10.20	3.20	

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 Bangkok.	STATIONS.	Train No.		Distance from Meklong.	STATIONS.	Train No.	
	III. VII.				II. IV. VI. VIII.		
		A.M. P.M.				A.M. A.M. P.M. P.M.	
Km. B. Hlam- Terminus Dep.	10.50	3.50		Km. 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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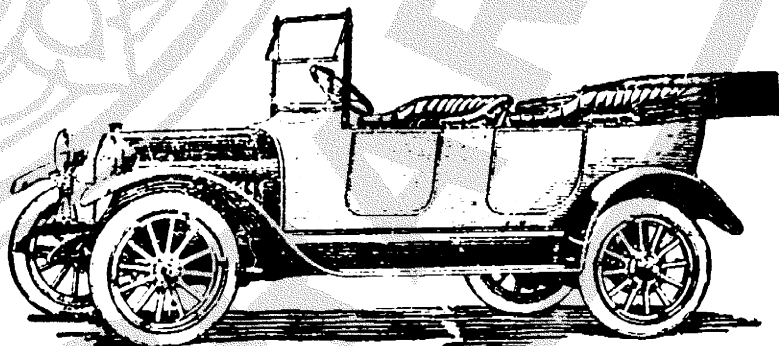
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Siam Observer Electric Printing Works.

The Recent Naval Engagement.

The British Legation sends us the following official communication which we gladly publish.

The *Siam Observer* of June 23rd published a German News Service telegram of June 6th, giving a fantastic and inaccurate account of the naval engagement off the coast of Jutland, obviously despatched for the purpose of minimizing German losses and of impressing neutral opinion with the idea that the advantage remained with the Germans, whereas the real result of the engagement was a British victory severely crippling the German High Seas Fleet, whose losses have been deliberately concealed, but which will become known in course of time. An official contradiction of the losses of the British Navy alleged in the above telegram has been issued on June 15th by the British Admiralty.

His Britannic Majesty's Minister is directed to contradict officially the wholly inaccurate allegation that the British battleship "Warspite," the battle cruiser "Princess Royal," and the small cruiser "Birmingham" have been sunk. There is not a vestige of truth in this assertion, for all three ships are safely in port and will of course be available for future operations.

Berlin's half a Pound of Meat a Week.

Amsterdam, May 22.—The Berlin Municipal Council issued new regulations on Saturday evening for the distribution of meat and fat.

Every bread-ticket holder is now entitled to half a pound of meat or fat a week, so long as there are sufficient supplies. These regulations are to come into force immediately. Citizens are advised to put down their names at their butcher's without delay. Whether these rations will be increased, and if so, when, depends on the available supplies, which, it is expected, will be regulated by the "Food Dictator," who has not yet been appointed. The same rations have been allotted to the population at Charlottenburg.

The Berlin Soup Kitchen Society has decided to use six "Gulasch cannons" (portable kitchens) for feeding the poorer classes.—*Heider*.

An Unorthodox Turk.

Salonica, April 27.—Mehmet Pasha Daghestani, whose death while fighting against the British in Mesopotamia has just been announced, was an interesting character, says one who knew him rather intimately at Adrianople in 1881. He was then under 40, already a Pasha, and a dashing general of cavalry.

To the slovenly Turks Mehmet's smartness as a soldier was a standing subject of admiration and wonder. Those of them, however, who served under him were soon licked into such neat shape that his brigade could have borne favourable comparison with any corresponding unit of a European army, and his officers were models of good military form.

Single-minded, outspoken, jovial and hearty, Mehmet was the anti-type of the official Turk, for whom he was in the habit of loudly expressing his contempt and amongst whom he had consequently many enemies. His language was that of the camp, and the repository of furious slang which he kept for bestowal on his *entourage* was apparently inexhaustible. But it was most generally expended without real wrath and with a twinkle of the eye and a subdued note of humour which seemed to amuse and flatter rather than mortify those who had provoked it.

I remember him at the hour of his evening *aperitif*, which he would jocularly pretend to consider as a solemn though un-Musulman function, calling it the *ekref-saat*, or "holy hour," when, after the labours of the day, surrounded by convivial friends, he would clink glasses to the words "Yakhshai ol," the Daghestani equivalent of "Your health." Many a good story came from his lips at these gatherings, and the sitting would often be protracted until long past the dinner hour. But the cook might fret in vain. Messages that the meat was getting spoilt would evoke such a torrent of picturesque abuse that the orderly who dared to bring them was fain to retire in confusion.

SEITULLAH PASHA. Occasionally the Pasha's brother, then a budding subaltern, would put in a timid appearance. Holding the general in great awe, he would stand at the salute by the door until his elder was pleased to intimate that he might sit down. He would then edge towards a chair at the farther end of the room, partaking of no *raki* and uttering no word unless spoken to. This was strictly in accordance with Daghestani family etiquette, reinforced between the brothers by the great difference in their respective ranks.

