

"Siam Observer"  
Oldest Established  
Daily Newspaper  
in Siam.  
Has the Largest  
Circulation.  
Subscriptions  
English Edition  
1/6 per annum.  
Siam Edition  
1/6 per annum.

# The Siam Observer.

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

FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL. 42. NO. 127

BANGKOK, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1916.

PRICE 25 SATANGS

## STEAMER SAILINGS.

**K. P. M.**

**JAVA-SIAM LINE**  
OF THE  
ROYAL PACKET S. N. Co.  
(KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART  
MAATSCHAPPIJ.)

**DIRECT SERVICE**

between Bangkok and Java.

Through Bills of Lading are issued  
for all Netherlands Indian and Austral-  
lian Ports.  
For rates of freight and passage  
please apply to:

DIETHELM & Co., LTD.,

Agents

## BURNS-PHILP-LINE

SINGAPORE-JAVA-AUSTRALIA  
(MONTHLY SERVICE)

CALLING AT

Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya,  
Port Darwin, Thursday Island,  
Brisbane and Sydney via  
Torres Straits.

Through booking to all Ports in  
Australia and New Zealand.

For freight, passage, full particulars  
and Guide Books, etc., apply to

THE ARRACAN COMPANY, LTD.

AGENTS

## HARP HENG LONG

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

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

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

## KWONG ON CHEONG

HIGH CLASS TAILOR,

Opposite Oriental Avenue on the  
NEW ROAD.

Executes all kinds of Tailoring in  
the latest fashions.

Send Post Card, and he will wait on  
you personally

## Notice.

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

Ah Seang, Tailor.

## Notice.

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

## ENGLISH Eau-de-Cologne "GOLDEN STILL" Brand



When next you are in need  
of Eau-de-Cologne kindly  
give this brand a trial.

### PRICES.

Small size Tcs. 0-60 per bottle

Medium " " 0-85 "

Large " " 1-65 "

English Eau-de-Cologne is very refresh-  
ing and of a delicate odour.

NEW STOCK HAS JUST ARRIVED.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

## Peninsular and Oriental

Steam Navigation Company.

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

### HOMEWARD 1916

#### MAIL LINE SAILINGS.

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

#### 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.

##### For China.

Due Singapore	Connection with	Leaving London
s/s "Novara" April 30	s/s "Morva" April 1	
" " " " May 14	" " "Khyber" " 15	
" " " " 19	" " " " " 15	
" " " " 28	" " "Medina" " 29	
" " " " June 11	" " "Mongolia" May 13	
" " " " 25	" " "Malwa" " 27	
" " " " 30	" " " " " 27	
" " " " July 9	" " "Kaiser-i-hind" June 10	
" " " " 23	" " "Mooltan" " 24	
" " " " Aug. 6	" " "Kashgar" July 8	
" " " " 20	" " "Karmala" " 22	
" " " " Sept. 3	" " "Arabia" Aug. 5	
" " " " 17	" " "Khyber" " 19	

#### Wireless Telegraphy Fitted on all Steamers.

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

#### ROUND THE WORLD

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

Full particulars can be obtained on application.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LTD. Agents.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

### Japanese Mail Steamship Company.

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

Steamers are due to leave SINGAPORE for EUROPE as follows:

1916	1916
s.s. "Kamo Maru" June 11	s.s. "Atsuta Maru" Aug. 16
" " " " 28	" " "Hitachi Maru" " 30
s.s. "Kashima 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. "Fuchimi Maru" " 27
s.s. "Hitachi Maru" July 2	s.s. "Hirano 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. "Shidzuoka Maru" July 19	s.s. "Sado Maru" Sept. 19
s.s. "Kamakura Maru" Aug. 8	s.s. "Shidzuoka Maru" Oct. 11

#### JAPAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Steamers will leave HONGKONG for MELBOURNE as follows:

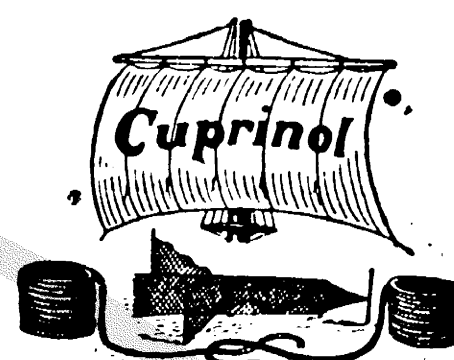
1916	1916
s.s. "Nikko Maru" July 14	s.s. "Tango Maru" Sept. 12
s.s. "Aki Maru" Aug. 15	s.s. "Nikko Maru" Oct. 13

Round the World Tickets issued in either direction.

For Passage, Freight and all information apply to

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Agents.



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

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

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

**Cuprinol awarded Gold Medal  
at The Scandinavian Fishery  
Exhibition at Copenhagen 1912.**

For further particulars apply

**Oriental Store.**



Sole Importers.

## THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

Bangkok-Europe Line

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

## THE SIAM STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

West coast Mail Service.

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

List of Departures from Bangkok for June, 1916.

s.s.	Departure	1916
"Boribai"	3rd	June
"Prachutipok"	10th	"
"Machidol"	13th	"
"Asabang"	17th	"
"Yugala"	20th	"
"Boribai"	24th	"

#### East Coast Mail Service

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

s.s. "Chutututuk" leaving every Saturday at noon; not calling at Koh Tai

s.s. "Krat" " " 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

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., Ltd.

Managing Agents.



## BANKING COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

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

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

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

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

## BANKING AGENCY

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

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

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

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

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

E. W. TOWNEND,  
Acting Agent.

## Chartered Bank

OF  
INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, (Chairman)  
Sir Henry B. Cunningham, K. C. I. E.  
Thomas Guthrie, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K. C. M. G.  
William Henry Neville Goschen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G. C. S. I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

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

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

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

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

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

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

M. Baron Hely d'Oisel, Chairman,  
M. A. de Monplaisir, Deputy Chairman.

M. Bethend  
M. L. Messon  
M. A. Rostaud  
M. L. Dorleau  
M. E. Roume  
M. Stanislas Simon  
M. Edgar Stern  
R. de Tregomain  
M. E. Ullmann  
M. Comte A. de Gernigny

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

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

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

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

## Branches and Agencies.

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

OAMILLE HENRI,  
Manager.

## HARP VOUR LONG &amp; CO.

Facing Sampeng Old Market, Jawara 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.

INSPECTION INVITED. PRICES MODERATE.

Tel. No. 334.

## BANKING COMPANIES

## The Siam Commercial Bank Ltd.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID UP CAPITAL  
TICALS 3,300,000

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. Florio, (Chairman), Phya Boribun  
Phya Boribun Raja Kosakorn  
Sombat Luang Rit  
Phya Jalyos Sombati Narongron,  
W. Brehmer, Esq.  
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.

Current Account Deposits at 1% on daily balances.

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

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

Apply for particulars.

Office hours ... 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.  
Saturdays ... 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

A. WILLEKE,  
Actg. Manager,

Bangkok, March 27, 1909.

## BANGKOK LIBRARY.

Suriwongse Road

(Near the Lawn Tennis Club.)

Open daily, Sundays excepted.

Sept. 1st to Feb. 28th—4 to 6.30 p.m.  
March 1st to Aug. 31st—4.30 to 7 p.m.

Annual Subscription Tcs. 20

Half yearly Subscription Tcs. 12.

Quarterly do " 8.

Monthly subscription Tcs. 3 for visitors only, who will be required to deposit Tcs. 5.

Subscriptions, payable in advance, date from day of payment, and may be handed in at the Library any time in the year or sent to

MRS. GITTIN  
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

## THE

## Siam Observer.

THE OLDEST AND LEADING DAILY  
NEWSPAPER IN SIAM.

## Eight-Page English

## Edition.

Subscriptions Ticals 50

per annum or Ticals 5

per mensem for

English Edition.

Ticals 25 per annum for

Siamese Edition.

"Weekly Mail"

(WEEKLY EDITION IN ENGLISH)

Ticals 20 per annum.

