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ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

## PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XXVIII-NO. 5.

JAFFNA, MONDAY JULY 17, 1916.

PRICE 5 CENTS

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NOTICE.

## Order Nisi.

THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8242.

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

Arumugam Murukesu and wife Annappillai of Inuvil

Vs.

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

Respondent

Respondents.
his matter of the Potition of Arumugam Mruratural wife Annapylliai of Inavil, praying for tens of Administration to the Estate of the venamed deceased, Valliammai wife of Sanapylliai Nallatampi, coming on for disposal re P. E. Pieris, Esqr., District Judge, on July 916, in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nalliah, tor, on the, part of the Petitioner, and the lavit of the Petitioner dated May 29, 1916, ing been read; It is ordered that the 2nd tioner be and she is hereby declared entitled, me of the heirs of the said deceased, to admire the estate of the said deceased, to admire the estate of the said deceased, and that lears of Administration do issue to her according to the property of the said deceased and that lears of Administration do issue to her according to the property of the said deceased and that lears of Administration do issue to the raccording to the property of the said deceased and that lears of Administration do issue to the present of the said deceased and that lears of the Respondents or only other person is to the satisfaction of this Court to the tray.

District Judge.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3244.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Daniel Asservatham of Puloly East Deceased.

Rechall Chellam widow of Daniel Asservath-am of Puloly East

 Kanapathippillai Ramalingam of Puloly
East East Dor 2. Savuntharam Raniamma Victoria of Do.

The 2nd Respondent is a minor by her Guardian ad-litem the 1st Res-pondent Respondents

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed, tititioner, praying for Letters of Administration the estate of the late Daniel Asservathem of loly East, coming on for disposal before P. E. eris, Esquire, District Judge, on July 4, 1916, in o presence of Mr. S. Subramaniam, Proctor, on a part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the titioner, having been read: It is ordered that e Petitioner be and she is hereby declared ended, as the widow of the said deceased, to admister the estate of the said deceased and that there of Administration do issue to her accordiy unless the Respondents abovenamed or any her person shall, on or before July 20, 1916, ow sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this surt to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,

District Judge.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3243.

Class I.

ly 4, 1916.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sethuppillai wife of Pandaram Thampar of Evinai

Pandaram Thampar of Evinai

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Thamper Sellaps of Evinai presently of Kuala Lumpur by his attorney Fandaram Thamper of Evinai

2. Thamper Sangarappilai of do.

3. Thamper Mattuppilai of do.

4. Thamper Alagaratnam of do.

5. Thamper Kirishnar of do.

6. Thangamutut daughter of Thamper of do.

7. Stangaratherical

or do.

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

This matter of the Petition of Pandaram Thamar of Evinai, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed decased, ebuppillal wife of Pendaram Thampar, coming of or disposal before P. E. Pierfs, E. q. District udge, on July 4, 1916, in the presence of Mr. R. Nallish, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the said Petitioner, dated May 3, 1916, having been read: It is ordered that the estitioner be and he is herely declared entitled, as the lawful hy-band of the said deceased, to iminister the estate of the said deceased and the lawful hy-band of the said deceased and to be a said the case of the present shall, on or before July 25, they sufficient cause to the satisfaction of also Court to the contrary.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3258.

In the Matter of the Last Will of the late Muhammadu Nachchia wife of Katharu Saiba Muhamadu Lebbai of Vannarponnai West ... Deceased.

nai West .... Beccessing Lebbai Mara-kayar of Vaunarponnai West Petitioner.

kayar of Vaunarponnai West

Vs.

1. Katharu Sajbo Muhamadu Lebbai of
Vannarponnai West and
2. Muhammadu Nachchie widow of Muhammadu Nachchie widow of Muhammadu Mydeeu Muhammadu Sultan Abduleador of do. Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Seku Abduleader Sulaima Lebbai Marakayar of Vannarponnai West, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Muhammadu Nachchiya wife of Muhammadu Lebbai, coming on ior disposal before P. E. Pieris Esquire, District Judge, on June 28, 1916, in the presence of Mr. K. Sivapirakasam, Prestor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the said Petitioner dated June 24, 1916, having been read: 14 is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is here by declared entitled, as the father of the assignee 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. Picris,
District Judge.

July 4, 1916.

P. E. Pieris, District Judge,

CEMENT. CEMENT

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S. Rasiah, Van East



## Che bindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1916.

APOTHECARIES AND THEIR RIGHT TO PRIVATE PRACTICE.

APOTHECARIES AND THEIR RIGHT TO PRIVATE PRACTICE.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on Wednesday last, the Hon. Mr. K. Balasingam moved that the Ceylon Medical Registration Ordinance be amended so as to give apothecaries the right to practise medicine for gain. The motion was supported by Mr. Balasingam in a lengthy speech dealing with the subject in an exhaustive manner and clearly presenting the demand with unassailable arguments. We hope to publish Mr. Balasingham's speech in full in our next issue. The object of the motion was explained by the mover in the following words of a former Lieutenant Governor of Bengal:

"For private practice men of this class are in great demand. Their education has been a comparatively cheap one and they can afford to work at rates within the means of the masses, while at the same, time they have sufficient professional knowledge to satisfy their clients. It would be a mistake to do anything that would tend to reduce the supply of these practitioners or to make their services more costly to the people." The lines here quoted give within a clear compass the position of the public demand in this matter and the means of meeting it in a practical manner. It was shewn that for about 4½ millions of people in Ceylon there were only about 400 registered Medical Practitioners in active practice, or one registered Medical Practitioner for over 100,000 people. This should be admitted as clearly inadequate to meet the requirements of the people. Another matter worthy of serious consideration in this connection is that the number of Vaidias or Vedaralas, who practise the Avurvedic system of medicine is fast diminishing. In 1901 there were 2810—a decrease of 18 per cent. in 10 years. While the population increased within the period by 15 per cent, the practitioners of Ayurvedic medicine decreased by 18 per cent. Their quality or attainments also have at the same time deteriorated, owing to lack of facilities and encouragements for their proper training. The Government does not

deny the great demand there is in the Island for a larger number of medical practitioners. It is their duty either to directly supply the demand or to help the people to provide themselves with medical help without placing any artificial or arbitrary restriction on the sources of supply. The people are not so uncivilized as to be unable to discriminate who is as fe and capable medical man and who is not, without the help of the Registration Ordinance. tion Ordinance.

tion Ordinance.

