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Mr. N. Bagchi, Magistrate, Bogra, writes:—I have derived great benefit from your Siddha Makaradhwaja.

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NOTICE.

I Thangammah widow of Kanther Sivaguru of Ana.kotta: do hereby give notice to all Notaries Public and to all others whom it may concern that my husband Kanther Sivaguru having died on the 9th of October, 1918 and his two daughters being minors, all payments of debts due to him and other transactions connected with his Property must be done through his administrator who may be hereafter appointed by the Court or through his Proctor Mr. E. Murugasapillai.

Anaikottai, 16th Oct. 1918.

8. amair.

FOR SALE.

40 acres of Excellent Jungle land with palmyrans suitable for coconut situated by the side of the Central Road at Maivil village in the Pachchlaippati Division and counded on two sides by tanks. Title crown and private. Apply to Mr. C. K. Swaminathan, B. A., Ramanathan Gollege, Chunnakam, Jaffna.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3682.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Visaladohy wite of Visuvalingam Valupillat of Vaddukkoddal Weet

Visuvalingam Valupiliai of Vaddukkoddsi West Petitioner.

Vs.

Maruthagamachchy widow of Nannithamby
of Moolai Respondent.

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Visuvalingam Valupilisi of Vaddukkoddai West, praying for Lettlers of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Visuladiny wife of Visuvalingam Valupilial, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Doctor of Letters, Disposal before October 8, 1913, in the pressure of Mr. M. Canspathipilial, Protor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated October 7, 1918, having been read: It is decisived that the Peninoner is the lawful husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to nim unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before October 29, 1918, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

October 11, 1918

P. E. Pieris, District Judge.

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Notice.

Certain Meyedeenkandu Muhammadu Cany of Vannarponnai West presently of Muhamwa is indebted to me on a promissory note in the sum of Rs. 850/- and interest and I have instituted case No. 13028. DC Jatha for ecover the said amount. The District Judge has ordered him to give security for the full amount of my claim before filing answer. I now understand that he is now trying to alienate all his proporty to defraud me. This is to give notice that any one purchasing any property from him will do so at his own risk.

Pillaimuttu Sakul Hamidu. Jaffna, 19, October, 1918.

FOR SALE.

We Sivaramalingam Marimuttu and Marimuttu Sivasuppiramaniam will sell by private negotiation a piece of land situated at Vagnarponnai East called Etchaddy and Erasasingan Valayu, in extent 5 Lachams and 3 Kulis V. C. with stone huilt house, well, and plantations. extent 5 Luchams and 5 Kurs V. C. with stone built house, well, and plantations, excluding a room to the South-West. The first named among us has life interest on the land and the second named is the owner of the land by right of donation. Applications must be made to:

Sa. S. wiftysa. (S. Marimuttu.) யா. இசைப்பிரமணியம். (M. Sivasup-piramaniam.)

ACKNOWLED MENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE "HINDU ORGAN".

Dr. C. Sivasithambaram, Batticaloa Mr. T. Saravanamuttu, Talawakeilo "M. Assipiliai, Van-East "M. V. Elistamby, Barnagalla "A. Swamioathapiliai, Galaha



Che Bindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1918.

THE SANITARY NEEDS OF JAFFNA.

With the beginning of October Jaffina has entered into the unhealthiest part of the year. October, November and December which are the rainy months, with January, February and March which are the dewy months are times when people generally are afflicted with malarial fever of an epidemic form. This year, the wide desolation that is caused by the new pandemic fever makes the situation worse and fills the people with the most gloomy apprehensions. And in addition to all this, there is the prevailing scarcity of food and clothing for which there seems to be no prospect of near relief. Famine and pestilence form a terrible combination of malevolent forces before which the stoutest heart and the

ble combination or malevolent. Torces before which the stoutest heart and the most optimistic temperament must quail.

This will be the effect of all calamities unless one is strongly fortified with an unwavering faith in the wisdom of the Divine Providence and in wisuan of the Divine Providence and in the ultimate goodness of all human suffer-ings. When people are, in the grip of dire calamities like these, it should be their endeavour to understand their true purpose and to introduce the ne-cessary reforms that will satisfy the cessary reforms that will satisfy this purpose. In tracing out the causes for these calamities, they are foolish who limit their ken to the physical plane alone and ignore the more powerful forces operating in the mental and moral planes of our life.

have stated above, the of our life.

As we have stated above, the rainy and dewy seasons are the worst seasons in Jaffna from the hygienic point of view. The reason for this is found fully explained by Major James M D, D. P. H, in his Report on the sanitary condition of Jaffna, issued by the Government as Sessional Paper IV—1914. The Report says:— "Taking some of the headings of the sanitary policy for the Town in the order of their urgency from a hygienic point of view, we think that in view of the annual outbreak of malaria and the necessity in a growing town, of and the necessity in a growing town, of guarding against the blockage of natural guarding against the blockage of natural watercourses and out-lets, a definite scheme of surface drainage is among the most important." The absence of a good system of drainage channels to carry off to the surrounding seas, the flood waters of the district during the rainy season, has been always admitted to be its chief sanitary want and the main source of the fever epidemics that annually decimate the district. The question is not one confined to the Local Board limit. The whole District is vitally interested in the supplying of this sanitary want. It is a well-known fact that in ancient times Jaffaa had a fairly good system of surface drainage consistthat in ancient times Jaffina had a fairly good system of surface drainage consisting of broad trunk channels emptying directly into the sea, or into fields, or large tanks. These trunk channels were fed by numerous minor channels which drained away the storm water from every dwelling compound. In those days the Headmen and the people took great care to remove the accumulating silt every year from these channels and to keep them free from obstruction. These drainage channels also served in most cases as public lanes and paths and this led in later times to the filling up of many of them, by the adjoining residents, in order to make them high and dry to walk on, during the rainy season. This naturally resulted in obstructed drainage. In the Local Board area, especially, extensive plots of low lying lands which formerly served as receptacles of the storm water of the neighbourhood, have recently been filled up for building purposes. This is another cause of obstructed drainage. From these and other causes resulting from long neglect many of these old drainage channels have now been rendered unfit for use or impaired.