"Siam Maitri"

(WEEKLY EDITION IN SIAMESE)

Ticals 12 per annum

## Advertising Rates.

## PER INCH.

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

Contract rates can be obtained on application to the manager.

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

## TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE  
BANGKOK BAR.

FOR JUNE, 1916.

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

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

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

June 1st New Moon 2.19 a.m.  
" 9th First Quarter 6.41 a.m.  
" 16th Full Moon 4.24 a.m.  
" 22nd Last Quarter 7.58 p.m.  
" 30th New Moon 5.25 p.m.

MARTIN'S  
APIOL-STEEL  
PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irrregularities. Thousands of Testimonials bear witness to the efficacy of this remedy. It is a French Remedy for all Irrregularities. Thousands of Testimonials bear witness to the efficacy of this remedy. It is a French Remedy for all Irrregularities. Thousands of Testimonials bear witness to the efficacy of this remedy.

## Paknam Railway Company Limited.

## TIME TABLE.

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

\*Trains stop only at the request of passengers.

Trains may leave intermediate stations 5 minutes after the stated time.

## America's Position.

"I have just come from America to New York," said a professor of a Western University at a luncheon last December; and in that paradoxical sentence is conveyed a truth which must be made clear if the people of England are to understand anything of the American people.

For, unfortunately, most English people who have never travelled in the North American continent still seem to have hazy impressions of New York as the capital city of the United States, and that beyond it, north, south, east, and west, are the provinces with their many great provincial cities.

An even greater mistake is to think that in the United States there is a united nation as to political thought and international outlook. The fact is that while all who live under the flag proudly insist that each is a real and true American, yet the result of the physical obstacles of distance and variety in race is that there is no common thought radiating from any central point.

America is not a homogenous nation; it is a hyphen-nation. Large numbers of its citizens are not satisfied to be American; they are Irish-American, German-American, Greek-American, Italian-American, and so forth. If the fires of patriotism built under this melting-pot at any point burn hot enough the mass might be fused to something approaching consistency; but it would certainly require an outrage threatening by conquest the very life of the nation itself to effect this. No attacks upon the honor or dignity of the people of the United States would ever find a united nation to resent them.

And yet it is true to say that an overwhelming majority of the heterogeneous citizens of the United States, placed by some as high as 90 per cent. is sympathetic to the cause of the Allies. But there is a vast difference between wishing success to the Allies and feeling an honorable compulsion to participate actively in an attempt to secure it. It is a very long step from comradeship in thought to comradeship on the battlefield. And if the people here keep clearly in their minds that the distance across the United States, after you have landed in New York, is as far as the distance you have traversed across the ocean, it will be realized that the people in Western America have no pressing sense of neighborhood to us in Europe.

The idea which has been spread that the trouble of the Administration to make itself felt more aggressively is due to the embarrassment of a large German population is not true. The most careful estimates would show that the German-born, and children of German-born parents, in the United States hardly number three millions; and of those a very considerable proportion are not at all sympathetic to the Prussian idea of a militaristic control of national life. Probably more of them emigrated from Germany to be released from that than to improve their prospects. But, curiously enough, it is the descendants of German stock of three or four generations back who are the noisy and aggressive pro-Germans in America. Distance has lent enchantment to their view of the dear Fatherland, and the Kaiser is a highly decorated and handsome-looking god to whom they are prepared to offer homage with the Atlantic Ocean between as a safeguard. In short, they see him in a mirror of water, and thus viewed, he seems to dwarf even the statue of Liberty itself. But adding together the total population of German-born and descendants of German-born in the United States, it does not number eight millions all told; and the paid circulation of daily papers printed in the German language throughout the continent is very little over 100,000 copies per day.

Of the American Press, generally speaking, it would be impossible to exaggerate the service it has done to the cause of the Allies in the accuracy and fulness with which it has put the cause and nature of the present conflict before its readers. There have been a few notable exceptions, but on the whole, from our point of view, the American Press has been simply splendid. The leading articles in the New York Times in particular have stirred and thrilled those who were fortunate enough to read them by the passion and the lucidity with which they have contrasted the prospects of a world to be either given over to Prussian authority or to be dedicated to ideals of freedom. And it may be accepted absolutely that thinking American people most clearly understand that the future development of America along the lines of the ideals of the Fathers who dedicated the country to freedom is only possible if the Allies succeed in upholding these ideals with the sword.

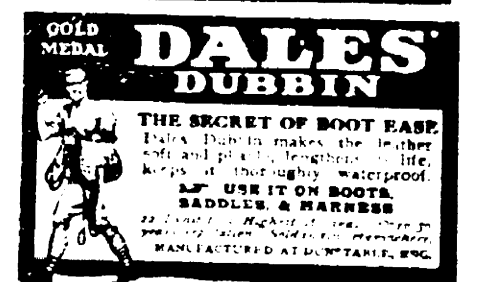
A democracy such as exists in that great Republic has naturally no militaristic sympathies or aggressive purpose. It is idle for people to inquire whether President Wilson will make war or keep the peace. As a President, on a short term, of a Republic, it is for the people in unity of thought and feeling to authorize him to demand of Congress the powers necessary both to declare and wage war. A great deal is unnumbered and often bitter criticism is poured out on President Wilson, who is in the difficult position of being the titular head of a nation more united in name than in anything else.

America never expected the European war, and certainly never contemplated that if it came it would be any direct concern of hers. When Belgium was violated the people, among the most humanitarian of any in the world, were shocked beyond description and condemned Germany in violent and unlimited and scathing terms; but the President ordered a prompt and cold neutrality as the policy of a sympathetic people. When the Lusitania was sunk, and the other murderings of American citizens took place, it was realized by some that perhaps too great a reliance had been placed upon good faith, and that there should have been more faith put in the strength of a good right arm. And when the people realized how absolutely unprepared they were a movement was started, called the "National Security League," which has branches in every State, and numbers adherents by tens of thousands.

It is true that at this present moment America is not in the military sense a Power. But she is a powerhouse. And should her stirrings and impulses lead her to generate and coordinate her resources and forces for war, she would not merely be capable of resisting any acts of aggression towards herself, but would be capable also of playing a leading part in the settlement of international conflicts arising because there were those in the world who desired that Liberty should perish.

## Alleged German Statement to Holland.

The *Telegraph* learns from a reliable source, in connection with the recent crisis, that the German General Staff, convinced that it might be recalled at the Allied Conference at Paris to make an attack on the Scheldt, had taken preparatory military measures and warned the Dutch General Staff that in case of such an attack, Germany would at once invade Holland. The Dutch General Staff, knowing that the German Staff is usually very well informed, concluded from this that there was real danger, of such a nature that, without consulting the Government, it at once proceeded to take the measures it deemed necessary. When, however, the Governments of the belligerent countries unanimously declared that they did not intend to violate Holland's neutrality, and the danger thus proved to have been imaginary and only the result of the measures taken by the German General Staff, combined with the German Press campaign in this country, it was thought best at The Hague to continue to take the matter seriously and resume the granting of furloughs very gradually. Writing on the same subject, *Hot Folk* asks whether it is not possible that the military authorities are too anxious. It refers to the foregoing version of the matter, and adds:—"Our information is to the effect that the German General Staff were uneasy as to whether Holland would be strong enough to stop a British invading army making Zealand a base of operations, and would in that case endeavour to be before the British by themselves occupying Zealand. The reports thus about agree, and give a key to everything that had hitherto been inexplicable."





### Is Britain Doing Her Part?

In an article in the American journal "Collier's Weekly," headed "Is England Doing Her Part?" Mr. Frederic Palmer pays a tribute to British effort, naval and military, based on his personal experience of both sets of belligerents. He largely sums up his impressions when, after referring to the "blunder" of Gallipoli and criticism of British Staff work, he says: "Of course, they made mistakes. It is amazing how few, to my mind. They talk of 'muddling', but it seems to me that they do very much less muddling than they advertise."