The testimony of our officers in Mesopotamia goes to show that this modest and retiring youth of 1881, now known as Seifullah Pasha, and our prisoner in India, had in him the makings of a commander no whit less brave and chivalrous than the distinguished man who was his brother.

Mr. Shelley-Thompson on the Huey Lottery.

Mr. Shelley-Thompson, the Legal Adviser in Puket has written the following letter to the editor of the "Pinang Gazette." We reproduce it in full as it makes interesting reading, especially the writer's remarks on the Huey Lottery.

Sir,—I have read with considerable interest in the home papers a controversy agitating the public mind, as to the advisability or otherwise of offering substantial prizes to war loan subscribers.

Owing to the innate fondness of the Britisher for something in the nature of a gamble, it is extremely probable that considerable sums of money would be subscribed by means of this "golden bait," but the promoters of such a scheme evidently look to the problematical present advantages only, and not to future disadvantages, for it is not a far cry from National Prizes to National Lotteries. To my mind, the scheme savours too much of a National Lottery to be healthy, therefore, from a financial and moral point of view, the scheme is unsound. A public lottery is a public nuisance, for it is a great temptation to idleness, and apt to draw together large numbers of disorderly persons. The mischief of a public lottery is the introduction of a spirit of speculation and gambling tending to the ruin and impoverishment of families, and an increase of crime, particularly petty thieving, robbery with violence, house-breaking, and burglary. This, in substance, is the view expressed by Roland St. John Braddell, Barrister-at-Law, the well-known Singapore advocate, in his excellent "Commentary on the Common Gaming Houses Ordinance" published in 1911.

For many years gaming houses in Siam have been licensed by the State through the medium of a Lottery Farmer, or Gaming House Farmer. Until the first day of April of this year there were two daily lotteries. It will give some idea of the magnitude of these daily lotteries when it is known that the Bangkok Lottery alone was for the year ending April 1st, 1916, sold to the Lottery Farmer for the sum of 3,200,000 ticals—£240,000, this purchase giving him the sole right to run a public lottery in Bangkok.

The proposed sale of this right was advertised annually in the local Siamese papers, and sold to the highest bidder, who became the Lottery Farmer. For the purposes of the lotteries, Bangkok was divided into several districts, and these districts were sold by the Farmer to the highest bidders; these persons again would sub-divide their districts into areas, sell to the highest bidders, and these smaller people would employ Chinese clerks on commission to take money in the streets. These clerks would employ other clerks to sit outside in the principal streets. They would pay the shopkeepers a heavy rental, often more than the profit made by the shopkeeper from his legitimate business, for the privilege of placing a table outside the shop on the pavement, where the clerk would sit from 6 p.m. until 3 or 4 a.m. taking money from the passers-by, ranging from 10 satangs—1/4d. to any amount. Each night there were two lotteries, one about 2 a.m. and the second about 4 a.m. The letters of the Siamese alphabet were used in the lottery, consisting about 30 letters, and each letter is known by the name of some animal, viz.:—The elephant, turtle, deer, pig, tiger, etc., etc. Each night a letter was chosen by the Farmer and the holders of the winning letter would receive 35 times his stake. Loss commission to the clerk who had received the stake.

The King of Siam, whom the writer has had the honour and pleasure of meeting, has the interests of his people very much at heart. Many complaints of the state of things occasioned by gambling, and reports from the Ministry of Justice, caused the King to order a full inquiry to be made into the

working of the Lottery and Gaming Houses, and from the result of that inquiry he came to the conclusion that the existence of these places:—

1. Caused large crowds of dangerous and disorderly persons to assemble during the night hours. That many persons, in consequence, were frequently robbed at or near to the gaming and lottery houses.

2. That persons usually engaged in agricultural pursuits in distant parts of the country were attracted to the capital in order to speculate in the Lottery and Gaming Houses, and if lucky in the lottery would spend several days in the gaming houses. That these persons generally lost their money, (a) in the act of speculation, (b) by the act of some thief.

3. That in many cases these agricultural people became the prey of local money-lenders, mortgaging their land at exorbitant interest, thereby impoverishing their families.

4. That great idleness existed amongst his people; that petty-thieving had increased, and that burglaries armed with weapons made frequent night excursions to houses in the heart of Bangkok. That, under cross-examination many persons charged with burglary, robbery from the person, or petty-thieving, admitted that the various crimes were committed for the purpose of getting money to speculate in the National Lottery and Gaming Houses. Although, by the act of the King the National Exchequer has suffered to the extent of almost a quarter of a million sterling per annum, His Majesty, by Proclamation abolished the Lottery as from the 1st day of April, 1916, thereby cutting away a cancer to national prosperity and it is more than probable that the gaming houses will be abolished at an early date.

A National Lottery, or anything that savours of a National Lottery is unhealthy.

Yours, etc.
A. J. SHELLEY-THOMPSON, LEGAL S. Puket, Siam, June 2.

Advance in Price of "Shell" Spirit.

