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Y. M. H. A. CHIVATERU, JAFFNA.—An extraordinary general meeting of the Association was held on Saturday the 2nd instant at 6.30 p.m. with Mr. C Arulambalam, Advocate and M L B Jaffna in the chair. Then the notice convening the meeting was read. Then the following election of office bearers took place. Patron: Mr. Casipillai, Retired Crown Proctor, Jaffna. President: Mr. A Cannagaratnam, Proctor, C and Editor "Ceylon Patriot"; Vice-Presidents: Mr. C Arulambalam, Advocate and M L B Jaffna; Dr. C Candiah, M B C M House Surgeon, Jaffna, Mr. R Subramaniam, Proctor, S C; Secretary: Mr. P Candiah C G R Jaffna; Treasurer: Mr. P Casipillai, Proctor, S C; Asst-Secretary: Mr. M. T. Thambab; Asst Treasurer: Mr. A S Muttusamy; Auditor: Mr. K Muttiah, Chief Clerk, Land Registry, Jaffna. Committee Members: President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer. Dr. S Thampillai, M. C. Deniyaya, Messrs. V Arumugam, R S M Anuradhapura, S Serravanamuttu, Head Clerk, Tempoo, Neboda, M Nagalingam Teacher, Ramaiahna College, S Thiagaraja, Surveyor Office, Jaffna, S Arunassalam, S S Pondiah, S S Cathiravelu and C Rajakariyasingham. Then the meeting came to a close at about 9 p.m. with the singing of Thevaram.—COR.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.—The next session of this College commences on January 4, 1919, and candidates wishing to join the College should submit their applications immediately. An Entrance Examination for those who have not passed the School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held on January 4, at the College. All students have to undergo a physical examination at the College, and only those of good physique are admitted. Further particulars will be forwarded on application.

NEW COTTON AND TOBACCO EXPERT.—We learn on enquiry that Mr. W. B. Wilson, who has arrived to take charge of Ceylon Cotton and Tobacco experiments, is an American from Kentucky, where he had considerable experience with tobacco, before going to South Africa in 1911 to take up the position of Tobacco and Cotton expert in the Department of Agriculture of South Africa. He has had varied experience with tobacco and with cotton in South Africa, and he will continue the experiments at Jaffna and begin others at Teldeniya.

WOMEN M. P.'s.—The Commons has passed the Second Reading of a Bill enabling women to become Members of Parliament without age qualification.

SULTAN OF PERAK DEAD.—Our Ipoh correspondent wires that the Sultan of Perak died this morning from influenza. The late Sultan was officially proclaimed at the Istana Nagara, Kuala Kangsar on the death of his father in January, 1916.

—“Straits Times,” Oct. 26.

CEYLON BOY SCOUTS, “OUR DUTY” EFFORTS.—All of the results have not come in yet, but many of the troops have done very well indeed. The reports from twenty-four troops to date total nearly Rs. 1200 00. Threes of the Jaffna troops came well up in the list of troop totals—St. Patrick's 1st Jaffna sent in Rs. 100/- the second highest total; Central 5th Jaffna sent Rs. 65/-; Hindu, 4th Jaffna, Rs. 62 81. Head quarters sends in the following notes regarding the work of two troops in the south. “Special mention must be made of the efforts of the 5th Colombo Pettah Wesleyan School troop who have so far sent in the highest contribution, Rs. 225/- Mr. Walter Mendis the Scoutmaster and his scouts ought to be congratulated on this splendid achievement. No details of the organisation and method of their attack are to hand just yet but there is no doubt that the merry men of 5th Colombo organised the scheme with that business acumen so characteristic of the locality which they worthily represent. Second Kandy, Trinity College, always tries to do work without being seen or heard of. But they cannot help coming into the lime-light of publicity this time; in addition to the sale of leaflets they busied themselves in one or two other schemes like the sale of book-marks, note paper, waste paper etc. They earned Rs. 1.75 by tree sawing and Rs. 2.50 by arranging book rooms and by other special work. The red cross bookmark ingeniously devised by 2nd Kandy will undoubtedly be a feature of future sales both in aid of the Red Cross as well as many other deserving causes. But it is only scouts like that other scouts should permit 2nd Kandy to reserve to themselves the right of stocking them and retailing them to the others who may draw their supplies as required. Any one who wishes to see a copy may obtain it from the Scoutmaster on payment of cents five plus postage.”—Cor.