The motion received the support of all the unofficial members with the exception of the Hon. Mr. A. J. R. de Soysa and Mr. R. Huyshe Elliot. The Rural European Member may be ignorant of the real needs of the country and the wishes of the people, but the situation of Mr. Soysa who voted against the motion is really inexplicable. The Hon. Mr. Creasy, with his characteristic sympathy with the legitimate wants and just grievances of the Ceylonese, supported the motion. It is to be regretted that the Government should have declined to accept the motion when the unofficial opinion in the motion when the unofficial opinion in Council as well as the trend of public opinion in the country were so markedly in favour of accepting it. The action of the Government appears strange and singular when we consider the fact presented by Mr. Balasingam, that the provision in the local Ordinance penalising practice on the part of apothecaries, finds no parallel in the Medical Registration Acts of India or England. These Acts do not prohibit any unregistered person from practising. They do not even take away from unregistered persons the right to sue for their fees. They only penalize unregistered persons who assume deceptive titles.

The Hon. Dr. Rutherford who replied on behalf of the Government met the cottention that the apothecaries are allowed to practise while in Government employment by saying that, they were then under the supervision of qualified medical practitioners. But this supervision was clearly shown by the unflicial members to be only an imaginary one, and that many apothean imaginary one, and that many apothe-caries are in charge of dispensaries and caries are in charge of dispensaries and practise medicine on their own responsibility. The apothecaries who now undergo training in the Medical College in medicine, surgery and midwifery, in addition to other subjects, were shown to be fully competent to treat simpler cases and to supply a deeply felt want of the people, especially of the poorer classes in the towns and villages. Reading between the lines of Dr. Rutherford's reply one cannot but suspect that the real fear of the Medical Department is that many of the apothecaries who are now hard workthe Medical Department is that many of the apothecaries who are now hard worked and poorly paid, would leave the service and seek private practice, if the law is relaxed. But are they right in thus setting up an artificial protection for the Department? Should not the law of supply and demand be allowed to have free play in this instance? If the Medical Department offers reasonable remuneration to its servants there is no reason why they should fail to enlist a sufficient number of apothecaries for their service.

why they should fail to enlist a sufficient number of apothecaries for their service.

Before we close this article, we should address one word to our countrymen. The attitude of the Government in this instance, may, after all, prove to be a blessing in disguise. Dr. Butherford admitted in the course of his reply, that "the poor villager had more confidence in the Vederala." Having declined to allow the apothecaries the right to private practice, the Government should feel more bound to help any scheme to enhance the efficiency of the practioners of Ayurvedic medicine in the country, who supply the medical wants of the vast majority of the poor people. Mr. Balasingam, has, in a recent article he contributed to some of the daily papers of Colombo, exhaustively explained the present position of these medical practioners and established their claim to Government support. The scheme for estall shing an Oriental Medical College and Hospital in Ceylon has long been in abeyance. There are several such Colleges and Hospitals in India, receiving substantial Government subsidies. The present is therefore the most opportune moment to revive the question and work for its practical realization.

#### NOTES & COMMENTS.

When we sometimes have to protest against the aspersions cast on our loyalty to our King by some igOUR LOYALTY norant and misguided reTO THE KING. ligious fanatics we do so
not in a spirit of fawning submission or favourseeking desire. Our loyalty is founded on a more solid and sacred consideration. It is an admitted

fact that the Hindus are more religionathan any other race on the face of the globe. It is a cardinal principle of Hinduism that for mankind in general, the worship of God in His many manifestations in the world, is far more preferable, and the most natural, than His worship in the abstract, which is only possible to advanced Gnanis. Our King on earth is the most striking symbol of God's protective power. He certainly must possess an amsa or essential nature of Vishnu, the protective and preserving personality of God, since He uses him as his chosen instrument to carry on his work in this part of the world. To serve the King and to pay our homage to him is therefore a religious duty imposed on us. Those deriving their authority from the King also deserve to share our allegiance. If we desire political elevation we must first deserve it and then work for it in a loyal and constitutional method. If we morally deserve a better status and larger political power, and work for it, there is the Power on High Who will certainly grant our desire, in the manner that is most useful and helpful to our spiritual evolution. To those Westerners who consider the Indians and Ceylonese as a class of "natives" or an inferior order of human beings whose religion is a mass of superstition and whose social usages are semi-barbarous, and to many among us who blindly follow everything Western, this Indian sentiment of loyalty to the King may seem superstitious. But we are content to be called superstitious and remain Indian in our character rather than be drawn into the tempestuous sea of Western civilization and buffeted by the angry waves of commercial, industrial and notitied etrife which will envalude. fact that the Hindus are more religion of Western civilization and buffeted by the angry waves of commercial, industrial and political strife which will surely de-throne God from His place in our heart. The following brief summary of a Hindu Nobleman's views on Indian loyalty can-not fail to be particularly interesting at this innerture. this juncture.

London, July 10.

London, July 10.

Sir Pertab Singh, interviewed by the "New York Sun" expressed the hope that he would soon charge the Germans at the head of his Lancars and die for the King Emperor whom the Indian Chiefs regarded as second to God. They would serve him even in the ranks, if necessary, and they would also send their sons.

The interviewer remarked that perhaps their sons were very young to fibgit. Sir Pertab retorted that the Prince of Wales was fighting and he was not so very much older.

He was not so very much other.

He indignantly denied the stories of sedition, in India. Only loweaste and irresponsible men preached sedition, he said. Under the Raj, the Chiefs were secure, prosperous, and loyal as d there was no danger of trouble in India.

#### LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE WEATHER—Refreshing showers of rain have fallen in most parts of the district during the last three or four days. On Friday night very heavy rains fell in the Town. The weather has not yet cleared and portends more rain. It is very unusual in Jaffna to have such weather during this month. There are yet some parts of the District which have not had any rains, beyond some drizzles.

have such weather during this month. There are yet some parts of the District which have not had any rains, beyond some drizzles.

