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The Siam Observer.

FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

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 and
 Stationery of
 Every Description.

VOL. 42. NO. 212 BANGKOK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1916, PRICE 25 SATANGS

STEAMER SAILINGS.

K. P. M.
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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. "Nampur" Sept. 29	S.S. "Karmala"	Oct. 31
"Sardina" Oct. 13	"Arabia"	Nov. 12
"Novara" Oct. 27	"Munro"	" 26
"Nore" Nov. 10	"Medina"	Dec. 10
"Nyanza" Nov. 24	"Mongolia"	" 21
"Malta" Dec. 8	"Malwa"	Jan. 7
"Nellore" Dec. 22	"Kisar-i-Hind"	" 21

OUTWARD-1916.

For China.

Due Singapore	Connection with	Leaving London
"Nore" Oct. 1	"Medina"	Sept. 1
"Nyanza" Oct. 15	"Malwa"	" 12
"Malta" Oct. 30	"Munro"	" 29
"Nankin" Nov. 13	"Medina"	Oct. 12
"Novara" Nov. 26	"Mooltan"	" 27
"Somali" Dec. 11	"Karmala"	Nov. 9
"Nyanza" Dec. 25	"Arabia"	" 24
"Nampur" Jan. 7	"Munro"	Dec. 5

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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. Hitoaki Maru Aug. 30	S.S. Fushimi Maru Oct. 25
S.S. Iyo Maru Sept. 13	S.S. Hiran Maru Nov. 8
S.S. Miyazaki Maru Sept. 27	S.S. Kaga Maru Nov. 23

FOR HONGKONG AND JAPAN.

1916	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. Shintzuka 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. Nikk Maru Oct. 13
S.S. Tango Maru Sept. 12	S.S. Aki Maru Nov. 14

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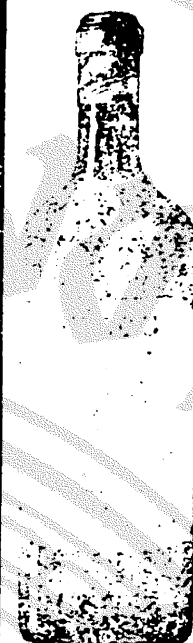
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Departures from Bangkok.

S.S. "Prachatipok"	...	23. 9. 16.
S.S. "Mahidol"	...	26. " "
S.S. "Asiang"	...	30. " "
S.S. "Yugala"	...	3. 10. " "
S.S. "Boribai"	...	7. " "
No departure	...	10. " "
S.S. "Prachatipok"	...	14. " "

Not calling at Kohlak, Taku, Koh Samui, Kretay
 " " Koh Samui, Panarai.

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For Sriracha, Kohsichang, Koh Pai, Koh Prai, Rayong, Koh Samut, Chantaboon, Ban Yao, Krat, (& Koh Kong fortnightly).

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35,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

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CHIEF MANAGER.
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Limited.

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DEPTH OF WATER ON THE
BANGKOK BAR.

FOR SEPT., 1916.

Sept.	A.M.			L. W. (Approx.)	Feet
	H. W.	Ft. & in.	L. W.		
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	...	...	6-7	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	...	...	8-9	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	

Sept.	P.M.			L. W. (Approx.)	Feet
	H. W.	Ft. & in.	L. W.		
16	7 00	13 10	1-2	7-0	
17	7 00	13 8	...	...
18	7 00	13 1	...	...
19	7 00	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 8	...	...
7	3 30	14 3	...	...
8	4 00	14 3	...	...
9	4 30	14 5	...	...
10	5 00	14 6	...	...
11	5 00	14 8	12-0	7-0	
12	5 30	14 8	12-0	7-0	
13	5 30	14 3	...	...
14	5 30	13 10	1-0	7-0	
15	6 00	13 9	...	...

PHASES OF THE MOON.		
Oct. 4th	First Quarter	5.43 p.m.
" 11th	Full Moon	1.43 p.m.
" 19th	Last Quarter	7.51 a.m.
" 27th	New Moon	3.19 a.m.

Siam Observer
Special War Edition

Subscription Tcs. 4 per annum.

Letter from the Front.

An Officer's First Impressions.

A junior officer, writing home from France early this month, says:—

I have not yet reached my battery, but have already been through enough to write a book about it. We arrived on the other side of the water from England about 7 a.m. the next morning. We voyaged in a troopship in awful heat—the men were like flies all over the ship—I've never seen such a sight, and the heat was intense. We landed and went to the base and reported, and spent Sunday and Saturday afternoon there, where I shared a tent with three other officers.

We left there on Sunday night to join our division at the front, and I had my first command. I had to take 27 men up to the front to a battery, leave them there, and report to my own division. We were in a train for 36 hours, sleeping and feeding en route. Yesterday we got to the railhead, and I had to march my men away seven miles in the awful heat, myself at their head. My God, the roads—awful in the dust: shell holes everywhere, Red Cross motors tearing by, one long stream of ammunition wagons, dispatch riders, and every kind of soldier—men in shrapnel helmets; my poor men, dead beat with the heat and carrying all their stuff on their backs. We halted for rests in between, and the air one dull roar of guns: the German trenches about four miles away.

I got them to the village about 8 p.m. and found their major in a ruined farmhouse, which was his headquarters, and handed them over intact. Then I shook hands and left. They evidently liked me, those boys, as they gave me a cheer and hoped to see me "some day in Hyde Park." I expect that was because I bought them tea and stuff en route—poor beggars, they had no money. Then I tramped home—wards and ran into the Chief Ordnance Officer of the district, of whom I asked the way. He was in peace time a London chartered accountant and a good sort he was. He saw I was a bit done, so he asked me into mess with them, and a right good mess it was too.

A small tent, with a rickety table, sugar boxes for chairs, boiled ham and beans and hot muscatels, and custard, and then large cups of coffee. Oh, how good it was.

The heat was intense, of course, is now and has been. It was then 10 p.m. and dark, and I started to walk back to the station by the railway line—the end of the line—to get my belongings.

my valise, &c. Then a train came along—they don't go very fast—and I boarded a truck and sat on the step and was carried part of the way to my destination. Then it stopped and I got off and walked the rest—two miles. Eventually I got there at 11.30 and saw the officer there, who sent me to a rest camp for the night, quite close, where I had a tent, three boards, and two rugs, and fell asleep.

Then this morning I got hold of a Y.M.C.A. van which had a driver (he was a real sport) a London man—a gentleman. He drove me here, to the reinforcement camp of the Division. I got here at 11 this morning—just tents in a field. I had a swim in a cold river, changed my clothes, had some food, and am now sitting down on the grass writing this. At about 3 a.m. in the morning I shall go about 10 miles on a terrific motor lorry to join my division, and thence to my battery.

All last night when I was near the front I could see the flashes of the guns, and the air was one roar of guns. It was just like the waves on the sea shore—you know the noise they make when the surf breaks on the shore; but this noise never rolled back as the wave does. It just kept on. I shared a tent with a boy just going home and suffering from shell shock; such a charming fellow, but his nerves had all gone. The great thing that impresses me is the state of the roads and the dust: the roads are like a Bank Holiday gone mad, and you wonder why the houses have such holes in them and why there are no glass windows. Everything is terribly busy: the push is on and we are becoming "top dog" at last. You meet lots of German prisoners coming in, with men with dust and sweat all over them, with shrapnel helmets and big bayonets guarding them, and they are so pleased to be captured and so grateful and ready to do anything. Everything is white with dust, and all the world seems to have gone mad, and it seems impossible that I'm right here amongst it and not at home.

Lots of other things I could tell you, but they must wait until one day I am able to. Meanwhile I am well and fit—thank goodness I am fit or one could never stick this life. It's a great game, but the mosquitoes have started on my face, and I don't like this awful heat. Our train coming here only went about eight miles an hour. I really must stop now. Cheer-up. Three of us are going to a ruined shop to drink a bottle of vin blanc at a franc a time. All the motor lorries in the world must be here.

JAWARAD DISPENSARY

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In the Carpathians.

London, Sept. 12.—The Russian communique says: We captured several heights in the region of the Bely-cheremoch river in the Carpathians, repulsing counter attacks.

We occupied Kapul mountain in the wooded Carpathians and a ridge in the vicinity thereof, taking a thousand prisoners, seven machine guns and other war material.

We made further progress in the Caucasus where snow is falling on the mountains.

Athens, Sept. 13.—Apparently M. Zaimis's resignation, in which he persists, has not been accepted. It is believed in official circles that even the King will be unable to avoid a change of government which is now the only hope of settling the crisis.

Bucharest, Sept. 13.—Official: The enemy continues to retreat in a westerly direction on the upper Maros and Alta Valleys.

The enemy navigation of the Danube is completely paralysed.

Amsterdam, Sept. 12.—The Vienna official mentions the withdrawal on the right of the Rumanian line in Transylvania.

Zurich, Sept. 12.—Vienna papers state that the Russian pressure in the Carpathians is constantly increasing. Vehement attacks are being made on the Austrian positions on the ridge of Tornatik and elsewhere. The Germans and Austrians have been compelled to withdraw their lines south-westwardly over the upper Cibach.

Turks Anticipate Rumanians.