A correspondent writes as follows to the *London Times*:—

The Asiatic Petroleum Company (Limited), proprietors of "Shell" spirit, are informing their customers that they are no longer able to resist the repeated advances in price made by their competitors, and have decided to raise the price of "Shell" 1. to 2s. 10d. per gallon, this price having been established by the Anglo-American Oil Company (Limited) on May 13. The price of "Shell" petrol of the first quality has for some time been 2s. 2d. per gallon.

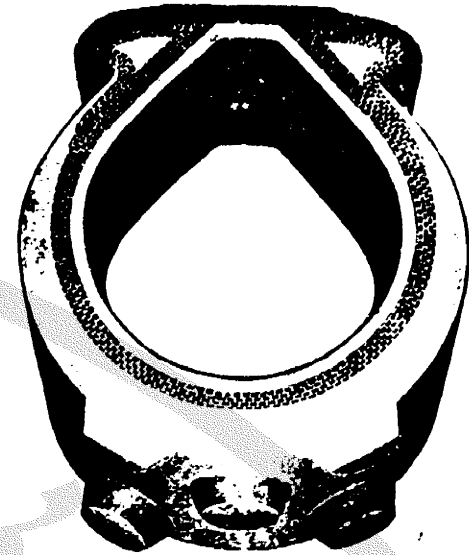
The proprietors have repeatedly stated that their idea in maintaining a price much below that of competitors was to avoid any suggestion that the Government or the public were being exploited in respect of this vital commodity.

Even before the last rise the maintenance of the price at a lower figure caused so severe a run on "Shell" spirit that in order to fulfil naval and military contracts supplies to the public had to be reduced to one-third. The difficulty is that, owing to the rise in freights—many charters for Atlantic voyages have been made at 45 a ton, neutral ships commanding even a higher rate than this—petrol has naturally gone to countries which are prepared to pay practically any price for it, and owing to the deficiency throughout the world prices apart from freights, have gone to a very high level at the sources of supply.

But even at the present price imports into England based upon values of petrol £0.5 in the United States and current rates of freight do not pay, and a further rise, if supplies are to be attracted to the United Kingdom, is possible.

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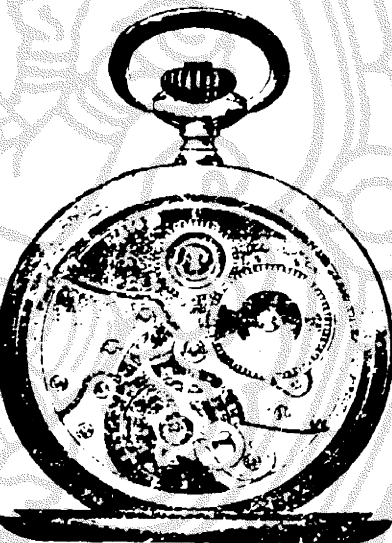
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"The Earl of Claverhouse"

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BY Sri Ayudhya.

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AND

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" " 3 " 100

The Russian Operations.

London, June 7.—Yesterday's Austrian official communique admits that the Austrians opposed to the Russians at Olina about twenty miles from the Rumanian frontier have withdrawn from the first line which is completely flattened out to a line already prepared three miles to the south. A Russian official communique shows that the Germans made unsuccessful attacks at Dwinsk and south-eastward of Vilna. These it is believed were intended to relieve the pressure against the Austrians.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Petrograd mentions Galician reports to the effect that the Austrians erected a whole series of formidable barriers one behind another each faced by regular plantations of wire. Time will be required to hew a path through these obstacles. It is an open question whether advance is a plan concerted with the Allies or a relief of the enemy's pressure at Verdun on the Italian front. Nothing is known to justify inferences concerning the future. We shall do well not to speculate beyond the limits of official communications.

The "Times" correspondent at Petrograd contrasts the present conditions with those attending Russia's attempt to break the Austrian front in December. The Russians were then hampered by terrible mud, the undeveloped state of the available railways and insufficiency of artillery of the calibre required. The roads on the Galician border and in adjacent Russian provinces are now completely dry; and railways have been vastly improved and extended and the deficiency in guns has been remedied. Moreover, the offensive now extends along the front of all four armies under Hindenburg's command, whereas in December, two armies were ordered to play a waiting part while the other two attacked. The Austro-Germans quickly took advantage of this by transferring men from Pripiet to the Rumanian border.

The "Berliner Tageblatt's" correspondent on the eastern front telegraphs that the Russian artillery is most violent over the whole front suggesting that it is equipped with new guns and large quantities of ammunition.

The "Exchange Company's" correspondent at Amsterdam learns that the Russian attack produced a shattering effect in Berlin. Hindenburg personally commands the German-Austrian operations and it is said to have declared that this time the Russians are the great earnest troops are being rushed from Serbia to Galicia but none have gone from Germany.

Game Estates: A Royal Example.

London, May 25.—The rearing of game on the Royal Estates, has been entirely given up since the beginning of the war, and as a further measure of economy and example to others, pheasant's eggs have been sent in large numbers to the hospital, or used in the Royal Household. The rearing of game has, in the majority of cases, been allowed to lapse through want of men, and also because of the waste of land that could be better utilised; but in some places preserves are being maintained. A recent report of the Norfolk Appeal Tribunal shows that a gamekeeper, who applied for exemption, and was refused, was employed by an Army Captain who had a thousand acres. Lord Kimberley declared emphatically that the man's employer was a disgrace to the service.

