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(REGISTERED AT THE G. P. O. AS A NEWSPAPER.)

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VOL. XXII-NO. 22.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 30, 1910.

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NOTICE.

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2372.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Ramuppillai Sivasuppiramaniam of Vannarponnai West ... Deceased.
Ramanader Kantaiyah, Secretary of the
District Court of Jaffna ... Petitioner.

Vs.

- Perinpanayaka Modilar Ilankanayaka Modilar and
- Sivakkolunthu widow of Ramuppillai Sivasuppiramaniam—1st Respondent personally and both Respondents Guardians ad litem of the minor Sivakurunathar Neelakander of Vannarpannai West Respondents.

pannai West ... Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed Petitioner, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed
deceased, Ramuppillai Sivasuppiramaniam,
coming on for disposal before R. N. Thaine,
Esqr., District Judge, on November 17, 1910,
in the presence of Messrs. Tambiah S. Cooke
and P. S. J. Chrysostom, Proctors, on the
part of the Petitioner; and affidavit of the
Petitioner, dated November 17, 1910, having
been read: It is declared that the Petitioner
is the Secretary of the District Court, Jaffina
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 December 9, 1910,
show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of
this Court to the contrary.

R. N. Thaine,

November 17, 1910.

R. N. Thaine.

NOTICE.

Jaffna Hindu College Permanent Fund.

Acknowledgment of Receipts No. 4.

N. B. 1. In the case of those who pay by instalments, the total amounts paid will be acknowledged when payments are completed.

Subscribers are requested to kindly g to the notice of Mr. V. M. Muttukumaru makuda", Jaffna, any errors they may

Through Mr. W. Wijayaratnam, Ipoh. Mr. V. Muttuvelu, Ipp.

"N.K. Vallipuram,
"M. Arumugam,
"S. N. Alfred,
"A. Thillaiambalam,
"S. Thamotharampillai,
"S. Ponniah,
"P. Thillaiambalam,
"V. Sengalrayen,
"S. Subramaniam,
" 15.00 5.00 5.00 Ipoh 240 00

		rough Mr. C. Thi	ambia	th, Ra	ub.
11.	Mı		Raub	p.p.	25 00
12.		N. Sinnathurai,		-	25-00
13.	11	S. Valuppillai,	"		10.00
14.	**	S. Manikkam,	- 12		20-00
15.	. 11	V. Seenivasagam,			30 00
16.		S. Ponniah,	.,		20-00
17.		V. Subramaniam,	Al .	4	20.00
18.		S. P. L. Palani-			
-		appa Chetty,			20.00
19.	-	N. Sabapathy,	"		10 00
20.	"	A. P. K. Shaik			V2=11111*
24		Mohamadu Kasim	, ,,		5.00
21.	11	Co Thambiah,	"	p.p.	25-00
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22.	Mr	K.Ponnambalam, I	Clang	p.p.	5.00
23,		S. Chinnyah,	"	127707	10 00
24.	**	S. S. Maniam,	"	p.p.	5-00
25.		R.K. Arulambalam,		p.p.	10-00
26.		S. Subramaniam,	*	p.p.	20 00
27, 28.	M.	N. Tamboo,	"	p.p.	5.00
20.		J.K.Saravana-		0.2	
		muttu,	u	p.p.	20-00
					75-00

Through Mr. A. Thuraiappah, Kampar,

29. Mr 30. "	A. Thuraiappah	Kamparp p.	15-00 10-00
			25-00

Through Mr. S. Sabapathy, K. Selangor. 31. Mr. S. Sabapathy,

20	Se Se	ango	or p.p.	400-00
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33. "	K. Muttukumaru,	"	p.p.	25 00
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20	P. Nagalingam,	100	15.0	20-00
20	S. Ariacuddy,	- 11		15-00
40	S. K. Nagalingam,			10.00
	V. Sathasivam,	11		10.00
40.	K. Sinnavar,			10-00
43. "	K. Chellappah,			10-00
20. "	K. Ponnambalam,			5-00
				615-00

1000	100	- Ka	jaratnam,	Gopeng.
44, 45, 46, 47, 48,	Mr.	B. Rajaratnam, R.S.Nagalingam S. Velauthar, V. Saravanamut K. Selvadurai,	. "	50 00 5 00 10 00 20 00 5 00
				90-00

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54.	"	P. Vallipuram,		100.00
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56.		K. Rasiah.	9	40-00
57.			Parit Tingi	40-00
58.	W.	P.Sithamparam,	Padag Lahat	15-00 20-00

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Grand Total Rs.1335-00 + Dols. 12,816-64

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Jaffna Hindu College Permanent Fund.

CORRECTIONS.

1. In acknowledgment No. 2 of 28.9-10 the following persons were said to be of Port Swettenham. But, their places are as fol-

lows:—
Mr. P. Seenivasagam,
"M. Oandyah,
"M. Appadurai,
"R. Arunasalam,
"C. Eliyatamby,
"P. Ramalingam,
"K. Sivakuru,
"K. Subramaniam,
"S. Namasivayam, Korling Sungei Thampian Rawang Bidor Tanjong Malim

Sungei Chow " S. Namasivayam, Kopong 2. In acknowledgment No. 3 of 23-11-10 the following persons were said to be of Seremban. But their places are as follows:—

12. Mr. S. Asaipillai, 13. " R. Ponniah, 14. " V. Kandiah, Kampar

Notice.

