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Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes K. V. Subram, Sarguvely, K. Charavanamurti, etc.



The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1918.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS IN JAFFNA.

We have often presented in these columns, for public consideration, the sad plight of some of the agricultural industries of Jaffna and invited State aid and their support. Among such, paddy is the most important. It is the most ancient industry in Jaffna and it is also, perhaps, the industry that has been least influenced or benefited by modern scientific methods.

The second cause for the decline of paddy cultivation in Jaffna is the dearth of labour. After the introduction of new Excise regulations, toddy drawing largely expanded and grown into a flourishing and handsomely paying industry in Jaffna. As a result of its expansion, toddy-drawing has drawn to it a large class of labourers of the climbers class, who would otherwise find work only in gardens and paddy fields.

The most outstanding agricultural needs of Jaffna are, the increasing of the productive capacity of the soil, or, to be more correct, the arresting of the prevailing deterioration of the soil, by stock improvement and scientific manuring, and the supplying of the deficiency in labour by the introduction of mechanical contrivances and the other measures we have noted above.

One of the principal methods by which the Department tries to educate the people is by Experimental Gardens. An Experimental Garden for the cultivation of new and better varieties of tobacco has been carried on by the Government for the last three or four years in Jaffna, but, so far, no conclusive results have been obtained favourable to the local tobacco cultivators.

We have in previous articles represented here the neglected state of Jaffna in the matter of employing School Gardens and Home Gardens for providing nature study and agricultural education in our rural schools.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Mr. E. B. Denham, as the Chairman of the Friend-in-need Society, Colombo, has issued an appeal to the FEVER DISTRESS public inviting subscriptions for a Relief FUND, for the benefit of the poor of Colombo who suffer great distress through fever and poverty.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE WEATHER—The drought continues. Trees—for the most part coconut, jack and aracanut—are dying off in several places. What with pestilence, and this protracted drought, the outlook is very gloomy indeed.

JUDICIAL—Mr. S. Kanagasapay, Advocate, has been appointed to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Jaffna, Kayts and Mallsakam, during the absence of Mr. A. E. Christoffels.

CONFERENCE OF CHIEF HEADMEN—The annual Conference of the Maniagers of the Jaffna District took place yesterday at the Jaffna Kacheheri under the presidency of the Government Agent.

INSPECTRESS FOR THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—Miss C. I. Gordon Milne, who arrived recently from England, has taken up duties at the Education Office as Inspectress in Drawing in all English Schools.

PERSONAL—Mr. V. M. Saravanamuttu, Proctor, S. C., Kandy, is now in Colombuturai, having come on account of the illness of his niece.

—Mr. T. K. Ponniah, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kandy, has been transferred to Jaffna.

EN AT HOME—M. S. Ramalinga Mudaliyar, Chief Mudaliyar of the Jaffna Kacheheri, was at Home to his fellow officers and friends at his new residence in Vannarponnai West, on the 2nd instant commencing at 5 p. m.

RAILWAY STAFF CHANGES, KANDY.—Mr. P. Candiah, Clerk, C. G. R., Kandy, is under orders to proceed to Jaffna on official transfer on the 10th instant, and he will be succeeded by Mr. G. M. Perera of the District Traffic Superintendents Office, Maradana.

THE NALLORE LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—This Association will celebrate its third anniversary at Mankeyytkarai Vidhasalai Hall on Saturday the 5th instant at 6.30 p. m. His Holiness Swami Sharvananda will deliver a lecture on "The Work Before us" on the occasion.

MR. C. HARTLEY GOING ON FURLOUGH.—Mr. C. Hartley, Principal, Royal College, has obtained six months' leave, and will be leaving on a holiday to Australia very shortly. Mr. Lewis Walker will act as Principal.

A TRAINING COLLEGE FOR CATHOLICS.—It is understood that the Catholic Authorities of the Colombo Archdiocese intend establishing the Colombo Training College for training men and women teachers. It is said that Rev. Father Lejeune will on his return to the island take charge of the institution.

THE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION.—The report presented by Mr. M. Keiway Bamber is before the Industries Commission and the Factory and Industries Sub-Committee is considering it. It speaks of the development of hydro-electric power in Mysore, so cheap that it costs only 2 1/2 annas an unit for lighting while for power the unit costs 6 cents taken in small quantities and 3 cents taken by the horse-making and quinine establishments.

Y. M. H. A., CHELUPURAM.—At the weekly meeting held on Sunday the 29th ultimo in the Association hall, Mr. S. Rasiah delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture on the life of "Sivuthonda Nayana" in Tamil. The lecture was very highly appreciated by the audience.

Y. M. H. A., VADDEKRODDAI.—The usual weekly lecture was delivered by Mr. K. Somasunderam on "The help of God" at the Hindu English Institute Hall on Monday the 30th ultimo.

BULGARIA—UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.—London, Sept. 30.—Reuter learns that Bulgaria has surrendered unconditionally.

