



சுதேசவர்த்தமானம்.

Local News.

காலநிலை.—Weather.—மழை முற்றும்பின்வாங்கி விட மாறாமத்தி...

பிற்பாட்டில்.—Birth-Day Honours.—யாழ்ப்பாணத்துக்குரிய...

சட்டநிலைபடி.—Legislative Council.—இந்த மாதம் 16 & 17 திகதி...

ரேடியோ.—Rowdism.—வடநிலைகோட்டையின் சேந்தி தலை...

பாலாறு.—Road Tax Increased.—யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் பல ஆண்டுகளாக...

திருமணம்.—Matrimony.—யாழ்ப்பாணம் மணலிந்திசை கோட்டில்...

ஆட்களாப் பற்றிய குறிப்புகள் Personal Items.

குறியடி அபிஷேகம் (மணல் தீக்கவிர்த்தி மயமி) சம்பாட்டமுக்கின்றன.

“ரேடியம்” கழகம். Radium Clock.

இடைவிடாது இயங்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கும் இவ் பிரதேசத்தின்...

குறிப்பிட எளிதானது, அந்நேரத்தில் இரகசியம் சத்தி...

அதிர்ண்டகால வாக்குத்தந்தம். The Longest Engagement.

இரகசியம் அறிக்கா ஆயிரம் நேர்த்தேசத்தில் இவ்வகை...

மணலிப்பாம்பு கல்வந்தலியார் பொன்னுச்சகாயி அவர்கள்...

ORDER NISI. In the District Court of Jaffna. Testamatory. No. 1578.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Naganathar Velluppillai of Navaly...

Signed this 1st day of Nov. 1914.

இவ்வகைப் புகைக்கப்படு கோம்பள்ளியாரின் புகைக்கப்படு...

“கலிங்கத்” நிலை “Basel Mission” என்றும் மிசியோன்...

இவ்வகைப் புகைக்கப்படு கோம்பள்ளியாரின் புகைக்கப்படு...

இவ்வகைப் புகைக்கப்படு கோம்பள்ளியாரின் புகைக்கப்படு...

பம்பலவீரமன ஸ்திரீயாசன மங்கலு ரூசிகர். பட்டினத்தூர்...

விளம்பரம். இவ்வகைப் புகைக்கப்படு கோம்பள்ளியாரின் புகைக்கப்படு...

விளம்பரம். இவ்வகைப் புகைக்கப்படு கோம்பள்ளியாரின் புகைக்கப்படு...

விளம்பரம். இவ்வகைப் புகைக்கப்படு கோம்பள்ளியாரின் புகைக்கப்படு...

விளம்பரம். இவ்வகைப் புகைக்கப்படு கோம்பள்ளியாரின் புகைக்கப்படு...

விளம்பரம். இவ்வகைப் புகைக்கப்படு கோம்பள்ளியாரின் புகைக்கப்படு...

விளம்பரம். இவ்வகைப் புகைக்கப்படு கோம்பள்ளியாரின் புகைக்கப்படு...



### The Morning Star.

#### Subscription Rates.

1 copy in Ceylon—delivered free	1.50
25 copies	35.00
1 copy in India and in India (free postage)	2.00
5 copies	10.50
1 copy to Straits or any other country	2.25

#### Selling Rates.

First insertion, per line	.06
One half column	5.00
One column	10.00
Domestic advertisements not exceeding 5 lines	.45
Domestic advertisements exceeding 5 lines	1.00

Address: Communications, notices, or advertisements To The Editors, Tallinnalai On business to Messrs. Cooke, Vaidukkeddai.

### Educational Reform.

The lead given by Travancore in withdrawing Govt. grants from Missionary schools in which religion forms a compulsory part of the instruction, has now been followed by Mysore. It is an interesting fact that these are both Native States and that they have been able quietly and without effective opposition to carry through a reform that would have raised a storm about the ears of the Govt. of India if it had been attempted in British India proper. It is so seldom that the Governments of the Native States can be commended for their administrative acts, that the present departure is not receiving the attention which we believe it merits. Those who have been brought up to believe that all education must be controlled by the Church will not of course see anything but disaster in a change which deprives the Church of what they consider its rightful function. It is not our purpose to enter into any lengthy discussion but two things are evident. (1) That schools controlled by the State give instruction which is superior to that given in schools under clerical control and (2) that the experience of the United States furnishes abundant proof that State schools are neither "Godless" nor do they breed irreligion.

