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The Siam Observer.

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FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL. 42. NO. 219.

BANGKOK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1916

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

HOMeward

1916

MAIL LINE SAILINGS.

| Leaves Singapore | | Connecting at | Due London |
|------------------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| Thursday | | Colombo with | |
| s.s. "Nampur" | Sept. 28 | "Kaimosi" | Oct. 3 |
| "Sardinia" | Oct. 12 | "Arabia" | Nov. 12 |
| "Novara" | " 26 | "Morea" | " 26 |
| "Nore" | Nov. 9 | "Medina" | Dec. 10 |
| "Nyanza" | Nov. 23 | "Mongolia" | Dec. 21 |
| "Malta" | Dec. 7 | "Malwa" | Jan. 7 |
| "Nankin" | " 21 | "Kaisar-i-Hind" | " 21 |

OUTWARD—1916.

For China.

| Due Singapore | Connection with | Leaving London |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Oct. 1 | "Medina" | Sept. 1 |
| "Nyanza" Oct. 15 | "Arabia" | Oct. 12 |
| "Malta" Oct. 30 | "Morea" | Oct. 29 |
| "Nankin" Nov. 13 | "Medina" | Oct. 12 |
| "Novara" Nov. 26 | "Mongolia" | Oct. 27 |
| "Sardinia" Dec. 11 | "Malwa" | Nov. 9 |
| "Nyanza" Dec. 25 | "Kaimosi" | Nov. 21 |
| "Nampur" Jan. 7 | "Kaisar-i-Hind" | Dec. 5 |

Wireless Telegraphy Fitted on all Steamers.

All passengers holding through tickets will be met on arrival at Singapore by
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Steamers are due to leave SINGAPORE for EUROPE as follows:

| 1916 | | 1916 | |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------------|---------|
| s.s. Atsuta Maru | Aug. 26 | s.s. Kitano Maru | Oct. 11 |
| s.s. Hatachi Maru | Sept. 30 | s.s. Fushimi Maru | Nov. 25 |
| s.s. Iyo Maru | Sept. 13 | s.s. Hiran Maru | Nov. 9 |
| s.s. Miyazaki Maru | Oct. 27 | s.s. Kaga Maru | Nov. 23 |
| FOR HONGKONG AND JAPAN. | | 1916 | |
| s.s. Kitano Maru | Aug. 13 | s.s. Katori Maru | Oct. 22 |
| s.s. Fushimi Maru | Aug. 27 | s.s. Kashima Maru | Nov. 5 |
| s.s. Hiran Maru | Sept. 10 | s.s. Mishima Maru | Nov. 19 |
| s.s. Kaga Maru | Sept. 24 | s.s. Suwa Maru | Dec. 3 |
| s.s. Kamo Maru | Oct. 8 | s.s. Atsuta Maru | Dec. 17 |

JAPAN-AMERICA LINE.

Steamers are due to leave HONGKONG for SEATTLE as follows:

| 1916 | | 1916 | |
|--------------------|----------|--------------------|---------|
| s.s. Kamakura Maru | Aug. 8 | s.s. Shizuoka Maru | Oct. 11 |
| s.s. Yokohama Maru | Aug. 30 | s.s. Kamakura Maru | Oct. 31 |
| s.s. Sado Maru | Sept. 19 | s.s. Yokohama Maru | Nov. 22 |

JAPAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Steamers will leave HONGKONG for MELBOURNE as follows:

| 1916 | | 1916 | |
|-----------------|----------|-----------------|---------|
| s.s. Aki Maru | Aug. 15 | s.s. Nikko Maru | Oct. 13 |
| s.s. Tango Maru | Sept. 12 | s.s. Aki Maru | Nov. 14 |

Round the World Tickets issued in either direction.

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beg to
draw
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attention to
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MALAGA Superior qualities **MADEIRA**

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For Koh Lak, Chumpen, Taku, Langsien, Bandon, Koh Samut, Laco,
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Semerak, Biau, Tringannu, Kretay and Singapore.

Departures from Bangkok.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|----|-----|
| s.s. "Asiang" | ... | 30 | 16 |
| s.s. "Yungta" | ... | 3 | 10 |
| s.s. "Boeibat" | ... | 7 | ... |
| No departure | ... | 10 | ... |
| s.s. "Prachinburi" | ... | 14 | ... |
| s.s. "Mahidol" | ... | 17 | ... |
| s.s. "Asiang" | ... | 21 | ... |

Not calling at Koh Lak, Taku, Koh Samut, Kretay,
Koh Samut, Panarat, Kelantan.

East Coast Mail Service

For Sriracha, Kohsichang, Koh Tai, Koh Pra, Rayong, Koh Samut,
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s.s. "Chantaboon" leaving every Wednesday at noon; not calling at Koh Tai

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SILVER ... 18,000,000
33,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

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HONGKONG.
CHIEF MANAGER.
N. J. STARR.

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| | | |
|------------|--------------|---------------|
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| Colombo | Malacca | Singapore |
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| Hankow | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Hongkong | New York | Yokohama |
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Chartered Bank

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INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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

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G. B. ALLEN,
Agent.
[2]

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

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| Monte | Djibouti |
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Have you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle today, apply it with a vigorous massage to the afflicted parts, and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by the British Dispensary.

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Phya Boribun Raja, Kosaokorn
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Actg. Manager.

Bangkok, March 27, 1909.

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NEWSPAPER IN SIAM.

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

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APIOL-STEEL
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A French Remedy for all Rheumatism. Thousands of London have been cured of this disease, the most painful of all, by the use of this remedy. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy. It is sold in all Chemists and Druggists, or sent free from the MARTIN'S, London, ENGLAND.

Commercial Hotel.

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A Popular Hotel

Being Close to Banks

and Business Centre.

Excellent Cuisine. Terms moderate.
Billiard Room Attached.

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BANGKOK BAR.

FOR SEPT., 1916.

A.M.

Sept. H. W. Ft. & in. L. W. (Approx.)

16 7 30 13 2 1-2 7-0

17 8 30 13 3 1-2 7-0

18 9 00 13 0 2-3 6-0

19 9 30 12 10 3-4 6-0

20 10 30 12 7 4-5 6-0

21 12 00 12 7 4-5 6-0

22 ... 5-6 6-0

23 ... 6-7 6-0

24 ... 8-9 6-0

25 2 30 11 3 8-9 6-0

26 3 00 12 0 10-11 6-0

27 4 00 12 7 11-12 6-0

28 5 00 13 3 11-12 6-0

29 6 00 13 11 12-0 6-0

30 6 30 14 5 12-0 7-0

Oct. 1 7 00 14 5 ...

2 8 00 14 6 1-0 7-0

3 9 30 14 2 1-2 6-7

4 11 00 13 8 2-3 6-7

5 11 30 13 11 3-4 6-7

6 ... 4-5 6-7

7 ... 7-8 6-7

8 ... 9-10 6-7

9 2 30 10 8 9-10 6-7

10 3 30 12 1 9-10 6-7

11 4 00 13 1 10-11 7-0

12 5 00 13 9 11-12 7-0

13 6 00 14 2 12-0 7-0

14 6 30 14 2 1-0 6-0

15 7 00 14 9 1-0 6-0

P.M.

Sept. H. W. Ft. & in. L. W. (Approx.)

16 7 00 13 10 1-2 7-0

17 7 00 13 8 ...

18 7 00 13 1 ...

19 7 30 13 1 ...

20 7 00 13 1 ...

21 6 00 13 0 ...

22 4 00 13 8 ...

23 4 30 14 3 ...

24 4 30 14 5 ...

25 5 00 14 4 ...

26 5 00 14 4 ...

27 5 30 14 4 ...

28 6 00 14 7 ...

29 6 00 14 9 12-0 7-0

30 6 00 14 6 ...

Oct. 1 6 30 14 2 ...

2 6 30 13 11 ...

3 7 00 13 8 ...

4 7 30 13 5 ...

5 1 00 14 2 ...

6 3 00 14 3 ...

7 3 30 14 3 ...

8 4 00 14 3 ...

9 4 30 14 5 ...

10 5 00 14 6 12-0 7-0

11 5 30 14 8 12-0 7-0

12 5 30 14 3 ...

13 5 30 13 10 1-0 7-0

14 5 30 13 9 ...

15 6 00 13 9 ...

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Oct. 4th First Quarter 5.13 p.m.

11th Full Moon 1.43 p.m.

19th Last Quarter 7.51 a.m.

27th New Moon 3.19 a.m.

A New Shipping Enterprise.

Just before the war negotiations were concluded by a British shipping syndicate for the acquisition of important oil interests in California, but owing to the unsettled financial conditions that ensued the option was cancelled. I now understand, says a London correspondent, that Mr. Andrew Weir, the well known shipowner has been on a visit to Los Angeles in this connection, and that the original scheme will be carried out. Among others associated with it are Earl Grey, Lord Pirrie, Mr. Thomas Royden, and Mr. Hans Andersen, managing director of the East Asiatic Company, Copenhagen, for which 18 motor ships of from 10,000 to 13,000 tons dead weight are now being built. The British concerns involved are, I believe, the Cunard, White Star, Un-on-Cast, Elder Dempster, Atlantic Transport, Dominion, and Leyland lines, and it is likely that most if not all of their vessels will be fitted to burn oil when shipbuilding conditions are easier. The syndicate will also establish large stations for the supply of oil fuel on various ocean routes. Orders for a large number of vessels of the tank type were placed with British firms some time ago, but owing to the great pressure of naval work many of them are now being built in the United States. Surprisingly good progress has also of late been made with the development of internal-combustion engines, and it is confidently expected that before long some of the biggest ships without funnels will be driven by them.

The War Situation.

Allahabad, Sept. 28th.—The Berlin Post candidly describes Field Marshal von Falkenhayn's dismissal as an admission of defeat at Verdun, and adds: "It was said that von Falkenhayn would be justified in sacrificing half a million if he could capture Verdun. He has lost the elite of the Imperial army and Verdun represents a military defeat, the consequences of which are seen in Northern France, Russia, in the Trentino and on the Isonzo, and a moral defeat the repercussions of which is being felt so strongly in the Balkans."

The Munich Post recognises that all the pan German projects for an energetic peace are now reduced to nought.

"There is now not one man in all Germany who does not recognise that the question has become simply that of our national existence."

"The Rumanian army is proving to be a well-organised machine. The infantry personnel handle the new and heavy equipments expertly. Since the day when Turkey was attacked Rumania has conserved her strength and enters the field with the lessons of three wars to guide her; so that she is complete in all the essentials necessary for war against the Teutons. She is stronger than Bulgaria or Serbia was. Her steady accumulations of strength, munitions and money place her in value far above any comparison by mere numbers."