SATISFACTION IN CALCUTTA.—Calcutta, Oct. 1.—There is much satisfaction at Calcutta over the unconditional surrender of Bulgaria, flags being displayed from all the prominent business buildings in the city.

OBITUARY.—We deeply regret to have to record the untimely death of Miss Sivapakiammal, eldest daughter of Mr. S. Manikavasagar of Colombuturai, which sad event took place at her residence on Tuesday last. She was the niece of Mr. V. M. Kanagaratnam, Planter, Kuala Lumpur, and of Mr. V. M. Saravanamuttu, Proctor, S. C., Kandy.

SWAMI SHARVANANDA'S LECTURES.

Swami Sharvananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Madras, last Friday evening, delivered a lecture on "The Education that we Need" at the Ridgeway Memorial Hall, under the auspices of the Pettah Y. M. H. A. The lecturer, who spoke for about two hours, began his interesting lecture by referring to the opinion of Professor Max Muller about the Hindus whom he called a race of philosophers.

laught. There would be a temple attached to the College where the students would learn to develop their spiritual consciousness. Under his scheme the teachers would mix freely with their students, influencing their lives by daily contact with them, the teachers and students adopting in their relations towards each other the relations of Guru and Shishya observed in Ancient India. He appealed to the Co-operation of the Hindu public to start this national Institution. At the close of the interesting lecture a vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer proposed by Advocate W. Duraiswamy and seconded by Advocate S. Kanagasalai.

The next evening a lecture was delivered in the same place by the Swami on "Religion as a Factor of Civilisation." The lecture which lasted for about one and a half hours was highly instructive. The lecturer after defining what was meant by civilisation detailed the different stages of human development as typified in the family, the clan, the village community, the city life and the nation. The idea behind all human development was self expression. He explained the differences between the Western and the Eastern types of civilisation. The former which was influenced by Greek and Roman culture was more or less materialistic, and the principle which guided it was expediency. There were three different stages of civilisation, which were governed by ideas manifested on the physical, intellectual and spiritual planes respectively. As the Aryan immigrants into Europe had to carry on a keen struggle for existence they developed civilisation only on the first two planes. It was left to India to reach the third and crowning stage of civilisation. Owing to the fertility of the Indian soil, the Aryan settlers in India not having to contend for existence as their brethren in Europe did became introspective and paid more attention to the problems of life with the result that they discovered the laws of spiritual life, which they contributed to the world. India was the great spiritual teacher of the world and the vitality of the Hindu race was due to their spiritual traditions. The craving for knowledge, bliss, and immortality characteristic of humanity was not satisfied by Western culture but found its full satisfaction in Indian spiritual culture. A vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer proposed by Mr. S. Sivapadasundaram, B. A., and seconded by Mr. Proctor S. Kaandiah.

—The Ceylon Patriot.

When Humanity will become the Autocratic Master of Nature by patient, steady, combined Sadhana Man will be able to command each field to produce a hundredfold its original out-turn of produce, will be able to command the oceans to send clouds and rains when needed, will be able to command the clouds to depart when their presence will not be required, will be able to command the diseases to walk out of the human homes and hearths. No one will dare to disobey these august commands.

Oh Humanity, your miseries are your own creations. Man still preys on Man. Man is still a wild savage. The Law of Prey is not the Law of salvation. The Law of Love is the only path to the Happy Millenium of Perfect Health and Perfect Happiness. Join your Hands from every land, from every clime; knock, knock at the gates of Nature; work for finding out the secret Laws of Nature. You will become Lord and Ruler of Nature. Health and Happiness shall then abide for ever at every Home.

—Health and Happiness.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

SPEECH ON WAR AIMS.

London, Sept. 27.