The Supreme Court Sessions —The Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court which began its sitting on Monday last, concluded on Saturday. The first two cases were reported in our last issue. The third was a murder case in which one Valen of Nallur struck his brother and caused his death. Mr. T. R. Nalliah, Advocate was assigned to defend the prisoner who pleaded guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and he was sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment. The fourth which was the Batticaloa forgery case was postponed for the next Sessions as there were imperfections in the records. The fifth was the Navaly murder case. The accused were Nagamuttu, Muttuumaru and Ulagan, all of Navaly. The 1st accused was charged with robbery of 2 fishes worth 25 cents from a fisher woman, the 2nd and 3rd aiding and abetting the 1st, the 3rd accused was further charged with murder causing the death of one Obeliappa, a relative of the said woman. The accused were defended by Messrs. W. Duraiswamy and T. R. Nalliah, Advocates, instructed by Prooter V. Ramalingam. The 3rd accused was convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced to 6 years' hard labour and the other accused were acquitted. In the sixth case one Authonipillai, Rest House Keeper, E'ephant Pass, was charged with the offence of attempting, while drunk to commit murder by shooting a cooly. He was defended by Mr. Advocates S. D. Tampoe. The accused pleaded guilty of causing simple burt, which was accepted and he was centenced to six months' rigorous imprisor ment. The seven'h was the Tholpuram murder case, the death of the deceased by throwing a stone at him and fracturing the rib. Accused was convented by Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Advocate, instructed by Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Advocate, instructed by Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Accused was thrust and addressed the court for mitigation of sentence. The plea was accepted. The Judge

ly 1/4, 1918.

ch ster of the accused and sentenced him to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment. In two eighth case Sinniah and Kathiramu of Idai-kadu, Varany, were charged with having caused the death of one Volunther Surier of Karachebi by beating the accused with a club. The accused were ably defended by Mr. R. Somasundaram, Proctor. The Jury brought in a unanimous variet of not guilty and the accused were discharged. The nineth was the Karadivu murder case. One Kanapathy, a carpecter, was charged with having caused the death of Kanapathypillai, son of the Police Vidhan of Kanapathypillai, son of the Police Vidhan of Karadivu, by stabbing the deceased with a chiscl. The accused was defended by Mossrs. W. Duraiswamy and T. R. Nalliah, Advocates, instructed by Mr. R R Nalliah, Proctor. The Jury after about 1½ hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty, but recommended the prisoner for mercy. Sentence of death was passed on the prisoner by His Lordship who said that he will recommend him for the mercy of H E. the Governor. At the conclusion of the Sessions on Saturday His Lordship thanked the Jury for their service and complemented them. The Judge and party left for Colombo by train on Saturday worning.

The Night Train—from Colombo did not arrive in Jaffna on Saturday morning owing to derailment between Madawachi and Vavnniya. The mails arrived here on Saturday night and were delivered yesterday morning.

THE RAMANATHAN COLLEGE—reopens on onday the 24th instant

Monday the 24th instant.

MATRIMONIAL.—The marriage of Mr. S Kanapathipillai of the Sugar Refineries Co. Ltd., Pt. Pedro, with Miss Paththiny Ammal daughter of Mr. M V. Marthegasapillai of Peint Pedro and a niece of Mr. M V Eliyatamby, Clerk of Barnagalla Estate, Nawalapitiya, took place on Wednesday the 12th instant in the presence of a large number of friends and relations. We wish the newly married couple long life, happiness and prosperity.

perity.

—Mr. M. S. Rajakarier, Planter, Jaffna, was married on Wednesday last at St. Mary's Church, Batticaloa, to Mies Thankam Devanayagam, daughter of the late Devanayagam Mudaliyar of Batticaloa and sister of Mr. S. C. Devanayagam, Shroff Mudaliyar of the Batticaloa Kaohcheri. Mr and Mrs. Rajakarier have returned to Jaffna. We wish them happiness and prosperity.

—The marriage of Miss Johamani, sister of Mr Thuraisingam, Engineer, Madras Municipality with Mr.

—The marriage of Miss Jehamani, sister of Mr Thuraisingam, Engineer, Madras Municipality, with Mr. Thuraisingam, David, was solemnised at the C. M. S. Church, Kokuvit, on the 13th instant by the Rev. Backus. Though the wedding was intended to be a quiet one yet there was a good and respectable attendance at the Church and at the bride's residence at Vaddukoddai for the reception.

Personal .- Miss Dr. Nallamma Murugesu. n. r. c. p. & s (Edin), of the Mc Leod Hos-pital, Jaffna, has gone to Colombo to practice there. She is staying with Mr. Advocate Arulanandam, her brother, at Hultsdorf.

-Mr. S. Sambandhanathan, Postmaster, Veyangoda, has been transferred to Chundi-kuli.

kuli.

—Mr. P Katbirkamamudaly of the Ceylon Medical College, Colombo, has come to Point Pedro and is residing with his relations. He is the brother of Mr. P Murugesu, Hospital Assistant, F. M. S., and also the brother of Mr. P Murugesu of the District Railway Engineer's Office, Johnson Bharu, F. M. S.

Suicide — A few days ago at Achchuveli a young educated girl whom her parents wished, against her wish, to give in marriage to a rich dumb young man who is a widower with one child, committed suicide by falling into a well.

THE COPBA MARKET.—At the daily sale of copra in the Colombo market there was a big drop in the price on the 15th instant. The highest price fetched was Rs. 59 per candy.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, COLOMBO.—
The annual distribution of prizes of the Trinity College of Music, Colombo Centre, took place at the Public Hall on the 14th instant.
Mr. R N Byrde, the Mayor, addressed the gathering and Mrs. Byrde distributed the prizes.

OFF TO THE FRONT.—Mr. B A Horsefall, Acting Financial Assistant, P. W. D., left for Home on the 13th instant for war service.

The Industries Commission—The first meeting of the recently appointed Industries Commission was held at the Council Chamber on the 13th instant. The Hon. Mr. R E Stubbs precided.

Cryconese Wounded at the Front—
Mossis A Helangoda and R Aluwibare, two
Kandyan Sinhalose, have been slightly
wounded at the front. They took part in the
recent British offensive.

recent British offensive.

Y. M. C. A.—Work — His Majesty the Kinghas written to Mr. J J Virgo, the Goograf Secretary of the Lindon Central Young Men's Christian Association, who is going on a special mission to the Dominions, India and the Grown Colonies, asking him to convey to the Christian associations and organisations in these countries His Majesty's congratulations on their successful work in the War. — Reuter's Telegram, London July 13

Darney, Largery W. Haroy — A meeting of

DARDEY LITERARY UNION -A meeting of the above Union was held on Saturday 8th

July at 31 Darley Road, Mr. C. Nagdingam in the chair. The chief busines for the day was a lecture by Mr. J. P. Edirmanasinghe on 'Mon of the ninetseath contary in Ceylon'. Comments were offered by Mosers V. Sivapragasam, C. Venneitemby, C. Thiagalingam, Siriwardene, a visitor, and the chairman. Mr. K. Kandiah was elected a member of the Union. At the text meeting Mr. P. Amirtha-Magam will deliver a lecture.

Kanny, Tanus, Luwanay, Academics.