AMERICA AND THE SETTLEMENT.—The Republican leaders of the United States, in reply to President Wilson's appeal for the election of a democratic Congress, are saying openly now what a good many people, not Americans, have been thinking for some time, at least since the present era of Peace pourpours commenced, namely that President Wilson is arrogating to himself powers that he does not possess for settling the War. If this means, as a well-informed correspondent told the “Madras Mail”, the other day, that it is feared that he will be in favour of a forgive-and-forget policy where Germany is concerned, the sympathies of all the Allies will be with the Republicans, who stand for a Peace by victory, and not by negotiation. President Wilson has said bluntly that Germany, under her present rulers, has no honour and her word is not to be trusted. Why, therefore, should he pay any regard to that claim for an honourable Peace which Germany demands? She has humiliated so many nations in the course of this War that some semblance of that humiliation should be a salutary lesson meted out to her. The code of honour prevailing among the Allies precludes this being as brutal and as unscrupulous as that imposed by Germany upon her victims. To that extent, at least, Germany will still be a gainer: whatever the Allies may do, her cup will not be as bitter as that which she made Belgium, Serbia, Roumania and Russia drink. Besides, notwithstanding what President Wilson may say, it must not be forgotten, as Mr. Winston Churchill reminded us the other day, that there was very little consideration for the honour of her opponents in the terms of Peace Germany declared she would offer when she thought she was top-dog in the War. Civilisation and humanity were to give place to German Militarism and Kultur, and the world would have been a sorry place to live in. Germany must never again be in a position to threaten that, and the Allies must see to it.—“Ceylon Observer”

INDIAN EDUCATIONIST IN COLOMBO.—The Hon. Mr. H. S. D. Education Commissioner of the Government of India, is at present on a visit to the Island and is a guest of Mr. E. B. Dabham, the Director of Education. He was present last night at the Army Y. M. C. A. and was one of those entertained to dinner by Mr. Valentine Soul, the Army Secretary.

INDIAN EDITORS IN LONDON.—London, Oct. 26 (delayed in transmission).—The visiting Indian journalists luncheoned with the Lord Provost of Glasgow. Mr. Mahub Alam, Provost of Glasgow. Mr. Alam, and replying to the toast of the guests, and their co-religionists in Turkey entered the enemy's camp, but their regret had not weakened their allegiance. They had readily gone to fight against their fellow Muslims, although the Kaiser had tried to hoodwink them by proclaiming himself a convert to Mahomedanism, aye, even a H. J.!

BURMA OIL RESOURCES.—The statement in the Industries Commission's report that the Burma oil fields are being rapidly drained must not be regarded (according to Rangoon information) as suggesting exhaustion in the near future. The Burma Oil Company has still the Singu field in reserve, and does not despair of finding other oil sites in Burma. The reduction of eighteen million gallons in the provincial output last year is undeniable, but far greater use is now being made of oil and by products than in the past. So far as the Burma Oil Company shareholders are concerned, they need have no fear, as in addition to the still great output in Burma, which is more profitably handled than before they have very valuable interests in the Anglo Persian Oil Company and other undertakings.

CEYLON SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The Ceylon Society of Arts has secured a show room in the Fort, Colombo, adjoining the Pettah Library. Several pictures have already been brought in there. The room will be formally opened in a few days.

OBITUARY.—It is with deep regret we have to record the sad and untimely death of Neelayathachyammal the beloved wife of Mr. S. Kandavanam, Head Overseer, Klang on Thursday the 7th instant. The deceased was 17 years old at the time of her death and was the daughter of Mr. R. Ponnampalam of the Fiscal's Office Jaffna. The deceased leaves behind her husband, an only daughter, father, three sisters, two brothers and a large circle of relations to bemoan her loss.

VICTORY CELEBRATIONS IN JAFFNA.

Nov. 7, 1918.

POINT PEDRO.—A meeting was convened by Mr. Vaidalingam, Police Magistrate, Point Pedro on the 4th instant to take steps to celebrate the success of the allies and the conclusion of an armistice with Turkey and Austria Hungary. In accordance with the arrangements made at the meeting services were held in all Christian Churches, and special Poojas were performed in the Hindu Temples on Wednesday morning. The evening the students of the Hartley College and of the Paloly Boys' English School assembled at the court premises and marched in procession round the town headed by the Scouts of the Hartley College carrying the Union Jack hoisted therein. A Public Meeting was then held at the court house presided over by the Police Magistrate who addressed the assembly on the great sacrifices of the allies and the great efforts made in successfully prosecuting the war commenced by the Central Powers and the beneficial results that are to accrue from the successes of the allies which have so far ended in the conclusion of an armistice with Austria-Hungary and Turkey. Revd. J. A. Barker proposed and advocate Culandivu seconded that a telegram be sent to His Excellency The Governor requesting him to convey to the British Government the congratulations and gratitude of the residents. Speeches were also made by Proctor Panupathy, Mr. Walton, and Revd. Thamotharam. The meeting terminated with the singing of National Anthem.