New York.—President Wilson, speaking here on the eve of the opening of the United States Fourth Liberty Loan to raise six thousand million dollars, said he was not here to promote the loan. That would be done automatically by a hundred million loyal and tireless men and women who had undertaken to present it to their fellow citizens throughout the country. He had not the least doubt of their complete success for he knew their spirit, and the spirit of the country. His confidence was confirmed, too, by the thoughtful and experienced co-operation of the bankers everywhere, who were tendering their invaluable aid and guidance. "I came", President Wilson said, "rather to seek an opportunity to present to you some thoughts which I trust will serve to give you, perhaps in fuller measure than before, the vivid sense of the great issues involved in order that you may appreciate and accept with added enthusiasm the grave significance of the duty of supporting the Government by your men and your means to the utmost point of sacrifice and self-denial. No man or woman who has really thought what this War means can hesitate to give to the very limit of what they have, and it is my mission here tonight to try to make clear once more what the War really means to us. You will need no other stimulus or reminder of your duty. At every turn of the War we gain fresh consciousness of what we mean to accomplish by it. When our hope and expectation are most excited, we think more definitely than before of the plain issues that hang upon it, and of the purpose which must be realised by means of it, for it is positive, well defined purposes which we did not determine, and which we cannot alter. No statesman or assembly created them, and no statesman or assembly can alter them. They have arisen out of the very nature and circumstance of the War. The most that statesman or assemblies can do is to carry them out or be false to them. They were, perhaps, not clear at the outset, but they are clear now. The War has lasted over four years and the whole world has been drawn into it. The common will of mankind has been substituted for the particular purposes of individual States. Individual statesmen may have started the conflict, but neither they nor their opponents can stop as they please. It has become a people's War, and the peoples of all sorts, and of every degree of power and variety of fortune are involved in it, the sweeping processes of change and settlement. We came into it when its character had been fully defined, and it was plain that no nation could stand apart or be indifferent to its outcome. Its challenge drove to the heart of everything we had called for and lived for. The voice of War had become clear and gripped on our hearts. Our brothers from many lands, as well as our own murdered dead under the sea, were calling to us, and we responded fiercely and with courage. The air was clear about us. We saw things in their full convincing proportions as they were, and we have seen them with steady eyes and unchanging comprehension ever since. We accepted the issues of the War as facts, not as any group of men here or elsewhere had defined them, and we can accept no outcome which does not squarely meet and settle them. These issues are these. Shall the Military power of any nation or group of nations be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule except the right of force? Shall strong nations be free to wrong weak nations and make them subject to their purposes and interests? Shall the peoples be ruled and dominated even in their own internal affairs by an arbitrary and irresponsible force or by their own will and choice? Shall there be a common standard of right and privilege for all peoples and nations, or shall the strong do as they will with the weak, and the weak suffer without redress? Shall assertion of right be haphazard and by casual alliance, or shall there be a common concert to oblige the observance of common rights?

—The Ceylon Observer.

THE OUTBREAK OF INFLUENZA.

Sir,—With reference to the present outbreak of Influenza, I forward the following for your information.—Yours, &c.,

E. L. HUNT, for P. C. M. O. & I G. H.

Medical Department, Colombo, 28th Sept., 1918. Aetiology.—Influenza is a germ-infection spread by personal infection from the sick to the healthy especially by the coughing and spitting of those who have developed chest troubles as a result of the disease. The spread of the disease is also due to mild cases who are resistant to the disease and pursue their ordinary occupations but who are capable of infecting others. In an epidemic the germ becomes widely distributed throughout the population in urban areas. It is said that in such cases probably 20 per cent of the population may be "carriers" of the particular germ or germs. All depressing influences, chills and over-fatigue are said to favour the development of the disease, but robust health is no preventative and no guarantee of a mild attack.

The Incubation Period is short—one or two days. The duration of the infectivity of cases is uncertain. Cases which have developed chest troubles may be infectious for weeks and, as stated above, a considerable portion of cases becomes "carriers" for an indefinite period. One attack is not protective against another attack and relapses are common. The disease prevalent in Ceylon just now is also prevalent in many parts of the world where it appeared in epidemic form some months ago. It is undoubtedly influenza, and there seems no reason for the use of such expressions as "Bombay Fever," etc., in describing its nature. The disease in fact is so widespread that the term Pandemic is applicable. The sudden, almost simultaneous, attacks of large numbers of people, following upon the appearance of a few scattered cases, is accounted for by the very general susceptibility to the disease and its short incubation period.

Three types of the disease are known in which the respiratory organs, the alimentary system and the nervous system are respectively most affected. In different epidemics one or other of these types may prevail more extensively than the other. The prevalent type in Ceylon at present is the respiratory. As regards prevention theoretically notification of cases, isolation of the sick, disinfection of sputum and soiled linen, disinfection of premises should be as for other infectious diseases, the proper means of stamping out an epidemic. Such measures, however, are not very practicable for general adoption owing (1) to the difficulty of making an exact diagnosis in the early stages of an epidemic or of mild cases at any time; (2) to the wide and rapid diffusion of the infection and to the fact that the wage-earning periods of life are most affected (the movements of adults being far more difficult to control than those of children); (3) to the impossibility of treating influenza as a dangerous infectious disease and inflicting a penalty upon those found exposing themselves in public places. An effort should, however, be made to isolate the first case occurring in a house or institution and to carefully disinfect the sputum, handkerchiefs and other linen used, and, whilst the disease is prevalent to avoid exposure to cold and fatigue, to clothe the body warmly and to avoid places of public resort and amusement. Various suggestions of personal prophylaxis by the use of antiseptic nasal douches and mouth washes have been made and whilst not depreciating their possible value it is evident that it is impossible for the bulk of the poorer classes to apply them.

The onset of the disease is more or less sudden. A feeling of chilliness and general malaise, diffuse headache, an uncomfortable feeling of tightness and soreness in the nose and throat often with a dry irritating cough—a rapid rise of temperature and intolerance of light. Complete loss of appetite and furred tongue are to be observed. The pulse rate is usually slow compared with the rise of temperature. If looked for albuminuria is often present from an early stage of the disease and may persist 10 or 14 days. Occasionally vomiting and colic pains are found as early symptoms. The type of fever is remittent but amongst the better classes who are in the habit of resorting to antipyretic tablets whenever they have "fever," there may be a period of apyrexia and considerable variations in the temperature from the effect of those drugs. Mild cases recover under the influence of rest in bed and ordinary care within a few days. Several cases and especially when due care is not exercised are very prone to develop bronchitis in the finer bronchial tubes and definite patches of pneumonic consolidation. This complication is serious and is the cause of the high mortality found in the poorer classes who are underfed and badly clothed. It is also especially dangerous in women far advanced in pregnancy.

