

The Hindu Organ.

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HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XXX—NO. 31.

JAFFNA, MONDAY OCTOBER 21, 1918.

PRICE 5 CENTS

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The Hindu Organ.

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NOTICE.

I Thangammah widow of Kanther Sivaguru of Anakottai 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.

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40 acres of Excellent Jungle land with palmyras suitable for coconut situated by the side of the Central Road at Malvil village in the Pachchilaipatti Division and bounded on two sides by tanks. Title crown and private. Apply to Mr. C. K. Swaminathan, B.A., Ramasathan College, Chunnakam, Jaffna.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3682.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Visaladchy wife of Visvalingam Valupillai of Vaddukkoddai West

Deceased.
Visvalingam Valupillai of Vaddukkoddai West

Petitioner.
Vs.
Maruthagammachy widow of Nannibambay of Moolai

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Visvalingam Valupillai of Vaddukkoddai West, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Visaladchy wife of Visvalingam Valupillai, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, District Judge, on October 8, 1918, in the presence of Mr. M. C. Sivasubramanian, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated October 7, 1918, having been read: It is declared that the Respondent 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 him 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.

Dr. N. Paramanathan, M. B.

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Notice.

Certain Meyendeekandu Muhamadu Cany of Vannarponnai West presently of Mullaive is indebted to me on a promissory note in the sum of Rs. 850/- and interest and I have instituted case No. 13023 D C Jaffna to recover 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 property to defraud me. This is to give notice that any one purchasing any property from him will do so at his own risk.

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

FOR SALE.

We Sivaramalingam Marimuttu and Marimuttu Sivasupramaniam will sell by private negotiation a piece of land situated at Vannarponnai East called Etchaddy and Erasingam Valavu, in extent 5 Lachams and 3 Kulis 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:

செ. இ. மாரிமுத்து. (S. Marimuttu.)
மா. சிவசுப்பிரமணியம். (M. Sivasupramaniam.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE "HINDU ORGAN".

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" M. V. Eitambay, Barnagalla	8 00
" A. Swaminathapillai, Galle	8 00



The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1918.

THE SANITARY NEEDS OF JAFFNA.

With the beginning of October Jaffna 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 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 the ultimate goodness of all human sufferings. 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 necessary 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.

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 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 Jaffna 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 re-open the old drainage channels that were obstructed, and to keep the

existing channels in good repair. There is appended to the Report a map of the Local Board area, prepared by Mr. A. de C. Carson who was then the Provincial Engineer of Jaffna which gives a plan of the tanks, the channels and natural outlets 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 up the drainage channels within the Local Board area, but much work has yet to be done in order to establish an efficient drainage system. So far as the rural 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 deciding factor in matters like this. If the scheme of Local self-government recommended by the Government Commission last year were to be introduced without 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 preventable diseases must be one of the first cares of the Government, and local bodies too must be prepared to raise by taxation a 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 activities 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 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 States, including Baroda, Kashmir, Jammu, Jamnagar, Junagadh and Cambay.—*M. Mail.*

We are sure this will be encouraging news to our local workers in this noble 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 frequent showers of rain daily from last Thursday, which is the first day of the Tamil month of Aysai.

JUDICIAL.—Mr. J. H. Vanniasingham, has been appointed to act as District Judge, Additional Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Jaffna, from 15th to 20th Oct. during the absence of Dr. P. E. Pieris on leave.

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

A NEW PROCTOR.—Mr. P. Casipillai took his oath as Proctor of the Supreme Court before Justice Bonis on Friday the 11th instant. He is a grand-nephew of Mr. V. Casipillai, Rature Crown Proctor, and nephew of Mr. A. Cathiravallu, J.P., U.P.M., Crown Proctor, and of Mr. A. Changanathnam, Proctor, and Editor "Ceylon Patriot". We wish success to him in his profession which he will be practising in Jaffna.

ANOTHER NEW PROCTOR.—Mr. V. Manickavachakar took his oath as Proctor of the Supreme Court on Thursday last before Mr. Justice Shaw. His Lordship last before him and wished him success in the profession. Mr. Manickavachakar is a family good Tamil scholar and belongs to a family which has made its mark in the field of Tamil literature. He was educated at St. Joseph's College, Trichy, from where he passed the E.A. Examination of the Madras University. While a Student-at-law he took up the B.A. degree Examination of the same University and passed in the Second Language Division obtaining a First Class. He is the son of the well-known Tamil Scholar of Jaffna, Mr. K. Velupillai, and son-in-law of Mudaliyar Sabaratnam, J.P., Deputy Fiscal, Jaffna. He intends practising his profession in Jaffna.