Mngam will deliver a lecture

Kandy Tamils' Litterary Association—
The veckly meeting of the above Association was held on Saturday the 8th instant, at 6-30 p. m., at the Association Hall, with Mr. C Juanapragasam in the chair. The chief business for the day was a lecture by Mr. A Vijayaretnam on "the work before us." Commonts were offered by Mess's V Kathirithamby, J S Rajerotnam, S Sabaretnam, P Kandiah, J A J Ondatjie, S Subramaniam, L S Dorairajah, C Suppiah, a visitor, and the chairman. The meeting terminated at about 8 15. p. m. with a vote of thanks to the lecturer and abother to the chair.

Petasel from Banana Stalks—One result

Potash from Banana Stakes — One result of the war has been the complete cossistion of England's supply of potash for fertilising purposes, for the whole of it came from Germany. A possible course of supply is now found in Banana stakes. Mr. Edward E Lawson inadvertently left some bunda stake lying upon the polished seat of bis efficient of the control of the polished seat of the control of the places where the stake had been in contact with the wood, pointing to the presence of some strong alkaline reagent. Uttimately it was discovered that the stalk contained a high percentage of potash, and practically no soda. A ton of the stake would yield in 180 dried matter containing over 1b. 253 potash. Sanana stalks would make an appreciable contributions to our fertilising agents in agriculture.

oulture.

Auction Sale of German Dyes — A large quantity of alizarine and aniline dyes, ex S, S. "Baroufels" a German steamer seized about the beginning of the war, was sold by auction in Madras on the 10th instant. A Madras paper says that rever was there such a large crowd of industrialists, not even in any of the Industrial Conferences in Iudia, as there was on this day. Consumers and professional dyers from all parts of the Madras Presidency, from Bombay, and the Central Provinces, were from Bombay, and the Contral Provinces, were present, but the bidding was confined to Madras buyers only. A keg of alizarine, 1 cwt. nett, which went for Rs. 35 before the war fetched Rs. 1,400. On the whole there was a rise of 4,000 per cent in prices.

rise of 4,000 per cent in prices

THE DERRESSED CLASSES OF SOUTH INDIA.

MR K-T Pandyan, the Secretary, Panchama Well Fund of Southern India, addressed a large gathering at St Paul's School, Kandy, on the 10th instant. The Hon. Mr. Varghan occupied the chair. The speaker said that the Panchamas were a mixture of Dravidian and Aryan settlers of South India. While he was in Sweden he found that the Luplander's word for God and house were the same as those used by the South Indian Panchamas He acknowledged the great help rendered by educated Brahmins in South India for the Panchamas. He appealed for funds to sink more wells for the Panchamas.

#### Y. M. H A. ACTIVITIES.

HEAD QUARTERS:—The Head Quarter Office has been removed to Vannarponnai opposite Kilner's Hall.

Initiation:—The 46 students of the Jaffna Hindu College who were initiated had their lessons from the Kurukkal on 20th June 1916.

Branches:—Branch Associations at Ala-vetty and Vaddukoddai have been affiliated to the Central Association.

TEXT-BOOKS:—Useful suggestions for the preparation of text books are invited.

CDASSES:—A class for the study of வைறாக் இயசுதகம் has ben started at the Alavetty Branch.

LECTURE: —Prof. V Muttuoumaru B. A. of the Jaffaa Hiodu College delivered a lecture on "Social Progress" in the Head Quarter on the 14th instant.

TRACTS:—An essay on "@arwwnmmb" (nou killing) in Tamil Akaval verse prepared by the late R S Subramania Dhesikar (Accountant, Mannar Rly Extension) has been published by the Association for free distri-

## H. E. THE GOVERNOR. AT THE RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.

AT THE RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.

The day dawns very éarly at the Railway Workshops, but none too early for Sir John, for his Excellency paid a visit to the Workshope, duite early yesterday morning. Following his usual cuatom, Sir John made no previous announcement regarding his visit, and he, therefore, saw the shops at about seven o'clock, and found himself amid a medley of machines and workmen. The time-keeper at the gate, who had no idea he was speaking to His Excellency, pointed out the way to the office in a manner he sometimes uses to the guideless reporter anxious to speak to the Works Manager. Mr French, Works Manager we saw Sir John from afar, hurried to receive His Excellency, Hurried messages were despatched to Mr Greene and Mr Head. The former was too Jate to hear what Sir John thought of the shops and the lattercame in just in time to say good-bye. Sir John spoot an lour and a half in the different shops and saw things for himself. Mr French, who was asked many questions, gave the necessary explanations,—Ceylonese, July 14.

#### THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A mesting of the Legislative Council was held at 2 30 p. m. today at the Council Chamber. H.
E. the Governor presided, the other members present were: —The Hon. Mr. R. E. Ssubbs, c. m. c. the Hon. whe Brigadior-General F. Hacket-Thompson, c. m., the Hon. Mr. A. S. Pagden, the Hon. Sir Anton Bertram, k. c. 'the Hon. Mr. Bernard Senior, i. s. o., the Hon. Mr. A. S. Pagden, the Hon. Sir Anton Bertram, k. c. 'the Hon. Mr. Bernard Senior, i. s. o., the Hon. Mr. J. G. Frasor, c. M. G., M. G. Bowes, c. M. G., the Hon. Dr. G. J. Rutherford, the Hon. Mr. C. S. Vaughan, the Hon. Mr. C. B. Wes, c. M. G., the Hon. Mr. T. H. Chapman, the Hon. Mr. P. Ram mathap, k. c., c. M. G., the Hon. Mr. T. B. L. Moonemale, the Hon. Sir Christoffel Obeyseekere, Rt, the Hon. Mr. H. Creasy, the Hon. Mr. Chapter S. R. Huyshe Eliot, the Hon. Mr. A. Kanagasabni, the Hon. Mc. K. Balasingham, the Hon. Mr. Chaptes Vanderwall, the Hon. Mr. A. J. R.
Do Soyaa and Mr. A. G. Clayton, Clerk to the Council.

Council.

The Hon, the Colonial Secretary-tabled certain papers.

Notice of Questions.

NOTICE OF QUESTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Bamanathan—referring to the answer given by the Colonial Secretary re the New Fort Railway Station said he would ask—why the New Fort Railway Station was not opened to the public or when it could be opened. If it was necessary to be used still by the rice neer-chants why the Pettah and Fort Stations were not paid some attention.

Notices of Motions.

