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### NOTICE.

# Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

amentary Jurisdiction No. 3304.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Ratuam daughter of Murugesar Chinnappah
of Manippai

Murugesar Nannitamby of Ansikkoddai Petitioner.

Vs.

Vs.

Variamuttu Thampapillai of Manippai presently of Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S. and his wife
Sellam of Manippai
Sinnappu Karilkesu of Uduvil presently of
Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S. and his wife
Thankammah of Uduvil
Sanmugam Selliah of Uduvil presently of
Kuala Lumpur in F. M. S.
Sanmugam Kansgam of Uduvil
Sanmugam Sinniah of do
Sanmugam Sunpiah both of Uduvil presently
of Kuala Lumpur in F. M. S.
Respondents.

Chis matter of the Petition of Murugesar unitamby of Anaikkoddai, praying for Letters Administration to the estate of the abovemed doceased, Ratham daughter of Murugesar unappach of Manippai, coming on for disposal ore P. E. Pieris, Esqr., District Judge, on ober 2, 1916, in the presence of Mr. E. Murugullia, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner, the sfidavit of the Petitioner dated October 16, having been read: It is declared that Petitioner is the Paternal uncle of the said state and is entitled to have Letters of Adstate and is entitled to have Letters of Adstate and is entitled to have Letters of Adstate and is entitled to have Letters of Advantage of the said state and is entitled to have Letters of Advantage of the said Intestate of the said Intestate of the said Intestate of person shall, on or before November 14, 5, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of Court to the contrary.

October 6, 1916.





# Che Bindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1916

#### PUBLIC HEALTH IN JAFFNA.

The season when malarial fever rages in Jaffaa is fast approaching. Prevention is better than cure is a wise maxim-Instead of distributing quinine during the season and trying to alleviate the sufferings of the people, it would be an act of great mercy if the Medical Department would consider the public health of the people, its primary and important duty and by every means in their power introduce remedial measures that will greatly minimise the untold sufferings of the people, who are weakened in will greatly minimise the untold sufferings of the people, who are weakened in strength by repeated attacks of malarial fever and are made unable to attend to their ordinary duties of life. The poor farmer who toils hard every day to get his livelihood from a reluctant soil is very often struck down by malaria and is forced to starve, thereby making himself an easy prey to the fell disease.

The industry of the weather the strength of the meaning himself and the strength of the strength of

easy prey to the fell disease.

The industry of the men and women of Jaffna, their toil and moil, from the beginning of the year to the year's end, the careful frugal living of the people, are all rendered unprofitable, because the people do not understand the real nature of malarial fever and the remedial measures that should be adopted for its prevention. The native physicians in Jaffna, of malarial fever and the remedial measures that should be adopted for its prevention. The native physicians in Jaffna, though they have some very good remedies in the case of other diseases prevalent in Jaffna, have been very unsuccessful in the treatment of malarial fever. And it is a pity that the quacks among them have very often raised the foolish cry that quinine is a pashanam (poison) and that it should not be used by the people, for it would undermine the system altogether and would lead on to nervous breakdown, which no medicine could cure. The only prophylactic that the Western system of medicine has so far found out is quinine and an attack of malarial fever can very often be prevented if small doses of quinine, dissolved in lime juice are taken during the season. If the people can be made to believe that the malarial germs are carried by a class of mosquitoes and are injected into the blood of persons that are healthy and that these germs in the blood by multiplication produce the unmistakeable type of fever called malaria and that in every house there must be a campaign against mosquitoes to kill the larvae that are found in called malaria and that in every house there must be a campaign against mosquitoes to kill the larvae that are found in puddles and pools and wherever water tagnates in the neighbourhood of dwelfing houses, then a great boon would conferred on the poor people of them. The medical department must of this and we hope that the head-

Northern Province will try their best to make the people understand these things. A practical demonstration must be given of these things and the people must see actual results before their ignorant minds can be convinced of things that are of such great importance to their health and life.

#### LOCAL & GENERAL.

Conceanment of Birth.—The Police made a claver detection of a case of concealment of birth on Thursday last. It is stated that one Muttu, a widow of the goldsmith class, gave birth to a child about a few days ago. The corpse of the infant was found burned in the compound where Muttu resides, in an out of the way spot, concealed amidst shrubs and stones. It speaks highly of the detective skill of the Police Officers concerned, to have found out this spot. Muttu was arrested on the spot. One Kanagaretnam Kartigesu, who is also a goldsmith, is alleged to be the satural father of the child and is stated to have bad a hand in the concealment of birth. He was arrested at Tellipalai on the 27th instant Both accuseds were committed to Police custody. Muttu, the mother of the child, has been bailed out Great credit is due to Sergeaut K S. Ehamparam and Constable S Mariampillai, who effected the detection of the crime. CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH.—The Police made

PERSONAL,-Mr. P. Vythialingam has been gazetted to act as commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri for October 29 and 30, during the absence from the station of Mr. C. Coomaraswamy.

—Mr. Peri Sundaram, BA, LLB, (Cantab) Barrister-at-Law, Gray's Inn, was to return by the BL sa "Leicestershire" due on the 27th instant.

-Mr. W O Price, Provincial Engineer, N P, has been appointed an Official Member of the Local Board of Jaffna vice Mr. R G Carte, transferred.

Carte, transferred.

ADVOCATES' EXAMINATION RESULTS.—The Chief Justice on the 24th instant presided over a meeting of the Council of Legal Education which was held in the Judge's Library, Hulftsdorp, at 4 P. M. Present:—The Hon. Messrs. B W Bawa, K C, L M Maartensz and Morgan de Saram. The results of the last September examination for students qualifying themselves as Advocates were announced. Messrs. M K Sankarapillai and M Subramaniam have passed the Intermediate Examination and Messrs. Christie Senewirathe, of Colombo and A L J Cross Pabrera, of Negombo, Supreme Court Proctors, who took up the examination under Rule 56 of the Council, have also passed the Advocates final examination. Mr. M Subramaniam is an old boy of the Jaffna Hindu College and was subsequently connected with the Jaffna Hindu College, Manipay Hindu College and the Victoria College as a Professor.

The Victoria College as a Professor.

A Gibbs' English School has been started and earlied on for more than a year at Morapulam, situated at the junction of the Araly—Mathagal and Anaikoddai roads Girls are taught English up to the fifth standard Vernacular literature, roligious subjects and seedle work are also taught. The staff consists of three teachers, two males and one female. It is earlied on under the direct management and supervision of Mr. V Sinnadurai the popular Head Master of the Hindu English Institute, Vaddukoddai, It is proposed to form a committee to carry on the management of the School. The public of Vaddukoddai are under great obligation to Mr. K Arumugam of Vaddukoddai, now Overseer P W D, at Passara, for having allowed his building and premises to be utilised for the above purpose.

M A T R I M O N I A L —The Church of St.

bis building and premises to be utilised for the above purpose.