The following are other extracts:—I come of blood which has fought the British twice, and would again for the right cause. I write in answer to such questions as "Where is that British Army?" "Why doesn't the British Fleet destroy the German?" "Hasn't England fallen down in this war?"

The British part was to keep the command of the sea. Britain was to hold the German navy in its lair or destroy it if it should give battle—and this single-handed. It is now clear that failure by the British Navy would have meant the loss of the war. Her Navy must be Britain's first thought; her Army secondary. No bulletins of trench fighting come from the British Fleet. Its work is kept more secret than that of any army. It will have only one battle, and that will last only a few hours.

The war against the submarine requires material whose quantity and character, if enumerated and described, would astound the world. No report of it may be published, because that would reveal to the Germans the methods used in overcoming the submarine campaign.

American and other experts agree that professionally both navies have followed the best policy in the interest of their nations. The German fleet is secreted out of the range of any British ship.

In vain the Germans have hoped that the British—who are too wise—would become impatient and undertake some sort of an offensive which would mean the loss of ships; and in vain the British have hoped that the Germans—who are too wise—would come out and give battle. If the Germans thought that they had any chance, they certainly would; for if they should win they would not only win the war but the mastery of the seas and of the world.

When she (Great Britain) saw the fortunes of war were going against her partners she prepared to fight by land; to put in millions of soldiers as well

as her naval strength. England, moreover, was the mint, the foundry, the workshop which must be a bottomless source of supply—while every demand of Jellicoe's had to be met. She plodded on sturdily, if not brilliantly, criticising no one but herself.

Three million volunteered to cross the Channel or go further overseas and fight. That is a different thing from volunteering to fight in your own country against an invader. History has afforded nothing finer than this outpouring, and never was there an effort more depreciated by those who made it.

In conclusion, referring to the large number of men supplied by Canada, Australia, and South Africa, Mr. Palmer asks:—

Wheat is this tie that binds? It isn't militarism. For the Canadians and the Australians and the Africans also volunteer. They do not come by conscription.

### A Clear Head

a hearty appetite, sound sleep and good digestion are sure to follow an occasional dose of

**DAIETTES**

the tiny laxatives. Gentle as nature. Do not gripe.

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Rusks, Biscuits, Croustades, etc.

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A story of Love, Devotion, and Sacrifice that will touch a responsive chord in every heart.

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A Detective Drama in 2 parts.

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A heart-gripping Drama in 2 reels.

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Strathmore Parchment 8½ x 13	Tcs. 4-05	Per Ream
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" Cork "  
" Cork "  
Isis, Cork "  
Rudekeep, Straw "  
Lord Sobs, Gold "  
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BY

His Holiness The Supreme Patriarch

OF

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Price 65 Satangs per Copy.

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The British Dispensary; Messrs. John Sampson & Sons;  
Oriental Store; & Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

**Notice.**

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

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

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For the Chartered Bank of India Australia and China.

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CAMILLE HENRI,  
Le Directeur.

8-10

**Notice.**

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—

Ex s/s "Kashima Maru"

"Nyanza"

"Moyne"

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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Agents.

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Of Furniture etc. of

Captain C. L. Jorgensen.

On Saturday 10th June, 1916.

Commencing at 2 p.m. sharp.

At his residence

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

For TERMS etc.—apply.—

E. M. PEREIRA & Co.

**Telegraph Lines.**

The Post and Telegraph Department reports that Chitengmat line is not properly working with Prae. Kral line is imperfectly working. Malay Peninsula main line is in order as far as Chumpon. Tavoy line is still imperfectly working with Itangoon. Other lines are all right.

**Bangkok Mails Close.**

CHANDABURI.  
Saturday 10th 10 a.m. s.s. Chutathut  
SONGKHLA.  
Saturday 10th 10 a.m. s.s. Prachatipok

**Exchange Rates.**

To-day's Quotations.

LONDON—  
Bank Bills, demand 1/6 7/16  
Bank Bills, 4 months' sight 1/6 17/32

PARIS—  
Bank Bills, demand —

GERMANY—  
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Bank Bills, demand Rs. 113 3/4

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

Dried Cod  
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Boiled Ham on cut  
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Acid Salicylace,  
Acid Sulphuric,  
Acid Nitric,  
etc., etc., etc.

Prices on application.

**THE****Great War.****Lord Kitchener.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June 8.

The Tzar invited Lord Kitchener to Russia where at the request of the Imperial Government Lord Kitchener was to have discussed important military and financial questions.

The King has ordered the officers of the Army to wear mourning for the death of Lord Kitchener for one week beginning from June 7th.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, June 7.

President Poincaré, M. Briand and M. Rouques have telegraphed their condolences on the death of Lord Kitchener.

**The British War Office.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June 8.

Mr. Asquith has taken temporary charge of the War Office.

**The Russian Offensive.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June 8.

Petrograd.—The Russians continue to develop their successes from Pripet to Rumania. Hitherto they have captured 480 officers, 25,000 men, 17 guns and over 50 machine-guns.

**Li Yuen Hung.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June 8.

Peking.—Vice President Li Yuen Hung has been appointed temporary President.

**The Verdun Front.**

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, June 7.

Yesterday there was violent artillery fighting in the region Vaux-Damloup. Raynal, the commander of the garrison defending Fort Vaux has been nominated a commander of the Legion of Honour.

General Mangin has been promoted a divisionnaire.

To-day there was artillery activity on the left of the Meuse at Hill 304 and Bois Caurettes.

On the right bank we broke up a very strong German attack against Fort Vaux by means of mitrailleuse fire. The enemy retired in disorder, leaving a number of dead.

**Russia's Prisoners.**

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, June 7.

The number of prisoners taken by Russia has now risen to 40,000.

**Obituary.**

We regret to learn that Mr. Munsmann Nielsen, the Chief Engineer of the s.s. Mahidol, died at the St. Louis Hospital last night. Earlier in the day he underwent an operation for cancer in the stomach. Mr. Nielsen had been in bad health for about two months and had been at the Hospital for about a fortnight.

**Malays and Rice Cultivation.**

The Malay is giving up the hereditary cultivation of his race, writes the Hon. W. S. Maxwell in his report on the Colony for 1915. It is sad, but with rubber and coconuts showing their present profits, it cannot be helped. From rice, a Malay might expect, if the season did not fail, to make, with the united labour of his wife and family, a bare livelihood: a small rubber plantation yields him enough to make him a comparatively rich man: and instead of the dried fish and the cloth garment that were all that he could afford as a rice-grower, he eats imported rice and dresses himself and his family in silks. Such of these rice-fields as are not cultivated are lying fallow, and cultivation can be resumed when desired.

**Court Circular.**

DUSIT PARK,  
Thursday, June 8.

This afternoon, at Ambara Palace His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to confer the senior master's gowns of the Royal Pages' College on His Excellency Chao Phya Abhai Raja, Minister of Justice; Lieutenant-General His Serene Highness Prince Bavarelej. A. D. C., Viceroy of the North Western Provinces and Lord Lieutenant of Bayab Circle; and Luang Rajadarm Nides, Assistant Master of King's College.

The King then proceeded to Abhishek Dusit Hall where he performed the ceremony of commencing the Moulding of the Candles to be used during the "Varsa" (Buddhist Lent). Members of the Royal Family also assisted in the ceremony.

**Shipping Mishaps.**

We learn that the s.s. Heim when two hours after leaving Singapore for Bangkok on her last voyage broke her propeller shaft and had to be towed back to Singapore where she was docked for repairs. She is expected to leave Singapore on the 18th instant.

The Chinese steamer Kung Peng which had been chartered by the firm of Wang Lee and had left Hongkong about a week ago bound for Bangkok had to put back to Hongkong for repairs, some break-down in the engines having taken place.

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

MR. R. W. Weir, of the Siamese Tin Syndicate Ltd. Puket, left Penang for Europe by the Kanga Maru on the 1st inst.

MR. W. N. Dunn, British Consul at Senggora, left Penang for Home by the homeward bound Japanese Mail.