Bukharest, Sept. 10.—Although Turkey did not declare war on Rumania till Sept. 7 the presence of Turks in the Dobrudja is indubitable. We are bombarding Rustchuk in reply to the shelling of Giurgevo.

A Tale of the Warspite.

Chasing Himself.

London, Sept. 11.—(Copyright 1916) Mr. Noyes in a concluding article on the navy has breezy yarns of the Jutland battle. The Warrior being badly mauled, the Warspite steamed in between the Warrior and the enemy, taking all the punishment and revolving like a cat chasing its tail with all guns going. The men of the Warrior were most grateful at being saved by this new and startling manoeuvre and sent a boat bearing gifts of cigars and bottles which was received with Homeric laughter and shouts of "Take them back. We didn't try to save you. We are chasing our own damaged tail and couldn't help it: helm jammed."

On the Film.

The Indian Army.

London, Sept. 14.—A large and distinguished audience including many representatives of India attended the first exhibition in London of films taken by Girdwood, official photographer to the Indian Government, depicting the part played by Indian troops in France and Flanders. The pictures are among the finest yet shown of operations on the western front and were greatly admired.

Mr. Chamberlain in a speech said he was proud to participate in the exhibition of the heroic efforts of the soldiers of India on behalf of the Empire. The films would be a worthy record of the part the Government, princes and peoples of India played in the war. The people of India had contributed and were continuing to contribute generously alike to the forces in the field and charitable objects such as hospitals for the wounded. The soldiers of India had won renown on the battlefields of France and also fought with credit to themselves and advantage to the Empire in other theatres of war.

All recognised the heroic efforts of the Indian troops to relieve the garrison of Kut and sympathised and shared the disappointment of the force that they had been beaten by the physical difficulties, climatic conditions and floods of Mesopotamia. That effort great as it had been was only one of many undertakings which India had contributed. He hoped the comradeship in arms of British, Dominion and Indian troops would rouse throughout the whole Empire a keener interest in Indian problems and secure for Indian aspirations the entire sympathy of all parts of the King's Dominions.

To Correct Constipation

and Biliousness, clear the complexion of blemishes and sweeten the breath, use the dainty laxative

REMYTES

They gently assist nature and will help to keep you well. Tiny but thorough, do not gripe. Of all chemists. 1/- per phial. Wholesale agents for Siam The British Dispensary, Bangkok.

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Phathanakorn Cinematograph.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Wednesday, 20th Thursday 21st Friday 22nd.

A Vigorous and Powerful Detective Drama

Dr. NICHOLSON

AND THE

4 Parts Blue Diamond 4 Parts

The Story is engrossing and never drags.

It Contains Many Thrilling Series of Adventures.

A Great Ambrosio Feature

3 Parts The Masked Amazon 3 Parts

THRILLING! SENSATIONAL! GRIPPING!!!

Meklong Railway Co., Ltd.

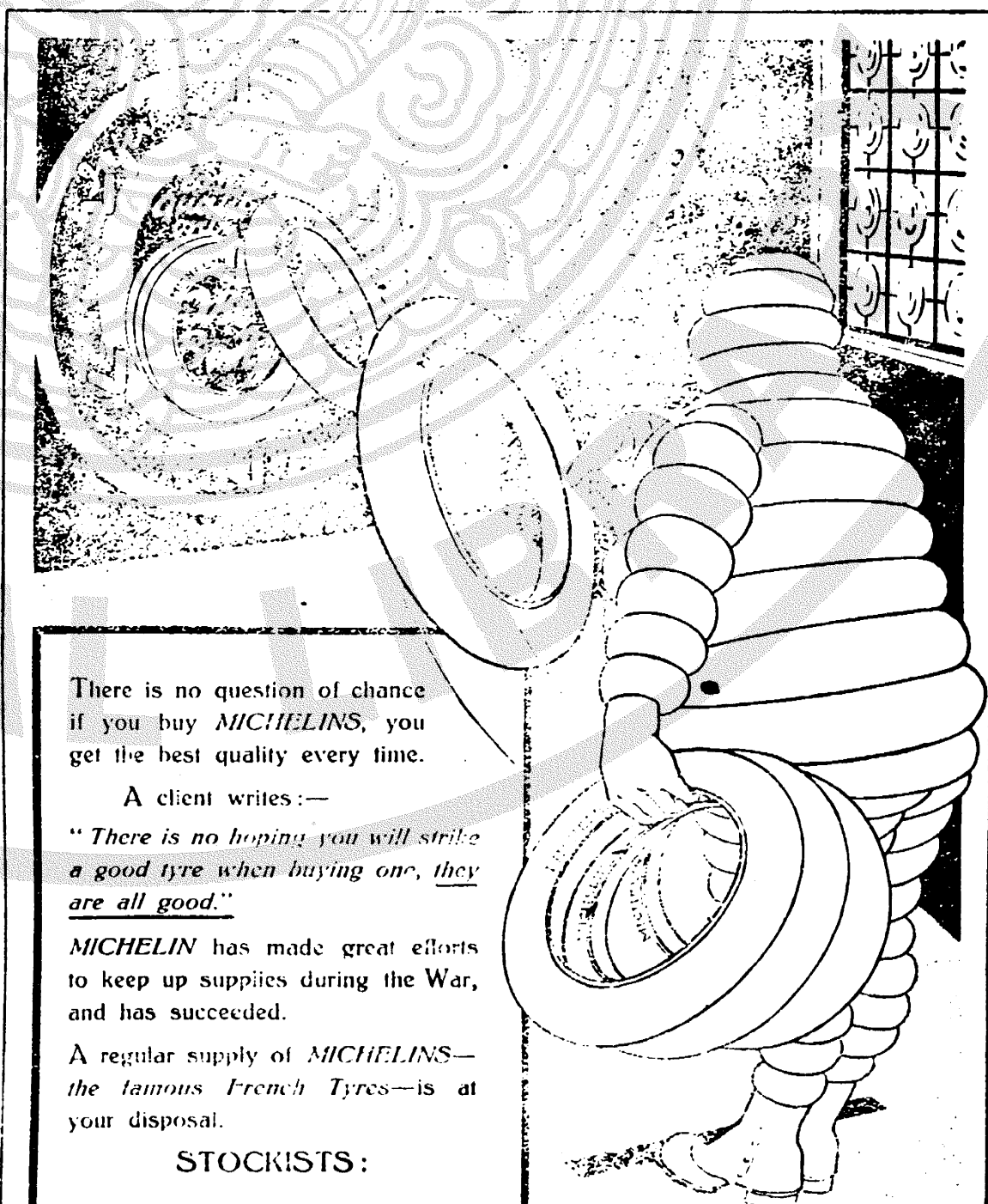
TIME TABLE.

BANGKOK-MEKLONG.				MEKLONG-BANGKOK.			
Distance from Bangkok.	STATIONS.	Train No.		Distance from Meklong.	STATIONS.	Train No.	
		I. III. V. VII.				VI. VIII	
		A.M. A.M. P.M. P.M.				A.M. P.M.	
Km. Bangkok Dep.	7.00	9.00	2.00 4.00	Km. Meklong Dep.		9.00 2.00	
33.1 Mahachai				33.8 B. Hlane			
Terminus Arr.	8.20	10.20	3.20 5.20	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	10.50	3.50		Terminus Dep	7.00	11.00	2.00 4.00
33.8 Meklong Arr.	12.10	5.10		33.1 Bangkok Arr.	8.20	12.20	3.20 5.20

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



There is no question of chance if you buy MICHELINS, you get the best quality every time.

A client writes:—

"There is no hoping you will strike a good tyre when buying one, they are all good."

MICHELIN has made great efforts to keep up supplies during the War, and has succeeded.

A regular supply of MICHELINS—the famous French Tyres—is at your disposal.

STOCKISTS:

THE BANGKOK DOCK CO., LTD.
BANGKOK.

Notice.

Experienced Shipping clerk wanted.
Apply:—ORIENTAL STORE.

Notice.

We beg to inform the public that Mr. JON TAN HEE SOON is now no longer in our service and from this date he is not empowered to sign in our behalf. Any transaction he may have in future will not be recognised by us.

KIAM HOA HENG & Co., Ltd.
12/9/16.

8-27

Notice.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—

Ex s/s "Yutshing"
and Balances ex s.s. "Glenlogan", "Kafue", "Glenstrae" and "Admiral", are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Mata Hari" on the 14th inst and will be landed and stored at Messrs. East Asiatic Co's 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.

Mr. T. Ferrero.

of the well known firm
"Au diapason" of Saigon.

**Piano makers and
repairers**

has now returned to Bangkok for a fortnight, and can undertake to tune and repair any kind of pianos, harmoniums, string and wind instruments

At a very moderate charge.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

T. FERRERO,
c/o "Europe Hotel."
19-21.

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 9.30 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	...	Ticals 60
Stalls	...	" 5
Stalls	...	" 3

t.f.n.



HALF A MILLION FORDS
were made and sold in the year ending
July 31-1916.

One Million Fords
are planned for 1917.

An interesting film illustrating how Ford Cars are made will be shown at the Pathanakhorn Cinematograph on Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, the 16th to 19th inclusive at 10 o'clock each evening.