THE CHAVAKACHCHERI.—The event of the Turkish Armistice was celebrated with much eclat and pomp on the 7th instant by the Chief Clerk Mr. O. Venesitambay, the Manager, staff and students of the Driberg School. The Union Jack was taken in procession, with native Music, the school boys marching in front, in military style, round the town and back to the court house, where the gentlemen assembled consisting of the elite of the people, were treated with Thamprolam etc. The Revd. K. Chinnaambay then addressed the people explaining the great war and its result. The National Anthem was then sung, and His Majesty the King and President Wilson were vociferously cheered and with the salvation of the Union Jack the proceedings terminated. Those present joined greedily in the acclamation.—Cor.

CEYLON REFORMS IN PARLIAMENT.

QUESTION BY MR. MORRELL.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT AWAITED.

In the House of Commons Mr. Morrell asked on the 8th ultimo: If the Ceylon Reform League and Ceylon National Association cablegrams, ex-

pressing disappointment at the announcement that the time was inappropriate for considering reform, were received? Why Ceylon demands should not receive the same consideration as the Indian demands? Whether the Governor will be asked to furnish a report like Mr. Montagu's?

Mr. Haines, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied: The cablegrams were received. The Governor was instructed to inform him of his views, which will be considered, but no definite conclusions will be arrived at till a more opportune time. After examination of all the proposals the Governor will report.

Mr. Morrell asked: When Mr. Haines could not say.

THE CEYLON RIOTS.

Answering Mr. Morrell, Mr. Haines said that no memorials denying that there was an inquiry into cases of shooting were received. He could not give the number of those court-martialled or yet imprisoned.

—“Ceylon Daily News.”

WASHAWAY AT KURUNEGALA.

Heavy rain in Kurunegala on Thursday resulted in a serious washaway and a slight subsidence of the Railway line at the 614 mile post between Pothhera and Kurunegala, in consequence of which the train service on that line was temporarily discontinued. Another result was that Thursday night's train from Colombo to Talaimannar was seriously delayed at the breach, the driver of the train being unaware of the washaway until driving the train at usual at 80 miles an hour. Fortunately the engine and only a few wagons were derailed.

Meanwhile yesterday morning's train from Talaimannar, bringing the Indian Mails, was also held up at the place of obstruction as was also yesterday morning's train from Colombo to Talaimannar. The passengers of the three trains were then transferred to the two trains and the train which went from Colombo yesterday morning brought the Indian mails and passengers from the other train and reached Maradana at 2 p.m. The Indian mails and passengers were thus delayed seven hours.

REPAIRING THE LINE.

On receipt of information in Colombo Mr. W. L. Ficker, Assistant Traffic Manager, went to the scene of obstruction and superintended the work. A large labour force was working yesterday in repairing the line. Throughout Thursday night too a party of workmen were at work clearing the line and putting the derailed wagons and engines into order.

ATTEMPT TO DERAIL A TRAIN.

An attempt was made recently to derail the up Talaimannar train at Henaragoda. While passing Henaragoda it ran into two big stones which were placed on the rails. Much damage was done to the engine, and the train had to be held up. The culprit, a villager, has been arrested.

—“Observer.”

THE CEYLON NOTARIES ASSOCIATION.

A deputation of the Ceylon Notaries' Association waited on H. E. the Governor at Queen's House at noon on the 8th instant and read an address of welcome. The deputation was headed by Mudaliyar G. A. F. Senawiratne, President of the Association, and consisted of the following gentlemen besides the President:—Messrs. D. C. Wijayasinghe (Hon. Secretary), C. S. Leitau, A. D. John Perera Jayawardene (Vice-President), D. J. Jayawardene (Treasurer), D. Dias Diasanayake, and W. F. Samaratunge, the Assistant Secretary. Mudaliyar Senawiratne then read the Address.

His Excellency in reply thanked the members of the deputation for their kind good wishes and for the beautiful address. He had occasion, he said, to look into the matter in regard to the notarial profession to some extent and it might be possible for him to devise some means to meet the situation. However, the matter would receive his most careful consideration. It would also give him pleasure always to receive them on future occasions on any matters of importance and concern, as they involve questions regarding an important profession.

Mudaliyar Senawiratne thanked His Excellency for receiving the deputation and for the gracious words in reply.

The members of the Deputation then retired and were treated to refreshments before leaving Queen's House.

—“The Ceylon Daily News.”

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1917-18.