AN Examination for candidates wishing to enter the 3rd class of the Clerical Service will be held on Wednesday the 4th of January 1911 and the following days:

2. Candidates must be between the ages of 18 and 21 on the 4th of January 1911, and a birth certificate must accompany each application in proof

3. Applications must reach the Director of Public Instruction not later than 2 r. m. on Monday November 28,1910, and must be made on the forms to be obtained at any post of-fice on application or after four days' notice. Fach application must bear a revenue stamp of Rs. 10.

4. Further particulars of the Examination with a schedule of the subjects may be obtained on application to the Director of Public Instruction or to the Government Agent of the

> R. B. STRICKLAND, Acting Director.

Office of Public Instruction, Colombo, 2 September, 1910.

Mr. & Mrs. S. Ponnuthurai

beg to thank their friends and relations for the congratulatory tele-grams, letters and presents sent them on the occasion of their marriage.

Alavatty South. 6th Nov., 1910.



Che bindu Organ.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1910.

SQME ANOMALIES OF THE FRANCHISE ORDINANCE.

It was a Commission that first considered the question of the franchise that is to be conferred on the Ceylonese and recommended the qualifications of voters. The Government then drafted the Ordinance mainly on the lines of those recommendations, and our legislators finally passed it after some discussion, and after it had received the approval of the Secretary of State. Yet there are glaring anomalies which have, strange to say, escaped the notice of all of them. We will here mention only a few of them.

here mention only a few of them.

There are certain departments of Government, the members of which are for obvious reasons excluded from service as jurors. Those members do not consider that exemption as a grievance. On the contrary they do and should welcome that arrangement. But the franchise now conferred on the educated Ceylonese is a privilege highly valued by every one of them, and any invidious distinction in the exercise of that privilege is sure to be resented by those who are debarred from voting in the election for the reason that they belong to those Departments of Government which cannot supply jurors for service in the Supreme Court sessions,

though fully qualified in other respects to be included in the Special Jury list. Now under the Franchise Ordinance those who are and have been on the Special Jury list are qualified to vote for the election of the Educated Ceylon and Member. But the officers of the Judicial, Postal and Customs Departments, are not included in that list, though they may possess the necessary educational and property qualifications of Special Jurors. Is it not an anomaly and injustice that these officers, unless they possessed other qualifications, should be denied the privilege of voting in the forthcoming election by virtue of possessing the qualifications of Special Jurors, while those on the Special Jury list belonging to the other Departments of Government are free to vote for the candidate of their choice?

partments of Government are free to vote for the candidate of their choice?

Another anomaly in the Franchise Ordinance is the exclusion of the Government Clerical Examination from the list of Examinations, the passing of which qualify the Ceylonese to be voters. It is a well-known fact that this is a stiffer and more difficult Examination as an educational test than most of the other Examinations which confer voting qualifications on the Ceylonese. There are instances of even Graduates failing in the Clerical Examination. While the Cambridge Junior Local Examination and the Entrance Examinations of the Indian Universities are recognised in this Ordinance as giving qualifications to voters, the Clerical Examination has been left out, to the great injustice of those officers who, without passing any other Examinations, are holding high and responsible positions in the public service by having successfully competed in the Clerical Examination. If these officers cannot also be Special Jurors on account of the accident of being members of certain Departments of Government, they are entirely shut out from the privilege of voting for the election of their member.

Again, a Ceylonese Government pensioner, is qualified to yote if he was at the

are entirely shut out from the privilege of voting for the election of their member.

Again, a Ceylonese Government pensioner, is qualified to vote if he was at the time of his retirement drawing a salary of not less than Rs. 1,500 per annum. But those who are in the service are denied that privilege, even if their salaries be Rs. 10,000 per annum and competent enough to be members of the Civil Service after having passed some of the qualifying examinations for that service, if they do not possess the educational or professional qualifications mentioned in the Ordinance. Under the Franchise Ordinance, therefore, even a Ceylonese Civilian and the head of a Department drawing a very high salary is denied the franchise if he does not possess any of the other qualifications of a voter, while a minor clerk in his Department drawing a salary of Rs. 10 per mensem will be entitled to vote, if he had passed, as so many young men now do, the Junior Cambridge Local Examination or the Entrance Examination of an Indian University. This is not a supposititious case. But we feel sure that cases like those mentioned by us will occur under the provisions of the Ordinance in question.

It is, therefore, earnestly to be hoped that the Government will soon profit by

It is, therefore, earnestly to be hoped that the Government will soon profit by experience and take the earliest opportunity to amend the Ordinance in respect to the several defects pointed out by us.

Important Notice.

Our subscribers who have not yet remitted their dues to the end of the current year, are kindly requested to send them before the

31 ST DECEMBER, 1910.

They will kindly remember the Appeal sent to them along with the 1st number of the current Volume.

The Manager, "Hindu Organ". 26th Nov., 1910.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE WEATHER.—After the splendid showers of rain that had fallen during the whole of last week, the weather is now clear. The dew at nights is very heavy.

clear. The dew at nights is very heavy.

THE MANIAGAR OF VADAMARADOHY
EAST.—Mr. V. Modr. Chittampalam,
Maniagar of Vadamaradehy East, being
on a month's leave, Mr. S. Kanthappoo,
father of Mr. K. Chinnatamby, Head
Clerk of the Mullaitivu Kachcheri and
father-in-law-of Mr. A. K. Sittampalam,
Relieving Post Master, has been appointed to look after his duties. This is the
second time that Mr. Kanthappoo has
been acting in the above capacity with
great acceptance.

THE UDAIYARSHIP OF VANNARPONNAI WEST.—We are glad to learn that the Government Agent has, yielding to the representations of the people of Vannarponnai West, reinstated Mr. V. Vinasitamby in the Udaiyarship of that division

THE BATTICALOA DISTRICT COURT.—
Mr. W. E. Wait, M. A., who is now on
leave in England has been appointed District Judge of Batticaloa in place of Mr.
W. R. B. Sanders retired.