TREATMENT.

The disease should not be made light of. It is true that many who enjoy robust health get a mild attack but this is not always the case. Sufferers should go to bed at once and remain there until the temperature has been normal for at least 48 hours and, when convalescent, should be particularly careful to avoid chills. Cold baths should be particularly avoided until health is completely restored. In mild cases domestic remedies such as cinnamon tea, garlic soup, medicinal drink, etc., combined with bed and warmth and a suitable liquid diet are all that are required. Where there is high fever and severe general aches and pains, etc., the use of various antipyretics such as Aspirin, Theacetin, Salicin, under medical supervision, are found to be of much service in relieving the general symptoms. These drugs are more serviceable than quinine which in some cases aggravates the general discomfort experienced. Indiscriminate use of these drugs without medical advice is much to be deprecated.

Care must be taken to regulate the bowels and to prescribe a suitable nourishing liquid diet and frequent changes of bed and body linen when they become moist from perspiration. The onset of bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia are serious complications and the conduct of these cases calls for the most skilled medical treatment. In many, especially amongst the poor and debilitated a fatal result will often occur in spite of all treatment. Stimulating expectorants, cardiac tonic, camphor and other injections, etc. will be required in such cases. Care is required in convalescence where extra nourishing food and valence where extra tonic may be required. Troublesome sequelae in the form of neuritis and neuralgias may occur and be very resistant to treatment.

IN GENERAL.

It must be emphasised that the danger of the disease in its present form is in the development of chest complications, to which the eastern races seem very prone, especially when there is associated poverty with defective feeding, bad housing and scanty clothing. The custom of defective ventilation of the sick room and the practice of crowds of relatives and friends congregating in the room where serious cases are living is especially dangerous. The conditions of estate life are such to tax severely the resources of those concerned in the prevention and treatment of this outbreak. Preventive measures will be found almost impracticable and efforts will be mainly confined to treatment of the sufferers and from the class of the labourer it is to be feared that the mortality will be high in spite of all care. Only those conversant with the habits of estate coolies in the disregard of hygienic principles, resistance to

BY THE WAY.

THE MALLAGAM REVIVAL IS THE TOPIC OF THE HOUR.—I hope the example of Mallagam will be followed by other villages where the necessity for similar work exists. Our labour is not ended yet; it has merely commenced. The Catholic Father and his band of workers may withdraw for a time from the scene of upheaval and they may be depended upon to return if they find us relaxing our efforts. We may lose three Nalava people and this number is as a grain by the side of the achievements and aspirations of Father G. Prakker. Let our Hindu brethren realise that the Catholic Mission in drawing into its fold year after year no less than 150 of our depressed classes. We have no organisation, no money, and have to depend on the efforts of individuals or infant religious bodies to protect ourselves. Will not Temple managers lend us a helping hand?

BATTICALOA CENTRAL.—This Association has been affiliated to this Body on the same terms as the Vadamarsy Central. A network of branches will be opened in every village in Batticaloa and effective propaganda work will be undertaken.

KARAMEAN.—Swami Sharyavanda is expected to open the Hindu School on Vijaya Dasami. Friends at outstations will note this fact and remit their subscriptions to the Secretary.

BRANCHES.—At Anacottal and Suthumalai the young men are busy with the object of starting Associations at these Centres.

We should have a Central Association in each Manigara's division with a number of branches affiliated to each so that to every village in the Province may be carried the Message of Loving Service. The whole organisation may be directed by a Federal Council with representatives for each Central. Some friends are of opinion that the various Hindu bodies may be united under a common Council and thus form a Hindu Mission with Sanyasin workers to be trained by the Ramakrishna Mission. By whatever name the organisation may be called or on whatever terms the different bodies are brought together the advantage to the community of such concerted action cannot be exaggerated. An Association here, an individual there, working to undermine the effect of Christian Missionary activities is hardly anything compared to the tremendous power in the hands of Christian bodies. Our present work is like small ploughs; it will annoy but not disarm the Missionary. We should devise means to prevent the widespread proselytising activities of Christian workers. Let us not lose sight of the necessity for constructive work. Building up the bulwarks necessary to protect the youth of our community from the insidious influence of Christian teachers is work of a quiet nature and few indeed are the workers in this field. We want more men, more earnestness, more love.

