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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3273.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kanagamma wife of Kantar Thampiah of Thirunelveli

Kantar Thampiah of Thirunelveli Deceased. Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Thampiah Sanmugam of Thirunelveli
 2. Thampiah Venkayalingam of Do.
 3. Sivakolunthu daughter of Thampiah of Do.
 4. Kanmanyamma daughter of Thampiah of Do.
 5. Arumugam Marudusu of Do. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents are minors by their Guardian ad litem the 5th Respondent

The latter of the Petition of Kantar Thampiah of Thirunelveli, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased, Kanagamma wife of Kantar Thampiah of Thirunelveli, coming on for disposal before P. E. Peiris, Esqr., District Judge, on September 6, 1916, in the presence of Mr. K. Sivaprasadam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated July 27, 1916, 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 September 13, 1916, show sufficient cause to the contrary.

P. E. Peiris, District Judge.

September 8, 1916.

ஆடர் நடை.

ககால டிஸ்த்ரிக் கோட்டில்.

சந்தவ விசாரணை 502.
கோட்டுவெள்ளைக்குள்.

காலஞ்சென்றுபோன மருதானை குழந்தை வேலுச்செட்டி என்னும் மறகாமமுள்ள கு. வ. மு. குழந்தை வேலுபிள்ளையின் ஆதன காரியத்தில் புகலாவை இராமலிங்கப்பிள்ளை சவுந்தரபாண்டியப்பிள்ளை பெட்டிக்காரன்.

எதிராளிகள்.

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கோர்த்தையுள்ளவர்கள்.

(Respondents.)

இதுகாரியம் கோட்டி டிஸ்த்ரிக் கோட்டு நீதிபதி எ. டி. பெலின் தனா முன்னிலையிலும் பெட்டிக்காரரின் தரணி பிரதந்தரமென் என விசாரணைக்கு முன்னிலையிலும் 1916-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை 12-ம் திகதிக்குள் தகுந்த 1916-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை 1-ம் தேதியைக்கொண்ட பெட்டிக்காரரின் சந்தியக்கடதரி வாசிக்கப்பட்டது.

பெட்டிக்காரன் காலஞ்சென்றுபோனவரின் மருதானை மருதானையின் மருதானைப்பெட்டிக்காரர்கள் (Respondents) அல்லது வேறுபேர் 1916-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை 12-ம் தேதிக்குமுன் இந்த கோட்டில் திருத்திகரணம் சியாயவாட்டி மறதானை அல்லது இறந்துபோனவரின் ஆதனத்துக்கு உரிமைத் தத்துமெய்க்க உரித்துள்ளவரென்று கண்டு அலகுக்குத் தந்து வற கொடுக்கப்படும்.

A. P. Beven, District Judge.

1916-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை 12-ம்.

சியாயவாட்டி மறதானையின் திகதி 1916-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை 25-ம் திகதிக்குள் தீட்டிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

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The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1916.

THE SINHALESE SEATS IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

While one of the two Tamils Seats in the Legislative Council becomes vacant at the end of this year, all the three Sinhalese Seats also will become vacant at the same time, on account of the Five Years Rule. If none of the sitting members is eligible for renomination, or seeks renomination, then His Excellency the Governor will have to select three new Members from among the Sinhalese community—two to represent the Low-Country Sinhalese and one to represent the Kandyan Sinhalese. Whatever the interpretation of the Five Years Rule may be, there can be no doubt that the new year will see some changes in the personnel of the Sinhalese Members.

There is a feeling among the Sinhalese that they have not been for some time past worthily represented in the Legislative Council by their own Members, and that it is the Urban European Member, the Ceylonese Member and the two Tamil Members who have been safeguarding the interests of the Sinhalese and ventilating their grievances in the Legislative Council. There is no denying the fact that there are fit and proper persons among them who will efficiently and worthily represent their interests in the Legislature. The introduction of some fresh blood in the representation of the Sinhalese community is, therefore, highly desirable and proper.

When a fit and proper person enters the Council to represent a certain community, it is not that community alone which is benefited, but the people of the Island as a whole. The Tamils are, therefore, interested in the nomination of Sinhalese Representatives as are the Sinhalese in the appointment of the Tamil Members. We want in Council men who would, with due regard to public interests, act disinterestedly and tender to Government sober and wise advice.

We are glad to find that Mr. E. W. Jayewardene, Advocate, brother of the late Mr. Hector Jayewardene has permitted his name to be submitted to His Excellency the Governor for nomination to one of the Low-Country Sinhalese Seats. He possesses all the necessary qualifications of a Council Member and will undoubtedly make an excellent Representative of the community. If Mr. James Peiris or Dr. H. M. Fernando be nominated to the other Low-Country Sinhalese Seat, the Sinhalese in particular and the Ceylonese in general can well congratulate themselves on having two Members of the Legislative Council who would represent them and safeguard their interests as worthily and efficiently as any other members. The yeoman services of Mr. Peiris, to his countrymen, especially in connection with the reform of the Legislative Council, deserve recognition not only by them but also at the hands of the Government.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE GOVERNOR'S ILLNESS.—The news of the serious illness of His Excellency Sir J. O. Anderson has been received here with the greatest concern and anxiety. He was operated on for appendicitis on the 15th instant in Nuwara Eliya by Dr. S. C. Paul Assisted by Dr. Prios. We are, however, glad to learn that he is progressing as well as can be expected. It should be the prayer of all Ceylonese that His Excellency should be spared to complete the term of his office as Governor of Ceylon.

THE WEATHER.—Heavy rains have fallen in all parts of the District. The young paddy plants have been submerged in low-lying fields. Re-sowing has become necessary in many places.

THE GOVERNMENT AGENT.—Mr. Horsburgh who left on circuit in the Peninsula on the 12th instant is expected to return to town on the 22nd instant.

