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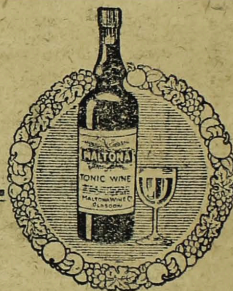
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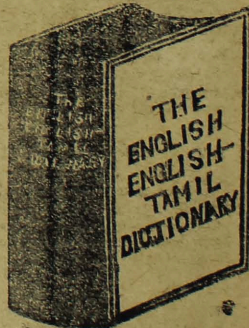
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NOTICE.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3242.

Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Valliammai wife of Sangarapillai Nallatampi of Inuvil

Deceased.

1. Annugam Murugesu and wife  
2. Nallatampi Nallatampi

Petitioners.

Vs.

1. Sangarapillai Nallatampi of Inuvil  
Minor 2. Nallatampi Sangarapillai of Do. The 2nd Respondent is a minor appearing by his guardian ad litem the 1st Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Annugam Murugesu and wife Annugam Nallatampi, praying for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased, Valliammai wife of Sangarapillai Nallatampi, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Esq., District Judge, on July 1, 1916, in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated May 29, 1916, having been read; It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be and she is hereby declared entitled, as one of the heirs of the said deceased, to administer the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration do issue to her accordingly, unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before July 20, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,  
District Judge.

July 1/4, 1916.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3244.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Daniel Aservatham of Puloly East

Deceased.

Pechall Chellam widow of Daniel Aservatham of Puloly East

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kanapathippillai Ramalingam of Puloly East  
Minor 2. Savutharam Raniemma Victoria of Do. The 2nd Respondent is a minor by her Guardian ad litem the 1st Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the late Daniel Aservatham of Puloly East, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Esquire, District Judge, on July 4, 1916, in the presence of Mr. S. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, having been read; It is ordered that the Petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled, as the widow of the said deceased, to administer the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration do issue to her accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person shall, on or before July 20, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,  
District Judge.

July 4, 1916.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3243.

Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sethupillai wife of Pandaram Thampar of Evinal

Deceased.

Pandaram Thampar of Evinal

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Thampar Sellappa of Evinal presently of Kuala Lumpur by his attorney Pandaram Thampar of Evinal  
Minors 2. Thampar Sangarapillai of do.  
3. Thampar Matupillai of do.  
4. Thampar Alagaratham of do.  
5. Thampar Kirishnar of do.  
6. Thangamutai daughter of Thampar of do.

7. Sinnachchi widow of Sinniah of do. The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Respondents are minors appearing by their guardian ad litem the 7th Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Pandaram Thampar of Evinal, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Sethupillai wife of Pandaram Thampar, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Esq., District Judge, on July 1, 1916, in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the said Petitioner, dated May 29, 1916, having been read; It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as the lawful husband of the said deceased, to administer the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration do issue to him accordingly, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person shall, on or before July 25, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,  
District Judge.

July 1/4, 1916.

NOTICE.

The Old Boys of the Jaffna Hindu College are requested to send in their names with their present addresses and the years they left College, either to the Principal, or to the Secretary of the Jaffna Hindu College Old Boys' Association, on or before the 15th July, 1916, as such information is required for insertion in the revised College Calendar.

Kandarmadam, V. CHINNATAMBY,  
Jaffna, Hon'y. Secretary,  
20th May, 1916. J. H. C. O. B. A.

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The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1916.

THE LOCAL LOANS ORDINANCE AND ITS ECONOMIC POSSIBILITIES.

The Local Loans Ordinance which passed its first reading at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th instant is fraught with possibilities helpful to the economic development of Ceylon. The Hon. Mr. Bernard Senior, who moved the first reading, explained the main provisions of the Bill in his speech. He said that soon after the arrival of Sir Robert Chalmers in the Colony a Committee was appointed to submit a report on the advisability of establishing a Local Loans Fund. The Committee presented its report on the 24th August, 1914, but owing to the war it had not been found possible until now to bring forward the subject before the Council. Government had hitherto made local loans out of its cash balances to Municipalities, Local Boards and similar institutions for works of public utility such as waterworks, drainage, &c. The proposed Ordinance provides for loans under different classes. Under the first class were the loans to Municipalities and other public bodies, with the exception of the Colombo Municipality which can raise its loans in the open market. Other most important objects to which loans will be granted are Co-operative Credit Societies, Agricultural Societies and Associations formed for agricultural and industrial purposes. Provision is also made in the Ordinance to give loans to Government Officers for building houses for their residence. A new fund is to be created to be called the Local Loans Fund, out of the sums now invested on loans to local bodies, and will be administered under the provisions of the new Ordinance.