The Steamship Lines Combine.

A provisional agreement has been made for an amalgamation of the interest of the Cunard Company, and the Commonwealth and the Dominion Line. Of recent years the Cunard Co. had become interested in the Indian trade through the Anchor-Brookbank line, while the arrangement now announced will extend its influence to Australia and New Zealand. The shareholders of the Cunard Company, will shortly be asked to sanction an increase of capital for the purpose of carrying out the amalgamation.

Coal Finds in Kent.

At a meeting of the East Kent Colliery Debuture Holders, it was stated that probably Germany knew more about the possibilities of Kent coalfields than the English did. Before the war a great many Germans were engaged in boring operations in East Kent, and they had informed the manager of the company that they had found a wealth of coal in Kent, such as they had never found in any other part of the world.

The Importance of Reserves.

London, May 21.—Mr. A. Henderson (President, Board of Education) in a letter to his political agent at Barnard Castle states: "Government does not intend to form fresh army divisions but to intend to keep the existing divisions at their full strength with sufficient field in reserve. Experience shows that in even a successful attack the losses were very heavy and that unless the armistice are adequately provided with reserves the time must come when they will have neither the material strength nor the moral confidence which is required for a successful offensive. They must be strong enough not only to strike but to strike again and again."

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at Yokohama.

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U. S. and Mexico.

A Decisive Note.

Washington, June 19.—President Wilson has called out the militia in every State for service on the Mexican border. It is officially explained it will be sent to the border as needed and no additional entry of Mexico is contemplated, except in pursuit of bandits attempting outrages on American soil, but it is probably connected with the Carranzist threat of June 17. The militia aggregates 133,000 men.

New York, June 19.—It is reported a Mexican army of fifty thousand men is closing upon Pershing's force of fifteen thousand. This is the first time the State militia has been called out for active service.

Washington, June 19.—Carranza's demand that no more American troops enter Mexico, and President Wilson's ordering of the mobilization of the States militia, have been followed by a Navy Order providing for additional warships on both coasts. The rapid development of the crisis is due to Carranza's demand being regarded as an ultimatum. It is believed that President Wilson does not intend to acquiesce in the demand. It is expected that a hundred thousand men will respond to the mobilization order. With the militia patrolling the border, thirty thousand regulars will thus be released for service in Mexico should war ensue.

Wilson Hard at Work.

Washington, June 20.—President Wilson has completed two notes, one of which, the lengthiest, is to Carranza. The other is to Austria demanding an apology and reparation for the torpedoing of the tank steamer Petrolite in the Mediterranean, as Austria's reply to the previous note is unsatisfactory.

Washington, June 20.—The American Note flatly refusing Carranza's demand for the withdrawal of the United States troops from Mexico was handed to the Mexican Ambassador.

The Note rebukes the Carranza Government for the discourteous tone and temper of the last communication.

East African Campaign.

London, June 20.—In the Gazette is a despatch from General Smuts saying that the German forces in East Africa were sixteen thousand, of whom two thousand are white, with sixty guns and eighty machine-guns. The highly trained members of his force, especially General Tighe's preparation for the offensive and loyal cooperation; also Brigadier Van der Venster's executing a turning movement to which the rapidity of our success is undoubtedly due.

Kipling's Submarine Story.

London, June 20.—In the first of three copyright articles based on Admiralty reports Kipling describes the adventures of submarines E 9 and E 1 in the Baltic. A second article will be published on June 23 and a third on June 26.

The first article tells with inimitable power the experiences of Max Horton's submarine E 9. How, led by an ice-breaker she proceeded to a certain station in the Baltic in midwinter, where she worked in a mixture of black ice and dirty ice cream; how she manoeuvred in a heavy swell, making depth-keeping difficult, towards the enemy destroyer and fired a torpedo, and then dipped. She rose to find the destroyer had disappeared. Afterwards she went ahead in the chill dark, while the other destroyers sought her. Eventually she returned safely, everything aboard frozen. Then he describes how in the summer time she had often to go to bed by day, while the Baltic was glass like. She was rewarded at length by seeing two enemy battleships escorted by destroyers approaching fast.

The submarine crept up, fired both torpedoes at the leading ship, saw the first strike before the foremost funnel. The smoke and debris rose to the mast-head. A destroyer instantly charged the submarine, which just escaped. Meanwhile she heard the second torpedo strike and explode. When the submarine rose a little later she found the destroyer waiting to pounce but just had time to see one little nigger-boy instead of two upon the waters before hastily resinking.

Carnage at Vaux.