This Film should be seen by all interested in Motoring and by Ford Owners particularly.

Fords now in stock ready for delivering at

The Bangkok Dock Motor Garage.

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.

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

"White Horse"Whisky.

"An Easy First"

Obtainable Everywhere.

FOR SALE.

400 Gal. Ferro Concrete Water Tanks.

APPLY TO

The Siam Cement Co. Ltd., Bangsue.

18-17 0.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING

IF You are troubled with Eczema, Itches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores, or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.
IF You are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Blood Poison, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, &c.
IF You have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.
IF You are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.
All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurities, calling for immediate treatment through the blood and not waste your time and money on quack cures. Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. Of chemists and REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

lotions and many ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by restoring it to normal condition can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

**Clarke's
Blood
Mixture**
The World's Best
Blood Purifier.

**THE
Great War.****German Aerodromes
Bombed.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Sept. 19.

Official.—A squadron of naval aeroplanes dropped a large number of bombs on enemy aerodromes at St. Denis and Westrem on the 17th inst. with successful results. One of our machines was forced to land in Holland and the pilot was interned.

The New Greek Cabinet.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Sept. 19.

British diplomats consider the new Greek cabinet satisfactory only if it is made clear that it is a business and not a political ministry.

Kavalla Turks Armed.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Sept. 19.

The Bulgarians have armed the Turkish civilians at Kavalla with arms from the Greek arsenal. This is significant in view of the Bulgarians' assurance that permanent occupation is unintended.

Florina Occupied.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Sept. 19.

Salonica.—The Allies have occupied Florina.

Anglo-French Successes.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Sept. 18.

Yesterday south of the Somme we completed the conquest of Vermandoilieres and Berny. We captured trenches between Berny and Barleux and took 760 prisoners.

The British south of Encre took 240 prisoners.

To-day we repulsed attacks north and south of the Somme especially east of Berny and south of Denicourt which are completely encircled.

We captured 1,200 prisoners and 10 machine-guns.

In Galicia.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Sept. 18.

Petrograd.—In Galicia we overthrew our adversaries south of Brznan.

We captured 536 Turks in the region of the Podolsk-Halicz railway.

We captured 3,174 prisoners and 20 machine-guns.

Fighting on the Carso.

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Sept. 18.

Rome.—On the Carso we captured fortified entrenchments and 800 prisoners.

**Rumanians Occupy
More Towns.**

(HAVAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Sept. 18.

Bucharest.—On the north and west fronts we occupied Homord, Almas, Chahuto and Garas taking 900 prisoners.

Struma Fighting.

Salonica, Sept. 12.—Official. Our detachments which crossed the Struma seized trenches on the east bank at Neohori. A French detachment co-operating with us captured the village Yenimah, securing prisoners. The enemy suffered heavily during his retirement and counter-attacks.

Our artillery carried out a systematic bombardment of the enemy trenches north of the Machukovo Doiran front.

Salonica, Sept. 12.—French Official. The British are engaged in violent fighting on the Struma. They stormed the village of Nevoljan. A vigorous Allied offensive north of Majdag captured Bulgarian trenches on a front of three kilometres to a depth of eight hundred metres. A Bulgarian attack on the Serbians was repulsed with heavy losses.

Broad Gauge Railway.**Nineteenth Administration Report.**

The report dated August 1916 from Mr. L. Weller, Director-General of Railways to H. E. Chow Phya Wongse Nuprabhadh, Minister of Communications contains as usual very elaborate statistics of the working of the Royal State Railways, broad gauge, for the year 2458.

According to the report further sections of the Northern line were opened to traffic on 1st May 1916 from Ban Pin to Pakoh, and on 15th December of the same year from Pakoh to Ben Meh Chang bringing the total length open, up to 871.7 km.

The year under report is to be considered a prosperous one. The gross receipts increased from 4,193,494 ticals to 4,895,988 and the net profit after feeding the renovation fund from 2,661,913 to 3,043,344 representing 5.28 per cent of the capital outlay against 4.74 per cent in the preceding year. This result is the more satisfactory as the amount of paddy carried decreased from 162,514 tons in the previous year to 149,277 tons in the year under report thus showing that the prospects of the Railway do not entirely depend on the result of the paddy crop as is generally presumed. There are other items to meet the fluctuations from this source.

In the month of March military manoeuvres on a larger scale than ever before took place in the Ban Paj district whereby the staff and rolling stock of the Railway Department were tested to their full capacity with good result.

The number of passengers shows a small increase in 1st and 2nd class, and a considerable advance in 3rd class passengers by 176,000. For this increase are responsible the newly opened sections with 23,000 passengers; the balance 153,000 is due to the general development of traffic, the notable feature being an increase of 50,000 travellers on the Paknamph-Pitsanuloke section where large tracts of new land have been taken under cultivation.

The quantity of goods carried during the year also show an increase while live-stock transport was more than in the previous year.

Accidents.

The list of accidents to trains and interruptions of traffic service gives 12 accidents, 4 of which were due to slips and landslides, 4 to collisions with buffaloes and others to various other causes. Under accidents to human life are mentioned 20 cases. Of these 14 people were killed, 11 being trespassers, 2 railway employees and 1 passenger while 6 people were injured 4 of whom were passengers and the other 2 trespassers. There were three instances where people were found sleeping on the line and killed and four instances where they were either killed or injured while walking on the track.

The Charge of Embezzlement.

We are asked to state by the French Bank that the Bank has no connection whatever with the charge of embezzlement instituted by their compadre Ng Lee against Nai It. It was purely a personal matter of the compadre and the amount that was embezzled, viz. Tcs. 21,000, has been paid to the Bank.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Graphic, Sketch and Sphere for August, have the likeness of His Majesty the King of Siam in full dress uniform of a General in the British Army and in the uniform of an officer of the Durham Light Infantry.

THE Japanese s.s. Koun Maru which arrived in port yesterday, consigned to Messrs Koh Mah Wah has been chartered by this firm for one year at \$30,000 per month. The ship was built in St. Petersburg in 1889 and is of 768 tons.

SAYS the Kedah correspondent of the Pinang Gazette:—Highway robbery is pretty rife on the Patani border, to say nothing of cattle lifting which is becoming quite epidemic. Two Malays, and their wives who were returning to Nan-chick from a visit to Perak were held up near the Ginting Pahang pass by armed Samsams and stripped of everything they had even to the hamper of rice which they were carrying to eat on the journey.

Honours to Verdun.

Paris, Sept. 11.—A unique ceremony took place at Verdun, when M. Poincaré in the presence of Allied representatives presented the town with decorations (? decorations) conferred upon it by the Allies in recognition of the defence.

M. Poincaré in his speech said that supreme hopes had been shattered against the walls of Verdun, where Germany sought an astounding spectacular victory. The debris of the Germans' dreams lies at our feet. The name of Verdun would ring throughout the ages as the cry of liberated humanity.

The Sports Club Meeting.

A Correspondent's Views.

A correspondent writes:—The Committee of the Sports Club should feel greatly elated on the result of the meeting. They are hard working and have done much for the Club year in and year out. They may make mistakes. What Club is run in so ideal a manner that no mistakes are ever committed? I think the Committee deserve the vote of confidence passed by practically a two-thirds majority.

It is interesting to note how the meeting was called. A printed notice was issued to members requesting their attendance at an extraordinary general meeting to discuss a set of rules, which were printed and circulated at the same time.

A number of amendments were served on the Secretary who, about a week before the meeting, issued to members a printed copy of same. Among these was an amendment by Mr. Brighthouse worded as follows: "That, in lieu of discussing the draft of the New Rules, the present Rules be retained with the exception of Rule 2 which shall read as follows:—

2. The Club shall be managed by a Committee consisting of ten members who shall be elected by ballot and Rule 29 subsection 4 which shall be deleted.

Early in the proceedings Mr. Brighthouse made a speech pointing out that his amendment was the only one in order and therefore the only matter that could be discussed. The Chairman held in favour of Mr. Brighthouse's contention.

But was this right? If the extraordinary meeting called for the avowed purpose of adopting certain rules had become impossible owing to the wrong wording used in the notice, then the meeting was irregular *ab initio*. You could do nothing at that meeting but discuss. The only right thing to do was for the Chairman to declare the meeting cancelled as the notice calling it did not declare the true purpose for which it was called.

An extraordinary general meeting of which due notice has to be given was called for a certain purpose. Can you go beyond that purpose by an amendment of which due notice is given? Can you amend the purpose of the meeting? I think not. Mr. Brighthouse might also have called an extraordinary meeting for the same day and time and hour to discuss a substantive resolution, but he could not cure a defect, that is the wrong purpose by any amendment.

As it was the Chairman moved that the rules be discussed and Mr. Cooke-Collis seconded him. As soon as Mr. Brighthouse claimed that his amendment was the only amendment that could be heard his claim was allowed and no discussion of the rules moved and seconded was permitted.

Mr. Brighthouse evidently went on the assumption that the Committee or Secretary or somebody else who issued the notice wrongly inserted the word "discuss" and that Mr. Brighthouse was the only person who could be heard as his amendment sought not to discuss but to adopt. What is the position now? A special meeting of which the required notice was given was called for a certain purpose which only included discussion and did not include adoption. An amendment has had the effect of gagging discussion and adopting the rules.

