

# The Hindu Organ.

"Arise! Awake! and stop not till the goal is reached."

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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## NOTICE.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3689.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Chellamuttu wife of Valliar Vairamuttu of Thumpalai

Deceased.  
Ampalavar Kanthappan of ThumpalaiVs.  
Valliar Vairamuttu of Thumpalai

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Ampalavar Kanthappan of Thumpalai, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Chellamuttu wife of Valliar Vairamuttu, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, District Judge, on October 24, 1918, in the presence of Mr. K. Kanakasabai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated October 17, 1918, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the sole surviving brother 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 November 21, 1918, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,  
District Judge.

October 29, 1918.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3680.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Annapillai wife of Kandar Sithampari of Anakkoddai

Deceased.  
Sithampari Vaitilingam of Anakkoddai

Vs.

1. Sithampari Ramalingam of do.
2. Murugesu Sinnappah alias Vailiparam and wife
3. Kadirasi Pillai of do.
4. Sithampari Sinniah of do.
5. Kandar Sithampari of do. The 4th Respondent is an insane person appearing by his guardian-ad-litem the 5th Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Sithampari Vaitilingam of Anakkoddai, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Annapillai wife of Kandar Sithampari, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, District Judge, on October 2, 1918, in the presence of Mr. M. Canapathy Pillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated October 1, 1918, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is an heir 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 November 26, 1918, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,  
District Judge.

November 5, 1918.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3699.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Murugesar Kovindar of Tholpuram

Deceased.  
Chellamuttu widow of Murugesar Kovindar of Tholpuram

Vs.

Murugesar Appasahai of Tholpuram

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Chellamuttu widow of Murugesar Kovindar of Tholpuram praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Murugesar Kovindar of Tholpuram coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, District Judge, on November 4, 1918, in the presence of Mr. M. Canapathy Pillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated November 1, 1918, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the 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 Respondent or any other person shall, on or before November 28, 1918, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,  
District Judge.

November 8, 1918.

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## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the leases of the markets named below will be sold by public auction at the Grand Bazaar building on Wednesday the 11th December 1918 commencing at 10 A.M. for the period from 1st January to 31st December 1919.

2. Notices giving particulars of the leases are posted up at this Office and at the Office of the Jaffna Magistrate.

3. Any further information regarding the above leases may be obtained from the Secretary of the Board.

Markets referred to:—

1. Grand Bazaar
2. Small Bazaar
3. Kaikula Bazaar
4. Muthirachanthai
5. Thaddatheruchanthai.

P. C. NICHOLAS Mudaliar,  
For Chairman, L. B.Local Board Office,  
Jaffna, 12th November, 1918.ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS  
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	Rs. Cts.
Mr. V. Sivacolanthu, Kahawatte	10 00
C. K. Phillips, Jaffna	2 50
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Ceylon Tamil Association, Ipoh	18 98



## The Hindu Organ.

Jaffna, Thursday, November 14, 1918.

## THE GERMAN SURRENDER.

The news of German Surrender reached Jaffna on the night of the 11th instant and the ringing of bells in Churches, Temples and Schools in the town of Jaffna, announced to the people the happy news, that the crushing blow dealt to the enemy in Belgium and France, made it impossible for the German forces to continue the war any longer and that the German delegates were driven to sign the terms of the Armistice proposed by Marshal Foch. The greatest war in the history of the world in which the forces of evil, who disregarded the honour of the pledged word, who treated solemn treaties as mere scraps of paper and whose conduct was characterized by treachery and deceit, were opposed to the forces of right and justice, which upheld the sacredness of treaties and the freedom of small Nations. The victory of the Allies is not merely the overthrow of German militarism, it is the utter defeat of the belief in the justice of might and the triumph of right and truth—the eternal principles that must guide alike the relations between individuals and between nations. What would be the history of the world if instead of the victory of the forces that fought for righteousness, the forces that believed that might was right had triumphed? The eleventh of November 1918, marks a new epoch in the history of the world, a day that will ever be remembered as inaugurating a new order of things in political life and national aspirations. It witnesses the death groans of autocracy and the birth pangs of the free institutions of democracy and the free and unhampered growth of states which are broad-based on the will and affection of the people. The peace conference that will speedily follow the cessation of hostilities on all fronts, raises hopeful visions of a league of Nations, a lasting peace, and unparalleled prosperity and political advancement all over the world. This great war in which millions have fought, in which millions have died and millions have been maimed for life, which has been actively waged over three continents and in which the forces from all the five continents, composed of all the races of the world have participated and which was fought with ruthless ferocity on land, on sea and in the air, with formidable and unheard of weapons of destruction that human science and ingenuity can devise, it is confidently hoped will end war on the face of the earth.

There is cause for rejoicing in every country of the Allies, over this victory. Within the British Empire there will not be one place that will not heartily rejoice on this happy occasion. Every unit of the Empire has loyally and cheerfully contributed its men and money to-

wards the vigorous prosecution of the war, to uphold the honour of the Empire. There was no sacrifice that they counted too much and according to their sacrifice will be their joy in the hour of victory. The unity of the empire was put to its severest test by the war and to-day it emerges out of it strong and unbroken. The lessons of the great war will still more cement the solidarity of its constituent parts. On the battle field, in the face of common dangers, fighting side by side for a common cause, the Indian and the Ceylonese, the Canadian and the Australian, the Englishman and the Scotchman and the Irishman, must have felt not only the comradeship in arms, but the fellowship of citizens of a common empire and the kinship of a common humanity.

It is no doubt a day of thanks-giving to God and rejoicing; but we cannot forget in the midst of our joys the tens of thousands of noble souls that have laid down their lives for upholding the honour of their country, in vindication of the principles of right and justice and for the freedom of oppressed Nations. Their heroism and noble self-sacrifice is the foundation of the peace of the world and salvation from the bondage of brutal force. Future generations will bless their names for the blood they have shed for the freedom of Nations.

