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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3655. In the Matter of the Estate of the late aganather Nagamuttu of Kondavil Deceased.

Sinnathamby Arupillai of Kondavil
Petitions,

Vs.

Rasamma widow of Nagamuttu of Kondavil
Nagaretnam daughter of Nagamuttu of do
Kunaretnam daughter of Nagamuttu of do &
Nagamuttu Subramauism of do.

Respondents

Respondents,

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Sionathamby Arupillai of Kondavil, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Naganather Nagamuttu of Kondavil, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Doctor of Letters, District Judge, on September 23, 1918, in the presence of Mr. K. Sivapirakasam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the sfillavit of the Petitioner, dated August 24, 1918, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the brother-in-law of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before October 17, 1918, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. H. Vannissingam,

J. H. Vanniasingam, Acting District Judge, Beptember 25, 1918.

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Che hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1918.

CUSTOMS.

The Report of the Principal Collector of Cust ms for 1917, which has just been issued, is, as usual, an interesting document worthy of careful study. Students

of political economy, especially, will find in its pages valuable data from which they could measure the economic condition of the people. It should also be possible from these to suggest measures to increase the national wealth as well as to protect and foster national industries and commerce. The Report mentions at the outset that throughout the year the war has once more been the controlling factor in the work of the Customs Department. Shortage of freights has affected both imports and exports. In spite of all adverse conditions, the effects of which, however, were most accutely felt in the eccount industry, the total value of Ceylon trade in 1917 remained at the high figure of 4,983½ lakhs of rupees, a figure greater than that of any previous year, except 1916. Making one allowance for the fact that an increase in value has in some cases counterbalanced a decrease in quantity, the total trade of the Island is a fair measure of its well-being, and this, says the Report, goes to show that the general prosperity of the Island still continues to increase.

Though this remark in the Report may tinues to increase.

Though this remark in the Report may Though this remark in the Report may be correct in its application to the principal trading and industrial classes of the Island, it cannot be so when we take into account the vast masses of the indigenous agricultural population who live from hand to mouth, and whose economic and time has been seriously affectgenous agricultural population who live from hand to mouth, and whose economic condition has been seriously affected, now almost to the point of famine, since the commencement of the war. Though, as the report says, the quantity of imports in food stuffs and cheaper cotton goods "has not appreciably decreased," yet there was a decrease, compared with last year, and this is made out in the Report. The total quantity of rice imported during 1916 into the Island amounted to 8,073,964 owts, and in 1917 it decreased to 7,754,121 cwts. The quantity of curry stuffs imported during 1916 amounted to 573,733 cwts, and in 1917 it decreased to 536,795 cwts. When we recall here that the large majority of the town population and the estate labourers whose prosperity has not been affected, and who would have had their full share of the food stuffs, we can realise how far this diminished imports of food stuffs during food stuffs, we can realise how far this diminished imports of food stuffs during the year must have affected the masses of the poor agriculturists of the Island. There have also been decreases in the importation of luxuries such as biscuits, confectionary, motor cars, planes. Ye. confectionary, motor cars, pianos, &c. In the case of motor vihicles, the raising of the import duty in 1916 from 51 to of the import duty in 1910 from 92 to 382 per cent. not having had the desired effect, the duty was further raised to 100 per cent. on February 12, 1917. This effectually checked importation, the enhanced duty being paid on only seven cars.

We will now notice here some of the imported articles by the modification of the duties on which, local industries may be benefited. The duties now levied on food stuffs exercise a protective effect on local production and may be retained till the agricultural possibilities of the Island are fully developed. But this is not so in the case of the duties on clothing. The total value of imports of all cotton goods, including thread in 1917 amounted to Ra. 15,062,024 of which cotton goods to the value of Rs. 9,275,996 were from the United Kingdom, Rs. 4,453,786 from British Possessions and Rs. 1,332,242 from foreign countries. The duties collected on this in 1917 amounted to Rs. 735,523. As there is no local manufacture of cotton goods, worthy of consideration, to be protected, a remission of the import duty on them, as suggested by the Pallai Correspondent of the "Ceylon Observer," would no doubt benefit the people materially at this time of cloth famine. But as it involves the sacrifice of a very large sum of the revenue, this must be dismissed for the present as impracticable. But we would urge here another proposal with the object of encouraging the local manufacture of cloth. If the Government will consent to abolish the import duty, levied on yarns used by local weavers, it will undoubtedly tend to stimulate the local weaving industry. The value of imports in yarn and twist amounted to Rs. 246,644. The ad valorem, duty of 5½ per cent on this would yield the Government less than Rs. 12,000. If this small sum is remitted, it will not much affect the revenue. On the other hand, it will be the means of increasing this small sum is remitted, it will not much affect the revenue. On the other hand, it will be the means of increasing the local production of cloth, and giving profitable employment to thousands of

hands
Under tobacco, the Report says:—"Imports of manufactured tobacco have fallen from 26,528 to 15,229 lb. but more cigars, and only slightly less cigarettes, have been imported, while the quantities cleared for home consumption show an increase of roughly, 1,400 lb. of cigars

and 32,000 lb of cigarettes, the total quantity so cleared being 335,557 lb as against 311,428 lb in 1916 and 274,677 lb. agains 311,428 lb. in 1916 and 274,677 lb. in 1915. It is a well known fact that of recent years, cigars and cigarettes of foreign manufactured and cigarettes of the locally manufactured goods from the market. The cigar industry of Jaffoa has greatly suffered owing to this foreign competition. Though the local manufacture should be improved with the help of Government so as to make it stand on facture should be improved with the help of Government so as to make it stand on its own merits, yet, Government may also increase its protection by increasing the import duty on the foreign manufactured cigars and cigarettes. The manufacture of cigars as well as the cultivation of tobacco are undoubtedly the staple industries of this District giving profitable employment to lakes of labourers. Apart from this consideration, these Apart from this consideration, these industries have no intrinsic value to commend them on the moral side. The leading men in the country should try as far as possible, with the help of the Government, to replace these two industries by others which will contribute to the eco-nomic stability of the people in the mat-ter of their food supply or of other necessaries of life.