The Paris correspondent of The Times points out that since the commencement of the Somme offensive almost every village taken has been attacked from three sides after the Allied line has been pushed forward on either side of it. This process is apparently being applied at Thiépval, Comblès and Chaulnes (Pioneer.)

Rainfall.

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

KRUNG DEB.
At Phra Pradaeng Sept. 22 37.8 mm.
" Phra Pradaeng " 24 16.5 "
" Min. of L. & A. " 26 20.8 "
" Suddprakar " 26 33.5 "

MONDOL KRUNG KAO.
At Krungrao Sept. 25 18.2 "
" Angkor " 25 10.5 "

MONDOL NAGOR JAISRI.
At Suddsagar Sept. 22 25.5 "
" Suddsagar " 24 2.9 "
" Negor Pathom " 25 10.5 "
" Subarnburi " 25 4.0 "
" Nagor Pathom " 26 4.1 "

MONDOL RAJBURI.
At Rajburi Sept. 25 21.2 "
" Rajburi " 26 3.4 "
" Suddsagram " 26 10.7 "

MONDOL PRACHIN.
At Jolburi Sept. 24 9.0 "
" Naxoengsao " 25 23.7 "
" Prachinburi " 25 26.9 "
" Jolburi " 25 5.5 "

Siam Observer

Special War Edition

Subscription Tcs. 4 per mensem

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New Arrivals of Chemicals

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

Prices on application.

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

"Clogs on Our Wheels."

By ASVABAHU.

Reprinted from the pages of the Siam Observer.

FOR SALE

AT

The Siam Observer Offices.

Ticals 2.50 each.

Paris After Two Years.

By A Resident.

The weather has helped to make vivid the inevitable reminiscences of the Paris of August, '14. It lacks the pitiless blazing quality of that unforgettable month, but it has been quite hot enough to revive in us the physical discomfort of that extraordinary period. It is almost amusing to contrast the life here now with what it was then. There was only one thing that existed then; we lived and breathed in the war, and had a sense of vertigo, for the stoppage of normal life in the city between four and five o'clock on the Saturday afternoon was so sudden that it was almost as though one's horse had unexpectedly stopped, and cast one over his head down a precipice. We had little news, and what we had was bad, and the single sheets of the newspapers took about as much notice of the ordinary daily life of citizens as they did of the ordinary daily life of Polar bears. Now we are living a life of *faits divers*, both in politics and in the social sense. The war still occupies us in our intensest feelings and thoughts, but we have become aware of our lives again, and the chinks in our being are filled up with the most ridiculous trifles. People get divorced, and women wear rabbit-skin on mackintosh coats, and the papers solemnly tell us about them. Nothing ever happens in Paris itself that has any importance whatever; everybody is away, and if that thunder is muttering below the political horizon it is not heard in the ordinary circles of existence. This is just as well, as there will be time enough to deal with the very dirty weather it is likely to be when it arrives.

Those who remain in Paris find amusement in trifles. A very smart officer of one of our most distant Allies has provided us with the necessary weekly café joke without which Paris would fade away and die. He lunched at one of the most famous restaurants in the world, which is presided over by one of the astutest and cleverest of gentlemen, who is known by a pet name in at least nine out of the ten Cosmopolitan worlds which prefer eating away from home. When the time came to pay, the officer drew forth a cheque book, and made out a cheque for eighty pounds. He was one of the nicest people to look at you can possibly imagine, so very clean and smart, and in such a becoming uniform and with such beautifully-kept nails, which last is an item never overlooked by restaurant keepers. And of course he was an Ally, and if any difficulty had been made about cashing the cheque he need only have said in a loud voice: "You refuse to trust the word of an Allied officer?" and he would have had all public opinion on his side. The end of the story is almost too banal to tell, but the non-existent account in a big

bank here had confirmed one more Frenchman in his dislike of cheques, and taken the place of the summer big gooseberry in our talk.

Among the other "faits divers" which constitute the Paris life of August, 1916, are the apprehension of a wine merchant who sent four bottles of absinthe to a customer under false labels, hoping thus to escape the prohibition of its sale, and was found out because four thirsty porters broke open the case and got absinthe drunk, which is a kind of tipiness not to be mistaken; the divorce of the airman Gilbert, whose sensational escape from Switzerland entitled his domestic troubles to press comment; the threat of a Verdun monument in Paris, to commemorate soldiers whom even the volatile memory of human nature could hardly forget; the arrival of storks from Alsace, bewildered and annoyed by more gunfire than we knew was taking place there; the prevalence of rabies, due to the number of stray dogs all over France; and of course, talk about M. Cailaux. He is our French sea-serpent; when nothing else is happening, we talk about him. It is a case of "Bonny Cailaux's nose awa'."

Will he no come back a com? We have our distinguished visitors, Lord Northcliffe, and H. G. Wells, and Raemaekers, all on their way from Somewhere Else. The Embassy is still here, and half at work, from which one argues that slowness on the Somme need by no means be found discouraging, or considered as a preface to halting there. These and other things verge on the limits of what may not be said, but which everyone would be glad to hear. It is very true that no news is good news. In the mean while, the tragic empty Paris of two years ago has given place to a quietly cheery city, fond, as Paris always is, of mischief, of malicious stories, and not devoid of political trouble on the breeze. But if one might describe it, it would best be done by referring to some of our public characters in England, who do the same things at the wrong times, and then trot to Whiteley's for ready-made haloes while the public howls for ready-made nooses. The difficulty is that the French public has political opinions, which in England are mostly confined to tailors and Ministers, and consequently it cannot be relied on to act with such prompt common sense as our own honest but stupid man in the street.—*Truth*.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

Are you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed to, and it will cure you. For sale by the British Dispensary.

Siam Motor Works Ltd.

**MOTOR CAR
ACCESSORIES**

**FRESH
STOCKS
OF THE
BEST
MAKES
OF
TYRES
ALWAYS
ARRIVING**

**REPAIRS
REPAINTING**

DUNLOP

GOODRICH

MICHELIN

UNITED STATES

Siam Motor Works Ltd.

HAND MASSAGE.

An ingeniously made massage ready for use at any moment. Come and see it at our shop.

Prices.

Tos. 7 First quality

" 5 Second "

S. IKESAKI, Tapan Mon.

Phathanarom Cinema.

To-night! An Exceptional Good Programme

FIVE NEW EPISODES OF THE

LORD PICCADILLY SERIES

- No. 11. "The Serpent Comes From Eden"
 " 12. "Fates Tangled Threads"
 " 13. "Through Desperate Hazards"
 " 14. "A Perilous Passage"
 " 15. "In Port Of Dreams"

TWO NEW EPISODES OF THE

GREAT ZUDORA MYSTERY

- No. 5. "The Missing Millions" 2 Parts.
 " 6. "The Robbery Of The Ruby Coronet 2 Parts."

HASH HOUSE MASHERS

A NEW KEYSTONE COMEDY

Meklong Railway Co., Ltd.

TIME TABLE.

| BANGKOK-MEKLONG. | | | | MEKLONG-BANGKOK. | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|--|
| Distance from Bangkok. | STATIONS. | Train No. | | Distance from Meklong. | STATIONS. | Train No. | |
| | I. III. V. VII. | | | | VI. VIII. | | |
| | | A.M. A.M. P.M. P.M. | | | | A.M. P.M. | |
| Km. Bangkok Dep. | 7.00 | 9.00 | 2.00 4.00 | Km. Meklong Dep. | 9.00 | 2.00 | |
| 33.1 Mahachai | | | | B. Hlane | | | |
| Terminus Arr. | 8.20 10.20 | 3.20 5.20 | | 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 B. Hlane. | STATIONS. | Train No. | | Distance from Mahachai. | STATIONS. | Train No. | |
| | III. VII. | | | | II. IV. VI. VIII. | | |
| | | A.M. P.M. | | | | A.M. A.M. P.M. P.M. | |
| Km. B. Hlane | | | | Mahachai | | | |
| Terminus Dep | 10.30 | 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 | | | | |

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

Oriental Bakery.

Oriental Avenue.

Daily supply of:-

White Bread, Large and small loaves, French rolls, dinner rolls, salztangen

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

Rusks, Biscuits, Croustades, etc

Kiam Hoa Heng & Co.,

Limited.

Have received

Further new Supply

OF

C. & B.

Provisions

AND

Huntley & Palmers'

Biscuits.

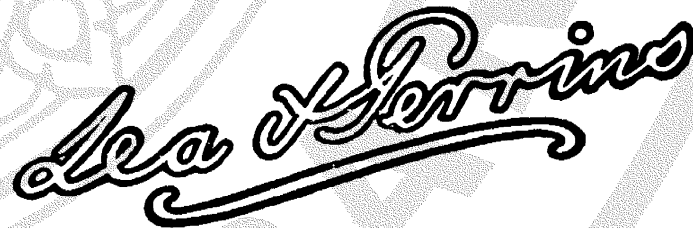
Always Fresh Stock
on Hand.

Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Limited.

On East Bank River Menam.

A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look for the signature in White



on the Red Label, and see also that the name **LEA & PERRINS** is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the original and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many imitations.

Copperplate Printing

**SIAM OBSERVER
SPECIALITY.**

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

SEND YOUR PLATES,
WE DO THE REST

Siam Observer Electric Printing Works.



Notice for Tenders.

Tenders are hereby invited for the **Erection of a new Treasury Office Building in Ayuthia.** Specification and Drawings can be obtained at the Office of the Comptroller General on the 2nd and 3rd October, 1916, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

28-30

Lessons

IN SIAMESE WANTED.

Address M. A.
c/o Siam Observer.
28-29

Notice.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—

Ex s/s "Togo Maru"
" " "Ceylon Maru"
" " "Sado Maru"
" " "Hitachi Maru"
" " "Yokohama Maru"
" " "Yokohama Maru"

are hereby notified that same have arrived per s/s "Heliou" on 27th inst., and will be landed 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.

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

The Siam Auctioneering Company.

Instructed by

JAS. KERR, ESQ.

Will sell at his residence.

Poh Yane Rd. (opposite police station)

On Saturday 30th September 1916
Commencing 2 p.m. Sharp.

the whole of his household furniture including Wardrobe with mirror, Sideboard with mirror, 400 gal. Galv. Water Tanks, Orchids, Plants in pots, etc.

TERMS:—A deposit of 25 per cent. on fall of hammer, goods must be removed within 24 hrs. after sale. For particulars apply—

E. M. PEREIRA & Co

Phathanalai Hall.