MATRIMONIAL—The Church of St. Mary's, Puttalsm, nover looked more beautisulthan it did on Wednesday the 25th instant when Mr. Victor Thambinayagam Proctor S C and Notary. eldest son of Mr. A G Thambinayagam of the Travancore Bar, nephew of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice A M Muttunayagam, and grandson of the late Hon'ble Mr. G S Ariyanayagam, Senior Puisne Justice of Travancore, led to the Alter Miss Ma-tha Cecilia Tiny, daughter of the late Mr. A M C Casie Chetty, Crown Protor, Puttalam, niece of the late Mr. John Casie Chetty C C S., B C L., Police Magistrake Jaffna and Grand-daughter of the late Mr. Simon Casie Chetty, C C S., District Judge, Chi'aw. The Church was prettily decorated for the occasion find the after looked exquisitely pretty, decked in evergreens and a wealth of flowers. The Church was crowded with a large number of rolations and friends, the position and popularity of the contracting parties being respectable for such a large attondance. The bridegroom arrived in the company of his uncle Mudliyar Joseph Nicholas Sandrasagara one of the Chief Maningars of Jaffna, and Mr. Felix Paul, Law Student, who nated as best man. Punctually to time the Bride arrived leaning on the arm of her uncle Mr. Wilfrad A Muttucumeru. Proctor S C and Member Local Board, Putstalam, who gave her away. The role of Maid of honour was filled by the charming Miss Angelica Casie Chetty, a sister of the Bride.——Oor.

—A fashionable Tamil Wedding to k place at St Mary's Cathedral Jaffos on Wednesday the 18th instact when Mr Lionel F Tirseverasinghe Proctor S C and Notary Public eldest son of the late Hon'ble Mr. J N Tisseverasinghe led to the alter Cecelia Margaret Thaugaretram the only daughter of the late Dr. Alfred B Santiago, F s c s, sometime Provincial Surgeon, Northern Province, and Mrs. Santiago. The large and brilliant assembly which gathered both at the Church and at the house bore ample testimony to the popularity and esteem the two families onjoy. The new couple were the recipients of many costly presents and numerous congratulatory messages from all parts of the Island. —Cor.

EXPERIMENTAL TOBACCO FARM AT TELDENI-YA.—Government has taken over the tobac-co land at Teldeniya, helonging to Freuden-berg & Co., and is going to start an experi-ment farm there.

Factory Industries Commission—A meeting of the Factory Industries Commission was held on the 24th inst, at the P. W. D., Office. The Hon. Mr. T. H. Chapman presided. Present: Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam, Lieuteuant Colonel. E. J. Hayward, Hon. Mr. K. Balasingham, Dr. H. M. Fernando, Mr. W. Mior and Mr. M. Kolway Bamber.

MBS. BESANT AND THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT—We understand that consequent on the recent High Court proceedings in the matter of "New India," Mrs. Besant has instituted civil proceedings against the Chief Scoretary to the Government of Madras and the Chief Presidency Magistrate for the recovery of the deposit taken from her. So far as we understand the High Court judgments, only Mr. Justice Seshagiri Iyer definitely pronounced the taking of that deposit to have been illegal on the ground that the Chief Presidency Magistrate's authority had evaporated when he exempted the paper.

—"M. Maill."

Constable Stabbed at Cotta—A stabbing incident, in which two constables are the victims, is reported to have taken place at Cotta at 8 30 p. m., on Friday last. It is stated that a carter, named Jora, was drunk and behaving in a disorderly manner on the public street at Cott, corst ble James warned the man. He resented the warning and stabbed the policeman and was running away whon he was seized by constable Edwin. He stabbed this enustable and get free. Later he was arrested by another constable. The two injured policemen are in hospital. Their alleged assailant was produced at the Colombo Police Court on Saturday last, The police applied to have him remanded in custody as the Medical report had not been received. The Magistrate remanded the man in custody until the 1st of November. CONSTABLE STABBED AT COTTA-

THE TAMIL UNION C. & A. C.—The members of the Tamil Union C. & A. C will celebrate the 17th anniversary of their club this year on the 2nd December by bolding Athletic Sports commening at 2 30 rm A strong committee has been appointed and it is composed of the Vice Presidents of the Club the Hon. Mr. K. Balasingam. Dr. David Rockwood, Dr. M Sinnatamby, Messrs. F. A. Tissevirasinghe, T. Moottutamby and T. Sockauathan. The entries will close on the 15 November, the arrangements being in the hands of Dr. John Rockwood and Mr. S. Sanmugam. mugam.

OBYLON CASE IN PRIVY COUNCIL—We understand from a special telegram to the "C. ylon Observer" that the Privy Council, on Thursday, dismissed the appeal of Somasundram Chetty against Arunachalam Chetty, with severe remarks on the 4 years' delay in the hearing. with severe the hearing.

RURAL AREAS IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.

—A meeting of the Commission appointed by H. E. the Governor to enquire into and report upon the existing provision for the machinery of local Government in the rural areas with regard to matters of sanitation, education, etc., was held on Friday last at the Council Chamber, the Hon. Mr. J G Fraser, C. M. G., presiding. Others present were:—Messrs. E B Donham, J Graeme Sinclair, G H Golledge, Donald Obeysekere, and Dr H M Fernando.

ELECTRICAL TREATMENT, PAR NERVOLE

and Dr H M Fernando.

ELECTRICAL TREATMENT FOR NERVOUS COMPLAINTS—An electrical apparatus for the treatment of nervous diseases and for cauterisation has just been installed in Kandy eyehospital. It has been found very useful and effective and in diseases of the nose, &., the doctor can see the interior with the help of the electric illumination and better locate complaints. This apparatus is in use at the General Hospital, Colombo, too.—"Observer."

General Hospital, Colombo, toc,—"Observer."

Co operative Credit Societies.—The following new Co operative Credit Societies have been formed in Soptember:—American Mission Agents Co-operative Credit Society, Presilent: Rev A A Ward; Anaikoddai Society, President: Mr. O M Ohinniah Mudaliyar; Walegamam West Headmen's Society, President: Mr. J'N Sandrasegara; Puloli and Karavati Society; Pandotheroppu Society, President: Mr. J N Sandrasegara; Mahagama, President: Mr. J N Fernando.

The Mayon To Colombar President of the Colombar Society of the Colombar Society, President: Mr. J N Fernando.

The Mayor to open new brick and time works—The Mayor of Colombo, Mr. R W Byrds, will formally open the Hydraulic Brick and Tile Works on Tuesday (31st)at 5 15 r m at Mattacooly Mills, Mutwal.

Government bungalow but dieg ichemet for bousing officials of the Public Service, is progressing steadily. According to the original scheme 55 bungalows were to be provided on Crown land overgrown with jungle and scrub. Of these 18 of the "A" "B" and "C" classes were completed and banded over at different dates last year and are now occupied by the Hon Sir Anton Bertram and Mr. W C Singles, Mr. Malcoim Stevenson, Mr. G Furse Roberts, Mr. Harold T Creasy, Mr R O de Saram, etc. New carriage paths have been opened out from the main thoroughfares to give access to the buildings; and all, though in occupation for a comparatively short time, have had lawns laid out with flower-beds, etc. There is another building of the "C" class being completed to be handed over next mouth. Mr. G A Joseph will occupy it. Eight other bungalows of the same type are also approaching completion and after the introduction of gas and water they will be handed over in six months. These are along Browning Road, a newly opened thoroughfare, which branches off into Jawatte Road. There will then still remain 28 bungalows to be built and it is likely that the whole scheme will be got through by 1918.