The new Ordinance is essentially an amplification of the Co-operative Credit

Societies' Ordinance. It gives us an indication of the earnest purpose with which Government is approaching the question of the agricultural and industrial development of the country. For the appointment of the local Industries Commission will be almost fruitless if no facilities are provided for cheap capital to assist the people in their economic expansion on the lines that may be chalked out by the Commission. As Mr. Bernard Senior said in his speech, Ceylon was essentially an agricultural country and the Local Loans Fund could not be better employed than in lending money for such purposes. But as he pointed out further down in his speech, at the present juncture, industries were even far more important. Agriculture brought manufacture into existence and manufactures supported agriculture. The combination and integration of both brought about the best results. The Colony should not only pay Co-operative Credit Societies for agricultural improvement, but also to Co-operative Industrial Societies which will be fostered by the Local Loans Fund. The economic survey of the Island which must naturally follow the recommendations of the Industries Commission will reveal the possibilities of starting many new industries for which raw materials and other natural facilities abound in the country. Such industries may be conducted on a large scale on the factory system giving employment to thousands of labourers. Another class of industries, more important than the above, is the hereditary crafts of the artisan classes in the country. Weaving, pottery and tile making, mats and basket making, the various classes of smithery, carpentry, coir work, and some other similar cottage industries which have long remained the hereditary callings of important classes in the Island, are now threatened with decay under the stress of foreign competition aided by machinery and other improved methods. The Indian Government has rendered valuable assistance to these cottage industries by introducing improved contrivances, such as fly-shuttle looms in the weaving industry, and by providing cheap capital for the purpose of purchasing raw materials, through Co-operative Societies. The Industries Commission should take as much care as possible not to disturb the permanence of these hereditary industries of the people, but try to conserve their permanency and prosperity through the adoption of helpful measures. The centralisation of such cottage industries in large factories in cities, with machinery worked largely with steam or electric power, and the conversion of the hereditary craftsmen into day labourers in industrial centres, should be avoided as far as possible. It should rather be the object of the Commission to find out means for the introduction and extension of more cottage industries such as weaving, sericulture, apiculture, and provide for additional home employments to agriculturists who may not find employment in agriculture all the year round. Though it is the opinion of many eminent thinkers in the West and in India, that the Western Factory system leads to social, moral, and physical degradation, by concentration of labourers in the unhealthy atmosphere of crowded industrial centres, with wealth in the hands of the few capitalists and poverty for the labourers, yet, it is not our purpose here to decry altogether the introduction of such large industries into our country. Large industries such as match-making, glass making, soap making, pencil-making requiring the investment of large capital and employment of organized labour can never be run as cottage industries. In such cases as these, the Western factory system must necessarily be recommended. But the benefits of Co-operative Societies and the Local Loans Fund of the Government should more largely be employed in the promotion of cottage industries, than in helping large industrial enterprises which may be undertaken by joint-stock companies, with the help of the expert advice or lead which should be given by Government.

Another object to which the framers of the new Ordinance seem to have made no reference is the promotion of trade, Trade, wholesale and retail, in almost all the towns and villages in Ceylon, is practically in the hands of Indians, coast Moormen and Nattucotta Chetties. This can be avoided and employment found for thousands of our educated young men, if Government will give practical help to the people by providing them cheap capital to start with. In India we find many Co-operative Societies started for trading purposes and Co-operative Stores under these Societies are growing in popularity. In Ceylon, a similar move will be highly helpful to the prosperity of the people.

In conclusion, we are compelled to iterate our oft-repeated complaint, that no scheme of industrial or trade reform will succeed, so long as education in the Island remains in the neglected condition in which one now finds it. Vast improvements must first of all be made in the curriculum of vernacular education. The intelligence of the people must be improved on modern lines, through vernacular education, so as to enhance their general capacity and efficiency. Higher education in English in the departments of theoretical and applied sciences, in commerce and economics, should be made available in the country. All these wants require very urgent attention in the hands of the authorities if their benevolent intentions to promote the moral and economic prosperity of the people committed to their charge, are to fully fructify.

THE RELIGION OF THE ANCIENT TAMILS.

(By S. Sabaratnam Mudaliyar.)

PART SECOND.

Chapter VIII.

MONSTROUS OBJECTS OF WORSHIP.

SIVA'S GIRDLE OF SNAKES.

Girdling one's waist with snakes is no doubt revolting to our sense of beauty, as we understand it in this material plane. Even the wanderer tribes known as Kuravars, who deal freely with snakes, will not consider it a beauty to have a snake round their body. They are however found at times to put on a snake round their neck, as a sign of their skill in dealing with snakes—and this skill itself has its own beauty—the beauty of their liberty with snakes. Can we call Siva a Kurava of this type? Would the incidents connected with His snake girdling, or with any other of His various sports warrant us to draw such a conclusion? The simple fact of His having a snake round His waist would not justify us in drawing such an inference? Naturalists are found at times to be very free with snakes, and can we call them Kuravars on that account? In deciding any question, we have to weigh very carefully the circumstances connected with it; and if we take into our consideration the circumstances under which Siva is said to have girdled Himself with a snake, we could find that the incident has a very beautiful meaning underlying it.

The Rishis of Tarukavana who, as followers of the Mimamsa school, had no faith in the existence of a Supreme Being, had, however, great faith in the efficacy of the Vedic rites, and were great experts in the exercise of the mystic power of the Vedic Mantras. They considered themselves to be perfectly pure and independent, and they were very much conceited of their standard of morality and of their position as great moralists—their idea having been that they could hold their own without any thing like the grace of God. They had to be corrected in their erroneous idea and convinced of their faulty position in their own way. Siva appeared before them and tested their boasted morality. Their morality failed, as it was not supported by the grace of God, and the Rishis were greatly exasperated at the ruse employed by Siva, and they sought to kill Him by their mystic power. They performed a Vedic Yajna, and from the Homa fire which they kindled, there came out several demons and ferocious beasts, including a gigantic and deadly poisonous snake. Siva overcame the demons and beasts, but the snake that appeared out of the fire having been the primordial Kundalini Sakti out of which the whole cosmos evolved, He caught it by His hands and girdled it round His waist. The Rishi then produced a monstrous demon by the name of Muralaka and sent him to attack Siva. Siva kicked him down with one of His feet, jumped over his back and danced the mystic dance of Panchakritya. The Rishis were brought to their senses at once, they fell flat on the ground and worshipped Siva and acknowledged Him as the Supreme Being, realizing the fact that all mantras and Vedic rites received their power from the great Siva. We could thus see that the girdle of snake has a very beautiful meaning very different from what we call material beauty.