INNER CIRCLE.—Members should remember that the stability and strength of the movement depend on their earnestness. Western methods of education have led us to pin exclusively our faith on causes and effects visible only to the fleshly eyes and ignore altogether the subtle forces or powers that guide the Larger Mind of which ours are but reflections or parts. We hardly realise how much we should benefit the community if, instead of endeavouring to understand Dickens' or Harry's' point of view we spent a few minutes each day to adjust ourselves to the View point of Ishwara. The bustling noisy worker is a Dasa merely. He is a servant though he often, in his ignorance, arrogates to his self much of what does not belong to him and struts about in the pride that goes before the fall. The true Master is he that attunes his self to the voice of Ishwara heard only in the silence of one's heart. The world in its present stage of advance can see and applaud only the servants. Only to a few is given the privilege to see the Seers. The inward-bent gaze does not sally forth in quest of applause and honour. The worker on the physical plane has many dangers to contend with, while the higher worker has few or none to suffer at the hands of this world. He has his dangers but they are essentially different from those that beset the lime-light seeker. Goethe expressed a great truth when he said that when a man does something out of the way all the world conspires to fetter and applaud him and thus render him incapable of further or higher efforts. How true these words!

CHUNNAMAK.—The necessary timber has been collected and steps will shortly be taken to lay the foundation for a home.

NATIONAL GAMES.—As a result of the efforts of Mr. V. Muttukumar, M. A., Koladam has been introduced into three Schools in Jaffna. Some there are who consider the game as effeminate.

But for the fact that many many people are known to take to Tennis, I should expect some of our friends to put down Tennis also as an exercise fit for the weaker vessel. There is exercise to mind, body and emotions in Koladam. The only drawback is that it is not fashionable with the dabbled, booted, trained teacher. Well, alas!

M. S. ELIATAMBY.

appropriate medical care can appreciate the difficulties of doctors and expectants on estates in the prevalence of this widespread epidemic. A word might be said as to warning the more intelligent classes to cover their mouth and nose with a handkerchief when they cough and to avoid expectorating on the ground. The handkerchief should be disinfected before being washed.

—The Times of Ceylon.

THE WAY TO PERFECT HEALTH AND PERFECT HAPPINESS.

This earth has been called a Vale of Tears. We have heard again and again that human life is misery; that Disease and Death, sorrow and suffering, are our worldly lot. The dark shadow of pessimism darkened many a noble pity smitten soul. If the creed of pure extreme pessimism be true then the vision of happy millenium of perfect health and perfect happiness on earth, shall ever remain a vision and a dream.

But in our holy motherland, our ancient Shishya saw it as an Eternal Truth that all Beings sprang from Joy, live in the realm of Joy and enter the kingdom of Joy. Those mighty seers saw Joy (Ananda) as the origin, the basis and the goal of the whole creation. If Joy and Bliss be the essence and the reality of all life, why is Humanity still wading through the mire of misery, suffering and tears? Our woes, our tears, our miseries are our own creations. We shall have to work out all the problems for the advancement of Health and Happiness. This can be done only by Co-operative work. In all forms of social work, Co-operative and organised endeavour are essentially necessary.

In the realm of Health, there should be organized Co-operative work backed by the authority and prestige of society for work in three lines: (1) Regular everyday personal "discipline" (sadhana) like military drill and discipline, for preservation and development of personal strength, personal beauty, personal purity, personal health and longevity. (2) Co-operative Social work for prevention of disease, early death, weakness and debility. (3) Co-operative social work for proper medical treatment and careful nursing during actual attack of some disease. In every village, in every town, in every locality, a number of persons may form a medical-aid society; from the fund of the society, medical men may be maintained—who shall be the guardians of the Health of the members and should treat the members free of any charge in case of any actual illness.

Health is the path to Happiness. But without economic competence, neither Health nor Happiness can be secured. It is always safe and prudent to cultivate an ideal of abstinence and plain living.

Man is better able to fight against want and poverty by Co-operative combined endeavour than by mere personal individual efforts. Competition is good but pure competition turns this world to an ever-lasting scene of war where there is a huge waste of human labour. It is by a wise and sagacious combination of competition and Co-operation that the good effects of both can be secured and the evil effects of both can be avoided. The war of man against man either in units or in groups, for appropriation of material wealth and material prosperity, is always an economic evil save within narrow limits and peculiar conditions when required for raising up the energy springing from personal ambition. The problem of poverty can not be solved by intensifying the struggle of Man against Man and by making it more bitter, more heartless, more cruel, but by the blessed Co-operation of Love when Man in organised groups will direct their wealth and energies for finding out the secret Laws of Nature and for putting that knowledge into practice.

Nature is the slave of the Man who knows Her Laws and knows how to put those Laws into practical operation.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, Sept. 27.

An American communique says:—The First Army attacked this morning North West of Verdun on a twenty mile front and penetrated the enemy lines to an average depth of seven miles.

A French communique says:—French troops yesterday took 7,000 prisoners.