London, June 10th. The Paris correspondent of these "Times," dwells on France's service to the Allies in gaining by her defence of Verdun, time for them to fit themselves to take up the great work before them. He also sends a description of the defence of Fort Vaux, which was supplied to the "Liberte" by a wounded French soldier, who gives a vivid description of the devilish bombardment, which lasted a week. At least 18 heavy guns—mostly 280 and 305 millimetres—were used, which incessantly battered the place. On the morning of the 1th June the Germans attacked the "glacis" in massed formation. They had crossed the moat, and were clambering up the slopes, when the French machine-guns opened fire simultaneously. So terrible was this fire that masses of dead rolled down the slopes, carrying the living with them; and when the fight ended, the moat was overflowing with German corpses. A telegram from Amsterdam quotes German soldiers from Verdun, who are now resting at Ghent, as stating that the dead were piled up in stacks before Vaux.



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BY

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DON'T WAIT

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

TAKE BEECHAM'S PILLS

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

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" " " "	3-60	"
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"SIAM OBSERVER"

STATIONERY STORE.

Dutch War News.

The Dutch Government has signed a contract with the Holland-America line, from the monthly export of 2,000 tons of cotton, 1,000 tons of lubricating oil, 100 tons of edibles, and 1,000 tons of raw material for the manufacture of margarine.

The Dutch Government is formulating laws for the control of vegetable prices.

The demobilisation of the Greek Army continues. Twenty Greek divisions have been sent home, involving 100,000 men.

Dr. Liebknecht is to be tried at Berlin by the High Court, under Article 89.

The "Batavia Nieuwsblad" and the firm of Hillekeus of Bandjermasin have been placed on the black list.

An Ymuiden trawler rescued 32 men from a Norwegian vessel that had struck a mine in the North Sea.

Two Amsterdam detectives have been dismissed the service for being implicated in espionage. They have since joined the German secret service bureau.

M. Seedeman, a director of the "Matin," has been killed at Verdun.

A severe hailstorm destroyed the harvests in Upper Bavaria in Lower Austria.

The international conference of socialists from neutral lands will open at the Hague on July 31. Heer Troelstra will preside.

A Sofia message states that seven enemy men of war bombarded the Bulgarian coast near Coboutchan from Mesta to Kaliberoen. Four hydroplanes also participated.

Four Russian torpedo boats sank the German auxiliary cruiser Hermann in the Baltic. The greater part of the crew and also her Captain were saved.

Dutch Economic Position.

A Dutch exchange of May 20th reports that every day a train composed of from 20 to 40 wagons passes Hengelo en route to Bent Liem loaded with cattle. During the previous night a train consisting of 35 wagons passed through from Rotterdam.

The Dutch vessel Maashaven belonging to the Rotterdam firm of Van Uden Brothers laden with 4,000 tons of grain and cotton struck a mine near the Galloper Lightship and had to be towed into the Thames. The English authorities declined to effect the necessary repairs unless her cargo was placed at their disposal and the ship chartered to an English house after the repairs were effected. Several essentials to shipbuilding such as capstans and rudders for ships now under construction in Holland are now prohibited for export from England unless the vessels in question are placed

"Signs of Decomposition in England."

The introduction of compulsory service arouses in the mind of the *Cologne Gazette* the gloomiest forebodings for the future of England. At this moment, it says, nobody knows where he is. Is compulsory service going to continue after the war? If every soldier now costs the State £500, will it be possible to reduce the rate of pay to the Continental level? Hardly, for it will not be possible to enable in the minds of the people the work of the soldier, which has for centuries been despised. Again, Herbert Spencer saw even in compulsory school attendance an interference with personal liberty, and the popular feeling about compulsion of all kinds is shown by the "worthy fellow" who recently poured forth his indignation in the *Daily News* about "the enemies of English liberty," who had imposed compulsion upon the country. He hoped that this "tyranny and terror" would not reign for ever, and saw no more reason that a man with no "calling" for soldiering should become a soldier than that a man with no "calling" for the Church should become a parson.

"The English point of view cannot be better or more characteristically rendered than is done here by this representative of private English selfishness in its purest form."

The *Cologne Gazette* comes to the conclusion that England has begun to realize how hard it is to swap horses in mid stream, and triumphantly prophesies the continuation of the failure, due to lack of foresight, already exhibited in Gallipoli, the Balkans, Mesopotamia, and elsewhere—"so that England is now only awaiting her Zola, to write after the war a new 'Débâcle'."

The *Vossische Zeitung* learns from London by way of Amsterdam that a Reuter message which described the quiet acceptance of the Military Service Act is "utterly false." On the contrary, the struggle against it has already begun. Anti-militarist societies are being formed everywhere, which are growing into great organizations with considerable financial backing. It is a remarkable fact that numbers of the better classes are joining this movement. Speeches are openly made at the meetings in favour of ignoring the summons to serve. At all events, disturbances are expected to take place if the Government takes steps to apply the law in the coming weeks.

at the disposal of the British authorities for the period of the war.

M. W. van Ryckersveld, Belgian Consul at D'Amst, has been sent word to six years' hard labour by the Ger-

The Summer Campaign.