THE s.s. "Hupeh" left Singapore for Bangkok on Thursday 8 June at 7 a.m. with the European (British India) mail on board.

THE body of a Chinese, aged about 40 years, was found this morning in the canal just near the Windmill road corner of the New Road.

H. E. PHUA Arthakarn Prasiddhi who has been unwell for some time past, left this morning, on medical advice, for Hua Hin, for a change of air.

THE s.s. "Liangchow" which left on the 7th inst. took away ten Chinese undesirable under a deportation order made by the Minister of Local Government.

THE steamers Yungala and Mahidol have, we understand, been removed from the direct run between Singapore and Bangkok and placed on the coast trade again.

THE following passengers are leaving by the s.s. "Kuala" this afternoon.—Mr. W. Kelly Smith, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. J. C. Burgess and Mr. F. J. Ford of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co.

SAYS the "Malaya Tribune" of June 3rd: The imports of white rice from Rangoon during the past week totalled 23,000 piculs: 142,000 piculs came from Bangkok and 4,000 piculs entered from Mekong ports.

MR. and MRS. B. R. Gaudart gave a dance last night to celebrate their marriage which took place in the Assumption Church the same morning. The function was a great success and dancing was kept up till 3 a.m. the Filipino Band supplying the music.

WE have to thank Messrs. The Siam Electricity Co., Ltd. for a handsome pocket diary for 1916. The little book is full of useful information and gives post and telegraph tariffs, railway fares, Government and Commercial holidays, tramway fares on all lines, Siamese weights and measures etc., etc.

**PADDY REPORT FOR JUNE 7.**

Nasuan 1070 coyans at Tos.	84/102 each
Samruang 640	" " 80/91 "
Namrang 60	" " 79/80 "
Total Coyans	1770 "
8 June 1916.	
Nasuan 1860 coyans at Ts.	85/101 each
Samruang 750	" " 78/89 "
Namrang 60	" " 75/79 "
Total Coyans	2670 "



### The Naval Battle.

Ymuiden, June 3.—Three German officers and fourteen men belonging to the German cruiser Elbing have been picked up and brought in. They state that the Elbing was rammed and sunk by another German warship, but one officer says that the Elbing was split by the firing of her own guns.

#### Survivors of Sunk Ships.

London, June 3.—Dutch tugs and trawlers are arriving at Rotterdam, Ymuiden, and Hook of Holland with small numbers of dead, wounded, and unwounded picked up from the naval battle.

The German communicate admits the loss of the small cruisers Wiesbaden and Pommern, while the small cruiser Frauenlob and some torpedo-boat destroyers are missing. It declares that the Germans picked up the two sole survivors of the Indefatigable. Three British destroyers were sunk, including the Nestor and Alcester.

London, June 4.—The Admiralty denies the statement by the German wireless as to the loss of the battleship Warspite and the destroyer Acasta. Both returned safely.

Copenhagen, June 3.—Ten German destroyers passed the Little Belt on Wednesday night going south at very slow speed. One was so damaged as to be unable to proceed till fetched and taken in tow by an undamaged destroyer.

Rotterdam, June 3.—The Dutch papers decline to accept the German claims, and ask: If the Germans were so victorious, why did they retire?

New York, June 3.—The German wireless got the first news of the naval battle into New York, causing a break in stocks, but later the British statement of facts started a rapid recovery and most of the losses were made up before the close.

#### A German Account.

Amsterdam, June 3.—The most important admission in the Berlin semi-official statement is that the whole of the High Sea fleet was engaged in the Skagerrak in the naval battle. Vice-Admiral Scheer commanded the German forces, which also included older German ships of line, battle-cruisers, all light units of the North Sea Fleet and also destroyers and submarine flotillas.

Vice-Admiral Hipper commanded the reconnaissance forces, which first gave battle to the British battle-cruisers and light-cruisers at five o'clock in the afternoon. Subsequently the whole of the fleet participated in a day battle which lasted till nine in the evening. Then a night battle developed, being in the nature of severe destroyer attacks.

#### Danish Skipper's Story.

Copenhagen, June 3.—The captain of the Danish steamer Naesborg, who has arrived here, witnessed the battle of Jutland. He was ninety-five miles west of Helsingør when a few small British warships appeared, pursued by the German fleet. Suddenly the British turned westwards and were heavily shelled for a few minutes. Later, many British battle-cruisers appeared from the west and north and attacked the Germans, who were reinforced by numerous warships coming from the south, along the west coast of Jutland.

A very fierce fight began, the sky being filled with smoke and the sea in an uproar, shells falling around the Naesborg several miles away.

Owing to the violence of the cannonade, the crew of the Naesborg were unable to stand on deck. At length the Germans fled southwards, the British pursuing. Suddenly several British warships appeared from the west. The German fleet then divided, scattering into as they fled. Fishermen who have arrived at Esbjerg state that they saw a cruiser sunk by a mine fifty miles north west of Blaavandshuk lightship.

The captain of the Naesborg states that the German fleet numbered forty-five vessels, including the largest types. The British fleet seen pursuing the Germans numbered eleven vessels. Subsequently, eight other British ships appeared, firing heavily.

The sea was smooth and many sailing ships passed through the firing line.

#### Galant Officers Dead.

London, June 3.—The Times understands that Admiral Horace Hood flew his flag on the Invincible as second in command of the cruiser squadron.

London, June 3.—Admiral Beatty, reporting the death of Admiral Hood, says that he led his division into action with inspiring courage. Admiral Beatty mentions with extreme regret the deaths of Captains Sowerby of the Indefatigable, Cay of the Invincible, and Provost of the Queen Mary.

London, June 3.—The Associated Press states that a wireless message from Berlin, intercepted in London, says that the Germans admit the loss of the dreadnought Westfalen.

The British Admiralty informed the Associated Press officially that the entire British battle-fleet, except the Marlborough, coalled and refitted for sea service within a few hours of their return to harbour.

#### A Great Achievement.

London, June 3.—The Associated Press is informed that the Admiralty that the latest reports of Admirals Jellicoe and Beatty have caused a feeling of elation. They may be summarised as follows: "We went out within the enemy waters, seeking a fight. Our

### Italy's Task.

#### Austrians Continue Desperate Offensive.

London, June 2.—Asigo and Arsiero are not on the plateau, which the Italians still hold, but are small towns, half a dozen miles within the Italian frontier at the heads of the roads leading to Vicenza. The Italians have already announced their evacuation.

Rome, June 3.—The communicate says: The battle between the Adige and the Brenta is becoming more desperate, especially along the Pesina torrent and in the Selte Communi zone. Violent and repeated enemy attacks on the Posina were repulsed with enormous losses. The enemy made furious efforts with great forces against the Italian wings, but was unable to advance a foot. The fighting on the Selte Communi plateau was most desperate as far as Asigo. The Italians are still masters of the lower plateau at Monte Cengio, where they are resisting incessant attacks. An Italian counter-offensive at Asigo made some progress though impeded by the enemy's artillery fire.

#### A Much Disputed Position.

Rome, June 3.—A communicate says: The enemy offensive continued uninterrupted everywhere, but was stopped dead. There was an intense bombardment at the Posina torrent. The enemy was everywhere repulsed with heavy losses. North-east of Cengio, the position of Belmonte changed hands repeatedly. Eventually, it was brilliantly recaptured and held by the Italians.

Enemy aircraft bombed Ala, Verona, Vicenza and Schio, doing only very slight damage. Six persons were wounded.

The Italian airmen dropped a hundred bombs on enemy encampments in the Asiago valley, with good results, and returned unharmful.

[The whole of the fighting mentioned above is in the Trentino, north-east of lake Garda, on the eastern side of the U which forms the Italian attack on the valley of the Thal, of which the Sgana (in Austrian territory) is a tributary.]

#### Outrages in Greek Territory.

London, June 2.—A Salonika telegram says that twenty-five thousand Bulgars have entered Greek territory. Some thousands are clad in German uniforms. The Greek inhabitants in the border districts are fleeing to the south and are spreading panic as far as Seres by reports of rape, murder and pillage.