SMALL POX.—We understand that there has been no fresh case of small pox at Vasavilan for the last few days. There were five cases of which two proved fatal. The first man who introduced the disease into the village went from the Town, after attending on a small-pox patient who was his grand daughter. He himself succumbed to the disease. We made a note of it in our issue of the 17th ult mo. But the Medical authorities and the local Boardmen dignified it, it is said, as a case of Measles and allowed the contacts to remain in their huts and mix freely with the other villagers. It is only after others got the disease, energetic measures were adopted and it has been now stamped out. The convalescents are still in the temporary Hospital put up there and the Police on guard are still in Vasavilan.

THE SARASWATI VILASA SABAI.—The well-known Amateur Dramatic Society will stage "Harishandra's redemption (Mecedhikandam) on Saturday the 23rd instant.

STRIKE AMONG TOBACCO SORTERS.—For more than one month godowns in the Jaffna Town in which tobacco intended for export to Travancore are stored were closed without working, owing to a strike among sorters. They work for about 5 hours a day and were paid 3 1/4 cents. They demanded increased pay and struck work. They have now resumed work after the daily wage was increased to 40 cents. It was only about a year ago they got their wage increased from 25 cents to 3 1/4 cents.

MATRIMONIAL.—The marriage of Mr. S. C. D. Krishnapillai, eldest son of the late Mr. A. C. Krishnapillai, Head Clerk, Batticaloa Kachcheri and grand son of the late Dr. M. Covington, Colonial Surgeon, Eastern Province, with Miss Mary Selvanayage, second daughter of the Rev. C. S. Casinader of the Jampetth Wesleyan Church, Colombo, was solemnized at the Wesleyan Chapel, Batticaloa, on the morning of the 9th instant, in the presence of a large gathering of friends and relatives. We wish Mr. and Mrs. Krishnapillai all happiness and prosperity.

PERSONAL.—Mr. A. Kanagasabapathy of the Registrar General's Office, Colombo, has come to Jaffna on leave and is staying at his residence at Van West.

—Mr. A. Nadarsah of the Police Office, Jaffna, who went on a pilgrimage to the holy shrines in South India returned to Jaffna on Friday last.

THE LATE MR. E. B. F. SUTTER, C. O. S.—We regret to have to record the death by drowning at Bentota, yesterday morning, of Mr. E. B. F. Sutter, a most capable member of the Ceylon Civil Service. No details are available yet. The body has been recovered and brought to Colombo last evening. The funeral was to have taken place this morning at 8 A. M.

CANJA FETCHES RS. 10,000.—The large quantity of gaoja which was recently seized at the customs and which, we believe, was 400 lbs. was sold last week, fetching Rs. 10,000.

THE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION.—The Hon. Mr. K. Balasingham, Mr. Kolway Bamber and Dr. Pearson were at Trincomalee on Monday last, the latter inspecting the Window Pane Oyster Fishery. On Tuesday, a meeting was held when several important matters were discussed and possibilities of canning sardines, and Beche-de-mer fishery, and the exportation of fish were carefully inquired into.

THE AVANARKOLUADY UNION.—The weekly meeting of the above Union was held on Saturday the 16th instant at 5 P. M., with the President Mr. S. Kandayya, Proctor, in the chair. The chief business of the meeting was a lecture on the "Life of Milton" by Mr. K. Duraiappah. The meeting came to a close with the Chairman's speech and singing of Devaram. At the next meeting Mr. S. Sambasivam will read a paper on "The Industries of Jaffna and how they may be developed".

DARLEY LITERARY UNION.—The weekly meeting of the above Union was held at "Saraswathi Vasa" 31 Darley Road, Colombo on Saturday the 9th instant when Mr. S. Kanapathipillai, Proctor S. C. occupied the chair. The chief business for the day was a debate. Mr. O. Nagalingam proposed "That education in Ceylon should be allowed to private efforts and not to Government". The opposition was led by Mr. S. Elitappah. After a long discussion, the subject was put to house for votes, when the proposition, carried the day, by a majority of 4 votes. Messrs. N. Sivaprasadam, W. D. N. Salvador, P. Amirthalingam, C. Venkatasamy, C. Thiagarajan and the Chairman offered comments. The Secretary then announced for the information of the members that the 14th Inst

Yearly General Meeting and Social Function of the Union will come off on the 7th proximo. At the next meeting, Mr. C. Venkatasamy will deliver a lecture on "Friends and how to make them" in Tamil. —Cor.

OBITUARY.—We regret to record the death of an infant daughter of Mr. S. Sellaturai Advocate, which occurred at the residence of its parents in Vannarpannai East on Monday night last.

THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Principal, Gentlemen and boys,
In the first place I must express my appreciation of the honour you have done me in asking me to preside at this function. It gives me particular pleasure that my first appearance on prize giving platform of one of the five principal colleges should be in that of the Hindu College. The Jaffna Hindu College claims to be the expression of the will of the Jaffna people in matters educational. It has sprung from the Jaffna soil, and it is the desire of all of us that this product of that soil shall be a healthy and vigorous plant to grow in the fulness of time into a great and noble tree.

Turning to the report just read by the Principal, we are glad to note, that initial difficulties, trials and discouragements have not only been met, but have been wrestled with and the organization of the college is now in a much sounder footing, and gives promise of development and sound growth. I would remind you that the college has still got its reputation to make, that its ideal is yet to be achieved. But what better incentive could the Principal and his staff and the Directors have to spur them to further effort. Their goal is still ahead. I hope it will always be ahead, for it is in the struggle to reach it that all the qualities called forth by a noble aspiration reach their fullest development.

I note with solicitude, the very low percentage of attendance in the school. No one I am sure knows better than the Principal and his staff how great a drag this is in the progress of the institution. Irregular attendance of even a boy of the boys in a class, keeps the whole class back and greatly handicaps the work of the teacher, who in this matter is powerless. His work is increased but its full fruit can never be secured. This is a matter that can be remedied to-morrow. It lies first with the parents and secondly with the boys. The parents should see that the boys do not absent themselves for such trivial causes as headache &c. and it must be a point of honour with the boy that he will be always present in his class unless it is for some unavoidable cause.