Thursday, Sept. 28th

Grand Wrestling Contest.

between

F. Watanabe

(Instructor in Jujitsu)

and

Balacan Singh

(Indian Champion Wrestler)

The match will be of five minute bouts with five minute intervals between each. Each fall counts as 10 points and 30 points wins the match. A fall means that the defeated competitor is unable to get up or else gives in.

Wrestling will commence at 10 p.m. sharp and will be preceded by Cinema films.

Prices.

| | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----------|
| Ring Seats | ... | Tes. 5.00 |
| Box do. | ... | 4.00 |
| 1st class seats | ... | 3.00 |
| 2nd do. | ... | 2.00 |
| 3rd do. | ... | 1.00 |
| Gallery | ... | 0.50 |

Booking of Seats at the

PHATHANAKORN

Telephone No. 636.

For This Night The Free List Will be Entirely Suspended.

27-28

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy follows by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by the British Dispensary.

Expanded Metal

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

Milners' Safes

Patent fire and thief resisting.
several sizes in Stock.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

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

FISH
Dried Cod
Codroe Caviare
Kippers
Haddock

Pheasants
Boiled Ham on cut
French Ham
Raw Ham
Breakfast Bacon

CHEESE
cheddar
Gruyere
Savoie
Full Cream Gruyere
(in small tins)
English Margarine

Fresh Australian Butter
Pure Beef Dripping in 2lb Tins.

Picnic cases containing Ice, Aerated Water and Well Water for travellers by Railway or boat delivered free at Railway Station or any Bangkok landing.



BEAR BRAND

NATURAL SWISS MILK.

Guaranteed Purity and highest Standard.
Trying it means adopting it.



From leading Stores

AND

Dispensaries.



JUDGE

BY

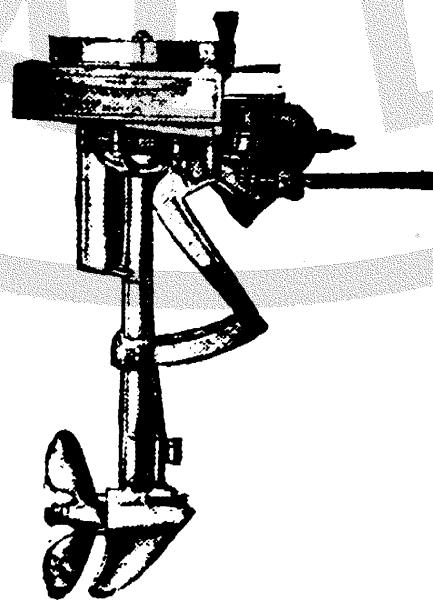
RESULTS

A comparison of differences is valueless as a means of forming a right judgement on the merits of various Detachable Motors.

It is the **Complete** Motor that does the work and it is the **Results** that matter.

The **EVINRUDE** DETACHABLE MOTOR Challenges Comparison on actual service with **All Others** and was **FIRST** past the winning post at the recent Bangsue Motor Boat Races in all events.

BARROW, BROWN & CO.



THE

Great War.

Thiepval Captured.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Sept. 27.

It is officially reported that Thiepval has been captured as also the high ridge east thereof, including Zollern redoubt.

Combles Captured.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Sept. 27.

Paris Communique.—The whole of Combles has been captured, with 1,200 prisoners, thirty machine-guns and a large amount of booty.

Violent Battle on the Somme.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Sept. 27.

Paris Communique.—North of the Somme a violent battle was renewed to-day on the Anglo-French front. The French infantry at noon simultaneously attacked German positions between Combles and Rancourt and the defences of the enemy accumulated between Rancourt and the Somme.

British Report.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Sept. 27.

General Haig's Communique.—We took 1,500 prisoners. We entered Combles, overcoming the enemy's resistance.

Fregicourt Carried.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Sept. 27.

Paris Communique.—We have carried the whole of Fregicourt. Enemy counter-attacks between Bethune Road and the Somme were repulsed.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE s.s. *Hugh* from Swatow had 659 deck passengers for Bangkok.

TENDERS are invited for the erection of a new Treasury Office building in Ayudhya.

Miss White and Miss Julia Hatch of the American Mission arrived by the s.s. *British* to-day.

THE Siam Auctioneering Co. will sell on Saturday next the whole of the household furniture of Mr. Jas. Kerr.

Mr. Michael Engel, reporter of the Siam Observer, left by the s.s. *Agua* this afternoon on a visit to his sister in Cuba.

THE s.s. *Schoa* which arrived from Hongkong to-day had as passenger to Bangkok Miss Sterling of the American Presbyterian Mission.

THE report of the Acting Medical Officer of Health for the week ended September 25, shows a clean bill of health, no case of communicable disease having been notified as occurring in Bangkok during that period.

THIS morning the railway station at Ayudhya was crowded with officials and others who had come to say farewell to Luang Varavarth Vinichye, Judge of the Ayudhya Court who was taking train en route for Patating to which place he has been transferred by the Minister of Justice.

THE YACHT "Maha Chakrei" which left Bangkok for Japan on the 8th ultimo arrived at Kobe on the 31st August after calling at Hongkong for coal. As has already been stated elsewhere, her engine will be installed in the New Royal Yacht which is to be built at the Kawasaki Dock Co., Kobe.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived by the s.s. *Hugh* to-day from Swatow was found a Chinese woman named Chim Lin who tried to smuggle a Browning revolver. She had it concealed in her waist. She will be prosecuted for attempting to smuggle the revolver, to-morrow in the Boripah Court.

Mr. Bulbrook, a Customs officer was found shot dead in his bed at the Customs quarters in Swatow. It appears that this officer had been making a lot of seizures in respect of opium smuggling, and that he was shot by some of the smugglers owing to some grudge against him. A revolver was found lying by his side.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Vituperative Journalism.

To the Editor of the "Siam Observer."

Sir,

As I happened to be in "the back of beyond" at the time, Bangkok papers which were published on Monday last only reached me on Wednesday morning, on which date I was greatly edified (?) by reading the extraordinary leader by one of your contemporaries, under the heading of "A Scandalous and Disgraceful Opinion."

Fair criticism on matters of public interest is recognised as the legitimate and praiseworthy duty of newspapers; but I have always understood such criticism to connote a weighty and well-considered opinion, expressed in clear but temperate language. It was, therefore, in the nature of a surprise to read in a well-known local journal two and a half columns of vituperation passing under the guise of a "leading article." For a moment, I almost fancied I was reading one of those American journals which has its local habitat in a "one-horse town" somewhere in the wild and woolly West of America; where the local inhabitants expect and enjoy what they call "ginger" in their journals.

I am not going to back up "the individual Gibbins," who I have no doubt could very well take care of himself. Nor is it my business to express any opinion concerning the case which has brought down so much vituperation upon the head of Mr. Gibbins; but as a reader of newspapers, I cannot help expressing grave doubts as to the desirability of importing the methods of vituperative journalism from the wilds of America. I confess to being an admirer of America in general, and in my opinion, that country could provide many useful examples for Siam to follow with advantage, but vituperative journalism is certainly not one of those examples.

I speak as a Siamese with friendly intent, so that I hope to be forgiven for expressing the above opinion.

I remain, Sir, etc.,

KAMACHITTI.

September 27th, 1917.

To the Editor of the "Siam Observer."

Sir,

Siam is a peaceful country and we live among a people who are pre-eminently placid and abhorring strife and contention in any form. But the calm and even tenor of our life was rudely ruffled last evening by a journalistic bomb of high explosive caliber, and that from quite an unexpected quarter viz. Si Phya Road.

The Daily Mail is highly incensed at a legal opinion expressed in the International Court on Saturday, and has very severely attacked one of His Majesty's legal advisers.

I am not immediately concerned with the merits of the case under discussion, but in the interests of fair play I am constrained to admit that Mr. Gibbins has been treated with unnecessary severity, and there are certain passages in last evening's leading article that any fair minded person would at once take exception to, even supposing that Mr. Gibbins has acted unjustly.

Although I am at all times ready to uphold the privilege of the press to freely express its opinions on matters of public and general importance, the action of the Daily Mail in slinging mud upon the Judicial Bench of one of the most important Courts is highly discreditable and has alienated sympathy which otherwise might have been freely given.

I remain, etc.,

VERITAS.

September 26, 1916.

To the Editor of the "Siam Observer."

Dear Sir,

Comment on judgments I can understand, but indulgence in personal abuse is contrary to the traditions of honourable journalism, and all right thinking people should join hands in exhibiting their disapproval of the tactics of those in charge of the *Daily Press*.

I am etc.,

EX-JOURNALIST.

Bangkok, September 26, 1916.

[NOTE BY ED.—The letters signed Veritas and Ex-Journalist were held over from 26th as appeared in our notice to correspondents. The letter signed "Shanghai" we cannot print as it indulges in personalities.—Ed. "S. O."]

PADDY REPORT FOR SEPT. 27.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Nasun 1890 coyans at 100 | 80/104 each |
| Saunang 380 | " " 76/80 |
| Namang 30 | " " 75/76 |
| Total | Coyans 2210 " |

Court Circular Correction.

In the Court Circular which appeared on 25th instant a mistake was made in the transliteration of the name of the monastery, where the religious ceremony in connection with His Late Majesty King Chulalongkorn's Natal Day was held by command of His Majesty the King. The correct transliteration should have been "Baroma Dhata monastery."

Djambi Riots.

("S. O." SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
Singapore, Sept. 27.

Messages from Batavia state that the Djambi revolt is becoming more serious. The numbers of the rebels are daily increasing. On the 22nd instant owing to a rumour that rebels were in the neighbourhood, Europeans took refuge in river boats under protecting forts.

Dutch troops entered the town and occupied the streets and public buildings. The night was quiet. Insurgents twice attacked Macarato but were repulsed. Europeans are safe in the fort.

The Malay Mail of September 22, has the following account of the riots:

"It is wired from Batavia that the Department for War has received information that Major Van der Linde, who was advancing with two companies of troops towards Bango, has been surrounded on all sides by the rebels, and that endeavours to establish communication with him have failed. He at first drove the rebels back, but they got behind him and encircled him and his force. There is no danger, however, as the troops are too strong for the enemy. But the fact of being surrounded shows the magnitude of the revolt has assumed. It is further reported that the enemy is not extensively armed with firearms. The dearth of news is creating anxiety at Batavia."

The Cruiser Fund Concert.

We are asked to state that there will be refreshment stalls under ideal conditions at the forthcoming concert in aid of the fund for the Scout Cruiser. After the concert supper will also be available. Bookings are going on as well as could be expected, but there are a number of good seats still not taken up. An advertisement giving full particulars appears elsewhere.