## LOCAL &amp; GENERAL.

WEATHER.—It has begun to rain again after a spell of fine weather for some days.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS AT JAFFNA.—The Boy Scouts were the first in Jaffna to celebrate the occasion of Germany's Surrender. The various troops in and out of Jaffna assembled on the esplanade under the Command of Commissioner Miller and were addressed to by the Government Agent Mr. B. Horsburgh, Rev John Beckel, Principal, Jaffna College, and by Mr. N. Selvadurai, Principal, Jaffna Hindu College.

THE PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, to order that Friday and Saturday, November 15 and 16, 1918, shall be observed as Public and Bank Holidays, in celebration of the conclusion of an armistice with Germany and the cessation of hostilities. Saturday, November 16, 1918, will also be observed as a Customs and Postal Holiday.

THE SURRENDER OF GERMANY.—The Surrender of Germany is being celebrated locally with great enthusiasm. As a signal of the welcome news, the steamers in Colombo harbour whistled last night for two or three minutes. The whistling was heard at a great distance from the Port. From an early hour this morning a blue ensign was hoisted at the top of the flag-staff at the Colombo Signal Station. Four steamers of various colours ran from the yard arm of the flagstaff to the ground. The office of the Master-Attendant was also decorated today. The decorations in Government and Mercantile offices and other business places which were being kept up since last week were being renewed today, by the addition of more flags, several places which were not decorated last week were receiving attention today, on receipt of the good news. —"Observer," N. v. 12.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday under the Presidency of His Excellency the Governor.

JAFFNA SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.—A Meeting of the Committee of this League was held at the Commercial Academy Jaffna on Monday 4th November with Mr. N. Selvadurai as A in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting was read and confirmed. The committee went through the work done by the Secretary for relieving the distressed during the epidemic, the management of the night school and the collection made on "Our Day" October 24th. It was resolved (1) that a sum of Rs 47 19 be voted out to meet the various bills. (2) That this League accept the services of the Scouts of the Hindu College. (3) That Mr. C. D. A. Sherrard be appointed a Member of the Committee for Mr. V. Ramasathan transferred to Batticaloa. (4) That the Secretary call for the papers connected with the show held at the Court House Jaffna from the Government Agent and (5) that Messrs. N. Selvadurai (Pres) C. Arumambalam, S. Ignatius, V. M. Muthucumaran (Manager), S. Comaraswami and the Secretary be appointed a Sub Committee to consider and report on the organization and Management of the proposed Exhibition next year.

BRITISH COTTON TRADE AND JAPANESE COMPETITION.—London, Oct. 31.—The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has drawn the attention of the Cotton Control Board to the fact that Japanese and other cotton goods supplied to India and China at prices which render British competition impossible and that the Japanese are acquiring control of many classes of goods hitherto almost exclusively supplied by Great Britain. The Control Board replied that the problem was under consideration.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—Mr. K. C. Mookjee, a Calcutta graduate, has been elected lecturer of Bengali in Oxford University.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.—Calcutta Nov. 7.—Apparently the influenza epidemic in Calcutta is assuming serious proportions. Influenza mortality in the city was on the 1st instant 54, on the 2nd 50, on the 3rd 51 and on the 4th 56. Under instructions from the Director of Public Instruction all schools and colleges in Calcutta are closed for a fortnight. —"M. Mail."

BY TRAIN ACROSS THE CHANNEL.—Although the Channel is still a dream, trains are now running direct from England to France by means of the Channel Ferry. For some time coaches and wagons have been transported for use on the French Railways, but a train has now actually crossed, complete with passengers and luggage. The ferry is a broad boat, whose deck is laid with rails, which receive the train direct from the quay of departure. The train is broken into sections, each of which is made immovable on the ferry deck rails. The boat starts, and when she has made the crossing the train is run on the arrival quay, still in its sections. Then it is re-assembled, and resumes its journey on land. At present the ferry is entirely under the control of the Military authorities, and is used for Military purposes only.

PLUMBAGO DIGGING RESUMED.—With Peace in sight and a fair demand for plumbago of all grades, we hear from Kautare, diggers have resumed work at the Pasdum Korale pits. Capitalists from Colombo have been buying up crude stuff at much better rates than were lately prevailing. Those who hold unworked plumbago have shown no great anxiety to dispose of their stuff. Large pits, closed some time ago, have resumed work. The general outlook is now firm and hopeful.

Y. M. H. A. (PETTAH) JAFFNA.—At the last meeting on Saturday the 9th instant a paper on "The two great Novels of English Literature" was read by Dr. N. Paramasathan in the Jaffna Hostel Hall commencing at 6.30 p.m. At the next meeting on Saturday the 16th instant "The White Lotus" will be read in the Hostel Hall commencing at 6.30 p.m. —Cor.

Y. M. H. A. CHULUPURAM.—At the weekly meeting held on Sunday the 10th ultimo in the Association Hall Mr. R. Tambiah the Tamil Pandit delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture on the real "Mahakavyam" of Subramania Kavayana. The lecture was very highly appreciated by the large audience who listened to with greater enthusiasm. The meeting began by 4 p.m. and came to an end by 6 p.m. with the singing of Devaram and words of thanks to the lecturer. —Cor.

INDIAN EDITORS IN LONDON.—London, Nov. 2.—Lord Burnham, presiding at the reception of the Indian Editors at the Stationers' Hall by the Empire Press Union, regretted that the Union had not hitherto embraced the vernacular Press, but hoped that its participation would be the outcome of that informal conference. The fact that Turkey was out of the War was very largely due to the magnificent qualities shown by the Indian Army in the field, India's comradeship in this War of ideas must have a profound effect upon her future relations with the rest of the Empire. The Lord Mayor assured the Editors of a hearty welcome to the City, and regretted that the multiplicity of his engagements during the last few days at the Mansion House had prevented his asking them to accept hospitality there. He assured them of the profound interest London took in India. Mr. Sandbrook, in replying, said they were pleased to note that the gallantry of Indian troops was widely recognised here; he hoped that it would not be overlooked that the small European community had shared to the full in the sacrifices of the War. The Editors will proceed to the front on Saturday.