THE LOCAL RICE SUPPLY.—The local Government had been in communication with the Indian Government regarding its restriction of the export of rice, but with no appreciable result. The present stock of sumba rice is being depleted 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 famine. Far from that, for rice from Rangoon and Calcutta 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 Calcutta and Rangoon. They are of the same colour as sumba, but a bit bigger in grain. It is just a matter of time for those who have not tried these varieties to get used to them in place of muttu sumba.—"The Ceylon Observer".

AGRICULTURAL SERVICES IN CEYLON.—It will be remembered that at the last meeting of the Committee of Agricultural Experiments, a scheme was discussed for the extension 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 Peradeniya Gardens.—"Ceylon 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 capsicum, strikingly free of the burning sensation of other varieties, is cooked and eaten. The most profitable to grow in large tracts for drying and most in demand, is the Nepal variety. In Nepal, 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 stems. The fruit is then gathered into baskets and removed to the drying sheds, and the leafy or fibrous portions, ploughed in later, are scattered 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 dash of the superior stuff. The drying costs nothing, save shedding and spreading out. Sun-drying is 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 sunned for a day, with constant turning over. Much of the glaze depends on skilful manipulation here. Chilly thrives best in a well-filled 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 panted out about 2 ft. apart. An acre holding 10,800 plants, if fairly cared for, will yield between 1,000 and 1,400 lbs of dried chilly in eight months. A sure return of Rs.400 to Rs.500 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. Kretzschmar, Clerk, Audit Office, has been appointed Assistant Accountant, P. W. D., in succession to the late Mr. C. Arulpragasam, 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. Arulpragasam acted for him, but was confirmed in the appointment only three months prior to his death. Mr. Kretzschmar, who is in the First Class of the Clerical Service, receiving Rs.3,000 per annum, will start with Rs.240 rising to Rs.350. Mr. Kretzschmar has put in 33 years' service.

A BOOK ON ORAL ARITHMETIC.—Mr. O. Appaguthy, Assistant Master, Urumpiray O. M. S. English School, has prepared and published a book on Oral Arithmetic suitable to the first and second year classes. It contains copious exercises fairly well arranged and is recommended by Mr. A. Ponnaiya, Sub Inspector 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, who was recently reported to be seriously ill, has improved much, and there is no cause for anxiety as to his health. He is now being given more nourishing food and rapid recovery is expected.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.—Travancore, Oct. 10.—Tomorrow being the sixty-first birthday at H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore, there was a Levee this morning, the prelude to the birthday celebrations. All the Hindu officers, headed by the Dewan, were present, as also, for the *karikkettu* or ceremony of cutting vegetables for tomorrow's feast.

CREMATION 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 a 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 Bombay owing to the number of corpses waiting to be cremated.

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

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

GERMAN ACCEPTS PRESIDENT WILSON'S TERMS.

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 the Austro-Hungarian Government for the purpose of bringing about an armistice and declares itself ready to comply 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.

London, Oct. 11.

Reuter'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 spectacle yesterday. The Germans were reported to be massing for a counter attack East of the Meuse between Damvillers and Waville. 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 extraordinarily beautiful spectacle, covering the entire sky in groups of a dozen, flying in V-shaped formations like fighting ducks. The low rays of the sun turned them into flakes of silver against 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 enemy counter-attack melted away under their ministrations. Twelve German planes, which were unhappy enough to meet that mighty Armada, were sent crashing to the ground.

London, Oct. 14.

A French *communiqué* says:—The Tenth Army this morning entered Loos, 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 Fère 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 Loos without a fight, reconquering with it a great group of natural obstacles which for years formed the keystones of the German defence in France. A gear ago Loos seemed the final goal of our efforts; today its capture is merely an episode in the pursuit. The semi-circle 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 announcements on the stage of the theatres and screens of the cinemas, which were received with tremendous 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 War was only a matter of weeks. The Sunday newspapers unanimously doubt the sincerity of the German move and declare that if the Germans think 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 enunciated, nor did they provide for the arraignment of that master of criminals who inspired 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 *Entente* 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 Metz and the Rhine bridge-heads, the dismantling of the German fleet, the surrender of all submarines and a declaration that the Colonies will not be returned. All conclude that Marshal Foch can be trusted to dictate terms which will not cheat the Allied Armies of the fruits of their splendid victories.

London, Oct. 14.

The feeling among the general public on Sunday as regards the proposed 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. E. 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 Allies would have to apply to Germany that force which would alone guarantee a non-recurrence of infernal crimes. A meeting at the Coliseum addressed by Lord Denbigh passed a resolution demanding the punishment of the German criminals, and no Armistice until the surrender was unconditional.