The Kundalini Sakti of God, is explained at length in the Vedic account of the form assumed by Siva, and of the evolution of the cosmos out of Maya. When the Grace of God comes in contact with Maya, there sprout out Natham and Binthu—the seeds of Nama and Rupa—Siddhappirapancha and Ariththappirapancha. This is what is known as Kun-



of the form of a snake tightly coiled—and as this coil loosens, the universe evolves and expands. The illusive character of this *Pirapancha* is another reason for its being likened unto a snake, and we read in the Bible itself that Satan appeared in the form of a snake—(evidently a glimpse of the Vedic truth.) In order to impress in our mind that the whole universe expands out of *Kundalini* from His form, Siva is represented to have girt Himself with *Kundalini*, in the form of a serpent—and this is why this *Kundalini* is found to spread its hood over the Siva Linga in every temple, imparting the lesson that in this material plane Siva could be seen under the canopy of *Kundalini*. It may be seen at the same time that, the worship of this *Kundalini* is the origin of what is known as

## NAGA WORSHIP.

The *Kundalini* Sakti of God was worshipped by our sages in the form of a serpent and this accounts for the Puranic account that the earth is supported by *Atissha*. The *Kundalini* Sakti being the under stratum of the material world, *Naga Loka* or the region of the Nagas is supposed to be beneath the earth. The principle of the worship was forgotten in course of time, and its external form was retained, and the ignorant masses began to pay their veneration to ordinary serpents and snakes. The ignorance of the masses is not so much to be pitied as the ignorance of some of our modern scientists, who without taking trouble to trace the origin of the Naga worship, conclude abruptly that it is a form of worship peculiar to the primitive people. As I have very often said, the law of materiality cannot be applied to the plane of religion. Religion is a spiritual science which cannot be gauged at all without a correct view of the law of spirituality. Modern scientists make a great mistake in tracing religions and religious beliefs on the line of material science, and I am sure that they will not be able to arrive at the truth if they go on at this rate. Religion should be traced on a spiritual basis, and if we divorce spirituality altogether from our consideration, we may not be able to have any idea of any religion. If we trace the origin of Naga worship on a spiritual basis, we could clearly see that it has for its foundation the worship of the *Kundalini* Sakti of God, as otherwise it will be altogether impossible to account for it. And if we can realize the beauty of this worship, we may be able to see at once the beauty of Siva's snake girdle as well.

It is of course easy enough to call the spiritual beauty pointed out by me, as a recent interpretation put on some primitive idea. But how could such a contention be maintained? There must be sufficient proof in support of such a contention which cannot be maintained by mere imagination. The idea should be proved to have existed at a time when there was no such interpretation put on it, and the date of the interpretation should be pointed out and proved. There is no such proof whatever, but on the contrary there is strong evidence to shew that the principle involved in the interpretation was recognized long before the idea of the snake girdle of Siva dawned in the mind of our ancestors. The Vedic account of the *Kundalini* Sakti is long anterior to the Puranic account of the snake girdle, and it would therefore be absurd to contend that the light thrown on the subject by the Vedic account is posterior to the Puranic account.

It must also be observed in this connection that if the Puranic account was actually the outcome of some primitive idea peculiar to a barbarous race, that account would, in the natural course of events, have been rejected as unworthy of acceptance at the dawn of civilization, instead of being retained under some excuse or other. In fact such an account would not have been accepted at all by our Rishis and sages whose standard of enlightenment and morality was too high to admit of such an acceptance by them. The Puranas are only intended to exhibit the Vedic truths in an impressive form, and it is therefore quite apparent that the later Puranic account of the snake girdle is only an exposition of the original account of the *Kundalini* Sakti as given in the Vedas.

## NOTES &amp; COMMENTS.

India, or rather ancient India, has been the home of philosophy, observes the "Bombay Chronicle." A movement was set on foot at Amalner by two local mill-owners to establish an institute of Indian Philosophy in that

town for post graduate studies and research work in Indian and European philosophy. It is proposed to grant six fellowships of the value of Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 each per month to University graduates with special qualifications in philosophy, and facilities for residence and study will be provided for at the Institute. The two generous Hindu mill-owners have decided to place at the disposal of a trust for the purpose the sum of one lakh of rupees each, and have promised to collect a lakh more in co-operation with their friends. Such practical instances of self-denying devotion to noble objects deserve to be highly commended.

## LOCAL &amp; GENERAL.

**THE WEATHER.**—Rain has fallen in some parts of the District during the week, though not in the Town.

**THE SUPREME COURT.**—The Supreme Court Sessions commenced here on the 10th inst. The first case taken up was the Putter abduction case in which were six accused of whom five were very rich and influential men. The Hon'ble Mr. A. Kanagasabai instructed by Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Proctor, appeared for the first four accused and Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasegura instructed by Mr. S. Thambiahpillai, Proctor, appeared for the 5th and 6th accused. Three of them were convicted on the 11th instant and sentenced each to a fine of Rs. 500. The next case taken up was the Trincomalee forgery case which resulted yesterday in the two accused being convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each. Mr. S. D. Tampo defended the first accused and Mr. Proctor Thiagarajah of Trincomalee the second accused.

**JAFNA DISTRICT COURT.**—Mr. J. H. Vaniasingham has been appointed to act as District Judge, Additional Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Jaffna, for five days from July 10, 1916, during the absence of Mr. P. E. Pieris from the station.

**THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**—A meeting of the Legislative Council was held at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday the 12th instant at the Council Chamber. H. E. the Governor presided. The Hon. Mr. Balasingam's motion regarding the desirability of introducing the Town Sub-Ordinance into all Municipal and Local Board Towns was accepted by Government. The Hon. Member's motion regarding the granting of right of private practice to all qualified Apothecaries was rejected, 13 members voting for and 18 against the motion.

**THE SUGAR COMPANY.**—announces that it will begin the manufacture of sugar from August 1st. At first from 20 to 30 tons per day will be turned out.

**COLOMBO ASSIZE SESSIONS.**—The third Supreme Court Criminal Sessions for the year for the Western Circuit began in Colombo on Monday last. The Hon. Mr. Justice T. E. de Sampaio presides. There are 43 cases in the calendar of which 22 are murder cases.

**MATCHES FOR COLOMBO.**—The s.s. "Chumpon" which arrived on the 9th instant from Copenhagen, brought 2,800 cases of matches for Colombo.

**TOWN SCHOOLS ORDINANCE.**—This Ordinance was brought into operation within the town of Kandy as from the 1st instant by proclamation in the "Government Gazette."

**PERSONAL.**—Mr. J. T. Sadasiva Iyer, Asst. Inspector of Schools, has left for Mullaitivu on an inspecting tour. He will be returning by the end of the month.