Chilaw Coconut Trial Grounds.—Mr. T. Petch, acting Director of Agriculture, while

will be got through by 1918.

Chilaw Coconut Trial Grounds.—Mr. T. Petch, acting Director of Agriculture, while on circuit, will visit the ecconut trial grounds at Chilaw. Important experiments in connection with manuring and pleughing are being conducted there now. The results, perhaps to be made known at the next Agricultural Experiments meeting should be of great interest —"Observer."

great interest — "Observer."

The Co operative Movement.—This a pamphlet containing a reprint of the series of articles on the Co-operative Movement contributed by Mr. S. Swaminathan, B. A., of Mayeletti, to the columns of this journal. The subject is treated by the auther in a thorough manner. The different espects of the Co-operative movement are clucidated in detail and made understandable to the average reader. Ceylon is very backward in the adoption of the Co-operative movement to effect the economic development of the people and the publication of these essays is most useful. There is also appended to the essays the author's contributions to the "Hindu Organ" on some agricultural problems of Ceylon, under the heading "Turn the search-light inwards." Mr. Prem S. Sarma of Elatai, Jaffna, has done great service to the public in publishing these essays on a handy form for free distribution.

KANDY TAMLES LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—

on a handy form for free distribution.

Kandy Tamus Literary Association—
The weekly meeting of the above Association was held on Saturday the 21st instant at "Tamil Home" with Mr. P. Thambirajah in the chair. After reading and confirming the minutes of the previous English meeting Dr. M. Somasundram and Mr. F. Singarayer were duly enrolled members of the Association. Then came off the chief item in the programme, a lecture on "Education" by Mr. V. S. S. Coomarasamy B. A. Useful remarks were offered by Messres J. S. Rajaratnam, J. A. J. Onthajie, V. Kathirithamby, S. Sabaretnam, S. K. Thambigh (visitor) V. Nadaretja, Dr. Somasundram and the Chairman. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer and another to the Chairman at S. 45 P. M.

at S. 45 p. M.

ELOCUTION CONTEST AT HARTLEY COLLEGE, POINT PEDSO.—The second annual celebration of the Hartley College Literary Association was held on Thursday the 26th instant with Rev. J. A. Barker in the chair. The chief item on the programme was an "Elocution contest" among the members of the Association. Messrs. K. Chinnatamby, Maniagar, Advocates S S Kanapathippillai and C Kulanthaivelu and S Subramaniam, Procton acted as judges. The first prize was won by M Chinniah, and the second was awarded to N Maniceam. The Maniagar gave away the prizes and complimented the winners on the excellence of their delivery. Speeches also were made by Messrs. S S Kanapathippillai, S K Rajasingbam, moderator of the Association and the chairman. Towards the closs of the function a collection was taken in aid of the Indian wounded soldiers' Fund.—Cor.

New Under-Secretary for Inbland.— Sir William Patrick Bryne has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary for Ireland.

Sir William Patrick Bryne has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary for Ireland.

List Year's Riots.—The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" learns that Mr. Bonar Law has consented to the publication of the correspondence that has passed between the Colonial Office and those who have been demanding an enquiry into the recent troubles in Ceylon. This correspondence contains a complete history of this extraordinary affair, and will raise the veil that has hitherto covered it. There is included in it an influentially signed petition for a Government enquiry, and it ends with a highly encouraging letter from the new Governor, Sir John Anderson, in which he promises to hold a personal investigation into the allegations of wrongful imprisonment and other forms of alleged illegal punishment. This undertaking goes a longway (the correspondent thanks) to meet the demands that have been urged on the Colonial Office for months past.

—Indix, Sept. 29.

# PRIZE GIVING AT THE KARAVETTY HINDU A. V. SCHOOL.

The above function came off on Saturday, the 21st instant at 4 P. M. with the Horbie Mr. P Ramanathan KC, CMG, in the chair,

Disporates preparations were made by the pulls of the school to make the occasion worthy of the great visitor, and the street leading to the school, for a distance of over 400 yards, bore a festive appearance with the neatly decorated pandals erected by the inhabitants. In spite of the very wet weather of the day, at 4 P. M., thousands of people from all parts of the Division had gathered on the spot as if to greet each his own friend. Mr. Ramanathan, who motored up from his College in the company of Maniagars V M Muttuoumaru and K Chinnatamby and Miss Needham (Principal, Ramanathan College), was garlanded by Maniagar V Mudaliyar Chitsampalam, and taken in a procession under a poompandal to the accompanisment of native music, and with all the pupils of the School, flags in hand, marching ahead in two rows. On his arrival at the School, Mr. Ramanathan was conducted to a dais. The of native music, and with all the pupils of the School, flags in hand, marching ahead in two rows. On his arrival at the School, Mr. Ramanathan was conducted to a dais. The function opened with the recitation, by Mas. S Kanthappu, of an English Verse Composed of the occasion by Mr. S K Rajasingam. The Marager Mr. S Sabhapatipillai then read an interesting report of the work done by the School and its rapid growth during its existence of 16 years. Meer the distribution of prizes by the Chairman, Mr. S K Rajasingam apoke in English, commending the work done by the School and the necessity of supporting such a growing institution. Mr. S Subramaniam, Prootor, followed with a speech in Tamil and emphasised the benefits to be derived from the study of Tamil Literature Mr. Ramanathan rising amidst deafening applause gave a stirring address in Tamil. He said that, side by side with the study of English, every Tamil must study the genis of Tamil Literature—those works that contain the highest ideals of Hindu life. Further he added that the life of a Sannyasi was to be lived, not in the forests, but in this worldly life, by associating all actions with the name of the Supreme Being, and by living rather than studying all the ideals embodied in the sacred books. The function came to a close with the singing of some Tamil Sougs Composed by Mr. K Mailvaganam, and a vote of thanks to the obairman proposed by Maniagar K Chinnatamby.

THE PARTITION OKBINANCE.

#### THE PARTITION ORDINANCE.

SUPREME COURT INVITES ATTENTION OF THE LEGISLATURE TO EXISTING EVILS.

The decision of the Appeal Court was given on Monday in an appeal from the District Court of Negombo which raised an important question of practice under the Partition Ordinance 1863 (1).