The increasing demands made by the Modern Educational system, impose a heavy and continuous strain on the resources of an institution like this which aims at being a properly equipped Secondary School. In the olden days of Latin and Greek, the equipment consisted of a few books. Now, on the introduction of science teaching into schools, expensive laboratories and equipment are needed—as well as text books. The reports state that the laboratory building is nearly complete. But you must not rest, till the laboratory is fully equipped so as to make it useful.

The Boarding establishment evidently meets a demand and want that is much felt. It is a most useful part of a college.

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

One who has studied the character of the Jaffna man carefully and with sympathy, finds that he is conservative, exclusive and concerned mainly with personal and but little with social or national interests. These qualities are in many respects admirable, are the source of a strong sense of self respect and dignity, but in certain directions tend to selfishness. The Boy Scouts ideals are duty, honour, love of country and unselfishness. He is to do good not to himself but to others. Obedience to the scout-law is a splendid character builder, for character can be formed and built and can be moulded well or ill. Character more than mere knowledge rules the world.

The Directors, the Principal, the staff, the boys and the old boys all of whom go to form that organism, the college, must all be alive and active in performing their functions so that the college may grow to be a healthy and useful institution.

BURGHIER LADY IN DISGUISE.

The case in which Frances Eleanor de Zilva charged with the murder of her husband, the Interpreter Mudaliar of the Police Court, was tried at the Civil Police Court. Accused appeared in disguise and, with the permission of the Court, occupied a seat behind her Proctor Mr. Thambiah. Mr. H. D. Wickramasinghe, Sub-Inspector of Police, prosecuted. With the evidence of Mr. Charles Henry Eyanghert, accused's father, the prosecution closed. Dr. C. H. K. Scharonguvel, D. M. O. Chulaw, said he was of opinion that death was due to septic poisoning through the absorption from the cellulitis caused by the bite on the back. Accused made a long statement while two other witnesses gave evidence for the defence, after which the Magistrate found accused guilty under section 814 of the Penal Code. Her Proctor made a strong appeal and urged that the evidence led did not support the story for the prosecution. It was urged that accused be dealt with leniently or as a first offender. She was the mother of five children and had to go out and earn her own living; she was never before humiliated in life as at present.

Accused, who was awaiting the decision of the Court, with tears in her eyes, was fined Rs. 40; in default two months' rigorous. Her Proctor undertook to pay the fine.

—"The Ceylonese".

CEYLON S. P. C. A.

SUNDAY'S COMMITTEE MEETING.
SLAUGHTERING OF GOATS IN HINDU TEMPLES.

A letter was read from the Young Men's Hindu Association inviting the Society to

tion with regard to the slaughtering of animals in Hindu temples. The practice is to be attended with cruelty to the animals sacrificed, and is not sanctioned by the religion, but was due to the superstition of the people. In certain temples, it was stated as many as 300 goats were slaughtered within an hour. It was decided that the Society could not take direct action in the direction for prosecution, but that the real remedy was to bring the best Hindu opinion to bear on the offenders to stop the objectionable practices. —Ibid.

PURITY IN PUBLIC LIFE

Purity in Public Life does not appear to be an invariable associate of progress and civilization in western countries. In France, a President's son-in-law is said to have been found guilty of carrying on an extensive traffic in the sale of titles. Even in England, it is stated that munificent contributions to the party funds have been known to lead to Knight-hood, Baronetcy and even to the Peerage. But in the United States of America where no such traffic is possible, it has taken the much worse form of reward by appointments and some idea as to the extent of the evil can be had from the fact that Senator Penrose in the Senate, loudly denounced the Wilson regime for perpetuating what he called the "Park Barral", that is to say, the "Reward for favours received and expected" policy. The Senator declared that of the Twenty-two Democrats appointed to the diplomatic service, none had any experience but everyone was contributor to the President's campaign funds in amounts from £200 to £10,000 and the State donations rewarded by jobs exceeded £9,000,000. According to Mr. Penrose, Mr. Charles Crane, who was offered the Ambassadorship to Russia, subscribed £10,000; Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey, £6,000; Mr. Frederick Penfield, Ambassador in Austria £4,500; Mr. William O'Connell, offered the Ambassadorship to France, £2,000. Mr. John de Saules, Minister to Uruguay £1,000, Mr. Joseph Willard, Ambassador to Spain £400, and Mr. Charles McAlpin, Minister to the Netherlands £400. He said that at least 20,000 civil servants had been victimised as a result of the system. —The Hindu, Sept 12

(Our local Christian contemporaries who ascribe all defects in the character and public life of the Hindus to the Religion professed by them will kindly say why these non-Hindu nations are not yet free from the corrupt and immoral practices above referred to Ed H. Q.)

PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE, JAFFNA.

9th September, 1916, at 10 A. M.

Present:—
The Government Agent N. P. Chairman.
J. M. Hensman Esq.
M. S. Ramalinga Mudaliyar and the Secretary.

- (Proceedings and Resolutions)
1. Read and confirmed minutes of meeting held on 17th June, 1916.
 2. Read and approved minutes of D. R. C. Jaffna held on 17th June, 1916.
 3. Considered application from the Principal of the Jaffna College for exchange of land appertaining to road at Vaddukudai.
 4. Read.
 4. Considered estimate for Rs. 321/40 for repairs to Cheddikulam R. II.
 5. Considered papers re appointment of Committee Proctor.
 6. Considered Audit Query No. 1 to exceed votes.
 1. "Cost of Audit" by Rs. 2 12.
 2. "Miscellaneous" by Rs. 8 77.
 7. Considered papers re encroachments on road reservations at Achchuvelli.
 - Approved action being taken under the Ordinance to remove encroachments.
 8. Considered papers re encroachments on road from Elanthumadduval to Kilaly.
 - Approved action being taken under the Ordinance to remove encroachments.
 9. Considered papers re encroachments on Chavagacheri Point Pedro Road.
 - Resolved that the D. E. be asked to report names of owners who should be asked to produce deeds and deeds called for from them.
 10. Considered papers re encroachments on a portion of the Point Pedro—Punnalai road at the 4th quarter of the 12th mile at Myliddy.
 - Approved action being taken under the Ordinance to remove encroachments.
 11. Considered letter No. 5 of 20 7 16 from the Chairman, D. R. C. Mannar, re contribution to Rest houses for 1916.
 - Resolved that the contribution need not be submitted this year by the D. R. C. Mannar.