Some attempt was made recently within the Local Board area to renew and good system of surface drainage consist-ing of broad truck channels emptying

Some attempt was made recently within the Local Board area to renew and re-open the old drainage channels that were obstructed, and to keep the

existing channels in good repair. There is appended to an Report a map of the Lucal Board area, prepared by Mr. A. de C Carson who was then the Provincial Engineer of Jaffus which gives a plan of the tanks, the channels and matural cutlets that serve the drainage of the town. The directions of the natural drainage of the land are marked by arrows. There are also marked the areas where the drainage has been obstructed, and the levels of the ground above mean sea level. We believe this map has been made more complete and accurate by subsequent surveys. Some improvements have no doubt been effected recently in opening doubt been effected recently in opening up the dramage channels within the Local Board area, but much work has yet to be done in order to establish an effi-cient drainage system. So far as the ru-ral areas of the District are concerned, the drainage system of many parts stand in need of urgent improvements. Now that Village Committees have been constituted for all parts of the District, these bodies should direct their attention to this important sanitary want.

The question of funds is always the eciding factor in matters like this. If deciding the scheme of Local self-government re-commended by the Government Commission last year were to be introduced with-out delay, amended and improved so as to bring it in a line with the scheme of Local Self-Government granted to India, the question of providing funds for the requirements of sanitation in our rural and urban areas can be solved. The saving of the lives of the subjects from preventible diseases must be one of the lirst provided the same of the cares of the Government, and local bodies too must be prepared to raise by taxation part of the funds required for sanitary improvements such as drainage, pure water supply, conservancy &c. throughout the whole District.

Notes & Comments.

Our friends of the Bombay Humanitarian League are unceasing in their acti-vities to put down Animal Sacrifice. animal sacrifice as

may be seen from the following Indian Telegram published in the "Madras Mail";

Bombay, Oct. 10.-Mr. B. G. Horniman has Bombay, Oct. 10.—Mr. B. G. Horniman has issued an appeal today as President of the Bombay Humanitarian League to the Indian Princes to pass orders prohibiting animal sacrifices for religious rites on Dusserah and other religious occasions. The appeal states that the custom has been discontinued in about 200 Native Brates, including Baroda, Kashmir, Jammu, Jamuagar, Junagadh and Cambay.—M. Matl.

We are sure this will be encouraging news to our local workers in this moble cause. The work of putting down this evil has already met with partial success, and if the leading workers who are well-known to the public, should persevere, we may be sure of complete success.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

The Weather.—The rainy season has set in and we have had irequent showers of rain daily from last Thursday, which is the first day of the Tamii month of Aypasi.

JUDICIAL —Mr. J. H. Vanniasingham, has been appointed to act as District Judge, Additional Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Jaffas, from 18th to 20th Oct. during the absence of Dr. P. E. Pieris on Lewy.

REGISTRAB OF LANDS, JAFFNA — Mr. S Volupinal, Relieving Officer, Registrar General's Department has been appointed Registrar of Lands Jaffna in succession to the late Mr. B Francis.

Mr. B Francis.

A New Proctor.—Mr. P Casippillai took his oath as Proctor of the Supreme Court before Justice Equis on Friday she 11th instant. He is a grand-nephew of Mr. V Casippillai, Retired Crown Proctor, and nephew of Mr. A Cachiravellu, J. P., U. P. M., Crown Proctor, and of Mr. A Canagaratham, Proctor, and Editor "Ceylon Patriot". We wish success to him in his profession which he will be practising in Jaffan

Another New Proctor —Mr. V Manickavachakar took his oaths as Proctor of the Supreme Court on Thursday last before Mr. Justice Shaw. His Lordship long ratulated him and wisted him success in the profession. Mr. Manickavachakar is a good Tamit scholar and belongs to a family which has made its mark in the field of Tamit literature. He was educated at St. Joseph's College, Trichy, from where he passed the F. A. Examination of the Madras Loriversity. White a Student-at-law he took up the B A. degree Examination of the same University and plassed in the Sanond Language Division obsaining a First Class. He is the soc of the well-known Tamit Scholar of Jaffna, Mr. K. Velupillai, and soc-in-law of Mudaliyar Sabaratnam, J. P., Deputy Fiscal, Jaffna. He intends practising his profession in Jaffna.—Cer.

The Local Rice Supery -The local Greenment had been in communication with the Indian Government regarding its restriction of the expert of rice, but with no appreciable risu to The present stock of sumbs rice is being depicted and it is not likely to last later than the end of November. But this does not mean that there is going to be a rice families. Far from that, for rice from Rangoon and Calcutts is due in large quantities more than sufficient to meet all local demands. Those who have been used to sumba rice may experience some trouble to get used to "long rice" and milchad, the two varieties which come from Calcutts and Rangoon. They are of the same colour as sumbs, but a bit bigger in grain. It is just a matter of time for those who have not tried those varieties to get used to them in place of muttu sumbs... "The Ceylon Observer".

AGRICULTURAL SERVICES IN CEVLON—It will be remembered that at the last meeting of the Committee of Agricultural Experiments, a scheme was discussed for the extention of the Agricultural Services in the Colony. It is understood that as a result of the Committee taking action in the matter Government has sanctioned as a preliminary measure, the appointment of three planting Inspectors to be trained in the Laboratory at Peradenlya Gardens.—"Geylon Observer".

Inspectors to be trained in the Laboratory at Peradeniya Gardens.—"Céylon Observer".

Chilly Cultivation—The Madras limitation of export of dried chillies a few days ago has induced enquiry as to its cultivation especially for drying. There are many species, Bell espicioum, strikingly free of the burning sensation of other varieties, is cooked and eaten. The most profitable to grow in large tracts for trying and most in demand, is the Nepsul variety. In Nepsul, the crop is gathered by hand first, ripe and when properly dried, fetches the best prices. When the shrubs have turned scraggy, they are pulled up and heaped on the fields. Two days' exposure frees the fruit from the stams. The fruit is then gathered into baskets and removed to the drying sheds, and the leafy or fibrous portions, ploughed in later, are sestered on the fields by way of a green manure. The fruit gathered thus, when dry, is sorted. The last grade is of the tender fruit with a deach of the superior stuff. The drying costs nothing, save shedding and spreading out. Sun drying in the preliminary stages is often resorted to, but too rapid drying takes away the essential flavour. When it has dried fully in the shade, it is suuned for a day, with constant turning over. Much of the glaze depends on skillul manipulation here. Chilly thrives best in a well-tilled humous soil up to about 3,000 ft. above sea-level. The young plants, when 4 in. high should be removed from their beds and p anded out about 2ft apart. An acre holding 10 800 plants, if fairly cared for, will yield between 1,000 and 1,400 the of dried chilly in eight months. A sure return of R400 to R500 could be expected per acre out of this crop. It thrives very well locally with very little care.—Kalutara Cor. "Observer".