Negombo which raised an important question of practice under the Partition Ordinance 1863 (1). In this case the plaintiff sought to partition a land called Kosgahawatte. The defendants, six in number, filed answer admitting the correctness of the shares as stated in the plaint, but pointing out that certain shares were subject to a lease in favour of 1st and 4th defendants. At the trial of the sction the District Judge ordered a partition of the land according to the shares set out in the plaint but made an order that each party was to bear his own costs; that a commission be issued to Mr. P. P. Fernando and that the costs of the plan made by him and the costs of the commission were to be borne by the parties pro rats. The plaintiff appealed from this order in the ground that the costs os such a partition suit must be borne by the co owners provata according to their shares. Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice de Sampayo:—

The following is the judgment of Mr. Justice de Sampayo:

"The uniform practice in our Courts, of which I can myself speak from my experience at the Bar, has been to regard costs of partition as meaning the costs of the action of all the parties other than those of contentious matters and of course other than the charges of the commissioner for which statutory provision is made in section 10 of the, Partition Ordinance. The practice, however mischievous, is too well established for us to interfere with it now. It appears likewise to be recognised by the Legislature which by section 6 of the Ordinance No. 19 of 1897 provides that all bills of costs whether between party and party or between provotor and client shall be taxed according to the rates therein mentioned. I therefore agree that the order of the District Judge in this case and in some of the other cases which have come before us at the same time cannot be supported on the specific ground stated by him. But although if the Court allows costs of partition to be paid provata, the order should be interpreted in the above sense, I wish to make it clear that it is not obligatory on the Court to make such an order in every case. If the circumstances are such that it is reasonable to order each party to bear his own costs or to make any other equitable order it is within the power of the Court, and it is surely right, to do so instead of ordering costs of partition to be paid provata. In this way the abour awers, when they are unnecessary, to which the District Judge practically proceeded upon his view of the law in this matter and not upon the particular discumstances of the case. It is otherwise in 861 D. C. Negombo 11272, the appeal in which therefore should be dismissed. It however think it fair to add that the judgment of the District Judge practically proceeded upon his view of the law in this matter and not upon the particular deventisences of the case. It is otherwise in 861 D. C. Negombo 11272, the appeal in which therefore should be dismissed. It how shed from costs of contention. In this connection I should like to say that a practice has grown up in some of our Courts, when a sale is ordered, to appoint an auctioneer as well as a opumissioner

and to allow a commission to both. Tuts should be avoided equally with the practice of appointing Court officers as commissioners especially where they use taxing officers also. The following remarks of the District Judge are by no means without justification. After alluding to the temptation to increase costs be says 'as a matter of fact this has been the case in this Court with the result, that bills of costs have been swelled by absolutely needless charges, such as retention sometimes of advocates even when there is no contest, and there have been cases when in execution for provata costs against a co-owner, not only the share allotted to him in the partition case tut other landed property of his as well as others have been cold off. There have been cases where at the close of the partition proceedings no land or any part of its value has been left to the co-owners, proceeds of its sale having gone entirely to pay the costs of the action. I have myself had records before me showing that these are not uncommon. In a petition recently presented to me in a case of that kind, the petitioner tersely but quite justly complains that the partition case in-tituted by him and some of his co-owners 'seemed to be a path opened by themselves for their own ruination.' In my opinion this matter of cost in partition cases is wholly discreditable to the administration of justice, and I entirely associate myself with the observations of the Chief Justice as to the necessity of apseed jugislation to remedy this intolerable evil."

"I agree that that the appeal should be allowed but without costs."

able evil."

"I agree that that the appeal should be allowed but without costs."

—The Ceylonese.

#### HEALTHY SENTIMENT.

By DAMODAR PRASAD SAKSENA, M. A., F. L. L. C.

Healthy sentiment is no less necessary than healthy digestion or healthy working of any other bodily organ for the well-being of the individual.

Healthy sentiment is no less necessary than healthy digestion or healthy working of any other bodily organ for the well-being of the individual.

Man walks abroad and casts his eyes on things that dazzle, that entice and allure. It prows hard for the sailor to catch the bewitching strains of the Sirens and yet to think of steering away from their island. Once he leans and bends over, his doom is sealed and the ravenous jaws of the monster have secured their pray.

So in this world, just and avarice spread their nets far and wide and happy is he who cautiously staps out and savos his life. But, alsa, how many of us due to impudence and want of self-control are decoyed into it, stumble in and break their necks. Foul thoughts, jeslousy, hatred and numerous other unhealthy sentiments breed a mostrous corrupt brood within that prey upon the brain and destroy all normal healthy activity of the mind. The love of pride, fame or riches leads to fancies that unsettle the mind and make man feel unhappy and ill-at ease. The only sovereign remedy for all those evils is—Yoga, renunciation, asceticism. Let us realise that the evanescent pleasures and hollow delights of the world are but shadows, delusious, unrealities and so should not be made to engage our attention. Let us think of casting away the lower self which so eagerly hankers after pleasure and developing the higher one which welcome pain as the stepping stome to semething higher and nobler.

Let us attempt to rise high by virtne of self-sarrinee and fellow-service and continuity pray to the 'Almighty Father—the source of all Goodness and purity in man—to dispel from our mind the darkness of ignorance and make it a storehouse of noble Truths, Righteousness and Purity.

—The Kalpaka.

### DIET AND THE MILLENNIUM.

When the War ends, and Potsdamnation has been rendered impossible for all time to come, the enlistment of the more peaceable nations in a Pacific League should become the chief concern of the statesmen of Europe. An opportunity will then be provided for advocates of Dictetic Reform to direct attention to the truth that the character of nations as well as of individuals is greatly influenced by their food—that sanguinary diet tends to promote an aggressive disposition, and vice versa.

If sure foundations for the coming Pacific Era are to be laid, this important factor in the affairs of men, though hitherto almost unrecognised, ought to be taken into account, and utilised for the furtherance of this great Ideal. For much can be done by official education and governmental advice to encourage the use of natural, comomical and bloodless foods, and thus to increase pacific and fraternal sentiment throughout the world.

micel and bloodiess foods, and thus to increase pacific and fraternal sentiment throughout the world.

Most of our statesmen and philosophers are agreed that a Reign of Peace must primarily depend (1) upon the enthronement of a supreme Tribunal to adjudicate national differences, and (2) upon willing respect for, and obedience to, International Law thus cetablished. The main problem consists in bringing about such territorial adjustments and such a characteristic change in all nations that none will desire, or venture, to violate the newly constituted order of things, or the principles of justice and ethical rectitude.

The basic purpose of Law is, mainly, to prevent injustice, robbery, violence or exploitation. In our social life, these crimes are discouraged by drastic penalties; so also must this be the case in national affairs. But the fact that although place, because of existent individual tendency to commit such acts, suggests the thought that the same trouble may be found in connection with national behaviour.

The mere suppression of aggressive tendency may well prove to be only transient. If militarism is to be cradicated we must obeate a popular sense of ethical obligation, a genuine respect for the Golden Rule' which has been exalted by every great prophet in every age of the world's history as the only true basis of religion, civilization and right conduct. Unless the sentiment of international and fraternal kinship becomes generally diffused there will always be danger of predatory thought developing into aggressive action. The real solution of the problem therefore dopends largely upon the elimination of the prevalent though unnatural tendency in human nature to prey upon others.

Here lies the hitherto unrealized connection between Humane Education (which naturally results in Illetetic Reform) and the pacific Ideal.

ture to prey upon others.