12. Considered letter No. 104 of 7-8-16 from the Assistant Government Agent, Mannar, re excess expenditure incurred on Vellankulam Madam.

Approved. Mr. Brown should be thanked for the interest and trouble he has taken.

C. J. S. PRITCHETT,
Secretary.

DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, JAFFNA.

9th September, 1916, at 10.30 A. M.

Present:—
The Government Agent, N. P., Chairman.
The District Engineer, Jaffna.
C. M. Sinnayah Mudr.
A. Cathiravelu Esqr. and
R. Rajakarier Esqr.

(Proceedings and Resolutions under Road Ordinance.)

1. Read and confirmed minutes of meeting held on 17th June, 1916.
2. Considered estimate for Rs. 1100/- for improvements to Pandateru pu—Mathagal road.
3. Considered estimate for Rs. 230/- for the maintenance of Kalthady and Kadduday laes.
- Approved, but S. M. W. is asked to endeavour to find someone who will do the work free on condition of receiving the earth so removed.
4. Considered estimate for Rs. 6500/- for constructing a road from Chavagacheri towards Nunavil.
- Approved.
5. Considered application from the Superintendent of Works, Local Board, Jaffna, to convert the D. R. C. workshop into a store for the Local Board.
- Resolved that D. R. C. is willing to hand the building over to Local Board on payment of Rs. 300/. The transfer of the building does not involve the transfer of any right to the ground on which it stands.
6. Considered papers re Paranthan Poonakari road.
- Resolved that the S. M. W. be asked to furnish estimate for improving the original trace of the road between Paranthan and Kunchuparanthan villages.
7. Considered Audit Query No. 5 to exceed vote of Rs 4 63 under head "Cost of Audit".
- Passed.
8. Considered estimate for Rs. 120/- for cutting and levelling the lane at Anaicoddi.
- Approved.
9. Considered estimate for Rs. 151 25 for constructing a culvert on the east coast road at Pt. Pedro.
- Approved.
10. Letter of 31 8 16 from C. M. Sinnayah Mudr. reporting result of test as to quantity of earth a cooly can excavate in a day.

C. J. S. PRITCHETT,
Secretary.

DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, JAFFNA.

9th September, 1916, at 10.30 A. M.

Present:—
The Government Agent, N. P., Chairman.
The District Engineer, Jaffna.
C. M. Sinnayah Mudr.
A. Cathiravelu Esqr. and
R. Rajakarier Esqr.

(Proceedings and Resolutions under Markets' Ordinance.)

1. Read and confirmed minutes of meeting held on 17th June, 1916.
2. Considered letter No. 45 of 16-6-16 from the Manager of Vadamarachy West re application for a private market at Pukly South.
3. Considered type plan for Market Buildings.
- Resolved that the S. M. W. be asked to submit a report on present condition of all markets in charge of the Committee with a statement of what works he recommends should be carried out in each case; buildings to be of type plan submitted by him.

C. J. S. PRITCHETT,
Secretary.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN TOTAL ABSTINENCE

By B. CRAVEN.

This war is one of the world's greatest object-lessons; out of it we shall emerge refined. The gold and the dross will be separated, and we shall see less darkly things as they really are. Many theories tested by this awful touch-stone will crumble before our eyes to dust, while truth will stand forth with gathered radiance, calling as never before. To the seeing, the vindications of truth are already becoming more and more patent, and perhaps in no domain more than in the great question of the effects of alcoholic beverages on body, soul, and spirit. When terror or fear seizes the soul and the lives of communities are endangered, then men flee to the truth as they know it. Subsidiary considerations which heretofore have loomed big are ruthlessly brushed on one side; and the truth is unhesitatingly and eagerly embraced. "All that a man hath will he give for his life."

This war is an life and death. Therefore, whatever in any degree jeopardizes life must not be spared the surgeon's knife.

Ignorance in times past has often brought disaster, but, thanks to religion and science, knowledge has so spread among the great nations that none need err who will walk in their light.

This spread of knowledge has, under the stress of modern warfare, brought before the world as never before, the important part played by the virtue of total abstinence from alcoholic beverages, and the great lesson, learnt under such unique circumstances, will never, we trust, be forgotten even in times of piping peace.

Russia on this point is the wonder of the world. During the Russo Japanese war mobilization was reduced to chaos through the inveterate drunkenness of all ranks. In Pert Arthur and Mukden hard drinking was the rule, and it did more to defeat Stogel and Kurapatkin than all the cannon and rifles of the Japanese.

In 1914 Russia consumed 294,000,000 gallons of vodka, and was reported to be the greatest consumer of alcohol in the world. On this point Dr. Sergei Vassilevski, a Russian Government official, said:—

"Russia loses every year through death from lack of maternal milk four and a half millions of children under five years of age; over one million working men die every year in the prime of life from alcoholism; hundreds of thousands of sufferers from various forms of alcoholism fill the hospitals; and some 27,000 lunatics remain at large for want of accommodation in the asylums. There are 800,000 criminals in the jails besides millions of more or less defective individuals who contaminate morally and physically all with whom they come in contact."

The National Temperance Society of Russia from inquiries established some terrible facts as to drinking among children.