The total value of the imports of the Island for 1917 is Rs. 184,123,986 or about Rs. 27,000,000 less than that of 1916 The value of exports amounted to Rs. 304,160,457 or about Rs. 107,000,000 in excess of the previous years' e The value of the exports over in amounted to about Rs. 120,000,000. imports

Among the principal Ceylon products exported, the first place goes for the first time to rubber, which rose from 54½ million pounds in 1916 to 72½ million pounds in 1917. The total value of the million pounds in 1916 to 72½ million pounds in 1917. The total value of the rubber exported amounted to about 131 million rupees, an increase of about 27½ million rupees over the previous year. The total value of the tea exported during the year fell from 105½ million rupees. The value of the coconut produce exported during the year was about 34 million rupees showing a decrease of about 9 million rupees from the previous year. previous year.

The Customs revenue collected at the several ports of Ceylon in 1917 amounted to Rs. 24,891,362, a decrease of about 5 lakhs of rupees from the previous yearlakhs of rupees from the previous year. An increased tariff rate was introduced on June 9, 1917, with the view to pro-vide for a contribution towards the exvide for a contrib penses of the war-

LOCAL & GENERAL.

The Weather—for the last four or five days is clear and warm with a South-Westwind blowing. The few showers of stain we had, though not quite equal to the expectations of the people, have considerably moderated the heat. Farmers who had not sown before the rains are now hurrying up the sowing before the moisture in the fields dries up. More rain is wanted.

OURSELVES.—There will no issue of the "Hindu Organ" on Thursday next on account of the Baraswati Pooja holidays. Our next issue will be on Monday the 21st instant.

The New Fever Pandemic.—There appears yet no prospect of the pandemic subsiding It is still spreading. In some villages which are more affected than the others, the death rate seems to be heavy. The schools have not yet re-opened. In this general catamity Newspaper Offices have not suffered less, and it is with great difficulty that they manage to keep the works going. It is stated that Government has authorised the Government Agents in the Provinces to incur expanditure from public funds in order to relive extreme cases of distress. We hope that Headmen and leading educated men in every village will promptly represent to the Government Agent all cases of extreme distress they may meet with, and try to procure them the needed relief. It is also our duty to remind all wealthy men in the country to do their duty to the poor and distressed by rendering them every possible help.

The Rallway Defalcation—In connec-

The Railway Defalcation—In connection with the defalcation of R36 000, at the Railway Office, Government has, we learn, says a morning paper, appointed a Board to go into the technical aspects of the defalcation. It will be remembered that Mr. Thorps, the Accountant, was called upon for an explanation sometime ago and he naving tendered one, in which it is understood, many intricate technical porats have been raised, the Government has inconsequence decided on this course of action. The Board will consist of Mr. Bornard Senior, the Colonial Treasurer, the Financial Adviser of Government and Mr. F. G. Morley, Colonial Auditor. Mr. G. Perense, General Manager, had a conference with Mr. E. G. Morley, Colonial Auditor, at the latter's office.

Feasonal —Mr. C. Perumalpillai, Prostor,

PERSONAL —Mr. C. Perumalpillai, Prostor, Colombo, who was in Vaddukkoddal on account of the illness of his son has returned to his station on Saturday last.

The Rice Situation — No care from Mr. F Bowns c M. c. Principal Collector of Customs, that amble supplies of rice are now a riving in the Island. A atosmor with 50,000 bags and two other steamers with 50,000 bags are at a due very shortly, also a 6 000 tor ship whose cargo is rice for Deylon. — "Coylon Daily News," Oct. 11.

THE BUDDHIST TEMPORALITIES—It is understood that His Excellency the Governor has appointed a commission to enquire into the working of the Buddhist Temporalities. It is probable that the commission will sit at an

THE IMPORTATION OF TIMBES.—The Gazette notifies that the importation of timber into Ceylon is prohibited, except under license from the Principal Collector of Customs.

The Indication Department —H E the Governor has been peased, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to appoint Mr R F Morris to be Assistant Director of Irrigation, with effect from January 5, 1918.

January 5, 1918

New Prison Rules.—(1) No prisoner shall be compelled or allowed to work on Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas Day, and in the case of the following Prisons:—Wellkada, Jaffon, Bogambra, Mahara, Anuradhapura, and Galle, in addition to the days mentioned, on Saturday after 10-30 a.m., except on prison services, which shall be confined to what is strictly necessary for the order of the prison, and except in case of special emergency, on the written order of the Superintendent, when all convicted prisoners shall be required to work as directed. (II) No Buddhist prisoner shall be compelled to work on the Buddhist Wesak Day, no Muhammedan prisoner on the Muhammadan Haoji Day, and no Hindu prisoner on the Hindu New Year Day.—"Gazette."

A Send Off at Kandy.—Mr. P. Candiah.

Hindu prisoner off the Hindu New Year Day.—"Gazette"

A Send Off at Kandy.—Mr. P Candiah, Clerk, C G R Kandy, was entertained on 6th instant, at a farewell demonstration held at the Tamil Home, Kandy, by his friends and well-wishers in connection with his transfer to Jaffins Mesers N Sabapathy, A Vijeyeratnam, A Sebastiampillai, A Ganapatipillai, G S Seivanayagam, P Seivadurai, V K Supramaniam and S Annandasunderam spoke dwelling at length on the stering qualities of their departing friend, the good work done by him to the public as Honorary Secretary of the Kandy Tamils' Association and Y M H A Kandy, the keen interest he took of the affairs of the Kandy Suba Sobana Vilasa Sabha and wished him a happy career in his new station. Mr. Kandiah was presented with a group photo taken by Mesars John & Co. and a valuable book. Mr. Kandiah in a few well-chosen words thanked his friends for the entertainment and the present given to him as a token of their remembrance. Light refreshments were served ad lib and the gathering departed at a late hour in the evening after having spant a very e-joyable time.

Busha Buddhest Aspiration.—Rangoon, Ost 5.—The programme for the annual con-

BUBMA BUDDRIST ASPIBATION.—Rangoon, Oct 5—The programme for the annual conference of the All Burma Y M B A at Moulmain on Oct. 22nd, &c., is now published. The President will move a resolution supporting the vigorous prosecution of the War so as to secure complete victory of the Armies of the Empire over the ruthless and parvarted soldiery of our enemies, who have attempted to crush the spirit of democracy and of liberty which is the common right of any nation, small or great, or of every individual; weak or strong. A number of resolutions on religious, social and educational matters will be moved, including the appointment of a Thetanabaung (Buddhist Chief Priess) for Lower Burma, disapproving of the present system of holding great feasts, at the burning of hypoonytis, distributing presents at weddings and other extravagant customs, the appropriation, of capitulation and thathameda to Barma revenues, urging primary education for children under 14 years of age, a uniform code of education, the institution of a central normal college, supporting recruiting and co-operation and kindred subjects. Is will also be proposed that a scheme be submitted to the Government for the conduct and guidance of all pagoda trustees in Burma so that a law may be passed.