Conference of Christian Workers.

The Annual Conference of Christian Workers will be held at The Bangkok Christian College Chapel for 8 nights commencing from Sunday, the 1st October 1916 at 6.45 p.m., excepting in the evening of 1st October (Sunday) when it will be held at the Room 11 Memorial Institute, Worachak Road. Friends and Members are cordially invited.

An Appeal.

We are informed that an appeal has been lodged against a recent decision of the International Court in the case of Yee Hor Kwang Teck Soon against the Oriental Store, when the Court decided that the defendants were liable on one receipt signed by their late Comptroller, in spite of the fact that the receipt given had printed on them a notice to the effect that no receipts would be recognised by the defendants unless signed by a European.

As the case is of the utmost importance to all the business houses of Bangkok the result of the appeal will be awaited with the keenest interest.

Longing For Peace.

"The longing for peace is the keynote of the words and bearing of everyone I talked with, from the lowest artilleryman working his batteries and the infantrymen in the trenches to the highest officers and generals."

Mr. von Wiegand telegraphs the above statement to the New York "World," for which paper he acts as correspondent in Berlin. Mr. von Wiegand, with a number of other correspondents, has been on a visit to the Somme front, and the above constitutes his outstanding impression.

Only a few weeks ago Mr. von Wiegand reported a similar war weariness among the civil population in Germany.

New Ad. The wrestling contest between F. Watanabe and Balacan Singh takes place to night at the Pathanalai Hall. Special models in ladies' blouses have just arrived and are on show at Messrs. Whiteway, Laidlaw and Co., Ltd. M. A. c/o Siam Observer wants lessons in Siamese. Messrs. the Borneo Co., Ltd. have a new notice to consignees? A few alterations in the P. and O. sailings list have been made in the advt. on page 1.

Alleged Breach of the Spirit Regulations.

In the International Court yesterday Phra Sukhum, Nai Boon Chuay and Mr. J. R. C. Lyons sat to hear the charge of the Attorney-General against Lam Hu-y Sam who was charged with removing spirituous liquors, exceeding two gallons, without a permit in breach of Section 11 of the Regulations. Mr. R. S. Le May of H. B. M. Consulate also sat with the Judges as accused was a British subject while Mr. G. K. Wright appeared for the accused.

The Court wished to know whether the civil claim brought by the accused for wrongful seizure of the spirits would be heard together.

The Attorney-General who appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Wright for the accused agreed that the charge of committing a breach of the law be heard first.

Opening the case for the prosecution the Attorney-General pointed out that the Spirit Regulations were made many years ago and had duly received the approval of the Foreign Representative, having extrajudicial jurisdiction and had been the law for many years. However, for some years past action against breaches of Section 11 were not insisted upon till two years ago, the Spirit Farmer having given way to an Excise Official, an act was passed giving all the powers of the Spirit Farmer to the Excise Official. Since Mr. Pettithuguenin was appointed Director of the Excise Department steps were taken to give effect to the provisions of Section 11 as it was absolutely necessary that removal permits should be taken in order to protect the Revenue.

Monsieur Pettithuguenin was called and gave evidence in detail why a removal permit was necessary not only to protect the Government, but also to protect all honest dealers in spirits from smuggling and adulteration. The witness gave concrete examples as to how spirits of high alcoholic strength could be imported and trebled in quantity by adulteration reducing the alcoholic strength to about 30 degrees. The importer by doing this would make a profit of over 200% on each gallon.

It was also necessary under the Conventions with the Powers to see that such a state of affairs should not exist.

The Attorney-General having put in formal evidence of the seizure closed his case.

Mr. Wright put the accused in the box. He admitted the removal and stated that it was not necessary to have a removal permit in the case of foreign spirits.

Mr. Wright put in two certified copies of judgments of H. B. M. Court for Siam, one signed by Mr. Vincent and the other by Mr. Buzard.

The Attorney-General addressed the Court and referring to the judgment of Mr. Buzard pointed out that the learned judge formed his opinion on facts before him in that case. In fact he based his finding that sections 6 and 7 were sufficient protection for the revenue and that therefore he considered Section 11 applied to spirits made in Siam. Counsel said that if all the facts as disclosed by Mr. Pettithuguenin had been before Mr. Buzard he would have come to a different decision. The law dealt with all spirits—imported or distilled in the country. All the Sections referred to spirituous liquors indiscriminately and should apply to both classes unless anything in the context showed a difference. There was nothing showing this difference, and on the other hand the evidence showed that protection of the revenue provided in section 11 was more necessary in the case of imported spirits than in the other class.

Mr. Wright argued at great length pointing out that the case should be well considered as it affected the interests of many traders and there would be an attempt to fasten other regulations on them. He pointed out that this was a test case and that the judgment he had put in should be held as good to-day as when delivered as nothing had changed from then to now.

The Attorney-General said that he had appeared for twelve consecutive years for the Spirit Farmer in H. B. M. Court, 1892 onwards, and could produce decisions of the Consular Judges who punished offenders for removing without a permit.

Mr. Lyons put the question as to who should obtain the permit—the seller or the purchaser.

The Attorney-General said that in the words of the law it was "the person desirous of removing," but that as a matter of fact the Excise Dept. had printed permits in triplicate distributed among the whole-sale dealers to hand out with sold spirits in order to give them as little trouble as possible.

The Court intimated that judgment would be delivered on Oct. 5.

REMEMBER THE NAME.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the best known medicine for cholera, dysentery, colic, cramps or pains in the stomach. You may need it some time. For sale by the British Dispensary.

The Casualties of War for Two Years.

A reader who receives the Norwegian newspaper "Ugens Revy" has been kind enough to translate for us the following article from it headed "A Calculation Regarding the Victims of the War."

"A Danish institution, 'The Society for Social Research of the Results of the War,' has among other matters also made careful calculations regarding the number of men killed, wounded and made prisoners in this war. The numbers are discouragingly large. Below we give some figures arrived at:

Germany has lost 3,491,842 men, of whom 400,000 are prisoners; of the remaining 3 millions, 885,500 are dead, 513,401 badly wounded and 1,602,900 slightly wounded. The number invalided and unable to do any work is calculated to be 637,000; and the number of sick soldiers is believed to be 2,500,000.

The loss of officers is said to be 75,421, i.e., for every officer dead there are 28 soldiers dead; for every wounded officer, 10 wounded soldiers; and for every officer taken prisoner, 67 soldiers have been taken prisoners. The British losses are calculated to be 188,000 dead, 512,000 wounded and 407,531 men invalided, of whom 34,300 are officers. The loss in the Navy is 17,581 men and 1,195 officers.

France is said to have lost 870,000 dead, 2,000,000 wounded and 1,000,000 prisoners.

Italy has lost 1,000,000 dead, 1,000,000 wounded and 550,000 prisoners.

Russia has been the most heavily stricken, and to say the least number of victims. It is estimated to have lost 1,997,000 dead, 5,829,000 wounded, and 1,347,000 men. In addition to this Russia has lost 2,000,000 prisoners and 1,300,000 sick soldiers. According to this Russia should have lost in all 8,600,000 fighting men. As a comparison it may be mentioned that the Russian losses in the Russo-Japanese war were 175,800 in killed and wounded.

Austria-Hungary has next to Russia and France the greatest losses. It is calculated that 718,000 have died, of whom 247,541 are officers, and 1,776,910 wounded, whereas 43,310 are officers. The total is 2,491,991 men. To this amount must be added 1,150,000 prisoners.

Belgium is calculated to have 59,000 dead, 110,000 wounded and 10,000 prisoners.

Turkey's losses amount to 15,000 dead, and 350,000 wounded.

Bulgaria has lost 25,000 dead and 60,000 wounded.

Serbia has lost 60,000 dead and 110,000 wounded, besides which she has lost through epidemics that have occurred there at least 50,000 men.

The aggregate amount for the first two years of the war is dismal. It amounts to 5,631,501 dead and 11,245,300 wounded. This makes an average of 6,336 dead and 15,385 wounded per day.

From Dutch Sources.

The following special telegrams are from the "Sumatra Post" of Monday, September 18:

The court at Roermond found 600 Germans guilty of smuggling and inflicted various penalties upon them.

Three German deserters crossed the Dutch frontier at Broekhuizen.

The Dutch naval estimates include: three million guilders for the second instalment for the construction of one cruiser and three submarines; 6,620,000 guilders and 2,807,000 guilders as the third instalment for two cruisers and four submarines, of which Netherlands India is to pay half, 660,000 guilders for the first instalment for three submarines; 2,000,000 for the first instalment for a minelayer; and 12,000,000 for the third instalment for four torpedo-boats.

The League of Nations has requested the Dutch Government to support the protest of the French Government against the deportation by the Germans of the population of the occupied districts in northern France.

The German casualties are now 3,500,000.

A meeting of Dusseldorf Socialists passed a resolution asking the national socialist conference to adopt Dr. Liebknecht as Reichstag candidate in ten districts as a protest against his imprisonment.

Prince Frederick-William of Hesse has been killed at Karasman.

In the Balkans

The "Berliner Tagblatt" states that Bulgaria is fighting in the Carpathians, where the Russians are supporting the Rumanians.

The Central Powers claim to have captured 23,000 Rumanians at Turin-kai.

The Berlin "Lokal Anzeiger" reports that King Constantine of Greece is now disposed to send Greek troops into the field against the Germans and the Bulgarians, but no agreement has yet been reached regarding the guarantees which he is to receive from the Allies.

Shipping Notes.

The French s.s. Jade 386 tons Capt. On. Juley arrived from Saigon yesterday with a general cargo and one bag of mail, 1 cabin and 110 deck passengers. The consignees are Messrs. G. Fluvialles.

The Nor. s.s. Ag 468 tons Capt. N. Fehr, arrived from Saigon yesterday with a general cargo and one bag of mail, 1 cabin and 16 deck passengers. The consignees are Messrs. Joo Seng.

The Nor. s.s. S. Jan 805 tons Capt. D. Hockbender, arrived from Hong Kong today with a general cargo and one bag of mail, 1 cabin and 16 deck passengers. The consignees are Messrs. Koh Mah Wah.

The Brit. s.s. B. S. 716 tons Capt. Mc. Zellan, arrived from Hong Kong today with a general cargo and one bag of mail, 2 cabin and 15 deck passengers. The consignees are Messrs. Seng Hong.