The following are extracts from the report of the Directors for the year ending 30th June, 1918:—

The Company's net profit during the year amounted to Rs. 1,05,69,797-10-10, which with the sum brought forward viz., Rs. 16,880-2-3 from the last year's account, makes a total sum of Rs. 1,08,880-7-13-1. After making all the payments from the year's revenue there will remain a balance of Rs. 67,927-15-1 which amount the Directors recommend should be carried forward. The rolling of steel for Government War purposes continued during the whole year under report and practically the whole steel capacity of the Works was devoted to supplying rails and other steel materials to the munitions board for Mesopotamia, Egypt, &c. A large amount of sanitary work has been done and the health conditions have considerably improved. During the year under report, the 8 Jua Colliery has been acquired. It is a working colliery. Two further Collieries, Panthottampore and Ovrappore which are Gas Coal properties, have also been acquired. The development of the properties is being planned on modern lines and arrangements are being made to use the latest mining machinery and equipment which would reduce manual labour to a minimum. The production of coke and bye products was satisfactory. In the town department additional bungalows and other buildings were completed during the year. Girls' School and about 100 other residential buildings are under construction. A modern type up to date office steel building with seven storeys has been designed. This will

serve as a model for other steel buildings in India. The work will be pushed as much as materials are available. The Hospital building has been extended and improved and is now capable of accommodating a larger number of indoor patients. A new hospital has been designed and will be soon put under construction. The site has been selected. The Hospital is designed for accommodating 800 beds. The building to be put up at present will accommodate 100 patients and extensions will be made as necessity arises, but the plans are prepared in such a way that the ultimate requirements have been kept in mind. The health of the town has continued good during the past year.

In view of the rise in prices and the profiteering tendencies of retail merchants, the Directors have sanctioned the purchase of grain, salt, etc., and their supply to the labourers and work-people at Sakchi. For carrying out this work the Servants of India Society have planned the services of Mr. A. V. Thakkar for one year. Mr. Thakkar has proceeded to Sakchi and is doing useful work among the people. The purchase of rice and other grains is made by the Company and these are supplied to certain dealers at Sakchi who sell retail to the work people charging only 5 per cent. more than the actual cost price. This contemplated to make similar arrangements for the supply of cloth suitable for the requirements of the working class population.

—“M. Times,” Nov. 8.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

THE MAHARAJAH'S ADDRESS.

In course of his speech at the first Convocation of Mysore University, His Highness the Maharaja said:—It is my earnest desire that the higher education of women should be increasingly developed, and I wish I could have been seen not one but ten lady graduates before me to-day. I look forward to the time when every District in Mysore will be supplied with trained lady graduate teachers. Our University attaches great importance to the study of vernaculars which are made compulsory throughout the course. The Publication Bureau is doing useful work in encouraging publication of books, written in good idiomatic Kanna. I am particularly interested in the means which are being adopted to encourage the study of Sanskrit. The Sanskrit Library which is under a reorganised Committee, will find a fuller scope for its activities when it enters into possession of the new building now under construction. I trust that the University will do all in its power to foster the study of our mother tongue and of Sanskrit—the two languages which must always command the sympathy and interest of all educated Mysoreans. After alluding to the importance of University Extension lectures, tutorial systems and hostel arrangements, which are steadily improved by the University, His Highness said:—Education cannot be confined to intellectual effort—its physical, moral and social aspects should receive their due attention even in a teaching University. The erection of Union buildings, both here and at Bangalore is an important step in this direction; and I hope that some workable scheme of physical culture with voluntary medical inspection may be shortly introduced. A cricket pavilion has been built at Mysore; and I hope that a swimming bath will before long give our students a new form of exercise and recreation; but even more significant than all signs of activity and progress which I have touched on, is the fact that the Mysore University has been particularly jealous in maintaining the high standard of its examinations and that its authorities the importance of appointing outside examiners. In our enthusiasm for our University we must not forget that its efficiency largely depends on the schools which serve as its feeders. Already our University is trying to improve these institutions by setting a high standard for the Entrance Examination, by prescribing curricula on collegiate classes, and by inspection and general supervision. My Government have only recently sanctioned very generous grants for a better equipment of their important classes. There is unfortunately limit to the resources which my Government can afford to place at the disposal of the University. The cost of higher education is steadily increasing; and if educational opportunities are to be open to all my subjects and not confined to the richer classes only, public support must be forthcoming in an even increasing degree. I am glad to learn that during the short period of its existence the University has overlooked the spontaneous liberality of many public-spirited citizens and has received endowments to the value of over one lakh of rupees. Continuing, His Highness said:—It is only fitting that I should prefer on this public occasion to the wonderful succession of victories which are crown the arms of the British and Indian armies and their Allies in the terrible war which has hung like a cloud over the civilised world for over four years. Thank God, the cloud is lifting and the victory of the cause of justice and liberty seems to be actual in sight. But though the cloud of the war is showing a silver lining, we are grieved to say that we are passing through a dark period of adverse season and an epidemic disease which cannot but sadden us all. The monsoon has failed in many parts of the State and a prolonged drought and war conditions have raised the cost of the necessities of life to famine prices. Added to this, a severe influenza epidemic has appeared and raised the mortality to alarming proportions. I appeal to the public to fight the scourge with courage by means of an effective local organization, and mutual help. I have directed that no expenditure should be slanted or efforts spared on measures of relief so far as they lie in the power of my Government and I may assure people that my own thoughts are constantly with them in their suffering and bereavement. His Highness acknowledged the debt of gratitude which His Highness and the people of Mysore owed to Sir Visva Narayana, the Dewan to whose patriotism, enthusiasm and unflinching advocacy more than anything else the University owed its existence. In conclusion, His Highness addressed the graduates and asked them to bear in mind the eloquent words of Mr. A. quith in his Rectorial address at the University of Aberdeen when he said:—“Keep always with you wherever your course may lie, the best and most nourishing gift that the Universe can bestow—courage. It is the example of great achievement, the conclusion of great effort. So equipped you can face with calm perspiration the buffets of circumstances, the onsets of fortune, all inscrutable vicissitudes of life.”