JAPANESE OFFICIALS IN INDIA.—Karaichi, Nov. 6.—Mr. Tezubei Nakajima, Financial Secretary to the Imperial Japanese Government, and Mr. K. Saito, Secretary to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Japan, are at present in Karaichi on a tour in which they are studying the economic and financial conditions of India. The Secretaries are accompanied by Mr. S. Nakamura of the Imperial Finance Department, Tokio. The party go to Lahore on Friday.

—"M. Times."

OBITUARY.—We regret to chronicle the death of Mr. N. Edwin Wijayasekera, the third son of the late Mr. N. S. Fernando, and the senior partner of Messrs. N. S. Fernando & Co., Colombo. He was 31 years of age when he died and leaves behind a widow four children and a host of other relations with all of whom much sympathy will be felt in their sad bereavement.

## HUNS HUMILED.

## THE FINAL SURRENDER.

"We shall never sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium recovers in full measure all, and more than all, she has sacrificed; until France is adequately assured against the menace of aggression; until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the Military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed."



Thus spoke Mr. Asquith in the memorable days of 1914; and though the armistice of the Armistice are not to hand at the moment of writing, we may be assured that the fullest guarantees have been insisted upon that will bring about this result. One thing we are convinced of and that is that the Military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed. The invincible Army—which was in a few short months to crush France, then Russia, then England—has at length been routed, and the signing of the Armistice alone saved it from the greatest Military defeat the world was likely to have ever known. The terms of the Armistice we may be sure are sufficiently drastic, but none the less the German Army and the German people have got off lightly. Beyond the Allied air raids the German Empire has experienced nothing of the horrors of War. The fair fields of France have been drenched with blood. Whole districts have been laid waste and rendered sterile by shell fire and by the hostility of the enemy. Belgium has been ravaged, and despoiled of its people and its money. In short the cockpit of Europe has had a terrible experience, never previously believed to have been possible. Germany has been saved all this; and though the conditions of the Armistice are strict, and though the terms of Peace to which she will be compelled to subscribe may mean the abolition of the German Empire as it was known, yet there is no gainsaying the fact that the enemy has been fortunate. But though the enemy is fortunate in being saved the terrors of an Allied invasion, there need be no suspicion as to the genuineness of the victory. The War has been won, and well won; and though a difficult time lies before us, there is no doubt that a long era of Peace has dawned, and that out of the mad welter of blood-red War a glorious future lies open to the British Empire. Two men stand out especially prominently in connection with the Allied victory, and these are Marshal Foch and Mr. Lloyd George. To the former has been given the joy of realising our hopes of the past four years. The single control has brought the victory nearer, and Foch stands out as the soldier of the century. In a few short months he has brought victory out of chaos. The black days of March, April and May have been transformed into a magnificent victory; and it must have been a proud day for him when, by his own Military genius and the splendid backing he has received from the Allied Armies, he was able to receive what is after all the German capitulation. But what Foch has achieved is in a large measure also due to the British Premier, who has fought for the single command, and who, the story goes, when the rest of the Allies were almost throwing up the sponge, sent them 600,000 reserves immediately and made them hold on, and who throughout his stewardship has impregnated the whole of the Allied peoples with the spirit of will victory. These two men stand at above the ruck as the master minds of the War, and in our celebration of the Peace which is now dawning we must not forget what we owe to each. Their united efforts have crushed Prussianism, and their names will go down into history as the saviours of democracy. —"The Ceylon Observer".

#### FIXTURES OF THE INTER-COLLEGIATE FOOT-BALL CUP COMPETITION, 1918.

(Under the auspices of the Jaffna Sports Club.)

Saturday, 16th November	Kilner	...	Vs.	...	Vidyalayam
Tuesday, 19th November	Manipay Hindu	...	Vs.	...	Central
Thursday, 21st November	Vidyalayam	...	Vs.	...	Hindu
Saturday, 23rd November	Kilner	...	Vs.	...	Manipay Hindu
Tuesday, 26th November	Central	...	Vs.	...	Vidyalayam
Thursday, 28th November	Hindu	...	Vs.	...	Kilner
Saturday, 30th November	Manipay Hindu	...	Vs.	...	Vidyalayam
Tuesday, 3rd December	Central	...	Vs.	...	Kilner
Thursday, 5th December	Hindu	...	Vs.	...	Manipay Hindu
Saturday, 7th December	Central	...	Vs.	...	Hindu
Kick off sharp at 5 p.m.					
W. F. RATNAGOPAL, Hony. Secretary, Jaffna Sports Club.					

#### PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE, N. P.

Jaffna, 7th November, 1918, at 8.30 a.m.

Present:—The Government Agent, N. P., Chairman, The Provincial Engineer, N. P., J. H. Vanniasinkam, Esq., J. Cherubim, Esq., W. Mudir, Muttu Wellopillai, Esq., M. S. Ramalinga Mudaliyar and The Secretary.

(Proceedings and Resolutions.)

1. Read and confirmed minutes of meeting held on 28th September, 1918.
2. Considered letter No. 66 of 3.9.18 from the Chairman, D. R. C. Mullaivatu re War Allowance. This was disallowed. A motion by Mr. Vanniasinkam in favour of an allowance, being put to the vote was lost.
3. Considered estimate for Rs. 17/- for improvements to bath room at Odducuddan Rest-house. Passed.

4. Considered estimate for Rs. 435/- for repairs to the Madam at Mulankavil. Passed.
5. Considered estimate for Rs. 910/- for improvements to the Madam at Pallavayyakadu. Passed.
6. Considered letter No. 40 of 10th June, 1918, from the Asst. Government Agent, Mullaivatu re improvements to Vavuniya and Mankulam Rest-house bath rooms. Resolved that instead of providing glazed windows four glass roofing tiles be inserted in each room.
7. Considered petition from K. Annasalam re repairs to Chunnayil Madam. Resolved that as he has not carried out the work in terms of the contract the Committee declines to make any payment.
8. Considered papers re increase of pay to Rest-house Keepers. Resolved that a uniform rate of salary of Rs. 17.50 per month be fixed for all Rest-house Keepers in the Province.
9. Considered letter No. 426 of 1st October, 1918, from the Provincial Engineer and connected papers re Well for Vavuniya Rest-house. Resolved that a further vote of Rs. 200/- be taken to continue the sinking of the well.
10. Considered papers re application to stop up a disused lane at Navaly. Resolved that application be made to Government to stop up the lane under the ordinance.
11. Considered papers re encroachment on Sandiluppai—Santhakoulam road. Resolved that action be taken under the ordinance to remove the encroachments.
12. Considered papers re revision of scale of salaries. Resolved to postpone further consideration for next meeting and to circulate papers again.
13. Considered papers re encroachments on Point Pedro—Punnalai road at 13½ mile at Kankasantalai. Resolved that action be taken under the Ordinance to remove the encroachments.
14. Considered application for compensation for causing removal of an encroachment. Resolved that the Provincial Engineer be asked to ascertain from his records if a report of the completion of the wall was made at the time as was required by his letter No. 343 of 25th July 1911.