London, June 10.—The "Times" military correspondent, in the course of his review of the general situation on the various fronts, remarks that the French have suffered losses at Verdun, but the German idea that the French reserves have been exhausted is very far from the truth. The British and Belgian reserves are intact, and while the French estimate that the German casualties at Verdun amount to 35,000 may be exaggerated, the usefulness of nearly a third of the German forces on the Western Front has been seriously diminished. Germany will not lack men during the summer campaign, but the best element is the 1917 class, which will not go far to make good the losses in the approaching struggle. The position in Italy is not without anxiety, but we have every right to expect that General Cadorna will present insuperable obstacles to any further advance, and when he has assembled his means, he will give the enemy a lesson to remember.

British Grant to a Little Hero's Widow.

Paris, May 16.—The British Embassy has handed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the sum of £200 as an exceptional grant to Mme. Jaquet, the widow of the brave tradesman of Lille who was shot for sheltering French and British soldiers.—*Reuter*.

Gaillie Eugene Jaquet was executed in the Lille Citadel on September 22, 1915. A middle-aged wine merchant, acting merely on the dictates of duty, M. Jaquet established an "underground railroad" for army officers and men who succeeded in hiding in cellars when Lille surrendered in October, 1914. For weeks he fed his dangerous guests, who, as occasion arose, were guided by a Belgian professional smuggler across Belgium and reached France in England. Perhaps the most extraordinary exploit of this heroic man was the saving of Flight-Lieutenant Mapplebeck on March 11, 1915, who, having dropped bombs on the German wireless station at Lille, was forced to come down at the gates of the city. That was at 5.30 p.m. At 11 o'clock, in spite of the swarm of German patrols looking for him, the Jaquet's house, where he remained for a fortnight before a favourable opportunity occurred for getting him to and over the frontier.

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. 6.10, 7.30, 8.00, 9.30, 10.30, 11.40, 12.10.
Boats leave Bangkok to Sankuk.	p.m. 1, 1.30, 2.30, 3.10, 3.50, 4.40, 5.30, daily.
Boats leave Bangkok to Kai Koh Yai.	... 2.30 p.m. daily.
Boats leave Bangkok to 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.	
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Boats leave the Lock in connection with the Paknam Railway train, 10.15 a.m. from Bangkok.	

ROYAL STATE RAILWAYS.

(Broad Gauge Lines.)

TIME TABLE

In force from 15th Dec., 1915.

Bangkok Dep.	7.15	9.48	1.25	3.33	Ban Meh Chang Dep.	...	9.7	...	...
Ayuthia Arr.	9.3	11.41	3.33	5.45	Den Chai "	...	12.38	...	...
Ban Phaji Arr.	5.17	12.20	4.24	6.30	Tha Sao "	7.1	2.21	...	...
Ban Phaji Dep.	5.57	12.37	4.30	...	Utaradit "	7.18	2.40	...	...
Lopburi Arr.	11.5	1.55	5.48	...	Ban Dara Arr.	8.16	3.28	...	...
Chengket Dep.	12.33	3.38	...	7.2	Sawa'loke Dep.	7	2.10	...	...
Pak'pho Arr.	2.17	5.40	...	9.5	Ban Dara Arr.	8.1	3.11	...	...
Pak'pho Dep.	2.26	5.50	...	...	Ban Dara Dep.	8.24	3.32	...	...
Pitsa'loke Arr.	6	11.5	...	...	Pitsa'loke Arr.	10.43	5.30	...	...
Pitsa'loke Dep.	...	7.4	2.2	...	Pitsa'loke Dep.	1.45	...	...	7.1
Ban Dara Arr.	...	9.5	4.18	...	Pak'pho Arr.	6.20	...	...	10.34
Ban Dara Dep.	...	9.10	4.26	...	Pak'pho Dep.	3.52	...	7.20	10.43
Udon Arr.	...	10.6	5.29	...	Chengket Arr.	6.21	...	9.22	12.28
Tha Sao Arr.	...	10.15	5.38	...	Lopburi Dep.	...	7.10	11.6	1.56
Den Chai "	...	11.57	...	...	Ban Phaji Arr.	...	8.30	12.21	3.4
Ban Meh Chang "	...	3.8	...	...	Korat Dep.	...	...	...	...
Ban Phaji Dep.	10.10	12.30	4.41	...	Gengko Dep.	...	7.12	11.32	1.52
Udon Arr.	11.7	1.25	5.51	...	Ban Phaji Arr.	...	8.22	12.29	2.59
Korat "	...	6.8	...	...	Ban Phaji Dep.	6.27	8.37	12.44	3.14
Bangkok Dep.	7.15	9.50	...	...	Ayuthia "	7.13	9.25	11.23	3.58
Pattani Arr.	9.53	5.38	Bangkok Arr.	9.28	11.35	3.16	6.1
					Pattani Dep.	7.30	3.55
					Bangkok Arr.	9.38	5.43