The P. W. D. Assistant Accountant—Mr. W. F. Kreitszheim, Clerk, Audit Office,

very little care.—Kalutara Cor. "Observer".

The P. W. D. Assistant Accountant —
Mr. W. F. Kreltezheim, Clerk, Audit Office, has been appointed Assistant Accountant, P. W. D., in succession to the late Mr. C Arulpregasam, who held the permanent appointment only for about three months. When the late Mr. B A Horsfall, Assistant, went on War Service about three years ago, Mr. Arulpregasam acted for him, but was confirmed in the appointment only three months prior to his death. Mr. Kreltezheim, who is in the First Class of the Clerical Service, receiving R3:000 per annum, will start with £240 rising to £350. Mr. Kreitezheim has put in 33 years' service.

A BOOK ON ORAL ABITHMETIC.—Mr. C Appaintty, Assistant Master, Urumpiray C M. S, English School, has prepared and published a hook on Oral Arithmetic suitable to the first and second year classes. It contains copious exercises fairly well arranged and is recommended by Mr. A Pounaiya, Sub Iospector of Schools and by Rev. Jacob Thompson We thank the author for the copy which he has sent to us.

Mr. M K GANDHI -- Bombay, Oct. 8 -Mr. M. K. GANDHI.—Dombay, Oct. 8.—Mr. M. K. Gandhi, who was recontly reported to be seriously iii, has improved much, and there is no cause for auxiety as to his health. Hi is now being given more nourishing food and rapid recovery is expected.

H H. THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE. Trevandrum, Oct. 10 - Tomorrow being the sixty first birthday at H. H. the Maharajuh of Travancore, there was a Leves this morning, the prelude to the birthday celebrations. All the Hinda officers, headed by the Dewan, were present, as also, for the karikki vettu or ceremony of cutting vegetables for tomorrow's feast.

ORMATION AT BOMBAY.—Bombay news states that the great amount of burning at the Hindu burning ghats has led in some quarters to the renewal of the demand made among advanced Hindus s few years ago for the erection of a municipal crematorium on scientific lines, such as is adopted in Western countries. Though such a crematorium might not meet with the approval of orthodox Hindus, it would obviate distressing scenes which have lately occurred in Sombay owing to the number of corpses waiting to be cremated.

An Associated Purss Caste Sats:

Mr. Tilak and parsy resolved Port Said estroy
on the 6sh instant. All are enjoying good
health.

health.

—Mr. B G Tilak, whose unan mous election as President of the Indian National Congress, was communicated to him at Port Said, has cabled, expressing thanks for the honour done him, but regretting inability to

Maharajah of Travancore —Trevandrum, Oct. 12 —Travancore was en fete yesterday, on account of the bitthday of H H the the Maharaja, who completed tixty-one years of his life and thirty-three years of rule After religious coremocies and "pujas" in the temples, His Highness went in State procession through the main streets, receiving the homage of thousands of his subjects. After the procession, His Highness had breakfast in company with all the members of his house and then replied to numerous telegrams received from all parts of India, including those from the Governor of Madras the Gaekwar of Baroda and other distinguised personages. Innumerable addresses were received yesterday from His Highness's subjects in and outside his State. The favourite form of Hindu charity, namely, feeding the poor, is a characteristic feature of the birthday celebrations in Travancore and more than 50,000 people had sumptious meels yesterday. At nightfall there were splendid illumination, which were witnessed by crowds of spectators. "—M. Mail."

Indian Alsahan.—Now that the door of full arms completed in opening to Indiane, it MAHABAJAH OF TRAVANCOBE -Trevandrum,

yesterday. At nightilat there were speaked illumination, which were witnessed by crowds of spectators.

Indian Atamen.—Now that the door of full army commissions is opening to Indians, it is satisfactory to have evidence of efficiency and daring on the part of those who have been admitted as officers of the Royal Air Force. I regret to say that two of their number.—Lieut. Indra Lai Roy, R A F, the younger son of Mrs. P L Roy, and 2nd Lieut. B C Weilingkar—have long been missing, the former since July 22. Mrs Roy has received a letter from the commanding officer of his squadron, estating that Lieut. Roy went up on a patrol with three other men. They met four German aeroplanes, two of which were seen to fail, also one of our own, the machine Lieut Roy was flying. From the time your son came to the squadron," writes the C O whis one aim in life was to shoot down Huns; and through his skill as a pilot and wonderful dash, he successed in bringing down nine enemy machines. For the time he was here that is a wonderfully fine record." The writer goes on to say the Lieut. Roy was very happy in his work; he was admired by all the men and officers in the squadron and was very popular in the Mass. Similar testimony is born by the chaplain attached to the squadron, who writes: "He was a really good fellow and has done so brilliantly that the squadron will miss him tremendously.......... I know you will like at least to know how very greatly the squadron loved and respected him."

very greatly the squadron loved and respected him."

The New Attorney General of Ceylon arrived in Colombo on the 13th instant. Mr. Henry Cowper Gollan until recently held the appointment of Attorney General of Tricidad. He was born in 1868, and was called to the Bar. Middle Temple, in January, 1891 He acted as Private Secretary to Colonel Lugard, Commissioner and Commandant of the WAFF, from September 1st, 1899, and was Private Secretary to the High Commissioner of Northern Nigera for nine months of 1900, and acting Secretary to the Administrator from June to August of the same year. He was appointed Attorney-General of Northern Nigera on 21st September, 1900, and acted as Chief Justice from November, 1900, to April, 1901, being in the latter year confirmed as Chief Justice. He prepared the Criminal Code for Northern Nigera and received the thanks of the Secretary of State. He was appointed Ohief Justice of Bermuda in 1904, and in the following year prepared the Courts Consolidating Act, for which he received the thanks of the Secretary of State. He was Chairman of the Produce Commission in 1905, of the Aliens Committee in 1905, and of the Beard of Education in July, 1907. He was appointed to Trinidad in 1911.