—Messrs. M. M. Subramaniam, Crown Proctor, Trincomalee, and Mr. S. Nadarajahpillai, Notary, have come to Jaffna as witnesses in the Trincomalee forgery case.

—Mr. R. Alvapillai, Government Surveyor, has been transferred from Jaffna to Oddusuddan.

**ON THE SICK LIST.**—Mr. T. S. Tillaiyagam, B.A., Inspector of Schools, Southern Province, who is undergoing treatment at the Nyaamwakadu hospital, Jaffna, we are glad to learn, is improving.

**"EAT NO MEAT ON FRIDAYS."**—Says the British National Organisation for War Savings: "If on Friday why not every day?" is a question appearing in the June issue of the London Vegetarian Messenger. There are Hindus who abstain on Fridays, now and full moon days, and many other occasions and why should not these obtain by a full adoption of a humane dietary, a healthful and economical life.

**ENORMOUS RISE IN THE COST OF PRINTING PAPER.**—Referring to the important question raised in the Imperial Legislative Council by the Hon. Babu Surendranath Banerjee regarding the paper industry in India, the "Morning Post" of Delhi observes that the condition of the paper market in India is indeed serious. The price of ordinary printing paper is rising almost daily, and within the last two months, the cost has almost doubled. In all India there are but seven paper mills, 3 in Bengal, 2 in Bombay, 1 in the United Provinces and 1 in Gwalior. There is vast room for the growth of the paper industry in India.

**ELECTRIFIED SEAWATER AS A DISINFECTANT.**—Prof. Browning, the Government Chemist, told a press interviewer in Colombo that electrified sea-water could be used in Ceylon both as an efficient and economical substitute for other disinfectants which are now difficult to obtain. Since the war began, the use of sea-water for this purpose has multiplied considerably and admirable results have been achieved. A special plant for producing this would cost only Rs. 5,000. One of the great benefits of electrified sea-water was that it drove-away flies.

**AN ACTION AGAINST THE POLICE.**—Rs. 50,000 DAMAGES CLAIMED.—A Sinhalese lady named Hulgalla Welagampaya Lokumunika, widow of the late P. D. Welagampaya, Basnayaka Nilama, has lodged an action in the District Court of Kandy in her four children's name and her own, against Mr. H. L. Dowbiggin, Inspector General of Police, for damages, on the ground that Mr. Dowbiggin and other officers under him inflicted serious injuries on her husband on May 31st 1915, at Timbimeegama and afterwards conveyed him from place to place in a condition of great danger, denying him medical aid which was urgently needed, with the result that he died in their custody. She claims Rs. 50,000 damages. The claim has been accepted.

**CRICKET.**—A cricket match was played between the Jaffna Sports Club and the St. Johns College Cricket XI on Friday and Saturday last on the Central College grounds. The Club made 211 runs (S. Kattiresu 8, C. R. Thambiah 6, A. E. Goonawardene 25, S. Rajaratnam 67, M. Christadas 9, R. Ponnuthurai 48, N. Manicam 2, A. E. Alexander 9, D. Savaramuttu 7, V. Kundiah 6 (not out) and B. Bastiampillai 0. The College made 105 runs in the first innings and 85 runs in the second innings (A. G. Charles 15 and 4, G. Jeremiah 0 and 0, P. B. Subasinghe 3 and 0, R. A. Agaratham 1 and 9, G. Rumanathan 4 and 8, D. J. Tambapillai 0 and 16 (not out), P. Tarmalingam 0 and 15 (not out) and S. A. Samuel 14 and 8). The Club won the match by an innings and 21 runs.

**DR. ANANDA COOMARASWAMY'S LATEST WORK.**—On "Rajputs Painting" issued by the Oxford Press has been very highly appreciated in England. The book appears to be, from notices in the press, replete with examples of Indian art and sympathetic references to Hindu religion and social customs.

**BUDDHISTIC RELICS.**—Simla, July 4.—The Government of India have decided to present three of the Buddhist relics recently discovered (including the Bhautiprolu relic) to Mahabodhi Society at 4-A College Square, Calcutta, and one to the Bengal Buddhist Association provided that both the societies can guarantee that the relics will be enshrined in worthy Viharas adequately safeguarded and provided that shrines are constructed before relics be handed over. It has also been decided to present the two Buddhist relics recently discovered in 'stupas' at Taxila to Ceylon provided that the Government can arrange to hand them over to suitable Buddhist Societies or Associations in the island under conditions which will ensure that they will be properly enshrined. These relics date from the beginning of the Christian era and though it cannot be affirmed that they were relics of Buddha himself they were undoubtedly regarded with great veneration two thousand years ago. Of course these are not the only relics of Buddha in India. There is a well authenticated relic of Buddha himself consisting of a small piece of bone contained in a rock crystal casket which was discovered in 1892 in Bhautiprolu in the Kistna District of Madras. An inscription in Brahmi script on the relic casket dates from the second century B. C.

**ANTE NUPTIAL "AT HOME".**—Mr. Victor Tambiasyagum, Proctor, was at home to the Members of the Lawyers Tennis Club at the Tennis Court grounds on Tuesday the 11th instant from 5 to 7 p.m. in anticipation of his forthcoming marriage. Among those present were Dr. Sittampalam, Advocates, Niles, Nalliah, V. Joseph, Rajaratnam, Vythilingam and Crossette Tambyah, Proctors, S. Katerasu, K. Thambiah, R. R. Nalliah, S. Cheliah, Soma-undaram, Ambalavanar, Ramalingam and Francis Homer, Mulliar Rasanayagam and Proctor and Messrs. D. Saverimuttu, Bhamparam, Shanmukalingam, Gopal Raman and Kandiah. Light refreshments were lavishly served and every one present enjoyed a very pleasant evening. At the close of the function speeches were made by Adv. Niles, Mulliar Proctor and Adv. Tambyah and Mr. Tambiasyagum replied suitably.