Items of Interest.

London, Sept. 12.—Obituary: Sir James Sivewright.

Christiania, Sept. 14.—Seven Norwegian steamers have been sunk in two days.

London, Sept. 13.—Renter is informed Mr. Kipling has no intention of going to Italy.

London, Sept. 14.—A telegram from Athens, Sept. 13, says that the Serbians captured Sorovich at four in the afternoon.

London, Sept. 12.—The Italian communiqué says: We progressed at Vallarsa in the upper Posina valley and repulsed an enemy attack in that region.

Melbourne, Sept. 13.—2,471 enlisted between September 1—10. Mr. Hughes announced that the necessary monthly reinforcements will be obtained on the population basis of each of the States and liability is restricted to the number so fixed.

London, Sept. 13.—The following is the result of the Newmarket September Stakes (substitute for the St. Leger):
Hurry-on—1; Clarissimus 2; Atheling 3. The race was won by three lengths with five lengths between second and third. Five ran. The betting was: Hurry-on 11-10, Clarissimus 5-2, Atheling 4-1.

Siam Philatelic Society.

The Siam Philatelic Society held its 6th session at the offices of the Bangkok Times, on Monday September 11th, when Mr. E. C. Monod, the President, took the chair.

After preliminary business was completed the Chairman called upon Mr. R. S. Le May to read his paper, "The future of Perforations," which had been published in the September 1915 number of the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

This paper was a sequel to another paper from the same pen, entitled "The Debouché of Philately," published in the Stamp Lover of October 1913. The writer pointed out that the whole object of the article was to propose a policy which would give the "hobby" a more defined and honourable status in the eyes of the public; to effect this he proposed to eliminate varieties of perforations, a present phase of philately which required neither skill nor science nor that delightful adjunct the personal element.

After giving reasons for this elimination and incidentally showing how this would affect different countries, naming the several issues of New Zealand between 1874/75 and 1882/87 and 1901, which would be merged in each case to one single issue, the writer said that, though it was not possible to raise philately to the height of a great science, his ambition, shared with many others, was to see it reach the same plane as numismatics for example, and by ridding philately of a phase at which the finger of scorn could be pointed, he considered this would be one good step towards this ideal.

Mr. Le May then read a number of favourable and unfavourable criticisms that had appeared in the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain and one from the Stamp Lover, proving that his subject was one that should be kept to the front of the minds of philatelists and, if necessary, further steps be taken to decide how much elimination should take place.

Several members joined in the discussion that followed and it was pointed out that any elimination of perforations that might be made would not prevent the keen specialist from collecting and studying all the varieties of perforations that might be made, but would make the hobby of more interest to the ordinary philatelist and the public in general. A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Le May terminated the meeting.

The German Reorganization.

London, Sept. 13.—The Times military correspondent thinks Marshal Hindenburg will resume the offensive in the east, especially in the south-east, and by abandoning the Verdun offensive and adopting a general offensive on the west front and elsewhere, may release thirty divisions to hold up Brusiloff and oppose Rumania.

Amsterdam, Sept. 13.—A Vienna telegram says General Pflözer-Battin has resigned. A German official mentions that von Mackensen is commanding in the Dobruja.

The Kreuz Zeitung says Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria commands the whole Somme front, and Duke Albrecht of Württemberg the front from the Somme to the sea. The Crown Prince is still at Verdun.

Bukarest, Sept. 13.—General Ciriacescu, ex-Minister of War, has been appointed to command the army in Transylvania in succession to General Averescu who will command the third army.

Greek Crisis.

Athens, Sept. 13.—M. Dimitra Copoulos was Minister of Justice in the Venizelos cabinet and resigned in 1913 on the question of the admission of Cretan deputies. He afterwards bitterly attacked M. Venizelos. He is believed to be an able man but has no great following.

Athens, Sept. 13.—The crisis is still unsolved and the outcome is difficult to forecast but there are indications the King has decided to emerge from his neutrality without delay. Much depends on events on the Rumanian front.

After a series of conflicting reports as to M. Zaimis' intentions a telegram from Athens says that Dimitra Copoulos has accepted the premiership in principle, and probably will be received by His Majesty to-morrow.

Paris, Sept. 13. M. Dimitra Copoulos is regarded as the probable successor of M. Zaimis. He favours intervention on the side of the Allies or a definite neutrality till the end of the war.

Athens, later.—M. Dimitra Copoulos will only accept office if the Entente ministers are favourable. He is of opinion that a departure from neutrality is the only remedy for the present situation.

Latest.—The King has received M. Dimitra Copoulos who has asked for forty-eight hours to sound the Entente diplomacy.

PAUDY REPORT FOR SEPT. 19.

Nasuan	1750 coyans	at Tes.	78/102 each
Samnang	680	" "	74/79 "
Namuang	40	" "	72/73 "
Total	Coyans	2470	" "

International Court at Chiengmai.

Legal Adviser's Opinion on Interesting Case.

The following is the Legal Adviser's opinion in an interesting case recently tried in the International Court in Chiengmai before Para Indrasart (Chief Judge), Mr. R. W. Aston (Legal Adviser) and Mr. J. Crosby (British Consul).

The opinion is interesting from the fact that there is a local custom to do some work on a dam on irrigation canals and the owner asserts an exclusive right to the same so as to collect dues from the people affected. The officials do what they can to put things on a proper basis but there seems to be no definite law regulating irrigation.

In the present case the sum involved is between twenty and thirty thousand teals, as the profits on this sort of work seem to be absurdly high.

The Opinion.

The present case is that the Accused have, knowingly, entered upon and damaged lands and other works on an irrigation canal and a water reservoir of the Prosecution, and this is a criminal action for their conviction for mischief and trespass.

A Civil action has been also entered and is pending the decision of the criminal action. The Accused, Am-deng Chan, Chin Tu and Chin Dam set up a claim of Am-deng Chan to the dams and works in question and further deny that they damaged the Prosecution's works. The other Accused, plead ignorance or an alibi.

And the following to be the facts:—The irrigation canal in question has been in existence from ancient times. Formerly the people themselves performed the necessary works but in more recent times Sensitara, a Kamran and Noi Tamuttee the accused, seen to have taken a leading part in getting the people together and constructing and repairing dams and so on. Am-deng Chan was a large land holder in a district affected by this canal and she states that she supplied Sensitara and Noi Tamuttee with money to carry out the work. Am-deng Chan is certainly under the impression that Sensitara had arranged with the people that in return for this she should receive a percentage of the crops, but whatever arrangement was made was of a very loose description and without any specified limits of time.

Under this system the dams and works seem to have fallen into disrepair and the people of the districts affected being dissatisfied with the existing state of things approached Chin Seng and his party with a view to having proper dams constructed and a good supply of water assured.

The result of this was that in the year 1915 agreements were formally entered into between Chin Seng's party and the people of the districts whereby Chin Seng agreed to build proper dams and assure a good supply of water, and in return they were to receive a percentage of the crops. These agreements fixed a period of 10 years. Acting under these agreements Chin Seng carried out the necessary works. He built four dams at the mouth where the waters enter the canal from the Meh Sa stream, deepened the canal, closed outflows and other works.

When all this had been done Am-deng Chan appears to have awakened to the situation and asserted a right in herself to control this canal. Not getting satisfaction from Chin Seng himself, she petitioned the local authorities but they very properly pointed out to her that she had no right to interfere and should apply to the Court. She then petitioned the Minister of Interior with the same result.

Am-deng Chan, however, decided to take the matter into her own hands and instructed Chin Tu and Chin Dam to take possession of the works and carry out repairs. Accordingly Chin Tu and Chin Dam took a number of men to the above mentioned dams. They either removed or built up over one of Chin Seng's dams (No. 2) and built up two more of his dams higher than before—too high as has subsequently proved. They also interfered with one of the outflow dams (No. 7) and in other ways. Chin Seng brought one of the Amphur's officials to the dam and he warned Chin Tu to desist but Chin Tu refused to do so.

During the time Chin Tu and Chin Dam were thus in possession the water failed in the canal for some time, but I do not consider that the prosecutors have satisfactorily proved that the accused wilfully cut the outflow dam (No. 7) to let the canal run dry.

Am-deng Chan had no authority from the people to interfere with Chin Seng's works nor had she any legal title to them. As Chin Seng's party was in actual possession of the dams and canal works under licence from the people of that district the accused had no right to interfere.

The accused, Am-deng Chan, Chin Tu and Chin Dam cannot escape punishment on the ground that they thought they had the right to interfere as they had already been warned by the local authorities not to do so. Their proper course was to apply to the Court for relief and not to take the law into their own hands. Their action in doing so was most likely to lead to serious violence.

But with regard to the other accused even if they were engaged to work on these dams by Chin Tu and Chin Dam yet it may fairly be held that they did not know that they were doing a wrongful act—that they were innocent agents. The criminal intention being absent they are not criminally liable to punishment. This is without prejudice to their civil liability (if any).

Am-deng Chan, Chin Tu and Chin Dam should be convicted under Sec. 61, 321-328.