Reuter learns that the "Leinster" and "Hirana Maru" crime caused a great consternation in certain German official quarters in Neutral countries.

High German financial quarters are now following 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 upon a grand scale. Undoubtedly the enemy had done all his dwindling man-power 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 troops. The weather was favourable to us and troops. The going tolerably good. The hostile reply to our barrage 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 at the Prussian Guards Eratz fought vigorously until they were forced to retreat after very heavy losses. Shoals of prisoners are coming in. "Whippets" were operating 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 Werwieu. 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 a line running from Dixmude to Cortemarck, thence Eastward to Roulers which we are clearing up, to a mile Eastward of Winks-St-Eloy. Thence the line runs Eastward to Moorscelle and to the old line near Menin. The weather was fine. The enemy resistance was very weak Southwards of Roulers, but vigorous in the direction of Thielt. The full consequences of the offensive depend on the ultimate line reached. Further progress is probable. Anyhow the enemy occupation of Belgium, also the Lille salient, is critical. The British and French operated under the Belgian Command.

It is reliably stated that the enemy retirement to the Hunting 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 Scarpe. 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 Yser floods attacked in Flanders this morning. Our attacking front extends from the Lys river at Werwieu to the hamlet of S. Peters on the Roulers-Menin road. By eight in the morning we had advanced to an average depth of 3,000 yards, and about 600 prisoners were sent back. We were then within 1,500 yards of Moorscelle. The Belgians were doing splendidly. By eight they had advanced 3,000 yards reaching the Rollegem-Capelle road and crossing the Roulers-Ledechem road in the vicinity of Denasp. The battle is now going on well.

London, Oct. 15.

An American *communiqué* says:—We resumed the advance Northward of Verdun against the strongest and strategically valuable positions. We passed beyond Canal and Romagne. Patrols are in Boisle-Banville and our attacking line penetrated St. Georges and Landres-St. Georges. We took 750 prisoners.

London, Oct. 15.

A Belgian *communiqué* 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 Handzame-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 Lichtervelde. On the right the Belgians, co-operating with the British operating further South, captured Wurckerlihoek and Lendeled, 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 Ostend this morning and reported it clear of the enemy. Admiral Sir R. Keyes landed in the afternoon.

TURKEY SEEKS SEPARATE PEACE.

London, Oct. 14.

Amsterdam.—The *Weser Zeitung's* Vienna correspondent 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 *pourparlers* with President Wilson. Turkey has not replied to this advice.

THE PEACE OFFENSIVE.

London, Oct. 15.

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

London, Oct. 14.

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 unanimous not to treat with the enemy until he is rendered completely harmless.

London, Oct. 15.

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

London, Oct. 10.

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.

London, Oct. 14.

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

There is reason to believe that the German telegraphs are being rigorously controlled by the Military. Hence more than usual caution is necessary in placing any construction upon the news allowed to get out of Germany.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

London, Oct. 10.

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 imminent; that there have been violent Pacifist demonstrations at Vienna and Budapest and that the Emperor is conferring with the anti-German Austro-Hungarian statesmen.

London, Oct. 14.

A message from Budapest states that Count Tisza in a speech admitted the possibility of the breaking up of the Dual Monarchy.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

London, Oct. 14.

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 Parliamentarism.

THE KAISER AND HIS ABDICATION.

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 Socialist 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 Delbrück, former Home Secretary, has been appointed Chief of the Kaiser's Civil Cabinet.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

Allahabad, Oct. 16.

A "ioneer" special cable says:—It is estimated the Allies have now captured a quarter of the German Artillery that was on 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 defeat 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 helplessness.

RUMOURED CAPITULATION OF GERMANY.

London, Oct. 16.

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

Amsterdam.—A Berlin message says that Germany accepts all President 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.

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 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 Rotterdamse 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.

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 Armistice achievements, said that it was the Navy's untiring 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 War.

The following passage from the *Vorwärts*, 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 such an end.

—The Ceylon Observer.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3829.

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

Deceased.

Kanapathy Suppiramaniam of Nallor

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Nagamma widow of Valray Pennuchchmy of Nallor

2. Sivanadiyan Sinnadurai do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Kanapathy Suppiramaniam of Nallor, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate, of the abovesaid deceased, Sellamma wife of Sivanadiyan Sinnadurai, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Doctor of Letters, District Judge, on July 24, 1918, in the presence of Mr. K. Somasundaram, Proctor, 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 intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before September 12, 1918, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

July 31, 1918.
Time to show cause extended to October 23, 1918.
P. E. Pieris,
District Judge.

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Printed and published by S. T. M. P.
Sithambaram Chettiar, for the Proprietors at
the Selva Prakash Press, Jaffna.