The Hon. Mr. A. Kanagasabai:—said at the next

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. A. Kanagasabai:—said at the next meeting he would propose that provision he made for the establishment of a Licensing Board in each Province with adequate unofficial representation to decide whether or not to issue licenses for all taverns for intoxicating liquor."

NOTABLES! ORDINANCE.

Notables Ordinance.

Notables Ordinance.

The Hon. Mr. Ramanathan:—gave notice he would move that Council go into Committee to consider the additional rules 35 I and 35 J made by His Excellency the Governor under Section 30 of the Notaries Ordinance 1907."

Mr. STRANGE'S REPORT ON IRRIGITION
IN CEYLON,

The Hon. Mr. P. Ramanathan—asked:—What was the expenditure incurred by the Ceylon Government in securing the services of Mr. W. I. Strange from the Indian Government, in 1909, to advice on the work and policy of the "Irrigation Department, and in preparing his report; when the promise of His Excellency Sir Honry McCallum, made to the Council in his Address of April 24, 1911, that "the original report will be laid before you in an abridged and practical form at an early date," will be fulfilled; and what steps have been taken to carry out Mr. Strange's recommendations?

tions?

The Hoot the Colonial Secretary—said the answer to the first part of the question was Rs. 31,344-25. Answering to the second part he said the report was a big one and the cost of printing would be enormous. He would be glid to give the honmember a copy and also give any information on any specific point.

Town Schools Ordinance.

any specific point.

Town Schools Ordinance.

The Hon. Mr. K. Balasingham—moved:—That steps be taken to bring all Municipal and Local Bard towns within the operation of "The Town Schools Ordinance, 1906."—In support he said that they were thankful to Government for relieving the Municipalities of the responsibility. The Ordinance was passed in 1906 and or ly seven towns have been brought under the operation of the Ordinance. Since notice had been given of this motion Kandy had been added to the list and there were now only eight towns under the operation of the Ordinance. The Rural Schoots Ordinance which was passed recently was in operation throughout the island except in the Northern Frovince. Some steps should be taken to bring this Ordinance into operation in all towns. In India they had been looking to this Ordinance as a model and advocated that legislation should be introduced into India. Nothing had been done though the Ordinance was passed ten years ago. Hit was not workable, it was time it should be repealed and the whole island were brought under compulsory education.

Hon. Mr. Moonemalle—in seconding:—said that so far as the rurl areas were concerned they had

and the whole and the sory education.

Hon, Mr. Moonemalle—in seconding:—said that sory education.

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towns.

The Colonial Secretary—said that he was sure that all sympathised with the objects of the honmeneer. Himself, he welcomed the motion. He next gave the towns that had been brought under the operations of the Ordinance and also pointed out that Galle Municipality had considered the introduction of the Ordinance necessary. He could not accept the member's motion as it stood, the wished the words "That it is doin as it stood, the wished the words "That it desirable" be inserted in place of the words "That steps be taken to bring."

This amendment was agreed to and the motion was caried.

ARE APOTHECARIES TO PRACTISE,

ARE APOTHECARIES TO PRACTISE.

The Hon. Mr. K. Balasingham—moved:—That section 21 of Ocdinance No. 2 of 1905 ("The Medical Registration Ordinance") be so amended as to give all qualified apothecaries the right to practise medicine for gain. In a loog speech he said that for a population of 44 million there were only 450 registered medical practitioners and only about 400 of these were in actual practice. This was utterly inadequate. He referred to the Medical Registration Ordinance. In India there was no prohibition for unregistered practitioners practising or to recover fees.

Hon. Mr. Chas. Vanderwall—seconded. He said that it was in keeping with the policy of the Indian Government. What was sauce to the goose apothecary when he Government service was sauce for the gander apothecary when he left.

The Hon. Mr. Creasy, Sir S. C. Obeyesekera, and Mossra. Kunagasabai and Moosemalle, supported the motion.

Hon. Dr. Rutherford—In reply—said that estate dispensers could only practise in the estate where they were employed when they were under supervision. The dispensers were given clementary teaching and only two years were spent by them in learning, so that they could not have a deep knowledge of the subjects. The number nething from the Dapartment was very smell He at twenty deprecated Government Apothecaries leaving to practise privately.

The Colonial Sceretary also spoke at length against the motion.

The voting resulted in the rejection of the motion by 18 to 18.

The Order of the Day was then proceeded with.

THE IMPORTANCE OF VEGETABLE DIET.

THE IMPORTANCE OF VEGETABLE DIET.

The Managers of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund have been during the last five years rendering useful service by impressing upon the public the superiority of the vegetable diet and the cruelty and unhealthiness stateched to flash eating. The movement however is not a new one as great men of ancient and modern times have by the golden advice and exemplary life demonstrative advantages of vegetable diet, as tending to the healthy development of both mind and body.

Learned dectors and eminent scientists of the present day have, after careful study and patient research, declared vegetable food to be the best for the promotion of vigous and health. A calm philosopher is horrified at the depravity of and degradation of human nature, which permit thous ands of innecent, dump, defenceless creatures being led to the slaughterhouse, perhapens a recompense to those animals griving man in different ways. The arisent economist bewaits the loss of capital and utility, as these animals serve us in carrying burden, in supplying us with ideal food, and in bettering the prospects of agriculture with their manure.

In a pampillet recently published by the Bern-bay Humanitarian.

carrying burden, in supplying us with ideal food, and in bettering the prospects of agriculture with their manure.

In a pampilet recently published by the Bombay Humantariao Fund, Mr. Nanavaty writes, "Fifty per cent of the animals slaughtered are subject to Tuberculcsis. It is difficult to obtain pure meat free from dangerous germs, either from the disease of the slaughtered animals themselves or from contagion from other pieces of noxious meat exposed to sale in the market".

An examination of the structure of man's organs, will clearly show that they are not adapted for chowing only fruits, nuts, near the resulting and crushing of meat, but are fit for chowing only fruits, nuts, rec's etc. The internal organs are not provided with the means of disposing of certain poisonous salts produced in the process of digestion of animal flesh, as the carniver are. It is established by eminent Doctors that Rheumatism, Cancer, Cossum tion. Paralysis, Gout and other like alments are the results of flesh-eating. And the first step in treating these disease is the prescription of a vegetarian dist.

The Atheletes of Greece used to subset only on flags, nuts, cheeze, maize and other creak. The Warriors of Rome fed themselves on oatment and

getarian dict.