Ships in Harbour.

| | | |
|--------------|--------|----|
| Mata Hari | Brit. | 14 |
| Kalong | Brit. | 16 |
| Brit. and | Nor. | 81 |
| Hol. s.s. | Nor. | 64 |
| Agda | Nor. | 69 |
| Hellas | Nor. | 56 |
| Hera | Nor. | 29 |
| Dagfin | Nor. | 28 |
| Skuld | Nor. | 11 |
| Silun | Nor. | 10 |
| Atlas | Dutch | 11 |
| Lindberg | Nor. | 11 |
| Taiwan steam | Jap. | 10 |
| Tomon Maru | Jap. | N. |
| Jade | French | 11 |

Grand Concert.

A Grand Concert will be held at The Royal Saranrom Garden Hall.

Opposite

The Ministry of Local Government,

On the 7th. Oct. 1916.

AT 8.00 P.M.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CRUISER FUND.

The songs will be sung both in English and French by Siamese Ladies and Officials.

This Concert is under the Gracious Patronage of

His Majesty the King

Seats can be booked at Messrs. THE SIAM IMPORT Co. and HARRY A. BADMAN.

ADMISSION

Box, 6 seats ... Tickets 60
Stalls 5
Stalls 3
Refreshments at Moderate Charges.
Supper can be had after the Performance.

(Contd.)

1000

More than ONE THOUSAND "BIG BEN"

Alarm Clocks were sold in Bangkok only, within the last six months. Is there a better proof needed that "Big Ben" really is what we claim for him?

"The Best Alarm Clock Ever Made"

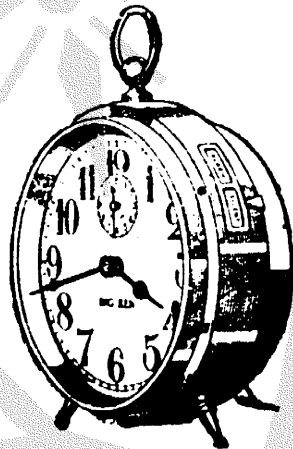
Ask the opinion of "Big Ben" owners and the result cannot be doubted.

To See "Big Ben" Means To Buy "Big Ben."

Sole Agents in Siam are

(SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME BELGE)

(S. A. B.)

**INSURANCE**

RISKS ACCEPTED

AT

Current Rates.

FIRE.

Employers Liability Assurance Corporation Limited.
The State Assurance Company, Limited.
The China Fire Insurance Company, Limited.
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LIFE.

China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited.

MARINE.

World Marine and General Insurance Company, Ltd.

MOTOR CAR RISKS.

Employers Liability Assurance Corporation Limited.

Louis T. Leonowens Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

FOR SALE.

400 Gal. Ferro Concrete Water Tanks.

APPLY TO

The Siam Cement Co. Ltd., Bangsue.

18-17 O.

Court Circular Correction.

In the Court Circular which appeared on 25th instant a mistake was made in the transliteration of the name of the monastery, where the religious ceremony in connection with His Late Majesty King Chulalongkorn's Natal Day was held by command of His Majesty the King. The correct transliteration should have been "Baroma Dhain monastery."

Djambi Riots.

("S. O." SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
Singapore, Sept. 27.

Messages from Batavia state that the Djambi revolt is becoming more serious. The numbers of the rebels are daily increasing. On the 22nd instant owing to a rumour that rebels were in the neighbourhood, Europeans took refuge in river boats under protecting forts.

Dutch troops entered the town and occupied the streets and public buildings. The night was quiet. Insurgents twice attacked Macratebo but were repulsed. Europeans are safe in the fort.

The Malay Mail of September 22, has the following account of the riots:—

"It is wired from Batavia that the Department for War has received information that Major Van der Linde, who was advancing with two companies of troops towards Bangko, has been surrounded on all sides by the rebels, and that endeavours to establish communication with him have failed. He at first drove the rebels back, but they got behind him and encircled him and his force. There is no danger, however, as the troop is too strong for the enemy. But the fact of being surrounded shows the magnitude the revolt has assumed. It is further reported that the enemy is not extensively armed with firearms. The dearth of news is creating anxiety at Batavia."

The Cruiser Fund Concert.

We are asked to state that there will be refreshment stalls under ideal conditions at the forthcoming concert in aid of the fund for the Scout Cruiser. After the concert supper will also be available. Bookings are going on as well as could be expected, but there are a number of good seats still not taken up. An advertisement giving full particulars appears elsewhere.

Conference of Christain Workers.

The Annual Conference of Christain Workers will be held at The Bangkok Christian College Chapel for 8 nights commencing from Sunday, the 1st October 1916 at 6.45 p.m., excepting in the evening of 1st October (Sunday) when it will be held at the Boon Itt Memorial Institute, Worachak Road. Friends and Members are cordially invited.

An Appeal.

We are informed that an appeal has been lodged against a recent decision of the International Court in the case of Yee Hor Kwang Teck Soon against the Oriental Store, when the Court decided that the defendants were liable on one receipt signed by their late Comptroller, in spite of the fact that the receipts given had printed on them a notice to the effect that no receipts would be recognised by the defendants unless signed by a European.

As the case is of the utmost importance to all the business houses of Bangkok the result of the appeal will be awaited with the keenest interest.

Longing For Peace.

"The longing for peace is the keynote of the words and bearing of everyone I talked with, from the lowest artillerist working his batteries and the infantrymen in the trenches to the highest officers and generals."

Mr. von Wiegand telegraphs the above statement to the New York "World," for which paper he acts as correspondent in Berlin. Mr. von Wiegand, with a number of other correspondents, has been on a visit to the Somme front, and the above constitutes his outstanding impression.

Only a few weeks ago Mr. von Wiegand reported a similar war weariness among the civil population in Germany.

New Ads. The wrestling contest between F. Watanabe and Balacan Singh takes place to night at the Pathanalai Hall. Special models in ladies' blouses have just arrived and are on show at Messrs. Whiteway, Laidlaw and Co., Ltd. M. A. of Siam Observer wants lessons in Siamese. Messrs. the Borneo Co., Ltd. have a new notice to consignees. A few alterations in the P. and O. sailings list have been made in the advt. on page 1.

Alleged Breach of the Spirit Regulations.

In the International Court yesterday Phra Sukhum, Nai Boon Chuay and Mr. J. R. C. Lyons sat to hear the charge of the Attorney-General against Lam Huey Sam who was charged with removing spirituous liquors, exceeding two gallons, without a permit in breach of Section 11 of the Regulations. Mr. R. S. Le May of H. B. M. Consulate also sat with the Judges as accused was a British subject while Mr. G. K. Wright appeared for the accused.

The Court wished to know whether the civil claim brought by the accused for wrongful seizure of the spirits would be heard together.

The Attorney General who appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Wright for accused agreed that the charge of committing a breach of the law be heard first.

Opening the case for the prosecution the Attorney-General pointed out that the Spirit Regulations were made many years ago and had duly received the approval of the Foreign Representatives having ex-territorial jurisdiction and had been the law for many years. However, for some years past action against breaches of Section 11 were not insisted upon till two years ago, the Spirit Farmer having given way to an Excise Official, an act was passed giving all the powers of the Spirit Farmer to the Excise Official. Since M. Petitthuguenin was appointed Director of the Excise Dept. steps were taken to give effect to the provisions of Section 11 as it was absolutely necessary that removal permits should be taken in order to protect the Revenue.

Monsieur Petitthuguenin was called and gave evidence in detail why a removal permit was necessary not only to protect the Government, but also to protect all honest dealers in spirits from smuggling and adulteration. The witness gave concrete examples as to how spirits of high alcoholic strength could be imported and trebled in quantity by adulteration reducing the alcoholic strength to about 30 degrees. The importer by doing this would make a profit of over 2 ticals on each gallon.

It was also necessary under the Conventions with the Powers to see that such a state of affairs should not exist. The Attorney General having put in formal evidence of the seizure closed his case.

Mr. Wright put the accused in the box. He admitted the removal and stated that it was not necessary to have a removal permit in the case of foreign spirits.

Mr. Wright put in two certified copies of judgments of H. B. M. Court for Siam, one signed by Mr. Vincent and the other by Mr. Buszard.

The Attorney General addressed the Court and referring to the judgment of Mr. Buszard pointed out that the learned judge formed his opinion on facts before him in that case. In fact he based his finding that sections 6 and 7 were sufficient protection for the revenue and that therefore he considered Section 11 applied to spirits made in Siam. Counsel said that if all the facts as disclosed by Mr. Petitthuguenin had been before Mr. Buszard he would have come to a different decision. The law dealt with all spirits—imported or distilled in the country. All the Sections referred to spirituous liquors indiscriminately and should apply to both classes unless anything in the context showed a difference. There was nothing to show this difference, and on the other hand the evidence showed that protection of the nature provided in section 11 was more necessary in the case of imported spirits than in the other class.

Mr. Wright argued at great length pointing out that the case should be well considered as it affected the interests of many traders and there would be an attempt to foist other regulations on them. He pointed out that this was a test case and that the judgment he had put in should be held as good to-day as when delivered as nothing had changed from then to now.

The Attorney General said that he had appeared for twelve consecutive years for the Spirit Farmer in H. B. M. Court, 1892 onwards, and could produce decisions of the Consular Judges who punished offenders for removing without a permit.

Mr. Lyons put the question as to who should obtain the permit—the seller or the purchaser.

The Attorney General said that in the words of the law it was "the person desirous of removing," but that as a matter of fact the Excise Dept. had printed permits in triplicate distributed among the wholesale dealers to hand out with sold spirits in order to give them as little trouble as possible.

The Court intimated that judgment would be delivered on Oct. 5.

REMEMBER THE NAME.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the best known medicine for diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, cramps or pains in the stomach. You may need it some time. For sale by the British Dispensary.

The Casualties of War for Two Years.

A reader who receives the Norwegian newspaper "Ukens Revy" has been kind enough to translate for us the following article from it headed "A Calculation Regarding the Victims of the War."

"A Danish institution, 'The Society for Social Research of the Results of the War,' has among other matters also made careful calculations regarding the number of men killed, wounded and made prisoners in this war. The numbers are discouragingly large. Below we give some figures arrived at:

Germany has lost 3,401,812 men, of whom 400,000 are prisoners; of the remaining 3 millions, 885,500 are dead, 513,400 badly wounded and 1,602,900 slightly wounded. The number invalided and unable to do any work is calculated to be 637,900; and the number of sick soldiers is believed to be 2,500,000.

The loss of officers is said to be 75,421, i.e., for every officer dead there are 28 soldiers dead; for every wounded officer, 40 wounded soldiers; and for every officer taken prisoner, 67 soldiers have been taken prisoners.