Sgd/ B. HORSBURGH, Chairman.

#### COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

##### IMPORTANT MEETING.

A meeting of the Committee of Agricultural Experiments was held at Peradeniya Experiment Station on Nov. 7. Present:—The Director of Agriculture (Chairman), the Botanist and Mycologist, the Superintendent, Lowcountry Products and School Gardens, the Government Chemist, the Government Entomologist, the Hon. the Rural M.L.C., the C.P.A. and L.C.P.A. Chairmen Messrs. W. B. Wilson (Tobacco Adviser), N. K. Jardine, (Special Entomologist), A. W. Beven, E. W. Keith, N. G. Campbell, J. B. Coles, W. Sinclair, H. D. Garrick, A. J. Austin Dickson, G. H. Masfield, Sir S. D. Bandaranaike, Messrs. A. S. Long Price and H. A. Deutrom, (Acting Secretary) and Visitors Messrs. E. G. T. Ward Simpson, R. A. Senior-White, G. F. Cornish, C. B. Prettejohn. Telegrams and letters of excuse were received from the G.A., C.P., Messrs. J. S. Patterson, M. L. Wilkins and T. Y. Wright.

##### TOBACCO EXPERT.

The Chairman—in introducing Mr. W. B. Wilson who had arrived from South Africa to succeed Mr. Scherffius as tobacco adviser—stated that Mr. Wilson had had considerable experience in tobacco work in America and South Africa, and that he would carry on experiments both at Tel-deniya and Jaffna.

##### PROGRESS REPORTS.

The Chairman—said the Peradeniya report had been circulated. He reviewed the different items. All rotting stumps had now been removed from the whole station and terracing of hill slopes completed; drains were now receiving attention. Tapping experiments could be carried out on 200 rubber trees in plots of 151 to 154 and he asked members to indicate any special experiments they desired.—After discussion.

Mr. Garrick—proposed and Mr. G. H. Masfield seconded.—That two and three day tapping experiments be conducted.

Mr. Austin Dickson—proposed tapping on halves.

These proposals were adopted. The Chairman—said he would go into the matters with the Botanist and Mycologist with a view to starting these experiments from January.

##### ANURADHAPURA.

The Chairman—reviewed the Progress report: 18 acres of irrigable and 38 acres of unirrigable land had been cleared. He proposed to plant the irrigable area with limes and the unirrigable with sisal and Mauritius hemp. A small machine for extracting fibre could later be obtained from Mauritius at a small cost. He believed there was a decided possibility for fibres in the Dry Zone.

##### MARA LLUPELLANA.

The Chairman—announced that this Station had been closed pending leave. Several officers were received by the G.A., N.O.P.

##### FURTHER RESULTS OF RUBBER TAPPING EXPERIMENTS.

The Botanist and Mycologist—gave a summary of the rubber tapping experiments on time intervals recently concluded in the Experiments Station. They had been carried on since July, 1912. The trees were seven years old and 25 inches in girth, when the experiment was begun, and were tapped with four cuts on one-third. One row was tapped once per week, another twice per week and a third three times per week. The yields for the whole period were 114 lb. 28.4 and 25.8 lb. respectively. The twice-a-week tapping yielded more per tapping than the three times a week, but the once did not yield more per than the twice per week. The greatest quantity was obtained by the most frequent tapping, but the total obtained by tapping three times per week was only 12 per cent greater than by tapping twice per week. It was agreed that full results should be published in bulletin form.

##### SUGGESTIONS FOR EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS WITH COCONUTS.

The Chairman—tabled a set of suggestions which had been drawn up in consultation with the Government Chemist; this scheme had been drafted at the request of Mudaliyar Rajapakse and before sending it to the L.C.P.A., he considered it desirable to submit it to the Committee for discussion. The Committee desired that these experiments should be duplicated in different districts.

The C.P.A. Chairman—asked that copies might be sent to the Chillaw and Kurunegala P.A.s.—Agreed.