—"M. Times."

Obstuary—It is with deep regret we have to record the untimely death of Mr. Sinna-BURMA BUDDRIST ASPIRATION .- Rangoon,

Obstuary—It is with deep regret we have to record the untimely death of Mr. Sinnathamby Kathurithamby, Udaiar of Pallai-Veemackamam, which occurred on the 9th instant. The deceased gentleman was only 31 years of age at his death. He was a cousin of Mr. V. Mutukumara, M. A., Prof. Jaffor Hindu College—He leaves behind, besides his widow, three children and brothers, a large number of relations and friends to bemosn his loss. He came of 2 long ancestry of Udaiars of the place who had gained a reputation for honest and conscientious Fervice to the Government and the public. He was also the Manager of the Veemackamam Saivite School, founded by his father. Our condelences to the bereaved.

—We regret to record the untimely death

—We regret to record the untimely death of Mr V Narayanapitlai. Assistant Boarding Master of the Jaffon Hindu College, which took place on the 12th took at his residence at Teilipalai. He was eighteen years of age at his death, and was an intelligent and painstaking teacher. Our condelences to the bereaved.

Pumica-Stone Sairs — Naw Y r.c. Such. 15.—A company, having a capital of \$250,000,000, is reported to be backing up an experiment to construct sairs of pumica-stone or lava. The experiment is based on the discovery of a certain chemical compound which binds volcane ash like concrete, but is lighter in weight. Two model ships have already been constructed; the tests are said to show equal strength. Thousands of acres of volcante ash are available.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AT TRINCOMALEE.

His Excellency Sir Henry Manning accompanied by Hon'ble Mr. Trefusis and Captain Taylor, A D C, arrived as Trimoomains on the 11sh instant 9 30 a.m. and passed through two exquisitety got up pandals one at the Kachcheri and the other at the Admiralty's Gate. They were received by Mr. L J B Turner, A G A, C F S Baker, D I, and Captain Palmer. His Excellency and party had their breakfast at the Admiralty House. At 3 40 p m the members of the Local Board, leading, residents of the town and chief headman assembled at the Admiralty and three addresses were presented. Mr. T had their breakists as the administ, At 3 40 pm the members of the Local Board, leading residents of the town and chief headman assembled at the Admiraity and three addresses were presented. Mr. T. M. Subramaniam, Crown Protoco, read the Local Board's address wetcoming His Excellency and asking for financial assistance for drainage. His Excellency thanked them for their expressions of welcome and said he was pleased to hear that the sanitary condition of the town was satisfactory and that their request for Government aid will receive his consideration as a Drainage Scheme was essential for the maintenance of the general health of the town. He further thanked them for their expressions of loyalty and wish for the speedy success of the Allied arms. Next Mr. A V Ramanathan, Vanniah, Tamb egam Pattu read the chief headmen's address of welcome. He Excellency thanked them and said he has great confidence in the discharge of their duties and loyalty and that they should help the central Government the, G A and the A G A in their administration to the welfare of the people of their Province. He farsher said that the sufferings of the country and the Island will soon come to a termination and all will be blessed with a glorious peace. Then Mr. S Visuvalingam, Proctor read the general address of the public embodying several requests the most important among them ben't the introduction of the Railway to Trincomalee. He Excellency refused to hold out any promise as the questions required study and said that he would go into them leisurely and reply to them. His Excellency after being introduced to the Chief Headman, members of the Local Board and leading residents motored to the Pandal near the Kachoheri where he was introduced to the heads of the Departments by Mr. Vallipuram, Office Assistant, His Excellency then drive to the Excellency dines at the Admiralty with Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Adam, Captain Palmer.

JAFFNA SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

(Public-Health Series.)
Tract No. 2.

PREVENTION AND CURE OF PNEUMONIC-FEVER,

PREVENTION AND CURE OF PNEUMONIC-FEVER.

This fever is causel—so we find from our observation—missing by the sudden change of electro-atmospheric conditions, the draught prevailing foroughout the country, exposure to the sun, excessive sweat, exhaustion and overwork, excessive mental labour, improper lood, etc. This disease is contagious, our nygienic precentions and attrict adherence to clauses one and two under "Prevention and Oute" protects one from such a contingency. The symptoms last in the majority of cases for three days.

Symptoms.

SYMPTOMS.

A close study of the disease gives us to detect three stages—the primary or pre-disposing, secondary or advancing and the third or stage of subsidence. (1) In the first stage a feeling of weskness, chill, pallor of the face, auxious look, dall sunknn eyes, scanty and frequent urine, white coated tongue, small and frequent pulse and complete loss of appetite manifest themselves. If the patient declines from any strain on his or her system, confines to bed and takes the decoction prescroed, the fever may be entirely and radically stopped from further progress. (2) In the advancing stage there is rise in temperature ranging from 102 to 107. Fath. Resticesness, headache, fall bounding pulse, scanty and high-coloured urine and vonditing of opious discharge of bilious matter are prevalent in this stage. (3) In the third or subsiding stage all the above symptoms disappear. Appetite returns and a red deposit of urates is seen in the urine. A cough appears with constriction in the cheat and langour. It is this cough (which if left to itself would gradually disappear), that acts as a predisposing agent to acute Proumonia if any treatment is persisted in. Hence avoid drugs, quinine, strychnine, arsenic or any other compound as deadly poisons. Assist neture with natural agencies; and there is no fear of graver examptoms if our directions are strictly adhered to.

Consequences.

The function of the liver, spicen, bowels and kidneys is affected. The patient has a sallow look and there is emasiation attended with decline in mental strength.

PREVENTION AND CURE.

- Have rooms properly cleaned and if possi-sinfect them.
- During the day time open all the doors and windows and let in any amount of pure fresh air as this soother patient and clears the atmosphere in the room.

- 3 The patient whou it avoid exposure to the heat of the sun, any exercited that would bring our excessive perspiration, tribation of the mind, in digastible and unwhole come front.

 4. During the first three days of the attack no food should be taken in, except the decoration given below and water, lime juice or sada for the thirst. When cold water is consumed perfume same with a little camphor.

 5. On the fourth and fifth days take barley water, that (fried paidy) gruel, or rice congoe without the rice, rusk soaked in hot water or bea, may be taken to satisfy the appetite.

 6. The fever generally subsides after three days. Every care should be taken to prevent relapses.

- Every care should be ...

 Every care should be ...

 If on the sixth day there is no sign of the ...