"In Oshchina (with a population of about 12,000) there were 2117 cases of drunkenness among young people under fifteen years of age, and sixty-five per cent were traceable to parental responsibility."

"Out of 1,350 boys and 600 girls in the village school of Sarafol, seventy-nine per cent of the boys and forty-eight and a half per cent of the girls had already imbibed vodka. In the first six months of 1914 the intoxication among minors had increased twelve per cent."

As a result of the consumption of vodka working efficiency diminished thirty or forty per cent.

Mr. Stephen Graham describes the domestic life of Russia as "almost sacramental, serene and quiet, and marvellously affectionate. The only stain upon it was drunkenness. Foreign observers noted that slowly and surely the simplicity, decency, and quiet living of the Russian peasantry was being undermined by the daily enemy, and that intelligently was becoming a real menace to the Government, whilst wanton crime was alarmingly on the increase."

In 1894 the Czar, on the advice of Count de Witte, made the sale of vodka a national monopoly, hoping State management would lessen drunkenness and benefit the revenue, but direct Government control of the liquor traffic in Russia has been a distinctly unsuccessful experiment. The revenue from the sale of vodka received by the greater administrative authorities has been the terrible evil which alcoholism had become in the land.

Next it was decided to spend large sums of money on educative temperance work among the people, and to provide counter attractions to the vodka shops. In the summer of 1914 an anti-alcohol steamer and floating museum, carrying a special lecturer, a doctor, numerous staff and crew, visited Lake Belliger, rivers Selidjarovka, Volga, Kama, in north-eastern Russia. Thus twenty eight cities were visited, seventy-six towns, and two thousand villages.

In the meanwhile the Czar himself gave a strong lead to temperance in a re-cript addressed to M. B. Brock, the Minister of Finance, in which he says:—

"I have come to the conclusion that the duty lies upon me, before God and Russia, to introduce into the management of the State finances, and of the economic problems of the country, fundamental reforms for the welfare of my beloved people. It is not meet that the welfare of the empire should be made dependent upon the ruin of the spiritual and productive energies of members of my loyal subjects."

Small wonder that the secret reports of the German Embassy ran to the effect that Russia was no longer to be feared as an enemy, because the splendid physique of the peasant soldier was being ruined by vodka, and through drunkenness the Russian army would easily fall a prey to the disciplined troops of the Fatherland; or that Marshal von Hindenburg, in the course of an interview with a Vienna newspaper correspondent last February, said that when he described the Russian army as "rotten," he was only repeating the information which the German staff had received from its Intelligence Department, which saw nothing in Russia but signs of drunkenness and revolutionary activity.

Such was the state of Russia with her 170,000,000 population, almost one sixth of the population of the world, occupying one-seventh of the globe, when, with the publication of the order for the general mobilization, all wine shops, beer saloons, and vodka shops were closed, and the sale of alcoholic liquors forbidden.

What tremendous and far reaching results have issued from this order of prohibition of alcoholic beverages in Russia!

The first result was the quick mobilization of the Russian army. Not a drunken soldier or peasant was seen anywhere and the process was effected three weeks before the German staff thought it possible.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, it is said, expressed his surprise at the efficiency and power of the Russian army as a fighting machine, and expressed a wish that the embassy staff at Petrograd could be thanked for its persistence in such an obsession.

A German general, when prisoner of war at Pultograd (says a "Standard" correspondent) the following remark of the Kaiser:—

"I was certain of erasing the Russians when they were freely given to drink, but now they are solving the task in much more difficult. And he added in a melancholy tone: "Who on earth could have foreseen the anti-alcoholic coup d'etat perpetrated by Nicholas II?"

Speaking in the House of Commons on February 14th last, Mr. Lloyd George said:—

"Since the war began Russia has enormously increased her resources by suppression of the sale of alcoholic liquors. It is hardly realized that by that means she has increased the productivity of her labour by something between thirty and fifty per cent. It is as if she had added millions of labourers to the labour reserve of Russia without increasing the expense of maintaining them."

His Excellency, M. Barck, fresh from a conference with Mr. Lloyd George in Paris on February 6th, according to the "Daily Chronicle" said:—

"The prohibition of vodka has already had the most wonderful effect upon moral and economic conditions. Take the economic side alone, and truly the result is astounding. Since His Majesty the Emperor permitted me to prohibit this spirit at the beginning of last year, the figures of the savings banks alone have augmented by leaps and bounds. The total amount in the savings banks was thirty four million roubles in 1913, and more than eighty four million in 1914. These figures leap to the eye. They do not deceive, but reveal a splendid and astonishing fact.

"But the moral effect is more considerable. Since the prohibition of vodka the people have developed greater energy in their work, so that the output of the factories is enormously increased. Home life has become more beautiful and more secure, so that the woman especially have gained in happiness.

"It has created new springs of health, and throughout Russia crime has diminished to the dwindling point. These facts are apparent to the people themselves, and are spoken of in every hamlet.

"When I first made the prohibition by the command of the Emperor, I appeared to myself like a Don Quixote, engaged in a romantic adventure, which would not stand the test of reality. But now I assure you that, even if I desired to remove the prohibition, I should not be permitted to do so; the people refuse to allow this evil thing to come upon them again."

Mr. Hugh W. Strong says:—

"The economic adjustments which Russia had to effect were on that heroic scale which she has now taught us to associate with all her enterprises. She had to replace £100,000,000 a year lost to the State Budget by the vodka decree; to find employment for 200,000 men and women formerly engaged in carrying on the State monopoly; to turn 8,000 alcohol distilleries to other end better uses; to liquidate the capital estimated at £20,000,000, represented by the plant and machinery in those distilleries; to find a new source of consumption for the 4,000,000 tons of potatoes, representing the stock in trade of the distillers; and to restore to honest and beneficent employment the public houses and restaurants and the people employed in them, who catered to the vicious demands of drunken and besotted Russia. But "Philip Sobor" has to a material extent brilliantly accomplished this stupendous task. The recuperative powers of a country released from the bondage of drink are wonderful. Economic theory led us to expect it. Russia has supplied the triumphant demonstration of practice."