—“The Bengalee.”

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, Nov. 4.

An American *communiqué* says:—The First American Army continued their successes, capturing today 19 villages. The enemy lost heavily in consequence of the continuous blows of the past month, and a surprise force renewed the attack on Nov. 1st. Prisoners report that the enemy organisations are thrown in the greatest confusion. Several complete batteries and battalions were captured. Over 5,000 prisoners and 100 guns were taken. We advanced twelve miles on a front of 18 in the past three days. We seized the heights, enabling a canonade of the Montmedy-Lougyon Conflans Railways.

A French *communiqué* says:—The severe battle in Argonne resulted in the complete success of the Fourth French and American Armies. The enemy desperately defended the main crossings and then clung most tenaciously to the wooded heights, but the resistance collapsed before the rush of our troops who stormed several villages and occupied Vaucourt and Chesno Woods. The prisoners and booty are not yet counted.

A Belgian *communiqué* says:—We continued the pursuit of the retreating enemy notwithstanding the difficulties of the ground, cut up with watercourses and canals with the crossings destroyed. We reached the line from a mile West of Selauc, East of Etvelde, through Langerbrugge, Evergem and Trochennes. We captured, after a sharp fight the Northern approaches of Ghent.

London, Nov. 5.

F. M. Sir D. Haig says:—The Fourth, Third and First British Armies attacked between the Sambre Canal at Oisy and the Scheldt, Northward of Valenciennes. On the whole of this 80-mile front the British and New Zealanders broke in deeply into the enemy's positions and took over 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns. On the right of the attack the First and 32nd Divisions attacked in conjunction with the French Southwards of them. These Divisions with great dash and gallantry stormed the formidable line of the Sambre Canal, overcame the resistance and reached a depth of three miles Eastward thereof. The First Division under General Strickland, after capturing Caillon, forced the passages of the Canal opposite Caillon and near the lock two miles Southwards. At the latter point, assisted by Engineers, the Comers crossed the Canal in six minutes. The First Division captured Fismy Hamirive, La Groise and took 1,500 prisoners. On the left the 32nd Division crossed the Osa Canal after severe fighting and captured Roudensham. We cleared the line of the Canal, Southwards and Northwards of this village, and captured Mazières, La Folie and Samberton. In the centre we attacked the Western face of Fort de Normal. Infantry and tanks drove the enemy from the Western outskirts and captured Soyères, Preux au Bois Heq, Fatoz and Louvignies. The 25th Division forced the crossings of the Sambre Canal opposite Landreches which was captured. Further North the 18th 50th Divisions penetrated the Forest and are still advancing. The 38th Division reached Les Grand Bepatures and the 17th captured Loquignol in the centre of the Forest. There was severe fighting at La Queeny where New Zealanders repulsed a strong counter-attack, inflicting heavy losses. We passed South and North of this fortified town and are now several miles Eastward thereof. We drove out the enemy from his new positions on the Anulle River. Guards captured Preux au Sart. The 24th captured Wargnies-le-Petit and Wargnies-le-Grand. The Canadians progressed on the right bank of the Scheldt and passed beyond Eberenz and Onasing. Our advance continues on the whole battle front.