##### EXPERIMENTS WITH INSECTICIDAL PAINTS FOR CONTROL OF SHOT-HOLE BORER.

Mr. Speyer—gave an account of the progress in making an insecticide for the control of shot hole borer in tea for application immediately after pruning. A sample of fish oil Roisin soap manufactured in India had been received and tests made in strengths ranging from 30 per cent to 1 per cent on individual bushes and also in weak solutions as a spray on branches containing the borer. The action of the insecticide was not satisfactory and when used in 30 per cent solution on the bushes the strong caustic nature of the sample sent burnt the hands of the coolies applying the mixture. The caustic properties also preclude the possibility of the mixture containing any quantity of free oil in emulsion—an essential for the destruction of the beetle. A quantity of a true fish oil Roisin emulsion had been prepared and applied to some 7,500 bushes on the Poonagalla Group. The best means of application was found undoubtedly to be by hand—cost of labour involved being not more than Rs 5 per acre. Although the emulsion was used in various strengths, a solution of 3 lb. emulsion in one gallon of water was found to be the best. It is estimated that 8 gallons of the solution is enough for one acre, the cost involved being not more than Rs 5 per acre, making Rs 10 per acre with the labour. The strongest solution 3 lb. to 1 gallon at first gave the impression that die-back would result as was experienced in experiments with coconut oil mixtures, but the bushes had made a complete recovery; after two months the shoots have begun to come through, and the only damage done has been a slight scaling where crude oil had come in contact with the bark. There had been a retardation of about 3 weeks, but the mixture had remained on the bushes through a period in which 22 inches of rain fell. Examined after two months, it was found that, in as many bushes as could be examined in the area painted, no insects remained alive in the galleries, dead adult beetles and decaying larvae being plentiful in other surrounding untreated tea, insects in all stages were alive and healthy and the control in the plots painted with weaker mixtures was not so apparent as in the one painted with the strong mixture. The temporary damage has been due to the mixture having been prepared roughly on their estate, and resulting in the incomplete emulsification of the oil. Since this experiment, it had been found possible to make a far more stable mixture in a solid form, the only preparation necessary being the dissolving of the mixture in the required quantity of water. Experiments are proceeding with this solid, and another on which kerosene is substituted for fish oil. Some experiment was made with a native jungle tree all known as "Dorana," and as an insecticide for borer, this oil has proved extremely successful. It is possible to mix this oil with five parts of water and a few bushes painted with this and with the pure oil have shown no harmful effects, while the borer has been cleared from the bushes painted. It may be difficult to obtain this oil in sufficient quantities for anything more than local use; and it may be necessary to mix it with some detergent to keep the painted bushes from recurrence of an attack.

Mr. Speyer—passed round three samples of the solid emulsions he had prepared with their corresponding solutions, and showed portions of a tea-bush painted with Dorana oil with new healthy shoots appearing—also a branch of a tea-bush from Poonagalla, showing the coating of fish oil emulsion still present after 22 inches of rain.

Mr. Masfield—asked if the rain had not, perhaps, been responsible for the recovery of the Poonagalla bushes.

Mr. Speyer—replied that the "eyes" of the branches had been in contact with the mixture in spite of the rain, as the mixture still remained on the bushes through wet weather.

Mr. Coles—asked if it would be possible to spray the mixture.

Mr. Speyer—replied that not less than 40 gallons of mixture would be required per acre if spraying was resorted to, and this would be too expensive. It was agreed that further and larger experiments be carried out.

##### COCONUT LEAF DISEASE.

The Chairman—said this subject was put on at the request of Mr. J. S. Patterson who was unfortunately prevented from attending and had not indicated the points he wished investigated. Re "leaf break," in which the leaf frequently breaks off at about one third its length from the outer end, the Botanist and Mycologist said it had not been possible to find "Thytophthora" in the diseased tissues; there was no reason to believe the disease was related to the "Phytophthora" nut fall. The fungus in the diseased area was a "Botryodiplodia," not the same as the species on Havela. A similar fungus had been found in a coconut disease exhibiting the same characters in the F. M. S.

##### GRAZING CATTLE ON COCONUT ESTATES.

In reply to Mudaliyar Rajapakse, re advisability or otherwise of keeping grazing cattle for fertilising coconut estates.

Mr. Bamber—stated that grazing cattle retain a comparatively small portion of the nutrient matter contained in the grasses grown on the sandy soil of coconut estates, and most of it is returned to the soil in the manure and urine in a form more readily available for plant use. There is no doubt the effect on the palms would be more immediate than merely burying grass and this was shown by the beneficial effects of the old system of tying cattle to the palms for brief periods. It would be possible to fatten stock on such grazing alone, but it could be done with the aid of pomea and other cattle foods. The manure in this case would be more valuable, but the question of its advisability would largely depend on the demand and prices paid for such fattened stock. Near towns milk cattle might be kept with advantage, but for the general run of

coconut estates it would probably pay better to cultivate two or three times a year, burning all grasses and weeds by ploughing and disc-harrowing. On estates where new clearings are being opened or old palms removed and supplied, cut is a nuisance and involve considerable expense in felling or protecting young plants. So that on the whole it would be preferable not to attempt to grow grass to maintain a herd of cattle.

After discussion,

The Chairman—said the general consensus of opinion is that it is more advantageous to cultivate "coconuts".

##### COORDINATION AND EXTENSION OF AGRICULTURAL SERVICES.

The Chairman—announced that Government replied to the resolution passed by the Committee at last meeting; that it did not propose to postpone consideration of the proposals when financial matters improved; and asked that some definite proposals, not involving large immediate expenditure, should be submitted. Proposals re plant disease and pest work, agricultural education and agricultural instruction had been submitted.

—"The Ceylon Observer".

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### RAMANATHAN NIGHT SCHOOL.

Sir,

The above Night School was started by this League in the building adjoining the Free Reading Library and kindly lent to us by the proprietors. There are altogether 39 children on the Register with an average attendance of 24 children. It is found difficult to conduct this school efficiently owing to the lack of funds in the League to meet the various items, e.g. benches, maps, etc. and also in our inability to secure volunteers to teach. The benches have been kindly lent to this League by the Principals of the Central College and Hindu College. As they have been but only for a month, we appealed to the public benevolence to contribute the necessary requisites and help us with special funds for the school. Young men should also volunteer their services as teachers till we are in a position to pay for a teacher. I hope that you would give publicity to the above lines in your valuable journal.

Social Service League, Yours faithfully,  
Jaffna, 12-11-18. N. Ramanathan.

## THE END OF THE WAR.

### THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following communication was issued on Monday evening in Colombo at 7.30 p.m.:

H. E. the Governor has received the following telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

London, Nov. 11.

The Armistice was signed at five o'clock this morning.

### EARLY NEWS.

London, Nov. 9.

A German official wireless message states:—Prince Max, the Imperial Chancellor, has issued the following decree:—

"The Kaiser and King has decided to renounce the throne. The Imperial Chancellor will remain in office until the questions connected with the abdication of the Kaiser, the renouncing by the Crown Prince of the throne of the German Empire and of Prussia, and the setting up of a regency have been settled. For the regency, he intends to appoint Deputy Ebert as Imperial Chancellor and he proposes that a Bill shall be brought in for the establishment of a law providing for the immediate promulgation of general suffrage and for a constitutional German National Assembly, which will settle finally the future form of Government of the German nation and of these peoples desirous of coming within the Empire."

### EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

A German wireless message states:—The majority of the Socialists have decided upon equal, direct and secret suffrage and proportional representation for the Reichstag. Both sexes over 24 years will have a vote. The Socialists have postponed the period for the Kaiser to abdicate in view of the present discussion on an armistice.

### DEPOSITION IN BADEN.

Bale.—A Munich telegram states that a meeting held in the Diet building on November 8th decreed the deposition of the Wittelsbach dynasty.

### ABDICATION IN BRUNSWICK.

Copenhagen.—A telegram from Berlin announces that the Duke of Brunswick and his successor have abdicated.

### BERLIN BANKS.

Amsterdam.—It is reported on reliable authority that owing to a rush on the banks in Berlin, the banks have stopped payment.

### THE RELUCTANT KAISER.

Amsterdam.—A message despatched before the German wireless announcement of the Kaiser's abdication states that according to the "Lokal-Anzeiger" the Kaiser informed the Minister of the Interior that he refused to abdicate at the moment when peace was being concluded, which would mean surrendering Germany to the Entente. Abdication would produce complete anarchy and the 119 million of Bolshevism, for which he would not assume responsibility.

### THE KAISER PRAYS.

New York, Oct. 9th.—The London Correspondent of the New York "World" quotes a Dutch newspaper, published at The Hague, as saying that the German panic over the Bulgarian debacle was so great that it affected even the Kaiser. The paper says that the Kaiser remains in his oratory for hours kneeling in prayer for his dynasty and the Crown. He seems to have fallen into a kind of religious mania. The Kaiser's mental disintegration has become evident through recent events at the general military headquarters. Marshal Foch's victories caused a quarrel between the Kaiser, General von Ludendorff and the Crown Prince. The last named is said to have exclaimed laughing bitterly:—"That's the merited reward of a booby and his advisers."

—The Ceylon Morning Leader.



## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

## The War.

## ALLIED FLEET OFF CONSTANTINOPLE.

London, Nov. 8.  
 Reuter learns that the Allied Fleet will anchor off St. Sophia, Constantinople, on Saturday, 9th November.

## THE KIEL REVOLT.

## ATTACK ON ENGLAND.

London, Nov. 7.  
 Copenhagen.—The disturbances at Kiel were originally caused by the opposition of the Officers to the new Government. News was circulated that the Officers intended to make a great Naval attack on England. When the sailors and soldiers heard of this, they held meetings and decided forcibly to arrest the Officers. This was subsequently done.

Amsterdam.—A telegram from Hamburg states that the sailor and soldier revolutionaries completely control Hamburg and the red flag has been hoisted on the ships in harbour. A Soldiers' Council has been established and has occupied the Kommandurstrasse machine gun fighting. Thousands of workers marched in procession through the streets and the soldiers on furlough were prevented from entering the front. The Council has organised armed patrols to maintain public order. 15,000 revolutionaries, headed by sailors, proceeded to the Bundesstrasse barracks and ordered the soldiers to quit, whereupon the latter fired gas bombs into the revolutionaries. Fighting ensued and subsequently all the demands, similar to those made at Kiel. Similar events are stated to have occurred at Rendsburg and Cuxhaven.

It is reported from Kiel that the Revolution is spreading, and the red flag is flying at Warnemünde, Ahlbeck, Flensburg and an aeroplane station at Apenrade, North of Schleswig. The Socialists, Haase and Ledebour, have telegraphed to Kiel: "Workers and comrades, rely on the Soldiers' Council." Officers who acknowledge the Soldiers and Soldiers' Council hitherto have been permitted to remain at their posts or leave the service.

London, Nov. 8.  
 Copenhagen.—A telegram reports that the majority of the German submarine crews have joined the Revolutionaries.

## THE ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

London, Nov. 8.  
 A wireless German official despatch says:—Herr Erzberger, on behalf of the German Plenipotentiaries, has sent a message to the Imperial Chancellor and the German High Military and Naval Commands as follows:—At the Allied General Headquarters on Friday morning the Plenipotentiaries received the conditions of the Armistice as well as a formal demand that they be accepted or refused within 72 hours, expiring at eleven on Monday morning. The German proposal for the immediate conclusion of a provisional suspension of hostilities was rejected by Marshal Foch. A German courier, bearing the text of the conditions of the Armistice, was sent to Spa, other means of communication being unpracticable. Please acknowledge receipt and send back the courier as soon as possible with your latest instructions. The sending of fresh Delegates is unnecessary at present.

A wireless French official despatch announces that the German Plenipotentiaries have received the conditions of the Armistice and been given until Monday at eleven o'clock in the morning to accept or refuse. Marshal Foch has rejected the proposal for the provisional suspension of hostilities.

A wireless German despatch states:—The Imperial Chancellor has issued a Proclamation to Germans abroad, as follows:—"In these hard days many living outside the Fatherland, surrounded by hatred and malicious rejoicing, will be heavy-hearted. Do not abandon trust in the German people. Our soldiers fought heroically to the last, as no Army ever fought. The home land has shown unheard-of power of endurance and suffering. Foreseen in the fifth year by their Allies the Germans could not carry on the struggle against the growing superiority of their enemies. The victory, for which many hoped, has not been granted to us, but the German people has won a greater victory for it has conquered itself and its belief in the Justice of Might. From this victory we will draw, for the hard times before us, new strength on which you too, can build."

Hitherto there have been no official details of the historic meeting today behind the French lines. Not even the name of the meeting place is yet known. Herr Erzberger and his colleagues arrived inside the French lines last night and were taken to a village on the Aisne where they were formally received at 8 a. m. today by General Foch, his Chief of Staff, General Meynaud and a French Weygand. The German Courier left for the Main Headquarters at Spa by automobile before noon with the text of the Armistice terms.

London, Nov. 9.  
 The Press Bureau announces that owing to the heavy German barrage and machine-gun fire on the battle front to a passage of the German courier from Marshal Foch's Headquarters to Spa has been so delayed that he is not expected to reach the German Headquarters till the afternoon on Nov. 9th. It is unlikely that any decision with regard to the Armistice will be reached today.