 If on the sixth day there is no sign of the ...

 If on the sixth day there is no sign of the ...

 If on the sixth day there is no sign of the ...

 If on the sixth day there is no sign of the ... symptoms reappearing give the patient light and early digestible food at regular fixed hours. Use fine rice, lentil, vegetables testing slightly bitter or acrid.
- 8. Keep indoors for at least a week after the subsidence of feverish symptoms avoiding exertion, physical or mental.

DECOCTION RECOMMENDED

DECOCTION RECOMMENDED.

Procure a clean pot, pour into it a bottle and a half of clear water, and to it add two handful of coriander, pepper and a small piece of dried ginger. Ball over a steady fire for at least half an hour. When cool take a tea cupful of the decoction three times a day. Add a little sugar to taste if necessary. The decoction need be prepared frish daily.

times a day. Add a little sugar to tasks if necessary. The decoction need be prepared fresh daily.

Our service are at the command of the public at all hours of the day and night free of charge.

Jaffas, N. Pahamanarhan, M. B. (Ayur)
Sept. 80, 1918.

Honorary Secretary.

GOVERNMENT AND PROFITEERING.

(From the "Ceylon Observer Oct. 10)
Pallai, Oct. 8.

(From the "Ceylon Observer Oct. 10)

Pallai, Oct. 8.

Bir.—"The Government has shown no initiative in the past, to stop the rank profiteering which is undoubted taking place in Ceylon." It might just as well be asked why have not the representative bodies in Ceylon, such as the Planters' Assuciation, the Chamber of Commerce and the L.C.P.A. taken the initiative had emanated from them, and Government been approached by them, the former would take action. If that he so, the sconer these bodies move in the matter, the better for all concerned.

If a falling off in the revenue is feared as a consequence of Government giving us a qualified Medical man, in addition to giving us railway facilities, the sconer those groundless fears are dispelled the better. We have no fear that the Government would ever, become insolvent by taking upon itself the responsibility of sacrificing a fraction of the revenue in easing a situation, the gravity of which is hardly realised. If the Government thinks that we must first win the Warbefore anything can be done to save the lives of the wage-earning population, then the opportunity for exercising Government generosity will be lost for ever, and before Peace is in sight, countless precious lives will have perished. Many of us may remember now when the credit of the Colony was shaken to the core, Sir Arthur Gordon took the sole responsibility upon himself and guaranteed all the old O. B. C. notes!—and the ways and means that far seeing Statesman employed to safeguard the interests of both the Government and the people. Neither of them suffered; all ended well. It is whispered that with the setting in of the rainy reason, the death-rate will be 100 per cont. That sounds hyperbolical; but when it is remembered that most people are badly housed, ill-ciad, ill fed; that they expose thomselves to cold, and eleep on damp floors, then is is not difficult to conceive that they expose thomselves more people will die of sheer panic than of pandemic!

J. F. P.

PRIZE DAD AT PEREKUMBA PIRIVENA,

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION PRESIDES.

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION PRESIDES.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Siri Perckumba Privena was held on Sunday the 6th October, at 3 P. M. in the Privena hall which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Mr. E. B. Banham, Director of Education, presided and the others who were accommodated on the platform were the Rev. Anomodassi Thera, Principal of the Privena, the Rev. M. Granissara Principal of the Virivona, the Rev. M. Granissara Principal of the Virivona, the Rev. M. Granissara Principal of the Virivona, the Rev. M. Indajoti. These was a large gathering present. The proceedings began with the reading of an address of welcome to the Director of Education. The report was next read by one of the members of the Vidyopekara Society. Mr. Denham then addressed the gathering. He said that he always took a geat interest in the study of Oriental languages. He admired the work that was being done by Privenae of that nature in different parts of the Island. He knew that the youth of Ceylon were being educated in Eaglish. That was quite right but shat was no reason why they should neglect their mother tongue. They should take an interest with Sinhalese Classics for the proper appreciation of which a knowledge of Elu Pali and Sansorit was necessary. The relationship between Eaglish and Tinhalese was similar to that between Sanskrit and Slahalese. Government was also ready to help the Privenae. They must show that they deserve the help of the Government bus also to the people. Taey must show that they deserve the help of the Government bus also to the people. They must show that they deserve the help of the Government bus also to the people. They must show that they deserve the help of the Government bus also to the people. They must show that they deserve the help of the Government bus also to the people. They must show that they deserve the help of the Government bus also to the People. Taey must show that Mr. L. W. A. de Soysa has presented to the Privena continued success.

language. He concluded by what a continued success.

The Prizes were then distributed by Mr. Denham. Speeches were made by the Rev. Anomadassi Thara Bev. M. Grastieware, Rev. Dava Rakkitan, and Mr. John de Silva, Proctor, in Sinhelese and by Mesers. Donald Obeysekera and Mr. 2. de S. Amerasekera, and write the conclusion of the speeches the proceeding were brought to a close.

—"The Csylon Dally News".

THE CEYLON SAIVA PARIPALANA SABHA

The Thirtieth Annual General Meeting of this Sabha came off on the evening of Saburday the 5 h instant at the Sabha Rooms "Clairvanx" Darly Road, when there were present most of the mombers and a good many well-wishers of the union.

union.

The President, Sir P. Arunachalam, Kt., who was to have presided at the function, was unavoidably prevented from doing so owing to illhasht, and Mc. C. Namssivayam, J. P., Vice President, conducted the meeting. The usual preliminaries being over, the Raport of the Executive Committee and the Treasurers accounts for the past year were read and adopted. The total amount of subscriptions etc. amounted to Rt. 4046 01 and the expanses incurred totalled Rs. 1415 29 leaving a balance at credit of Rs. 2,830,72.

A summary of the Report is an fallower.

A summary of the Report is as follows:

Rs. 1415 29 leaving a balance at credit of Rs. 2630.72.