—Cor.—  
Mrs. Annie Besant.—Mrs. Besant has been lately taking a very prominent part in promoting an agitation in India for Home Rule on a basis more radical than that demanded even by the Indian National Congress. Last month she was asked by the Madras Government to deposit a security under the Press Act, as proprietor and Editor of her daily paper, the "New India". This gave the occasion for more violent and widespread agitation throughout India demanding the repeal of the Press Act and for Home Rule for India. An Indian telegram now announces that Mrs. Besant, who was hiding public meetings in Bombay, has been prohibited from residing or staying in that Presidency. Though the claims of Indians and Ceylonese for a larger measure of political privileges are just and rea-

sonable, we strongly deprecate all attempts to press those claims on the authorities at this critical time.

**THE MYSTERY OF 666.**—Did you notice that the greatest battle occurred on the 666th day of the War; that Lord Kitchener was in his 66th year, whilst the news of his death was received on the 6th day of the 6th month of 1916? And I have heard that the crew of the "Hampshire" numbered 666! Strange, isn't it?—"John Bull."

**SARASWATI LITERARY ASSOCIATION.**—The weekly meeting of the above Association, Colombo, was held on Saturday the 8th inst. with Dr. S. K. Chinniah, in the chair. The chief business for the evening, was the reading of a paper by Mr. S. Subramaniam, "The Industrial Development of Ceylon." Remarks on the subject were offered by Messrs. K. Kanagasabapathy, V. Thampi, Vice-President, S. Thambiah, N. Velupillai and the chairman. The meeting was brought to a close with votes of thanks to the essayist and the chairman. At the next meeting to be held on Saturday the 15th instant, Mr. W. T. Jegasothy, Vice-President, will continue his lecture on "The extinct civilisations of the East."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE CALL FROM JAVA.

Sir,  
Here is the editorial of the *Indian Patriot*, Madras, of July 5, 1916 on the above subject.

"As if we have not enough to do with Indians in South Africa or Fiji, and as if the Hindus have not enough in India to do with Hinduism, the call comes from Java and Bali for help. Java and Bali, we are told, owe their civilization to India, and India should extend its helping hand to the people, oppressed by Holland and kept down from growing into full manhood, so that a perennial supply of coolies may be easily available. The people of Bali are the followers of Siva. At the dawn of day in their solemn invocation the Hindus in Bali prefix their saying with the all embracing sound: 'Ann Siva Chaturbhujah.' The Hindus there, we hear are sincerely eager to know about their mother country. They complain of the loss of religious literature, and make anxious inquiry respecting their existence in India. Today Java is under the domination of Holland. Mr. Crawford, the historian and late British Resident at the Court of the Sultan of Java, on his visit to Bali, was asked by the Hindus about the availability of religious scriptures in India. Holland's colonial policy has always been actuated by economic greed. The so-called 'Cultural Movements' in Java by the Dutch has no real meaning; it is a bombastic nothing. The education of the Javanese should not exceed certain limits, lest they be a hindrance to the brutal but scientific exploitation of their country and person, as well, by the Dutch. The Dutch do not profess to study the well-being of their Javanese subjects. It receives as pure tribute more than one third of her colony's income. Holland, of set purpose, keeps its eastern subjects as stupid and ignorant as possible. It would be well if some Bali Hindus should go to India and learn Hinduism at the feet of great scholars. But to expect India to do anything at present is not to expect for any probability. Mr. Lajpat Rai wants a mission to help the Indian Students in America. Mr. Andrews wants a colony of teachers to raise Indian character in Fiji, and the millions of the Depressed Classes in India cry for elevation. When India is richer perhaps it can turn to Java and Bali, as it is, India wants the helping hand of others."

Now Savitree of Jaffna, what do you feel after reading the above editorial? Don't you feel your heart expand and your sympathies extended to the Hindus in South Africa, Fiji, Java, Bali and America and all other places in the world? Can we help them? That is the question. One statement of the "Indian Patriot" I utterly repudiate. "When India is richer" says the paper "perhaps it can turn to Java and Bali; as it is, India wants the helping hand of others." A more humiliating piece of nonsense was never uttered. Should India become richer in money to help the eager, anxious Hindus in foreign parts? India wants the helping hand of others" says the "Indian Patriot." Who are these others pray? Shame, Shame on the writer who has penned the line.

Hindus can help all people on the face of the earth without a single pie in one's pocket. "Silver and gold have I none" says the Man of God and yet restores life and limb to many a sufferer. What fishless people have we become? The sooner the nonsense that one should have money before he can render help to another is dislodged from one's mind, the purer and better would mankind be for the dislodgement.

Therefore, can we help mankind without money?

Yes, you can and I can. Pray to Shiva from where you are night and day for the welfare of all and if the prayer is sincere hundreds of teachers will spring up for the elevation of Hindus and all, all over the world. It was only yesterday I had a conversation with a Brahmin gentleman in Tanjore. He was saying that Dasaratha and Kausalya prayed for the birth of Vishnu as their son. And Rama was born as the result of their prayers. "And who" said he "performs *tapas* in this Kaliyuga for such children?" And prompt came my reply. "Sir" said I "my aunt took my first wife and me to a famous Vishnu temple and asked us to pray to Him for a child; and I prayed 'Oh Vishnu, unless you yourself undertake to be born to me, I do not want a child.' I don't know what the Brahmins subterfuge reflections were. But this I repeat, that whatever actual happenings may be, I may as the birth of no other being than Vishnu Himself. And on the Savitree of Jaffna, pray ever that your sons and the sons of every Sakti in the world should be no less great than Tringuna, Sambadha, Muruganant, Himself. And never cease that prayer. Let no, your ambition to end the least bit of sorrow, do what it can, or your Hindu brethren all over the world. And Paramahansa will do the rest."

Yours truly,  
E. K. Sivasubramanyam Iyer,



## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

## The War.

## THE BIG PUSH.

Paris.—The first stage of the battle of the Somme has ended and the second begun, at least on the British sector where according to a semi-official announcement methodical bombardment of the enemy's lines has recommenced. The announcement re-emphasizes that it is no longer a question of furious assaults only but successive moves forward after the German positions are razed. "This great battle will last weeks even months if necessary, for we have both men and material. Meanwhile it is reported that the Germans are withdrawing troops from Verdun.