Successing statistics published only confirm these statements.

(Continued on page 65.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BATTICALOA TOWN CLUB.

Sir,
I was highly pleased to read in one of the dailies that a Club to afford recreation to the Ceylonese residents in Batticaloa has at last been established by the untiring efforts of certain young men, especially Mr. T. V. Saravanamuttu. The Club which was a long felt want could not have come into existence all these days owing to the apparent lack of interest in all matters which is an outstanding characteristic in the Batticaloa young men.

We should freely partake in pleasurable recreations which are quite essential for the conservation of one's health. I presume I am not hurting the feelings of certain young men, in mentioning the fact that they have a bigoted idea about indulging themselves in out-door games. They seem to think that they will demean themselves by joining with refined young men of all classes. On the contrary I should think that it will awaken interest in social life and promote good-fell-wship among them; and it will also be an effective physic to get over their shy and constrained manners. In the social and material development of a progressive people or community will order change, yielding place to new. It is inevitable that Batticaloa will never come to the front until the old fangled conservatism is done away with. There is hardly anything which gives a more sensible delight than the enjoyment of out door games after the on-casiness of a hot, sultry day. It will do well for them to avail of the opportunity now afforded to them. Every skill and faculty is maintained and increased by the regular exercise of it. Therefore, it will be much better for the members to take an active part in the sports, and exercise themselves regularly. I trust that each and every member will take an active and healthy interest in the Club, and see that it has a long life. The Club will undoubtedly be a sure means of transforming the young men from purposeless, worldly individuals into all-round men with ability and polish. It is a duty most incumbent on the older and leading residents of Batticaloa to condescend and encourage this epoch-making departure in the social life of the Town. May I suggest that the members will derive the greatest educational benefit by perusing the "Health" Magazines and journals which could be got down from the Vinn Publishers, London, for a small sum. The presence of other magazines like the "Great Thoughts," "Review of Reviews," "The Century" in the Club Reading Room is greatly desirable.

Nawalapitiya,
14-9-16. I am, etc.
R. D. S.

In Moscow, the most representative Russian city, it is reported that bills are met and payments made more quickly than formerly; the theatres have had a prosperous winter; people are earning more; crime has decreased forty-seven per cent; the condition of the workers has improved; the factory children are better fed and clothed; new savings banks have had to be opened; reading rooms have had to be closed; there are forty per cent less fires; in Kursk Government, from a maximum of 640 fires for the months of August, September, and October, they have fallen to the low minimum of 306.

In fact, Mr. Francis McCullagh writes from Petrograd saying:—

"If this war makes Russia sober, it will have on the whole done good, no matter what it costs in money and in lives."

Mr. Arnold White says:—
"There is a new Russia, which is wonderful, incredible, marvellous. Since the first chapter of Genesis was written there has been no event in the history of nations, or governments like the *ukase* successfully abolishing the sale of alcohol."

But the most beautiful testimony of the value of prohibition of alcohol in Russia, I think, is that of a woman of the people who, when a placidite of public opinion on the new reform was being taken, wrote to one of the editors:—

"Dear Sir, please say for me that we were poor. Then when my man gave up drink we bought hens and a cow."

Truly this is an object-lesson for the whole world.
—Health and Happiness.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

THE BALKANS.

Athens.—M. Zaimis has resigned.

Athens.—Government has accepted all the demands of the *Entente*. M. Venizelos has telegraphed to the Roumanian Opposition leader, M. Fillesco, congratulating Roumania on her entry into the War.

Bukharest.—A *communiqué* says:—The enemy continues to retreat in the Olt valley. The Roumanians occupied Helibour. Enemy attacks West of Merisor were repulsed. The Roumanians assumed the offensive, capturing two guns and machine guns and 300 prisoners. There was rifle fire on the whole of the Danube front. Fighting at Dobrudja continues.

Bukharest.—Enemy forces in Tortukai are 35,000 Germans, 40,000 Bulgarians and 10,000 Turks. The defenders numbered 25,000.

A British official message from Salonika states:—Our detachments which crossed the Struma seized the trenches on the East bank at Nechori. A French detachment co-operating, captured the village of Yemnah, securing prisoners. The enemy suffered heavily during the retirement and counter-attacks. Artillery carried out a systematic bombardment of the enemy trenches North of the Machukovo-Dorian front.

A French official from Salonika says:—The British engaged in violent fighting on the Struma and stormed the village of Arvan. A vigorous Allied offensive North of Mesajid captured Bulgarian trenches on a front of three kilometres and a depth of eight hundred metres. A Bulgarian attack on the Serbians was repulsed with heavy losses.

THE JUTLAND BATTLE.

The concluding article on the Navy by Mr. Alfred Noyes gives breezy yarns of the Jutland battle. The "Warrior" being badly mauled, the "Waterloo" steamed in between the "Warrior" and the enemy, taking all the punishment and revolving like a cat chasing its tail till all her guns were going. Those aboard the "Warrior" were most grateful at being saved by a new and startling manoeuvre. They sent a boat bearing gifts of cigars and bottles which were received with laughter and shouts of: "Take them back, we didn't try to save you. We were chasing our own damned tail and couldn't help it. The helm jammed."

THE GERMAN CASUALTIES.

A German official message says the casualties to the end of August totalled 3,376,134. There were over 800,000 dead.

THE "LEONARDO DA VINCI."

Rome.—The fire on the "Leonardo da Vinci" broke out close to the magazine. The vessel was anchored where there was no risk of enemy attack. The Commander ordered the flooding of the lower parts of the vessel. The explosion caused the ship to sink 45 feet in the water. The complement aboard was 34 officers and 1,156 men. The inquiry hitherto has proved it was not due to an enemy attack or defective explosives. Other possibilities of foul play are being investigated.