A French wireless yesterday night stated that the German Captain, Von Helldorf, was waiting for the German fire to cease in order to return to the German lines by La Capelle-Fourmies road. The French fire had ceased in this particular sector. This refers to the German courier with the text of the Armistice.

A wireless German despatch says:—In view of the altered Parliamentary situation, Prince Max of Baden has tendered his resignation which has not yet been accepted.

London, Nov. 8.  
 Paris.—It is semi-officially announced that the German Parliamentaries have reached the French lines on the way to Marshal Foch.

London, Nov. 9.  
 While nothing is yet known of the exact nature of the terms of the Armistice, observers report that they clearly flatter the German "Parliamentaries" whose general attitude seemed to indicate that they were ready to bow to fate.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the leaders of the Nonconformists have issued a notice to the Clergy, suggesting that the Churches should be kept open continuously in preparation for immediate thanksgiving services.

## THE BALKANS.

London, Nov. 8.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—On the Danube between Bazas and Semlin and on the Save between Semlin and Mitrovitsa the Serbians broke down the German resistance, crossed to the Northern banks and continued the pursuit of the Germans Northwards. The Serbians have reached the Visegrad in Bosnia and are marching upon Sarajevo at the request of the Jugoslav Government.

A Serbian official despatch states:—Our troops have entered Toldaya, Zrinski and Mitrovitsa and also been welcomed in Visegrad. The unity of Bosnia with Serbia and Yugo Slavia has been proclaimed.

## KAISER DECIDES TO ABDICATE.

London, Nov. 9.

A wireless German official despatch says:—The Kaiser has decided to renounce the Throne.

A wireless official despatch says:—Prince Max, Imperial Chancellor, has issued the following decree:—The Kaiser and King has decided to renounce the Throne. The Imperial Chancellor will remain in office until the questions connected with the abdication of the Kaiser, and the renouncing by the Crown Prince of the Throne of the German Empire and of Prussia, and the setting up of a Regency, have been settled. For the Regency he intends to appoint the Deputy, Herr Ebert, as Imperial Chancellor and he proposed that a Bill be brought in for the establishment of a Law providing for the immediate promulgation of General Suffrage and for a constitutional German National Assembly, which will settle finally the future form of government of the German nation and of those peoples desirous of coming within the Empire.

Amsterdam.—The Social Democratic ultimatum as regards the Kaiser stipulated that he must abdicate by mid day on Nov. 8th. A later message reported that the time limit had been extended to 6 p. m. The ultimatum further demanded the reinforcement of the Socialist influence in the Government and the reformation of the Prussian Ministry along the lines of the Reichstag Majority Parties. The "Vorwärts," in publishing the ultimatum, said that Peace is assured. In a few hours the Armistice will be concluded.

A German wireless says the Majority Socialists have decided upon equal and direct Secret Suffrage and Proportional Representation for the Reichstag. Both sexes over 24 years shall have the vote. The Socialists have postponed the period for the Kaiser to abdicate in view of the present discussion of the Armistice.

Amsterdam.—According to the "Lokal Anzeiger" the Kaiser refused the suggestion of the Socialists that he should voluntarily abdicate.

London, Nov. 8.

Amsterdam.—The German Socialist Members of the Reichstag have sent an ultimatum to the Chancellor that the Socialist Members will resign from the Government unless the Kaiser and the Crown Prince abdicate forthwith.

Amsterdam.—The Kaiser has returned to Berlin from Headquarters.

## BAVARIA DECLARES FOR A REPUBLIC.

London, Nov. 8.

Amsterdam.—A message from Munich states that a Council of Workers, Soldiers and Peasants has been formed at Munich and that the Council has issued a Proclamation, announcing that henceforth Bavaria will be a free State and that the people's Government is being formed immediately. Meanwhile the Council has constituted itself a Diet. The Proclamation adds that the Democratic Socialist Republic of Bavaria has strength to realise a Peace for Germany which shall preserve the country from the worst.

A Constituent National Assembly elected by all adults will, if possible, be convened. A new time is drawing on. Bavaria will make Germany ready for a League of Nations. The resolution was necessary in order at the last moment to prepare for the people's self government without too terrible shocks before the enemy armies stream across our country, or before the troops after the Armistice cause chaos. The Council promises to suppress all excesses, maintain order and safeguard personal property. Soldiers in barracks will govern themselves by means of Soldiers' Councils. Officers who do not resist will be allowed to carry on. All officials will remain at their posts. The fundamental social and political reforms are being commenced immediately.

London, Nov. 9.

Basle.—The proclamation of a Republic at Munich followed on a monster meeting organised by the Socialist Party. After fiery speeches had been delivered, a resolution was carried, demanding the abdication of the Emperor, the renunciation of the Crown Prince's right to the Throne, acceptance of the Armistice and introduction of an eight hours day. A mile-long procession, including numerous soldiers, marched to the Palace of Ministries where Proclamations were hurriedly posted, urging calm.

## SPIRIT OF REVOLT IN GERMANY.

London, Nov. 8.

Copenhagen.—The "Schleswig Volks Zeitung" states that Prince Henry of Prussia departed from Kiel on Wednesday. Although his automobile had a red flag and the Prince wore a red sash, he was recognised and pursued by an automobile, with Marines, who fired a dozen shots, but apparently the Prince got away.

## AN AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT.

London, Nov. 9.

Copenhagen.—An authoritative statement from Berlin regarding the situation in the Northern Provinces states that the disorders have extended further. At Bremen speeches were delivered in the market place, by an Independent Socialist who was recently released from prison, and by some soldiers, demanding a Socialist Republic, a Workers' and Soldiers' Council, the liberation of Military prisoners and the opening of Civil prisons. It is reported from the Hamburg that the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils Bureau has announced that all official and Military buildings have been occupied. Provisions and magazines are being stored. Plunders will be punished with immediate death. Negotiations with the

Senate are proceeding. Railway traffic is restricted to two trains. The leaders of the movement have appealed to the inhabitants to maintain order, but, according to reports hitherto received, this has not been done. There have been excesses and small groups of troops have been compelled by the rioters to join them.

## "THE RED FLAG" PUBLISHED.

London, Nov. 9.