W. R. B. Sanders rebred.

The Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.—Messis, S.K. Lawton & Co., Jaffna, have been appointed local agents of the Hindustan co-operative Insurance Society. The company is a National concern managed by Maharajahs, Rajahs etc., and its authorised capital is one crore rupees. The local agents we are glad to learn have already secured a good number of policies. Their advertisement appears elsewhere.

THE BURGHER SEAT.—Mr. James VanLangenberg has decided not to put himself forward for election to the Burgher Seat.

Burgher Seat.

PRIZE-GIVING AT THE TRAINING COLLEGE.—The second distribution of prizes
in connection with the Government
Training College, Colombo, took place on
Saturday last, in the presence of a very
large and representative gathering. His
Excellency the Governor Sir Henry
McCallum, G. C. M. G. presided, and in
the course of a brilliant speech on education, His Excellency announced that he
had written to the Secretary of State for
the Colonies to allow him to get two
more Inspectors from England, in order
to carry out the system of inspection in
the vernacular schools much more efficiently and more frequently.

ently and more frequently.

THE RETIREMENT OF MR. JUSTICE WENDT.—His Lordship Mr. H. L. Wendt, Senior Puisne Justice of Cevlon, who was for nine years on the Bench of the Supreme Court retired from the Bench on Monday last, to the universal regret of both the Bench and the Bar owing to continued illhealth. In the Appeal Court, Their Lordships the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Middleton, and Mr. Justice Wood Renton spoke in glowing terms about the retiring Judge, and referred him as an ideal Judge. Mr. Walter Pereira, K. C., acting Attorney-General of Ceylon, on behalf of the Members of the Bar, addressed Their Lordships and expressed great regret at the serious loss sustained by both the Bench and the Bar.

DISMISSAL OF A GOVERNMENT SERVANT DISMISSAL OF A GOVERNMENT SERVANT FOR TAKING PART IN THE ELECTION—Mr. T. H. Obeysekera, Clerk at the Land Settlement Department who wrote to a Colombo paper about the Educated Ceylonese Seat, has been dismissed from the Service of Government, for a breach of that clause which prohibits Government servants from taking an active part in the elections.

clections.

Ceylon Law Students' Union.—The annual dinner of this Union came off at the Bristol Hotel on Saturday last. Mr. Hector Jayewardene, President of the Union occupied the Chair. The guests included Sir Allan Perry, Mr. P. Ramanathan R. C., C. M. G., and several others. Mr. Ramanathan proposed the health of the Union in an eloquent and interesting speech. Mr. Sheiman De Zylva (Hon. Secretary) in responding, referred to Mr. Ramanathan as "the 'silver tongued orator of Ceylon' who has made the name of our little Island famous even in the Antipodes".

A JAFFNA MEDICAL STUDENT TO A JAFFNA MEDICAL STUDENT TO LONDON.—Mr. H. C. Samuel, a son of Mr. S. S. Samuel of Ythanside, Kotagala, and a winner of the "Namasivaya Mudir." Medal for Chemistry and of the Government First Professional Medal, has booked his passage to England per N. D. L. SS "Barbarosa" leaving Colombo on the SS Barbarosa leaving Colombo on the 18th of March next. He leaves the Cey-lon Medical College to complete his studies at the University College, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS-We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the September number of the "Central", the organ of the Jaffna Central College, as also the October issue of the "Jaffna College Miscellany". Both the Magazines are very readable ones containing very interesting and instructive articles on Education.

MATRIMONIAL.—The marriage of Miss Daisy Caralasingham, only daughter of the late Mr. Caralasingham of the Jaffina Customs and niece of Mr. M. S. Raja-karier, with Mr. T. Austin De Rosario, Proctor, S. O. Colombo, was solemnised on Saturday morning last at St. Mary's Cathedral by Dr. H. Joulain, Bishop of Jaffna. The ceremonies over, a reception was held at Emmanuel Lodge, the residence of Mr. M. S. Rajakarier, attended by the elite of the Jaffna society. Mr. Advocate W. Duraiswamy proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom in a felicitous speech and the bridegroom responded in suitable terms. We wish Mr. and Mrs. Rosario all happiness and prosponded in sultable terms. We wish for and Mrs. Rosarjo all happiness and pros-

—Another marriage which we have the pleasure to record is that of Mr. A. Somasundaram of Tellipallat. Notary Public, and nephew of Mr. A. C. Krishnapillat, Head Clerk, Batticaloa Kachcheri, with Miss Pagavathi Ammal, daughter of Mr. M. Saravanamuttu of Mallagam, which took place on Monday night. We offer our hearty congratulations to the newly married couple and wish them long life and prosperity.

—Yet another marriage which we have to announce with pleasure is that of Mr. S. Ragunath of Copay, brother of Mr. S. Katiresu, Proctor, S. C. and of Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Advocate, with the daughter of Mr. A. Suppiramaniam of Changanai, which took place last Friday night. We wish them all happiness and prosperity.

Personal.—The Hon'ble Mr. A. Kanagasabai left for Colombo yesterday morning.

—Dr. S. Arumugam has come to Jaf-fna from Dadagamuwa with his family on sick leave. It is said that he will be transferred to Balangoda.

—Mr. C. Tillainathan, Clerk, P. W. D., Colombo, is now in our midst, having come on a week's leave.

—Mr. M. V. Chelliah, Interpreter, Courts, Batu Cajah, has come to Copay, his native place, on 7½ months' leave.

-Sir William Thomas Taylor, K. c. M. G., Resident General of the Federated Malay States, has been appointed Chairman of the Board of the Federated Malay States Agency in London.