Salonika, June 2.—An aeroplane raid at Porto Lagos caused an explosion in a Bulgarian munition depot.

#### Smuts Presses On.

London, June 2.—General Smuts reports that the position at Niochimi, mentioned on May 31, was assaulted and carried on May 30 with slight loss. The enemy retreated on Niochimi station, blowing up the bridge but leaving a train in our hands. Our columns are continuing the advance.

#### The Eastern Front.

Petrograd, June 3.—The communicate says: The Germans at three o'clock on Thursday morning suddenly opened fire with rifles, machine-guns, trench-mortars, and big and light guns, north-west of Jacobstadt. His infantry thrice attacked but after passing his entanglements was thrown back in his trenches by our fire. The enemy artillery was active. South of Smorgon an attack was repulsed.

[Jacobstadt, the west of the river Dvina. From Riga to Dvinsk, the places mentioned of late are Uxkull, Fredrickstadt, Jacobstadt, Illust and Dvinsk.]

inferior fleet engaged the entire German battle fleet and forced them to return to harbour and abandon any enterprise which they may have contemplated.

#### H.M.S. Malaya and Three Others.

London, June 4.—Information from Edinburgh is that the four battleships of the Great Fleet which appeared at a critical juncture of the battle were the Valiant, Barham, Malaya and Warspite. The fight then took on a different complexion. The British crews were most disappointed when the enemy fled, and the British at daybreak had to return to their bases, the enemy having disappeared.

It is stated that the Queen Mary sank in two minutes as the result of an explosion in her magazine.

London, June 3.—The fate of the destroyer Shark, one of the three hitherto unaccounted for, is cleared up by the landing at Hull, from the Danish steamer Vidar, of six survivors of the Shark.

The Vidar's crew said that on Wednesday evening they saw a German cruiser sink. Later, they saw a large vessel afire, and heard cries. They lowered a boat and picked up seven men of the Shark, which had been torpedoed five hours previously. The commander, who had a leg blown off, went down with the ship.

Survivors of the Shark state that everything on deck was swept off by gunfire except one gun, which the commander and two men worked to the last.

### Verdun.

Paris, June 2.—The communicate says: There was a most violent bombardment on the whole front at Verdun and the right of the Meuse. The battle continues to vary on the right with extreme stubbornness on the whole front from Thiaumont farm as far as Dambloup. Enemy assaults in the Thiaumont-Douaumont region were repulsed. South of fort Douaumont the Germans penetrated the southern part of Caillote wood and reached Vaux pond, but all his attacks in the region of Vaux-Dambloup were broken, with very heavy losses.

On the left of the Meuse we advanced a hundred metres in the enemy's communication trenches south of Caurettes wood, between which and the village of Cunieres an enemy attack was stopped by our fire before he could debouch.

Our air squadrons scattered an enemy squadron attempting to re-bomb Bar le Duc.

A Fokker and another enemy aeroplane were felled.

The Germans on the right bank attempted between the pond of Vaux and the village of Dambloup a powerful offensive, which continued all day. Continual attacks of compact masses succeeded each other, but the magnificent resistance of our troops held the upper hand.

West of fort Vaux, our counter-attacks replying to every German attack prevented any enemy progress. Fighting on the front of Vaux, which the Germans sought to capture at all costs, attained unprecedented fury. Assaulting columns were mown down by our guns and machine-guns and suffered enormous losses. Enemy masses sent up as reinforcements caught the fire of our heavy batteries and flowed back in disorder towards Dieppe. The enemy in the sector of Dambloup, at the foot of the Meuse heights, succeeded in penetrating to the village, of which we hold the greater part. An artillery duel continues very fiercely on the whole of the right of the Meuse.

Paris, June 3.—The communicate says that on the left of the Meuse our positions on Hill 304, and our second lines were subjected to a violent bombardment. On the right (east) of the Meuse the struggle continues in the sector of Vaux fort, with the same desperation. All enemy attempts against the trenches to west and east were repulsed. The Germans multiplied furious assaults against the fort itself, despite the ravages in their ranks caused by our artillery and machine-guns, which drove the foe back time after time. Nevertheless, during the course of the night parties of the enemy penetrated the fosse north of the fort, in the interior of which we are holding out vigorously.

Paris, June 4.—A communicate says: On the right bank of the Meuse, there was no infantry action. The artillery duel continued most violently on the Thiaumont farm-Vaux front. The situation is unchanged in Vaux fort; the enemy has not attempted to develop the advantage which he gained last night. Our second lines on the right of the Meuse were bombarded.

London, June 3.—The battle of Verdun, culminating as the result of a gigantic struggle, now appears already in our favour, says a French semi-official statement. The only explanation of the enemy's stubbornness is that despite terrific losses he is obliged to finish as quickly as possible in order to delay if not prevent the Allies' offensive.

London, June 3.—General Haig's communicate says: There was sharp fighting in the Ypres salient to-day on a front of three thousand yards between Hooge and the Ypres Comines railway. The Germans opened an intense and sustained bombardment at 9.15 in the morning, extending over the above mentioned front and the area behind. Their infantry attacked at noon and succeeded in penetrating our front trenches at several points, but was repulsed elsewhere. The enemy's artillery slackened at 6.30 in the evening. Fighting continues in this locality.

We exploded the craters on Vimy ridge last night, and in co-operation with our artillery penetrated the German trenches at a few points. Our infantry subsequently withdrew.

The German communicate's assertion that strong English forces were repulsed at this point is incorrect.

Much aerial work was done in the clear weather yesterday. An enemy machine was brought down after a fight in the air and burned by our artillery fire. Another was driven down damaged. One of our balloons was driven by the wind over the enemy's lines, but the occupants landed in our lines by parachute.

London, June 4.—General Haig, in a communicate, says: Very severe fighting continued unceasingly south-east of Ypres, between Hooge and the Ypres-Menin railway.

The enemy, following up last evening's initial advantage, pushed his attacks and succeeded in pushing through our defences to a depth of seven hundred yards in the direction of Zillebeke.

The Canadians holding the sector counter-attacked at seven o'clock in the morning, and succeeded gradually in driving the enemy from much of the ground which he had gained.

The Canadians behaved with the utmost gallantry in counter-attacking

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successfully after a heavy bombardment. The enemy's losses were severe, and many German dead were abandoned.

Generals Mercer and Williams of the 3rd Canadian Division, who were inspecting the front trenches yesterday during the bombardment, are missing.

Opposite our line near Fricourt, north of the Somme, a small party raided the German line last night, bringing back prisoners after a sharp engagement with the Germans. The trench party suffered casualties, but they bombed several German dug-outs.

We raided an enemy trench south-west of Angres last night, disposing of the garrison above ground and bombing five dug-outs, retiring without loss. There has been artillery activity to-day at Loos.

## Items of Interest.

London, June 3.—Mr. Balfour had a prolonged audience of the King.

London, June 2.—At Paris, General Gallieni had a most imposing funeral.

Vast crowds were present. President Poincaré headed the cortege, a feature of which was the numerous taxicabs in which General Gallieni brought up troops to the battle of Ourcq, thus saving Paris. Lord Kitchener and General Haig sent wreaths. The Minister

of War, in an oration at the Hotel des Invalides, emphasised the deceased's colonial work, comparing it with that of Dupleix.

London, June 3.—The London Gazette states that Major Churchill relinquishes his temporary Lieutenant-Colonelcy on ceasing command of the battalion of the Scots Fusiliers.

London, June 3.—Sir Arthur Phayre has been promoted Lieut. General.

Amsterdam, June 2.—A Berlin official statement says that the Kaiser is visiting the army groups on the eastern front.

London, June 3.—The Gazette states that the Bataviaash Handelsblad is added to the firms with which persons in the United Kingdom are prohibited from trading.

London, June 2.—The War Office announces that in order to free younger men for field service it wants a thousand physically fit married attested men over thirty-five years of age for important war work in Britain. Pay, ninepence an hour; the men not to be under military control. The nature of the work is not stated.