If we ask why our own Grant-in-Aid system is not a success the answer is manifold. One reason is that wholly inadequate salaries are paid to our teachers and no provision is made for increasing them. Here in Ceylon a teacher in Govt. service can rise to Rs. 50 per month in vernacular work and is then entitled to a pension of Rs. 400 per year. Several old teachers are now actually drawing this amount and in any case the faithful teacher who has served the required number of years is entitled to pension; he knows that his declining years will be provided for and that his whole energy can be given to school work. Under our Grant-in-Aid system the maximum salary is dependent upon a variety of conditions, many of which like widespread sickness that reduces the grant, or competition of rival schools having the same result, are often beyond the teacher's power to control—for him there is no fixed maximum and never a pension. Naturally under such a system the teachers do not give their whole attention to their schools—they engage in gardening, trading or the myriad of other things called "the pittance" meted out to them and called "salary"—logically if Grant-in-Aid teachers cannot be paid salaries which will enable them to provide against old age, they ought to be pensioned. The direct result is that our brightest young men are never found in our vernacular schools and our Normal Training schools can get as prospective teachers only those boys who are unable to succeed in any thing else. If perchance a bright young man does find himself in educational work, he is not slow to recognize the fact that there are other callings in which his abilities will have better recognition and reward. How is it possible then, to expect the best results when our teachers belong to that class of humanity who are engaged in teaching only because they have not the ability to succeed in any other vocation? The present system has no logical justification and we believe that sooner or later it will have to go both in India and Ceylon for political reasons.

It is a striking fact, which carries its own lesson, that the United States, Germany and Japan, the three countries which have persistently adhered to and developed education under the absolute control of the State, are the three countries that are forging ahead most rapidly in all that makes for real progress in the world.

Mr. Alfred Mosely, an English millionaire, feeling strongly that English methods of education are behind the times, last year invited 75 of England's most prominent educators to accompany him to the United States at his own expense and study American methods. Mr. Mosely recently spoke at Rochdale and said:

"We have all come back convinced strongly that there is much to be learned from the United States, where they seem to be tackling the problem of raising the masses and furthering civilisation not through the Police Courts as in England, but through education. I venture to think that they are working out the problem on lines which might be taken as a model by the whole world. Education is free, not only in the common day schools but right up to and in the Universities, and every boy who can afford the ordinary standards enjoys the benefits without the cost of a single cent to himself or his parents. Pluck, energy, doggedness, and all those qualities which we honestly believe to be so essential to the races, are being developed in the masses by sound practical scientific knowledge of subjects with which we have to deal in our future life.

I have been astonished at the amount of money spent upon education in the United States. It is literally poured out not only by the Government and by the individual States but by millionaires who

consider it an honour to help education and to feel that in this way they are pushing the country along. Germany also has made enormous strides, not in consequence of her large natural resources, but through the sheer force of scientific education.

Education in England is only partially in the hands of the State because the State from the false notions of economy and the fact that there exists a State Church has permitted to stand religious bodies to continue in the work. This antiquated system has been transplanted to Ceylon and so long as it exists real progress will be made at a rate wholly inadequate. In the Philippine Islands, which fell into the hands of the United States in 1898, a right beginning has been made; education is absolutely in the hands of Government and wonderful progress is the result.

In Travancore and Mysore undoubtedly the animus of the change is opposition to missionary work—it is not the *notion* that we commend, but the *results*, which could quite properly be the outgrowth of other sufficient and eminently justifiable reasons.

### President Roosevelt as a Cooly.

It is characteristic of really great men that they are never afraid of demeaning themselves by doing common work. Here is a lesson for some of our high minded friends who are afraid to be seen carrying even small packages that they shall be "brought doing cooly work."

Mrs. Clara Barton, founderess of the Red Cross, thus describes an encounter she had with President Roosevelt (before he became President) during the Spanish-American War in 1898.

"I was ordered to our improvised camp an officer in a khaki uniform, showing hard service, and a bandanna handkerchief hanging from his hat, to protect the back of his head from the fierce rays of the sun. He was Colonel Roosevelt, and we were very glad to see the grand leader of the Rough Riders."

"He said, 'I have some sick men with the regiment who refuse to leave it. They need such delicacies as you have here, which I am ready to pay for out of my own pocket. Can I buy them from the Red Cross?'"

"Not for a million dollars," Dr. Gardner replied. "But my men need these things," he said, his tone and face expressing anxiety.

"Colonel, we can't sell Red Cross supplies," answered Dr. Gardner.

"Then how can I get them?"

"Buy them for me," Colonel Gardner said.