THE LATE MRS. A. SUPIRAMANIAR .-We deeply regret to record the death of this lady, wife of Mr. A. Supiramaniar, retired sub-collector, Customs, which occurred at her residence at Vannarponnai West on the 24th instant. She leaves behind her husband who is 95 years of 'age and 2 sons, Dr. S. Arumugam, Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon, and Mr. S. Chittambalam, Sub-Collector, Customs, Mannar, to whom we offer our condolence.

THE LATE Mrs. S. THURAIAPPA.-It is our painful duty to chronicle the death of Mrs. Thuraiappah, wife of Mr. S. Thuraiappah of the Jaffna Kachcheri, brother of the late Mr. Advocate Nagalingam, which occurred at her residence in Vannarponnai West on Saturday last after a few weeks illness. The death of her only daughter, Mrs. S. Kandiah, wife of Mr. Proctor S. Kandiah, about two months ago was a great shock to her, and her health completely failed since that terrible affliction. The deceased lady was the only daughter of the late Mr. S. Mailvaganam, Sub-Collector of Customs, and grand-daughter of the late Mr. Proctor Vytialingam of Vannarpounai. She leaves behind, besides her husband, an only son who was married a few months ago to the grand-daughter of Mr. T. Ponnampalam Pillai, retired Excise Com-missioner of Travancore. We tender our warmest sympathies to them at the great loss they have sustained.

THE KANDY TAMILS' LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

The weekly meeting of the above Association was held on the 26th instant at Katukelle with Dr. E. T. Hoole, the President, in the Chair. The chairman announced to the meeting the receipt of the half-yearly reports of "The Selangor Ceylon Tamils' Association" and "Vivekananda Reading Room", Seremban and read a communication from the Editor of The Siddanta Dipika're The Saiva Siddanta Conference to be held in December 1910. Next Mr. J. M. Dharmaratnam delivered a very interesting lecture on "Prosperity". Mosers. Suppiah, Cruse, Aiyathurai and Coomarasamy offered comments. The Chairman very ably summed up the lecture and made some valuable comments. Cor.

SELANGOR CEYLON TAMILS' ASSOCIATION, KUALA LUMPUR.

HALE-YEARLY REPORT ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1910.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen,
Your Committee have great pleasure in presenting their report for the balf-year ending 30th September, 1910.

The number of members on the roll on the 31st March, 1910, was 165 and the Committee have enlisted nine new members (8 Saivites and 1 non-Saivite) during the period under review, thus making the total to 174.

There were eight Committee meetings held during the period and the average attendance of members was satisfactory—the percentage being 65.

being 65.

The Reading Room and Library were maintained in good order and an addition of over a dozen papers and periodicals were subscribed for, with a view to equip the new building and make it more attractive. The Library has been well patronised.

It is with the greatest pleasure that the

building and make it more attractive. The Library has been well patronised.

It is with the greatest pleasure that the Committee are now in a position to inform you that the new Association Hull and Reading Room is almost ready for occupation. Having obtained the necessary scattion from the Electrical Engineer to supply current the Committee have already arranged with The Federated Engineering Company. Knula Lumpur, to have the wiring done at an early date. The inaugaration ceromony will take place most probably before the end of November 1910. The Committee take this opportunity of offering their thanks to the numerous donors for their liberal donations towards the building fund. The Committee's thanks are also due to the members of the Building Committee for their general assistance rendered to complete the Association Hall and Reading Room as rapidly as possible. The services rendered by Messrs. S. Mylvaganam and K. Nagulingam as members of the Building Committee in collecting the donations are highly appreciative. Brick-drains and gates are the important works that should be taken in band with as little delay as possible. The co-operation of the members and well-wishers of the Association is earnestly solicited.

Mr. S. A. Thamby Rujah had to resign

solicited.

Mr. S. A. Thamby Rajah had to resign his membership on the committee on the eve of his departure to Caylon, and his place was filled by Mr. R. K. Ponnampalam, Messrs. A. Valoopillai and T. Kanagasabai were appointed Corresponding Secretaries for the out-districts of Ulu Langat and Klaographen and Carlos an

for the out-districts of Ulu Langat and Klaog respectively.

It was with profound regret that the Committee had to record the untimely death of His Majesty King Emperor Edward VII.

A Committee Meeting was held on the 13th May, 1910, specially for the purpose of conveying its sympathy to the Royal Family and...a tolegram was forwarded with a covering letter by the President:

The Statement attached to this report will show the financial position of the Association in details.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Your Committee beg to submit their report r the half-year ending 30th September,

The number of Committee Meetings held during the period was five and the average attendance was 92 per cent.

A Special Puja was also performed on the occasion of the visit of Mr. Myron H. Phelps and the Jaffna Himlu College Deputation viz., Messrs. V. Casipillai and R. Kanthajah.

VIZ., Messrs. V. Casipillat and R. Kanthaiah.

In consideration of the growing importance of the temple-going public, the Committee are in contemplation of procuring the services of a more qualified Brahman in place of the present Officiating Priest.

The want of a Saiva-Kurukkal here for the proper performance of funeral rites is strongly felt by the Hindus.

The number of cattle belonging to the Temple now is ten.

The Crematorium was well maintained and ten bodies were cremated during the period under review. The deceased were all members of the Ceylon Tamil Community and all of them were males.

The rate of Collection "Upayam" has been

The rate of Collection "Upayam" has been raised from 15% to 20% from 2nd August, 1910.

A TRUE BHAKTA.