Here lies the hitherto unrealized connection between Humane Education (which naturally results in Dietetic Reform) and the pacific Ideal. It may briefly be set forth as follows.

All carnivorous animals are predatory by instinct and nature. They exist by robbery, violence and slaughter. They do not work for a living, nor culsivate the arts of Agriculture. They kill to eat; and their habitual policy is Let us

Man, although a frugivorous and pacific animal by nature, bearing no structural or psychic resemblance whatever to the carnivorous, has in many parts of the world—caspecially the Western hemisphere—developed carnivorous and predatory tendencies. These have become crystalized into habit until he labours under the illusion that he cnjoys a prerogative to violate the dietetic laws of his physical being and the principle of Humaneness with impunity, and to regard himself as belonging to a class of creatures which is above natural Law, and can do as it pleases in this and other matters. He is the only animal that systematically adopts this defiant attitude, and is, in consequence, the most diseased, physically shilled, and marked to the structures.

But the main consideration is this. Nations largely addicted to fiesh-eating, have been predatory and aggressive. Their policy, like that of the true carnivora, to whose level they have in this matter descended, has intermittently, if not generally, been one of exploitation. This attitude has reached its apotheous in Germanic 'Kulbur,' and so long as men continue to practise the ways of the carnivora, they are likely to manifest this tondoney, for "as a man eateth, so he thinketh, and, as he thinketh, so he is!"

It is worthy of note, as an illustration, that the aggressive and predatory Huns are depiated in most of our political cartoons as "wine." This characteristic symbol of their psychic disposition seems to be recognized by general consent as being the most appropriate. And, of all the nations, they are the greatest consumers of swine's flesh. The typical policy of the high is devour asything or any body—it is omnivorous—and has been regarded as unclean by all fully educated persons since the time of Moses—and doubtless also before the Flood. This policy is also typical of the Pressians; for centuries they have made war upon their neighbours, whether friend or foe, in order to devour their subjudiced to agriculture and peaceful industry. Their policy has generally

the coming generations would be pacific by instinct and more inclined to practise the Golden Rule.

Those views are corroborated by statements made at a Congress in Brussels by a physician who devoted fifteen years of his life to clinical research concerning the influence of diet on the mental and physical health of mankind (Dr. Alexander Haig, MD, FRC.P.) and who therefore speaks with the authority of an expert and specialist. They were as follows:—

"It is easy to see the full importance of the diet factor in the evolution of man when we consider that diet controls the circulation, and that the circulation in the brain controls the mind. The mind controls man's being and doing, what he thinks and what he becomes.

"If we look deep enough we find that physical moral and physiological law are one and the same. Man suffers only because he does wrong, and we now know that three-fourths of our so called diseases? are mere results of tood poisoning, i.e. of ignorance and folly. But out of ignorance and sufferi go omes knowledge, and from knowledge we get the possibility of a happiear and better life. Thus 'evil is but good in making.'

"Empires do not crumble and decay without reason, but as the result of Law. The nations of the past perished because they were unjust, greedy, selfish and luxurious; and those who to day live wrongly are following the same path to similar destruction.

"By living on natural foods, in natural quantity, without greed, we obtain control of the hody and its passions, and, in place of being slaves of these passions, are enabled to rise above them to the bigher aims of life. Thus body and raind become better instruments for any spirit that is in un, and the spirit that ought to be in us is love.

"The universe is founded on love, and the nations that go to destruction perish because their lives are a continual contradiction of love. For salthahness and greed are the very antitheses of love, while the highest love is that which is

read to an rifice its bod y life for the truth which will save others from misery and disease.

"Thus is a natural diet a powerful, and hitherto misunderstood, factor in the higher evolution of man. Man's whole life is a struggle for control, for control of the lower by the higher, a struggle for the success of love and for the defeat of selfishness, fear and hate. The diet factor aids him greatly in this struggle, and it alone very often suffices to make all the difference between success and failure.

"Ha man is deceased, his wants are both.

success and failure.

"If a man is 'deceased' his wants are both larger and more importunate and any lack of accustomed comforts is more keenly felt. I have heard a patient speak of having 'fits of selfishness,' and this is a true observation. Fits of bad circulation produce fits of bad temper and of selfishmess, and this is disease. The disease causes him to lose sight of love, for nation and individual alike, is to decay and perieb.

"If man most

for nation and individual alike, is to decay and perish.

"If man works for the lower things he will not get the higher; if he is content with the animal life an animal he will remain. But if he joirs himself ou to the highest things that are open to him, then he becomes as God in this world, and for him also all good things are possible.

"For these higher things natural diet, free from cruelty and greed, is the first step, as Tolstoy (Essay and Letters, p. 91; London: Grant Richards, 1903) has rightly shown us. It is unnatural food and poisonous stimulart that have led to selfishness, fatigue, laviness, luxury and excess, and the play of uncontrolled and hideous passions. Hence, a diet which originated in callous cruelty and bloodshed, in entire tack of pity and compassion either for sentient life or for the mental, moral and physical deprayity of our fellow-men and women, has ended in that with which is began. It has made man bad tempered, cruel and ferocious; it has worked for the success of the are and tiggs, but has been a deadly fee to his higher evolution.

"Add to this that the action of unnatural foods and estimators."

has worked for the success of the ane and tiger, but has been a deadly for to his higher evolution.

"Add to this that the action of unnatural foods and atimulants has produced epilepsy, mental depression, neurasthenis, Graves' disease, Bright's disease, though these are not, and never have been, diseases, but food poisonings), disbetes, gout and rheumatism, and has played no small part in the production of deadly cancer and dire consunption; and, worse than all because more far reaching, it has brought about a general condition of mental, moral and spiritual blindness from which it is terribly difficult to save people, because, like travellers lost and sleeping in the snow, they either see their danger nor wish to be saved from it.

"Love is the fulfilling of all law, the answer to all problems, the avoidance of all evil. "For God is Love." Hence knowledge, the knowledge which saves, comes not through callous cruelty, but only through love and compassion. Thus nations given over to greed, injustice and cruelty doom themselves, and under self acting laws work out their own destruction.

selves, and under self acting laws work out their own destruction.

"Thirty years ago we had no knowledge how all these evils arose, whence those sufferings and so-called 'diseases,' this mental and moral depravity and spiritual lethargy. To-day we know that they are Nature's reaction against hate and destruction, and that Love, the great central power of the universe, has never been outraged with impunity; for Love is the ounipotent power behind the things we see.

"The natural diet of man causes no cruelty and contains no poison. When men have once completely understood that those who destroy others have always under changeless law produced also their own ruin, there will be no more hurt or destruction under the sun. Since I have come to understand this I have felt that there can no longer be any doubt that vegetaxians who have rolused as food the products of cruelty have been guided to this by the great central Power. The sun of the universe has risen above their horizon, they follow a path that leads to all truth.

"The truth that men most need to know to-day is that all life is one and its source one."

"The truth that men most need to know to-day is that all life is one and its source one; that all cruel and selfish activity is not only vain but destructive; that Love and its results are the only things that continue unchanged through the ages."

ages."