The British losses are calculated to be 188,461 dead; 512,465 wounded and 107,531 missing, totalling 808,457; of whom 34,360 are officers. The loss in the Navy is 17,581 men and 1,196 officers.

France is said to have lost 870,001 dead, 2,030,000 wounded and 450,000 prisoners.

Italy's loss is calculated to be 103,000 dead, 245,000 wounded and 55,000 prisoners.

Russia has according to these statistics, said to say, the largest number of victims. It is estimated to have lost 1,497,000 dead, 3,820,000 wounded; and in all 5,317,000 men. In addition to this Russia has lost 2,000,000 prisoners and has 1,300,000 sick soldiers. According to this Russia should have lost in all 8,600,000 fighting men. As a comparison it may be mentioned that the Russian losses in the Russo-Japanese war were 175,800 in killed and wounded.

Austria-Hungary has next to Russia and France the greatest losses. It is calculated that 718,051 have died, of whom 24,754 are officers, and 1,776,940 wounded, whereof 43,440 are officers. The total is 2,491,991 men. To this amount must be added 1,150,000 prisoners.

Belgium is calculated to have 50,000 dead, 110,000 wounded and 40,000 prisoners.

Turkey's losses amount to 150,000 dead, and 350,000 wounded.

Bulgaria has lost 25,001 dead and 60,000 wounded.

Serbia has a loss of 60,000 dead and 140,000 wounded, besides which she has lost through epidemics that have occurred there at least 50,000 men.

The aggregate amount for the first two years of the war is dismal. It amounts to 3,631,500 dead and 11,245,300 wounded. This makes an average of 6,336 dead and 15,385 wounded per day.

From Dutch Sources.

The following special telegrams are from the Sumatra Post of Monday, September 18:

The court at Roermond found 600 Germans guilty of smuggling and inflicted various penalties upon them.

Three German deserters crossed the Dutch frontier at Broekhuizen.

The Dutch naval estimates include: three million guilders for the second instalment for the construction of one cruiser and three submarines; 6,620,000 guilders—and 3,807,000 guilders—as the third instalment for two cruisers and four submarines, of which Netherlands India is to pay half; 600,000 guilders for the first instalment for three submarines; 200,000 for the first instalment for a minelayer; and 1,000,000 for the third instalment for four torpedo-boats.

The League of Neutrals has requested the Dutch Government to support the protest of the French Government against the deportation by the Germans of the population of the occupied districts in Northern France.

The German casualties are now 3,500,000.

A meeting of Dusseldorf Socialists passed a resolution asking the national socialist conference to adopt Dr. Liebknecht as Reichstag candidate in ten districts as a protest against his imprisonment.

Prince Frederick-William of Hesse has been killed at Karaorman.

In the Balkans

The "Berliner Tageblatt" states that Bulgarians are fighting in the Carpathians, where the Russians are supporting the Rumanians.

The Central Powers claim to have captured 29,000 Rumanians at Turtukal.

The Berlin "Lokal Anzeiger" reports that King Constantine of Greece is now disposed to send Greek troops into the field against the Germans and the Bulgarians, but no agreement has yet been reached regarding the guarantees which he is to receive from the Allies.

Shipping Notes.

The Fern, s.s. Jade 386 tons Capt. On. Jolley arrived from Saigon yesterday with a general cargo and one bag of mail, 1 cabin and 10 deck passengers. The consignees are Messageries Fluviales.

The Nor. s.s. Agna 688 tons Capt. N. Fehr, arrived from Singapore yesterday with ballast cargo and one bag of mail. The consignees are Messrs. Joo Seng.

The Nor. s.s. S. Lin 865 tons Capt. D. Hovbrender, arrived from Hongkong to day with a general cargo and one bag of mail, 1 cabin and 16 deck passengers. The consignees are Messrs. Koh Mah Wah.

The Brit. s.s. Brisbane 716 tons Capt. Mc. Zellan, arrived from Hongkong to day with one bag and one box of mail, 2 cabin and 15 deck passengers. The consignees are Messrs. Seng Hong.

Ships in Harbour.

| | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|
| Mata Hari | Brit. | 14 |
| Katong | Brit. | 16 |
| Brisbane | " | 81 |
| Haldis | Nor. | 64 |
| Agga | Nor. | 69 |
| Helios | Nor. | 56 |
| Helm | " | 29 |
| Dagfin | " | 28 |
| Skold | " | 11 |
| Selun | " | D-1 |
| Atlas | Dutch | 11 |
| Lamberg | " | 11 |
| Taiwan Maru | Jap. | 40 |
| Tomon Maru | Jap. | N. |
| Jade | Fren. | J. I. |

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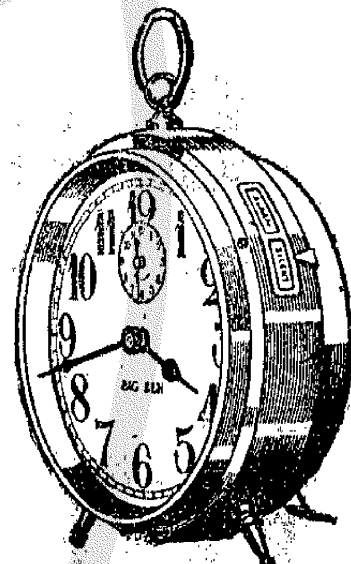
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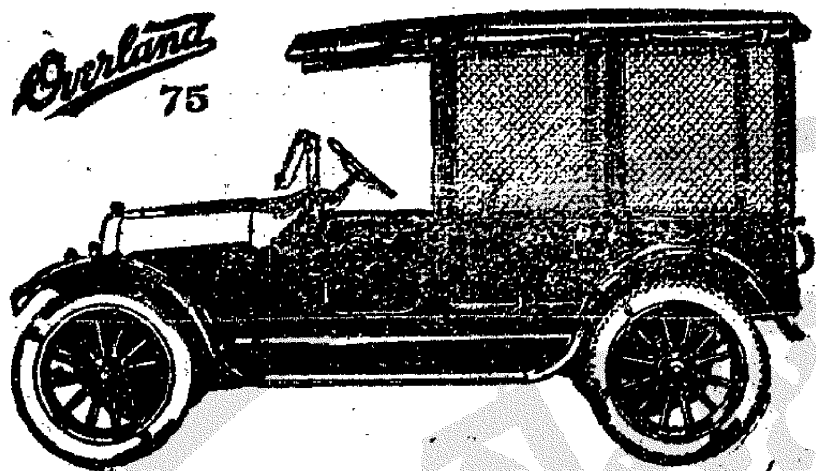
The Siam Cement Co. Ltd., Bangsue.

18-17 O.

Overland

The ideal delivery Van

Light
and
fast



Economical
in
fuel

Strong and reliable

On View at

Siam Import Co., Ltd.

How Germany Prepared.

Sinister Confessions of Von Bulow.

The chapter on foreign politics in Prince Bulow's new book, "Deutsche Politik," is a frank confession that Germany deliberately adopted a policy of dissimulation towards England until it had a fleet strong enough to enable it to defy the British Empire.

Prince Bulow traces the development of Germany until the time the Germans realised that this development was exposed to danger so long as the seas were occupied by other Powers with greatly stronger navies. It had become clear, he says, that "our army no longer sufficed to protect our national industry against interference and attacks from outside." A war fleet must be added to the army if "we were to enjoy the fruits of our national work."

It was absolutely essential, however, Prince Bulow continues, that during the building of the fleet Germany's position on the Continent should be maintained, and that there should be no collision with England. It was also necessary that Parliamentary opposition should be broken down, and this could be done only if constant pressure were exerted on Parliament by public opinion.

Building the Fleet.

"Our fleet had to be built with one eye on English politics," the Prince writes, "and it was so built. My main efforts in the field of higher politics had to be directed towards the fulfilment of this task."

There seemed to be a chance during the Boer war of striking a blow at "the tacit antagonist of our Weltpolitik," which England would have felt very keenly. Prince Bulow remarks, and in striking such a blow the German Government would have been sure of the applause of public opinion.

The general situation, however, he adds, was not really unfavourable to England, and, furthermore, had Germany taken action then the result would have been that "our relations with England would have been poisoned for a long time to come."

The Prince continues:—
The passive resistance of England to the Weltpolitik of New Germany would have changed into a very active antagonism. We were just then founding our sea power, and England, even if our intervention had caused her to fail in the South African war, still had the power to nip in the bud our development as a sea power. Our neutral attitude during the Boer war was dictated

ed by the important national interest of the German Empire.

The Boer War.

"We are not yet strong enough on sea," Prince Bulow continues, "to pave our way to the achievement of adequate sea-power by forcible means unmindful of England's interests, and although we realised that the resistance offered by England to German Weltpolitik, and especially to German naval construction, could most easily be overcome by an alliance between England and Germany, the idea, though mooted in the Press of both countries, was not favourably entertained by the directors of German foreign policy."

The policy adopted by Germany has, Prince Bulow observes, proved right, and he continues:—

It has enabled us to succeed, unmolested and uninfluenced by England, in creating a naval force which forms the real basis for our economic interests and our world political will, and which the strongest opponent cannot attack without serious risks to himself.

What that means for us has been revealed in this war, for our battle fleet bind England's main force to the North Sea, and has thus prevented England developing her full power at the Straits.

Prince Bulow observes that it is obvious that a resolute English policy could easily in the early years of German naval construction "have rendered us innocuous before our naval claws had grown", but although the demand for a preventive war against Germany, was frequently made in England, he remarks, the opportunity was not taken when it offered.

High Spirits in 1914.

"By 1914," he adds, "we had grown so big that we could venture on a war with England in high spirits."

Prince Bulow writes much about English Ministers refusing to grasp the hand of friendship so frequently extended by Germany, and especially by the Emperor, and he says that since the English have chosen to be enemies "our whole future now depends on our gaining the victory and a clear path by means of the ruthless employment of all forces and means".

Notice.

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

DANIEL CRAWFORD'S

Finest Very Old

SCOTCH WHISKY

The same as Supplied to the

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY

Supplies can be Obtained

FROM

The Borneo Company, Limited.

After the War.

"THE WONDER THAT WOULD BE."