It was 4 P. M. and the temple was deserted. The Brahmin had completed the poojas for the day and closed the doors of the Sanctuaries and departed leaving the precincts in complete solema silence. Bent with age and infirmities walking with lingering unsteady steps, and supported by a stick, I saw an old man approaching. He stood facing the hulf closed front door for several minutes, raising his hands in supplication and muttering an inaudible prayer. There was none of the prescribed postures and prostrations, nor the singing of many Devarams adopted by the orthodox obviously pious at temples. It was a simple sincere fervent appeal from the heart to the source of all manifestation and all blessings. As if overcome by the fatigue and emotions the old man sat on the entrance step panting. He had passed himself as a Christian till about ten years ago as his

father had been all his lifetime. Beyond reading the prose versions of the Bharata and Ramayana he had obtained no knowledge of the Hindu Religion. He had never visited any other sacred shrine nor bathed in holy waters and not even abstained from meat. Being curious to ascertain the feelings and convictions of one in his peculiar constitution, I called him and gently enquired the purport of his prayer. After some hesitation and finding my enquiry sincers he said that his first request was that the Lord would relieve him from the bondage of this earthly life. He prayed not for the sake of kith and kin and not for wealth nor anything earthly. He did not even want the boon of heaven. What his sole aspiration and solicitation from Isvari that day was to grant him the capacity to ever remain loving His blessed feet.

This was an incident in real life I witnessed just a few days ago.

just a few days ago.

The simple sincere words of the Bhakta drove away all conceit of self approbation, from me and I felt humbled, for here I found the noblest piety though combined with little book-learning. He had become possessed of the highest attainment of which all the learning in the Vedas and Agama Shastras, all the austerities and ceremonials are but the stepping stones. It was the highest devotion. A love for love's sake alone and not of that shop-keeping character which offers prayers expecting a heaven of enjoyments in return.

The blissful state of spiritual freedom is to those only who know the Lord to be boundless in-love and light.

Dbarmananda.

Dharmananda

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN ECHO FROM MALAYA.

The Editor, "Hindu Organ".

"Hindu Organ".

Dear Sir,

We in Malaya can no longer remain silent, without telling our brethren there that we were very much amused indeed to hear that Mr. Edward Mather has at last been roused to shake off the incubus which was pressing him down, by merely stating that he is prepared to enumerate the names that are at his fingers' ends, only before a board of two judges especially appointed for the purpose.

In case you appoint two judges of that stamp, we wonder whether he will not be inclined to say that such names must be gazetted with the permission of the authorities.

It is queer logic, indeed, on falling down from se ass to fall foul with the ass driver.

the ass to fall foul with the ass driver.

As one of your able correspondents—Mr. S. Thambiah of Colombo—has very clearly and intelligently analysed the letter in all its aspects, we refrain from dwelling upon theideas of the gentlemm who arrogantly suggested to Mr. A. Subpathy one of the most patriotic Ceylonese, that now is the time most opportune for the exhibition of his gratitude for canvassing a few votes for him for the Local Board Election some years' back.

It is randovical to say as but noverthiless it is

for the Local Board Election some years' back.

It is paredoxical to say so but nevertheless it is a fact that without knowing that Messrs. Channungam and Edward Mather are brothers in law, one can easily say that the author of that long letter re-election meeting at the Bidgeway Hall and the author of the other letter re-election meeting in the explaunde are kindred minds. They are perhaps not aware that they are being watched with the eyes of the Lynx and that every stratagen they may have recourse to will be exposed, and that the thundering voice of the populace and that of the Press will be unanimously and incessantly raised, to denounce every act of tergiversation.

santly raised, so used the second past, especially in have rendered in the recent past, especially in connection with the import duty on Jaffna Tobacco in Travancore by depicting the situation in such explict terms, and piloting the Jaffna tobacco movement, so successfully,

I remain,

THE MANIFESTO IN FAVOUR OF DR. FERNANDO.

THE OTHER SIDE.

The Editor, "Hindu Organ".

The Editor,

"Hindu Organ".

Sir,

The manifesto is considered to be the best that can ever be written. This follows from the fact that Mr. H. J. C. Pereira the father of the reform movement himself is the head of the body that framed and issued the manifesto. It is equally indisputable that weaker claims have never been presented for the return of a candidate. The main argument in the manifestor runs thus. For the good of a people good laws must be passed. For passing any bill it must be favoured by the majority. The majority is with Government. To gain the majority the favour of Government must be obtained. Government favours Dr. Fernando. Therefore for the good of the country Dr. Fernando must be elected. The argument is as faultless apparently as in reality it is faulty and hopelessly absurd. (1) The command of the unajority would have passed them. Without the bills being introduced the majority is useless. What guarantee is there that Dr. Fernando will introduced the majority is useless. What guarantee is there that Dr. Fernando will introduced the majority is useless. What guarantee is there that Dr. Fernando will introduce them if he cares to have the good-will of Government. (2) The people's desire to have unofficial members shows that Government does not always pass good laws and many which would have been beneficial have not been passed; and the greater desire to have elected members is to carry out good reforms by hav-

ing in Council men who can be independent and will not prize the good-will of Government. To have a man who will be dependent or be supported by Government is to defeat the end to be attained, is to have one who is practically not an unofficial but the perfect antithesis of an independent elected man. So the return of Dr. Fernando would only mean the strengthening of the official side and the consequent weakening of the unofficial side, would thus be worse than sending a zero, simply suicidal. (3) Affection and regard cannot grow only on one side. If Government should show favouritism to Dr. Fernando, Dr. Fernando must show favouritism to Government. A person who shows favouritism to Government is angrerous to the people. (4) Again Government is not a person or persons. It is an abstract thing. It is impossible for an abstract thing to favour any one. If it refers to the members of the Executive Council, tomorrow all the members of the Council may change and with that Dr. Fernando becomes utterly useless in that direction. (5) It is said that Government now favours Dr. Fernando; what guarantee is there that he will always be favoured? (6) As soon as he introduces a bill beneficial to the people but unpalatable to Government, he forfeits the good-will of Government. (7) Supposing the official members of the council like Dr. Eernando, all that the members can do is to sacrifice their private interests of Government, and they will not, lest they prove traitors. (8) The liking of Government is itself the greatest disqualification for being an elected member. The chief feature of the manifesto is its originality. But after thousands of electoral fights, that have hither-to taken place, originality can hardly be attained without being at best useless.