A summary of the Report is as follows:—

Some thirty years ago, the life of the Hindus in the City of Colombo were becoming rather un-Hindu and their ideal needed recities the un-Hindu influences. So some intelligent Hindus aw the danger shead and banded themselves into a Corporation called The Colombo, Saivaprakasa Sabha with which to effect the necessary reforms on the Hindu religious side. The start was ably made under the active guidarce of Sir (then Mr.) P Arunachalam, Kr., who is an ideal Hindu, in spite of all foreign influences which worked at him. The venue of this union was chosen to be the Tambyah Choultry. Hardly a few years have passed but the Hindus of the City were really Hindus—all embracing their sacred religion in good faith and good spirit. It would appear that the leader was greatly assisted in this moral and social uplift by that well known benefactor the lase Mr. Rathiravelpillai, Suroff of the O. R. C. When Sir Arunachalam was transferred to outstations on official dusies its management devolved in 1893 on the shoulders of his bether the late Honourable P. Coomaraswumy as Presilent and Mr. P. Narayanasamy, Proctor, as Vice President. The name of the Sabha was then changed into the The Colombo Saiva Paripalana Sabha. The work was going on very well and the Hindu lyncal and prose lectures heard by the Colombo public did not a little in editing the masses Since the death of the President, Mr. Narayanasamy managed is for a good many years—unfortunable his loss brought the Nabh, Sir P. Arunachalam, Kr., Mesars, C. Namasi ayan, J. P. H. Truvilangam and K. Mathiaparam formulated a scheme which as once brought it to a state of life under the name of Tae Ceylon Saiva Paripalana Sabha with more enlarged departements of activities. This Sabna has under its charge (1) The repairs and protection of the Katragama Temple. (2) Organization of Hindu lecture in Colombo and elsawelere. (3) Exablishment of Hindu Schools and Hindu Hossels. (4) Plamplete

During the past year the following gentlemen delivered lectures as follows:—

"Life and Techings" of Tirugnanasambanther by Mr. P. Subramania Lyer, B A L T. "Shiva Worship" by Pundit S. Kandiah Pillai. "Life of Nanthau" "Life of Appoothiadygal" "Religious Life" by Sunderamoorthy Othuwar.

"Soul and that which corrupts the Soul" by the Hon. Mr. P. Ramanathau, K C C.M G.

"Piety" by Vidwan C. Thamotherampillai.

"Life of Tiruneelakanda Nayanar" "Life of Kannapa Nayanar" "Life of Markander" Brama Sri Visuvanatha Bahavather "Initiation" "Life of OomapathiSivachariar" by Mr. K. Sithaparana-

"Soul" by Pundit S. Arumugampillai.

"Vegetarianism" "Life of Karaikal Ammaiar" "Life of Suntharamoorthy Nayanar" 'Life of Nantanar" "Life of Arivaddaya Nayanar" by Srimath Nagalinga Swamigal.

"Divine Worship" by Srimath M. Thambiah urukkal of Puloly.

"Our Present Need" by Mr. A. Thalavasinghem, Advocate.

"Re-Incarnation" by Mr. J. N. Sanderasegara,

"The Victory of Holy Ash" "Saivaism" "Proper observance of Initation" "Why image worship is necessary." By Mr. T. AarumugaNainarPillai, Seoretary of Saivasamaya Sanmarka Society of Tirunsiveli.

"Life of Pethan Samban" "Life of Kavuriam-al". By Pundit S. Manikathiyagarasa.

mail". By Pundis S, Manikathiyagarasa.

SundaramoothyNayaoar KuruPoojah by Brabmastri SathasiyaKurukal. Siya as witness in litigation By Brabma Sri Appadurai Iyar.

Attached to the Sabha there is a Literary Association in Tamil. Also classes in Theyaram, Saivasithantham, Periapuranam etc. are conducted. Many interesting useful tracts have been issued under the auspices of the Sabha. The names of several doners for the benefit of the Sabha and in aid of the Hindu religious education was read over. The rules of the Association were considered and modified.

The election of office-bearers resulted as fol-

lows:—
President: Sir P. Armachalam Kt.; Vice-President: Mr. C. Namasivayam, J. P.; Hon. Secretary: C. Thisgarajat; Asst. Hon. Servertary: C. Vinacitamby; Hon. Treasurers: M. Moothstamby and K. Mathiaparam; Asst. Hon. Treasurer: K. Sevanthynathan; Auditor: C. Sivacolundhu; Tru-tses:—Remain unchanged for 3 years.

Exocutive Committee: President, Vice-President, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurers, Additor, Mesers. A. Sellamuttu, T. Kumarasamy. (Proc. tor) R. Dharmalingam, (Prector) S. Valupillai, A. Thalavasingham, (Advosate) C. Armugam, N. Vythilingam, S. Rajarutnam, S. Thambaiah and Mudir. S. Valthinasthan.

General Committee:—The Office-bearers and

and Mudir. S. Vaithianathan.

General Committee:—The Office-Searers and members of the fixecutive Committee and Mesers. H. Turvilangam, T. Eamachandra, C. Vinaci-tamby S. Thambiah, M. Sevanshynathan, V. E. Pomembalam, K. Chornalingam, AR. AR. S. M. Anamalai Chetty, S. S. N. Raumanhan Chetty, K. P. L. S. Supiramaniam Chetty, A. V. R. M. Ramaswamy Chetty, S. V. Ishwaramoothypillai,

MALAYA LETTER

MALAYA LETTER.

Ship Euleding in Singapore:—The War makes itself feit in everyway and everywhere. Scarcity of ships, one of the most pressing questions all the world over, has urged enterprising persons in many ports to build ships, and Singapore is also in the line. Just a week ago a worden ship of 2400 tons was launched under happy suspices, from a recently built ship, yard in Singapore, and a sister ship will be launched in the course of a few days. The enterprising persons in this case are a Company called the Anglo Chinese Steamship Co. Ltd. who are fortunate in having the services of an able navel architect. This architect seeing the possibilities of Singapore as a ship building port in the plans and drew up a scheme which he forwarded to government in the expectation of approval and help. The Government had a committee of admirally experts organised to look into the scheme, but the verdict of the experts was most unfavourable and even discouraging. A private firm then took the matter up earnestly, saw the big possibilities both from a local and imperial point of view and floated a company whose capital was subscribed in a trice. Soon the architect set to work, built a yard and assembled a staft of skilled workmen with the result that Singapore's first wooden sty is well on the way to completion. The vessels will be driven by twin screws worked by metor, and will have plenty of accommodation for passengers of all classes and carry enormous cargo. No pains have been spared to make the ships combine usefulness with beauty and taste. The paraphernalia of the yard having been assembled it is hoped to keep it busy by building more ships. In these days when every ship counts Singapore will be helping the Empire while supplying its own needs in regard to ship building, and the government which did not look upon the scheme with approval may now take a lesson from the enterprising private firm.

Norms at Bandom.—What was at first regarded as a sensational event and requiring the investigations of the Ciriminal Intelligence Department in Hong Kong some days ago had a dramatic end when it was found that the person who tent a parcel of a anake through the post to a leading European resident of that Colony did so merely to give a fright to the recipient. The sender was a Portuguese lad who had worked under the European referred to, and had procured a snake, whose langs had been drawn, from an Indian snake charmer. The European did not desire to push the matter further and thus ended a "frightful" affair!

affair!