Obituary.—We deeply regret to record the gad death of Mr. Spanner Reacts the death of the Secretary of State and of the Search of the gad death of Mr. Spanner Reacts the death of Mr. Spanner Reacts the death of Mr. Spanner Reacts the courts Consolidation of the Beath of Mr. Spanner Reacts the court of the search of the gad death of Mr. Spanner Reacts the court of the gad death of Mr. Spanner Reacts the court of the court of the gad death of Mr. Spanner Reacts the court of the court of the gad death of Mr. Spanner Reacts the court of the court of the court of the court of the gad death of Mr. Spanner Reacts the court of the c

1907. He was appointed to Trinidad in 1911.

OBITUARY.—We deeply regret to record the sad death of Mr. Spencer Rasiah, Head-overseer, Telukenson, a brother of Mr. Spencer Selvadurai, Sanitary Inspector, Jaffica and of Mr. S Ponnish, Interpreter of Courts, Seremban. The diseased sucaumbed to pneumonia resulting from the epidemic fever. We extend our heartfelt condolences to his wife and children and a large circle of relatives who deeply bemoan the loss.

—We deeply regret to have to record the death of Mrs. T M Tampoe, if P. Proctor S O and retired Police Magistrats, Jaffas, which occurred at her residence "Esplanade Villa" on Tucaday evening the 15th instant. The deceased leaves behind her husband, three sons, one daughter and a very large circle of relatives to mourn her loss. We offer our deep condolence to the bereaved family.

—It is also our sad duty to record the death at Kanterodai, of Mr. Oumaravetpillai, the widow of the late Mr. W Mudaliyar Comaravetpillai and mother-in- law of Mr. V S Ponnampalam, Proctor S O Jaffas, which took place on the 12th instant. Our condolence with the bereaved family.

—Wo reg et so nave to resoru tue ce the which occurred on Saturday afternoon at Tonda mener of Mrs E istamby wife of Mr. I shiakamby late of the Malaja States. The deceased lady, who was the second daughter of Mr S Veregattpiliat, Merchant and Landed proprietor and sister of Mr V Supplian Chief Cerk Salangor Secretariat, and Dr V Doraisamy of Penang was down with the prevailing spidemic for a few days and was improving in health when the illness took a serious turn and the deceased succombed in spite of the bast medical treatment available. The funeral took place at Tondamannar the following morning and was largely attended. One special feature of the procession was the blowing of shells and singing of Thevarams and the entire absence of tom tom beating. A life full of promise has been cut off in its prime. The deceased was very unassuming in her ways and possessed a strong personal character and graceful temperament. To her becaved husband, her three children and other dear and near ones much sympathy will be extended. Telegrams and me-sages of sympathy were received from Mr. E B Denham, Hon'hle Mr. A Sapapathy and from numerous triends and relations in India, Ceylon, and the Malay Seates. — Cor.

NOTES FROM THE NORTH.

(From the "Ceylon Observer," Oct. 16)

(From the "Coylon Observer," Oct. 16)

Pallsi, Oct. 15.—In Colombo and Kandy organised efforts are being made to afford relief. Here in Jaffaa so far, little has been done. Medical inspection is urgently wanted and house to house visitstion and instructions. Jaffaa Station is crowded to overflowing when trains arrive and depart; many third class passengers are either infected patients, or convalescents. The arrangements for exit are inadequate. There should be two exists—one for 1st and 2nd class and another for the 3rd class. If the present promiscuousness is tolerated, pandemic will became endemic. If the same precautions are taken as in cholera and small pox, the disease will soon abate. Third-class carriages should be washed and disinfected. It is already the middle of Octobor, and no sowing worth speaking of has been done owing to want of rain. What wonder then that the price of rice is still rising; it is not going to stop rising if what the Governor told the inhabitants of Karunegala is to come to pass, that the supplies that have been held back will not be available at the end of the War; that rice and other supplies will be wanted by the warring nations; and that "the demand in Europe will more than eat up any supplies."

The Governor urges those who have influence

be wanted by the warring nasions; and that "the demand in Europe will more than eat up any supplies."

The Governor urges those who have influence to plant rice and "other currystaffs," to make the country self-supporting.

Good advice; but he does not seem to realise that no extent of rice univation during and after the War can make up for supplies so abruptly out short. The people want immediate help from Government to tide over a period of great emergency. Helping to do this is different from the people making the country self supporting. That is a master of time. We are now praying for aid at a moment of pressing necessity brought about by a combination of circumstances over which we have no control.

Owing to want of seasonable rain, the next harvest will probably be a failure; and next year's ecconut crops will be very short. The North suffers from so many disabilities that it is impossible, without extraneous aid, for the people to keep the wolf from the door. The time is coming when, like the Veeddhas, if we have one meal a day of pepared monkey fiesh (in which this District abounds), we must consider ourselves very lucky. But the Veddhas have bows and arrows. We have gune; but for those there is no supply of cartridges!

J. F. P.

THE EPIDEMIC IN THE F M B

THE EPIDEMIC IN THE F. M. S.

The Spanish Influenza has a firm grip of the Federal Capital, and Doctors, ministers and clorks are among the suffers. Banks and firms are working with depleted staffs. The hospitals are full and admissions have to be denied. At services in churches on Sunday only about helf the number of the usual cangregations were present. In the methodist Girls' School upwards of twanty of the boarders are down and one patient has developed broncho-peneumonia. The school has had to be closed temporarily. The attendance at the Methodist Boys' School is reduced by over a hundred boys. In some cases whole families have become affected, and the situation is becoming acute.

S. Mary's Girls' School, Kuala Lumpur, will be closed from tomarrow until further notice on account of influenza.

The influenza is so bad in Serendah that several Chinese mines have had to shut down.

A correspondent writes: The influenza epidemic in Ulu Pahang has assumed serious proportions. The Raub and Lipis Hospitals are overcowded and patients are being refused admittance. The work on many estates is quite disorganised. It is said that over 68 per cent of the labour force on a cortain estate in the district is affected. Many Europeans are laid up with the disease and office staffs are depleted.