TRANSPORT STRIKE IN NEW YORK.

New York.—Following the failure of the strike in street car employees to tie up local transportation, a general strike in the City, involving 800,000 persons, is threatened.

NEW FRENCH WAR LOAN.

Paris.—In the Chamber M. Ribot, introducing an unlimited Five Per Cent War Loan, said the confidence of the country was stronger than ever. He no longer doubted victory. It remains for us to complete the Allies' task, achieving the triumph of civilization.

THE DUTCH EAST INDIES REBELLION.

Amsterdam.—A telegram to the *Telegraaf* states that a patrol killed 18 and captured 21 insurgents in the Dutch East Indies.

HUGE BRIDGE COLLAPSE IN CANADA.

Quebec.—The central span of the Quebec, the largest cantilever suspension bridge in the world, collapsed this morning and fell into the

St. Lawrence, precipitating the workmen into the water. Hitherto twenty-seven are missing. Five bodies have been recovered.

Quebec.—The collapse of the Quebec bridge occurred during the unprecedented feat of lifting the cantilever 150 feet from the pontoons. It was watched by vast crowds. The Chief Engineer fell into the river and was picked up by a tug, badly injured. Navigation is suspended.

DUTCH KAPOK RELEASED.

The Hague.—The Dutch Overseas Trust has obtained the release of 422,000 kilograms of Kapok and has also arranged for the importation of cocoa beans.

IN EAST AFRICA.

A Belgian *communiqué* states that the German forces in East Africa are now divided into two isolated groups one of which General Smuts is driving to Mabiago, while the second is defending Tabora whither the Belgian General Molitors' brigade is moving from the North, and General Olsens from the West along the central railway.

ENEMY COMMAND CHANGES.

Amsterdam.—A Vienna telegram states that General Flangenberg has resigned. A German official mentions that General Mackensen is commanding in the Dobrudja. The *Kreuz Zeitung* says that Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria commands the whole Somme front, and the Duke of Albrecht and Wurtemberg the front from the Somme to the sea. The Crown Prince is still at Verdun.

PORTUGAL AND THE WAR.

Lisbon.—A telegram forechadows the active participation of Portugal in the War.

SEVEN NORWEGIAN STEAMERS SUNK.

Christiania.—Seven Norwegian steamers have been sunk in two days.

JAPAN AND U. S. A.

Washington.—The American Ambassador in Japan has been instructed to inform the Japanese Government that the report of the Japanese demands on China in connection with the Che-chiang incident has greatly disturbed the American Government, which trusts the report is untrue.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

Sir W. Wedderburn, in a letter to the *Daily Chronicle* suggests an amendment to clause three of the India Act of 1861 to enable the Viceroy to nominate members of his Executive Council from among the men, British and Indian, of ripe experience in public affairs, their term of office ending with that of the Viceroy. This will give the Viceroy a free hand to carry out the policy of the Imperial Government.

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

General Sir D. Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—The enemy's trenches South East of the Trepval front on 1,000 yards were captured. We also advanced two to three thousand yards between Bouleux Wood to the North of the Albert-Bapaume road. There were many prisoners.

General Sir D. Haig says:—Yesterday evening we captured the enemy's trenches on a front of 1,000 yards, including the strongly defended locality known as "Wunderwerk." This morning we attacked on the front extending from Bouleux to the North of Albert-Bapaume road a distance of six miles. Considerable success has already been obtained. We advanced two thousand to three thousand yards at various places. The attack is progressing satisfactorily.

A large number of prisoners were taken. We employed in this attack for the first time a new type of heavy armoured car which proved of considerable utility. There was much aerial fighting. Four hostile machines were brought down in flames, and at least four others driven down damaged, while two hostile kite balloons were brought down. Our aeroplanes co-operated with the advance of our Infantry firing on the enemy Infantry. Bombs were successfully dropped on three enemy headquarters and also Bapaume Railway Station. Much rolling stock was damaged and a train destroyed.

General Haig in a *communiqué* reports:—Severe fighting today resulted in the capture of practically all the high ground between Combles and the Pozieres-Bapaume Road. Most of Bouleux Wood, Fiers, High Wood, Martiniuch and Courcellette are now in our hands. 2,300 have already been taken prisoners. The captures include 65 officers of which six are battalion commanders. 13 hostile aeroplanes were destroyed today and nine others driven down and damaged. Four of ours are missing.

Reuter's Headquarters correspondent telegraphing this afternoon says:—Our troops in the great assault have broken through the enemy's third line of defence. It is reported that Fiers is in our hands, and the Infantry are advancing further in the direction of Norval. We are at the moment in the outskirts of Martiniuch on our left, and thence to the right we have moved forward along the whole line, encircling High Wood and occupying the main part of Bouleux Wood. Our men are filled with the spirit of victory. In several parts of the line the enemy is fleeing back to the next line. Prisoners are coming in fast. About 500 have already arrived and others are coming.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

Paris.—A *communiqué* says there were isolated lively combats North and South of Bouchavesnes. All our gains were integrally maintained. Progress with grenades was made East of Bellefontaine-Santerre South of the Comine. There was nothing elsewhere.

Amsterdam.—A semi-official message in the *North German Gazette* contains the most striking admission that, by the occupation of Bouchavesnes, the French gained an advantage which cannot be denied. Only the great superiority of numbers and the unprecedented expenditure of am-

munition induced the German Commander to withdraw at this point of the front to a position in the rear which is perhaps advantageous.

London, Sept. 16.

Paris.—A *communiqué* says:—The French advanced North of Friez Farm, carrying a series of trenches to a depth of five hundred metres. This advance in conjunction with the British marks the beginning of the final movement encircling the Combles. There was furious fighting East of Combles road and North of Bouchavesnes where we extended our positions. The French carried a sharp strong trench East of Derlecourt after a sharp fight. Two French attacks in the Derlecourt sector in the afternoon gave valuable results. Three trenches were carried successively North-East of Berny with 200 prisoners of which five were officers. Ten guns were captured. The ground captured in the afternoon was covered with German corpses. There was great aerial activity and numerous places were bombed behind the German lines.