A French communique says:—Yesterday's attack in Champagne developed successfully. From the Soippe to the Argonne the first German positions, consisting of a formidable network of trenches and barbed wire over five kilometres deep, which the enemy had not ceased to strengthen since 1915, have been brilliantly captured by our troops on a front of 85 kilometres, and passed at certain points. Navarin Farm, Buttes de Souvain, Mont Muret, Tahure, Mesnil and the villages of Tahure, Ripont, Rouvroy, Cernay-en-Dormois, Servon and Nelaucourt, which were organised as points d'appui and obstinately defended, were captured on the first day of the battle after severe fighting.

A French communique says:—This morning French and American Armies, closely co-operating, attacked on both sides of the Argonne. The operations are developing under satisfactory conditions. The advance of the French troops West of the Argonne attained a maximum depth of six kilometres. The battle continues. During Sept. 25th five aeroplanes were brought down. A night bomber dropped over 21 tons of bombs in the region of Laon, particularly Railway Stations at Montcourt, Maule and Laon. Numerous fires and explosions upon the targets were observed.

F. M. Sir D. Haig says:—We attacked at 5.20 this morning on a wide front Southward of the Semois River. First reports indicate that satisfactory progress is being made. We carried out successful operations at night in the neighbourhood of Arleux, North Westward of La Basee and South Westward of Fleurbaix, advancing our line in these localities and capturing prisoners.

The new offensive on the Western front is regarded as a fresh demonstration of General Foch's brilliant strategy in varying attacks with bewildering rapidity, thus giving the Germans no opportunity for reforming their shaken forces, and simultaneously preventing the despatch of reinforcements to the aid of the Bulgarians and Turks. It is now apparent that the American success at St. Mihiel was not an isolated operation as described at the time, but a preparation for yesterday's greater attack. It is believed that Foch's immediate object is to pinch out the German positions in Argonne, and that his ulterior object is to advance towards the German railway communications, impelling the enemy's main salient in France. The Allied blows in the Near East further emphasize the superiority of the Allies, not merely in material, but in brain power. The drive of the French and Serbians through mountainous country with a hundred chances of surprise and ambush, and without a single check until they cut communications with the Bulgarian left, is described as a stirring feat, rarely equalled in the present war. How disheartened and demoralised the Bulgarians are is evident from the fact that they failed to profit from the advance of the French and Serbians in a narrow deep salient only twenty-five miles broad, which almost invited reaction. The positions is now a thrilling race for Ukub between the Bulgarian centre hurrying in disorder, and the enthusiastic Serbians pushing forward far from the railways and flushed with victory. The only chance of the Bulgarians' wings remaining in the centre is that the latter will reach Ukub before its pursuers. The British had a hard and thankless task with the Greeks on the right, for they were confronted with the strongest part of the Bulgarian line with tiers of positions in formidable mountains dominating the British and Greek advance. Yet they not merely held up the Bulgarian left, but reaped the reward of overcoming stupendous obstacles and invading Bulgaria.

London, Sept. 25.

Paris.—In the Balkans the British on the right have advanced ten miles on the road to Strumnitza. The Serbians continue to make marvelous progress, having crossed the Vardar and taken 12,000 prisoners and 140 guns.

London, Sept. 29.

F. M. Sir D. Haig reports:—Portions of our First and Third Armies, under Generals Horne and Byng, respectively, attacked before dawn on a wide front in the general direction of Cambrai. Notwithstanding the great strength of the enemy positions, especially in the Northern sector where the Canal du Nord and the open ground sloping towards the enemy rendered the advance most difficult, all the objectives have been reached. American detachments on our extreme right captured a series of trenches and fortified farms forming the outer defences of the main Hindenburg system South Westward of Le Cateau. More to the Northward the 5th Division captured Beauchamp and, combining with Lancashire men of the 42nd Division cleared Beauchamp Ridge running North Eastwards towards Marconin. In the right and centre the Guards and 3rd Divisions of the Sixth Corps under General Haldane, breaking through the enemy's defences Eastward of Havrincourt, carried the village of Flequières and took possession of the long spur running Eastwards from Flequières towards Mesroing. On their left the Scottish and Naval units of the 17th Cavalry, having stormed the line of the Canal du Nord Eastward and South Eastward of Mesroing were checked by the defences of Graincourt. Outflanking Graincourt from the North they seized Annoix and carried forward the whole Corps front. We captured Graincourt and continued to advance to Canstain and Fontaine Notre Dame. In the left and centre the Canadian Corps under General Currie, attacking with the

First, Third and Fourth Canadian Divisions, forced the passage of the Canal du Nord and captured the villages of Sains-les-Marquion and Bourlon, also the wooded heights of Bourlon Hill. Pressing on with the assistance of the Eleventh English Division, they substantially progressed to the Westward. Our deep advance astride the Arras Cambrai road was greatly assisted by the close co-operation of the 22nd Corps under General Godley, Southward and Northward of the Semois and Scarpe rivers. The 56th London Division of this Corps crossed the Canal du Nord. Attacking Northwards they captured Sauchy-Lestre and Sauchy Cauchy. Northwards of the Scarpe on the extreme left the English and Scottish completed the capture of Arleux-en-Gohelle and the trench system thereabouts. There was perfect co-operation between the Commanders of the neighbouring units and between the Infantry and Artillery, Tanks and aircraft and the gallantry and resource of all ranks again enabled complete success to be achieved at a relatively small cost. Several thousand prisoners and many guns were captured.