A French *communiqué* says:—Our repeated successes compelled the enemy to carry out a fresh retreat at several points of the front. With unwavering ardour we maintained close contact with the Germans. North-East of Guise we have occupied Bergetes-sur-Sambre where 200 civilians were freed. Along the whole front of the First Army we resumed this morning our attacks and progressed between the Peron and the Serre. We captured Bois-le-Pargup and North of Sisaone we reached the line passing Froimont sugar refinery, West of Autremencourt Cuirieux, Gondelancourt, and Macheourt. Our advance guards supported by Artillery are progressing. Between Soissons and Chateau Porcien we penetrated all parts of the Hunding position, where the enemy was still holding out, forcing the enemy to withdraw. Our advance is general between the East of St. Quentin-le-Petit and the outskirts of Lary.

The series of battles raging on the West front from Valenciennes to Stenay promise to prove the most stupendous conflict of the War. It is a mistake to suppose that the Allies are only engaged with the rearwards of an enemy retreating according to plan. On the contrary the Germans are being forced to fight their hardest by attacks which threaten to achieve the enemy's strategic collapse, and the successes gained by the Allies has been against immense concentrations of strength, striving most determinedly to hold vital points. Marshal Foch, adhering to his angle front, is steadily reducing the enemy area of manoeuvre, and squeezing him against the Ardennes hills from the West and South, robbing him of mobility in a fashion which is likely to prove disastrous before long. As his strategic position becomes more hopeless, his strength is being deeply eaped. Already his exit via Metz is fast closing as a result of the American approach to Stenay. The objective of the Americans is Montmedy gap and the Languyon-Mezieres Hiron railway from which they are less than seven miles distant. The cutting of this railway will mean severing the communications between the German Northern Armies based on Liege, and the Southern Armies based on Luxembourg, which will be divided by the Ardennes wedge, forcing the whole German line from the Sambre Northwards to retreat to the Antwerp Namur positions. If the enemy attempts to divert Eastern Forces to the Meuse Line, these will be increasingly congested by the British advance South of Valenciennes. Sir D. E. Haig's forces yesterday broke one of the enemy's strongest strategic positions approaching important communications whose vital point is more junction. The Germans are here fighting their hardest to prevent the British from turning "normal forest, a great natural screen, troops by impregnable, which covers the approach

to Mauberge. Never throughout the War have the Allied Armies proved higher in quality, they have resisted the temptation to take for things easily against the enemy only too anxious to surrender territory, but are fighting most vigorously to deliver a knockout blow which the experts anticipate may be imminent.

AUSTRIA'S TROUBLES.

London, Nov. 4.

Copenhagen.—The "Berliner Tagblatt" says that a Vienna message states that the Emperor, on Nov. 2nd, conferred with Cabinet Ministers and Party leaders and announced his intention to abdicate and go to Switzerland.

Amsterdam.—A Vienna message states that Herr Statthalder and other Austrian authorities left Trieste on Wednesday when the Public Welfare Committee, consisting of Italians and Slovenes, took over the administration. The Committee sent a torpedo boat to Venice to request the Commander of the Entente Fleet to occupy Trieste and prevent excoases by the Austrian troops fleeing from Italy. It is expected that an American squadron will occupy Trieste.

HUNGARY'S PEACEFUL RESOLUTION.

London, Nov. 4.

Zurich.—A wireless message, issued from Budapest in French on Saturday night, addressed to the people of the world, states that the Hungarian people have accomplished a peaceful Revolution. They have shattered the yoke of their oppressors and have established an independent State. The Note repudiates the responsibility for the world War of the Hungarian people, who are laying down their arms, desiring peace and declaring the fraternity and equality of all inhabitants, Magyar and non-Magyar, alike. An appeal is made to the free nations of the world to preserve the territorial integrity of Hungary.

ITALY TO STAND BY ALLIES.

London, Nov. 5.

Rome.—It is officially stated that Italy will stand by the Allies until Germany is defeated.

AUSTRIAN ARMY DESTROYED.

London, Nov. 4.

An Italian official message says:—The Austro-Hungarian Army has been destroyed. It suffered most heavy losses and left in our hands 300,000 prisoners and 5,000 guns.

ITALY'S VICTORY.

London, Nov. 4.

Rome.—Three million Italian troops are freed by the Armistice and are now ready to throw in their weight against Germany. This sentiment was repeatedly expressed by various speakers to great crowds of demonstrators who paraded the streets by torchlight all night long. The crowd answered:—"Down with Germany and the Kaiser!" "Viva Alsace-Lorraine, Belgium and England."