Several Catins have occurred among estate coolies through peneumonia setting in. Among Kampong Malays and the less educated Chluese, the epidemic is attributed to the evil influence of earth spirits and "djime," and prayers, incantations and offerings are recommended as being far, more beneficial than treatment by disinfection quaranthe.

The F. M. S. Railway notify that owing to the influenza epidemi the line from Connaught Bridge to Kuala Selanger will be closed from Tomorow until further notice.

The Kuala Lumpur General Hospital has already handed out many hundreds of bothles of influenza mixture. Private reports from Penang indicate that the influenza epidemic is not so violent there as further south.

Influenza is raging aga

PRESIDENT WILSON'S CONDUCTIONS.

SPERCHES OF JANUARY AND SEPTEMBER.

In view of the reference made by the German Chanceller to the conditions of peace as had down by President Wilson in his Speeches of Jan. 8 and Sept. 26, the following extracts from them will be read with interest:—

In his speech of January 8, the President

said:

The programme of the world's peace is our programme, namely:

In the first place, open covenants of peace openly arrived at, after which there must be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall always proceeded frankly and in public view.

Secondly, absolute freedom of the navigation of the seas outside territorial waters slike in peace and war, except as seas may be closed wholly or partly by international covenants.

Thirdly, the removal as far as possible of all

Thirdly, the removal as far as possible of all economic barriers and the establishment of equality of trade condentors among all peoples consenting to the peace and associating for its maintenton.

ing to the peace and associating for its maintenance.

Fourthly adequate guarantees must be given and taken that international armaments should be reduced to the lowest point consistent was domestic safety.

Fifthly, free, open minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all Colonial claims, based on strict observance of the principle that in determining such questions the sovereignty and interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.

Sixthly, the evacuation of all Russian territory and a seatlement of all questions affecting Russian which shall secure the over and direct co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unbampered and unemberrased opportunity for the independent desermination of her own political development and national policy.

The treatment accorded to Russia by her sister

political development and national policy.

The treatment accorded to Russia by her sister nations in months to come will be of their good-will and their comprehension of her needs, as distinguished from their unselfish sympathy.

Seventhly, Bolgum, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty she eppays in common with other frecuations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they themselves have determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is for ever impaired.

Eightbly, all French territory should be freed

Bighthly, all French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, so that peace may be once more made secure in the interest of all.

in the interest of all.

Ninthly, the readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognisable lines of nationality.

Tenthly, the peoples of Austria-Hungary whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the opportunity of autonomous development.

ed and assured, should be accorded the opportunity of autonomous development.

Eleventhly, Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated, the occupied territories restored, Servia accorded free and secure access to the see and the mutual relations of the Balkan States determined by friendly counsel along the historically established lines of alleg ance and nationality with international guarantees of their political and economic independence and territorial integrity.

Twelfthly, the Turkish portions of the present Ostoman Empire should be assured of secure sovereignty, but other nationalities now more Turkish rule should be assured security of life and sautonomous development. The Dardanelles should be permanently open and free under international guarantees.

Thirteenthly, an independent Polish state should be created, to include territories inhabited by Polish populations, with free access to the sea and international guarantees of political and economic independence and territorial integrity.

Fourteenthly, a general association of nations muss be formed under epecial convenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity for great and small States alike.

President Wilson coucluded by emphasising that all Governments and peoples associated

President Wilson coucluded by emphasising that all Governments and peoples associated against the Imperialists must stand together until the end.

In his speech of September 26, the President

the end.

In his speech of September 26, the President vaid:—

We accepted the issues of the war as facts not as asy group of men here or elsewhere had distinced 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 fortances of people over whom they have no right to rule except right of force? Shall strong nations be free to work weak nations and make them subjects to their purposes and interests? Shall peoples be ruled and dominated even in their own innernal affairs by arbitrary and irresponsible force or by their own will said choice? Shall there be a common standard of right and privilege for all peoples and nations, or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress? Shall the assection of right be hap-hazard and by casual alliance, or shall there be a common concert to oblige the observation of common rights?

No man, no group of men, chose these to be the issues of the struggle. They are the issues of it, and they must be settled by no arrangement or compromise or adjustment of interests but definitely and once for all and with full unequivoed acceptance of the principle that the interest of the weakest is as secred as the interest of the strongest. This is what we mean when we speak of permanent peace if we speak incorely and intelligently and with real knowledge and comprehension of the matter we deal with. We are all agreed that there can be no peace charined by any kind of bargain or compromise with the Government of the Coutral Empires because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other Government that were parties to this strengte at Brest Litovsk and Bukhacest. They have convinced us that they are

JAFFNA LOCAL BOARD.

Minutes of meeting of the Jaffina Local Board held on Monday the 30th September, 1918, at 10 a.m.

Present:—The Government Agens, N. P., Chairman, L. B., The Frovincial Surgeon, N. P., The Provincial Engineer, N. P., Meeres, E. R. Nailiah, C. Arulempalam, and K. Kanagasabat.

- 1. To read and co firm minutes of previous seeting,—riesd and confirmed.
- meeting.—Head and confirmed.

 2 To consider draft by laws for the regulation of slaughter of castile at the peblic slaughterhouse. The board adopted the by laws prepared by the Office Assistant with the omission of the last clause of by law No. 18, which provides for cancellation of license. The Board site resolved that the site, plan and estimate submitted by the S. W. for a now slaughterhouse be approved, with the amendments suggested by the Provincial Enganesis in its latter No. 583 of 5th August, 1918, and that the carrying out of the work be considered along with other works in the budget for 1919.

 3. To consider O. A's suggestious re sinking a
- along with other works in the budget for 1919,

 3. To consider O. A's suggestions re sinking a well close to the slaughter-house and also for providing a special slaughter-house cooly to be placed under the appervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

 —The Board approved the provision of a special slaughter house cooly to be placed under the appervision of the Banitary Inspector. As regards the question of sinking a well, this was not considered necessary as a new slaughter-house is to be put up in a different locality.

 4. The possiding Provincial Service of the provincial Service of the
- be put up in a different locality.

 4. To consider Provincial Surgeon's letter No. 344 of 23 8 1918 and connected papers rs Mr. Mather's darry.—Resolved that copies of paragraphs I and 2 of the Provincial Surgeon's letter be lorwarded to Mr. Mather, and he be informed that the Board is not prepared to extend the lease nowl the requirements of the by-laws in the direction indicated in the Provincial Surgeon's report, have been complied with.