The extraordinary stimulus that social optimism has received from the strain of war is full of meaning to the student of humanity. It is an old story that cynicism and ennui are the fruit of comfort and safety, while the actuality and the outlook of existence are alike endowed with glamour by the touch of hazard. Stevenson summed it up picturesquely when he said that, if Mr. Mallock were liable to have his coat-tails pinned to the wall by a javelin on his way to the publishers, he would cease to write books inquiring whether life was worth living. It is evident that our sense of the value and the possibilities of national life has been marvellously sharpened and deepened by the attempt of our enemy to cripple or destroy it. Amid labour, suffering, and bereavement, we are all conscious of "the breath of morn." "The air is full of noises"—tunes of hope and energy. Our young men see visions, and our old men dream dreams. Everyone whose conception of public affairs rises above the "dog fight" level cherishes, if he does not avow, the expectation of faster progress and bolder experiment. Not for a century has there been such a disposition to "build Jerusalem."

"In England's green and pleasant land."

The times are undoubtedly Apocalyptic, and we shall hear trumpets blown and see vials opened. And if there is certain to be a good deal of competition for precedence among those who believe they have foretold the secrets of futurity, it is probable that the broad and strong forces of national sagacity will maintain effective control of the fanatic and doctrinaire. The mass of the community comes to its decisions silently, and prefers to have them executed without dramatic gesture. The quietness of Mr. Asquith's declaration for a "fairer distribution" of the fruits of industry, and its casual unemphatic acceptance by the public, are a striking illustration of this disposition towards the silent digestion of necessary changes. Such a revolution of social principle will naturally carry with it many departures in detail, in which self-assertive individuals will scramble for the credit of authorship. Of this eagerness to "peg out claims" we have an example in the crowd of "reforms" entered for discussion at the forthcoming Trade Union Congress. The political futurist will find in this catalogue everything that he can possibly want—minimum wages, reductions of hours, unemployment pay, nationalisation of everything, and "conscription" of what is left over.

All propounders of policies must have an occasional misgiving just now that they are mere flies upon the great wheel which is carrying us forward upon our national career, and that the impersonal propulsive force are too mighty to be either helped or deflected by individual initiative. History has "taken charge," and the logic of events is working in the common mind with a compulsion that sweeps aside all ordinary reasoning. As we come to many problems of social readjustment, our course will be dictated by the virtual consciousness that "we can no other." It is impossible to say how the elements will define themselves

until they are presented in the light of responsible decision. Many of them may be clarified by prior discussion, but until the major issue of victory is settled there can be no deliberation in true sense of the word.—Ex.

The Army Postbag.

Handling 15 Million Letters a Week.

Although complaints are made from time to time of delay in the receipt of letters to and from the front, the army postal arrangements, which are on a vast scale, are working admirably. Generally it may be assumed that letters sent from England to the Expeditionary Force in France take three days to reach men in billets and four days soldiers in the trenches.

All letters for the troops are dealt with at the Home Base Office in London, where the work of sorting is performed. There is a separate mail bag for every unit, both for letters and parcels. All the base shops are similarly treated. About 10 millions of letters are despatched to the armies every week, and about three-quarters of a million parcels. The mails are made up not only for the forces in France, but for the troops in Egypt, Salonika, Mesopotamia, East Africa and other parts of the world. Colonial sections deal with Colonial letters both at the London Base Office and at the front.

All the cross-Channel routes are used, and three special trains are run daily for the army mails alone. Letters posted at night would leave for France in the morning. At each port on the other side the personnel of the army postal service are in attendance to see that the mails are put into the supply train. They are despatched without delay to railhead, where they are taken over by the service and sent on to the refilling point by motor-vans. There they are handed over to the postal orderlies, who convey them by horse transport to the billets and the trenches.

The number of letters sent home from the front exceeds five millions weekly, and this vast correspondence has to be handled in the first instance at the base. The sorting is done in London. Several hundreds of women are employed at this work, and their numbers are increasing every day. They perform their task very satisfactorily, but of course not so well as sorters of long experience, nor can they deal with heavy parcels. Letters which for any reason are undeliverable are sent back and returned to the senders. The business is a gigantic one, for which there was no precedent, and the marvel is that, with a greatly depleted staff, the department has been able to cope with it.

Central Hotel.

New Road Nos. 51 & 52.

WILL OPEN ON

Saturday the 16th inst.

14-13 0.

To Let.

Buildings & yard in Unakorn Road to let—Main Building 18x12 metres suitable for carpenters' shop, godown or could be adapted for Cinema Theatre.

Apply: "A. B."
c/o "Siam Observer"
t.f.n

CHOICE

Californian

Apples

AT

Excelsior Cold Storage

Teleph. No. 239

Of Importance

TO

Sportsmen.

We have just unpacked a consignment of:—

The Latest Style

Suspensory Bandages

Specially imported for the use of Sportsmen.

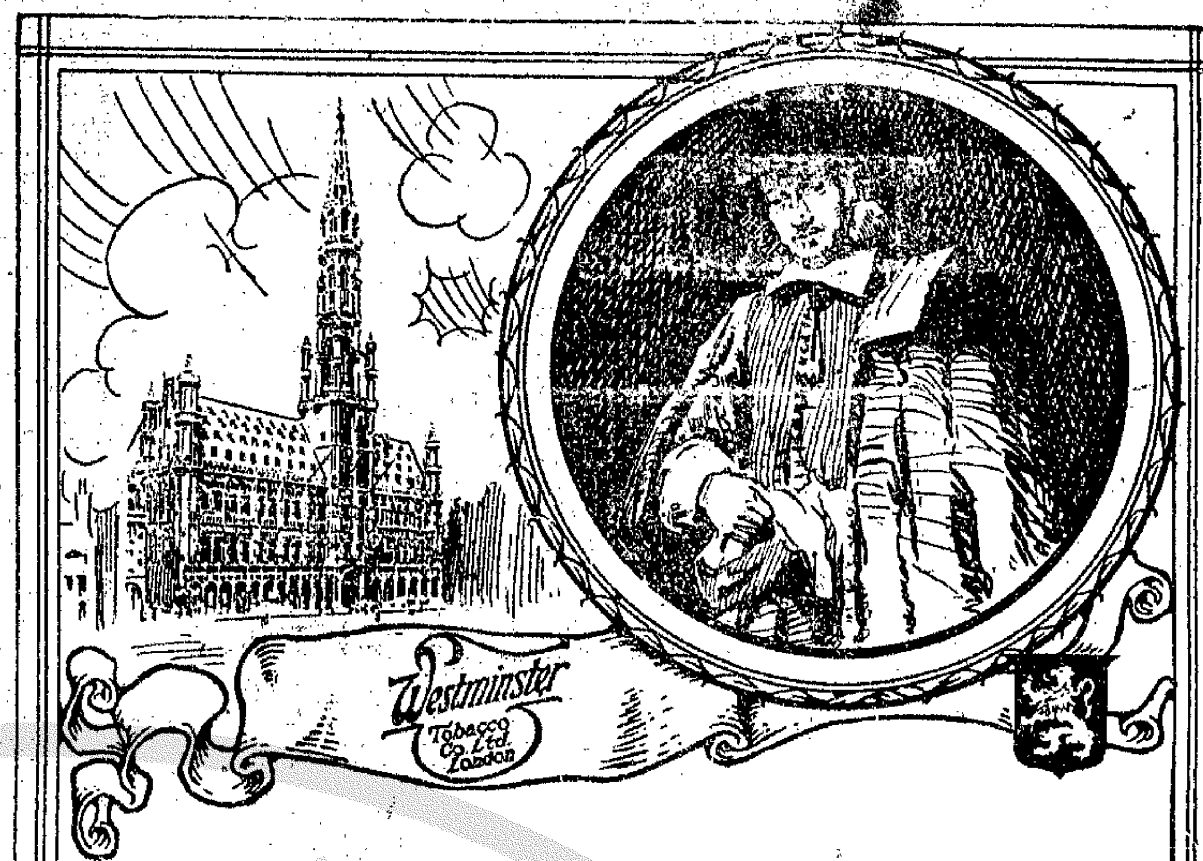
This Consignment also includes

Soaps, Perfumes, Toilet Requisites &c.

of the best Quality.

Harrogate Aperient Water,
An aperient better than
Aperient Water.

THE APOTHECARIES' HALL.

"WESTMINSTER" A.A.
TURKISH CIGARETTES

PLAIN and STRAW TIP. 50s Tins

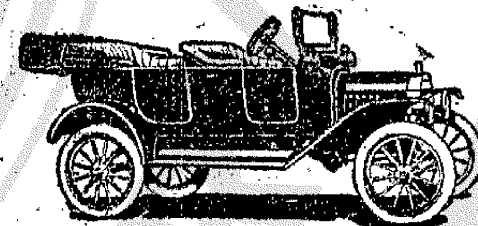
GOLD TIP. 100s Tins

These High Class Cigarettes are made only of carefully selected Turkish leaf.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES.

FORD—THE UNIVERSAL CAR—FORD

VALUE



VALUE

The Ford is not only the least expensive car to buy, but it is the greatest Automobile Value in the World. It is only Ford method of manufacture and Ford quantity production that allows a sale of a car so perfectly built as the Ford at the Ford Price! And the makers have now made a

BIG REDUCTION

In the Ford Price. It is now only

T.C.S. 2300!!

No Waiting. Immediate delivery from stock at

THE BANGKOK DOCK MOTOR GARAGE.

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. | 7.15 | 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 | Bangdjak " | 8.15 | 11.15 | 2.30 | 5.30 |
| Bangdjak " | 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 " | 7.22 | 10.23 | 1.38 | 4.38 | *Maha Wong " | 8.40 | 11.40 | 2.55 | 5.55 |
| Bangkok Arr. | 7.30 | 10.30 | 1.45 | 4.45 | Paknam Arr. | 8.45 | 11.45 | 3.00 | 6.00 |

*Trains stop only at the request of passengers.
Trains may leave intermediate stations 5 minutes before the stated time

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The Nordisk Sensational Drama

3 Parts **From Danger to Death** 3 Parts

or "Foiled by a Woman"

Containing Enough Sensationalism to be Usually Found in a Half a Dozen Subjects and all Portrayed in a Natural and Convincing Manner.

2 Parts **"BALOO"** 2 Parts

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Beecham's Pills a speedy and permanent cure may be effected is surely the height of folly. If you have lost your appetite or the power to assimilate food has become defective, if you suffer from biliousness, flatulence or other derangements of the digestive organs you will do yourself a real good turn if you take

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 1/1d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

The Deutschland.**Description of the Vessel.**

Detailed information has been obtained regarding the design of the Deutschland. The New York Herald publishes a full account.

To obtain speed and the greatest strength to resist high pressure the Germans built the Deutschland with two hulls. The inner hull is perfectly round and very strong. The outer hull is lighter and so shaped that it gives the Deutschland the best possible lines for speed. By means of inlets from the outer hull to the inner hull the pressure of the water when the boat is submerged is brought chiefly against this inner hull. Instead of building the outer hull as a single sheet of metal and perforating it to let the water enter to the inner hull, thus flooding the entire space between the inner and outer hull, the Germans have built her outer hull after the manner of a waffle iron. This admits the pressure to the inner hull and yet allows the use of much space between the inner and outer hull for storage purposes. In this space are fuel oil and part of the cargo.