C. M. D.

THE HINDU ENGLISH SCHOOL, MULLATTIVU.

The Editor, "Hindu Organ".

The Editor,

"Hiodu Orgau".

Sir,

A correspondent signing himself "A friend of the Hindus", (evidently a teacher of the R. C. English School who finds his occupation gone), writes in the "Catholic Guardian" of the 5th instant blaming the Hindus for starting a school of their own for the boys of their own religion. While sympathising with the correspondent for his ill-luck I must say that the ambition of the Hindus in the cause of their religion is but natural. It is not to be condemned, for competition in education is a great incentive to those engaged in it. It will no doubt, administer a stimulus to the Catholic Mission at Mullaitivu to further improve their own English School. If the Hindus of Mullaitivu think it high time to make provision for the education and training of their Hindu boys, I see no reason why the Catholic Mission should feel embarassed on that account. By all means let the parties conduct their work each according to its way of thinking. "That the Government willingly handed over their school to the Mission" to get out of a difficulty at the request of "the receiver of the building and the furniture", is no argument for the Hindus to remain where they were. Government has done a similar thing also at Mannar with results sad to contemplate, the recipient of the bounty being the same R. C. Mission. It bink the Government did a great mistake when they handed their own schools to "Missionary Agencies" in places which sadly lack competition. The result has been a deterioration of education, unnecessary oppression of the poorer classes, religious intolerance, unseemly defiance of all the wishes and protests of the parents concerned and an indecent air of superiority born of the monopoly of education. If there be two English schools, receiving grant-in-aid from Government in districts like Mullaitivu, I am sure there will be no room for any public clamour. Lack of competition has been the fruitful cause of high-handed ness on the part of "missionary agencies". In this connection I am reminded of

Probably the Catholic Priests might uphold their conduct and declare the presence in a Christian school of children with the marks of "idolatry" (marks emblematical of their Saivite faith), on them to be an insult to the Majesty of Almighty God. These are large words but inasmuch as the marks are but external emblems of the inward faith, we should have thought that inasmuch as it was the idolatry of the unbelievers that constituted the offence, of which the marks were but the visible sign, the removal of the marks whilst the idolatry remained, could scarcely be regarded as a satisfactory settlement of the question. The Government should interfere in such matters calling to mind the obligations undertaken by them in the Kandyan convention to protect and maintain the religion of the country. This is not done when Hindu children are made to conform to Missionary observance. Probably the Catholic Priests might uphold

sionary observance.

Concluding, I wish the Catholics and Hindus of Mullaitivu all success in their respective spheres of labour.

Nov. 8th 1910. A Friend of the Catholics.

"THE RELIGIOUS TENDENCIES OF OUR EDUCATED YOUNG MEN".

(By S. P. T.)

(Continued from our issue of the 9th inst.)

When the land had been overent by the Mahomedans and their Empire was established in India, no patronage was established in India, and sometimes bigoted policy, contributed to the decline of Sanskris learning, only Emperor Akbar forms an honorable exception, and some after his death Sanseris fell back to the neglected condition in which Akbar had found it What learning there was, was monopolised by an interested class who would not open the gates of knowledge to the other classes of the community. The nation was, as it were, deserted by its leaders. It had to grope its way in the dark, with nothing to exert its intellect on. All sorts of superstitions notions and untenable beliefs crept in and dogmatism, for once, supplanted reason. Superstition reging supreme, there was very little intellectual activity in the right direction.

Such was and is still the condition of the masses of the people in this country. Meanwhile the English had come and settled in the land. Education of the people was at first undertaken on a very small scale till higher education on Western lines began to be imparted and the three Indian Universities were established in 1857. Education has, of late advanced by leaps and bounds in this country. It is with the changes that English deducation during the last 50 years has wrought in the religious convictions of our young men that I propose to deal in this paper. English education, including instruction in the English language and sciences, was affirst, as is still, taken to by Enhamism who are intellectually sperior to every other section of the Hindu community. This education differs in many essentials from the education imparted in indigenous schools on orthodox lines. It trains the intellect, not compelling in the read of the different parts of the student parts of the surface of the world of the surface of the best based on the read o

and our graduates began to devour them. These works were of a materialistic tendency and they at once shook the belief of these young men in the very existence of God. Facts which hitherto seemed inexplicable to them except by pressuming the intervention of superfictural influences were explained by means of simple physical truths. Things which had hitherto appeared beyond the grasp of human intellect seemed to admit casy solution. The mysteries of creation were understood, analysed and propounded. Everything was chemically analysed and its component part discovered. All animal organisms were traced to their very origin. Man thus accomplished a good deal of what had bitherto been attributed to a Divine Oreator. Why, then, postulate the existence of a creator? By some such process of reasoning, many of our young men dast away their firm belief in the existence of God and became habituated to an atheistic tura of mind. This is not so true, now, for, of late, there has been a reaction and now there are more theists than atheists among college students. Our English education has thus created a void in our minds, a void which is only now being filled up, as I already said. The old beliefs have been destroyed and no new faith has taken their place. The State colleges, as well as mative educational institutions are content with chaoe; their results are subversive only; the old beliefs is thrown off; the consequent disturbance issues in no real substitute and the mental and noval state soffers from the negation. The Christian Missionaries, who have been chiefly instrumental in popularising English education in this country, and whose teaching has also undermined the faith in the traditional religion of the land, are making an honorable attempt to replace the beliefs they have destroyed. But Christianity will never become popular with or or place the beliefs they have destroyed. But Christianity will never become popular with or or place to enable the illiving his and the temple stands in the temple part of the substanc

(To be continued.)