 5. To consider Mr. Selvadural's (Sanitary Inspector) application for extra allowances and to sanction a special voice for the purpose.—Resolved that Mr. Selvadural be sillowed to draw a house allowance of Rs. 18/ as drawn by the other Inspector, but not the war allowance.

 6. To senation a supplementary vote of Rs. 2026.
- 6. To sanction a supplementary vote of Rs. 2: for carrying out the necessary attentions to Grand Bezaar fish Market.—Passed.
- 7. To consider papers re drainage of certain porsions of the Town.—Resolved that the S. W. be a kind to submit estimates for dealing—with Items E. and G. Viz: (a) construction of culvers on Eschensimoddsi road (b) construction of a new channel through Passayoor.
- 8. To consider sub committee's draft code of instructions for the guidance of S. W.—The Board adopted the sub-committee's draft code of instructions.
- 9. To consider encroachments at Chiviatheru by persons named in list submitted by the Com-mittee Surveyor and to sanction issue of notice under section 88 and 90 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861—The Board approved of action being taken under Sections 88 and 90 of Ordinance No. 10 of
- 10. To sanction a supplementary vote of Rs. 80,75 under head "Miscellaneous" to be refunded to the Police Magistrate being fines and half fines erroneously awarded by him to the Board.

 —Passed.
- 11. To consider S. W's estimate of Rs. 498, for constructing a cement concrete drain at the junction of 4th Cross street—The Board decided that the master do lie over for the present.
- 12. To consider Chairman's Memo et 10,9,1918 on Excite Advisory Committee, Local Beard Area—Mr. availampalam was nominated by the Board as he representative on the Advisory Committee.

without honour and do not intend justice. They observe no convenants and accept no principle but force and their own interest. We cannot recome to terms" with them; they have made a impossible. The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of twose who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement. It is of capital importance that we shoped also be explicitly agreed that no peace shall be obtained by any kind of compromise or abstement of the principles we have avowed as the principles of which we are fighting. There should exist no doubt about that. I am therefore going to take the licerty of speaking with the utdiest frankness about the tactical complications that are involved in it. The reason to speak in plain terms again why it must be guaracted at that there will be parties to the peace whose promises have proved uniturestworthy, and means must be found in connection with the peace settlement itself to remove that source of imaccently. It would be foily to leave the guarantee to the subsequent voluneary action of the Government we have seen destroy. Russia and deceive Rumania. But these general terms do not disclose the whole matter. Some details are needed to make them sound less like a thesis and more like a practical programme. These them are some particulars and authoritatively as representing this Government interpretation of its own duty with regard to peace. Firstly imperial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we wish to be just the several peoples concerned.

ples concerned.

Secondly no separate or special interest of any single nation or any group of nations can be made the basis of any part of articlement which is not consistent with the common interest of all.

Thirdly there can be no leagues or alliances or special convenants and understandings within the general and common family of the Leagus of Nations.

general and common family of the Leagus of Nations.

Fourthly and more specifically, there can be no special solid-he conomic combinations within the league and no employment of any form of economic beyont or exclusion except as a power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the League of Nations itself as a means of discipling and control.

Fifthly, all international agreement and treaties of every kind must be made known in their en-turely to the rest of the world.

-"The A. B. Patrika."

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

GERMAN ACCEPTS PRESIDENT WILSON'S TERMS. London, Oct. 12.

London, Oct. 12.

A German official wireless message says:—
The German Government has replied to President Wilson saying:
The German Government accepted the terms laid down by President Wilson in his address of January 8th and his subsequent addresses on the foundation of a permanent peace of justice. Consequently, its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of the application of these terms.
The German Government, believes that the Governments of the Powers associated with the United States also adopt the position of Mr. Wilson in his address.

The German Government is in accordance with

Wilson in his address.

The German Government is in accordance with the Austro Hungarian Government for the purpose of bringing about an armistice and declares itself ready to comp. with the President's propositions in regard to the evacuation. It suggests that the President may occasion the meeting of a mixed Commission for making the necessary arrangements concerning the evacuation.

The present German Government which has undertaken the responsibility for this step towards peace has been formed by conferences and in agreement with the majority of the Reichstag. The Chancellor is supported in all his actions by the will of this majority and he speaks in the name of the German Government and the people.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, Oct. 11.

Renter's correspondent at the American Headquarters, in a wire dated yesterday, says the troops acclaimed President Wilson's reply with the utmost enthusiasm. He says:—We witnessed a magnificent spetacle yesterday. The Germans were reported to be massing for a counter attack East of the Meuse between Damvillers and Wavrille. Instantly an order was given which resulted in the despatch of 200 bombing planes with 32 tons of bombs, also 100 chasers and 50 triplanes. They afforded an extraordinarilly beautiful spectacle, covering the entire sky in groups of a dozen, flying in V-shaped formations like fighting dicks. The low rays of the sun turned them into flakes of silver sgainst the clear blue sky till the entire heaven sparkled with its new constellations. They crossed the river, their bombs blending unnoticed with the thud of the guns and the snemy counter-attack melted away under their ministrations. Twelve German planes, which were unbappy enough to meet that mighty Armada, were sent crashing to the ground.

London, Oct. 14.

London, Oct. 14.

A French communique says:—The Tenth Army this morning entered Loan, liberating 6,500 civilians. We passed far beyond the town on the whole front between the Oise and North of the Ailette. East of La Fere we are on the edge of the Southern bank of the Serre to Courbes Station.

London, Oct. 14.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, wiring yesterday afternoon, says:—The
French entered Loan without a fight, reconquering with it a great group of natural obstacles
which for years formed the keystone of the German defence in France. A gear ago Loan seemed
the final goal of our efforts; today its capture is
of hills in front and the network of Railways behind made it the strongest defensive position in

France.

London, Oct. 13.