## FINE WORK BY BRITISH GUNS.

General D. Haig, in a communique, states:—Low clouds interfered with aeroplane work but a British machine in the Bapaume area, dropping to 300 feet, successfully bombed a train from which German reinforcements were alighting. A British heavy battery and a battalion in column en route, inflicting many casualties. Details of the Welsh Fusiliers' raid show that three enemy mine shafts were destroyed. The enemy suffered 150 casualties, excluding 43 prisoners brought back.

## OFFENSIVE RENEWED.

General Sir D. Haig reports that the British today at dawn renewed their vigorous offensive in certain sectors East of Albert. The Germans simultaneously launched heavy attacks on our new trenches in the vicinity of Ancre and North of Fricourt. Fighting is proceeding on the whole front between the Ancre and Montauban.

Our Infantry gained several important tactical successes in the vicinity of Ovillers, La Boisselle and Contalmaison, but North West of Thiepval the enemy succeeded in temporarily regaining 200 yards of the lost ground.

## THE DEADLY-MACHINE GUNS.

Paris.—A communique says: The Germans delivered a series of counter-attacks North of Hem and North of the Somme, and between Estrees and Belloy South of the Somme. All were shattered by our curtain of fire. The Germans lost heavily, including prisoners. Two companies in a communication trench were annihilated by enfilading machine gun fire.

## THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

Petrograd.—A communique says: The Russians had a fresh success South of Prinsk marshes and took 3,000 prisoners in addition to those in the Baranovitchi region. The Turks in the Caucasus between the Taurus and the River Chorah, also in the Diarbekir region, are being steadily driven back with great losses.

## 7,000 PRISONERS.

Petrograd.—A communique says: The prisoners taken on the 4th and 5th West of the Styk line below Kolki number 300 officers, 7,415 men and many guns, rifles, etc. Violent German attacks near Grauzien were repulsed. There was fierce fighting on the right bank of the Dniester near Jivatchoff and Hozimur. Desperate enemy attacks Eastwards and North Eastwards of Baranovitchi have been repulsed.

## HEAVY LOSSES.

Further details of the Northern attack on July 1st that concentrated enemy machine-guns took a heavy toll of the British ranks. The East Lancs, Warwicks, the Rifle Brigade, the Somerset and the Hants suffered severely, while the Ulster Division also had heavy losses. We are winning the War but the price is heavy.

General Haig in a communique says:—Despite the enemy's stubborn resistance our Infantry, well assisted by Artillery, pushed the advance gallantly this morning and gained several important points. They stormed the immensely strong Leipzig Redoubt, South of Thiepval, and forced the way to Ovillers where fierce fighting continues on an advanced front of 2,000 yards and a depth of 500 east of La Boisselle, and drove the enemy from two woods, and three lines of trenches north of Fricourt.

## COUNTER-OFFENSIVE CHECKED.

Paris.—A communique says: The enemy today attempted a counter-attack at the two extremities of the French sector on both banks of the Somme. All the attacks were repulsed. There was an Artillery duel on the left of the Meuse, and a violent enemy bombardment on the right of the Meuse.

## VIOLENT BOMB FIGHTING.

General Haig, in a communique says:—As a result of the violent bomb fighting we progressed at certain points in the main battle area. The situation elsewhere is unchanged.

## THE RUSSO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Roussier learns that Great Britain has expressed satisfaction with the Russo Japanese Treaty of Alliance which is regarded in every way as strengthening the Anglo Japanese Alliance and consolidating the relations of all the Allies in the Far East.

Petrograd.—The new Russo Japanese Convention deals with the attitude of each Power in the event of any political engagement or combination directed against the other. It also provides that in the event of any menace to territorial rights or special interests in the Far East of the contracting parties, which are recognised by the other, Russia and Japan should consult regarding the measures to be taken with a view to support and co-operation for the safeguarding of the defence of these rights and interests.

Petrograd.—A Russo-Japanese Convention has been signed which provides that the two countries shall unite in efforts to maintain permanent peace in the Far East.

## MESOPOTAMIA MUDDLE.

In the Lords, Lord Crewe said the Mesopotamia papers were ready for the printer.

## STEAMER SUNK.

Lloyds Malta correspondent states that the "Mammouthshire" reports that the steamer "Nes-Asian," Calcutta for London, has been sunk and the crew saved.

## THE IRISH QUESTION.

It is stated that the Ministerial Conference yesterday resulted in the practical settlement of the Irish question. It is understood that Mr. Walter Long is now the only opponent of Mr. Lloyd George's proposals.

## CASEMENT'S APPEAL.

Casement's appeal will be heard on July 17th.

## BRITISH TRADE.

Increases in exports are £14,040,995 and imports £11,023,761 against June last year.

## THE BIG OFFENSIVE.

Pioneer special cables state:—The Times Military correspondent writes from Paris: Owing to the amount of the forces moved on our side, preparatory to the offensive, to the long time taken to complete our arrangements and to the warning of a long bombardment, the enemy learned beforehand the direction of our attack, and our Artillery preparations against a series of strongly defended villages was thus less effective than was hoped. The German masses were moved early to deliver their reply attacks before we overcame the field fortresses. We can feel sure that the British attack will continue with increasing vigour until its first objective is completely attained. Everyone recognises that the struggle will be desperate before definite results are gained.

## THE BRITISH FRONT.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Heavy rain impeded the operations between the Ancre and Somme. We captured in the last few days 20 guns, 51 machine-guns, a large number of automatic rifles, trench-mortars and a mass of other War material.

We bombarded enemy trenches in the neighbourhood of Gommecourt. Aeroplanes despite the unfavourable weather, rendered most valuable service in addition to active co-operation with the Artillery. They bombed a hostile aerodrome at Douai completely wrecking a hanger and doing other damage.