SAIVA VIDIYASALAI AT MULLAITIVU.

The Editor, "Hindu Organ".

its success.

The encouraging report regarding the The encouraging report regarding the above institution published in the columns of your valuable journal has given me much pleasure. A Saiva Vidiyasalai at this important town in the Wanni district was indeed a longleit need and many thanks due to the prime movers of this under-ng. It is my fervent belief that it will taking. It is my fervent belief that it will receive the firm support of the Hindu public of the place. The Manager's enthusiasm in the matter as evinced by the impressive speech he made in the last meeting of the above institution enhanced my hopes that the undertaking will be an unfailing success. The idea of opening branch schools at Kumulamurai and Mulliavalai is much appreciable. I hope a sufficient amount will taking. Kumulamunai and Mulliavalai is much appreciable. I hope a sufficient amount will be got up to support the institution by the untiring efforts of Mr. Kaylasapillai who has been alloted to do that portion of the work. There is ample room to hope that this institution will be the foundation on which the cooperation, energy and the benevolence of the Hindu public of Mullattivu will build, in course of time a High School where every branch of of time a High School where every branch of education required by a young man of the place will be imparted. We shall pray for

Will your correspondent "Education" be good enough to convey now and then, through the columns of your valuable journal the pro-gress of the above institution to quench the anxiety of

"One Interested".

MALAYA LETTER.

MALAYA LETTER.

Birthday Festivities—The public festivities in honour of His Highness Sultan Ibrahim's birthday began in this otherwise dull bown on Saturday the 22nd instant and lasted three days. His Highness was born on the 17th September, 1873, but his birthday this year could not have been publicly observed on the said date last month owing to the intervention of the Mohamedan "fast". The celebrations last week were of a very elaborate character, every effort having been made to make His Highness' subjects enjoy the annual "festival" well and to the full. The festivities commenced with see sports on Saturday morning in inclement weather and covered land-sports and public amusements in the shape of Malay, Chinese and Hindustani music and dancing parties, and came to a close on Monday night with a beautiful display of fireworks that included some curious, new and interesting specimens of pyrotechnic ability. Saturday's programme was gone through on Sunday also but rain was again on the scene and spoiled much of the enjoyment.

I shall give a short account of the celebration as,

I shall give a short account of the celebration as, I believe, it will interest readers of the "Hindu

Natives living in the districts had come in families by land and by sea before the opening of the festival, thoroughly bent on having an enjoyable holiday under their Rajah's patronage. They were seen parading the streets of the festive town in clusters and cliques of men, women and children, gaping and gazing in their rural simplicity at men and things. Neat little pandals along the water-front by the Main street had been erected tor the music and dancing parties. Shors, hogses water-front by the Main street had been erected for the music and dancing parties. Shops, houses and streets were decorated with flags, festoons and streamers, and in short the town was in festive garb. Two steam launches were bringing every two hours visitors from Singapore. The Johore Strait, a spotless sheet of water usually, was filled with native hours of every description, and steam. with native boats of every description, and steamers and steam and motor launches. Vendors of curios, and hawkers and pedlars from Singapore had come with their respective wares. The whole town in its festive garb with crowds walking up and down reminded one of an Indian town at the time of a Hindu festival.

The sea sports though robbed by the rain of The sea sports though robbed by the rain of some of their splendour and beauty were very enjoyable. Long, light Malay outters of an attractive shape, with two sails and four or more, Malays to manipulate them were clearing the smooth little patch of water between the Island of Singapore and Johore at delightfully tall speed. Numerous of those enters were racing in the sea hither and thither while the seamen were exhibiting amazing tents of seumanabin possible with the hither and thither while the seamen were exhibiting amazing feats of seumanship possible with the cutters. Now and then a cutter showed itself a bit too much for the strength of the men and capsized in mid see. The traditional expertness and undying fame of the Malay in seamanship were fully evident when the occupants of the capsized boat got her up again with no outside help and joined the rest in the race with redoubled vigour and courage. The occupants of a beat that capsized twice and was within an ace of going down a third time were none the worse for their cold dip.

The Malay Ronggeng parties (music and dance)

cold dip.

The Malay Ronggeng parties (music and dance) supported by violins and other instruments of Malay music consisted of Malay girls, this side of the "sweet seventeen" type, clad in silken sarongs and muslin blouses of the finest shades in true Oriental splendour; and in their own fashion danced with their dainty feet to the accompanient of instrumental and vocal music. The Malays showed much pactiality to this entertainment and evinced their enthusiasm by cheerfully joining the girls two by two in the dance and whirling round and round with unbounded unith and joy. High officials and ordinary folk with merchants, advocates and solicitors had their turn in the dance.

The Malay Myong which, more or less, is an equivalent of our own Nadakam was executing music and acting plays. Our Chinese friends contributed to the festivities three or four sets of theatricals backed up by their rather weird and ear-piercing music.

Away from the Ronggengs and Myongs a Bengali woman of strange proportions and un-common tonnage was seen entertaining a mainly Indian audience with Hindustani songs to the ac-companiument of the Lily flute and the Miru-thangam.

thangam.