Germany's reply to President Wilson became known in London late in the evening through an nouncements on the stage of the theatres and serens of the cinemas, which were received with fremendous enthusiasm and the singing of the National Anthem, so prolonged that the performances in some cases had to be suspended. The popular view was that the reply was equivalent to complete surrender and that the end of the Warwas only a matter of weeks. The Sunday newspapers unanimously doubt the sincertty of the German move and declare that if the German shink that all that now remains is to haggle over the conditions at a Conference, they will be rudely disillusioned. The papers point out that the Allies have their points, in addition to President Wilson's fourteen which do not cover the manifold German crimes committed since Dr. Wilson's points were snunciated, nor did they provide for the arraignment of that master of criminals who impured the organised atrocities, nor do they refer to reparation for sea crimes like the "Leinster." The papers do not believe that President Wilson will recommend the Entents to grant an armistice without solid guarantees which would prevent Germany from escaping an inevitable Military disaster and their suggestions as to terms prior to the suspension of hostilities include the occupation of Mctz and the Rhiee bridge-heads, the distribution of Mctz and the Rhiee bridge-heads, the distributions and a declaration that the Colonies will no, be returned. All conclude that Marshal Foch can be trusted to dictate terms which will not chest the Allied Armies of the fruits of their splendid victories.

London, Oct. 14.

The feeling among the general public on Sunday as regards the

London, Oct. 14.

The feeling among the general public on Sunday as regards the propose. Armistice seemed mainly one of anxiety lest anything should be done to jeopardise a just recompense for the sacrifices made. This was reflected in numerous interviews with public men, as for instance with the Lord Mayor of London, Rev. R. J. Campbell, the Socialist Mr. Hyndman and Lord Haldane. How the "Leinster" crime affected public opinion was evidenced in a speech by Mr. T. P. O'Connor at Whitfield's Tabernacle. He declared that it was impossible to approach the subject of Peace with a cool mind in view of the universal horror and rage, at the "Leinster" murders, The Alies would have to apply to Germany that force which would alone guarantee a non recurrence of infernal crimes. A meeting at the Coliscum addressed by Lord Denbigh passed a recolution demanding the punishment of the German criminals, and no Armistice until the surrender was unconditional.

Renter learns that the "Leinster" and arminal demanding the punishment of the German criminals,

conditionsi.

Reuter learns that the "Leinster" and "Hirana
March" orime coused a great consternation in cer-tain German official, quarters in Neutral countries.

High German financial quactors are now following the shipping circles in advocating Peace upon President Wilson's conditions, urging that other-wise internal revolution is inevitable.

High German manufal quasters are now inflowing the shipping circles in advocating Peace upon President Wilson's conditions, urging that otherwise internal revolution is inevitable.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring today, says it may reasonably be presumed that the Germans expected this attack on a grand scale. Undoubtedly the enemy had done all his dwindling man-nower permitted him to strengthen this front. Most of the Divisions which had been in the line any considerable length of time were recently relieved by fresh length of time were recently relieved by shad the going tolerably good. The hostile reply to our bareage was slight, owing to the Germans having lost many guns here and their policy of saving Artillery even at the expense of the Infantry. The heaviest enemy resistance was between Kegelberg and Ledgehem were the Prussian Gund's Ereatz fought vigorously until they were fived to retreat after very heavy losses. Shoals of prisoners are coming in. "Whippets" were cooperating with the Belgians, but no tanks were participating in our attack. The enemy defences were mostly improvised machine gun posts. The battle may develop into yet another of these great successes to which we are becoming accustomed. It does not seem over optimistic to anticipate a big haul of booty.

Reuter learns that today's attack in Flanders extended all along a front of 28 miles from Dixmude to Werwieg. The operations have gone very well. By midday the Allies had advanced two to three miles on the, whole front, and 3,000 prisoners had been counted. The fleet co-operated in the direction of Ostend. We have reached in the direction of Ostend. The

Belgium, also the limits stated, and French operated under the Belgian Command.

It is roliably stated that the enemy retirement to the Hunding line hitherto has been quite orderly and unhurried. It does not seem that the enemy is in any way in a desperate condition. He is reacting very heavily North of Le Cateau, and at present is not adopting from a Military point of view the attitude of a beaten enemy. He undoubtedly escaped from a very awkward corner very successfully, but his position is uneasy and his line very awkward, especially between the Oise and the Bearpe. Undoubtedly the enemy will not be allowed to rest. Blows will be delivered in other quarters.

British, French and Belgians commenced a big attack today in the direction of Courtrai. Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says the Second British Army with strong Allied forces operating between them and the Year floods attacked in Flanders this morning. Our attacking front extends from the Lys river at Wervicq to the hamlet of S. Peters on the Roulers-Menin road. By eight in the morning we had advanced to an average depth of 8,000 yards, and about 600 prisoners were sent back. We were then within 1,500 yards of Moorselle. The Belgians were doing splendidly. By eight they had advanced 3,000 yards reaching the Rolleghem-Capelle road and crossing the Roulers-Ledehem road in the vicinity of Denasp. The battle is now going on well.

London, Oct. 15.

An American communique says:—We resumed the advance Northward of Verdun against the strongest and strategically valuable positions. We passed beyond Canel and Romagne. Patrols are in Boisde-Bantheville and our attacking line penetrated St. Georges and Landres-St. Georges. We took 750 prisoners. London, Oct. 16.

London, Oct. 16.

A Belgian communique says:—French and Belgians continued to advance on the whole front. The attack on the left of the Belgians advanced several kilometres Northwards of the Handzeme-Cortemarck Railway. In the centre the French carried the whole of the Hoogledi plateau and captured Gits and Gitsberg. French Cavalry crossed the Roulers Thourout road and advanced towards Lichtsevilde. On the right the Belgians, co operating with the British operating further South, captured Wurckerlihoek and Lendelede, and reached the Railway from Courtrai to Ingelmunster, Over 7,000 prisoners have been counted and eighty guns, The Belgians captured a complete Regimental Staff.

London, Oct. 17.

The Admiralty states:—Air Force contingents attached to the Navy landed at Oatend this morning and reported it clear of the enemy. Admiral Sir R. Keyes landed in the afternoon.

TURKEY SEEKS SEPARATE PEACE.

Amsterdam.—The Weser Zeitung's Vienna corespondent telegraphs that Turkey has notified Vienna that she intended to seek a separate Peace. The Central Powers urged Turkey to await the result of the present pomprafers with President Wilson. Turkey has not reglied to this advice.