BULGARIAN REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED.

London, Nov. 5.

Copenhagen.—According to a Berlin message King Boris has fled to Vienna. A Bulgarian Republic has been proclaimed.

THE ELECTION.

London, Nov. 5.

It is stated that a meeting of the Whips yesterday settled the plans for an official election campaign. It is expected that the polling day will be December 7th.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMISTICE.

London, Nov. 5.

The Press Bureau says:—The first Armistice conditions with Austria-Hungary are Military clauses.

The first clause provides for the immediate cessation of hostilities by land, sea and air.

The second for the total demobilisation of the Austro-Hungarian Army, and the immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the front from the North Sea to Switzerland within the Austro-Hungarian territory, limited as in Clause Three below. There shall only be maintained as an organised Military force a maximum of twenty Divisions, reduced to pre-War Peace effectives. Half the Divisional Corps and Army Artillery and equipment shall be collected at points to be indicated by the Allies and the United States of America for delivery to them, beginning with all such material as exists in the territories to be evacuated.

The third clause provides for the evacuation of all the territories invaded by Austro-Hungary since the beginning of the War, the withdrawal to be within such periods as are determined by the Commanders-in-Chief of the Allied Forces on each front of the Austro-Hungarian Armies, behind a line fixed as follows:—

From Pizunbrall to North of the Stelvio it will follow the crest of the Rhetian Alps to the sources of the Adige and Eisach, passing thence by the Mounts Reichen and Brenner and the heights Oetz and Ziller. The line thence turns South, crossing Mount Toblach and meeting the present frontier of the Carnic Alps. It follows this frontier to Mount Tarvis and after Tarvis the watershed of the Julian Alps and the watershed of the Col di Podlanec and Idria. From this point the line turns South-East towards Schneeberg, excluding the whole basin of the Save and its tributaries. From Schneeberg it descends towards the Coast in such a way as to include Castra, Mataglia and Volosca in the evacuated territories.

All the territories thus evacuated shall be occupied by the troops of the Allies and United States. All the Military and Railways equipment, including coal, within these territories to be left *in situ* and surrendered to the Allies according to the special orders by the Commanders-in-Chief of the Forces of the associated Powers on the different fronts. No new destruction, pillage or requisition shall be done by the enemy troops in territories to be evacuated and occupied by the associated Powers.

GERMAN DELEGATION TO WESTERN FRONT.

London, Nov. 5.

Amsterdam.—A Berlin official message states that a German delegation to conclude an Armistice and take up Peace negotiations has left Berlin for the Western Front.

GERMANY AND THE ARMISTICE.

London, Nov. 5.

In the Commons Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Supreme War Council had considered the

answer they should make to President Wilson regarding Germany's Armistice proposals, and had arrived at a complete agreement regarding the conditions, which had been transmitted to Mr. Wilson, with the request that he would inform the German Government that if they wished to know these conditions they should apply to Marshal Foch in the usual Military form. (Loud cheers). If application were made, it had been decided that a British Naval representative should be associated with Marshal Foch at the Conference. Whatever the German reply might be, the associated Powers awaited the issue with perfect confidence. (Loud cheers).

London, Nov. 7.

Washington.—President Wilson informs Germany that Marshal Foch is authorised to receive German representatives and to communicate the terms of the Armistice to them.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMISTICE.

London, Nov. 5.

In the Commons, after announcing the terms of the Austrian Armistice, the Premier emphasized that the most important point was that they gave the Allies the free use of Austro-Hungarian territory, and communications, for the purpose of the operations of War. In view of the fact that events during the past few weeks had liberated all the Allied forces for a great, converging attack on Germany, the full significance of the terms would be apparent to all. (Cheers.) He was glad to be able to announce that by a unanimous decision of the Governments concerned Marshal Foch had been placed in supreme direction of the Forces operating against Germany on all fronts. (Loud cheers.)

London, Nov. 6.

The utmost confusion and disorder reign in Austria-Hungary. Soldiers are deserting and rushing to their homes after plundering the Military stores. War prisoners are escaping homewards as best they can. Railways are dislocated, the soldiers monopolising the trains. There were many fatal accidents. Convicts are breaking out of the prisons unhindered. A Republic was proclaimed at Vorarlberg where a National Guard was formed to defend property, but is powerless to restrain the hordes of returning troops who are pillaging and tearing down the Imperial emblems. The Bavarians are alarmed and have closed the frontier against Vorarlberg.

SHIP CONSTRUCTION.

London, Nov. 6.