The music and dancing parties sat till very late in the nights while the Malay population were moving about from one party to another, such of them as were bent on dancing doing so at every party and thereby providing much entertainment. On the closing night high Malay officials were whirting in mirth and the Sultan showed his appreciation by his attendance at the Ronggengs. The same night the Johore Hotel Bar having been open for the free access of the Johore soldiers there was much merument among them both in the Bar and in the dance.

The dull mentlement of this tree when the sum of th

The dull monotony of this town where there is little or nothing in the shape of diversions and pastines to draw people from their drudgery and dully routine, the Sultan's birthday is looked forward to by all as an occasion for a bit of enjoyment and gaiety, and the Sultan seems to desire that his subjects should make full use of the opportunity.

Johore Bahru, 30th October, 1910.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

THE COMING ELECTION

London, Nov. 22.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in a manifesto to
Birmingham Unionists, states that a Second
Chamber and Tarifi Reform are the issues,

The House of Commons today, without discussion or a division, passed the second reading of those portions of the Budget relating to Income Tax, Ten Duty, and Sinking Fund.

Tax, Ten Duty, and Sinking rund.

Mr. Asquith, the Premier, announced that he was prepared to support the payment of Members' official election expenses and would introduce a Bill permitting Trade Unions to establish a separate fund for Parliamentary and Municipal action, provided that the opinion of the Union was ascertained and that nobody was compelled to contribute.

The House adjourned within an hou

SUFFRAGETTES MOBTHE PREMIER.

London, Nov. 22.

London, Nov. 22.

During the afternoon Mr. Asquith promised eventual facilities for a Suffinge Bill. The Suffragettes were dissatisfied and marched to Downing Street where they mobbed Mr. Asquith, who kept perfectly composed. He entered his private motor car and drove to the Athenseum. They then broke the window of the car with a pole. The Police rushed up and a deeperate fight enaued. The women knocked off the men's helmets with bamboo poles, and kicked them. Whitehall was cleared by mounted police and a hundred women were arrested.

Mr. Riggell Chief S.

Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, also had an encounter. His hat was knocked over his eyes, he was hustled and his shin was kicked. The Police intervenel; but he reinsed a car and limped to the Athenaeum.

London, Nov. 28.

Suffragettes vesterday broke the windows at the residences of Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, Mr. Winston Churchill, Home Secretary, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Colonial Secretary, and Mr. John Burns President of the Local Government Board. Altogether 158 were arrested.

THE HOME SECRETARY ON IRELAND.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Home Secretary, speaking at Highbury, said that the hour of reconciliation to Ireland had come and it would comble them, like the brave Beers, to take their place in the indissoluble Union of the Empire amid the applause of the Colonics.

MR. REDMOND.

MR. REDMOND APPEALS TO THE COLONIES. London, Nov. 24

Indon, Nov. 24.

Mr. Redmond has cabled an appeal to Cardinal Moran, of Sydney, and Dr. O' Donnell, of Melbourne, stating that Ireland stude at the crisis of her fate and confidently relies upon her exiled children for sympathy and support. 'Let the Democracies of Great Britain and Ireland stand shoulder to shoulder for victory which means immediate Home Rule'.

SUFFRAGETTES GO TO PRISON

Jandou, Nov. 24.

Of Tuesdav's suffragettes 197 were discharged. On the 52 charged with window breaking and assantting the police, fines, mostly of £5, were inflicted, with an alternative of a month's imprisonment. Many preferred to go to prison.

Presented a state of Downing Street also appeared. The charges of obstruction were again withdrawn. The Magistrate emphasized that the withdrawal was an incentive to further vio-

THE HOUSE OF LORDS DEBATE.

LOIGOS DEBATE.

London, Noa. 25.

London, Noa. 26.

London, Noa. 2

rid of the Irish difficulty".

Lord Morley quoted Mr. Balfour's admission that the Election was unavoidable against the complaint that the Government was forcing an unnecessary Election, and demanded of Lords Lausdowne and Curzon. "Who were they to stand between the Commons and the people" He suspected that the Resolutions were merely a pretext to checkmate the Commons. If so, the Lords would assuredly be worsted,

Loddon, Nov. 25.
Government did not oppose Lord Lansdowne's resolutions, which were carried without a dirision. They will be communicated to the House of Commons, together with Lord Rosbery's

GENERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN BEGINS.

London, Nov. 26.

London, Nov. 26.

The political campaign has begun in earnest. Speeches were delivered by prominent members on both sides last evening, the Liberals demanding fair play and the Conservatives denouncing Home Rule and Single Chamber Government, emphasizing the importance of the Unionists being in power at the time of the Imperial Conference. The chief speakers were Mr. Asquith at Hull and Lord Lausdowne at Glasgow.

Lord Lansdowne at Glasgow.

Mr. Asquitb said the country would be worse off under the Tories' crude and complex Reform Scheme than it was under the present utterly intelerable system, because it would be a permanent Tory Chamber, with continuance of the deadlooks. He protested against making the Referendum an integral part of the Constitution, as it would destroy the basis of representative Government. The Libera plan did not claim to be a final solution, but it was necessary to real progress. Their efforts in the cause of self-Government for Ireland would have the sympathy of the Dominions.

Lord Lausdowne said that out of 230 Liberal measures introduced within four years the Lords only rejected six. Those were rejected solely for the purpose of consulting the people. He complained that Government was abusing the Lords but not touching the question of Reform. The Voto Bill was an encounty, removing the barrier from Extremist Legislation, He denounced Home Rule.

-The "Ceylon Observer".