THE PEACE OFFENSIVE.

Washington.—President Wilson has informed Germany that the only condition upon which an Armistice can be granted, is that the atrocities on land and ass must cease; also that autocracy must go before final Peace can come.

Paris.—It is semi-officially stated that the proposal for an Armistice is an attempt to save the German arms from complete defeat. France is readered completely harmless. London, Oct. 15.

It is affirmed that the Allies have already exchanged views as segards the Peace situation, which indicate the probability of an unfavourable reply to the German Peace move.

Amsterdam.—A message from Berlin says the Conservative Members of the Reichstag declared that the evacuation of occupied territory, before an honourable Peace and the integrity of German territory are assured, may be fatal.

The United States has not yet communicated with Great Britain regarding Germany's reply.

There is reason to believe that the German tele graphs are being rigorously controlled by the Military. Honce more than usual caution is ne-cessary in placing any construction upon the news allowed to get cut of Germany.

AUSTRO HUNGARY.

Various messages indicate that the situation in Austria-Hungary is more critical. A Zurich telegram even says that the end of the Dual Monarchy is imminant; that there have been violent Pacifiat demonstrations at Vienna and Buda-Pesth and that the Emperor is conferring with the anti-German Austro Hungarian statemen.

London, Oct. 14. A message from Buda-Pesth states that Count izza in a speech admitted the possibility of the reaking up of the Dual Monarchy.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

There are indications from independent sources that another political crisis is brewing in Germany. The members of the Left are trying to oust Prince Max owing to the latter's letter to Prince Von Hohenlohe, in which the Chancellor disclaimed any support of Parliamentarisation.

THE KAISER AND HIS ABBICATION.

THE KAISER AND HIS ABBICATION.

London, Oct. 15.

It is semi-officially denied in Berlin that the Kaiser intends to abdicate.

The "Leipziger Volks Zeitung" says that the Kaiser is wholly responsible for the present situation, and that his departure is imperative.

London, Oct. 16.

A telegram from Zurich says the Bavarian Socialisis Parties' meeting at Munich on Sunday passed a resolution, urging the Reichstag to appoint a State Court to try all, even the highest, who are guilty of frustrating Peace efforts, and also demanding self-government for the German States.

A telegram from Amsterdam says Herr Del-bruck, former Home Secretary, has been appoint-ed Chief of the Kaiser's Civil Cabinet.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

Allahabad, Oct. 16.

Allahabad, Oct. 16.

A ""ioneer" special cable says:—It is estimated the Allies have now captured a quarter of the German Artillery that was en the Western Front in July. This cannot be replaced this year, and its loss is having a serious effect on the enemy Armies. As regards men they are no better off. Their reserves have been used up and some Divisions are only 4,000 strong. None have had any rest since the middle of July. The men are tired out through being rushed from one sector to another, and the loss of 22,000 machine guns means harder work and more casualties for the Infantry. The German hope is for an Armistice or bad weather. They need at least two months to recover from their defeats before a strong defensive can be undertaken. Turkey and Austria are in even a worse state than Germany who is apparently willing to sacrifice the interests of her Allies for her own benefit owing to their help-lessness.

RUMOURED CAPITULATION OF

RUMOURED CAPITULATION OF GERMANY. London, Oct. 16.

Amsterdam, — The Nieuroe Rotterdamsche Courant has issued a special bulletin, giving a report from Hamburg that Germany has capitulated and the Kaiser abdicated.

lated and the Kaiser abdicated.

Amsterdam.—A Berlin message says that Germany accepts all Presinent Wilson's conditions, provided an assurance is given that the interests of the German people are safeguarded.

Reuter learns that advices have reached London that the German reply to Dr. Wilson is expected immediately. It is likely to constitute a general acceptance of Dr. Wilson's conditions.

general acceptance of Dr. Wilson's conditions.

Amsterdam.—There was immense excitement at Antwerp when it became known that Germany was willing to accept the evacuation proposals. Patriotic songs were sung in the cinemas. The Belgian flag was dramatically raised on a house-top and flown for an hour before the order came to take it down. The owner of the flag was arrested, but afterwards released.

The Foreign Office informs Renter that

rested, but afterwards released.

The Foreign Office informs Reuter that up to ten o'clock tonight there was no official information on the subject of the reported capitulation of Germany.

Amsterdam.—The "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" has been unable to obtain confirmation of the news and withdraws the bulletin reporting the capitulation of Germany and the abdication of the Kaiser.

Rentar learns that the Foreign Office to

of the Kaiser.
Reuter learns that the Foreign Office has not received official confirmation that the Kaiser has abdicated, but the opinion of well-informed circles is not disposed to reject the reports as

impossible.

In the course of a speech in London, Mr. Asquith, after paying a tribute to the Armies' achievements, said that it was the Navy's uniting vigilance which had drained, drop by drop, the reservoir of the enemy's power. President Wilson's reply was exactly what was required. The real stumbling-block to an armistice or negotiation was the fact that we were dealing with an enemy, whose hands were unclean and whose word was untrustworthy. The ex-Premier spoke optimistically of the fact approaching end of the Wax.

Wax.

The following passage from the Vorwarts, which represents the views of the Cabinet Minister, Herr Scheidemann, are noteworthy, taken in conjunction with the reports of the German surrender. It says: The War is coming to an end in such a manner as no German desired. Let us say, therefore, quite candidly that during all these terrible four years the aim of all our efforts and sacrifices has been to prevent each an end.

—The Ceylon Observer,

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3629.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sellamma wife of Sivanadiyan Sinnadurai of Nalloor.

Kanapathy Suppiramaniam of Nallore Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Nagamma widow of Vairavy Ponnuchchmy of Nailore

Sivanadiyn Sinnadurai of do
 Respondents.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Kanapathy Supriramaniam of Nalloor, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate, of the abovenamed deceased, Sellamma wife of Sivdnadiyan Sinnadurai, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Doctor of Letters, District Judge, on July 24, 1918, in the presence of Mr. K. Somasundram, Procotor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated July 22, 1918, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the uncle of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intensate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before September 12, 1918, above sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary, P. E. Pieris,

P. E. Pieris, District Judge Jaly 81, 1918. Time to show cause extended to October 22, 1918. P. E. Pieris, District Judge.

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