Here, then suggested by an eminent medica authority, is a great opportunity for all who would exert their influence for the pacification and upliftment of our distressed, world.

liftment of our distressed world.

Those of us who cannot directly mould national politice, and who on account of our obscure position in life are unable to take part in public affairs, can by our example, and modest though purposeful eff srt, help to humanize Christensom, and thus hatten the progress of a Movement which strikes effectively at the roots of militarism, barbarism, disease, and moral and spiritual degeneracy.

If we believe desert in the title.

barisib, disease, and moral and spiritual degeneracy.

If we believe sincerely that the ultimate ideals
of true Christianity will one day be fulfuled—that
our Race will be regenerated, spiritualised and
glor fied, and a Millenium of Peace and Harpiness
be inaugurated on this earth, as prophesied in our
sacred writings—and if we realize that such a
transformation of present conditions must be
brought about by human instrumentality, aided
and reinforced by celestial influence, it is surely
worth our while to 'do our bit' towards the consummation of this great end.

Heavenly conditions cannot possibly co-exist
with those of our great slaughter yards and our
other places of systematic cruelty. As a prominent Christian minister once said, "We cannot be
spiritual beings and beasts of prey at the same
time." Therefore we must take our choice, sibles
with those that percetuate carnal mindedness,
Hunnish brutality and degeneracy.

"Once to every man and nation comes the mo-

"Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide.

In the strife twixt Truth and Falschool, for the
good or evil side:
Some great Cause, God's new Messiah, offers
each \$50 bloom or blight.
Parks the goats upon the left hand, and the
abeen upon the right.
And the choice goes by over, twixt that darkness and that light."

While it is sailed to day, this opportunity to

ness and the light.
While it is called to day this opportunity over. When the swiftly approaching might come our time for influencing those around us by our time to an angle of deriving sifert will be passed. It is up to us' to decide.

'up to us' to decide.

Sidnsy H. Brard.

- The Herald of the Golden Ag

#### TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

## The War.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE AT VERDUN. London, Oct 25.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE AT VERDUN.
London, Oct 25.
Paris (official).—On the Verdun front after an intense Artillery preparation we attacked on the right of the Meuse at midday and broke through the enemy line everywhere on a front of seven kilometers to a depth which attained three kilometers at the middle. We captured the village and fort of Douaumont. On the left bank we advanced beyond Thiaument work and rushed the quarries of Hadraumont. Prisoners are pouring in. Hitherto we have counted 3,500 including 100 officers. Our troops established themselves along the road from Bras to Dousumont. Our line runs on the right of the fort Northward of Bois de la Calilette, along the Western outskirts of the village of Vaux to the Eastern border of Fruin Wood. It continues North of Chencis Wood and Damloup battery. We cannot yet estimate the quantity of captured material. Our losses are small.

AERIAL ACTIVITY.

captured material. Our losses are small.

AERIAL ACTIVITY.
London, Oct. 24.
Paris.—A communique reports lively Artillery fire in the regions of Biaches and Ablaincount.
Three enemy acorplanes were brought down at Verdun. Two were forced to descend, damaged, in Lorraine. An Aviatic was brought down in Aleacs. French accoplanes bombed the Railway Station of Spincourt and bivouace at Azannes.

Station of Spincourt and bivotace at Arannes.

THE BRITISH FRONT.
Lrudon, Oct. 24.

General Haig, in a communique, reports:—The ground gained yesterday in the neighborrhood of Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs has been fully secured. There was reciprocal and intermittent shelling during the night. Our troops which had captured a thousand prisoners on Saturday, had only 1,200 casualties.

General Sir D. Haig, in an official despatch, says:—South of the Anore there was intermittent hostile shelling only. Here yesterday and today we took prisoner eighty. Heavy reciprocal shelling is reported today South of Armentieres. A strong enemy party made a raid East of Los aarly in the morning with the apparent object of destroying mine shafts. They were immediately ejected.

ONE BRITISH NAVAL AEROPLANE

London, Oct. 24.

(Official), Oct. 23rd.—A Naval aeroplane attacked four enemy sanlanes off Ostend, brought down one and drove off the others.

tacked four enemy saplanes off Ostend, Drought down one and drove off the others.

SERBS CAPTURE FIRST LINE OF TRENCHES.
London, Oct. 24.

A Serbian official despatch states:—There was heavy and fierce fighting on the Vardar. Our first army sdvanced on the whole length of its front, taking the first Bulgarian trenches.

A ROUMANIAN RETIREMENT.
London, Oct. 24.

A Roumanian communique says:—The enemy has occupied Constanza, Our left wing in Dobrudja was obliged to retire towards Caramurat.

THE ROUMANIAN FRONT.
London, Oct. 24.

We repulsed the enemy in the Uzul Valley and on the left bank of the Alt River. We attacked on the whole front at Oituz and took prisoner 300 and captured ten machine-guns. The enemy is violently attacking in the Predeal, Drago Slavele and Jiel Valleys. He slightly progressed at the last named.

ast named.

THE GRECIAN SITUATION.
London, Oct. 25.
Athens.—The French Minister after an audience with the King announced that he was authorized by His Majesty to state that the situation has considerably improved owing to the King's sincere declarations of bits sentiments towards the Allies and the Minister's assurences regarding the Allies' intentions.

NEW TRANSPORT INSPECTOR

NEW TRANSPORT INSPECTOR.

LORdon, Oct. 24.

(Official).—General Haig has appointed Sir Eric Gedds Inspector General of Transportation.

LATEST NEWS.

London, Oct. 24.

Paris.—It is reported that the recent Conference of the Anglo-French Governments' representatives decided on a collective Entente programme on Eastern front. They also discussed the Greek question and adopted resolutions, which will develop progressively, whereby King Constantine will realise the Allies' unity of action and energy,

MR. HUGHES AS PROPHET.

will realise the Allies' unity of action and energy.

MR. HUGHES AS PROPHET.

Allahabad, Oct. 24.

Pionee' special cables state:—Mr. Hughes, addressing a public meeting at Bendigo, said he had dressing a public meeting at Bendigo, said he had alked with leaders in Great Britain and France and his opinion on the subject of the Roumanians holding their own in the present battle was that Austro-Hungarian Empire should probably fall by April or May 1917. Then Italy and Roumania would be on Germany's flaults. She must either defend that tremendous line or withdraw her troops to German soil. If Germany elected to fight until she was absolutely beaten down, no man could put a period to the War; but he believed that her norate would be shattered when the fishting was on her own soil. We might reasonably lock for the end of the War this time next year.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, Oct. 26.

Paris (official).—North of Verdun the enemy delivered three successive counter-attacks in the Hadraumont and Douaumon region. None succeeded. The front everywhere was maintained. We continued to progress East of Funin Wood and North of Le Chenois. The unwounded prisoners hitherto counted exceed 4 500.

There was nothing 'uportant elsewhere. Eleven British 'Bombardment. evollanes,' accompanied by five protecting aeroplanes, at midday on Oct. 23rd bombarded the blast furnaces at Hagondange on which they threw one and a quarter tons of projectiles. Everal fires were caused. The avistors observed that a French aeroplane raid there the previous night sid much damage.