## THE CAPTURE OF A STRONG GERMAN REDOUBT.

The Leipzig Redoubt situated in a German salient had been fortified to the utmost by the enemy with ingenuity during the last twenty months. One of our brigades further south, attacking from the West, forced their way across 800 yards of the German front line trench into Ovillers.

The Prussian Guard was thrown into the fight at ten in the morning, East of Contalmaison, in a desperate effort to force us back but the attack was crushed by our fire. The enemy subsequently retired northwards leaving 700 prisoners. Our Infantry at noon stormed Contalmaison, but a strong counter attack dislodged us. The enemy's casualties must have been very severe. Large numbers of troops, retiring over the open, were caught by our artillery and the village of Bazentin Le Petit was heavily shelled when full of German reserves. Heavy rain fell throughout today and the sodden ground and flooded trenches added to the difficulties of the troops.

## STEAMER SUNK.

The British steamer "Gannet" has been sunk.

## BIG HAUL BY RUSSIANS.

Petrograd.—A communique says: The Russians have captured over 10,000 prisoners and many guns in two days' fighting West of the lower Stykpa. We routed the Austro-Germans West of the River Styk.

## SUCCESS IN THE STYR REGION.

Petrograd.—A communique says: We had further successes on the Styk and captured the small town of Gradle and a village on the main road to Kolki. The number of Austro-German prisoners is increasing. We captured an enemy position East of Delatyn. A German counter-attack south-east of Lake Garotch regained a part of the lost trenches. Violent enemy counter attacks East of Baranovitchi pressed us back slightly but our concentrated fire forced them to withdraw.

## RUSSIANS CAPTURE AUSTRO GERMAN POSITIONS.

The Russians West of the Styk have captured strong Austro German positions. The enemy fled abandoning numerous prisoners. The Russians are pursuing and captured two villages, a railway station and many guns including a battery of six which surrendered to a Cavalry charge after only a few shots. The attempt of the enemy to attack North-West of Kimpolung was repulsed. German trenches were captured at the point of by-onset South-West of Lakenaroon, where fierce fighting continues.

## AUSTRIANS ADMIT RETIREMENT.

An Austrian communique admits a retirement of two miles on one front.

## THE IRISH QUESTION.

A meeting of Unionist Members of the House of Commons was held to discuss the Irish Settlement. It is stated that Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Walter Long replied to the opponents, urging the Imperial necessity.

## BRITISH EXPORTS IN JUNE.

The exports for June were £7,401,587 over those of June 1914.

## STEAMER "PERSIAN" SUNK.

Malta.—The steamer "Persian" has been lost off Crete. A man was overboard. Two hours later the "Mammouthshire" was signalled and picked up the man. The "Mammouthshire" approached the "Persian," which stopped. The "Mammouthshire" in manoeuvring to turn struck the "Persian" amidships and sank it in ten minutes. The "Mammouthshire" was damaged and has arrived with the crew.

## THE BIG PUSH.

General Sir D. Haig reports that fighting between the Ancre and the Somme was considerably less violent. We progressed further in the neighbourhood of Ovillers and captured a group of defended buildings in another sector. The Germans made no further attempts to recapture the positions we hold. We successfully sprang three mines near Ginchey, Northward of which after a heavy bombardment a strong enemy local attack penetrated the trenches of the New Zealanders, who drove them out after half-an-hour's fighting, the enemy leaving many dead.

## HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

General Sir D. Haig says the French Artillery on our right greatly assisted our advance. The enemy lost severely in the combined Anglo French bombardment. A German counter-attack made in mass formations across the open completely broke down under fire of eighteen pounders and seventy-fives. The enemy retired in disorder. Hand-to-hand fighting continues in the ruins of Ovillers. Our aeroplanes and kite balloons worked despite cloudy weather, photographing and directing the fire of the batteries which caused an explosion in an enemy ammunition depot. We bombed his billets. A British machine though disabled fought three hostile aeroplanes for twenty minutes and returned safely. Otherwise few enemy machines were seen far behind the enemy trenches.

## BRITISH ADVANCE HALF-A-MILE.

Reuter wiring from the British front on Saturday evening says:—The British today on a considerable front advanced half-a-mile in conjunction with the French. They also progressed at Contalmaison, where the position is satisfactory.

## BREAKING UP THE DEFENCE.

General Haig reports: The fighting today was chiefly on our extreme right where we gained further important successes. We stormed a line of trenches and gained a lodgment in the strongly defended Throness Wood, capturing 130 prisoners and several machine-guns. We repulsed a strong counter-attack. We also appreciably advanced in the neighbourhood of Ovillers.

## HEAVY ARTILLERY DUELS.

General Sir D. Haig reports that hostile Artillery were active: there were Artillery duels in several sectors. We again steadily progressed in the face of stubborn opposition in the neighbourhood of Ovillers. The enemy in the afternoon launched two furious counter-attacks on the new positions at Throness Wood in an endeavour to retrieve last week's losses. Both completely broke under our gun fire.

## HORRIBLY COSTLY TO BOTH SIDES.

Reuter's correspondent, wiring from the Press Camp, says that the week end fighting was intense North of the Somme. Considerable tactical successes were attained and it is tolerably certain the British will continue to push vigorously without loss time against the Germans' formidable second line. Our Army recognises that progress is bound to be slow, indeed desperately slow and horribly costly to both sides, until the weak link snaps, when events may march with dramatic rapidity. The correspondent re-emphasises the reassuring fact that a very large proportion of the casualties are slight wounds. Also the percentages of head wounds is small owing to sharpnel bullets.

## A RAPID ADVANCE.

Paris.—A communique says: Notwithstanding the persistent rain and fog the French this morning assaulted the village of Hardecourt and the Hill Northwards in conjunction with the British who attacked the Throness Wood and farm South-East of the Wood. The French gained their objectives in 35 minutes. Two German counter-attacks on the Hill in the afternoon were shattered by fire. The Germans lost heavily and left 250 prisoners. Nothing was done South of the Somme. There was an intermittent bombardment on the left and a fierce cannonade on the right of the Meuse.