The Atheletes of Greece used to subsist only on figs, nuts, cheese, maize and other cereals. The Warniors of Rome fed themselves on oatmeal and oil. The Indian soldiers fighting the terrible was with matchless bravery and endurance are mostly vegetarians. In the 17th and 18th centuries, the English farmers who used to live on bread and vegetable, the Scots who had cateake and milk for food, the Irish whose main stay of life was potate supplied the gallant soldiers that accompanied Mariborough and Wellington. In France before the Revolution meat was a very rare food, yet the world has seen what unrevelleus feats of bravery, the armies of Napoleon displayed. From the elements of vegetables did great thinkers and philosophera as Manu, Zoraster, Pythagoras, Buddha, Socrates, Plato, draw their sustemance. Poets like Shelley, Byron, Wariors like Garibaidi, scientists like Newton were pure vegetarians.

It is our sacred duty to show mercy to these dumb, innocent creatures. If only those who take meat imagine the borrible plight of the animals, their gitious looks under the butcher's kuife, what a world of good will result? What will be the mental agoxy of a civilised man if he is under the ripping knife of a negro men eater, and elso of his fellow companions waiting to be shortly under the same fractioning process of the savage?—The Trivandram People's Weekly.

#### CHEERFULNESS By GRAHAM HOOD,

By Graham Hood.

By Graham Hood.

Did it ever occur to you that, in your struggle for success, cheerfulness is one of the most valuable assets that it is possible for you to possess?

Take advantage of the opportunity, some time, to watch people at work. It does not matter whether these persons are working engaged in repairing streets or are boys and girls studying industrial arts.

Strukt these workspace for a contraction.

industrial arts.

Study these workmen for a few minutes, and you find that when you turn away you can rick the good workers from those who are of linkle account. Do you know why this can be done?

Stridy these workmen for a text minaces, you find that when you turn away you can pick the good workers from those who are of listle account. Do you know why this can be done?

To work well one must work cheerfully and contentedly, or as we say, "one must be in love with his work." If you are indifferent to the task to which you have been assigned, or impatient to desert your work, all those facts will be shown in the products of your hands.

The boss who has the direction of many men can tell in an hour which man is a good and which is a bad workman. The teacher who knows how to judge knows when a pupil is interested in his studies and when he is killing time in anticipation of the recess.

If you do not put cheerfulness and contentment into your werk you are not making the most of your opportunities. If you work because you are driven by necessity and know of no other way by which you can gain a pay envelope, you are a costly man for any person to employ.

Fatigue is largely a matter of the mind. If you are in love with your work, and do it cheerily, you can perform greater feats with less wentiness than you could if you were indifferent to the task.

If you keep a light heart, you can double, or even treble, your results without feeling weariners. A surely mood brings fatigue long before the task has been accomplished.

That is the reason why an army is accompanied by music. It is not alone for show that the band is there; it is not there to enable the soldiers to soldiers to keep in step. No, the lard is timployed because it minitains the spirits of min who are marching.

It is no casy matter to be a soldier. I one mything and darling doeds are required, and if they were permitted to become discurraged no further dependence could be placed upon them. We on the band tlave, marches are made with commandively slight fetigue.

Cheerfulness may not be the only secret of success, but it is a factor that plays a most important part in successful undertrikings, without cheerfulness and contentment it in next to imp

#### FELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

## The War.

AERIAL ACTIVITY ON WESTERN FRONT.

General Sir D. Haig states that our aviators esterday carried out several successful bombing tacks against various detraining centres, ammunition depots and acrodromes. Numerous aerial ombats occurred in which several enemy mahines were driven down and damaged.

Paris.—A communique records

Paris.—A communique records great aviation at the communique records great aviation at the commo region. French aeroplanes at the commo region and the common machines, four of which were brought down in the enemy lines. A trench squadron bombed the stations at Ham and Folancourt.

IMPORTANT BRITISH SUCCESS.

Reuter wiring from Headquarter says: Yesterday's British successes were most important. The storming of Contalmaison was performed with great gallantry. Our Infantry pushed steadily-through Mametz Wood where it is understood that our position is most satisfactory.

CONTALMAISON RETAKEN.

General Haig reports: - Our Infantry have raken Containasion by assault. A strong Germa counter attack was repulsed with heavy loss. W atornued further East several treuches in Manet Wood, the greater part of which is now in our por session. We captured here a heavy howitzer an three field-guns. Heavy fighting continues in Thrones Wood.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

Paris.—A communique records a violent enemy bombardment North of Verdun in the region of Froide Terre, Fleury and Fumin Wood, to which the French vigorously replied.

FRENCH TAKE 1,300 PRISONERS.

Paris.—A communique says: On both sides of the Somme the night was caim. South of the Somme since July 9th we took prisoner 1,300. On the left of the Meure, after intense bombardment, the Germans attacked Fleury to the East of Le Ohenois and gained a footing in Le Chenois Wood and East of Fumin, but were immediately ejected. Our barrange and machine-gun fire elsewhere broke the attacks. In Lorraine the enemy peutrated the first line elements East of Reilcon on a front of 200 metres.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

London, July 10.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith said the main provisions of the Irish agreement were the exclusion of the six Ulster counties from the Irish Parliament, composed of the present Irish M. P.'s. The Appeal Court in Dublin would be appointed by the Imperial Executive.

London, July 11.

Mr. Asquith admitted that there had been some misunderstanding in the Cabinet regarding the precise point at which the Cabinet should review negotiations. He announced that the Imperial representatives would be responsible for the administration of the Defence of the Resim Act and other emergency legislation. The time limit would be struck out of the Home Rule Act. The Bill would contain provisions regarding the future of the excluded counties. The Nationalist M. P.'s would continue to vote in the Commons after the Dublin Parliament was established.

London, July 12.

Dublin Parliament was established.

London, July 12.

Rome.—A communique reports that in consequence of the Italian pressure on the Trentino the Austrians have been obliged to recall troops already on ther way to the Eastern front.

Petrograd.—A communique says: Fighting on the Stokhbd continues. The Russians North-West of Kimpolung repulsed large enemy forces. The Bussians are pressing on in the Caucasus.

GERMAN STEAMERS CAPTURED.

Copenhagen.—A telegram states that the Russians in the Baltic have captured the German steamers "Lissabon," (5,000 tons) and "Worms" (9,000 tons).

(9,000 tons).

London, July 12.

Amsterdam.—The Vossische Zeitung says the 'Deutschland' is one of several submarine cargobasts building by a Company formed by the North German Lloyd and the Deutsche Bank. Another, christened the "Bremen," has left harbour.

London, July 11.