Using Sec. 10 I consider a fine of Teals 200 for Am-deng Chan and Teals 100 each for Chin Tu and Chin Dam sufficient punishment in this case.

The other accused to be acquitted.

R. L. P. ASTON.

The British Line.

London, Sept. 12.—Remick's commandant at headquarters, describing the capture of Gineby, says it was defended by an immense concentration of enemy guns, but the infantry entered the village within ten minutes of starting the advance. The officers had to make frantic leaps to avoid the impact of the Irish pursuing the Germans into thick spongers. Their spirit was amazing. He mentions that the night before the attack the soldiers were "deserted" and left notes saying that they had not been in the last scrap, but were going to participate in the capture of Gineby. The notes concluded: "If we are all right we shall be back to-morrow."

London, Sept. 13.—General Haig's communiqué says: The general situation is unchanged.

London, Sept. 14.—Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué says that an enemy attack on the direction of Monquet Farm was stopped by our fire, with considerable loss.

London, Sept. 14.—A Lisbon wire forebodes the active participation of Portugal.

New French Finance.

Paris, Sept. 13.—In the Chamber M. Ribot in introducing an unlimited five per cent. war loan, said the confidence of the country was stronger than ever and they no longer doubted victory. It remains for us to complete the Allied task and achieve the triumph of civilization.

Sale of Orchids.

E. M. PEREIRA & Co

Will sell at the grounds of their

New Auction Rooms,

Opposite Custom House Lane.

On Wednesday 20th Sept. 1916.

Commencing at 2 p.m. sharp.

A large variety and quantity of ORCHIDS fresh from the forests of Siam, collected and transported at enormous trouble. Also Palms etc in pots.

TERMS.—Cash, or a deposit of 25 per cent. on fall of hammer, balance on removal of plants which must be within 24 hours after auction sale.

18-19.

Central Hotel.

New Road Nos. 51 & 52.

WILL OPEN ON

Saturday the 16th inst.

14-13 O.



S. A. B.
(Société Anonyme Belge)

WATCHMAKERS
AND JEWELLERS TO



H. M. THE KING H. M. THE QUEEN-MOTHER



We can now undertake to change any pocket or wristlet-watch into watches with luminous figures and hands. The luminosity is believed to be absolutely permanent.

INSURANCE

RISKS ACCEPTED

AT
Current Rates.

FIRE.

Employers Liability Assurance Corporation Limited.
The State Assurance Company, Limited.
The China Fire Insurance Company, Limited.
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.

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.

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Early in the proceedings Mr. Brighthouse made a speech pointing out that his amendment was the only one in order and therefore the only matter that could be discussed. The Chairman held in favour of Mr. Brighthouse's contention.

But was this right? If the extra-ordinary meeting called for the avowed purpose of adopting certain rules had become impossible owing to the wrong wording used in the notice, then the meeting was irregular *ab initio*. You could do nothing at that meeting but discuss. The only right thing to do was for the Chairman to declare the meeting cancelled as the notice calling it did not declare the true purpose for which it was called.

An extraordinary general meeting of which due notice has to be given was called for a certain purpose. Can you go beyond that purpose by an amendment of which less notice is given? Can you amend the purpose of the meeting? I think not. Mr. Brighthouse might also have called an extraordinary meeting for the same day and time and hour to discuss a substantive resolution, but he could not cure a defect, that is the wrong purpose by any amendment.

As it was the Chairman moved that the rules be discussed and Mr. Cooke Ollis seconded him. As soon as Mr. Brighthouse claimed that his amendment was the only amendment that could be heard his claim was allowed and no discussion of the rules moved and seconded was permitted.

Mr. Brighthouse evidently went on the assumption that the Committee or Secretary or somebody else who issued the notice wrongly inserted the word "discuss" and that Mr. Brighthouse was the only person who could be heard as his amendment sought not to discuss but to adopt. What is the position now? A special meeting of which the required notice was given was called for a certain purpose which only included discussion and did not include adoption. An amendment has had the effect of gagging discussion and adopting the rules.

Items of Interest.

London, Sept. 12.—Obituary: Sir James Sivewright.

Christiania, Sept. 14.—Seven Norwegian steamers have been sunk in two days.

London, Sept. 13.—Reuter is informed Mr. Kipling has no intention of going to Italy.

London, Sept. 14.—A telegram from Athens, Sept. 13, says that the Serbians captured Serovitch at four in the afternoon.

London, Sept. 12.—The Italian communiqué says: We progressed at Valarsa in the upper Po river valley and repulsed an enemy attack in that region.

Melbourne, Sept. 13.—2471 enlisted between September 1—10. Mr. Hughes announces that the necessary monthly reinforcements will be obtained on the population basis of each of the States and that the number is restricted to the number so fixed.

London, Sept. 12.—The following is the result of the Newmarket September Stakes (substituted for the St. Leger): Harry Champion 2; Achilles 3. The race was won by three lengths with the fourth between second and third. The betting was 100 to 1 on Harry Champion 3.2 Ach.

Siam Philatelic Society.

The Siam Philatelic Society held its 63rd session at the offices of the Bangkok Times, on Monday September 11th, when Mr. E. C. Monod, the President, took the chair.

After preliminary business was completed the Chairman called upon Mr. R. S. Le May to read his paper, "The future of Perforations," which had been published in the September 1915 number of the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

This paper was a sequel to another paper from the same pen, entitled "The Debauch of Philately," published in the Stamp Lover of October 1913.

The writer pointed out that the whole object of the article was to propound a policy which would give the "hobby" a more defined and honourable status in the eyes of the public; to effect this he proposed to eliminate varieties of perforations, a present phase of philately which required neither skill nor science nor that delightful adjunct the personal element.

After giving reasons for this elimination and incidentally showing how this would affect different countries, naming the several issues of New Zealand between 1874/75, 1882/97 and 1901, which would be merged in each case to one single issue, the writer said that, though it was not possible to raise philately to the height of a great science, his ambition, shared with many others, was to see it reach the same plane as numismatics for example, and by ridding philately of a phase at which the finger of scorn could be pointed, he considered this would be one good step towards this ideal.

Mr. Le May then read a number of favourable and unfavourable criticisms that had appeared in the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain and one from the Stamp Lover, proving that his subject was one that should be kept to the front of the minds of philatelists and, if necessary, further steps be taken to decide how much elimination should take place.

Several members joined in the discussion that followed and it was pointed out that any elimination of perforations that might be made would not prevent the keen specialist from collecting and studying all the varieties of perforations that might be made, but would make the hobby of more interest to the ordinary philatelist and the public in general. A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Le May terminated the meeting.

The German Reorganization.

London, Sept. 13.—The Times military correspondent thinks Marshal Hindenburg will resume the offensive in the east, especially in the south-east, and by abandoning the Verdun offensive and adopting a general defensive on the west front and elsewhere, may release thirty divisions to hold up Brusiloff and oppose Rumania.

Amsterdam, Sept. 13.—A Vienna telegram says General Pflanzer Ballin has resigned. A German official mentions that von Mackensen is commanding in the Dobruja.

The Kreuz Zeitung says Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria commands the whole Somme front, and Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg the front from the Somme to the sea. The Crown Prince is still at Verdun.

Bukharest, Sept. 13.—General Ciriacescu, ex-Minister of War, has been appointed to command the army in Transylvania. In succession to General Averescu who will command the third army.

Greek Crisis.

Athens, Sept. 13.—M. Demitria Copoulos was Minister of Justice in the Venizelos cabinet and resigned in 1913 on the question of the admission of Cretan deputies. He afterwards bitterly attacked M. Venizelos. He is believed to be an able man but has no great following.

Athens, Sept. 13.—The crisis is still unsolved and the outcome is difficult to forecast but there are indications the King has decided to emerge from his neutrality without delay. Much depends on events on the Rumanian front.

After a series of conflicting reports as to M. Zaimis' intentions a telegram from Athens says that Dimitria Copoulos has accepted the premiership in principle, and probably will be received by His Majesty to-morrow.

Paris, Sept. 13. M. Dimitria Copoulos is regarded as the probable successor of M. Zaimis. He favours intervention on the side of the Allies or a definite neutrality till the end of the war.

Athens, later.—M. Dimitria Copoulos will only accept office if the Entente ministers are favourable. He is of opinion that a departure from neutrality is the only remedy for the present situation.

Latest.—The King has received M. Dimitria Copoulos who has asked for forty-eight hours to sound the Entente diplomatically.

PADDY REPORT FOR SEPT. 19.

Nasuan	1750 coyans at Pcs.	78/102 each
Samuang	680 " " "	74/79 "
Namuang	40 " " "	72/78 "
Total	Coyans	2470 "

International Court at Chiengmai.

Legal Adviser's Opinion on Interesting Case.

The following is the Legal Adviser's opinion in an interesting case, recently tried in the International Court in Chiengmai before Phra Indrasart (Chief Judge), Mr. R. W. Aston (Legal Adviser) and Mr. J. Crosby (British Counsel).

The opinion is interesting from the fact that there is a local custom to do some work on a dam on irrigation canals and thereafter assert an exclusive right to the same so as to collect dues from the people affected. The officials do what they can to put things on a proper basis but there seems to be no definite law regulating irrigation.