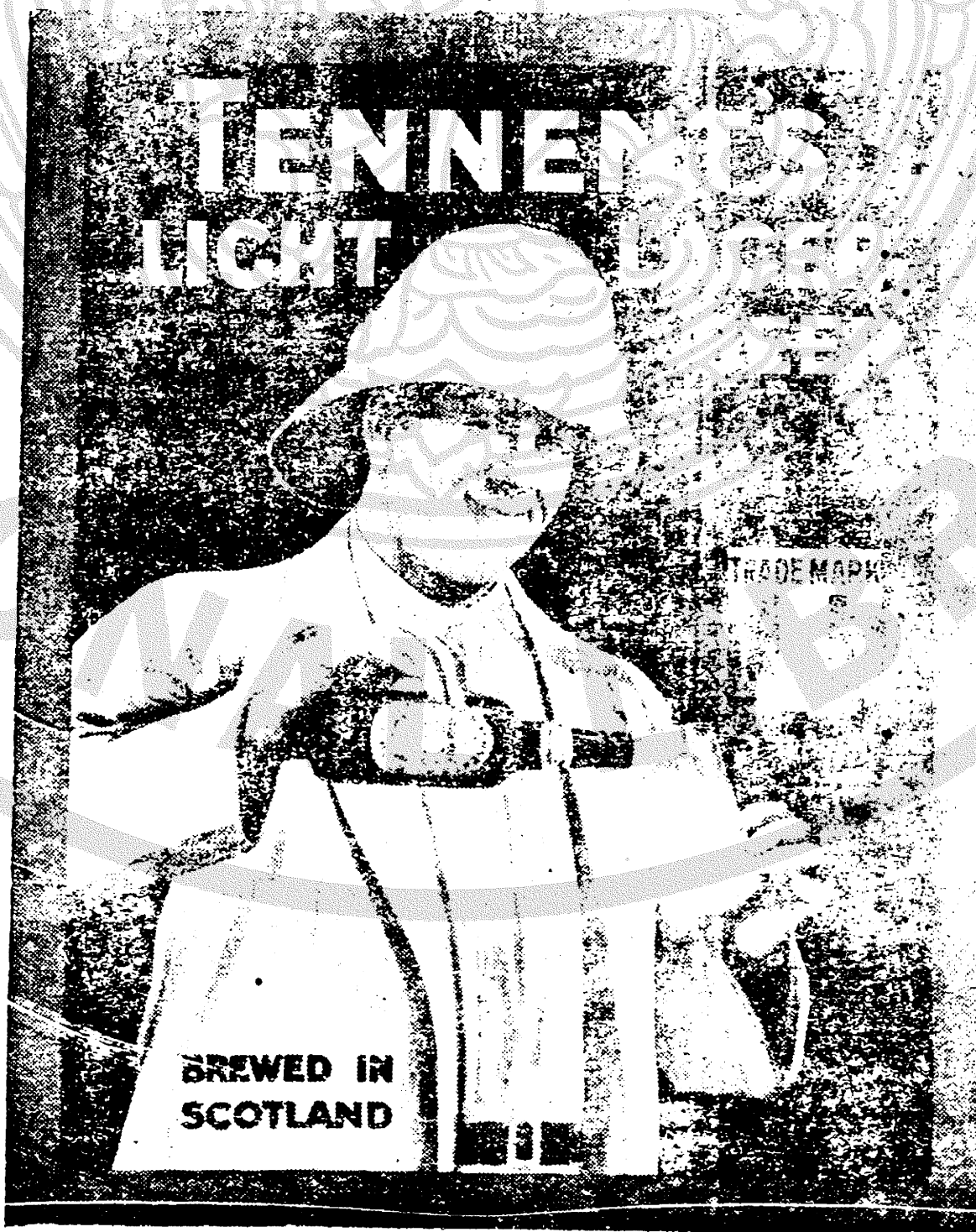
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Dutch War News.

The Dutch Government has signed a contract with the Holland-America line, from the monthly export of 2,000 tons of cotton, 1,000 tons of lubricating oil, 100 tons of edibles, and 1,000 tons of raw material for the manufacture of margarine.

The Dutch Government is formulating laws for the control of vegetable prices.

The demobilisation of the Greek Army continues. Twenty Greek divisions have been sent home, involving 100,000 men.

Dr. Liebknecht is to be tried at Berlin by the High Court, under Article 89.

The "Batavia Nieuwsblad" and the firm of Hillekes of Bandjermasin have been placed on the black list.

An Ymuiden trawler rescued 32 men from a Norwegian vessel that had struck a mine in the North Sea.

Two Amsterdam detectives have been dismissed the service for being implicated in espionage. They have since joined the German secret service bureau.

M. Seedeman, a director of the "Matin," has been killed at Verdun.

A severe hailstorm destroyed the harvests in Upper Bavaria in Lower Austria.

The international conference of socialists from neutral lands will open at the Hague on July, 31. Heer Troelstra will preside.

A Sofia message states that seven enemy men of war bombarded the Bulgarian coast near Cobouthinn from Mesta to Kaliboeroen. Four hydroplanes also participated.