General Haig continues:—We dook prisoner 189 unwounded, including a Battailon Commander, at Contal Maison. The whole village is now in our hands. We took prisoner 296 unwounded at Mametz Wood. One of our aeroplanes was shot down by a direct hit from an anti-aircraft gun. Three other machines have not returned.

GEMAN SUBMARINE BOMBARDS SEAHAM.

London, July 12.

Field Marshal Sir John French reports that at 10.30 yesterday evening a German submarine appeared off the small undefended port of Seaham Harbour. It approached within a few hundred yards of the town and fired some thirty rounds of sharpest of three-inch gun, twenty of which fell in the direction of Dakon-La-Dale and a dozen in and about Beaham colliery. A woman who was walking in a colliery yard was seriously but and died this morning. A house was struck by a shell. There were no other essentiates or damage.

THE BIG PUSH.

London, July 12.

General Sir D. Haig reports that the enemy, largely reintoreed, atroughy attacked our new positions at several points, but were driven back except at Mametz Wood and Thrones Wood where they regained some ground. We are actively tourbarding the enemy's positions between the main battle-field and the sea.

We also raided the front line. A party of Irish Pueillers renetrated strengly held trenches South. East of Loos remaining twenty minutes in which there was heavy fighting. Many Germans were

killed. Two company's of the sea-forths after stiff fighting penetrated the transhes opposite Hohensolem killing many of the enemy and bombing dugouts and taking prisoners. There were many aerial combats. We destroyed a German machine, One of ours was broght down by gun fire.

WHAT WE HAD TO FACE.

WHAT WE HAD TO FACE.

London, July 12.

General Sir D, Haig says: The German defence system consisted of numerous continuous lines of fire and support and reserve trenches extending to various depths ranging from two to 4,000 yards and including five strongly fortified villages, numerous heavily wired entrenched woods and a large number of immensely strong redoubts. The aspture of each of these trenches represented an important operation. All are now in our hands. The German success at Trone's Wood was of short duration as we recaptured nearly the whole Wood. Apart from the guns hidden in the deoris we captured in these operations 26 field-guns, one navil gun and a heavy howitzer. The prisoners exceed 7,500.

OUR FIRST TASK COMPLETED.

General Haig reports that after ten days and nights of continuous fighting our troops have completed the methodical capture of the whole of the enemy's first system of defence on a front of 14,000 yards.

GERMANY'S THIN ANÆMIC LINE.

GERMANY'S THIN ANÆMIC LINE.

London, July 12.

The German American propagandist, Herr Weigand, in a despatch published in New York, permitted by the German Censor, refers to the "Thin, anæmic line of Yon Hindenburg, Prince Leopold, Linsingen and Bothmer, fighting against almost overwhelming odds. The Russians are well fed, while the German's food is lacking in strength-giving properties." The development of the Russian attack in the direction of Kovel bears out Her Weigand's description of the thin enemy line. The Russian General Kaledine, commanding at the Styr, withdrew his troops a few miles, still amply supplied with munitions, then struck a blow in conjunction with General Less, further North, from which the enemy, weskened by sending reinforcements Southwards to oppose Lechitzsky, reeled and soon fled in disorder, burning villages and huge supplies of stores to screen the retreat. The passage of the Stekhod takes the Russians across the last natural obstacle to Kovel.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, July 12.

Paris.—A communique says: The night was quiet on both sides of the Somme. Two German attacks at Morthomme completely broke down under our fire. A night attack East of Famin Wood enabled us to retake part of the ground co-cupied by the enemy yesterday. We took prisoner eighty. We drove out the Germans from some sections of trenches at Reillon, Lorraine, in which they gained a footing yesterday.

London, July 12

Paris.—A communique says: A fierce bombardment continues on the right of the Meuse with a moderate cannonade on the left of the Meuse. There were fourteen combats in the air in the Somme region. Four enemy machines were badly hit by machine guns and dived abruptly. A French pilot brought back his burning machine in our lines and landed in safety. Our air squadrons dropped 220 bombs on various stations on Monday night.

Paris.—A communique says the day was comparatively quiet on both banks of the Somme. The Germans on the right of the Meuse, after several fruitless and costly attempts, gained a lodgment at Damloup Battery and in some elements of our line in Fumin Wood.

THE COMMERCIAL SUBMARINE.

London, July 12.

Washington.—The Treasury Department has advised the State Department that the "Deutschland" was an unarmed freight-carrier, which cannot be converted for offence without extensive structural changes.

A POTENTIAL WARSHIP.

London, July 12.

Washington.—The Anglo-French Embassiss have represented to the State Department that the "Deutschland" was potentially a warship though designed [?designated] as a merchantman.

A SMALL CARGO.

An Admiralty official interviewed, stated a mes-ange had been received showing the carge of the "Deutschland" was 375 and not 1,000 tons.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Petrograd.—A communique says: Fighting continues in the Stokhod region. The enemy is most desperate. His aeroplanes, flying behind our lines, are dropping nunerous bombs and using machine-guns. The situation elsewhere is unchanged.

BRITISH DRIFTERS SUNK.

London, July 12.

The Admiralty reports that an Austrian cruiser sank two and damaged two British patrol drifters in the Adriatic. 10 were killed and 9 wounded, several being taken prisoners.

HUNGARY AND INCOMPETENT AUSTRIANS.

A Milan telegram states that violent scenes occurred in the Hungarian Parliament, arising from opposition to attacks in the incompetent Austrian Cennmandere.

ROUMANIA'S INTENTIONS.

London, July 12.

The special correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt says that Bucharest is pessimistic regarding the intentions of Roumania, it believes, however, she will not join the Allies until the Russians
have crossed the Carpathians. He states the
Allies are helping Roumania in the matter of munitions.

THE IRISH SETTLEMENT.

London, July 11.
In the Lords, Lord Lansdowne outlined the provisional system of Irish Government coming into

force after the abolition of Martial Law until the establishment of the new Government. There will be an Irl. h Secretary with probably a military adviser. The carrying of arms will be prohibited from tomorrow. There will be no amnesty. The garrison will be kept in Ireland and there will be special safeguards for the loyalists in the South and West. There will be a new Chief of the Contabulary who will be a selder who knows all the parties. Lord Lansdowne understood the Sin Fein movement was waning. The passage of the time.

INTERESTING ENGAGEMENT.

London, July 12.

The engagement is announced of the Revorend
William Carnegie to Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain.

NO BYE-ELECTION FOR MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

London, July 12.

In the Commons Mr. Asquith introduced a Bill to make the re-election of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Montagu unnecessary.

ALLIED

London, July 12.