The Admiralty announces that the United Kingdom, Allied and Neutral merchant ship construction in the third quarter of 1918 totalled 1,884,000 tons, of which the United Kingdom output is 411,895. The former figure exceeds the losses from all causes by nearly half-a-million tons. The United Kingdom output in October was 186,000, making 1,311,000 since Jan. 1st compared with 892,000 in the corresponding period last year.

DISTURBANCES AT KIEL.

London, Nov. 6.

With reference to the Kiel Mutiny, the *Fremdenblatt* states that the Reichstag Socialist leaders, Herren Hasse and Ledebour, have been summoned to Kiel for the purpose of completing the Local Committee. Three Companies of Infantry which arrived at Kiel immediately joined the Revolutionaries and a Fourth Company on arrival was disarmed. The Hussars were then hurried up, but when they were an hour out of Kiel sailors, armed with machine-guns, forced them back. The Soldiers' Council ordered the officers to remain at their posts and obey the instructions of the Council, which controls the food supplies. The Governor of Kiel, Admiral Southon, has been temporarily arrested. He has granted all the Sailors' demands, including the abolition of the salute. The sailors declare that they will not return to the ships until Peace is signed. They state that they have established a Guard, armed with machine-guns, on all the warships at Kiel and have thereby rendered the approach of the authorities impossible.

Amsterdam.—German papers report serious disturbances at Kiel on Nov. 3rd, owing to Naval men and civilians attempting to release imprisoned mutinous sailors. The crowd committed excesses. The attempt was only abandoned after the Military had fired, killing 8 and wounding 29.

Amsterdam.—A Cologne message says that a very serious mutiny broke out at Kiel today. The battleships "Kaiser" and "Schleswig" hoisted the red flag after a conflict between Officers and sailors in which 20 Officers, including two Captains, were killed. The Kiel garrison refused to go to the harbour. The crews of the battleships secured complete mastery and threatened to blow up the vessels if attacked.

GERMANS APPEAL FOR ARMISTICE.

London, Nov. 7.

A wireless French official message contains an announcement from Marshal Foch to the German High Command as follows:—If the German Plenipotentiaries wish to meet Marshal Foch to ask for an Armistice, they must advance to the French outposts via Chiny, Fourmies, La Capelle and the Guise road. Orders have been given that they be received and conducted to the place of interview.

London, Nov. 6.

It is stated in the Lobby of the Commons that the German Armistice Delegation has reached the Allied lines.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMISTICE.

London, Nov. 6.

Paris.—Impressive scenes were witnessed in the Chamber when M. Clemenceau stated the terms of the Austrian Armistice. Loud and prolonged cheers greeted his announcement that the conditions were identical in spirit with those dictated to Turkey and Bulgaria. The aged Premier, in a voice broken with emotion, paid a great tribute to England's gigantic help in the victory which was dawning. "Look," he said, "at the prodigies of valour the British have accomplished on the fields of battle in France and Flanders." (Loud cheers). Amid renewed cheers the Premier paid a similar tribute to the Americans.

Reliable news shows that the Hungarians have refused to permit six German Divisions under Mackensen on the Danube to retire through Hungary. It is assumed that they will fall into our hands, together with German troops and artillery in Caucasia.

—The Ceylon Observer.

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3645.

Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of Sitamparappillai Sangarappillai of Araly South late of Vankulamkundan in Selangor Deceased.

Sivakkolunthu widow of Sangarappillai of Araly South

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Yalappillai widow of Ponnampalam of Araly South
2. Kanapattar Sithamparappillai & wife
3. Sinnaschi of Maibakal
4. Murugar Sinnappu of do. and wife
5. Thangamattu of do.
6. Teyvanal widow of Ampalayanar of do.
7. Amirtham widow of Appapillai of Chulipuram
8. Arumugam Chinniah of do. now of Alor Star, Gtira Kedah
9. Arumugam Mailvaganam now employed as a Dresser, General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur
10. Thamotharappillai Navaratnam now of Taling, Perak
11. Thamotharappillai Muttutampi of Chulipuram
12. Thamotharappillai Vaittilingam of Chulipuram
13. Thamotharappillai Suppliah of do.
14. Vairamattu Thamotharappillai of do. The 11th, 12th, and 13th Respondents, are minors appearing by their Guardian *ad litem* the 14th Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Sivakkolunthu widow of Sangarappillai of Araly South, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased, Sithamparappillai Sangarappillai, coming on for disposal before J. Homer Vanniasingam, Esq., Acting District Judge, on September 24, 1918, in the presence of Mr. S. Sittampalam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated August 19, 1918, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before November 16, 1918, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

September 28, 1918.

F. E. Pieris,
District Judge.

Dr. N. Paramanathan, M. B.

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