Four Russian torpedo boats sank the German auxiliary cruiser Hermann in the Baltic. The greater part of the crew and also her Captain were saved.

Dutch Economic Position.

A Dutch exchange of May 20th reports that every day a train composed of from 20 to 40 wagons passes Hengolo en route to Bent Liem loaded with cattle. During the previous night a train consisting of 35 wagons passed through from Rotterdam.

The Dutch vessel Maashaven belonging to the Rotterdam firm of Van Uden Brothers laden with 4,000 tons of grain and cotton struck a mine near the Galloper Lightship and had to be towed into the Thames. The English authorities declined to effect the necessary repairs unless her cargo was placed at their disposal and the ship chartered to an English house after the repairs were effected. Several essentials to shipbuilding such as capstans and rudders for ships now under construction in Holland are now prohibited for export from England unless the vessels in question are placed

"Signs of Decomposition in England."

The introduction of compulsory service arouses in the mind of the *Cologne Gazette* the gloomiest forebodings for the future of England. At this moment, it says, nobody knows where he is. Is compulsory service going to continue after the war? If every soldier now costs the State £500, will it be possible to reduce the rate of pay to the Continental level? Hardly, for it will not be possible to enoble in the minds of the people the work of the soldier, which has for centuries been despised. Again, Herbert Spencer saw even in compulsory school attendance an interference with personal liberty, and the popular feeling about compulsion of all kinds is shown by the "worthy fellow" who recently poured forth his indignation in the *Daily News* about "the enemies of English liberty," who had imposed compulsion upon the country. He hoped that this "tyranny and terror" would not reign for ever, and saw no more reason that a man with no "calling" for soldiering should become a soldier than that a man with no "calling" for the Church should become a parson.

"The English point of view cannot be better or more characteristically rendered than is done here by this representative of private English selfishness in its purest form."

The *Cologne Gazette* comes to the conclusion that England has begun to realize how hard it is to swap horses in mid stream, and triumphantly prophesies the continuation of the failure, due to lack of foresight, already exhibited in Gallipoli, the Balkans, Mesopotamia, and elsewhere—"so that England is now only awaiting her Zola, to write after the war a new 'Débâcle'."

The *Vossische Zeitung* learns from London by way of Amsterdam that a Renter message which described the quiet acceptance of the Military Service Act is "utterly false." On the contrary, the struggle against it has already begun. Anti-militarist societies are being formed everywhere, which are growing into great organizations with considerable financial backing. It is a remarkable fact that numbers of the better classes, too, are joining this movement. Speeches are openly made at the meetings in favour of ignoring the summons to serve. At all events, disturbances are expected to take place if the Government takes steps to apply the law in the coming weeks.

at the disposal of the British authorities for the period of the war.

M. W. van Ryckervosel, Belgian Consul at Dinant, has been sentenced to six years' hard labour by the Germans.

The Summer Campaign.

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Ban Phaji Arr.	9.47	12.20	4.24	6.30	7.18	2.40
Ban Phaji Dep.	9.57	12.37	4.30	8.16	3.26
Lopburi Arr.	11.5	1.55	5.48	Sawa'loke Dep. Ban Dara Arr.	7.—	2.10
Chengkhet Dep.	12.33	3.38	...	7.2	...	...	...	3.1	3.11	...	...
Pak'poh Arr.	2.17	5.40	...	9.5	...	...	Ban Dara Dep. Pitsa'loke Arr.	8.24	3.32	...	...
Pak'poh Dep.	2.26	6.30	...	...	...	...	...	10.43	5.30	...	...
Pitsa'loke Arr.	6.	11.5	Pitsa'loke Dep. Pak'poh Arr.	1.45	a.m. 7.— 10.34
Pitsa'loke Dep.	...	7.4	2.2	6.20
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Ban Dara Dep.	...	9.20	4.40	Chengkhet Arr. Lopburi Dep.	6.21	...	9.22	12.28
S'kdoke Arr.	...	10.21	5.41	7.10	11.6	1.56
Ban Dara Dep.	...	9.10	4.26	...	...	...	Ban Phaji Arr.	...	8.30	12.21	3.4
Utaradit " Tha Sao " Den Chai " Ban Meh " Chhang " Ban Phaji Dep.	...	10.6	5.29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10.15	5.38	...	...	...	Korat Dep. Gengkoi " Ban Phaji Arr.	...	...	...	...
...	...	11.57	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.12	11.32	1.52
...	...	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.22	12.29	2.59
Ban Phaji Dep.	10.—	12.30	4.41	...	...	...	Ban Phaji Dep. Ayuthia " Bangkok Arr.	6.27	8.37	12.44	3.14
Gengkoi " Korat " Bangkok Dep. Petrieu Arr.	11.7	1.26	5.51	...	...	...	...	7.13	9.25	1.23	3.58
...	...	6.8	...	...	...	...	...	9.28	11.35	3.16	6.—
Bangkok Dep.	7.45	3.50	Petrieu Dep. Bangkok Arr.	7.30	3.55
Petrieu Arr.	9.33	5.38	9.38	5.43

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