"Oh!" he said, his face suddenly lighting up with a bright smile. "Then I do ask for them."

"When will you send for these supplies?"

"Send me a sack, and I will take them right along," he answered, with characteristic decision; and before we had recovered from our surprise, the incident was closed by the future President of the United States slinging the big sack of mail to the ground, and walking away, carrying on his shoulders, rice, tea, etc., over his shoulders and striding off through the jungle."

### A Remarkable Walk.

The thousand mile walk of George H. Allen from Land's End to John O'Groats in seventeen days is a wonderful achievement. A vegetarian, life-long abstainer, and a non-smoker, he has done the walk in seven days less time than he has previously been able to do. His walk was last year, by Dr. Deighton, his average walk per day being 42 miles. In his first week Allen averaged 45 miles per day, in his second week 53, and in the last week 60 miles per day. This progressive increase of pace and daily distance covered is a specially remarkable feature of the walk, and that the pedestrian finished his last day as fresh as when he left Land's End, and walking in the morning, that his walk was last year, by Dr. Deighton, his average walk per day being 42 miles. In his first week Allen averaged 45 miles per day, in his second week 53, and in the last week 60 miles per day. This progressive increase of pace and daily distance covered is a specially remarkable feature of the walk, and that the pedestrian finished his last day as fresh as when he left Land's End, and walking in the morning, that his walk was last year, by Dr. Deighton, his average walk per day being 42 miles. In his first week Allen covered 45 miles more than his first, and during the last five days considerably more than during the first six days, and nearly as far during the final three days as he covered on any long time early before such a record will be beaten. B. Guardian.

### "Suttee" in Bengal.

The Bengal Police Administration Report for 1903 furnishes interesting evidence that suttee is by no means extinct in that Province. On the 15th of August, at Patakdi in the morning, and evidently the villagers were expecting something, for a Muhammadan (dudadar sai in the inner courtyard of the house) who had been invited to the ceremony, at about noon the body was being taken to the burning ghāt, when the widow called to the bearers to take the body back. After this she rushed out of the house with her clothes on fire calling out "Sita" "Sita" she fell, or was pushed down, and the body of her husband was laid beside her. Fuel and ghee were then heaped on the widow and on her husband's corpse, and both were set on fire. Sixteen persons were present, and all were convicted with this case, of whom eight were convicted.—Pioneer.

### Note of Comment.

A correspondent of the Lucknow Advocate draws attention to openings for Indians in Northern Nigeria. Clerks are badly wanted, the wages being 700 a year and over.

The English Board of Education strongly urge that the use of schools in public schools should be abandoned, because they are insanitary, likely to propagate disease, and encourage slovenly habits.

One hundred public school boys have recently been brought under Government patronage to the United States for education, in the expectation that they will return as educators of their own people.

The central tower of Canterbury cathedral is decayed, and considerable repairs are urgently needed in other parts of the building. The cost of this is £14,000 at least; an appeal is made to all who honour the cradle of the English Christianity.

The race issue has risen in San Francisco over admission of Japanese children to the public schools. They have been told to go and Japanese pupils to the public schools for Chinese, as they are Mongolians they cannot go to schools for white children. The Japanese have appealed to the courts.

The deputation from the Wesleyan missionary Society, consisting of W. H. Findlay (who is accompanied by Mrs. Findlay), Mr. J. Vanier Early, and Mr. Booth, arrived in Colombo on Monday the 31st October, and left at once for Madras, halting at Madurantakam for a day or two.

The Wesleyan Mission in Mysore has lost the services of two of its ablest men of long standing from the plague. The Rev. Ebenezer Vaidukkeddai was stationed at Harad and Mr. Christian Phillip was stationed at Davanagiri; both succumbed to the fever disease within a week of each other.

In the Russian Empire there are 66,780 Churches. During the past year 833 places of worship have been added. There are 2,000 deacons and 47,743 assistant priests besides 58,156 deacons and under-deacons, 46,658 monks and 36,146 nuns. Last year the Russian people have contributed Rs. 90,000,000 towards the support of the established Church. The Rev. P. S. Hosh, secretary of the India C. E. Union, is now very busy addressing audiences among the Dutch Reformed churches of America, on a missionary work in India. Mr. Hatch was a Congregational pastor in Monson, Mass., U. S. A. before his appointment as C. E. secretary, which he held for twelve years.