In the present case the sum involved is between twenty and thirty thousand ticals, as the profits on this sort of work seem to be absurdly high.

The Opinion.

The prosecution alleged that the Accused have wrongfully entered upon and damaged dams and other works on an irrigation canal under the control of the Prosecutors and this is a criminal action for their conviction for mischief and trespass.

A civil claim has been also entered and a judgment pending the decision of the criminal action. The Accused, Amdeng Chan, Chin Tu and Chin Dam, set up a claim of Amdeng Chan to the dams and works in question and further deny that they damaged the Prosecutors' works. The other Accused plead ignorance or an alibi.

I find the following to be the facts:—The irrigation canal in question has been in existence from ancient times. Formerly the people themselves performed the necessary works but in more recent times Sensittinara, a Kaiman and Noi Tammees (the accused) seen to have taken a leading part in getting the people together and constructing and repairing dams and so on. Amdeng Chan was a large land holder in a district affected by this canal and she states that she supplied Sensittinara and Noi Tammees with money to carry out the works. Amdeng Chan is certainly under the impression that Sensittinara had arranged with the people that in return for this she should receive a percentage of the crops, but whatever arrangement was made was of a very loose description and without any specified limits of time.

Under this system the dams and works seem to have fallen into disrepair and the people of the districts affected being dissatisfied with the existing state of things approached Chin Seng and his party with a view to having proper dams constructed and a good supply of water assured.

The result of this was that in the year 2157 agreements were formally entered into between Chin Seng's party and the people of the districts whereby Chin Seng agreed to build proper dams and assure a good supply of water and in return they were to receive a percentage of the crops. These agreements fixed a period of 10 years. Acting under these agreements Chin Seng carried out the necessary works. He built four dams at the mouth where the waters enter the canal from the Meh Sa stream, deepened the canal, closed outflows and other works.

When all this had been done Amdeng Chan appears to have awaked to the situation and asserted a right in herself to control this canal. Not getting satisfaction from Chin Seng himself, she petitioned the local authorities but they very properly pointed out to her that she had no right to interfere and should apply to the Court. She then petitioned the Minister of Interior with the same result.

Amdeng Chan, however, decided to take the matter into her own hands and instructed Chin Tu and Chin Dam to take possession of the works and carry out repairs. Accordingly Chin Tu and Chin Dam took a number of men to the above mentioned dams. They either removed or built up over one of Chin Seng's dams (No. 2) and built up two more of his dams higher than before—too high as has subsequently proved. They also interfered with one of the outflow dams (No. 7) and in other ways. Chin Seng brought one of the Amphur's officials to the dam and he warned Chin Tu to desist but Chin Tu refused to do so.

During the time Chin Tu and Chin Dam were thus in possession the water failed in the canal for some time, but I do not consider that the prosecutors have satisfactorily proved that the accused wilfully cut the outflow dam (No. 7) to let the canal run dry.

Amdeng Chan had no authority from the people to interfere with Chin Seng's works nor had she any legal title to them. As Chin Seng's party was in actual possession of the dams and canal works under licence from the people of that district the accused had no right to interfere.

The accused, Amdeng Chan, Chin Tu and Chin Dam cannot escape punishment on the ground that they thought they had the right to interfere as they had already been warned by the local authorities not to do so. Their proper course was to apply to the Court for relief and not to take the law into their own hands. Their action in doing so was most likely to lead to serious violence.

But with regard to the other accused even if they were engaged to work on these dams by Chin Tu and Chin Dam yet it may fairly be believed that they did not know that they were doing a wrongful act—that they were innocent agents. The criminal intention being absent they are not criminally liable to punishment. This is without prejudice to their civil liability (if any).

Amdeng Chan, Chin Tu and Chin Dam should be convicted under Sect. 61, 321–328.

Using Sec. 40 I consider a fine of Ticals 200 for Amdeng Chan and Ticals 100 each for Chin Tu and Chin Dam, sufficient punishment in this case.

The other accused to be acquitted.

R. L. P. A. STON

The British Line.

London, Sept. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at headquarters, describing the capture of Ginchy, says it was defended by an immense concentration of enemy guns, but the infantry entered the village within ten minutes of starting the advance. The officers had to make frantic endeavours to arrest the impetus of the Irish pursuing the Germans into thick swards. Their spirit was amazing. He mentions that the night before the attack the soldier Germans "deserted" and left notes saying that they had not been in the last scrap, but were going to participate in the capture of Ginchy. The notes concluded, "If we are all right we shall be back to-morrow."

London, Sept. 13.—General Haig's communiqué says: The general situation is unchanged.

London, Sept. 14.—Sir Douglas Haig's Communiqué says that an enemy attack on the direction of Monquet Farm was stopped by our fire, with considerable loss.

London, Sept. 14.—A Lisbon wire forecasts the active participation of Portugal.

New French Finance.

Paris, Sept. 13.—In the Chamber M. Ribot in introducing an unlimited five per cent war loan, said the confidence of the country was stronger than ever and they no longer doubted victory. It remains for us to complete the Allies' task and achieve the triumph of civilization.

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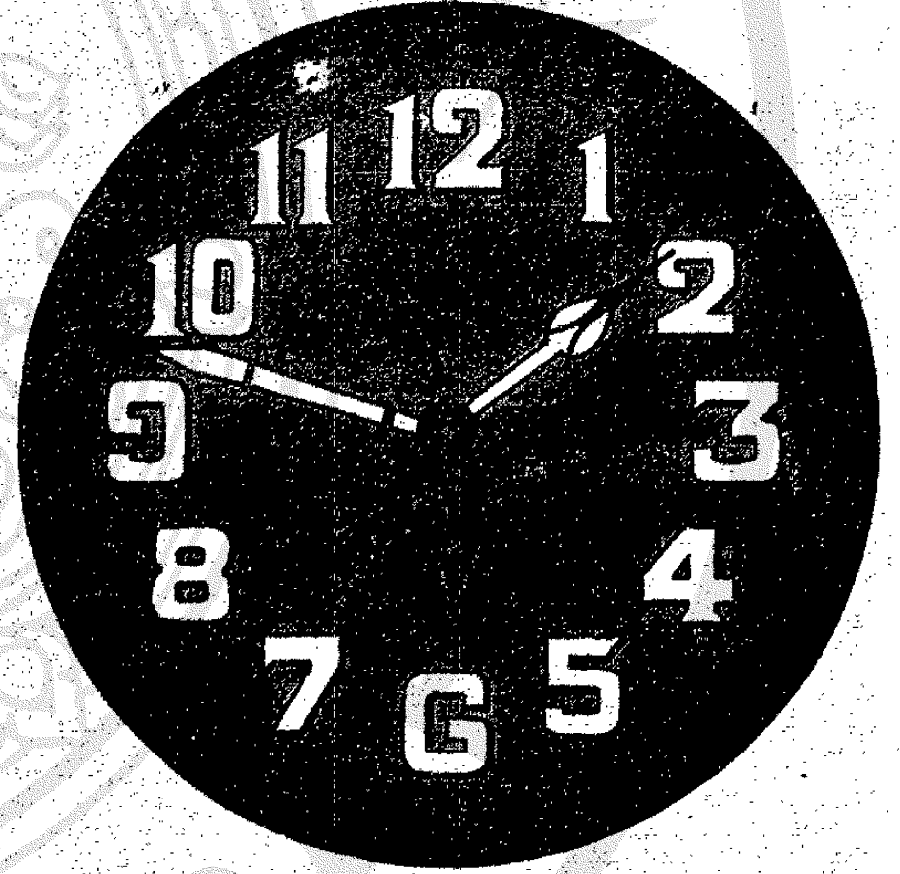


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Perturbed Greece.

London, Sept. 11.—French blue-jackets have been landed to guard the French legation at Athens.

London, Sept. 12.—From a Reuter telegram from Athens it would appear the fall of the Zaimis cabinet is due inter alia to the Goumisti "Reservists' Leagues" defying the Government and continuing to terrorise their political opponents thereby placing M. Zaimis in a difficult position.

From the States.

Anti-Wilson Sentiment.

Portland, Sept. 12.—The Republicans assisted by the Progressives have had a most significant victory in the state elections of Maine returning Milliken as governor by a majority of thirteen thousand, also two United States Senators for Congressmen. The increase in the Republican vote is regarded as an indication of the growth of the anti-Wilson sentiment.

More Strike News.

New York, Sept. 11.—Following the failure of street car employees on strike to tie up local transportation a general strike in the city involving eight hundred thousand men is threatened.

Golf Championship.

London, Sept. 11.—Chick Evans has won the American amateur Golf Championship beating Gardner by 4 and 3.

War Prisoners Committee.

London, Sept. 12.—The personnel of the special committee controlling all matters relating to British war prisoners will include Sir Sturges Jameson as president, Mr. Hume Williams, M.P., Mr. A. Y. Campbell and Sir John Hewett. The latter two will represent the interests of Indians.

An Indian Question.