The French Minister of Munitions M. Thomas, and M. Ribot, Finance, and the Russian Minister of Finance, M. Bark, have arrived in London.

MEMORIAL TO FLIGHT-LIEUT.
WARNEFORD, V. C.
London, July 12.

Lord Derby has unveiled a memorial to Flight-Lieut. Warneford, V. C., at Brompton Cemetery. NEW PRESIDENT OF THE AGRICUL-TURAL BOARD.

The Earl of Crawford has been appointed President of the Board of Agriculture.

AMERICA AND THE RUSSO-JAP ENTENTE.

London, July 18.

Washington.—A resolution has been introduced in the Senate asking Mr. Lansing to report whether the Russo-Japanese Alliance will close the door in China to American business interests.

General Haig reports heavy Artillery duels and fighting in eertain sectors, but the situation is everywhere unchanged. Attempted raids on our trenches West of Wytschaete and South of La Bassec Canal were driven off. Our aeroplanes, despite unfavourable weather, are constantly active over the German lines where all attacks on them were driven off.

London, July 12.

General Haig reports:—The day was marked by sharp local fighting in certain areas. We captured in Mametz Wood all the ground lost last night. We now hold the whole Wood and have also progressed in Threnes Wood. The most numerous German doad in this vicinity show the costliness of last night's attack. Two heavy German attacks against Contalmaison completely broke down. London, July 12.

FORMIDABLE DEFENCES.

London, July 18.

Reuter's representative at Headquarters, describing the battles for Mametz Wood and Contamaison, emphasizes their extraordinary desperateness, and the almost appalling formidable ness of the defences. Both places were literally honey-combed with Boohe packed dugouse, the immates of which remained hidden till we entered and then poured out. Dragged machine-guns and bagfuls of bombs in their wake were innumerable. In individual sections combats of a very fiere and bloody nature ensued before the places were finally in our hands. The capture of Mametz Wood brings the British at this point to within 300 yards of the front trench of the enemy's second line. and bloody n finally in ou Wood brings 300 yards second line.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

Paris.—A communique reports an intermittent cannonade on the Somme and an intense bombardment at Souville, Chenois and Laufee. There was no Infantry action on the right of the Meuse.

was no Infantry action on the right of the Meuse.
Parls.—A communique says:—A German attack
on Fort Souville was made after a fierce Artillery
preparation. The Infantry at ten in the morning
debouched from Fleury village, Vaux and Chapitre
Wood. Notwithstanding the violence of the
massed assaults on a narrow front the only German gain was a little ground in the vicinity of
Chapelle Saint Fine at the intersection of the
Fleury and Vaux roads. A fierce bombardment
continues in the whole region of Souville, Chenois
and Lautee.

Parls.—A communication of the Meuse.

Paris.—A communique says:—Nothing occurred on the Somme front. An attack by six German regiments on Fort Souville on the right of the Mouse gained only a little ground at the cost of enormous losses.

TURKY WANTS TO BREAK AWAY.

TURKY WANTS TO BREAK AWAY.

London, July 18.

The report that Austria has asked assistance from the Bulgarians against Russia has apparently made Turkey apprehensive of her isolation in the Balkans. It is said Turkey is desirous of negotiating with a certain Entente Power. Germany is uneasy rogarding the conferences held in Switzerland by Ahmed Riza Bey, President of the Turkish Chamber, and leading Turkish opposition members who demand an immediate rupture with Bulgaria and the Contral Powers.

IN MESOPOTAMIA.

An official Mesopotamia despatch reports minor encounters in which we punished brigands. Enemy Artillery and air craft ineffectually bombarded our lines at Sunniyat.

RUSSIANS PROGRESS WEST OF ERZERUM.

London, July 12.

The Russians are progressing appreciably West of Erzerum. They captured 107 officers and 1,884 men in the week beside Artillery. The Turkish line of retreat was littered with arms and stores.

Petrograd.—A communique says:—The Russians West of Erzerum stormed and recaptured

the town of Mamakhatum which the retreate

FIERCE FIGHTING ON THE STOKHOD.

Petrograd.—A communique says:—Fierce fighting continues on the Stokhod. Enemy attempts to recross the river were again defeated.

RUSSIA TO USE CHANNEL

RUSSIA TO USE CHINESE AND KOREANS.

Petrograd.—The Commander-in-Chief has authorised the employment within the Minek Government of Chinese and Koreans.

THE ITALALA.

The Italian communique records an enemy attack on our new positions North of Val Gazugna which was driven back in disorder with heavy less by our fire.

AUSTRIAN AND BULGARIAN DESERTERS.

Bucarest.—Nine thousand Austrian and Bulgarian deserters have been interned in Roumania, Recent Bulgariau arrivals state that a Bulgariau regiment mutinied and murdered its German officers. Another regiment sent to punish the mutineers joined the latter.

BULGARIAN GOVERN

BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT IN DIFFICULTIES.

London, July 18.

Amsterdam.—A Sofia telegram states that the Bulgarian Government is placed in a minority owing to the defection of the Stambulovists.

NO HOLIDAYS UNTIL OFFENSIVE ENDS.

In the Commons Mr. Asquith great (2) and thought he was entitled to say a very favourable change had been produced in the military situation by the Allies' offensive which was only beginning. It required for success a great and continuous supply of the stions of which we had ample at present (cheers), but the daily consumption was enormous. Therefore he appealed to the patriotism of the workers and the public generally to postpone holidays in order to attack as brilliantly as we had begun until we had carried it to a triumphant conclusion.

In the Commons Mr. Asquith anneance owing to War needs.

In the Commons Mr. Acquith announced that owing to War needs Government proposed the postponement of all holidays until such time as might be announced. Negotiations with the workers were proceeding.

Mr. Asquish continued that Government would see the holidays were merely postponed and not abandoned. August Bank Holidays would be suspended by Proclamation. No greater service could be rendered by the workers to the Army than giving the latter the encouragement and the enemy the disencouragement of the certain knowledge that the present intensity of the bombardment could be continued indefinitely if necessary. (Cheers.)

THE COMMERCIAL SUBMARINE.

London, July 13.

London, July 18.

Washington.—The Entente diplomats and the State Department have received information that a neutral merchantman conveyed the "Deutschland" from Bremen almost to Norfolk, Virginis, acting as a shield and tender. The American Consul at Bremen has been asked why he did not confidentially advise his Government of the "Deutschland's" departure.

GERMANY CALLING UP 1918 CLASS.

London, July 18.

Pay books of German prisoners show that Germany is preparing to call up the 1918 class. -The Ceylon Observer.

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