The twentieth session of the Indian National Congress will be held in Bombay soon after Christmas 1904. Elaborate arrangements are being made. Rs. 20,000 more is expected to flow in very soon. The total expenses will come up to Rs. 75,000, as the Industrial Exhibition will be a grand affair this year. Sir Henry Cotton, B. C. S. 1, will preside. He is leaving Bombay on December 3, and according to the arrangements he will visit India until the early part of February, and may visit Bengal and Assam.

There is a movement now in Bombay for the revision of the Hindu calendar. The necessity for revision has long been recognized and taken in hand years ago, as it is assumed as if it would be in hand. For generations past the calendars published in different vernaculars have been drawn up by astrologers according to their own notions, which have undergone no correction for the past four centuries. Hence the calendars display errors and divergencies. Individual astronomers have from time to time introduced emendations, but have not had time to introduce reforms, have perpetuated the and-life of calendar-makers, have perpetuated the error of their predecessors.

According to the *Missionary Directory of Japan* for 1904 (published in Tokyo), the Christians in Japan number 140,466. The statistics of the Protestant Christians are given as follows:—Japanese ordained ministers, 476; non-ordained helpers (men), 474; Bible women, 361. The total number Christians, 58,354; including 1000 adults and 364 children, 37 Churches, many self-supporting (including payment of pastor's salary), ninety-four. Amount raised by Japanese churches for all purposes during 1903, yen 134,941 (23,484), more than twice as much as the Roman Catholics number 58,088, and the Russian Orthodox Christians (Greek Church), 27,366.

The Protestant religious families in the United States with the largest number of communicants in 1903 were the following:

Methodist	6,192,430
Baptists	4,725,775
Lutherans	2,943,728
Presbyterians	2,052,147
Episcopalians	782,533
Congregationalists	659,704

The number of Roman Catholics is 8,280,114. The Unitarians and the Universalists, together with the 124,538 members of the Society of Friends, 342,070. Finally out of a population estimated at 82,000,000 it is estimated that 60,880,767 are in the churches or under their influence and that 21,319,233 are non-Christians.

The conflict between the French Government and the Roman Catholic Church in France continues. The French Prime Minister, M. Combes, has recently announced that a measure for the separation of Church and State will be part of the Government programme of next year. A English correspondent writes to us: "I heard the other day an address on this subject by a French worker well qualified to form an independent judgment, was brought up a Roman Catholic and, like M. Combes, received his early education at a 'Little Seminary,' with a view of becoming a priest, but afterwards chose the career of lawyer. Having lost for a good many years, like so many other nominal Catholics in France, an aesthetic, he first heard the Gospel message at one of the preaching halls of the Mc All Mission in Paris, and is now director of the work of that mission at Cannes. He is a true believer, and his change, though it will doubtless be accompanied by severe trials to the Protestants of France, will yet be a salutary one. He thinks his countrymen will be more ready to seek the truth in this connection than they are. M. Combes himself has said that a nation must have a religion—outside the church of Rome, when that church has lost the power and prestige derived from state subsidies and official position." B. Guardian.

### Progress of the War.

Oct. 27th. The Russian Admiral of the Baltic fleet explaining his attack on the British fleet of fishing boats says he was attacked by torpedo boats and fired.

Oct. 28th. English feeling at fever heat. Tzar telegraphs regrets and promises full reparations. Russian fleet arrives at Vigo, Spain.

Oct. 29th. Three inquiries to be held, one at Vigo by the British, one at St. Petersburg by the Russians, and the third by an international court, possibly at the Hague. Russians admit losing 45,800 men from the 9th to the 18th in fighting with the Japs.

Oct. 31st. Japanese attack Pt. Arthur unceasing. 2 more forts captured. Japanese double income tax to meet war expenses.

Nov. 1st. Investigation shows that 20 fishing boats were injured by the Russians. The Russian fleet leaves Vigo. Four Russian officers implicated in the attack are left behind.

Nov. 2nd. A three days attack on Pt. Arthur results in blowing up a part of the fortifications of two forts. Russia proposes to pay \$500,000 in compensation for damage done fishing boats by her fleet.

Nov. 3rd. Witnesses at the Hull enquiry say no torpedo boats were firing at the British fleet.

Nov. 4th. Gen. Stoessel commanding the garrison at Pt. Arthur wounded. A steamer carrying a cargo of beef arrives at Pt. Arthur. Japanese lose 2000 men during the night of 25th August, and 1000 during racing among torpedoes.

Nov. 5th. Russia has accepted England's proposals for a Commission to investigate the sinking of the fishing boats. The Commission has the advantage of Pt. Arthur—capture three of the main Japanese vessels in the harbor. The fortress seems on the brink of fall soon.