London, June 2.—The House of Commons has adjourned to June 21. A special conference of the Ulster Unionist Council has been summoned on June 6 to be attended by delegates from the province. Sir E. Carson will address it.



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#### The Submarine Losses.

##### 6 Per Cent. of British Tonnage Has Been Affected.

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, in a report on merchant shipping losses, made public in London, gives the following statement of total losses to shipping from the beginning of the war to March 23:

Losses to belligerents.  
Steamers—British, 379, of 1,320,000 tons; French, four, of 14,000 tons; Belgian, ten, of 30,000 tons; Russian, twenty-seven, of 42,000 tons; Italians, twenty-one, of 70,000 tons; Japanese, three, of 19,000 tons.

Sailing vessels—British, twenty-one, of 19,000 tons; French, twelve, of 18,000 tons; Russian, eight, of 7,000 tons; Italian, six, of 3,000 tons.

Trawlers—British, 237; French, 7; Belgian, 2.

Losses to neutrals—(Steamers.)—Norway, fifty, of 36,000 tons; Denmark, eighteen, of 33,000 tons; Sweden, thirty-five, of 42,000 tons; Holland, twenty-two, of 74,000 tons; United States, six, of 16,000 tons; Greece, eleven, of 22,000 tons; Spain, four, of 9,000 tons; Persia, one, of 750 tons; Portugal, one, of 625 tons.

Sailing vessels—Norway, twenty-two, of 20,000 tons; Denmark, ten, of 1,500 tons; Sweden, seven, of 2,000 tons; Holland, two, of 225 tons; United States, one, of 176 tons.

Trawlers—Denmark, one; Holland, seven.

The loss to British steam-shippping, says the report, is less than four per cent. of the total number of vessels under the British flag and slightly more than six per cent. of the total tonnage. The French loss in steamers is about seven per cent. of the total French tonnage, while the Russian loss is five per cent. and the Italian four and one-half per cent.

In further comment, Admiral Bridge details the amount of merchant shipping built in France and Great Britain since the beginning of the war, and shows that their losses have virtually been made good thereby.

#### German Hopes at Verdun.

The famous Herr Harden has published in the *Zukunft* some suggestive criticisms of Herr von Bethmann Hollweg's speech.

Beginning with the Chancellor's statement that "the military situation on all the fronts is very good and thoroughly in accordance with German expectations," Herr Harden says:—So

fore Whitsuntide, or that the speedy he did not expect Verdun to fall before this fortress, which has been menaced since February 21, would crush the French confidence in victory, make possible a rapid advance into badly fortified country, and compel a decision for peace. Even if Verdun were to fall before the end of May, the people would have had time to accustom itself to the loss of this town as to the loss of Lille and Maubeuge, and Joffre would have had time to build up the positions between Verdun and Paris according to all the rules of the most modern art of war.

Secondly, says the *Times* in summarising the article, Herr Harden points out the inconsistency of the Chancellor's assurance that Germany cannot be starved, with his fresh attack on the "starvation policy" of Germany's enemies. He remarks that even Cavour in his day observed that war with England would restrict Germany to what she could produce at home, that the agrarians have always used this fact as the most effective argument for the agrarian tariff, and that the present state of affairs can have surprised neither the German Foreign Office nor people like Herr Ballin. Herr Harden says that the Chancellor's argument merely injures Germany's cause and arouses the suspicion that she desires to obtain by unreasonable complaints the right to use forbidden weapons.

#### Russians' Long Journey.

The Russian troops now at Marseilles have taken part in the fighting in Galicia and Poland and, according to the *Corriere della Sera*, were part of the army assembled at Odessa for participation in the Balkan struggle. From Odessa they were conveyed to Vladivostok, 8,600 kilometers, thence via Suez to Marseilles, 16,500 kilometers, the whole journey occupying three months. They were conveyed on a British and a French ship. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* believes that the Russians were intended for Salonica, but that in view of the large force now assembled there by the concentration of the troops formerly at the Dardanelles, it was decided to send the Russians on to the West.

#### BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

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

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### Boxing.

Of the many contests staged during the Easter Holidays, chief interest centred in the meeting at Liverpool of Jimmy Wilde, the British champion, and Young Rosner, his American challenger, for the championship of the world at 8st. Wilde won, as everybody had anticipated, but Rosner was in no way disgraced, especially in view of the fact that he took the ring with a damaged eye, sustained while training.

Rosner who was unknown when he landed in England proved good, hard, game opposition until the 11th round, when the American's seconds realising that their principal had no chance skied the towel. Much of the lustre of Wilde's victory was taken away by a misfortune that happened to the American a few days previously, and was jealously guarded as a camp secret until they met for the contest. While training Rosner's head came into violent contact with that of a sparring partner, and an ugly scalp wound, as well as a badly-damaged eye, were the results. These injuries seriously handicapped Rosner, and no doubt considerably shortened the bout.

Rosner proved himself a little winder in more ways than one. What his actual weight was few, if any, know, but as he weighed in at 8st, at 2 o'clock with all his clothes on, just as Wilde did, there could not have been more than a couple of pounds difference between them. Rosner was, therefore, closer to Wilde's actual weight than any adversary the little Welshman has met of late.

Mr. Eugene Corri, who refereed the contest, paid a glowing tribute to Rosner. He said: "Rosner was remarkable in withstanding attacks to the extent he did. The American proved himself a wonderfully game and efficient fighter, and but for the handicap of the damaged eye the contest must have proceeded much longer. There was no doubt that Wilde was the superior boxer, but Rosner always carried weight with his punches, which got home more often than the little Welshman's supporters had anticipated."

After boxing cautiously and feeling each other out for a couple of rounds, they started in earnest in the third. Wilde showed best, and he soon re-opened the cut over Rosner's eye, letting a stream forth. It never stayed Rosner, who, forcing the pace, made Wilde break ground. Wilde surpassed himself in the fourth, but Rosner was always mixing it, and in the fifth round the latter was cautioned for hitting rather low.

Rosner did well in the sixth and through the seventh round was more vigorous than ever, despite the punishment he was receiving. Rosner was again cautioned for striking low in this round, but Wilde had contributed to it, and the blow was purely accidental. Wilde was boxing better than ever hereabout and the flashing in and out of his gloves proved a revelation even to those who knew him well.

The next two rounds saw great boxing on Wilde's part, and a do-or-die

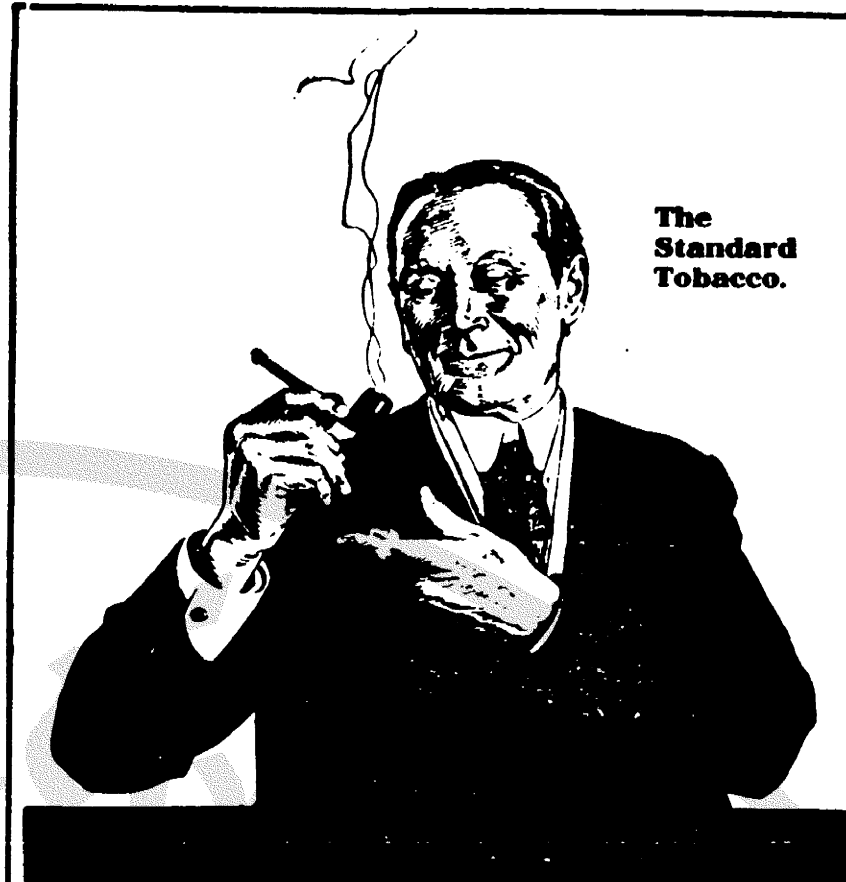
### After War Problems.