Blunt Nosed Craft.

In the ordinary cruiser it is necessary to have a round nose or bow, as the torpedo tubes are carried here, in order to get a better direction of fire. But this not being necessary in the Deutschland, her bow is brought to a sharp point. This, again, greatly improves her lines and speed. Ordinarily, if built only for speed, the Deutschland could probably do better than other submarines because of her better lines. But high speed means more space used for engine. Economy of space controlled the design of the Deutschland. In her case her superior speed lines merely mean that, with less engine power and hence less space given to that she makes good speed for a submarine—14 knots, it is said.

Within the circular inner hull is the main cargo space, the men's quarters and engine rooms. The living quarters and engines are contained in a long box-like room, hung from the top of the inner hull and run from the bow to the stern. All of the space within the inner hull outside of this room is used for the cargo and ballast tanks. In the bottom of the inner hull also are located the storage batteries for operating the boat while submerged.

The Accommodation.

Going down the main companion-way from the bridge one enters the living quarters. In the bow is located the steering machinery. Back of the space given over to that is a metal partition with a door in the middle which leads to the passageway between

the staterooms or bunkrooms. The first room forward, to the starboard side, is the largest room in the boat. In this are bunks for twelve seamen.

That next room is the captain's room. He has a bed and a small space where he has a very small desk.

Across the way from these rooms are other bunkrooms. The first room is used by five men. The next is the officers' messroom. This has a table in it the size of an ordinary roll-top desk and four chairs can just be squeezed around it. At this table the captain, the chief engineer and the two deck officers mess. There is no mess-room for the others.

In succession down the passageway on the port side come the deck officers' room, the chief engineer's room and a room for the three petty officers. There is also a galley.

Aft the living quarters are the engine-rooms. Tucked away in the stern is a room for four engineers.

The engines are ordinary internal combustion Diesel oil engines. The machinery of the Deutschland, the steering and operating machinery forward and the engines, is so complicated that a description of it is impracticable.

Her Cargo.

It is now definitely learned that the dye cargo of the submarine Deutschland, which was reported as being as 700 tons, is only 240 tons. The dye came in small cases, about 24 by 20 by 30 inches, with the colour of the particular contents striped across the ends of each case.

The average weight of the cases, ran about 56 kilos net, or about 120 pounds each. Slightly more than 1,600 cases were aboard, or about 290 tons, as stated.

It is reported that the packages of dyes brought to Baltimore on the submarine Deutschland might be sent by rail to that city for apprehension by Customs officials. Ordinarily dyes are not entered to any extent at the port of Baltimore, the best of imports in peace times being entered at this port to the accredited representatives in this city of the big German manufacturing concerns.

The manifesto, it is said, fails to state any German market price for the goods. Should this prove to be the fact, appraisal of the dyes would have to be based on prevailing U. S. rates for such products.

As many of the dyes have been virtually out of this market for many months, with prices between 100 and 500 per cent. above normal for such small quantities as could be secured from all parts of the world, it seemed certain that the official appraisal would fix values calling for exceptionally high duties.

Usually in shipments where merchandise is uniform in character one case or of every 10 only is subjected to Customs inspection. In the present instance, however, owing to the highly concentrated condition of the dyes and the uncertainty regarding their dutiable value, it was thought probable that the entire cargo of the Deutschland would be carefully inspected by the Customs authorities. In some quarters it was thought the Government's appraisal might result in long litigation should the importers hold the official duty valuation too high.

Submarine Crew Fear Wire Nets.

Terror-stricken, and on the verge of a panic, the crew of the Deutschland dread the order that will start them on their return passage across the Atlantic. None believe they will escape the dragnet being thrown out by the Allied cruisers now off the Cape. They feel sure that they will fall victims to the enemy's nets, or through shots from the cannons or rifles from the high-powered rifles in the little British patrol boats, but from disabled engines in a net that the enemy is spreading just off the three mile limit. The members of the crew, whose names will go down in history for the creation of a new commercial era, have told the same friends that Captain Paul Koenig, the daring commander, is doing everything in his power to keep up their spirits, and make them look on the bright side of the affair, but the men cannot see this side of the venture.

Telegraph Lines.

The Post and Telegraph Department reports that Chienmai line is still imperfectly working between Paknam and Chienmai. Other lines are all right.

Bangkok Mails Close.

| SAIGON. | | SINGAPORE. | |
|---------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| Friday 29th | 1 p.m. | Friday 29th | 1 p.m. |
| Friday 29th | 11 a.m. | Friday 29th | 11 a.m. |
| SONGKHLA. | | HONGKONG via SWATOW. | |
| Saturday 30th | 10 a.m. | Saturday 30th | 11 a.m. |
| Saturday 30th | 11 a.m. | Saturday 30th | 11 a.m. |
| HONGKONG. | | CHANDABURI. | |
| Saturday 30th | 11 a.m. | Saturday 30th | 10 a.m. |
| Saturday 30th | 10 a.m. | Saturday 30th | 10 a.m. |

MENAM MOTOR BOAT CO., LTD.**TIME TABLE.**

| LINE 1—BANGKABUE TO BANG QUANG & MUANG NAWN. | |
|---|--|
| Boats leave Bangkok to Bang Quang, Muang Nawn & Pakret. | a.m. 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.10. |
| Bangkok to Sankuk | p.m. 1, 1.30, 2.30, 3.10, 3.50, 4.45, 5.30, daily. |
| Bangkok to Sankuk | ... 2.30 p.m. daily. |
| " " Kai Koh Yai | ... 1.00 ... |
| LINE 2—TANON FORT TO PAKLAT in connection with Paklat Tram Cars Thahin | |
| Boats leave Tanon Tok every full and half hour from 6.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. After 7.30 when sufficient passengers. | |
| LINE 3—THA CHANG WANG LUANG TO KLONG BANGKOK NOI. | |
| Boats leave Tha Chang Wang Luang for Bangkok a.m. 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30, and p.m. 1.00, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, and 5.30, 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.**(Broad Gauge Lines.)**
TIME TABLE
In force from 1st April, 1916.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|------|------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Bangkok Dep. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | Lampang Dep. | ... | ... | a.m. | a.m. |
| Ayutthia Arr. | 9.3 | 9.48 | 1.25 | 3.33 | ... | ... | ... | 7.33 | 7.48 |
| | | p.m. | ... | 5.45 | Den Chai | ... | ... | 12.38 | 12.53 |
| Ban Phaji Arr. | 9.17 | 12.20 | 4.24 | 6.30 | Tha Sao | ... | ... | 7.1 | 2.21 |
| | | | | | Utharut | ... | ... | 7.18 | 2.40 |
| | | | | | Ban Dara Arr. | ... | ... | 8.16 | 3.26 |
| Ban Phaji Dep. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | ... | Sawaloake Dep. | ... | ... | a.m. | p.m. |
| Lopburi Arr. | 9.57 | 12.57 | 4.50 | ... | Ban Dara Arr. | ... | ... | 7.10 | 2.10 |
| | 11.5 | 1.55 | 5.48 | ... | | ... | ... | 8.1 | 3.11 |
| Chengket Dep. | 12.33 | 3.38 | ... | 7.54 | | | | | |
| Pak'poh Arr. | 2.17 | 5.10 | ... | 9.25 | | | | | |
| | p.m. | a.m. | ... | ... | | | | | |
| Pak'poh Dep. | 2.25 | 5.30 | ... | ... | Ban Dara Dep. | ... | ... | 8.24 | 3.32 |
| Pitsaloake Arr. | 6 | 11.5 | ... | ... | Pitsaloake Arr. | ... | ... | 10.43 | 5.30 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Pitsaloake Dep. | a.m. | p.m. | ... | ... | | | | | |
| Ban Dara Arr. | 7.4 | 2.2 | ... | ... | Pitsaloake Dep. | ... | ... | 14.5 | 7.34 |
| | 9.5 | 4.18 | ... | ... | Pak'poh Arr. | ... | ... | 6.30 | 10.30 |
| | a.m. | p.m. | ... | ... | | | | | |
| Ban Dara Dep. | 9.20 | 4.10 | ... | ... | | | | | |
| Skaloake Arr. | 10.21 | 5.41 | ... | ... | Pak'poh Dep. | p.m. | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. |
| | | | | | | 3.52 | ... | 7.20 | 10.43 |
| Ban Dara Dep. | a.m. | p.m. | ... | ... | Chengket Arr. | 6.21 | ... | 9.22 | 12.28 |
| Utharut Arr. | 9.10 | 4.26 | ... | ... | Lopburi Dep. | ... | 7.10 | 11.6 | 1.56 |
| Tha Sao Arr. | 10.6 | 5.23 | ... | ... | | | | | |
| Den Chai Arr. | 10.15 | 5.38 | ... | ... | Ban Phaji Arr. | ... | 8.30 | 12.21 | 3.4 |
| Den Chai | 11.57 | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| Utharut | p.m. | ... | ... | ... | Korat Dep. | p.m. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. |
| Lampang | 4.52 | ... | ... | ... | Lut Bua Kao Arr. | 3.57 | ... | 7.40 | ... |
| | | | | | Geengkui Dep. | 5.55 | ... | 7.12 | 11.32 |
| Ban Phaji Dep. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | a.m. | | | | 1.13 | 1.52 |
| Geengkui Arr. | 11.7 | 1.26 | 5.51 | ... | Ban Phaji Arr. | ... | 8.29 | 12.29 | 2.59 |
| Lut Bua Kao | Dep. | ... | 4.2 | ... | | | | | |
| | | | 6.8 | ... | Ban Phaji Dep. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
| | | | 8.2 | ... | Ayutthia | 6.27 | 8.37 | 12.44 | 3.14 |
| Korat | Dep. | ... | 10.32 | ... | Bangkok Arr. | 7.13 | 9.25 | 1.23 | 5.38 |
| | | | | | | 9.28 | 11.35 | 3.16 | 6.40 |
| Bangkok Dep. | a.m. | ... | 3.50 | ... | | | | | |
| Utharut Arr. | 7.45 | ... | 5.38 | ... | Petruet Dep. | a.m. | ... | 7.50 | ... |
| | 9.33 | ... | ... | ... | Bangkok Arr. | 9.38 | ... | ... | 3.55 |
| | | | | | | | | ... | 5.43 |