London, Sept. 15.

Paris.—A *communiqué* reports:—We stormed German trenches South of Rancourt and pushed forward parties to the edge of that village. German attacks East of Clercy were bloodily repulsed, especially near the Southern end of Hill 76, where the enemy suffered heavy loss.

We easily repulsed a bomb attack North East of Berny en Sautent. Two enemy attacks West of Vaux Fort road were repulsed.

THE BALKANS.

A French official despatch from Salonika says that on the left bank of the Vardar the British violently engaged the Bulgarians, assisted by German Infantry. The fight terminated in favour of the British, who captured Makukovo, also two points Northward of it, taking a hundred prisoners and ten machine guns. On the right bank of the Vardar the French carried enemy trenches on a front of fifteen hundred metres to a depth of eight hundred.

The French official despatch from Salonika says the Serbians scored a most brilliant success against the Bulgarians West of Lake Ostrovo, carrying Gornicevo and the greater part of the ridge of Malkanidze at the point of the bayonet. The Serbian cavalry are pursuing the routed Bulgarians and seized Ekisu, obliging the Bulgarians to retreat precipitately another fifteen kilometres. They captured twenty-five guns and numerous prisoners.

A French official report from Salonika says that East of Cerna the Serbians continue to advance towards Vetrenik and Kajmascakan. The Serbian success West of Lake Ostrovo was the result of a battle which had been proceeding for several days between the Serbian Army and important Bulgarian forces.

Salonika.—The Serbian successes in Petriks region threatens to cut communications between Bulgaria and Greece. The Bulgars are retiring at many points under pressure of the Serbians, who are occupying successive enemy positions.

Bucharest.—Two Allied airmen from Salonika after bombing Sofia arrived here. The whole journey occupied five hours.

Salonika.—The British made three most successful raids across the Struma and captured villages and repulsed enemy counter attacks with heavy losses and were then withdrawn according to programme to our own lines on the right bank of the river.

Athens.—M. Dimitracopoulos has refused to form a Cabinet.

ITALIAN FRONT.

An Italian official report states that during torrential rain we stormed positions East of the Valmi River, taking some lines of entrenchments and over 2,000 prisoners, machine-guns, trench-mortars, etc. We continue to heavily bombard the enemy lines East of Gorizia.

IN MESOPOTAMIA.

A Mesopotamia *communiqué* states that a force from Narisikh killed 200 Turkish irregulars who attacked a reconnoitring party North-East of Narisikh on Sept. 9th. The Turks were driven Northwards. Large quantities of ammunition were captured and destroyed. Our airmen raided an enemy aerodrome on the Tigris on Sept. 11th and destroyed a small camp.

LATEST NEWS.

The sinkings are announced of the steamers "Ethel" (Norwegian), "Hanstaven" (Danish).

Rome.—The Italians are preparing what promises to be a more important affair than the attack on Gorizia.

Paris (office 1).—The Franco-Russian forces have completely cleared the whole region Southward of Lake Ostrovo for a distance of sixty kilometres of bands of Bulgarian Romitajs. Four French aeroplanes dropped a large number of bombs on Sofia. One landed at Bucharest.

Amsterdam.—German papers state that Greek officers are leaving for Germany accompanied by their families. They illogically eulogise the loyalty of the deserters towards the King and the Fatherland.

AUSTRIAN LANDSTURM VETERANS CALLED UP.

Zurich.—Members of the Austrian landsturm, 1865 to 1871 classes, are called up.

AUSTRALIA AND THE WAR.

Melbourne.—In the House of Representatives Mr. Cooke demanded immediate action in the matter of conscription. He announced that the Opposition generally would assist the Government.

Mr. Tador, Minister of Trade, has resigned. Senator Maloney gave notice of motion in favour of the erection of an Australian National Memorial to Lord Kitchener.

THE DUTCH EAST INDIES REBELLION.

Amsterdam.—A *Telegraaf* cable from Weltevreden states that the rebels burnt down the house of the Dutch Controller and all the buildings in the market place at Bangke. The Dutch are strongly entrenched. The rebels lost heavily in the recent fighting.

LORD MONTAGU TO GO TO INDIA.

Lord Montagu in a speech at Glasgow announced that he was going to India for a few weeks to carry out duties there.

DISASTROUS JAVA EARTHQUAKE.

Amsterdam.—500 houses were destroyed in Java in the earthquake. There was great damage to other property.
—The Ceylon Observer

NOTICE.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3293.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kanmany daughter of Vairamuttu Chellappah of Van-East

Deceased.

Arumalam Elayathambay Ponniah of Van-East

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. V. Chellappah Manikkam, Audit Office, Colombo

2. V. Chellappah Ponnuthurai, Clerk, Municipality, Colombo

3. V. Chellappah Thiyagarajah of 26 Campbell Place, Colombo

4. Vialudchy wife of A. E. Ponniah of Sirampiyady, Jaffna

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Arumalam Elayathambay Ponniah of Vanperonai East, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Kanmany daughter of Vairamuttu Chellappah, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Esq., District Judge, on August 31, 1916, in the presence of Messrs. Sivaprasanna & Katesu, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated August 23, 1916, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of the heiress of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before September 26, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris, District Judge.

August 31, 1916.

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Its continued use decreases the amount of sugar in the urine of diabetic patients and eventually cures diabetes, gonorrhoea and other urinary diseases. May be used by all, infants, as well as adults. During fever, pregnancy and after confinement, cholera and other epidemic diseases, a decoction of this powder, with or without milk, according to circumstances, acts as a sure curative, as well as a preventive preparation. Alleviates bodily heat; cools and strengthens the brain. Sharpens memory. Students and professional men will find it an admirable substitute for the detested coffee or tea.

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