Writing in his "Staatskundige Briefen," Dr. S. van Houten, commenting on Mr. Asquith's speech at the banquet offered to the members of the French Parliament, calls special attention to the words: "We desire to secure from this war that international problems shall be dealt with by free negotiation under equal conditions between free nations."

Need there be further sacrifices of blood and property to gain this end? asks Dr. van Houten. Germany, he is convinced, would lend hearty cooperation towards this aim. He continues:—"This conviction is based on my knowledge of the German people and the policy of its leaders, which I have followed in its smallest details for a half century. If we would form a correct conception of the Prusso-German policy, we must not lose sight of the fact, that, since Louis XIV, France has ever endeavoured to create disorder in the German countries. This policy was resumed after the war of 1870, and Russia assisted as soon as it saw its former influence on Germany waning. The fear of this Franco-Russian Alliance is to my mind the great source of German militarism. When this fear no longer weighs upon the German people, the power of the military element will come to a natural end, whilst a continuation of the war can only tend to strengthen it."

Mr. Asquith, the writer goes on to say, complained of the pressure that had for a decade past been brought to bear on the international position by German threats of war. It is doubtful whether the displeasure at this would have led Britain to take part in the war apart from the invasion of Belgium. At any rate, that invasion caused the first great naval war with the latest means of warfare. Will supremacy at sea also be amongst the subjects to be regulated by free nations under equal conditions? Probably Mr. Asquith would answer this question in the affirmative. It may be otherwise in the case of the change desired by France in the Franco-German frontier as fixed in 1871. But it is inconceivable that the French people, should this change in frontier be dropped by the Entente as a general point in the war, would be willing to continue the struggle for the sake of Britain, Poland or Russia. The more so if permanent international arbitration, such as Mr. Asquith proposes should be assured after the war, for it is certainly an ideal of French origin, as is also the restoration of an independent Poland.

determination on the part of Rosner who was scoring but not so often as Wilde. Rosner smothered in the 10th but still Wilde found openings, and in the 11th Rosner could do hardly more than hang on. He was beaten, but would not give up trying and his seconds surrendered for him to save him needless punishment. Though defeated, Rosner had done much more than most had imagined he could.



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## The New Russian Armies Ready.

### Interview With General Brusiloff.

For the best part of an hour says Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe writing to the "Daily Mail," I have discussed with General Brusiloff, the brilliant commander of the army in the Carpathians and now in control of all the armies on the south-west front, the past, present, and future of the war.

General Brusiloff said that it was not surprising that the Germans made headway in the early stages. They were fully prepared, but the Allies were not prepared, did not want war, and did not believe that it was probable. "The new situation has changed all the German calculations based on winning quickly," said the general. "It is impossible that they can endure the strain for really long. The war may continue for a year or eighteen months, but the outcome is certain. If the discontent of the German people is growing it might hasten and in any case complete the military victory which is possible within the time mentioned."

"Although they are still strong there are signs of their weakening. The prisoners are all said to be badly fed and clothed and the enemy has been able to keep up so far only because neutral are supplying necessities across Germany's land frontiers. The British blockade is of immense value. I am convinced also that the great army raised in Britain will help to shorten the war."

"So far as the Russian armies on the south-west front are concerned, they are ready and anxious to advance whenever they are ordered to do so. The troops are in the best of health and spirits. They know that plenty of ammunition is behind them and plenty of ammunition and vast reserves of young, vigorous soldiers. The men are convinced they must and can beat the enemy. The chances of the latter attacking on a large scale are doubtful. His numbers are insufficient and he cannot afford to take risks, especially after Verdun. Neither can he afford, like the Allies, to wait patiently and confidently for the best moment to strike. When that moment arrives," the general concluded, "there will be no doubt whatever of the result."

**Austrian "Nerves."**  
The enemy in all the districts on the south-western front whence I am sending this despatch is nervously apprehensive of Russian attacks. He keeps up at night a continuous play of search-lights and star shells. I have seen trenches illuminated for hours by these means, which is obviously the result of the anxiety of the Austrian command-

ers and disquietude among the troops. The effect on the spirits of the Russian soldiers is excellent. They know that the Austrians are doing these things because they are afraid. They are themselves eagerly waiting the order to advance and would be glad if the enemy took the offensive. They are longing to clear them out of Russian territory and to avenge the lives of the comrades who have fallen victims to Austrian trickery during the long period of trench warfare.

Fortunately they are now on their guard against the treacherous use of the white flag or pretended offers of surrender followed by a volley of fire from revolvers or attacks with concealed daggers. During Easter a party of Austrians advancing from a trench under the pretence of proposing a truce were met by a fusillade from a machine gun.

Tarnopol (Galicja), Mon., Ap. 21, via Petrograd, Mon., May 1.

I have just concluded a tour of the district held by one of the principal armies on the south-western front, and to-morrow I shall begin a similar visit of inspection among the troops of the adjoining command. The military authorities have done everything possible to enable me and several colleagues of the British and American Press to judge of the condition and spirit of the Russian Army, and have provided us with every kind of transport. A special car was attached to trains whenever the railway travelling was possible, and fast motor-cars for good roads, carts for bad ones, and horses for cross-country journeys were placed at our disposal.

I have seen the strength of the main positions and ease with which our Allies hold them. They outnumber the enemy and are far superior in moral. I have seen what masses of magnificent troops are held in reserve. As the guest first of an infantry division and then of a cavalry corps I have seen these troops both of close quarters and at field exercises in open country. They are young, vigorous, and eager. Their equipment is complete and their instruction thorough. It is easy to understand after seeing them the cheery confidence at the approaching discomfiture of the enemy which is felt all along the front. Everywhere are the same large quantities of highly effective reserves held at strategic positions.

"Tell England," said the Chief of the Staff of the army as he was leaving us, "exactly what you have seen. We want our Allies to know how well prepared we are now." As we talked the guns began, and I saw shrapnel bursting above and around an enemy aeroplane, driving it away. "They do no harm," he said casually. "They drop a few bombs on most days on Tarnopol."

pol." (This I have since proved for myself) "but the damage they cause is infinitesimal. Their air service, I am thankful to say, cannot now compare with ours. In every way they are becoming less efficient. All the prisoners taken lately have complained of the small quantity and the poor quality of the rations. They do not reply to our heavy gunfire as they did formerly."

In all the recent engagements the Russian troops have easily proved their superiority. When the moment arrives to advance we shall not stop until we have driven them from every foot of Russian territory. That certainty prevails everywhere I have seen. Those in closest touch with the enemy—officers of the regiments I have visited in the trenches—are the most confident of all.

### Danger Years of Youth.

Boys and girls after reaching the age of 11 are very prone to develop a debility that pre-disposes to consumption.

Neglected debility has often ended in consumption, and for this reason it is highly desirable to cure a bloodless condition.

Whenever the lips and gums of boys or girls become bloodless-looking, whenever they complain of headaches and palpitation, whenever trifling exertion leaves them exhausted and with aching back and ankles, lose no time in getting the blood-help they need. The trouble is bloodlessness to-day; it may be consumption soon. New blood will cure anaemia, therefore, begin to-day.

Whenever a blood-builder is necessary—and growing boys and girls frequently need such help turn to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills will promptly avert every mishap, weak girls and youths into healthy, happy, robust beings.