## BAD WEATHER HAMPER OPERATIONS.

Paris (official).—Bad weather has hampered the operations. We progressed East of Estrees. There was a violent Artillery duel North of the Northern Verdun front.

## ANOTHER FRENCH SUCCESS.

Paris.—A communique says: The French attacked on a front of four kilometers East of Flacourt and carried the German positions on the whole line to a depth of two kilometres. The French captured the village of Biaches and established a position from there to the outskirts of Barleux.

## RAID ON NORTH FORELAND COAST.

(Official).—A hostile aeroplane attempted a raid this morning near the North Foreland. It was repulsed with anti aircraft guns and fled seaward chased by our airmen, but they could not overtake it. No bombs were dropped.

Shortly before midnight enemy aeroplanes visited the South-East Coast and apparently about five bombs were dropped. No damage is hitherto reported. Anti-aircraft guns engaged the raiding machines.

## THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

Petrograd.—A communique says:—General Brusiloff's troops are approaching the Stokhod, everywhere overthrowing the enemy who are retreating desperately. The Russians, in three days' fighting between the Styk and the Stokhod, took 32,000 prisoners and 45 guns. Fierce fighting Baranovitchi.

In the Caucasus in the Djivizleka region important Turkish forces attacked at dawn on the out by bomb and bayonet with heavy loss in men and material. Eastwards of Baidur we took the mined heights.

## THE FRANCO-BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

General Haig reports particularly severe fighting in Throness Wood, the Southern end of which we captured on July 8th, since when we have driven back several German counter-attacks in mass with heavy enemy losses.

Throness Wood, which is two miles East of Montauban, is of triangular shape, is 400 yards from North to South, with the Southern base 6,400 yards. The Germans were strongly defended with trenches and wire entanglements. After a heavy bombardment we captured the Southern end, subsequently extending our positions Northward, driving back a determined counter-attack with heavy enemy losses.

## BRITISH CRUSH FIVE COUNTER-ATTACKS.

General Haig reports that the enemy yesterday made two counter attacks in mass which our Artillery fire crushed. The enemy last evening bombarded the Wood with all natures of armaments, then hurled two more strong attacks from the East and South East. The first was completely repulsed. The second penetrated the Southern end, but was immediately ejected with heavy losses.

Later a fifth desperate attempt to drive us out was also completely crushed by our fire. The enemy's casualties were severe. We progressed at other places on the battle front and captured North-West of Contalmaison three more guns and 100 prisoners. Enemy Artillery were active on the Flanders Front, especially at Hooge.

## FRENCH TAKE 950 UNWOUNDED PRISONERS.

Paris.—A communique states: We captured a line of trenches between Barleux and La Maigonne and 950 more unwounded prisoners. The night was calm North of the Somme. We captured and organised 500 metres of trench West of Butte de Mensil. The bombardment of Chateau-court, Fleury and La Lulule continues.

## BRITISH AIR SUPREMACY.

A tribute to the work of the Flying Corps is paid by Reuter's representative at Headquarters. He says that the mastery of the air was never so completely ours. The enemy airmen are somewhat demoralised by recent disasters. Ours harassed the Germans to such an extent that the latter have been unable to discover where the present offensive is likely to develop. The Fokkers are quite outclassed. The position is such that the Flying Corps is virtually unmetted now during reconnoissances except by anti-aircraft guns.

## FRENCH A MILE FROM PERONNE.

The capture of Biache is most important. It brings the French within a mile of Peronne which is a vital point of the German communication North and South by the great trunk road, and the railways which have hitherto enabled the enemy to hurry reinforcements to any threatened part of the line.

## THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

Petrograd.—A communique reports further successes West of Kimpolung, the enemy abandoning numerous dead. General Letchitzky captured between June 23rd and July 7th 674 officers, 80,875 men, 18 guns and 100 machine-guns.

## RUSSIANS SEVERELY DEFEAT TURKS.

The Russians inflicted a severe defeat on the Turks West of Erzerum, capturing 64 officers, 1,050 men and vast quantities of supplies.

## GERMANY DENIES STARVING BRITISH PRISONERS.

In the Commons Lord Robert Cecil said the German Note denied that British Prisoners at Ruhleben were insufficiently fed and rejected the proposal to exchange prisoners. It made a further proposal and the Imperial Government was considering its reply. Meanwhile it was further inquiring into the conditions at Ruhleben.

## THE RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

Petrograd.—M. Sazonoff, interviewed, says the Russo-Japanese agreement would enable Russia to devote all her energies to the solution of the problems created by the War in the West with the assurance that no power would take an unfair advantage in China to carry out ambitious plans.

## SHOT AT ARGENTINE PRESIDENT.

Buenos Aires.—An anarchist fired a revolver at the President of Argentina without injuring him.

## GERMAN SUBMARINE CROSSES ATLANTIC.

A German submarine has arrived at Baltimore with a valuable cargo of dye-stuffs. Twenty miles off the coast she was chased by British and French cruisers, delaying her arrival by four days.

The "Deutschland" is a thousand tonner, 360 feet by 40 feet, steaming at fourteen knots in the surface. She tra elled 1,800 miles submerged and was met off Norfolk harbour by a tug. An interesting legal position is raised by the submarine's status. Washington Government circles are disposed to consider it a commercial vessel and not a warship, but it is recognised complicated points are likely to arise.

New York.—The "Deutschland's" cargo was consigned to Schunacher & Company of Baltimore. Agents of the North German Lloyd Co. The Manager asserts that she is an unarmed merchantman. A submarine officer denied being chased by warships and said he saw no British and French ships.

An admiralty official, interviewed about the "Deutschland," pointed out that the feat was nothing new, since ten British submarines, built in Canada, had crossed the Atlantic last summer. It was known that the "Deutschland" was merely an ordinary submarine, with fighting equipment removed. The idea of submarine trade is ridiculous. The fact that Germany has to crawl under the sea is the finest demonstration of the efficiency of the blockade.

—The Ceylon Observer.