Paris.—A semi-official statement on the Verdun treak through attack that the event is of the first importance. The French fought with the same ardour which claracterized the previous Titantic attructed here. Their irresistibleness everwhelmed the Germans. Our line ocloses Fort Vaux, and

it is therefore a great tactical success, for the equilibrium is restored practically as it was five months ago. This proves the vanity of the sacrifices which the arrogant obstinacy of the Crown Prince indicated on Germany. An enemy communique on Oct. 23:0 spoke of our violent Artillery five East of the Meuse adding: "But our Artillery frustrated attempts at Infantry attack." This is the usual maneauvre whereby the Germans invent the beginnings of an attack in order to glorify their own victorious defensive. Yesterday's victory is a reply to this sort of thing.

VERDUN GROUND ALL HELD.

London. Oct. 25.

Paris.—A communique states: German counter-attacks on Hadraumont Quarries and Damloup Battery were repulsed. All the captured ground was retained. The cleaning out of Douaumont has been completed. The Commander of the fort, who was in a dugout, was taken prisoner.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

#### THE BRITISH FRONT.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, Oct. 25.

General Sir D. Haig, in a communique, states:
There was heavy rain yesterday. Enemy Artillery was active during the night North Fast of Courcelette and on the Pozieres-Bapaune Road.
General Sir D. Haig, in an official despatch, says: Rain again fell for the greater part of the day South of the Ancre. Enemy Artillery was active, especially in the neighbourhood of Le Sars and Eau Court L'Abbaye. There was reciprocal intermittent shelling elsewhere.

#### THE BALKANS.

A Russian communique says:—The Russians and Roumanians at Dobrudja have retired to the heights North of Constanza and Medjidie, while resisting the advance of the enemy who have occupied these two points. The enemy attacks on Orsova have been repelled.

#### A SECONDARY FIELD.

Reuter is informed that Roumanian circles in London always regarded Dobrudja as a secondary field of operations. The situation will shortly undergo a great change for the better. The Roumanians withdrawing behind the Danube will prevent the enemy securing the oil and other natural riches of the country.

A French official despatch from Salonika reports:—Our Cavalry is in contact with the Cavalry of an Italian detachment from Valona. Genan counter-attacks at Mackukovo were smashed. Two enemy aeroplanes were forced to descend after fighting our pilots in South Albania.

#### TO SAVE ROUMANIA.

London, Oct. 25.

In the Commons, replying to a question on the Roumanian situation, Mr. Lloyd George said we and our Allies were working in concert thereanent. Everything possible was being done to assist Roumania. Obviously it was undesirable to detail mania. Obv

#### A ROUMANIAN STATEMENT.

The Uzul Valley battle continues. We here advanced and took prisoner 200. In Oitus Valley we completely repulsed the enemy beyond the frontier and took prisoner 159. We repulsed attacks East of the River Alt where we continue to press the enemy northward. We celed a little ground in the region of Vulcan Pass.

EXCHANGE OF CHARLEST

## EXCHANGE OF CIVILIANS OVER 45.

London, Oct. 25.

In the Lords, Lord Newton said the exchange of British and German internal civilians over 45 as arranged will mean handing over 7,000 Germans for 700 British,

British,

THE EXCHANGE OF CIVILIAN
PRISONERS.

London, Oct. 25.
In the Commons Lord Robert Cecil said Covernment understood Germany was willing to exchange interned civilians of military age but the War Office believed the military results made assent impossible. Lord Robert also stated that after careful consideration the Government had decided it was undesirable to conclude an Anglo-German agreement, similar to the Franco German, providing for the temporary remission of grave punishments on War prisoners and a return to Germany of the British prisoners working in Poland.

STEAMERS SUNK.

#### STEAMERS SUNK.

The British steamers "Cluden" and "W. Har-kess," the Norwegian "Ransejoll," "Raftsund," "Drafn" and "Ull," the Danish "Guildborg," "Hebe" and "Helga" (two sailing ships) have been

Bunk. Bilrao.—The Spanish steamer "Victor Chavarri" has landed the crews of the British steamers "Barbara" and "Midland" and the Norwegian "Snestad," all sunk by a German submarine on Oct. 20th. The Captain of the "Victor Chavarri" states that the Commander of the submarine or dered him to return to port on the ground that he was carrying contraband and warned him that he would be torpedeed without warning if he was caught.

#### NORWAY'S LOSS.

Christiania.—18 Norwegian steamers of 22,375 toos have been sunk in October. 15,000,000 kroner have been paid as War Insurance, the premiums for which are rising.

#### ANOTHER BATCH.

ANOTHER BATCH.

London, Oct. 25.
The Danish vessels "Guidborg" and "Helga" have been torpedoed. The schooner "Libra" has been set on fire, also the Swedish schooner "Lekna," The Norwegian steamer "Secundo" has been sunk and the "Edam" seized and taken to Emden. A gun was fired on the last-named. One of the four ships, which was a Norwegian steamer, which arrived at Stavanger, saw it fired in mid-sea. All the crew landed at Copenhagen. A message received today says that seven more Norwegian steamers and six sailing ships are reported to have been torpedoed. The Norwegian Skipping Gazsette says that five German submarines have established a regular blockade of the Norwegian Bout Coast. Bouth Coast.

The British steamer "Flamfield" has been sunk.

MANY STEAMERS BURNED.
London, Oct. 25.
The Norwegian steamer "Alix" and the Swedish
teamer "Emilie" have been sunk.

Christiania.—A German submarine has burned the Swedish barque "Antomette" and the Norwe-gian brig "Theodor." The crews were landed. Several ships are reported to be wrecked or burn-ing in the North Sea.

ing in the Norse Sea.

Coponhagen.—The Norwegian steamer "Gin-baldi" (query "Garibaldi") has been sunk. A German submarine burned the Norwegian barque "Randl."

#### CURIOUS DUTCH INCIDENT.

Inondon, Oct. 24.

Ymuiden.—It transpires that the Dutch steamer "Caledonia," with a cargo of copper ore, lying at Zeebrugge, is flying the German flag.

COMBING OFFER MAN.

COMBING OUT WAR OFFICE OFFICIALS.

It is understood that the War Office has decided that all officials, irrespective of rank or class, below 26, are forthwith released for Military Service.

NEW ZEALAND'S WAR EXPENDITURE.

London, Oct. 24. Wellington (official).—New Zealand's War ex-penditure is now one million sterling monthly.

#### THE BRITISH FRONT.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, Oct. 27.

General Sir D. Haig in an official despatch says:
In the morning after a heavy bombardment the
enemy attacked Stuff trenches, running Northward from Stuff redoubt. They were driven off
with considerable loss. Our Artillery was most
effective. Forty-one were taken prisoner. Enemy
Artillery was active in the day time South of the
Ancre in the neighbourhood of Loos and Feuque.
villers. Our aeroplanes yesterday bombed from
billets and depots. Three have not returned.

London, Oct. 26.