You can buy Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at any dealer, but everywhere you go ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

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A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. When a bottle of it is kept in the house the pain of burns and scalds may be promptly relieved, cuts and bruises quickly healed and swellings promptly reduced. In fact, for the household this it is just such an emulsion as every family should be provided with. For sale by the British Dispensary.

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### TIME TABLE.

#### LINE 1—BANGKABUE TO BANG QUANG & MUANG NAWN.

Boats leave Bangkok to Bang Quang, Muang Nawn & Pakret.  
a.m. 6.10, 7.30, 8.00, 9.30, 10.30, 11.40, 12.10.  
p.m. 1, 1.30, 2.30, 3.10, 3.50, 4.40, 5.30, daily.  
Bangkabue to Samkuk ... 2.30 p.m. daily.  
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#### LINE 2—TANON TOK TO PAKLAT in connection with Paklat Train Cars Thabin.

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

#### LINE 3—THA CHANG WANG LUANG TO KLONG BANGKOK NOI.

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

#### LINE 4—KLONG SAMRONG LOCK TO BANG HIA.

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

## ROYAL STATE RAILWAYS.

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### TIME TABLE

In force from 15th Dec., 1915.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Bangkok Dep.	7.00	9.48	1.25	3.33	Ban Meh Chang Dep.	...	9.7	...	...
Ayuthia Arr.	9.3	11.11	3.33	5.45	...	...	...	...	...
Ban Phaji Arr.	9.17	12.20	4.24	6.30	Den Chai ..	...	12.38	...	...
					Tha Sao ..	7.1	2.21	...	...
Ban Phaji Dep.	9.57	12.37	4.30	...	Uradit ..	7.18	2.40	...	...
Lopburi Arr.	11.5	1.55	5.48	...	Ban Dara Arr.	8.16	3.26	...	...
Chengket Dep.	12.33	3.38	...	a.m.	Sawa'loke Dep.	7.00	2.10	...	...
Pak'pho Arr.	2.17	5.10	...	9.5	Ban Dara Arr.	8.1	3.11	...	...
Pak'pho Dep.	2.26	5.30	...	...	Ban Dara Dep.	8.24	3.32	...	...
Pitsa'loke Arr.	6.00	11.5	...	...	Pitsa'loke Arr.	10.43	5.30	...	...
Pitsa'loke Dep.	...	7.1	2.2	...	Pitsa'loke Dep.	1.45	...	...	a.m.
Ban Dara Arr.	...	9.5	4.18	...	Pak'pho Arr.	6.20	...	...	10.34
Ban Dara Dep.	...	9.20	4.40	...	Pak'pho Dep.	...	3.52	a.m.	a.m.
Skadoke Arr.	...	10.21	5.41	...	...	...	7.20	10.43	...
Ban Dara Dep.	...	9.10	4.26	...	Chengket Arr.	6.21	...	9.22	12.28
Uradit ..	...	10.6	5.29	...	Lopburi Dep.	...	7.10	11.6	1.56
Tha Sao Arr.	...	10.15	5.38	...					
Den Chai ..	...	11.57	...	...	Ban Phaji Arr.	...	8.30	12.21	3.4
Ban Meh ..	...	3.8	...	...					
Chang ..	...	...	...	...	Korat Dep	...	...	7.00	...
					Gengko Arr.	...	7.12	11.32	1.52
Ban Phaji Dep.	10.00	12.30	4.41	...	Ban Phaji Arr.	...	8.22	12.29	2.59
Gengko Arr.	11.7	1.26	5.51	...					
Korat ..	...	6.8	...	...	Ban Phaji Dep.	6.27	8.37	12.44	3.14
					Ayuthia ..	7.13	9.25	1.23	3.58
Bangkok Dep.	7.15	3.50	...	...	Bangkok Arr.	9.28	11.55	3.16	6.00
Petrieu Arr.	9.33	5.58	...	...					
					Petrieu Dep.	...	7.30	3.55	...
					Bangkok Arr.	9.38	5.43	...	...

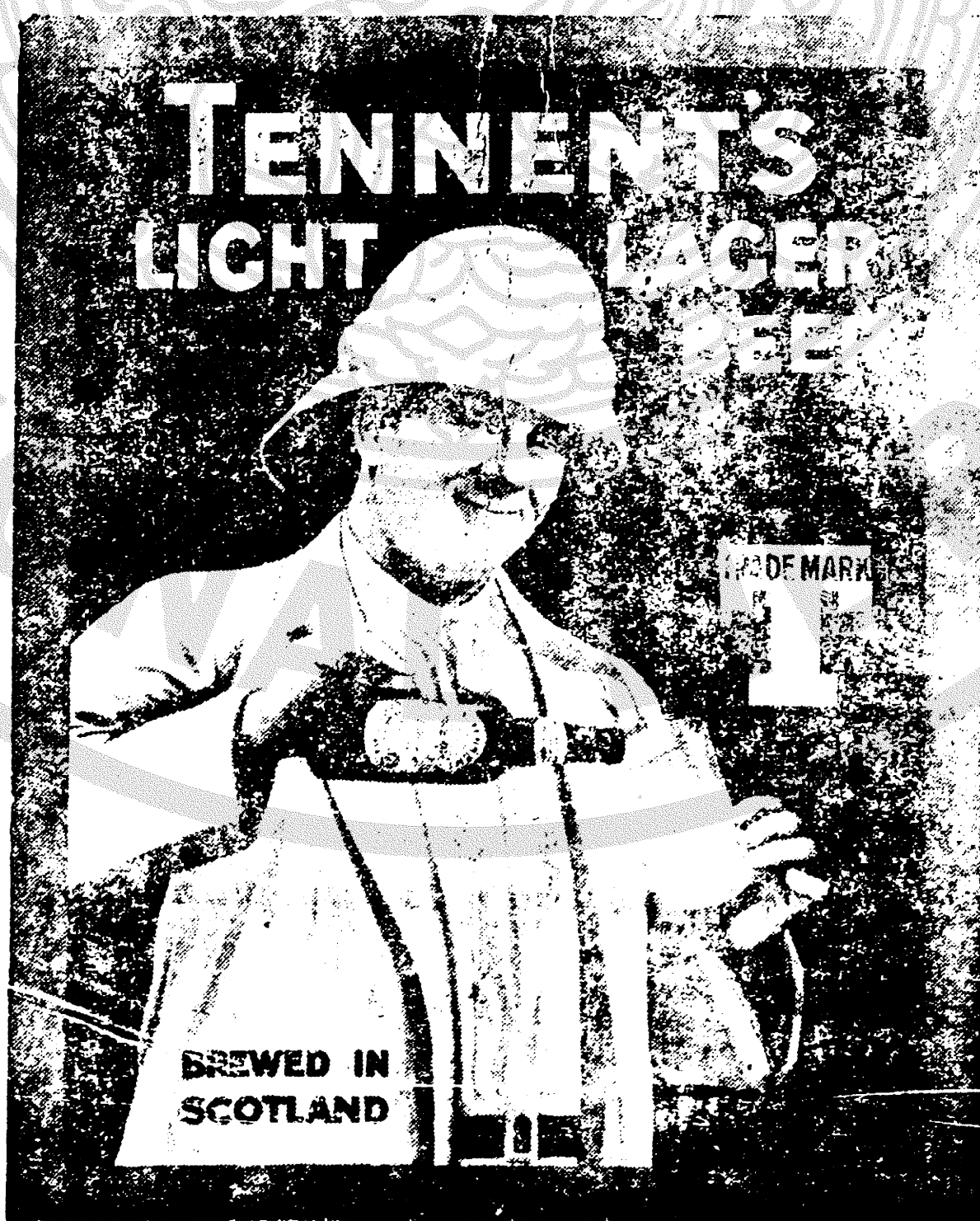
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# Seasons



# DON'T FORGET

TO ASK

FOR THE

RED

# TRADE MARK

# IT'S

# IT

# Obtainable Everywhere.