London, Sept. 29.

A Belgian communique says:—At dawn on Sept. 28 the Belgian wing attacked the German positions between Dixmude and North of Ypres. The attack began with a violent Artillery preparation lasting some hours, in which participated in co-operation with the Belgian batteries numerous French and British batteries, as well as British warships, which bombarded the coast defences of the enemy and vulnerable points of his communications. After the preparation Infantry moved forward to attack the strongly organised German positions. Working with each other our troops carried all the organisations of the defensive lines on the enemy's front position, and passed on without a stop to attack the second strongly organised position of the enemy. In spite of the enemy's resistance and vain counter attacks which were launched, particularly astride the Railway at Staden, our Infantry captured practically the whole of Houthulst Forest zone which the Germans had strongly fortified during the last four years, and all the ground extending to the line marked by the localities. Woman-Plerkenshoek-Shepbelia Brodeerde. The advance made was about six kilometres. Numerous prisoners were brought in, the total for the Belgians being 4,000. Guns hitherto unaccounted have been captured, including a complete battery and the crew as well as some guns of very large calibre. Considerable material was captured. The number of German dead lying on the field of battle evidences the enemy's losses.

F. M. Sir D. Haig says:—British and Americans attacked at 5.50 this morning North Westward of St. Quentin. The battle is proceeding fiercely on the whole front of St. Quentin to the Scarpe. Heavy fighting occurred yesterday about Gonnelleu and Welsh ridge. We progressed on high ground South West of Gonnelleu, but were pressed back slightly at Welsh ridge. We re-attacked this morning and progressed and took prisoners. At Marconin we enlarged our bridgehead position Eastward of the Canal de Lescaut and drove off a hostile counter-attack, taking prisoners. Northward English Naval units established themselves Eastward of the Escaut River opposite Cantain. Northward of the Bapaume Cambrai road the Canadians got possession of a defence system known as the Marconin-Masnières line as far North as Saily. The English completed the capture of Aubencheul Anbae and Palluel and are fighting in Arleux. We crossed the Trinquet River in the neighbourhood of Saily-en-Ostrevant. The British have taken prisoners over 16,000 since the morning of Sept. 27.

London, Sept. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring today, says:—The British attack this morning was assisted by a thick haze. The Canadians on the Northern flank crossed the Canal du Nord above Meuvres and, advancing Eastwards, reached a mile West of Bourlon Wood. Later our tanks were seen near Flequières, the Infantry closely following. By 9.30 we had crossed the Canal defences on a front of 5,000 to 6,000 yards and had advanced about 1 1/2 mile extreme depth. The enemy resistance was strong in places, particularly East of Havrincourt. We are along a big stretch of the Hindenburg support line and have crossed it in places. A considerable number of prisoners are already reported. About nine enemy Divisions are engaged. Some are made up of composite elements and several are comparatively fresh in the line. Large forces are undoubtedly in close reserve. Summing up, the battle has up to the present been going well.

London, Sept. 29.

An American communique says:—Our attack continues successfully. Today we advanced despite heavy Infantry, Artillery and machine gun fire and reached the outskirts of Briennes and Exermont. We captured over 20 towns and enormous quantities of material. The number we took prisoner increases. American aviators command the air. They brought down 12 balloons and more than 60 planes. The American planes missing number under 20. Despite unfavourable weather our aviators successfully executed their missions.

London, Sept. 29.

A French communique says:—Our repeated attacks on the plateau North of the Aisne finally forced the enemy to retire towards the Allette, pursuing the German rearguard East of the line Allent-Gony we occupied the village and Southern outskirts of the forest of the Pinon. We captured Vandesson, Chavignon and Fort Malmaison. Further South we progressed considerably on the plateau North of Vally. The Germans in Champagne furiously counter-attacked, our right. Desperate fighting is progressing in the Bouconville region. On the heights South of Gratteuil our troops on the centre and left continued to progress, particularly North of Challenge railway. We captured Marvaux and reached the Eastern outskirts of Bernatilly. Our losses are slight. Nine German aeroplanes were killed in the air fighting. Lieutenant Fench killed in the air Thursday.

F. M. Sir D. Haig says:—The operations on the Cambrai battlefield progressed favourably. On the right the Fifth and 42nd Divisions had heavy fighting last night about Beauchamp ridge where the enemy counter-attacked strongly. This morning they overcame the enemy resistance in this locality and pressed forward two miles beyond, capturing highly organised defences called Highland and Welsh ridges. The later success extended Southward capturing Goussencourt. The 52nd Yorkshire Division captured Marconin and progressed Southward thereof. The Fifth battalion Duke of Wellingtons forced the

crossings of the Canal de Lescaut at Marconin and established itself on the German defences on the East-bank.