*
The Melayan Volunteer Infantry of about five hundred men from all parts of the Malay States who were camping in Singapore for ten days left here on the 20th instant. Previous to their departure the Governor reviewed the troops at the E-planede when there was a good attendance of Singapore's population. The men have gained much experience by the camping here and it is expected that when they are down here next their stay will extend to a month.

The visit of the Tamil platon of the M. V. I. has given some impetus to the younger members of the Tamil community here and efforte may be made to sak for permission from the authorities to form s. Volunteer Corps. That would be the proper thing to do. As an M. V. I. Tamil remarked we should endeavour to bear a share of the burden of the defence of the country before we expect to have representation is the councils.

* * * * *

"Bulgaria wants to stop fighting" says a newspaper contents bill. Why, at the outset the English, the French, and the Resians too wanted to stop fighting!

"Our Day" organisations have already started work this year, and from all accounts much better results than those of last year are expected. The chief attractions here will be a two million dollar lottery in the Straits Settlements and a one million dollar lottery in the F. M. S. In the lottery line there will be a host of lesser magnitudes all over the peninsula. Private subscriptions to the Red Cross Funds are daily pouring in.

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For sometime past there has been a heated controversy in the Press on lotterles, lawyers and merchants taking sides. Much was made of the fact that the local government which not long ago showed decidedly puritanic proclivities and promptly penalized anything having the semblance of a lottery now gave its approval, sympathy and support to lotteries. And much also was made of the doctrine that a good end might be attained by a bad means!

There's no hiding the fact that all the world is a big gambling saloon and men and women are the players at the tables staking their lives!

The question of federating the various Caylon Tamils' Associations of Malaya will be among the subjects that will come up for discussion at the coming annual general meeting of the Singapore Caylon Tamils' Association. The result will be awaited with interest.

R. M. S. Kopalapillai, C. R. Maharajah and Dr. M. M. Kumaraswamy, Dr. M. Sinnathamby and Mudlr. C. S. Kandish.

Mudir, C. S. Kaudian,
Uva Province: —T. Saravanamuttu, S. Supramaniam, S. A. Tarabimuttu,
Eastern Province: —Dr. K. Kathiravelu, Messrs
K. V. Markandu, K. Kanagasaby and S. Kathira-

K. V. Markandu, K. Kanagasaby and S. Kathiramathamby.
Central Province:—Mesars. V. M. Saravanamutto, C. Ariyanayagam and S. S. Kandasamy.
Northern Province:—Sir A. Kanagasabai, Rk.
Dr. K. Chitthambalam, Messre, S. Kandiah, Inspector of Schools, A. Sithamparanathapillai, V. M.
Muttukumaru, (Maniagar.) V. Shithambalara,
(Maniagar.) M. Rathampilagan, M. Mutukumarawamy, (Maniagar.) and S. Sivapadasundram.
Southern Province:—Messre, T. Arumugam and
T. Alyadursi.
North Western Province —Mr. S. Sithampara-

North Western Province:—Mr. S. Sithampara-pillai, (Read, Supdt, of Minor Road). North Central Province:—Mr. V. Ramaswamy, (Proctor.).

Sabragamuwa Province:—Mr. T. Velucillal, (Balangoda), —Cor.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, Oct. 8.

F. M. Sir D. Haig says:—Anglo-Americans took 235 prisoners in successful local operations on Monday in the neighbourhoods of Mont Brehmain and Besurevoir. British and Americans attacked between St. Quentin and Cambrai this morning and are progressing, satisfactorily, despite beavy rain since yesterday night.

A French communique says:— torth-East of St. Quentin various local operations in the afternoon for the purpose of maproving our front had fine results. Over 100 prisoners were taken in the part 24 hours. The enemy's resistance did not stacken on the Suippe-Arnes front. A violent counter attack on the Annes river tamporarily recaptured the village of St. Edenne, which we brilliantly recovered shortly afterwards, taking 100 prisoners. Farther West we captured after a desperate fight the fortified system defending the Southern approaches to the 1ste, sur Suippe and reached the outskirts of St. Edenne, which we brilliantly recovered the stress of the fiver at two places in the region of Aumenancourt Le Petit. Finally on the left we captured air bombing; nevertheless nine enemy aeroplanes were felled in air fighting.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, wiring last night, say:—The Germans

air bombing; nevertheless nine enemy aeroplanes were felled in air fighting.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Head-quarters, wiring last night, say:—The Germans have turned at bay North of the Suippe and are desperately counter attacking all day long to prevent the French crossing the river. Their attack on the Alane between Port's Vert and Berry-au-Bao was conducted by big noits on a front of two miles. If the French establish themselves North of the Alane in this region, they will immediately turn, not merely the German line on the Suippe, but the next line of resistance on the Retourne. Hence the German desperation. Nevertheless the French have crossed the Alane at Berry au Bao and advanced North wards. The sudden stiffening of the German resistance may have been timed to coincide with the Peacs offer, or may be simply intended to prepare for the next stage of the retrest. At any rate our progress during the next lew days will probably be slower.

London, Oct. 7.

London, Oct 7.

L'a Correspondent at the British Head,
wiring this evening, saye:—Sergeant
during the recent fighting around Le
aw four wounded men lying in the firepen country. whose Tank had been set on fire by a shell.
Wasler learnt that there might be others in the borning Tank so he returned alone, entered the blazing Tank with a handkerchief to his nostrils and found two slive but incapable, whom he carried to where stretcher bearers could reach them. Wasler has been recommended for a commission in the American Army.

Wasler has been recommended for a collimission in the American Army.

London, Oct. 9.

F. M. Sir D. Haig says:—We further progressed yesterday evening Eastward of Sequehart and in the direction of Hohain and Maretz. We reached the Western out-kirts of Walincourt and gained the line La Targette-Cambrai road, capturing Forenville. The Third and Fourth Armies at 5 30 this morning again attacked on the whole of their front and are rapidly progressing everywhere. Shortly after midnight the Canadians attacked Northward of Cambrai. Ramillies was captured and the crossings of the Canal-de Lescaut secured in the neighbourhood of Ramillies. We entered Cambrai. Yesterday's prisoners exceed 8,000 with many guns.