London, Sept. 11.—The Times says the War Office estimate that the Ralli jute contract would save seven pounds a ton or £500,000 on 80,000 tons supplied by Dundee in twelve months is regarded as greatly exaggerated. It is pointed out that five pounds of "the saving" is due to reduced freight, and 37s 6d is due to not paying insurance and the remission of the Indian export tax, both of which could have been realised without the appointment of a single firm as buyer. Thus the net saving is only 12s 6d a ton or fifty thousand annually. Meanwhile, an important point has apparently not yet been considered, namely, what Dundee spinners are to do with their own stocks which they acquired at higher prices than jute supplied by the Government.

Hungarian Factions.

Zurich, Sept. 12.—It is reported from Bucharest that the Apponyi and Andrássy groups are joining in a Coalition Cabinet from which the Karolyi party is standing out but is not opposing.

The Reichspost attributes the settlement to a recognition of the necessity of national unity in view of the invasion of Transylvania.

Amsterdam, Sept. 11.—The Odionial correspondent of the Cologne Volkszeitung says German rule on the German bank of Lake Victoria Nyanza has ended after a gallant fight by the German occupation troops. The English advance was systematic and unopposable. Two naval engagements occurred on the lake wherein the German boats Muanza and Otto Heinrich were sunk.

Much Needed Loan.

Amsterdam, Sept. 12.—The North German Gazette says that General von Blum is appealing for subscriptions to the new war loan. He says the success of the loan is being systematically thwarted by people saying that whoever subscribes to it prolongs the war.

Austrians on the Danube.

London, Sept. 12.—Reuter is reliably informed that as a result of the Rumanian occupation of Orsova, the Austrian river fleet on the upper Danube is unable to assist in the communication with the Austrian units below Orsova. There are no important Austrian craft in Bulgarian waters. Even they are compelled to hide and do not dare to venture out to bombard Rumanian towns. In consequence of the intensity of the Rumanian artillery fire the river from Silistria to the Black sea is free to Rumanian navigation.

Dutch News.

Amsterdam, Sept. 12.—A telegram to the Telegraf says that a patrol killed eighteen men and captured 21 in of the insurgents in the Dutch East Indies.

Four strongest earthquake shocks took place in Central Java on Saturday night. Houses were damaged. There are no reports of casualties.

The Zuider Zee.

Amsterdam, Sept. 12.—Legislation has been introduced providing for the draining of the Zuider Zee, at an estimated cost of eleven millions sterling, the work to take fifteen years.

Havre, Sept. 15.—The Dutch Oversea Trust has obtained the release of 122,000 kilograms of Kapok and has also arranged for the importation of cocoa beans.

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Hungary and the Third Winter Campaign.

The "Apostrophe" publishes a leading article under the heading, "The White Terror" in which it deals with the probability of a third winter campaign. Whatever is set forth in this article regarding the terrors of a third winter campaign, it is in the trenches that the very heart of this unfortunate people is beating, and it is more than terrible to them even to think of its possibility.

"The white terror," no doubt, influences public feeling here to a great extent, but the thought that, if there is another winter campaign, the trenches, which are so much dreaded, will be within the boundaries of Hungary makes the idea still more appalling. Of the rigours of winter in the Carpathians the nation has already had a taste, and the dread of a repetition of it is easily understood.

The chief concern of those in authority is the defence of the frontiers in order to save the country from the horrors of invasion, and now even the Opposition leaders—not the Karolyi faction—headed by Counts Apponyi and Andrássy, are trying to regain their lost popularity by holding conferences with this object in view. Count Andrássy has left for Germany on an errand connected with this object, but that his journey will be in vain is absolutely certain. Count Karolyi was told in Constantinople a few weeks ago that a great force of Turkish troops would be sent to Hungary in case of necessity, but although an announcement to this effect has been circulated throughout the country for weeks past there is no sign of the fez as yet among the defenders of the Carpathians on the Bukovina frontier.

Count Tiza allowed Count Andrássy to seek to obtain German assistance, well knowing that there is no hope of any being forthcoming. In short, two years of war, although full of "victories" and "setbacks," has brought nothing but misery for the people here, who are just as terrified by the present prospect of invasion as they were at the time when the Russians were at Bartfa, Maramaros, Szeged, and Korosmezo before the great "victories," and before the Germans boasted of having defeated the whole world.

The German Press naturally deals with the entry into the third year of war. The most remarkable feature of the articles is their tone of resignation. They all insist less upon what Germany can still do than upon the supposed impossibility of her defeat. The "Cologne Gazette," however, ends a long semi-official article with the threat that Germany has "new weapons and resources ready to smash anything that the enemy can do with or without new helpers," and declares boldly that, however long it may be necessary to wait, "the peace, with its achievements and re-arrangements, will be determined by the Germans, as the political result of what their heroes have accomplished." An interesting feature of the "Cologne Gazette's" review is an admission of

Central Europe.

The special correspondent of the "Vossische Zeitung" at Budapest has had an interview with Counts Karolyi and Apponyi on the causes of the schism in the Hungarian Independent Party. Count Karolyi told the correspondent he was opposed to the idea of Central Europe as formulated by Naumann and which has since met with wide sympathy.

The Count highly appreciated Herr Neumann's book as a literary achievement, he said, he would probably think just like Herr Naumann, but to his mind the Central Europe, which Count Apponyi advocated, contained a dual danger for the Independent Party. He feared that this Central Europe, of which Herr Naumann is the apostle, would be so strong, politically, that the national sovereignty of Hungary would be affected.

There was secondly a fear for the commercial danger of an economic block of all the Central European States because the economic war with the Entente would be perpetuated. Such an economic war after the present struggle could not possibly be desirable; on the contrary every effort should be directed towards securing a durable economic peace with the other group of Powers.

Count Karolyi stated further that when speaking in Parliament, he only made his reference to Rumania to let the Powers of the Quadruple Entente see that for every Hungarian and not the least for Count Karolyi's own party, Transylvania was a matter of life and death.

the effect produced in Germany by the adoption of compulsory service in England.

No praise can be too high for the unflinching devotion with which British gunners have borne their great share in the Somme battle, and steadily their shooting has grown better. It was very good at the start. It was even better in the preparation for the second great advance of July 14, when besides pulverising the various villages and so forth just behind the German lines and almost obliterating the front line communication and supply trenches, our guns had so destroyed his wire defences all along the line that at every place where observation had been possible, our infantry went over almost without check. Finally certain guns concentrated on a large batch of batteries which the Germans had established some way behind the lines. Every gun in all the batteries was subjected to a direct hit and all the batteries destroyed.

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 on, and it will cure you. For sale by the British Dispensary.

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AN EXCELLENT DRAMA IN 3 ACTS.

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A two-reel Nordisk Drama of unusual Merit.

THE RAINFALL.

Rainfall for the 2nd week in September 2489

Locality.	Rainfall recorded during the week.	Rainfall of corresponding week of last year.	Total rainfall for present year to date.	Total rainfall for last year to corresponding date.	Remarks.
Millimetres.	Millimetres.	Millimetres.	Millimetres.	Millimetres.	
Ministry of Agriculture	23.2	13.3	659.3	608.3	
Dhanyaburi	9.6	39.4	Under investigation	788.4	
Samudprakar	No report	107.6	—	751.6	
Krungs Kao	53.7	26.9	823.1	709.8	
Angtong	39.7	90.7	1132.2	869.7	
Loburi	37.6	79.0	855.3	711.7	
Jainart	48.3	46.2	1006.8	761.5	
Udaibani	69.0	43.9	964.1	703.9	
Bienloke	33.8	73.8	1411.8	980.8	
Xhaxerngsao	No report	70.3	—	712.0	
Prachin	21.3	114.3	1032.4	1021.9	
Nagor Pathom	18.7	95.0	843.1	958.4	
Bejaburi	49.9	33.8	886.5	812.8	
Rajaburi	49.1	105.2	821.0	1035.6	
Xiangmai	17.4	1.8	899.4	508.6	
Singora	15.9	3.4	567.2	274.2	



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TIME TABLE.

PAKNAM—BANGKOK.					BANGKOK—PAKNAM				
Stations.	1	2	3	4	Stations.	1	2	3	4
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Paknam	Dep. 6.30	9.30	12.45	3.45	Bangkok	Dep. 7.45	10.45	2.00	5.00
*Maha Wong	6.35	9.35	12.50	3.50	Sala Deng	7.52	10.52	2.07	5.07
*Ban Nang	6.40	9.40	12.55	3.55	Klong Toi	8.00	11.00	2.15	5.15
Greng	6.45	9.45	1.00	4.00	*Ban Kluei	8.05	11.05	2.20	5.20
Chorakhe	6.50	9.50	1.05	4.05	Prakonong	8.10	11.10	2.25	5.25
*Samrong	6.55	9.55	1.10	4.10	Bangjak	8.15	11.15	2.30	5.30
Bangna	7.00	10.00	1.15	4.15	*Bangna	8.20	11.20	2.35	5.35
Bangjak	7.05	10.05	1.20	4.20	Samrong	8.25	11.25	2.40	5.40
*Prakonong	7.10	10.10	1.25	4.25	Chorakhe	8.30	11.30	2.45	5.45
*Ban Kluei	7.15	10.15	1.30	4.30	*Ban Nang	8.35	11.35	2.50	5.50
Klong Toi	7.20	10.20	1.35	4.35	Greng	8.40	11.40	2.55	5.55
Sala Deng	7.25	10.25	1.40	4.40	*Maha Wong	8.45	11.45	3.00	6.00
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

The Great Fight.