Amsterdam.—The Hamburg "Echo" which has been rechristened "The Red Flag," reports that ten were killed in the fighting at the barracks at Bundesstrasse. The Military Headquarters easily fell into the hands of the Revolutionaries as the Commander and his Staff had already quitted Hamburg. The Revolutionaries occupied all the stations.

## REVOLT SPREADS.

London, Nov. 8.

The Military and Naval revolt in Germany continues to spread. The Soldiers' Councils control some of the important North Sea and Baltic ports. The movement hitherto has been characterised by the absence of grave disorder and bloodshed in Hamburg, from which place only meagre details have been received.

## TOWNS TELEGRAPHICALLY OUT OFF.

London, Nov. 8.

Following the stoppage of telegraphic communication between Copenhagen and Berlin comes the announcement from Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent that by request of the Berlin postal authorities telegraphic communication between Amsterdam and the following towns has ceased, namely Berlin, Hamburg, Lubek and Bremen.

## DISORDER IN HOLLAND.

London, Nov. 6.

The Hague.—In the Second Chamber the Premier, rallying the Socialists regarding the Military disorders, said that demobilisation would come about presently by the equal suicide of the country. M. Troelstra demanded the resignation of the Commander-in-Chief. M. Kruijs, the Christian Socialist, said that twenty Soldiers' Councils had already been established in Holland.

## THE AUSTRIAN ARMISTICE.

London, Nov. 9.

An Italian wireless complains that the enemy has not yet completed the Naval clauses of the Armistice.

## TURKEY.

London, Nov. 9.

The Germans have transferred the "Goeben" to the Turks and the battleship will be interned in a Turkish port.

## GENERAL RAILWAY STRIKE IN GERMANY.

London, Nov. 9.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Social Democrat" says:—that a general railway strike has broken out in Germany. The correspondent adds that at present there are 200,000 deserters in Berlin.

—The Ceylon Observer.

## Notice.

## The Lanka Commercial Stores Ltd.

Registered under the Joint Stock Companies Ordinance.

Authorised Capital Rs. 25,000/- divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 25/- each.

OBJECT OF THE COMPANY:—Trade in paddy, rice, cotton goods, dry grains, metals and metal goods, glass, matches, stationery, perfumery, scientific surgical and mathematical instruments &c.

Business opened on the 12th September, 1918.

400 shares still available for sale.

Apply to:—

The Manager,  
 Lanka Commercial Stores Ltd.,  
 JAFFNA.

## Order Nisi.

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8681.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Annappillai wife of Veeragattipillai Suppiah of Thondamanar late of Straits Settlements

Deceased.

Veeragattipillai Suppiah of Thondamanar  
 Vs.  
 1. Gnananba daughter of Suppiah of do.  
 2. Suppiah Sharvaanda of do.  
 3. Katsamba daughter of Suppiah of do. Minors by their Guardian ad-litem Sinnasamy Veeragattipillai of Thondamanar

Respondents.  
 This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the late Annappillai wife of Veeragattipillai Suppiah, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Doctor of Letters, District Judge, on November 4, 1918, in the presence of Mr. S. Subramaniam, Proctor, for Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as the husband of the intestate to administer the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration do issue to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person shall, on or before December 8, 1918, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,  
 District Judge.  
 November 7, 1918.

## Order Nisi.

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8697.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Ponnammam wife of Vinasitambiy Thampiah of Puloy West

Deceased.  
 Nagappari Periatambiy of Puloy West  
 Vs.  
 Petitioner.

1. Vinasitambiy Thampiah of Copay North  
 2. Nagamma widow of Somar Malivaganam of Puloy West  
 3. Savanpakkiam widow of Velanthar of Puloy West

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the late Ponnammam wife of Vinasitambiy Thampiah, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Doctor of Letters, District Judge, on November 15, 1918, in the presence of Mr. S. Subramaniam, Proctor, for Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled as the father of the sole heiress of the said deceased, to administer the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration do issue to him accordingly, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person shall, on or before November 26, 1918, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,  
 District Judge.  
 November 7, 1918.

## Order Nisi.

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8690.

Class I.  
 In the Matter of the Estate of Nagamma wife of Maruthappari Arunassalam of Manippay

Deceased.  
 Maruthappari Arunassalam of Manippay  
 Vs.  
 Petitioner.

1. Ramu Ponniah of Manippay and  
 2. Periyathampi Maruthappu of do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Maruthappari Arunassalam of Manippay praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Nagamma wife of Maruthappari Arunassalam, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Doctor of Letters, District Judge, on October 24, 1918, in the presence of Mr. E. Murgasapillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated October 23, 1918, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner 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 Respondents or any other person shall, on or before November 19, 1918, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,  
 District Judge.  
 October 30, 1918.

## Order Nisi.

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8623.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Ponnammam wife of Vinayakar Kadireser of Veemankamam late of F. M. S.

Deceased.  
 Visuvanathar Muttucumarn of Veemankamam  
 Vs.  
 Petitioner.

Minor 1. Parasatty daughter of Vinayakar Kadireser of Veemankamam a minor by his Guardian-ad-litem 2nd Respondent  
 2. Kandiah Thambi Pillai of Do. and  
 3. Vinayakar Kadireser of Do, presently of F. M. S.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Visuvanathar Muttucumarn of Veemankamam, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Ponnammam wife of Vinayakar Kadireser of Veemankamam, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Doctor of Letters, District Judge, on October 15, 1918, in the presence of Mr. A. Appathurai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated June 11, 1918, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the next of kin 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 November 15, 1918, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,  
 District Judge.  
 October 15, 1918.

## FOR SALE.

A coconut Estate at Eluthumaduval, 1½ miles from Eluthumaduval siding and three miles from Palai Station. 10 acres four years old (4) and 20 acres 1½ to two years old. The estate is fenced with five rows of barbed wire and close to Kathi-aruthan Estate. Apply to: K. V. Sivacollanthu, Opeta Estate, Kabawatte, or to R. Candiah, P. W. D., Bandarawella. Particulars can be known from K. V. Sinnerudurai, Proctor, Vannarponnai East.

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