Retter's correspondent at the American Headquarters, wiring at moon yesterday, eays!—Notable progress was made yesterday in a direction where a gain of ground was essential to our further advance, and the capture of the hill shove Chatel Chebery is equecting out the enemy who is still lurking in the centre of the Argonne, and South of Grandpre. The most interesting event of the day was the extrication of a battation isolated and surrounded by the enemy in Argonne forest during the past five days. In its advance it lost touch with the troops on either side. The enemy tricking between severed its connection. Its plight was known and several attempts made by the French and ourselves to relieve it were unsuccessful. Amoplanes swooping down in the dense forest dropped food and ammunition and bankets of carrier pigeons at a place where it was supposed to be, but last night the advance of our centre rescued the battalion.

London, Oct. 9.

The Press Bureau states:—The Premier has

London, Oct. 9.

The Press Bureau states:—The Premier has it a message to F. M. Sir D. Haig:—"I have the heard from Marshal Foot of the brilliant story won by the First, Third and Fourth mies and wish to express to yourself and merals Bying. Horne and Rawlinson, and all a officers and men under your Command, my iscrest congratulations on the great and significant success which the British Army with its surices brothers in arms, gained during the wife widey. The courage and tenacity with high Empire's troops, after withstanding the riflic outlynghts of last spring, have again remained the off-nulve with such decisive results, is greated that the number of the energy great defensive system the West which he claimed was impregnable is feat of which we are all justly proud and one or which the Empire will for ever be grateful.

London, Oct. 10. London, Oct. 9.

A wireless German evening official message tys: Between Cambrai and St. Quentin we needed positions in the rear, thereby giving up umbrai.

BULGARIA'S SURRENDER.

THE PEACE OFFENSIVE, London, Oct. 7.

has ordered its hordes to kindle conflagrations everywhere. Not only Doual but all the villages and small farms East of Leos and of Lille, between Thomain and Doual are blazing, while all the villages in the valley of the Suippe are lighting up the enemy retreat. The hope is unanimously expressed that President Wilson will not forget this.

Berne.—A letter which Prince Max wrote on December 12:h last year to Prince Alexander Von Hohenlohe turows a singular light on the mentality of the chancellor. The latter who now poses as the head of democratised Germany then wrote as follows to the newspapers.—"On the Left they are over-pewering me with praises, although I condemned plainly enough the dimocratic watchword and all theoretical politics formulae comprised in the word Padiamen a station." In order to judge the sincerity of Prince Max's espousal of the Reichstag Peace resolution it will suffice to give another passage from the same latter. He says:—"I naturally desire a more comprehensive political exploitation of our Military successes. I also am an opponent of the abouniable Peace resolution which is the fruit of fears. I am anxious we should obtain the amplest reparations possible, whatever form they take in order to save us from impoverishment efter the War.

Amsterdam.—A semi official explanatory statement issued in Vienna, ampha izes that the Peace offer is the logical outcome of the development of the idea in favour of "no amexation, and no indemnities," the League of Natione, no economic War after the War, and the freedom of the

New York.—The morning papers throughout the country, commenting on the German peace proposals, assert that no proposition is acceptable except unconditional surrender.

London, Oct. 8.

Condon, Oct. 8.

Ottawa.—The Canadian newspapers without exception are opposed to a favourable consideration by the Allies of the German Peace proposals. They decleare that the War should be pressed until the Central Powers unconditionally surrender. London, Oct. 7.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Glasgow, viewing the events through which we had passive wind the charten had not the supreme and rightful fruits of victory

Washington.—The Austrian and Germs Notes were formally handed to President by the Swedish and Swisa Ministers, resp

London, Oct. 6.

Paris.—Germany, Austria and Tuckey have asked for an armistic and the opening of Peace negotiations on the basis of President Wilson's fourteen points.

London, Oct. 7.

Washington.—Mr. Mc. Adoo has issued an appeal to the public not to relax their efforts in the matter of the Liberty Loan, and declaring that the enemy's Peace overtures only emphasize the supreme importance of making the loan a success in order to keep up the fighting pressure.

supreme importance of making the loan a success in order to keep up the fighting pressure.

Our boys in the trenches are not going to cease fighting because the enemy is on the run. Now is the time to fight our hardest and keep moving until victory is climched.

The "Daily Mail" says:—"Prince Max's offer only heartens us to strike home and compel a real Peace. The request for an Armistice when Germany has lost the game means not Peace but trickery. There is not a word of repentance for the orimes in the speech, nor is there any admission that German Militarism is defeated and bankrupt. We did not allow Bulgaria to tell us what to do. We told her what she had to do. We intend to act with Prussia and Austria precisely in the same way, namely unconditional surrender. The Germans must leave the occupied territories, also Alsace-Lorraine, Unredeemed Italy, Serbia and Russia, restore stolen property, pay all damage and surrender—for trial by the Alies—tho great War criminals, including the Kaiser, Generals Von Kluck, Von Buelow, Stenger, Von Boehm, Major Manteuffel, Captain Von Forstner and also the Commanders of the Prison Camps where Briti-hers were done to death. Lastly Mm. Lenio, Trotsky and other anapolistic criminals must not be forgotten. Further more in no circumstances will Germany be given back her Colonies. The "Daily Mail" elsewhere points out that the Kaiser still insists on his authority when he says to his Army: "I resolved to offer Peace."

"The Times" says it would be idle to regard the proposal for an Armistice as having any meaning

when he says to his Army: "I resolved to offer Peace."

"The Times" says it would be idle to regard the proposal for an Armistice as having any meaning whatever. Germany is well aware that Niegara could es easily be switched off as the flow of modern War be temporarily supended. Austria's Note last month recognised this; hence Germany's futile proposal can only be the measure of her Military necessity. "What ambiguous and disingenuous shuff is the Chancellor's treatment of the vital questions of Belgium, the Baltic Provinces, Lithuania, Poland and Alsace-Louraine!"

"The Times," after ridiouling the "Chancellor's assertion that the new Government marks a new Democratic epoch in Germany, concludes that the Chancellor's desire for Peace is undoubtedly sincers. He discerns the approach of overwhelming defeat and appreciates the consequences. What he does not appreciates is the absolute and unalterable determination of the Allies to end the menace to civilisation whose ravages have been stayed at the cost of such appalling sacrifice. The Allied peoples are determined that the defeat of the War makere shall be complete and absolute through the unconditional surrender of Germany.