The French Vigorous Offensive.

Paris, Sept. 12.—The evening communiqué says: We hold the border of the road between the southern outskirts of Banncourt to south of Bouchavenne. Further south we advanced our lines to the crest of hill 76 west of Fevillancourt. The number of prisoners hitherto captured is 1,500 with many officers.

Paris, Sept. 13.—The afternoon communiqué says: The French at midday made a vigorous offensive on a six kilometres front between Combles and the Somme. The attack developed very rapidly. The whole German first line was carried in less than half an hour. The French irresistibly pushed on successively carrying hill 145, Marriers woods, and the whole enemy trenches as far as the Bethune-Peronne road.

Rainfall.

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

KRUNG DEB.		
At Minburi	Sept. 14	18.6 mm.
" Minburi	" 15	37.5 "
" Nondaburi	" 17	10.0 "
" Min. of L. & A.	" 18	18.5 "
" Smudprakar	" 18	65.3 "
MONDOL KRUNG KAO.		
At Krung Kao	Sept. 16	28.0 "
" Sraburi	" 16	38.8 "
" Krung Kao	" 17	37.4 "
" Angtonz	" 17	5.7 "
" Singburi	" 17	26.9 "
" Sraburi	" 17	18.0 "
MONDOL NAGOR JASRI.		
At Subarnburi	Sept. 16	7.2 "
" Nagor Pathom	" 17	1.2 "
" Subarnburi	" 17	4.0 "
MONDOL RAJBURI		
At Rajburi	Sept. 16	2.7 "
" Rajburi	" 17	0.9 "
" Bejraburi	" 17	3.0 "
" Smudsonggram	" 17	6.2 "
" Smudsonggram	" 18	3.3 "
MONDOL PRACHIN.		
At Khaxoengsao	Sept. 15	43.0 "
" Khaxoengsao	" 16	7.5 "
" Khaxoengsao	" 17	4.5 "
" Prachinburi	" 17	14.4 "
" Jolburi	" 18	33.6 "
MONDOL NAGOR SVARGA.		
At Kambasongbejra	Sept. 14	1.8 "
" Kambasongbejra	" 15	61.7 "
" Tak	" 15	11.7 "
" Tak	" 16	8.3 "
" Jainad	" 17	35.5 "
" Tak	" 17	16.0 "
" Nagor Svarga	" 18	20.0 "

Dumb Soldier Speaks.

Wonderful Recovery of Voice.

During a concert party at Mandesley Military Hospital, Denmark Hill, a London Territorial named Sullivan recovered his speech under remarkable circumstances. Mr. Errol Sherson's Concert Party was giving, in Ward 5, their 113th entertainment to wounded soldiers, and one of the artists was Captain W. Short, L.R.A.M., the King's Trumpeter. He played Sullivan's "Lost Chord" as he had seldom done before, and was being vociferously cheered, when a soldier excitedly rushed in from an adjoining ward to announce that Rifleman Sullivan, who had been dumb from shock since he was buried in the trenches by a German shell, had been so overcome by the solo that he had spoken for the first time for weeks. As the last notes of the trumpet number died away Sullivan jumped up in bed and exclaimed, in a loud and emphatic voice, "By jove, that's good!" He was still very ill, but was able to continue a conversation, much to the delight of the nurses and staff.

Private Sullivan is 19 years of age, and a member of the 1st Battalion London Regiment.

Nervous Headache.

A feeling as of a tight band about the head is often felt in addition to the pain of a headache that is caused by nervous exhaustion. The ache is generally at the back of the head, rarely in the forehead, and it is often accompanied by dizziness.

The way to stop this sort of headache is to stop the cause of it. Overwork, worry and failure of the blood to properly nourish the nerves are the most common causes. Rest and a tonic for the blood and nerves will cause the headache to disappear.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an effective tonic for building up the blood and strengthening the nerves. They furnish just the elements that the blood needs to build up the nerves shattered by overwork, worry, overstudy or excesses. You cannot always rest from office, homework, or school, when circumstances require, but you can take a tonic that will maintain the strength of your blood and nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are just the tonic you require. Obtainable from dealers or direct from the British Dispensary Bangkok, sole wholesale agents for Siam. Price 1 bottle for Tes. 2.25, 6 bottles Tes. 12/- post free.

Write the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore, for a free booklet on the Nerves.

Shipping Notes.

The Brit. s.s. Kumuning 1276 tons Capt. H. Puy, arrived from Singapore yesterday with 4 bags of mail and 2 deck passengers. The consignees are Messrs. The Borneo Co., Ltd.

The Brit. s.s. Ban Hong Liang 710 tons Capt. Craig, arrived from Singapore yesterday with a general cargo and 41 bags of mail and 3 Chinese cabin passengers. The consignees are Messrs. Kwang Heng Seng.

The Nor. s.s. Kamor 919 tons Capt. S. F. Maus, arrived from Haifong to-day with a general cargo. The consignees are Messrs. Ban Seng Chai.

The Jap. s.s. Koun Maru 765 tons Capt. M. Tanaka, arrived from Hongkong to-day with a general cargo and one bag of mail, 12 deck passengers. The consignees are Messrs. Koh Ma Wah.

Ships in Harbour.

Kamor	Nor.	26
Tatunse	Fren.	Novy
Kamuning	Brit.	12
Hellas	Nor.	H.
Ban Hong Liang	Brit.	N.
Koun Maru	Jap.	C-1
Phone Kien	Fren.	R-1

Telegraph Lines.

The Post and Telegraph Department reports that Kiat line is not properly working between Bangkok and Sriracha. Other lines are all right.

Exchange Rates.

To-day's Quotations.	
LONDON	
Bank Bills, demand	1/6 7/16
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	
PARIS	
Bank Bills, demand	
GERMANY	
Bank Bills, demand	
NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, demand U. S. A.	
INDIA	
Bank Bills, demand	Rs. 113 3/4
SINGAPORE	
Bank Bills, demand	\$65 5/8
HONGKONG	
Bank Bills, demand	\$65 5/8
YOKOHAMA & KOREA	
Bank Bills, demand	¥71 1/2
NOTE:—The rate of interest on Advance Bills has been reduced to 6 per cent. per annum.	
Equivalent of Exchange, demand London in Siam Currency	
Tes. 13.08 — (Bank Rate)	

MENAM MOTOR BOAT CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

LINE 1—BANGKABUE TO BANG QUANG & MUANG NAWN.	
Boats leave Bangkok to Bang Quang, Muang Nawn & Pakret.	
a.m. 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.10.	
p.m. 1, 1.30, 2.30, 3.10, 3.53, 4.40, 5.30, daily.	
Bangkok to Bangkok	2.30 p.m. daily.
" " Kai Koh Yai	1.00 " "
LINE 2—TANON TOK TO PAKLAT in connection with Paklat Train Cars Thahin.	
Boats leave Tanon Tok every full and half hour from 6.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. After 7.30 when sufficient passengers.	
LINE 3—THA CHANG WANG LUANG TO KLONG BANGKOK NOI.	
Boats leave Tha Chang Wang Luang landing a.m. 7.30, 8.30, 9.31, 10.30, 11.30, and p.m. 1.00, 2.31, 3.30, 4.30, and 5.30, daily.	
LINE 4—KLONG SAMRONG LOCK TO BANG HIA.	
Boats leave the Lock in connection with the Paknau Railway train 10.45 a.m. from Bangkok.	

ROYAL STATE RAILWAYS.

(Broad Gauge Lines.)

TIME TABLE

In force from 1st April, 1916

From	To	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Bangkok	Lumpang	7.00	9.48	1.25	3.33
Ayuthia	Arr.	9.3	11.41	3.33	5.45
Ban Phaji	Arr.	9.47	12.20	4.21	6.30
Ban Phaji	Dep.	9.57	12.37	4.30	
Lopburi	Arr.	11.5	1.55	5.18	
Chengket	Dep.	12.33	3.58		7.25
Pak'poh	Arr.	2.17	5.40		9.54
Pak'poh	Dep.	2.26	6.30		
Pitsaloke	Arr.	6	11.5		
Pitsaloke	Dep.	7.1	2.2		
Ban Dara	Arr.	9.5	4.18		
Ban Dara	Dep.	9.20	1.30		
Sakaloke	Arr.	10.21	5.11		
Ban Dara	Dep.	9.10	4.26		
Utharadit	Arr.	10.6	5.29		
Pha Sao	Arr.	10.15	5.38		
Den Chai	Arr.	11.57			
Lumpang	Arr.	1.52			
Ban Phaji	Dep.	10.10	12.30	4.41	
Gengkol	Arr.	11.7	1.26	5.51	
Lat Bua Kao	Dep.		4.2		8.2
Korat	Arr.		6.8		10.32
Bangkok	Dep.	7.15			3.50
Petrien	Arr.	9.33			5.38
Bangkok	Dep.	7.50			3.55
Bangkok	Arr.	9.38			5.45

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