Northwards thereof the Second and 57th Lancashire Divisions cleared the West bank of the canal as far North as La Folle Wood and captured Noyelles sur Lescaut containing Fontaine Notre-Dame. The Lancashires are progressing Eastward of Fontaine Notre Dame, co-operating with the Canadians Northward of the Bapaume-Cambrai road. Here the enemy resisted strongly and lost heavily in killed and prisoners. Northward of the Arras Cambrai road Canadian and English troops steadily advanced on the East and North. Strong hostile counter-attacks at Raillencourt yesterday evening were beaten back with loss. Today the Canadians took possession of Raillencourt and Sully, also the trench system running through these villages. More to the Northward the 56th London Division entered Palluel. The prisoners and guns captured continue to increase.

PALESTINE.

London, Sept. 26.

The number of prisoners in Palestine is now 45,000.

London, Sept. 25.

Reuter learns that the 265 guns, which have been captured in Palestine, are believed to be the whole of the guns in the possession of the two Turkish Armies. The Cavalry are quite close to the Amman Hedjaz Railway. The Arabs have captured Jerdan, three miles North of Maan, and the position of the Turkish force, being now broken in two Eastwards of the Jordan and both positions being cut off from Damascus, is critical. Probably few of the Turkish fighting force will escape.

London, Sept. 27.

The Press Bureau states that the War Cabinet has heartily congratulated General Allenby and his troops on the brilliant and decisive victory which was not only an unrivalled feat of arms, but would have a profound effect on the situation in the Near and Middle East.

London, Sept. 27.

In Palestine the Southern and the Western shores of Lake Tiberias are in general in our hands. The Turkish garrisons resisted stiffly, but were overcome. Cavalry have occupied Amman and are now driving the enemy up the Hedjaz Railway into the arms of the Arabs at Deraa. Some of the enemy may escape to Damascus. Others are going Southwards to the Dead Sea with the object of extricating the garrison which the Arabs are pressing hard.

London, Sept. 26.

Paris.—General Allenby has destroyed one-fourth of the whole Turkish fighting strength and is relentlessly pressing the Turks on all fronts. The Fourth Turkish Army is flying East of Jordan, broken in two by the Cavalry.

SERBIANS CAPTURE ISHTIP.

London, Sept. 26.

Reuter learns that the Serbians have captured Ishtip.

Amsterdam.—The success of the Entente in Macedonia and Palestine has greatly alarmed the Frankfurter Zeitung, which cannot refrain from paying a tribute to the enemy's strategic skill. It says the Entente, especially the English, show themselves again as masters of Colonial warfare. It also admits that the point of the break-through in Macedonia was very cleverly chosen. The paper urges the Central Powers to tackle the problem of defence as the enemy has caused us serious Military damage.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

London, Sept. 26.

Amsterdam.—Admiral Von Koester at a meeting of the German Navy League denounced the idea of a League of Nations. He declared that after the War Germany must have Colonies with strong points d'appui and also Free Trade on the seas under the German Fleet.

KAISER'S APPEAL TO U BOAT MEN.

London, Sept. 26.

Amsterdam.—The Kaiser, in the course of a visit to Kiel district, exhorted the Naval men to maintain the fullest effectiveness in submarinism.

GERMANY'S EASTERN DREAM.

London, Sept. 25.

A representative of "The Times" at the Italian Headquarters says:—"I hear from a credible source that a secret Turco German Treaty or Agreement, by which the Turks were given a free hand in Persia, was concluded some months ago, before Marshal Foch's great advance and while the German arms seemed triumphant in France. Apparently Turkey gave in return important financial concessions and guaranteed great openings in Asia Minor. She also promised to support a German scheme for the pre-settlement of the Balkans at the Peace Conference, which the contracting parties then thought imminent. Austria was not informed of this Peace, because Germany had marked down in it some advantages for herself in the Balkans which Austria had long embarked [?] car-marked. Germany counted on bullying or cajoling Austria into yielding these at the Conference. The Agreement would seem to realise the absorption of Persia by Turkey, a favourite dream of the Imperialistic Young Turks, but there can be little doubt that the German Diplomats were simply inclined to let the Turks play the precursors of the role temporarily, until the German Army, shattered by War, was reconstituted for the seizure of India.

THE AUSTRIAN PEACE NOTE.

London, Sept. 27.

In the course of a speech at Manchester Mr. Asquith expressed his strong disapproval of the Austrian Note which, he said, did not offer a real, clean Peace. Mr. Asquith said he was of opinion that the time had come when the best heads among the Allies, who could be spared from combat and administrative work, might be assembled in conference to attack the practical sides of the problem of a League of Nations.

He declared that a general election at present would be inconsistent with the best interests of the nation and the Allies. There was nothing in the experience of the War that tended in any way to the conclusion that we should be better off after the War by a system of tariffs. It might be necessary to employ an economic boycott in order to obtain a lasting Peace, but to use it as a method of continuing guerrilla operations after the War would be wholly inconsistent with the requisite of a clean Peace.

—The Ceylon Daily News.

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