The "Manchester Guardian," after pointing out that the Kaiser is still the supreme power in Germany, where there has been no real constitutional change, suggests that a condition of the armistice absolute be the withdrawal of the German, Amistice absolute the meaning that the supreme power in Germany, where there has been no real constitutional change, suggests that a condition of the armistice absolute has been the defeat of the supplied to the withdrawal of the Germany.

THE PEACH OFFENAIVE.

London, Oct. 7.

Pull.—Pae news, oper point out that simultances by with the Place offer the High semmand harmonise with the Note to President Wlasn do not entirely harmonise with the Note's general acceptance of

President Wusen's declarations. It would be more impressive if we did not remember the readiness of German statement to endorse our general propositions and frame their policy in flagrant contravention of these propositions. Prince Max's own speech justifica caution. His reference to Belgium is inadequate. We insist on Germay confessing the wrong she has done and paying for it. As regards Poland, he evidently means Russian Poland, but the Alliest demand the reunion of the Polish nation with the cancellation of the partitions of me. Prince Max, referring to the Army, implies that Germany is not beaten. If this is so, then the time is not ripe for a world Peace. The "Daily Chronicle" constudes:—Germany has undergone neither a change of outlook, nor a change of heart, which alone will assure a permanent world Peace. The "Daily Telegraph" eave—It must be obvious to the Chancellor that negotiating wish an enemy established in one's own territory means an admission of the enemy's Military superiority. Therefore we are again compelled to believe that the Peace offer is not seriously meant. Otherwise the speech marks a considerable movement towards the standpoints of the Allies on the subject of Belgium, the Baltic Provinces and the Beace in not going to be a "bargain and the Peace in not going to be a "bargain and the Peace in the then of approaching pasce is the method of a people trying to artike a bargain and the Peace in not fong to be a "bargain" reace. The only question that matters in connection with the new offer is the question of the value to be attached to the change of attitude in the new German Government. Unhappily we have no security whatever that Germany will not in future be ruled by the same elements as made tha War. The Kaiser and those influencing him are still the real rediers of Germany. Until the world is freed from Hoberzollernism; we can take no promises from Germany and can acek Peace in no way except on the bathleid.

Speaking at Glasgow today, Mr. Churchill said we were going to win outright. We were not going to be robbed of victory at the last moment.

PALESTINE.

London, Oct. 8.

Paris.—It was a French Naval Division which entered the port of Beirur.

AMERICAN SHIP SUNK.

Washington.—The United States steamer "Tampa" was sunk off the English coast on Sept. 26th while on convoy duty. All on board, ten officers and 107 men, were drowned.

MONTENEGRINS RISE AGAINST AUSTRIANS.

London, Oct. 8.

London, Oct. 8.

The "Evening News" states the Montenegrins have risen against the Austrians. A large number of well armed Montenegrins hold the mountains, making the position of the Austrians in Albania more precarious.

STORMY CHURCHILL MEETING AT GLASGOW. London, Oct. 8.

AT GLASGOW.

London, Oct. 8.

Mr. Churchill, addressing a War Aims meeting of 5,000 people at Glasgow last night, said the life was being beaten out of the mighty German Army and the proud Kaiser was taking refuge behind an appearance of Parliamentary Government, and almost pitiably suing for Peace. We would have, however, to beware lest Hun cajplery nullified our schiquements. The latest German proposals filled him with misgiving and suspicion. We could not accept smooth words in explaiton of foul deeds. We could not proceed a step without guarantess. President Wilson, M. Clemenceau, and Mr. Lloyd George would never be entrapped. Mr. Churchill was consistantly interrupted and many men and women were ejected.

Mr. Churchill said that all kinds of Military machinery would be required for open warfare more than for trench warfare. For nearly fifteen successive days we had fired over ten thousand tons of shells daily. He was recently shown a captured Ludendorff order, saying that in a single month the enemy's fire had destroyed over 18 per cent of their Artillery. That was the result of the munition workers in Britain and less time had been lost through strikes than was voluntarily given up by the workers last Easter after the March disaster.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY.

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London, Oct. 9.

Washington.—Oct. 8.—The Secretary of State today published two documents, the first a translation of the German Note, and second the reply from the Secretary of State through the Swiss Charge d'Affaires. The latter is dated Oct. Shand says:—'I have the honour to acknowledge on behalf of the President your Note of October 6th, enclosing the communication from the German Government to the President, and I am instructed by the President to request you to make the following communication from the German Chancellor:—Before making a reply to the request of the Imperial German Chancellor:—Before making a reply to the request of the Imperial German Government, and in order that the reply shall be as candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved require, the President of the United States deems it necessary to assure himself of the exact meaning of the Note of the Imperial Chancellor. Does the Imperial Chancellor mean that the Imperial German Government accepts the terms laid down by the President in his Address to the Congress of the United States on January 8th last, and in subsequent addresses, and that its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of their application? The President feels bound to say with regard to the suggestion of an Armistice that he would not feel at liberty to propose a constation of same to the Government of the United States is associated against the Central Powers, so long as the Armies of these powers

mittee of the Trade Union Courses and has re-tional Executive of the Labour Party, passed a resolution, expressing the opinion that a further

elucidation of the German Peace offer was absolutely necessary before the Allies' Military effort could be checked. As an essential preliminary the Central Powers would have to withdraw their Armies from all occupied territory, and publicly and unequivocally declare their willingness to apply President Wilson's principles, honestly and unreservedly, to every question to be dealt with in the final settlement.

Reuter is informed that the official view is that President Wilson's reply forces the next step upon the enemy from whom any fresh developments must emanate.

London, Oct. 10.

Rome.—Opinion here is that President Wilson's reply expresses whole heartedly what the Entente desired. The Central Powers must now show by deeds that the proposed armistice was inspired by coof faith.

London, Oct. 10.

Paris.—The French Press unanimously welcomes the tone and substance of President Wilson's reply. The Press states that Government is unreservedly congestulating itself upon it, and emphasizes the face that the waiting world will again see that good faith is the only rule inspiting the whole of the Allies. As regards Germany's next move the "Temps" adds that perhaps the wording of Germany's reply will exempt Austria-Hungary, to whom President Wilson wisely abstained from replying.

GERMAN WAR MINISTER RESIGNS.

GERMAN WAR MINISTER RESIGNS.

London, Oct. 10

Copenhagen.—It is officially announced from Ber-lin that the resignation of the War Minister, Von Stein, has been accepted, and that Major General Scheuch has been appointed his successor.

RUMOURED ABDICATION OF THE KAISER.

London, Oct. 10.

Stockholm.—There is a persistent rumour here that the Kaiser has abdicated.

—The Ceylon Observer.

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