General Haig, in a communique, says:—During
the night there was heavy enemy shelling between Eaucourt L'Abbaye and Les Bœufs and in
the neighbourhood of Stuff and Zollern Redoubts.
Enemy trenches were successfully raided near
Mouchy, also North-East of Arras. Considerable
damage was done and prisoners were taken.

THE FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

#### THE FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

Paris.—A semi-official statement says:—The Fronch progress in Fumin and Chenois Woods is part of a converging movement which is now closely pressing on Fort Vaux, the sole point of the advanced line of defence covering Verdun, East of the Meuse, still in the hands of the enemy.

Paris.—A communicate reports:

A Communicate reports.

Paris.—A communique reports: A German aeroplane was brought down at Vauquis. A French pilot attacked an Artillery column on the road from Conflans to Etain at a height of 100 metres. The drivers fled, abandoning their tears.

Paris.—A communique says: The situation is unchanged at Verdun, The enemy violently bombarded Vaux and Douaumont sectors.

Paris (official).—North of the Some an attempted enemy attack against Bois L'Abbe was easily repulsed. There was lively Artilterying at Sailly-Saillisel and Vermandovillers and Chaulnes sectors. Four violent enemy counter-attacks at Verdun were repulsed. The front was wholly maintained.

#### THE BALKANS.

London, Oct. 26.
A Scrbian communique says:—We captured the heights on the left bank of the Cerna and took prisoner 480.

### DOBRUKJA PRESSURE WEAKENING.

A Russian communique says:—Enemy pressur io Dobrudja has weakened. The Roumaniar have succeeded in arresting the pressure on the North-Eastern front.

North-Eastern front.

A Roumanian computation as yet that after violent combate the enemy everywhere was heavily repulsed on the Western frontier and Moldavia where he now occupies but a small portion of the tearitory in the region of Trotus Pass and Uzul Valley: We repulsed violent attack South of Predeal and South-West of Brasso, The enemy progressed West of Juil Valley.

A French official despatch from Salenika says:—Our Cavalty supported by Infantry, occupied the bridges at Zvezdi and the village of Golobrda and Laisica, South-West of Lake Prespa.

U. S. A. TRICKED.
Lendon, Oct. 26.
New London.—Intercepted letters from London
merchantman "Willehad" was used for telegraphing to German submarines on the American coast
though its wireless was officially scaled. Apparently the authorities were tricked.

## REDUCTION IN COAL OUTPUT.

Leduction in Coal Output.

London, Oct. 26.

Mr. Asquith in his speech to the Coal Representative said the coal output for 1918 was 287 million tons and for 1915 only 258 millions. The decrease was largely attributable to 285,000 miners being enlisted up to June 30th, but the inflow of outside workers had reduced the depletion to 158,060. Government had secured the return of 11,000 miners from the fighting line. Coal exports for 1916 would not exceed forty million tons compared with 73½ millions in 1918. The exportations were reduced to a dangerously low limit. The Allies were dependent on us, while neutrals required coal in exchange for raw materials and munition making. STEAMERS SUNK.

The Norwegian steamers "Rayn," "Anna Gurine" and "Dag de Trondjim" have been sunk. The crews were saved. The "Edem" is now reported to have been sunk. The crew were taken to Emdon.

## MORE STEAMERS SUNK.

London, Oct. 26.

The following steamers have been sunk:—British, "Sidmouth." Norwegian, "Vonus the Second," "Sola," and "Dag." Danish, "Alf." Belgian, "Contesse de Fiandre." The British schooners "Tweed" and "Twig" have been sunk.

12,350 GERMAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN
LEAVE ENGLAND,
London, Oct. 26,
In the Commons Mr. Samuel stated that 12,350
German women and children had left Great Britain since the War began.

EXPLOSION IN KENTISH MUNITION WORKS.

WORKS.

London, Oct. 26.

(Official).—An explosion yesterday in a muni-October 20, 1916.

tion factory in Kent did some damage. Two Were killed and ten seriously burned.

NEW ZEALANDERS AT CABINET MEETING.

The New Zealanders, Mr. Massey and Sir J. Ward, attended the Cabinet yesterday. SERIOUS FIRE IN QUEBEC.

Farnham (Quebec).—The fire is attributed to a defective chimney. It destroyed the S. Elizabeth Hospital. Most of the 350 persons in it escaped by jumping from the windows. 25 children were injured in jumping from the third storey to the pavement. Five children were killed and fifteen are missing.

### DUTCH REBELLION ENDING.

The Hague.—Official information indicates that the robellion in Djambi is practically ended. The ringleader has been captured.

-The Ceylon Observer

## NOTICE.

# Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3307.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Vannitamby Kanapathypillai of Manipay ate of Kuala Lumpur

Deceased

Respondent

 Perambalam Elangainayagam and wife
 Meenatchippillai both of Sandiruppay
 Petitioners. Vs.

Sinnachyppillai widow of Perambalam of Sandiruppay

Respondent.
This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed Acceased, Nannitamby Kanapathyppillai of Manippay, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris Esqr., District Judge, on October 5, 1916, in the presence of Mr. M. Vythialingam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioners and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated October 4, 1916, having been read: It is declared that the 1st Petitioner is the sole heir of the said intestate sand as such the Petitioners are entitled, to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to them unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before October 31, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Peiris,

October 5, 1916.

P. E. Peiris, District Judge

# Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3306.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Thankamuttu widow of Nannitamby of
Manippay late of Madura

Perambalam Elangainayagam and wife
 Meenatchipplillai both of Sandiruppay
 Petitioners.

Vs.
Sinnachyppillal widow of Perambalam of Sandiruppay

Respondent.

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Thankamuttu widow of Nannitamby of Manippay, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Eegr., District Judge, on October 5, 1916, in the presence of Mr. M. Vythialingam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioners and the affidavit of the Petitioners and the affidavit of the Petitioners and the affidavit of the Petitioners are clared that the 2nd Petitioner is the sole heir of the said intestate and as such the Petitioners are entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate is a such the Petitioners are entitled to the Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to them unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before October 31, 1916, show sufficient cause to these adding the said for the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,

October ,5 1916.

# Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

THE DISTRICT COURT OF S297.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3297.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Karthigesu Sabapathipillai of Gampola

Deceased.

Deceased.
Sivakamippillai widow of Sabapathipillai of
Alvay North in Jaffina

Alvay North in Janua Petitioner.

[1. Sabapathipillai Chittampalam
2. Vallipillai daughter of Sabapathipillai and
3. Kumarappar Arumugam Nagalingam
all of Alvay North in Jaffina the
1st and 2nd Respondents are
minors by their Guardian ad literathe 3rd Respondents.

Respondents.

the 3rd Respondent.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Siyakamipillai widow of Sabapathipillai of Alvay North in Jaffina, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed decessed, Kerthigeau Sabepathipillai of Gampola, coming on for disposal before P. E. Peiris, Esgr. District Judge, on October 18, 1916, in the presence of Mr. V. T. Swaminather, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated August 5, 1916, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled, as the lawful widow of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration do issue to her accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person shall, once before November 7, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

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